

Every Year.
The Spring has less of brightness,
Every year.
And the snow's glaucous whiteness,
Every year:
Nor do summer flowers quicken,
Nor autumn fruitage thicken,
As they once did, for they sicken,
Every year.
It is growing darker, colder,
Every year:
As the heart and soul grow older,
Every year:
I care not now for dancing,
Or for eyes with passion glancing,
Love is less and less entrancing,
Every year.
Of the loves and sorrows blended
Every year:
Of the charms of friendship ended
Every year:
Of the ties that still might bind me,
Until Time to Death resigns me,
My infirmities remind me,
Every year.
Ah! how sad to look before us,
Every year:
While the clouds grow darker o'er us,
Every year:
When we see the blossoms faded,
That to bloom we might have aided,
And immortal garlands braided,
Every year.
To the past go more dead faces,
Every year:
As the loved leave vacant places,
Every year:
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come they tempt us,
Every year.
"You are growing old," they tell us,
"Every year;
You are more alone," they tell us,
"Every year;
You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year."
Yes! the shores of life are shifting,
Every year;
And we are seaward drifting,
Every year:
Old places, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us,
Every year:
But the truer life draws nigher,
Every year:
And its morning star climbs higher,
Every year:
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burden lighter,
And the Dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.

ALBERT PIKE.
CLEVELAND AND HILL.

Their Dinner Together Had No Special Significance.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Everybody in Washington is discussing with great gusto the meeting of Cleveland and Hill at the White House last night. To the ordinary human being no doubt this looks like a very small incident in a very big country, but every politician in Washington was agitated to day over the event. Senator Hill has only been in the White House once before during the present term of Mr. Cleveland. He called there to pay his respects within a week or ten days after Mr. Cleveland entered it in 1893, and since then until last night the New York Senator has not darkened the White House doors. Everybody seems to think that the dinner incident means the reconciliation of the two men. Washington Democrats, who are inclined to think that the fight between Cleveland and Hill has wrecked the Democratic party, pretend to feel extremely good over the incident. The fact is, however, Hill's presence last night at the White House means nothing. It has any meaning at all, it is that Hill is desirous of displaying his devil-may-care audacity. It is the custom of the President to invite Senators and members of the House to attend his state dinners in honor of the Cabinet. The New York Senators are always invited, Hill and Murphy were invited last year and both politely declined, saying they had business in New York at the time, which it is believed they had. The etiquette of these invitations to the White House is that they are construed as a command, unless the person invited has some very good and substantial reason to give for declining. Senator Vest was invited to attend the state banquet last night, but was in Florida at the time and sent a polite declination.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Consignments to Europe Aggregate \$2,350,000.—The Treasury Reserves.
New York, Jan. 4.—Arrangements were made to-day for the shipment of \$2,350,000 gold to Europe by to-morrow's steamers. All but \$5,000 of the amount was withdrawn from the Subtreasury and the gold reserve was reduced to \$81,044,032.
Lazard Freres sent \$1,500,000 of the amount going to-morrow; Heidebach, Jekelheimer & Co. \$600,000, and Hoskier, Wood & Co. \$250,000.

Carlisle Bill Defeated.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The house rule to bring the Carlisle currency bill to a vote was defeated by 122 to 129. This practically kills the bill.

THE CURRENCY BILL.
Fate of The Carlisle Reform Measure in Congress.

NO CERTAINTY OF PASSING.
Gold-Bugs and Silver Bugs Both Fighting It—Democrats Awaiting Monday's Caucus. When They Will Probably Make a Final Decision—Cabinet Discussion.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The fate of the currency bill is still the all-important topic in Washington.
There is no doubt that the friends of the bill feel that it has a much rockier road to pass than they expected when the measure was introduced. It is believed still that the measure can control a majority in the House, but there is no certainty of it.
A great many members are undecided and the canvasses that have been made mean nothing.
It is said, for instance, that only two members of the Missouri delegation will vote for the bill. There is no warrant whatsoever for this statement, although it would be impossible at this time to state how the Missouri delegation will vote.
Some of them have not yet made up their minds. Cobb and Hall have declared for the bill, and, of course, as everybody knows, Mr. Bland is very much opposed to it. The other members of the delegation are not yet ready to say what attitude they will assume when the roll is called. It is doubtful if there is a State delegation in the House unanimous on the question. The gold bugs and the silver bugs are opposing the bill, while the conservatives, between the two extremes are supporting it. Mr. Hendrix of New York, a bank president and a representative of Wall street, denounced the bill to-day as earnestly and vigorously as Mr. Bland may be expected to denounce it if he takes the floor. It is probable that the Republicans will vote solidly against it. For a time it was hoped that the bill would be treated on its merits, and politics kept outside. This is now impossible, and besides, the bankers, who are all-powerful with the Republicans, have issued orders that the bill must be beaten and no legislation be permitted by this Congress. This is for the purpose of postponing consideration of all currency legislation until the Republicans can control Congress, when the bankers can dictate measures to suit themselves.
Secretary Carlisle spent a couple of hours to-day at the Capitol, and had a conference with several of the leading members of the House in the Speaker's room. Amendments to the bill were discussed and suggested, and the parliamentary procedure planned.
The Secretary approves of the Democratic caucus which will be called for 3 o'clock next Monday evening.
An effort will be made to secure united Democratic action, or, at any rate, to bring the Democrats who are opposed to issuing bonds, together on a good platform. There is no longer a doubt that if currency reform is defeated, there will be another issue of bonds within a couple of months. The drain on the Treasury gold began within a week or 10 days after the last bond issue and has continued pretty steadily since.
The bankers have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the country that they can compel the Secretary of the Treasury under existing conditions to issue bonds whenever they want to. Wall street wants more Government bonds and for this reason the Carlisle currency scheme which would make the Treasury independent of the gold ring will in all probability be defeated.
The measure may go through the House of Representatives, but there is scarcely a hope that it can pass the Senate. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has called a meeting of his committee for next Tuesday, at which time the Carlisle scheme, and, perhaps, others, will be discussed, and the opposition of the individual members of the committee ascertained. It is very evident that the pressure brought to bear upon Congress by the banks all over the country is being felt. This pressure comes from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Paul, New Orleans, as well as from Boston, Philadelphia and New York.
There is no general enthusiasm for the bill anywhere. It is considered even by its advocates, to be an emergency measure. That it is a step in the right direction, in the way of making the banks independent of Wall street, is admitted. But it is very plain to every

observer that the influence of the banks in Congress is very considerable.
The caucus of the Democrats Monday evening bids fair to be a very interesting gathering, and no doubt there will be some very plain talking indulged in. There is a movement on foot to invite Secretary Carlisle to attend and it is probable that he will do so.
The debate on the measure is receiving only scant attention, although the question is being discussed with much eloquence and ability. To-day the principal speeches were by Hendrix of New York, a Democrat, and Dingley of Maine, a Republican, in opposition to the bill, and by Caruth of Kentucky, and Gresham of Texas, in support of it.
Many members who have speeches prepared, are anxious to postpone their delivery until after the caucus. Some of Mr. Cleveland's known friends from New York are inclined to throw cold water on the measure by insinuating that Mr. Cleveland was not specially interested and would not be offended if members opposed it. That is doing the President a great injustice, as there is no doubt that he is heart and soul in favor of the bill, and using what influence he has with all persons he comes in contact with, in support of it. It is, perhaps, the covert insinuations of the President's New York and Eastern friends that he is indifferent to the fate of the bill, that put it into the President's mind to send a special message to Congress on the subject.

SPECIAL CUREBY MESSAGE.
Discussed by the Cabinet, But no Decision Reached.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Whether there will or not be a special message to Congress upon the pending financial question was not settled at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet. It is still an open subject, and one liable to be decided one way or the other. A member of the Cabinet said to me to-night that he would not be at all surprised to see a message from the President sent to Congress within the next week, and that on the other hand it will not surprise him very much if no message is sent.
The advisability of such a step is certainly a question of constant executive discussion these days, and all statements published discrediting this fact are wholly without foundation. This denial, when published in those quarters where opposition to the Secretary is particularly notorious, is only meant as a device under which to attack him, and to charge him with seeking to further involve the President and his monetary proposition. Two meetings of the Cabinet recently have been wholly given up to the consideration of an executive message at this time, and to-day the subject probably dropped over until the next regular meeting on Tuesday. This delay is no doubt partially due to the Democratic caucus, which is to meet on Monday next, and the action of which would be largely instrumental in determining executive indecision. The President dislikes to address himself to what seems at this time to be not only a very much divided Democracy in the House, but one thoroughly listless and indifferent.

AUGUSTA.

EDITOR COURIER.—Christmas in our little city was rather dull and nothing of great interest to write.
The young folks have been having socials nearly every night for a week or more. Quite a crowd of our young people went out to Grapeland Tuesday night to a party at the residence of Mr. Jno. A. Davis.
Miss Lorena Davis of Grapeland, is visiting Miss Fannie Kennedy, Dr. Lawrence Corley of Crockett, was up Saturday night and Sunday. The Dr. certainly finds some attraction here, as a professional call would hardly be of so long duration.
Prof. Harold Baldwin has returned from a visit to his home in Austin and started up school again this morning.
Messrs. Chester Kennedy and Sam Kyle attended the marriage of Mr. Ellis Tims of this place and Miss Ellen Hardy of Rusk. The boys certainly found some great attraction at Rusk as they both say they are going back and perhaps, locate in the iron city.
It still remains cold and foggy killing is the order of the day.
Mr. Jim McLean has returned from Crockett and will begin work for his father in a few days.
Most of the farmers are beginning to make preparations towards starting another crop. They all say that they are going to plant less cotton and more corn.

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Citation.
The State of Texas, County of Houston, To the Sheriff or any Constable, Houston county—Greeting.
You are hereby commanded to summon Daniel Ellis and Stephen Ellis, heirs at law of Michael Ellis deceased, by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein but if not, then in any newspaper published in the third judicial district; but if there be no newspaper published in said judicial district then in a newspaper published in the nearest district to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Houston county to be holden at the court house in Crockett on the 1st Monday in March 1895 the same being the 4th day of March 1895, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 8th day of January 1895 in a suit numbered on the docket of said court No. 3898, wherein Geo. O. Cason is plaintiff and Daniel Ellis and Stephen Ellis are defendants the nature of plaintiff's demand being as follows:
Suit of trespass to try title to 1476 acres of land situated in the county of Houston and state of Texas, about 22 miles N. 75° E. from the town of Crockett, being the same land patented to the heirs of M. Ellis, deceased, on the 26th day of November 1875 and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the N. W. corner of a survey of 867 acres of land made for James Palmer, Thence south with Palmer's line 950 varas to J. A. Caraway's N. E. corner. Thence west with Caraway's line 930 varas to his N. W. corner. Thence north with Isaac Adair's line 1094 varas to his corner on B. Hollingsworth's south line. Thence east with Hollingsworth's line 193 varas to his southeast corner. Thence north with Hollingsworth's east line 688 varas to corner. Thence east with J. Henley's line 635 varas to Henley's S. E. corner. Thence north with Henley's line 1700 varas stake for corner. Thence N. 55 E. at 1000 varas stake on J. Payne's S. B. line. Thence S. 35 E. with Payne's line 710 varas pass his corner and with Armstrong's line at 1690 varas Armstrong's south corner. Thence N. 55 E. with Armstrong's line 950 varas his corner on W. M. Conner's S. W. line. Thence S. 35 E. with Conner's line 175 varas to stake for corner. Thence S. 2146 varas stake. Thence west 563 varas said Palmer's N. E. corner 2577 varas with Palmer line to the beginning.
Herein fail not, but have you before said court at its aforesaid next regular term this writ with your return thereon showing how you have executed the same. Witness W. A. Champion, Clerk of the District Court of Houston County. Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at office in Crockett, this 8th day of January A. D. 1895.
W. A. CHAMPION, Clerk, District Court Houston Co.

A STRANGE CASE.

A child who is afflicted by the Most Peculiar Way.
Dr. George H. Hazelwood relates the story of a 10-year-old child of one of his patients, who cannot speak to his father, though perfectly glib with everyone else. The cause assigned may be gathered from the following: Previous to the child's birth a difference arose between the parents, and for several weeks the mother refused to speak to the husband. The offense, whatever it was, was condoned, but not till after the child was born. In due time the little boy began to talk, but when with his father was invariably silent. It continued thus until the child was 5 or 6 years old, when, his father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened corporal punishment for its stubbornness. This was inflicted, but without effect, a word, though his growth told too plainly he could neither hear nor speak, and that he really tried. Those present joined in the opinion that the prenatal effect of the parental quarrel made it impossible for the boy to speak to his father. This has proved the correctness of this theory. Though on perfectly friendly relations with his father, attempts to speak to him elicit nothing but signs.

A MATTER OF KICKS.

When Things Were Explained a Fearful Doubt Arose.
A young Poughkeepsian a few days since picked up a friend on Market street and went home to lunch without notice to the former's wife. She called him one side and explained that there were only a dozen raw chickens in the house and had eaten his quota of four he must not be asked to take more. All this the husband promised to remember. When the guest had eaten his four chickens the host asked him to take some more. The wife looked distressed, and the guest declined. The husband insisted that his friend should have more. The wife looked as if she were in agony, and the guest firmly refused to allow the rest of the oysters to be brought from the kitchen. Later the wife said to her husband, "How could you let me have more oysters when I explained to you that there weren't any more?" "I am very sorry," said the penitent husband, "but I forgot all about it." "What do you suppose I was kicking you under the table for?" retorted his wife. "But you didn't kick me!" said the husband.

THE GOAT TO MEET JOHN.

The Lady Wagon to the Kept Her by Senatorial Regulations.
The ways and means committee, having under consideration the revenue bill, were sitting behind closed doors and were inspecting the cards. The messenger at the door would take none in. He had his instructions and lived up to them. But when the group of correspondents could their heads outside in company with a few interested tariff experts a lady of imperious mien swept up and handed the doorkeeper her card.
"Take that in to my husband," she exclaimed.
The doorkeeper hesitated, caught her eye, and disappeared without a word. In a moment the lady's husband emerged.
"John," she said, "did you take those pills?"
"Yes, my dear," was the meek response.
"All right. Now you must take one of these powders," and she handed him a little paper package.
He took it, re-read the committee's name, swallowed the powder, and then business was resumed.

THE WAS PESTED ON WHISKERS.

A Milwaukee boy was introduced to a young man the other day and remarked that he did not like the cut of his whiskers. He offered to shave them off if she would marry him and she immediately consented, as soon as the barber and minister could get in their deadly work the train were made one. There may be a moral in this story for rich maidens or hirsute bachelors, but we don't know where to find it. Those interested, however, may study it out at their leisure.
Tom and Charles Second.
Charles the Second, for whom the earl of Rochester made this epitaph: "Never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one," could convey a rebuff with wit and gentleness. When Prof stood before him, with his hat on, the king took off his own. "Friend Charles," said the Quaker, "why dost thou not put up thy hat?" "To the custom of this place," returned the king, "that never more than one person should be crowned at a time."
AN INQUIRING MIND.
The Anxious-Looking Man Asked a Very Troubling Question.
"And now," said the learned lecturer who had addressed a small, but deeply attentive audience at the village hall, "I have tried to make these problems, abstract as they may appear, and involving in their solution the best thoughts, the closest analysis, and the most profound investigations of our best scientific men for many years—I have tried, I say, to make them seem comparatively simple and easily understood, in the light of modern knowledge. Before I close this lecture I shall be glad to answer any questions that may occur to you as to points that appear to need clearing up or that may have been overlooked. There was a silence of a few moments and then an anxious-looking man in the rear of the hall rose up. "I would take it as a favor," he said, "if you could tell me whether science has produced as yet any reliable and certain cure for warts?"

Smith & French.
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, BRUSHES, ARTIST'S PAINTS.
Stockholders' Notice.
Office of Trinity, Cameron and Western Railroad Company. Cameron, Tex. Dec. 5 1894.
To the Stockholders of the Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroad Company:
Notice is hereby given, by order of the Board of Directors of this company passed at a meeting of said Board held this day, that the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroad Company is called to meet at the company's office in the Milam County Bank Building in Cameron, Texas, on Friday, the 18th day of January A. D. 1895 at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving reports of the Company's officers, electing directors of the company to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other purposes as may properly come before the stockholders.
Given under my hand this 5th day of December 1894. Attest:
M. J. Moore, Sec'y & Tr'f. F. M. Crawford, President.

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In fact, more politically or this will be constructed during 1895 than in any year since the foundation of the Government, and a man without a newspaper will be like a useless lump in the movements of the public opinion.
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