

# Crockett Courier.

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NO. 25.

## HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

### TERRIBLE COLLISION OF TWO ITALIAN STEAMERS.

Results in 148 Passengers on the Maripa Being Drowned by the Sea—Sank in Three Minutes After the Collision—Drowned in their Beds.

GENOA, July 22.—The Italian steamers Ortega and Maripa collided off Isla del Pinar, at the entrance of the Gulf of Genoa yesterday. The latter sank and 148 people were drowned. The Maripa was bound from Naples to La Plata. There was a crew of seventeen and the passengers numbered 173. She was calling here en route to her destination. She was entering the gates of Genoa at 10:30 yesterday morning when she met the Ortega outbound. The bow of the Ortega crashed into the starboard side of the Maripa, tearing away the rigging and ripping up the Maripa like match-wood. The water rushed in through the hole and the Maripa sank in three minutes. The majority of the passengers were asleep in their beds at the time of the collision and had no time to escape after the alarm was given. They were engulfed with the vessel. The Ortega remained on the spot until 5 o'clock to pick up the survivors. She rescued fourteen of the crew and seventy-eight passengers of the Maripa. Other steamers have been dispatched to the scene of the disaster and are now searching for the missing. The Ortega's bow was smashed for a space of twelve feet along the water line. There is some comment on the fact brought to mind by this disaster that the two steamers collided on the same day with the French steamer Uncle Joseph. At the conclusion of the sitting of the chamber yesterday at Rome, the minister of marine announced the news of the disaster in the midst of a profound sensation, adding that an officer and 144 passengers on the Maripa had perished. The Ortega had twenty-five passengers aboard. The number has been ordered an inquiry into the disaster. The Maripa captain's name was Ferraro.

## NEGRO FOUND DEAD.

### SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A Baby Killed in a Peculiar Manner at Shiner—Three Negroes Wajlaid and Shot in McLennan County—Passenger Train Derailed.

MEXIA, Tex., July 22.—Just after a thunderstorm Saturday a colored man and horse were found dead in the road one mile north of town. An examination was made by Justice H. M. Roberts and the decision was that the deceased came to his death by a stroke of lightning. Dr. J. E. Thomas made an examination also and found that the neck of the negro was dislocated and some believe that his death was caused by his horse falling on him.

## ALL OVER THE STATE.

### Interesting Callings on Various Subjects Taken from the Daily Press.

A suit for \$25,000 damages has been filed against the city of Fort Worth, the complainant being Mrs. Clara Ward of Kansas. The petition alleges that during the month of February, 1885, Henry O. Ward was the guest of the Eureka hotel in Fort Worth he was, without his knowledge or consent, placed in a room adjoining one in which was a man infected with small-pox, and that under the order and direction of said city he was sent to the pesthouse erected for the treatment of such patients; that under the order of said city he was vaccinated with a virus employed by the city, who also cared for patients already affected with said disease, and as a result the disease was communicated to him by said nurse, with the result that on the fifth day of March said disease was communicated to him in the above manner, from the effects of which said O. Ward died.

## BRUTES AND BIRDS.

### NEXT CENTURY MAY SEE THEM IN BATTLE.

Swallows Are Surer Than Pigeons—New Uses for Swallows, Storks, Falcons and Dogs by Ingenious European Military Experts.

WHEN THE NEXT century comes it is more probable that it will have a novel and interesting feature in the employment of animals, which will play quite as important a part in the campaigns in the way as the general and soldiers. Ever since the earliest days of war—from the very beginning of things, that is—horses have of course been military aids of the greatest value. Now it is planned—indeed, several of the European powers are actively making experiments—to draft other animals into the service, with the expectation that they will be of great help.

## CAPT. TAYLOR'S GOOD-BY.

### Interpretation of the Three Blasts from the Colima.

The three blasts on the whistle of the Colima, given by Capt. Taylor just before he disappeared under the waves, have a singular significance for his grief-stricken wife. To her it is more than a farewell salute to her—it is "a very last good-by" to herself. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor were a unusually devoted couple. Having no children, they lived for each other. The only thing that interfered with their happiness was his going to sea. Like most of the wives of the Pacific Mail Company's Captains, Mrs. Taylor seldom went down to the dock to see her husband off on a voyage. When the time came for him to leave on his last voyage, Mrs. Taylor had a last signal wave which she had given him. At last, unable to have him take leave of her at their hotel, she said she would go down to the dock. The Captain tried to dissuade her, saying it would be pleasant for her to pass before strangers. In spite of his assurances, she could not bear the idea of having him go. The Captain had never seen her exhibit such a dread of his parting, and was puzzled at it.

## WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Memphis tax cases were filed in the United States supreme court on assignment of error in decisions in the supreme court of Tennessee. The cases, there being one on account of the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, against the following named institutions: Planters fire and marine insurance company, Home, Illinois and trust company, Mercantile Bank, Mechanics' savings bank, Memphis City Bank and Bank of Commerce. These concerns all claim immunity from taxation on account of old charters granted to United States companies and some of which were never utilized by companies to which they were granted. The state denied the absence from immunities claimed in all cases and brought suit to compel payment of taxes, such as is required to be paid on other property. Claims run back for several years and aggregate several hundred thousand dollars. The decision of the Tennessee supreme court was favorable to the state.

## WASHINGTON, July 17.—United States consul O'Hara, at Greytown, is a letter to the state department, in which he reports the following vessels entering the harbor. "The steamship Jamaica arrived off this harbor from New York on the 16th, having on board about 5000 packages of freight, large and small, for this place. There is but little water on the bar and the sea has been very rough on this coast for a few days, making it impossible to reach the Jamaica from shore until yesterday, when the harbor tug Coburg and two lighter barges went to receive the freight. In attempting to enter the harbor last evening with one of the lighters the Coburg and lighter were beached. The latter had on board six hundred packages of freight, mostly Hamburg liquors. Most of the freight will be saved. The lighter has lost its propeller and its hull is badly damaged. There is no other tug here and it may be impossible to save the Coburg from total loss. The value of the tug was \$8000. The Jamaica is a large vessel, owned by Ben Jones, took refuge under a heavy load of lumber which he was hauling home. The team became frightened, broke the coupling pole, pulled the front wheels from under the wagon and let the lumber fall, killing him instantly. He had only been here a short time from Houston, where his mother and brother live.

## WASHINGTON, July 18.—No official confirmation of the decision of the Spanish cabinet to pay the Mora claim immediately has yet reached Washington. According to the Spanish practice the minister who formulates a claim, usually treat such cases as the Mora claim by referring it to a subcommittee for determination, and it is believed here that the decision referred to in the cable dispatch is really only that of the subcommittee which has been considering this particular claim. If the full ministry approved the report of the subcommittee it is not absolutely necessary to await an appropriation by the cortes, which could be had before next winter, for the ministry may in urgent cases make an order, thereby providing for the payment of the claim.

## WASHINGTON, July 19.—The annual report of Major J. H. Willard on the improvement of waterways in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and tributaries to the Mississippi river has been received. The most important pieces of the work are those at the mouth of the Yazoo river, Miss., and the Red river in Louisiana and Arkansas. For the latter, 1,235,000 has been appropriated. The improvement consists of snagging, dredging and protecting the banks by revetments and levees. Dredging and protecting the banks at Vicksburg have formed a part of the work.

## WASHINGTON, July 19.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has sent the following dispatch to the agent on the Shoshone and Hanook reservations in Wyoming and Idaho:

## DESTROYED BY A FLOOD.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—A special from Pueblo says: Reports from Silver City, N. M., fifteen miles from Denver, are that the greater portion of the business section of the latter city was destroyed by a flood Sunday night, but so far as can be learned at the headquarters of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, where the information was obtained, no lives were lost. All telegraph wires to Silver City are down and all the news is obtained from couriers arriving at Whitewater. The Zimmer house, the largest hotel in the city, and a number of business houses have collapsed. The railroad authorities report the storm the worst ever known in that section. The Santa Fe has lost several bridges on its Silver City branch and is badly washed out.

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Not within the history of Crockett as a town have we had such evidences of steady and substantial growth as one to be seen on all hands at present. There are twelve brick business houses under construction or contract and some ten or more new residences and additions to residences going up. There is not a man in the place who can handle a hand-saw, a jack plane, a hatchet or trowel but can get all the work he wants if he wants any. Is there another town in Texas which can make as good a showing?

It is gratifying to observe that there is no disposition in Houston county to engage in a campaign of agitation between democrats over the financial issue. The democrats of the county are taking things coolly on this line undisturbed by the appeals of the extremists of either faction. At the proper time which will be in 1896 they will express themselves at the primaries and then abide the results which ever way it may go. Meanwhile they are devoting themselves to business and work, a decidedly more certain and effective way of increasing the per capita and circulation than fruitless harangues from the stump.

### WHAT DO THEY DO WITH IT.

The Mystery of the Constant Chinese Demand for Ginseng.

Passing through the wholesale district the other day, a reporter stopped in at one of the large houses to ask about prices. When ginseng was reached in the list the dealer said:

"What the Chinese use ginseng for is to the masses one of the mysteries of the age, but that they gobble up every ounce of the herb that the known world supplies is nevertheless a fact. Because the most thorough inquiry has failed to bring about a complete unfolding of the secret is not regarded by the average American as sufficient reason for refusing from \$3 to \$5 per pound, on the average, which the Celestial offers for the root. Some of the largest firms in China make a specialty of handling the American export of ginseng and coin money at it. Some of our shrewdest traders have coaxed for the secret, and have offered money for it, but the gray matter at the other end of the Chinaman's queue doesn't seem to see it that way.

"The American ginseng is growing scarcer yearly. The cultivated root has not the wonderful power which fixes the value of the wild article; at least, it does not manifest itself to the same degree. This fact renders the cultivation of ginseng rather unprofitable. It might be planted and allowed to grow well for years and years and then be salable at good figures, but not otherwise. The older the plant the more pronounced the wonderful properties of the root. In view of the fact that it is growing scarcer, unless the demand diminishes the price of ginseng must go materially higher within the next few years.

"The market here is largely speculative. The Chinese ginseng houses each year send their buyers from California to the East to buy up the receipts of ginseng. These buyers have not yet put in an appearance on the Eastern market, and consequently this year's price has not been fixed. Dealers are paying \$2.50 in Nashville for the root because they believe they can secure the usual prices for all they take in. Some advices, however, are to the effect that the price will be 20 or 30 cents lower, owing to the fact that the demand has been cut off by the war.

"We encounter some funny experience in buying the root. The diggers are often the poorest people and far from enlightened. Well, the root is hard to get and when it is thoroughly dried the weight shrinks like a nickel's worth of soap after a hard day's washing, so the digger resorts to all sorts of deceptions to fudge an ounce or two in a pound and reap more of the precious dimes and dollars. For instance, we have frequently gotten in root which was well dried, but suspiciously heavy. Upon investigation we found that many of the pieces were loaded with lead, thus almost doubling the weight of the whole lot. This was done with a great deal of cunning and ingenuity. When the root was green it was split and lead melted and poured or driven in in stags. The root was then allowed to dry, and in the process the steam entirely close up, completely hiding the lead, which, in a case like this, was almost worth its weight in gold."—Nashville American.

### GAMBLING.

So, COURIER.—Having read lately the report of our grand jury, and noticed its statements warning society of the fearful prevalence of gambling among our young men. I have preached on this subject. The following are some of the points that it has occurred to me can be made as arguments against this vice:

1st. The first charge against this practice is that it is profane, like profane swearing, and is a violation of the third commandment in that it is irreverence towards God. "The lot is cast into the lap but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord," Prov. 16:33. There, and in other scriptures, it is taught that while casting lots may be a game of chance with us, yet it is not chance with God, but that He controls everything, even to the falling of a sparrow, and the numbering of the hairs of our heads. The Jews cast lots for religious purposes but they did it with reverence, praying the Lord to direct the lot. See Leviticus 16:8, where the lot was cast for the scape goat. Also Acts the first chapter, where after solemn prayer the lot was cast for an election of an apostle. Now the gambler casts lots without respect to God's authority, and as he is gambling for the selfish purpose of depriving his neighbor of property, without giving him any just compensation, the gambler dare not ask God's blessing upon his transactions.

2. Gambling has in it the elements of dishonesty about it in that without giving a just equivalent. A merchant sells a man a piece of goods for a dollar. The merchant gets the money, and the buyer gets the goods,—both parties are benefited. But in gambling one man gets the money, and the other man gets nothing. Exactly the same is true of stealing as of gambling,—one man gets the property, and the other gets nothing.

3. The two objections I have applied to all the varieties of gambling. It is so convenient, and comes in so well to relieve necessities that good people are led into it by the pleas that they are not gambling to make money, but only to save themselves. A man has a farm that he cannot sell for its value. He considers it worth \$500, but on account of hard times it is unsaleable, and he could not get half that amount. So to save himself he is persuaded to raffle it. One hundred men take each a chance at five dollars. It is raffled. One man gets a farm for \$5.00. Then he has gotten a valuable piece of property without giving a just equivalent for it, and he has no moral right to that property. The other ninety-nine persons get nothing, and have each lost five dollars. The latter is a glaring form of gambling, so much so that an enlightened public opinion has driven it from our country. It is not allowed the use of the United States mails, or of the express companies, and not allowed to have a home on American soil. It is outlawed and ought to be. Dealing in futures has the same elements of chance and dishonesty, and ought to be classed with other forms of gambling. Some good men perhaps do not see this, but a little reflection ought to convince them. When a man buys a hundred bales of spot cotton he must pay out the spot cash for it, or its equivalent. He must handle the cotton, pay freight, storage, insurance, commission, etc., on it. When he holds it and sells at an advance and makes \$500 he is engaged in honest business. He has really invested his money and had a right to expect interest on his money and remuneration for his trouble in handling the cotton. But the buyer of futures does not handle the cotton, has no trouble with it, invests no money except a small amount as a forfeit, which really amounts to the same thing as staking money on a gambler's table. The whole future transaction is a fiction. There is no real cotton in the business. It amounts to a bet on both sides that cotton will either rise or fall. If it falls the seller claims the forfeit; if it rises the buyer claims the forfeit. This future business I regard as a very specious and dangerous form of gambling. It is attractive because occasionally some man makes considerable money by it, as some few individuals draw a grand prize in a lottery, while the great number are losing. I have no doubt that the true secret of many failures in merchandising is that merchants are not content to toil on to the laborious and slow method of honest trade, but in their haste to be rich on easy terms they embark in dealing in futures, and they are led on step by step until they fail, and their creditors, as

### NICHOLAS II. IN PEACE.

Russia's Interests are at This Time All Opposed to War. There is no safety in predicting any turn in a game in which a youthful monarch of Russia holds a strong hand, but though many rumors have been running around about the new czar, Nicholas II., there seems no probability of his undertaking any inflammable role in peace than war. Barely a third of her army has the new small-bore rifle, and it will be two years before the other regiments are equipped. Her revenues are none too great. Russia needs her money for the great Trans-Siberian railway, and she ought not to blow it out of the mouths of big guns. No doubt there is a tension in many of the international relations, but that is always present, and diplomats are growing more reasonable. It is probable that this has been said of the character of Nicholas is in the main true and this should lead him to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father and make Russia still the detactor of peace.

No man will be rash enough to say that war may not come. Every one of the continents has spots where an accidental outbreak of bloodshed or an overzealous servant may work such a hardship, actual or ideal, to some great power as shall call for an excited demand for reparation. It is in these that the sparks of thick smoke are in demand; and it is then that the effervescence of journalists in search of circulation or notoriety does most harm. The outbreak, according to his kind, is the silliest of all animals, if we measure him rightly. I know of no one that is capable of such irrational frolics, and it is on these that peace is broken by a hair. But, to resume, I do not believe, despite all the talk, that there is in the present status of the world a set of conditions which will lead to early war.

The Lake of Blood. Every polar expedition and whaling vessel which visits the Baffin bay region puts in at Yareok Bank, so as to allow explorers and seamen to visit the celebrated lake of Blood. Of it an author of "My Summer in the North" says: "It is a lake of considerable extent, lying only a few feet above the level of the sea, and is a deep, dark blood red. A careful examination proved, however, that the water itself was as pure and clear as possible; the red effect being due to the fact that the bottom of the lake is composed of well as the few stones which were scattered about in it, were coated most perfectly with the red snow plant. In some places the red coating was so thick and so hard, that the red snow plants on the soil and rocks looked exactly like dried spots of blood.

Nature's Lightning Rod. M. Ovsaroff, the Russian geologist, government forest inspector of the same city, has made some investigation concerning the liability to lightning stroke of certain species of trees. In some summers of 1893 and 1894, the two scientists mentioned spent 109 days in the great forests between Moscow and Kemeroff. The trees that were struck most often had recently been struck by lightning. Of the total number of marked trees 303 were found to be white poplar (populus alba), 100 were spruce, and 100 were fir, that is, that species is not any way near as common as a half dozen or dozen other varieties. On Ovsaroff's suggestion the government recommends that the peasants use it as a lightning conductor.

### TRAVEL IN JAPAN.

An American Tourist's Starting Trip on a River Boat. At Tokinaka I engaged a boat with five men to take me down the rapids as far as the Tokinaka; the river was in flood, and it took me about thirty minutes for less than twenty-four yen—a good price for a journey of only ten or twelve hours; but when you remember that it takes them ten days or a fortnight to haul the boat back, it does not seem excessive. Don Pedro's remark, "What need the bridge much wider than the road?" does not apply to most of the Japanese rivers; usually they are just a trickle of water among a wide bed of pebbles, which is filled after a heavy rain with a raging torrent; but Lake Suwa serves as a reservoir for the Tenryugawa, and it always has enough water to be navigable. The boat used on it is about thirty feet long, flat-bottomed and flat-sided, with a square stern and a high, pointed bow; they are very loosely built and flexible, and the bottom boards are so thin that they wobble like a sheet of paper when passing over rough water or shallows. A heavy foot would break through them, and it is necessary to tread only on the deck, which is made of long lengths, resting on the cross-ribs. My baggage was piled in the middle of the boat, and a seat arranged on it for the passenger. One man took the long stern oar while the other four worked in the bows, and within a few minutes of the start we were plunging down between high mountains. Down the rapids which we only avoided by a few inches, swirling round in eddies at the foot of one rapid while the men got breath for the next, and until we stopped for one or two meals at the little village of Nakabe there was no time to sketch, or think, or do anything but enjoy the wild exciting race. The river gorges with their steep sides and high gorges with such sharp curves that it is often impossible to see any exit, and our boat would rush down, heading straight for a cliff against which the water dashed furiously; while one man in the bows whacked the side with his paddle for luck and then stood ready with a pole, the other three pulled the mad, and just when I thought "we must come to grief this time," she would suddenly turn and swirl round the corner into smoother water. The rapid continued to be amusing, though the fun was not quite so fast and furious, all the way to Kajima, where the mountains end and a broad plain begins. Beyond the rapids the river still ran swiftly, but smoothly, divided into several channels by long gravel banks, on which gray willows and bamboo grove, and some and heron congregated. We met strings of boats being laboriously towed along. The wind generally blows from the west, and they are able, on these lower reaches, to help themselves by hoisting a sail, but I shall never understand how they get their boats back through those upper rapids. The pace is tremendous, we did the ninety miles from Tokinaka to Nakamonachi in ten hours of actual traveling, though the latter part of the journey was very suggestively slack. The water—Alfred Parsons in Harper's Magazine.

The Shogun's Wedding. Spectators looking at the "happy family" of a manager have often wondered if the ovine member ever laid down inside of the lion. The Glasgow Times writes: "The owner of a managerie in Berlin, which included a 'happy family,' consisting of a lion, a tiger, a wolf and a sheep, was asked one day in confidence how long these animals had lived together. 'About nine months,' he replied, 'except the sheep, which has to be removed occasionally.'"

New Livery Stable. When you want a first-class rig of any kind, hack, buggy, saddle-horse, lay the new stable. Everything new and first-class. Horses fed and groomed. Our charges are reasonable on everything. Try us. Stable west of Square. COOK & MATHEWS.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT CROCKETT, IN THE STATE OF TEXAS, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY, 11th 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 107,679.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	12,908.23
U. S. Bonds (exclusive of circulation)	12,500.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	10,273.32
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures	5,500.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	4,422.90
Due from State Banks and bankers	2,816.52
Due from approved reserve agents	14,582.27
Checks and other cash items	288.46
Notes of other National Banks	200.00
Fractional paper currency, nickel, and cents	561.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Specie	5,757.60
Legal-tender notes	2,400.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent circulation)	8,275.50
Total	185,626.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	30,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits, loss expenses and taxes paid	1,622.61
National Bank notes outstanding	11,250.00
Due to other National Banks	—
Due to State Banks and bankers	14,125.17
Individual deposits subject to check	90.00
Demand certificates of deposit	17,188.88
Notes and bills rediscounted	—
Total	185,432.66

STATE OF TEXAS. J. C. WOOTTERS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. MOORE, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1895. A. D. LIPSCOMB, Notary Public, Houston County, Texas.

Correct—Attest: J. C. WOOTTERS, A. L. CROOK, J. H. SMITH, Directors.

Also does an insurance business, being the largest amount of a large number of south first-class insurance companies.

MADDEN & LIPSCOMB, Attorneys-at-Law, Office North Side of Public Square, Crockett, Texas.

W. B. WALL, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Rock Building, West Side of Square, Will practice in all the Courts of this and adjoining counties. Collections as Land Litigation a specialty.

J. L. & W. C. LIPSCOMB, Physicians and Surgeons, Office in Wootters building, CROCKETT, TEXAS.

JOHN L. HALL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Can be found at French & Chamberlain's Drug Store or at home. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

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D. A. NUNN, D. A. NUNN, R. W. NUNN, Nunn, Nunn & Nunn, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Practice in all courts, both State and Federal in Texas. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

In Poor Health means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health. If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite, and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable medicine which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles will cure—headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of sleep, and all the ailments which come from the very first symptoms of weakness. It is pleasant to take.

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Banking houses, furniture and fixtures	5,500.00
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### LIVERY STABLE.

F. H. Hill has bought out the Charley Rich Livery Stable near Duwags Store and is doing a feed and livery business. He has first-class turn-outs and will let them at reasonable figures. Horses fed or kept by the month. When you want a No. 1 rig of any kind call at his stand and get it.

### A BONANZA FOR EVERYONE!

Read the following directions and you will know just how to get it: Just come with a Nickel or a 20-Dollar Bill to the Bonanza Store at the old MURCHISON STAND on the west side of the depot at LOVELADY and invest it with Ella Mainer & Co.,

in any kind of goods and you will get such a bargain that you will feel that you have struck a real bonanza, which you have. The way we afford such bargains is this: 1st. We buy close. 2d. We do business on a very small expense and Last, but not least, we are satisfied with the Smallest Profits!

We are determined to bring the prices of goods down to suit the scarcity of money and if the good people will help us we will help them in these times of adversity and START THE BALL TO ROLLING toward prosperity. We will take their produce in exchange at the market value, such as chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, eggs, skins, beef-hides, beeswax, tallow, etc., etc. We have bought the MURCHISON BANKRUPT STOCK which inventoried over Seven Thousand Dollars and which we are closing out at wholesale cost and less and are daily adding new and desirable goods in all lines, which we buy at bottom prices for SPOT CASH and sell at Panic Prices.

We are selling goods STRICTLY FOR CASH and consequently have no losses to make up. Come and try us and see if we don't PRACTICE WHAT WE PREACH. SPECIAL—Blessed is he who buys goods cheap for his money holdeth out to supply his wants and maketh him happy together with his household.

FACTS Everything! Carried in a first-class stock of merchandise. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS: A line of gents furnishing goods has just arrived that will please the biggest dude in town. Our Spring line of dress goods will arrive in a few days. Just received a car of flour and 50 barrels of sugar, that will go at prices that defy competition.

Cash Tells The Story. Call and see us JNO. MURCHISON & SON.

Crook, - Aldrich - Abstract - Co. INCORPORATED. Make complete abstracts to land in Houston County and the city of Crockett on short notice. J. M. CROOK, - - - Manager.

E. A. NICHOLS, REAL ESTATE AND Property Exchange. Office in Racket Store, Crockett, Tex. If you have Real Estate or property of any description, no matter where located, to sell or exchange please call in my hands and I will bid you a purchaser. If you want to buy property of any kind see or write me before buying. Property Bought, Before Collected, Etc.

List Your Lands FOR SALE WITH J. C. TOLMAN, Land Agent and Surveyor. CROCKETT, - - - TEXAS.

J. C. WOOTTERS. A. H. WOOTTERS. J. C. Wootters & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, SADDLERY, HARNESS, STOVES, CROCKERY. Also constantly on hand a large ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES. CALL AND SEE US.

Craddock & Co., DEALERS IN FARM SUPPLIES, FARM IMPLEMENTS. Dry Goods, Clothing, Family Groceries. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furniture, Ladies Dress Goods. Notions, Everything You NEED. Call Before Purchasing Elsewhere. East Side Public Square.

HOUSTON COUNTY AND Its Inducements. HOUSTON COUNTY is situated in Eastern Texas, in latitude 31 1/2 degrees north; longitude 95 1/2 degrees west; 113 miles north of Houston and 123 miles north of Galveston. The county is bounded on the east by the Neches and on the west by the Trinity river. The county is one of the oldest and largest in the State, embracing an area of 680,000 acres of land. The population is 25,000. Of this number 17,000 are white and 8,000 colored; foreign born less than 1000. Debt and tax rate are very small. The bonded debt of the county is being rapidly liquidated and the total state and county tax is only 62 1/2 cents on the \$100 valuation.

RAILROADS. The Great Northern branch of the International & Great Northern runs north and south through the center of the county; the Trinity Southern (Cotton Belt) runs the eastern boundary and the Trinity, Cameron & Western is now building through the southwestern part. Two other roads are chartered through the county, and are being surveyed and partly constructed. The county is well supplied with transportation facilities and will be unsurpassed by any in the state when the new roads are built, as they will be before a great while.

SCHOOLS. Houston County has the best system of public free schools in the State of Texas. The city free schools of Crockett run nine months and the county free school six months a year. The county has a school fund of \$70,000 in her own right, which draws an annual income of \$5,000. This, together with \$25,000 furnished by the state, makes an available school fund for the county of \$30,000 a year. School houses are commodious and fitted with patent, first-class school furnishings.

CHURCHES. All churches are represented and the different denominations have facilities equal, if not superior, to those enjoyed in the older states.

WATER. The county is plentifully supplied with water for all purposes. An abundance of good water can be secured in any part of the county. At short distances there are never-failing streams of pure water, which furnish power sufficient for all manufacturing purposes. No county in the state can boast of as many such streams.

SOILS. We have the greatest variety of soils, adapted to the cultivation of all farm products grown in the temperate zone. There are the black waxy, the black loam, the stiff black sandy, the gray sandy, the red, chocolate, alluvial and scores of other kinds. Nine-tenths of the area of the county was originally timbered. Nearly one-tenth of it is prairie land of the best quality, and is easily cultivated with all the improved agricultural implements.

TIMBER. The timber in Houston county is of all kinds and in almost unlimited supplies. There are magnificent forests of long-leaf and short-leaf pine, red oak, white oak, post oak, hick, cypress, ash, walnut and gum. There are also in fine supply: holly, beech, maple, sassafras, cherry and magnolia. As an evidence of the fine timber, we cite the fact that at the "Spring Palace" in Fort Worth, Houston County was awarded the first prize gold medal for the best timber exhibit. A furniture factory, or any other using hard wood, would do well here. Fine lumber can be had at \$6 to \$8 per 1000 feet.

FRUITS. The soil of Houston County is unsurpassed in its adaptability to fruit culture. Apples, peaches, pears, figs, plums, apricots and grapes yield enormous crops. In this business there is a chance for fortunes to be made, as early fruits and berries can be matured and shipped to the northern markets before competition from other sections affect the market price. Strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, and others are grown without trouble.

STAPLE PRODUCTS. The yield of cotton in this county averages one-half a bale per acre; corn 20 to 30 bushels; sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes 200 to 400 bushels and ribbon cane produce from 250 to 400 gallons of the very best syrup. Melons of all kinds, peas, beans, pumpkins, tomatoes, squashes, onions, beets, radishes, cabbage and all other garden vegetables grow in the greatest abundance.

The soil in portions of the county is particularly adapted to tobacco culture and there are thousands of acres that will produce the very best quality of tobacco grown. We have recently tried the GENUINE HAVANA tobacco and find that, where the farmer has the proper knowledge of curing same, the yield is from \$200 to \$400 per acre, our Havana tobacco bringing 40 to 50 cents per pound in the New York market.

In 1894 Houston County produced 30,000 bales of cotton, 300,000 bushels of corn, more first-class ribbon-cane syrup than could be used at home, and enough meat for home use. Besides these crops, oats, sorghum, peas, hay and peanuts enough to fatten all stock on hand through the winter.

B. F. Chamberlain for drugs. It is time to begin work on fall gardens.

A. J. McKeMore was in town Monday.

The cool nights of August will soon be here.

A fine shower of rain fell at Crockett on Monday.

Miss Amelia Miller is visiting friends at Huntsville.

Mrs. Collins is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. B. Peyton, at Trinity.

What about cleaning up the town and putting out disinfectants?

Rain is beginning to be badly needed in most parts of the county.

Watermelons are getting in their work and the doctors are busy.

No advance in shoes. Prices as low as last year at Bill McConnell's.

John McMeMore, of Waco, has been visiting A. J. McKeMore, of Coltharp.

Mr. and Mrs. Fluker entertained a few couples of their young friends Friday night.

3 spools of Merrick's Best 6 cord Machine Twist thread for 10c at Bill McConnell's.

Miss Wilson, of Phoenix, Arizona, is visiting her brother Mr. Bryant Wilson.

Mrs. Branch and daughter, Miss Bamma, of Huntsville, are the guests of Mrs. Faubion.

Col. Davis has purchased a lot in the burnt district and let contract for a brick house.

Miss Minnie Bruner will resume teaching music in September and kindly solicits patronage.

The fodder pulling season is here and the farmers are busy looking after that industry.

The young people had quite an enjoyable entertainment at Mrs. Miller's Thursday night last.

Keep your special bargains before the public by advertising them in the columns of the COURIER.

The I. & G. N. is having built, in their shops at Palestine, one of the finest special coaches in the state.

The pear growers of Houston county will soon begin marketing this year's crop, which is about an average.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hail will give an entertainment Thursday evening complimentary to Miss Della Hail.

The Oil Mill Directory for the ensuing year is J. W. Hail, H. F. Craddock, I. A. Daniel, John Monk and W. B. Page.

The merchants of Lufkin with the aid of the rail road have put in a free iron bridge over the Neches at Bonner's Ferry.

If you have a lot of surplus corn get some hogs and feed it to them. They will pay you one hundred per cent. on the investment.

I. A. Daniel has contracted with B. F. Chamberlain to build a forty foot extension to his drug store. The extension will be used for offices.

The Electric Light company has moved its plant from the oil mill further down the branch to a lot just this side of the rail road on Sycamore street.

"We had an epidemic of dysentery in this vicinity last summer," says Samuel S. Pollock, of Briceburg, Cal. "I was taken with it and suffered severely until some called my attention to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I procured a bottle and felt better after the first dose. Before one-half of the bottle had been used I was well. I recommended it to my friends and their experience was the same. We all unite in saying it is the best." For sale by Frank Chamberlain.

A colony of farmers representing some fifteen or twenty families from Williamson county will reach Houston county this week. They come to purchase land and settle.

We notice from our exchanges, that epizootic is prevailing in several adjoining counties. So far we have heard of none in this county and the strictest care should be taken to prevent its reaching and spreading among our stock.

If you can raise from 200 to 400 bushels of Irish potatoes on an acre of ground in Houston county and sell them at a price that will net you 50c per bushel, what the use of fooling away your time with six cent cotton?

In a few weeks the big meetings will commence in the country and for two months it will be dangerous for a chicken to roost anywhere except in the tops of the tallest trees. The conference at Grapeland thinned them out in that section of the country.

A. M. Carleton has quit the railroad business and has gone into the furniture business with R. L. Aldrich. The traveling public will regret to hear of the retirement of Mr. Carleton from the post of ticket agent. Besides being an expert electrician, he was an accommodating, genial and popular railroad official.

Remember I have connected with my business, GRAIN, HAY, BRAN, etc. So call before you buy and save money.

R. M. ATKINSON.

Quality and not quantity is the motto at Haring's Drug Store.

Miss Laura Dunnam is quite sick with fever.

Judicious and business like advertising always pays handsomely.

Indications are that there is a good mast crop, sufficient to fatten the hogs.

Mens' white and blue apron overalls, good quality, 50c per pair at Bill McConnell's.

Mrs. Sory, of Grapeland, and Miss Ash, of Palestine, are visiting Mrs. Emma Brown.

The poor crop is hard on the watermelon growers, but good on the health of the country.

Misses Carrie Webb and Maud Bruner returned from a visit to Palestine Saturday morning.

The best success any young man can attain is the respect of the community in which he lives.

If our friends would tell us the local news, when they know of any, it would be greatly appreciated.

The I. & G. N. have moved several cars of ties from the yard at this place during the past ten days.

M. Bromberg is building a new brick business house on the lot between his store and Hermans saloon.

A Complete Line of Coffins, Caskets and Furniture at prices to meet competition.

SIIVERS BROS.

Mrs. A. H. Wootters has returned from an extended visit to her mother Mrs. Eastham, at Huntsville.

The Oil Mill Directory will probably put in another press which will increase the capacity of the mill to forty tons daily.

Miss Hattie Stokes returned home Wednesday night from a visit of several weeks to her brother, R. C. Stokes, at Trinity.

Crockett received about sixteen thousand bales of cotton last season. She will not receive so many this year but she will get her share.

Every local enterprise of a worthy character is entitled to and ought to receive the hearty support of each and every citizen of Crockett.

I want a class in vocal and instrumental music for the coming session and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

ETHEL WOOTTERS.

The Electric Light Co., are stretching the wires over town this week. They will turn on the electric current sometime about the first.

We regret to announce the death of Claud Hatcher which occurred at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wright, on Friday morning last.

Ed Reeves, an old I. & G. N. brakeman was killed while persuing his duties on a freight train at Grapeland Wednesday morning of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hail received quite a number of their friends Wednesday evening complimentary to their cousin, Miss Della Hail.

Judge F. A. Williams, of the Civil Supreme Court is on a visit to his old home in Crockett. His family are visiting relatives at New Waverly.

Houston county will gather enough corn this year for home consumption, but the yield would have been one third larger had the seasons been more favorable.

Another Killing.

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A solid car of bedroom suits from the finest to the cheapest grade have just arrived at Carleton & Aldrich's Furniture Store. These are without exception the cheapest and prettiest bedroom suits ever brought to Crockett and will be sold at bedrock prices to close them out before we start to move. In a few weeks we will move our stock to the Jno. Murchison stand on the corner for more room. In the future we will carry the largest and most complete stock of furniture ever seen in Crockett. Our stock of baby carriages, hammocks and other summer stock must be closed out at any price.

We can save you money on every purchase you make and as a dollar saved is a dollar made it is to your interest to examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

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Smith & French,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, BRUSHES, ARTIST'S PAINTS.

Smith & French.

A complete line of coffins and metallic caskets at The Furniture Store at moderate prices.

E. E. PARKER of Lovelady has opened a first-class SMITH and WOOD SHOP in Crockett on Post Office Street.

For Sale as a Bargain. A bran new corn mill, enquire at Palestine national bank, Palestine Texas.

Removal. I will want to open up in new store with new goods so I will sell very close and very low for forty days, DON'T FORGET IT.

Respectfully, J. E. DOWNES.

To the Patrons of Crockett School: I will continue my music class in the public school during the next term and desire the patronage of the public. I also extend thanks for patronage in the past.

MISS MINNIE CRADDOCK.

For Sale. 1 Economist Planer—in good order.

1 Log wagon. 2 Iron axle ox wagons. 22 Horse Thimble Skein wagons. 1 24 inch Rip Saw and Mandrel. 1 16 inch cut off saw and Mandrel.

W. B. WALL.

A Bargain. 540 acres land, about 300 acres in cultivation; 2 fields joining, one fenced with wire, the other partially fenced with 8 wire fence, good titles, good water, good dwelling, four tenant houses and good neighborhood. For terms call on or correspond with Mrs. F. SLEIKK, Grapeland, Texas.

A Pioneer's Recommendation. Mr. J. W. Venable, of Downey, a pioneer of Los Angeles County Cal., says: "Whenever I am troubled with a pain in the stomach or with diarrhea I use Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it for years know it to be a reliable remedy, and recommend it to every one."

For sale by Frank Chamberlain.

School communities must be organized by August 1st. I have blank petitions for organizing. Many schools have failed to get blanks yet and it is important that they should do so at once. It is not sufficient that the patrons should merely meet and elect trustees. The petition must be sent in every case.

A. A. ALDRICH, County Judge.

Bucklen's Arnick Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, Cor's, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Cuts, Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by B. F. Chamberlain.

Another Killing. Elbert Rogers (Col) shot and killed Elbert Hollingsworth (Col) on Saturday last below Weldon. Hollingsworth was accused of intimacy with the wife of Rogers which led to the killing. The killing was done with a double barrel shot gun. Both barrels were fired and it is reported that forty buck shot were found in the person of deceased.

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WELDON. On Saturday evening last about 2 o'clock, a shooting affray occurred at the Tanne's Springs Col. church near Weldon wherein Elbert Rogers shot and fatally wounded Elbert Hollingsworth. Hollingsworth died at 9 o'clock Saturday night. Cause said to be an old grudge of many years standing originating in domestic troubles. We hear Rogers has given up to the officers.

Knights of the Maccabees. The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."

Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and a trial bottle is free at B. F. Chamberlain's Drug Store.

Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Escaped. Two convicts escaped from the cooling camps in Cherokee county last week. They struck out for the Neches bottom pursued by guards and bloodhounds. On reaching the river they stripped themselves of all clothing but their shirts and swam down the river several miles. They then came out and tried to capture some horses. One of them went to the house of John Ivey near Dodson and breaking in stole a shot gun and supply of clothing. He then departed in the direction of Trinity and stopped at a house in the neighborhood and left the shot gun and some of the clothing. He was traced near to Lovelady. On Sunday evening following, a convict, probably the same one went to the house of a man living near Creek by the name of Keel and asked for something to eat. He was given some flour and a piece of meat. Keel's horse was hitched to the fence and eating. The convict remarked that he was going to ride the horse. He jumped on and rode off in the direction of Crockett. A posse of neighbors followed on Monday and found the horse in Crockett. The convict probably took the train here Sunday night.

What's Prominent Insurance Man Says. H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d St., St. Louis, writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister, who had severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommend this syrup to my friends.

John Cranston, 908 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill., writes: I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Price 50c.

Sold by J. G. Haring.

H. J. CUNYUS' DENTAL OFFICE in OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, BRIDGE and CROWN work a specialty and all work GUARANTEED. Permanently located.

The time is drawing near when we will open up in new building all goods going out low down now as we want no old stock in new store. Come to see us.

RACKETT STORE.

toys with. The acquaintance went on. Mr. X. really looked for the baby, and it was astonishing how prettily its little hands closed over sixpences and shillings for the purchase of clothes and toys. A self-willfully blind person might have noticed that there was no improvement whatever in the dress of the child. One chilly November day baby was wrapped in a warm shawl and cuddled down in mother's arms.

"What is the matter?" said Mr. X. as soon as he came within hail, pointing his gold-headed stick at baby. "She don't seem well, sir, not at all, and she won't eat nothing—nothing, at least, that I can get for her. She moans dreadful all last night." "Poor mite!" said Mr. X. "Take her to a doctor, and get her jellies and port wine and beef tea, and that sort of thing." The woman shook her head mournfully. "What! eh? can't afford it? Here then—" and placing a sovereign in her hand, Mr. X. went on his way. He had to stay in the country for a few days, but on returning to business he met the woman without the baby hastening round the accustomed corner. He stopped her. "How is baby?" "Oh, sir!" she said, with a burst of tears, "baby's dead! Died this morning at 4 o'clock, the poor lamb did; and now I'm going to the undertaker's, and I only hope I shan't have to get the parish to bury her; but 'tain't much as I can afford." Mr. X. was deeply shocked, and a five-pound note which chanced to repose in his waistcoat pocket was transferred to the woman, who sobbed out her grateful thanks, and left him. The thought of the dead baby haunted Mr. X. to such an extent that he could not bear to pass the corner where he had been wont to see it, but went by devious ways to his office. One bitterly cold and snowy day he was wearing a fur coat; with the collar turned up, a fur traveling cap, and tinted spectacles, and at a corner he saw a woman— the woman with—yet—a baby— nay, "the" baby—in her

The new woman has appeared in another specialty: two have been arrested lately for having two husbands.

### SCIENCE UP TO DATE.

#### NOTES OF PROGRESS FROM MANY LANDS.

**The National Bicycle**—A Wonderful Machine—Electric Mail Car—Trolley Cars—Carriage Without Horses—Electric Cooking.

**ON RAMON BARA**, of Madrid, is the latest amateur inventor. He has a machine for use upon lakes and rivers, with which he has been enabled to make about six miles per hour. This machine is composed of two cast-iron wheels, which serve as floats, and are connected by cross-bars. Near the stern, in the space between the two cases, is a paddle wheel, operated by pedals something like a bicycle. The machine weighs about one hundred pounds. It is steered by means of a steering wheel, and has been tried successfully by its inventor, passing over the water quickly and easily.

**One More Invention.** Science is an exacting taskmaster, and he who serves must be ever ready to give time to the study and invention, even life itself at the beck and call of the tyrant. The search for the North Pole has many of the characteristics of an enthusiast who is ready to take up the work where the last victim has laid it down. The latest idea is to explore this region by means of a balloon, which seems quite the most visionary and hopeless of all of the many projects which have been made in that direction. The effect of intense cold on the human system, the possibility of blinding storms, the impossibility of getting out of trouble in case of accident, and the certainty that no rescuing party will be able to reach the spot, would know where to find them, should all be considered. It may be among the possibilities of the future to store gas under pressure and at such a low temperature that an amount could be provided sufficient to bridge over almost any emergency that might arise; but in tasks of this kind there is so much to be looked out for and guarded against that only the temperament of the most elastic and daring description would think of going into it. The history of exploration is replete with horrors and tragedies and fringed with the bones of martyrs to science. This, however, is no bar to future investigations, and there is not the slightest difficulty in filling up the ranks when the order comes to go forward.

**A Purifying Article.** The following communication from M. Girard of Paris, on the most efficacious way to purify water, will be interesting to every person who would like to indulge in what is at times a most dangerous beverage. According to this account, the most efficient purifying process has been discovered. The water is first treated with permanganate of potassium, and then filtered through peroxide of manganese. It appears that the calcium permanganate—a salt easily manufactured—is, in the presence of organic matter and micro-organisms decomposed into oxygen, manganese oxide and lime, and the organic matter and the bacteria are destroyed. But in order to further increase this oxidizing power and at the same time purify the water, a certain amount of gas is added to the water, this latter is filtered through a layer of manganese peroxide. The filtered water is perfectly limpid, is entirely free from pathogenic and other micro-organisms and from organic matter. The simplicity of the process tells greatly in its favor.

**A Wonderful Clock.** One of the most extraordinary mechanical wonders of the world is described by the New Orleans Picayune. It is a clock built by a Russian Pole named Goldfaden. He was at work upon it two thousand days. The clock represents a railway station, with all of its appointments and details carefully carried out. On the central tower is a dial which shows the time at New York, London, Warsaw and Pekin. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to bustle, telegraph operators click their machines, the stationmaster and his assistants appear, porters bustle about baggage, and a miniature train dashes out of a tunnel on one side of the platform. All the routine of a railway station is gone through, after which the train disappears into another tunnel, to reappear at the next quarter of an hour.

**Carriages Without Horses.** How far is it necessary, economical, or convenient to continue in our great towns the use of horse-power for street traffic? Here is a question which must be faced sooner or later, and the sooner the better. The only wonder is that it has not been asked sooner. The answer is simply barbarous! That may sound rather strong, but it would be quite easy to show that the use of the horse for such purposes is very expensive, inconvenient, unsanitary, noisy, that it blocks up our streets unnecessarily, and causes the pavements to wear away much faster than they need, and, last, but not least, that it is cruel. It is in the nature of a matter of course of this sort, who invented the steam engine and the railway, instead of once more taking the lead, are being left far behind by France, says a writer in the London Westminster Budget. Last year that enterprising paper, Le Petit Journal, in order to find out which was the best of the various self-moving road vehicles, held a competition. Roughly speaking, about fifty vehicles of the 102 entered took part in the trials. Various routes were taken from Paris to places about thirty miles distant, and

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### Cost of Electrical Cooking.

Inquiry is often made as to the cost of electric cooking. The exact figures were recently given by the Philadelphia Ledger.

Four or five outlets can be fried by employing the equivalent of five lamps for twelve minutes. This includes the time required for heating the pan. When the electric oven is used, the equivalent of eight lamps will heat the temperature from 50 degrees Fahrenheit to 120 degrees in five minutes, to 250 degrees in ten minutes, to 350 degrees in fifteen minutes, and to 450 degrees in twenty minutes. At this rate, electrical cooking is still more expensive than ordinary methods. Nevertheless, its use is daily increasing. Its great advantage is perfect cleanliness. The electrical kitchen hardly seems to be a kitchen at all. There is no heat from the fire, no smoke, and no dirty utensils. As soon as the "current" can be sold at a figure which will command its use for kitchen purposes it will become universal.

**An Electric Mail Car.** It is stated that an inventive genius of Iowa, Mich., has invented an electric mail car capable of a speed of two hundred miles an hour. This car will make the distance from New York to Chicago in five hours, instead of the twenty-three now required for the fast trains. It is said that he has at last succeeded, and will shortly give a public exhibition of his new invention. The car is made entirely of steel, and weighs some forty tons. It is thirty-three feet long, and is operated by an electric motor independent of the automobile arrangement for handling the mails. It is run over an elevated track about eighteen feet above the ground, and is made of steel. The apparatus will receive and deliver mail automatically with no loss of speed, and each car can take care of thirty-four tons.

**Ovens and Petrified Wood.** Probably every visitor to the Columbian Exhibition spent some time in admiring the beautiful specimens of wood and petrified wood shown on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion. Of late there have been some exceedingly fine slabs of this material worked out and used in waicootings in handsome dwellings. It is said by an expert that the Utah are the finest any fields in the known world, and that the largest slabs ever cut out have been taken from quarries in that State. Petrified wood is being used in manufactures of various kinds, and is becoming more and more popular. It is brought out and used with excellent effect.

**Two-Story Cars of Paris.** There are no trolley or cable cars in Paris. The storage battery electric cars seem to have been made a success. They are about the size of the trolleys which were for a time in operation on the Madison and Fourth avenue lines in New York, being literally two stories high. The outside seats are roofed and are protected at the front and rear by glass screens. The approach of a car or omnibus is not heralded by gongs, as in America. Instead, the car is heralded by a horn, which the driver can sound by pressing a rubber bulb. The horn is not a trumpet, but a small horn, and is not used, wherever one may go.

**Value of Coal-Tar Dyes.** In the years 1882 and 1883 nine factories for making dyes from coal tar were established in this country. The business has since that time been steadily kept along as best they could, but were unable to compete with foreign labor. In 1891 Germany produced \$6,000 worth of dyes, and in 1892 \$7,000 worth of dyes. This is only one of the many products of coal tar, which is, indeed, a most remarkable substance.

**Asbestos Clothes for Firemen.** At a meeting of the National Association of Fire Engineers at Montreal last summer asbestos clothing as a protection for firemen was advocated, and an interesting discussion followed. A representative of the company that is exploiting the idea entered a burning frame building, prepared for the test, and remained there several minutes. He also showed the value of asbestos rope for life saving.

**A Sad Dog.** Cholly was struck by the dash and vim of a golden-haired soubrette. He asked her out to dine with him. She very first night they met. And evasive friends of that sporty youth said, "Cholly's a sad dog, you bet!" In which they were strictly speaking the truth.

**The Spreading Movement.** Mr. Shanghai—Am I to understand, my dear, that you do not intend to set this year?

**The Student's Wife.** "P'raps" asked Mrs. Grogan, severely, "yeep' ye so late 't'night?"

**Brought to the Scratch.** She'll bet you a box of cigars against a box of gloves that I get married before you do.

**The New Woman.** "Caroline," he gasped, "I'm sure there's a woman in the house!"

**A Woman of the Future.** I love the coming woman; I love her pretty ways and her sweet smile and her laughing dimples.

**Van Pall—Isn't it a day rather high for a hotel in the mountains?**

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### He Will Not Down Himself.

(From the New York Times.)

R. W. Edwards, of Lansingburgh, was a student of the University of the City of New York, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. He was a student of the University of the City of New York, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. He was a student of the University of the City of New York, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

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