

The Crockett Courier.

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NO. 19.

WELDON.

Ed. COURIER—It wrenches me like fury to reply to nothing, but I will give Reynard of Trinity Chapel a reply.

I stated in the issue of the COURIER of May 23 that I was a citizen of Houston county and believed in all enterprise that would bring in more immigrants and prosperity, therefore was in favor of the iron bridge. He comes with the same old song, howling taxation of all for the benefit of a few. This brings all he thinks he knows or ever will know against the bridge.

As the good book says, "Do unto your neighbors as you wish to be done by," and we have a good chance to obey and do ourselves a great justice by building the bridge and giving our neighboring counties a good market and in the meantime making our own market ten times better and bring in more immigrants and settle up our fertile soil which thousands of acres are awaiting to be settled.

The debt, Dear Reynard, to build the bridge would not have to be paid by you alone. Neither a few, but all, and your proportion would not send you to the poor house, not put you on the paupers' list. But what little you would have to pay you would never miss it, but the profits of the investment you would receive could not be enumerated.

Dear Reynard, all through these hard times some farmers have been prosperous and have made money. How? Simply because they were men of business. Thousands of farmers can manage to grow a good crop, who haven't gumption enough to dispose of it advantageously. Those who can both grow a good crop and sell it right are the profit-maker. What the farmers need, Dear Reynard, is the business ability that is the handle by which men grasp success.

Dear Reynard, as you say the farmers never read the papers and they don't know the value from day to day of what they have to sell. Such men are soft marks for the buyers. Dear Reynard, I advise you to take Ivy Myrtle's advice and read your papers. We have had several years of depression, Dear Reynard, and farming has suffered as much and no more in proportion than any other business. Prices have been low and the farmer who is in debt has had as hard a time to meet his obligations as have men in other avocations and no harder.

There was never a time, we are told, when farm products brought so little money. That may all be true, though some old account books of my grandfathers show farmers raised five cent cotton in the 50's. But in dwelling upon this fact, Dear Reynard, you never reminded us that there was never in the history of the republic a time when a dollar would buy as much of the necessities of life as it will at this moment. If the prices of what the farmer has to sell have been lowered, also have the prices of everything he has to buy. The farmer who is in debt finds it difficult to raise money; it is hard to pay off the mortgage. But is he the only man who finds being in debt dangerous? How about the merchant and manufacturer? Does money fall in their

mouths when they lift their heads heavenward? I know you would like to see cotton ten cents a pound, wheat two dollars a bushel and potatoes fifty cents a bushel. But what would have become of the thousands who have been out of employment during these years of depression. It simply would have been starvation to them.

Dear Reynard, I fancy your name as you do mine. Yours is not so pretty, but it is such an odd one, and I am used to it, as my father use to have a hired hand by that name and all of the family liked him but me and I never did like him.

Our little town had quite a good rain a few days ago. Wind blew down corn but to no damage.

Success to the COURIER.

IVY MYRTLE.

RATCLIFF.

Ed. COURIER—We down here are also happy over the prospects of the crops and have decided to let it be known.

On the evening of the third a severe storm passed over this section doing considerable damage to growing crops. A great deal of corn was broken down by falling trees—no other damage done.

Steve Hallmark, son of T. J. Hallmark, went fishing one day last week. He got a painful wound in the finger from a fish hook which Dr. C. O. Smith had to cut out.

J. H. Ratcliff celebrated his 53d birth day on the second by giving a dinner to his Sunday school class. A few connections and friends were present. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

There will be a Sunday school celebration by all the Sunday schools on Holcomb charge at Enterprise near Belot on Friday before fourth Sunday this month. Preparations are being made here for the occasion and we anticipate a great time. Come out, Mr. Editor, and enjoy yourself for one day.

We like the tenor of the letter of Reynard concerning highways. Let us insist on our legislators inaugurating some system to give us better roads. We believe the Miss. system a good one. We have lived in a state which had such a system and it was very successful. Let us have good roads. Our legislators can do this if no more. Come again, Brother Reynard, we like to hear from you.

Let every subscriber to the COURIER speak a word in behalf of the paper. Take a subscription now and then, help to build up the county, get the people to reading and they will get their eyes open to the fact that the most prosperous people in the world are the people who read. By so doing you'll help your neighbor and put a dollar in the pocket of your esteemed editor.

OLD BILL.

A Serious Difficulty.

Joe Hackett and Henry Gray, both colored, had a difficulty on Friday last in front of Craddock & Co's store. Hackett grabbed a heavy, seasoned hickory ax-handle and mauled Gray over the head several times with great vigor and force, cracking the skull and cutting one ear nearly off. The drum of the ear was fractured, causing an internal effusion of blood and destroying the sense of hearing absolutely. The chances are against his recovery. Hackett is under arrest.

The Death of a Good Man.

Of all the inscrutable things which encompass the strange problem of life and death nothing so perplexes, nothing so mystifies, nothing so defies the efforts of the finite mind to see harmony and consistency in all the plans and works of the Infinite as the strange and apparently irreconcilable ordering of a divinity which permits the true, the beautiful, the good and the useful to perish away while those things and those people whose presence is unknown and whose absence is unnoted prosper and flourish to the last syllable almost of recorded time.

How often in the lives of all persons has the singular truth of the above observation been illustrated! How often are we perplexed and stricken with poignant grief by the spectacle of beholding those whom the world has come to regard as bright exemplars of all that is true and noble and lovable pass away, still laboring, as it were, at the trestle-board with the designs half-finished and the life-work barely begun! On the other hand we see those whose life is all discord, whose earthly mission at best seems to be that of idle, listless, useless spectators, without aspirations for higher ideals for themselves and their fellowman, grow gray from weight of years in a life that has contributed nothing to the elevation of themselves or those around them.

Strange aspects, unfathomable phases these of that subtle existence which philosophers call life. We leave them to be reconciled by those to whose acute powers of reasoning the uplifted veil reveals the hidden and forbidden impetralia of man's existence and pass on to a brief sketch of the life of the good man of whom we shall speak briefly, not for want of material but for want of space.

The news of the death of our fellow-citizen, N. J. Mainer, of Lovelady, on the 30th ult. came as a shock to all who heard it. It seemed incredible that one who, but a week or so before was seemingly in the enjoyment of robust health could have in that brief space of time pass away. Yet, incredible and inexplicable as the event may have seemed to those who knew and loved him for his sterling worth, the cold, grief-bearing fact existed that he was gone. Unbearably sad is it to think that one whose life had barely reached the meridian of its usefulness should be summoned hence to another existence, to another sphere of action and to the enjoyment of that glorious reward which we are told awaits those whose stewardship here has been what his was. It matters not in what aspect or sphere or feature of his life-work this noble citizen may be viewed, whether in the tented field or in that of the civilian, whether in the church or in the relations of business or society or duty to his country, he was the same consistent, faithful, honest, true man, citizen, brother, friend, at all times and under all circumstances. He was devotedly true and faithful in all relations.

Honor was the inspiring watchword in all his dealings. He loved the right and despised the wrong and when after enlightened inquiry he thought he was right no hu-

man agency could shake or disturb him. He fulfilled the broad measure of a good citizen in all things. He was enterprising in spirit and munificent to the extent of his means in all undertakings to build up his town and to help struggling humanity.

His loss to the county is incalculable and to his own town and the many local enterprises whose objects are the betterment of society his loss is irreparable. The influence of his name and his work will endure and be greatly beneficial but the wisdom of his counsel and the persistent energy of action will be wanting and can never be replaced. In his death the county has lost a noble man, a splendid citizen, his town a friend ever ready to aid and his family a loving, doting and devoted father and husband.

"The good die first and those whose hearts are dry as summer's dust burn to the core."

X.

CREEK.

Ed. COURIER—There is an old saying that there is nothing new under the sun. Well, I think I have found one, and it is the 25th Legislature.

They have done something never done in the history of Texas, kept in session longer than any ever did before and done less. But we tax payers have plenty of money and we know of no better use to put it to, than to keep up our honor by giving a job to a few men who shun work in the sun as the devil shuns holy water. My advice to them is to hold on as the warm season has only begun and the governor has raised their wages.

Just think! In session over four months and nothing done. But then we should not have kicked if not a bill had been passed.

Now, dear 25th, do not for the state's honor worry. Keep cool as you are good for your \$5.00 a day wet or dry. We have plenty of money and know of no better way of spending it than handing it out to the members of the 25th.

O.

A Mistake.

We think the commissioners' court have made a very serious mistake in putting in that cess-pool at the jail for depositing all the refuse from that building. Any night you may pass down that street you will discover that the atmosphere is heavily laden and thoroughly sodden with the effluvia and exhalations from that vile hole in the ground. The result, if we mistake not, will be an epidemic of typhoid fever or some other malignant type of fever with those living and sleeping near that place. The refuse of the jail ought to be carried off by a system of piping to the creek below town.

Once Tried, Always Used.

If we sell one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, we sell the same person more, when it is again needed. Indeed, it has become the family medicine of this town, for coughs and colds and we recommend it because of established merits—JOS. E. HARNED Prop. Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, Md. Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

Where the Money Goes.

Last week we gave the amount of corn and meal shipped to the county, the cost of same, etc. Since then we have been favored with the official receipts at each of the three stations, of corn, meal, meat, oats, bran and flour for the nine months ending June 1, 1897.

At Crockett were received for that period 107,800 bushels of corn, 43,200 bushels of meal, 889,849 pounds of meat and lard, 7,200 barrels of flour, 600,000 pounds of bran, 12,000 bushels of oats.

At Lovelady for same period were received 22,041 bushels of corn, 6,535 bushels of meal, 3,564 bushels of oats, 76,000 pounds of bran, 2,616 barrels of flour, 188,282 pounds of meat.

At Grapeland for same period were received 27,500 bushels of corn, 2,990 bushels of meal, 120,264 pounds of bacon, 728 bushels of oats, 49,250 pounds of bran, 1,147 barrels of flour. Total receipts for the county at the points of Crockett, Lovelady and Grapeland for the period of nine months from Sept. 1, '96 to June 1, '97 are as follows: 157,341 bushels of corn; 55,745 bushels of meal; 725,250 pounds of bran; 16,893 bushels of oats; 10,963 barrels of flour; 1,198,386 pounds of meat, etc.

We will next see what all these products cost the middle men or merchants.

157,341 bushels corn at 40 cts per bushel	\$62,936.40
52,745 bushel meal at 40c per bushel	21,098.00
725,250 pounds of bran at 70 cts per hun	5,076.00
16,893 bushels of oats at 27 cents per bushels	4,561.11
10,963 barrels of flour at \$3.50 per barrel	49,333.60
1,198,386 lbs of meal etc at 5 cts per pound	59,919.75
A total of two hundred and two thousand, nine hundred and twenty four dollars and 76 cents.	

To settle this debt the merchants of the county will have to ship 8,000 bales of cotton at present prices.

Add 33 1/2 per cent. to this to cover the advance or margin of profit which the county merchants make on the sale of these products to the farmers of the county and the total cost of all these products to the farmers and consumers of the county will be two hundred and seventy thousand, five hundred and sixty six dollars and 34 cents.

At the present price of cotton the farmers of the county, in order to liquidate these balances, must deliver to the merchants of the county ten thousand five hundred bales of cotton. The calculation above doesn't include products received at Crockett, but shipped out of the county. With a good season it will take nearly or quite half of the entire crop of cotton to pay for the staple groceries and feed stuffs bought by farmers and if the crop is less than an average one or not larger than the last it will take nearly or quite all of it. It is true that one third or possibly more of this was bought by the farmers for cash and will not come out of the next cotton crop. The money, nevertheless, is gone out of the county and gone forever. There is food in the above statistical abstract for serious reflection and thought and should have the sober, earnest attention of our agricultural friends.

Tennessee Centennial

The I & G. N. R. R., in connection with other Gould lines has erected a suitable building on the grounds of the Tennessee Centennial, in which headquarters have been established during the Exposition. Texas papers will be found on file in this building and visitors from Texas are welcome to make it their headquarters while on the grounds. The attached circular gives additional information that we desire published in your paper.

Yours truly,

D. J. FENCE, A. G. P. A.

GOV. HOGG MAKES A MOTION.

He Says That Lynching Should Be Put Down and Stopped at Any Price—Suggests a Law.

To the editor of The Post:

Austin, Texas, May 25.—I make a motion that the people of Texas suppress mobs and mob execution.

If there is a second to this motion all right. If not, then I propose it anyway and ask that you "put it".

Speaking to this motion I beg to say: That mob executions are murder executions. They possess less commendable qualities than midnight assassination, for they not only take the life of the victim in violation of all law, but they attempt to assassinate constitutional government also.

The so-called "Judge Lynch" is the most contemptible, the most villainous, the most cowardly, of all the red-handed murderers whose souls ever roared in the log heaps of hell! He is contemptible because he goes in mask and leads his "court" of murderers to make their executions in the darkness of night, or in the clouds of public prejudice. He is villainous because his hands and "ermine" is steeped in the blood of helpless victims. He is cowardly because his prey is the unarmed prisoner whom he would never attack when on an equal footing.

Within the last few weeks his murderous majesty has executed six negroes in Waller county, three negroes in Falls county and one white man in Smith county—all prisoners in custody of the law.

Where will this savage carnival of crime end unless the law-loving, the constitution-obeying, self-respecting fearless citizens of Texas put a stop to it? Time serving sycophants, cringing cowards, and the apologist for murder say it can not be done. I say it can be done. It should be done. It must be done, or the people of this state will live to curse the days of their apologies, negligence and cowardice.

You may ask how can it be done? I answer as I have on more than one occasion heretofore. Have a law passed providing when a prisoner is murdered by a mob—

1. That the sheriff shall be immediately removed from office and thereafter be disqualified from holding it.

2. That the county shall pay the next of kin of any victim of a mob a large stipulated penalty, recoverable in some district court of any adjoining county.

3. That each and every person who takes part in or advises a mob murder shall also become liable thereby to pay the next of kin a large stipulated penalty, recoverable in some district court outside of the blood-stained county.

4. Provide for a change of venue either before or after indictment in all cases of mob violence. This will do the work.

Let the voters who favor this motion flood their representatives with demands that such a law shall be passed. They can thus have it done.

Follow up this law by agitation. Agitate now! Agitate all the time, until every man takes sides for or against mob murder!

Cultivate public sentiment against the mob sentiment. Call out on the subject every man who makes a public speech. Teach the press of the state that apologies for mobs are dishonorable, contemptible, and that the name "Judge Lynch" is synonymous with "Judge Murderer," whose brutal personage is hateful in the sight of all honest men.

Yours for the constitution, for good government and against anarchy and mob.

J. B. Hogg.

An Ohio Lynching.

The following are opinions of representative Southern editors on the Ohio lynching:

New Orleans, June 4.

The people of Urbana, Ohio, in lynching a negro ravisher who committed a brutal crime upon a respectable white woman, have only given a natural expression of their horror at the crime, and in so doing they have demonstrated that they are not different from their white brothers of the Southern States. There seems to be no other remedy, deprecate it as we may.

T. E. DAVIS, EDITOR PICAUNE.

Memphis, Tenn., June 4.

Rape means rope, is an axiom in the south, and nothing will prevent the lynching of offenders but a cessation of the offense. It is very well to moralize on the bad effects of mob law when in a city where guardians of the peace line every street and are ready at all times to prevent crime, but in cases like the Ohio one the law works slowly, the punishment is not certain.

Lynch law is justifiable under no other circumstances.

C. P. J. MOONEY,

Editor Commercial Appeal.

Savannah, Ga., June 4.—The Morning News will say editorially to-morrow: "The riot and lynching at Urbana, O., are an added proof that human nature is not governed by geographical lines. It is the same North, South, East and West. The only remedy is to exact the speedy and terrible punishment at the hands of the law of such fiend as Mitchel was, and to make it perfectly plain to those who may be inclined to similar criminality that the gallows will in-

DETERMINELY "TECHNICAL VIOLATION OF LAW."

St. Louis, June 4.—The Globe Democrat to-morrow will say: "The lynching of Mitchel, the Ohio negro assailant of the white woman, a bad affair, but the crime for which he was punished was hideous. In condemning the mob for taking the law into its own hands let us not forget the provocation which it had. Some crimes are so horrible and revolting that in dealing with them the ordinary process of the law appears to many law-abiding men to be too slow and uncertain. Mitchel's was one of that class of crimes. In cases of this sort, where the guilt is clearly proven, the mob's violation of the law is only technical."

Temple, Texas, June 7.—The news from the hail storm of yesterday continues to come in from the country and is bad in the extreme. Between here and Belton, a distance of nine miles, there is not a stalk of cotton or corn left standing up—entirely buried in the ground and ruined.

Captain W. D. Farish, who lives near this place, had a span of mules in town today, from which all the hair on their backs had been beaten. They were funny looking specimens.

The hail drifted two or three feet deep on his place and was not melted away up to 10 o'clock today. He says there is not a living sprig of anything left on his place.

AT BELTON

Belton, Texas, June 7.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon another severe storm visited this section. The wind was very high doing considerable damage and blowing over nearly all the corn that was standing. The hail was heavy and many places completely destroyed the corn and cotton. Some of the hail was very large, going through shingles and tin roofs. Many windows were broken and fruit nearly all destroyed.

News from Echo and Heidenheimer is that corn is totally destroyed by the hail and that small grain is beaten into the ground and ruined, and in many fields no signs of cotton are left.

Holland, Texas, June 6.—The heaviest rain and hail ever known fell here this evening at 8 o'clock and lasted until 5. Crops are entirely ruined and oats can not make anything. Considerable damage was done by the rain. The Methodist church was plowed about eight feet. The Christian church was wrecked.

Stock Law Election.

The undersigned, county judge of Houston county, by virtue of an order passed by the commissioners' court of said county at the May term of said court hereby gives notice that on Monday, the 21st day of June, 1897 an election will be held at Grapeland, Houston county, Texas, for the purpose of enabling the free holders of the heretofore described division of territory to determine whether or not hogs, sheep and goats shall be permitted to run at large within the following division of territory—what is commonly known as the "Grapeland Independent School Corporation"—better described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point two miles north from the International and Great Northern depot building situated in the town of Grapeland, thence running east two miles, thence south four miles, thence west four miles, thence north four miles and thence east two miles to the place of beginning.

And it is further ordered by the court that the election aforesaid shall be held free of any expense to the county, and G. M. Hollingsworth is hereby appointed manager of said election.

E. WINFREE,

County Judge, Houston Co., Tex.

Estray Notice.

Reported to me by W E Hall, Com'r Pre. No. 2, Houston county Tex., one bay mare, about 6 years old, branded mule shoe on shoulder and hip and a on thigh. In care of T F Smith, 2 miles west of Crockett. Given under my hand and seal of office this 11th day of May, 1897. N. E. ALLBRIGHT, County Clerk Houston Co., Texas.

Estray Notice.

Reported to me by W E Hall, Com'r Pre. No. 2, Houston county, Texas, the following animal: One sorrel mare, about 4 year old, branded JF (connected) on left shoulder, about 14 hands high. In care of William Ward 14 miles west of Crockett. Filed May 14th 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 20 day of May 1897. N. E. ALLBRIGHT, County Clerk, Houston Co., Texas.

We have just bought a car of the celebrated **SWEET and PURE FLOUR** and solicit your orders. We guarantee it pure, soft wheat and **nothing finer can be had.** The whiteness, rising qualities and sweetness it is at the top. While such high grade flour costs a good deal more than **CHEAP** stuff, it will pay you to buy only the best. Inferior flour is not cheap at any price. If you are using S. and P. you know that what we say is a fact—if not try a barrel or sack and you will then take no other.

DANIEL & BURTON.

Estray Notice.

Reported to me by W E Hall, Com'r Pre. No. 2, Houston county, Texas, the following described animals: One sorrel mare, about 9 years old, with white in face, left hind foot white, branded X on thigh, about 14 hands high, and one sorrel mare, about 7 year old with little white in face, 14 hands high, branded J E F on right hip, and thus I on left shoulder. In care of J W Beckham, 34 miles south west of Crockett. Filed May 15 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 20th day of May 1897. N. E. ALLBRIGHT, County Clerk, Houston Co., Texas.

MANGUM'S COLUMN.

I will sell you today the following goods at prices named:

- Best head rice, 15 pounds for \$1.00.
- Best navy beans, 28 lbs for \$1.00.
- A & H brand soda 2 lbs for . . . 15.
- Best Scotch oat meal, 4 packages for 30.
- Best parlor matches 2 dozen boxes for 25.
- Best lump starch, per lb 5.
- Best Canned corn 4 cans for 35.
- " " tomatoes 3 cans for 25.
- Evaporated apples in one lb packages, something extra fine, 4 packages for 30.
- Jelly, assorted flavors, 15 lbs for 55.
- Numsen's Preserves, assorted, in 1 lb tins, per can 12 1/2.
- 15 lbs Raisins for 1.00.
- 7 lbs Arbuckle or Apex roasted coffee for 1.00.
- 6 lbs Best green Rio coffee for 1.00.
- Large can asparagus, each 20.
- Faultless starch, can use without boiling 10.
- Imported Sardines 10c per can or 3 cans for 25.
- 4 lbs good soda 25.
- A large bottle of liquid bluing for 5.
- 7 cakes best laundry soap for 25.
- 1 lb good smoking tobacco with pipe 20.
- American sardines per can 5.
- Columbia River Salmon per can 12 1/2.
- Pine apples, eyeless and coreless, per can 20.
- Condensed milk 10.
- Large jar prepared horse red- ish 30.
- One pound can extra good baking powder 10.
- White Swan, the best flour on the market, per sack 1.40.
- Second pat. flour, per sack 1.25.
- High-pat. flour, per bbl 5.25.
- My stock of pickles, sauce, and relishes can not be surpassed in Crockett and would almost make a dead man hungry. When you want something extra nice in that line come and see me.
- Try some of my nice new mackerel. I have them in kits and bulk.
- Try my 8 lbs to the dollar green coffee. It is big value for the money.
- If goods not found as represented bring them back and get your money. Stock all new and clean and no shoddy goods.
- The prettiest and most tempting line of pickles, sauces and relishes to be had in Crockett. To see is to buy.
- Prices on all other goods in stock in proportion. These are SPOT CASH prices. No goods booked or "ticket in drawer," for any one, even for a day.
- No Book-keeper to pay. No bad accounts to lose. SPOT CASH and one price to everybody is my motto. I want your trade. Come and see me.

Respectfully,
J. M. MANGUM.

GO TO J. A. BRICKER & CO.

—FOR FT—

Gold and Silver Spectacles.
Gold and Silver Watches
Plain Gold and Fancy Set Rings
Silverware and Novelties.
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty.
Castleburg Old Stand.

Lumber! Lumber!

I am now ready to furnish **Any and All Kinds of Lumber**, of any **Grade** and of any **Dimension**. Will supply in any quantities at mill or delivered, the very

Best Heart Lumber

or mixed as the log runs. Any one wanting lumber for any purpose **Will Find It To His Interest to Call and See** me before buying. I can make it to his interest to buy from me. Mill two and a half miles South of Crockett right on Lovelady road All bills **Filled Promptly** and at **Prices that Defy Competition**. Try me.

4 LBS. Best Granulated SUGAR \$1.00
We are selling 4 lbs. of the best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 and everything in the grocery line at "rock bottom" prices. We are the **Only Supply House** that sell to Consumers at Strictly Wholesale Prices, which is clearly proven when we sell 4 lbs. best granulated sugar for \$1.00. We ship these goods anywhere in anybody and guarantee satisfaction. **Send No Money**, but cut this out and send for full particulars enclosing two cents in stamps to **CONSOLIDATED WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., 215 to 219 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.**

Tennessee Centennial, Nashville, Tenn.
May 1st to November 1st 1897. Rates via International and Great Northern, R. R., from Crockett are as follows: \$15.50 tickets limited to 10 days, on sale Tuesdays and Thursdays; \$21.35 tickets limited to 20 days; \$29.10 tickets limited until November 1897.
J. B. Valentine, Agent.

A. A. ALDRICH. A. D. LIPSCOMB.
Aldrich & Lipscomb,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will Practice in Houston and Adjoining Counties.
Office over Arledge & Kennedy's, CROCKETT, TEXAS.

J. S. WOOTTERS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Crockett, Texas.
Office over Arledge & Kennedy's store.

J. B. CROOK. GEO. W. CROOK
CROOK & CROOK,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CROCKETT, TEXAS.

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

Mr. John Peterson, of Patoutville La, was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans, besides a half dozen or more patent medicine, but received very little relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhoea remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial and to his great surprise, three doses of that remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr Peterson and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by B. F. Chamberlain.

NEW LEGISLATURE.

Down to Work, Building Platform Promises Into Laws.

The finance committee reported a substitute appropriation bill for the appropriation bills introduced. The committee bill reduces the total for the two years \$428,000 below the bill vetoed.

The house bill appropriating \$5000 for the El Paso flood sufferers was passed finally.

When the senate reconvened, the Greer-Terrell fee bill, with Mr. Bowser's substitute bill attached, was called up.

Senator Bowser spoke in favor of his substitute report, saying he did not believe in discriminating against the larger counties for the support of the smaller counties. He moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. Lost by a vote of 7 to 15.

The majority report was then adopted.

Senator Morris offered an amendment proposing to change 3000 to 3500 in section 1, that provides that hereafter in all counties, where there shall have been cast at the next preceding presidential election 3000 votes or over, the clerks of the district courts, district attorneys, county attorneys, sheriffs and constables shall receive the following fees and compensation felony cases.

Senator Gough offered a substitute to the amendment, striking out 3000 and inserting 2500, which was adopted by a vote of 16 to 7.

Mr. Dibrell moved to strike out section 1 and insert all counties having a population of 15,000 or over. This was defeated, as was also an amendment by Mr. Bowser, and the Gough amendment as substituted, changing it to 200, leaving the section intact.

The maximum of justices of the peace was fixed at \$2100 and constables at \$1200.

Several other amendments were defeated and others of minor importance adopted and the bill passed finally.

The Greer-Terrell fee bill came up on its final passage and was passed under suspension of rules.

The general appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The special committee to investigate the disappearance of the text book amendment asked for a stenographer to record the testimony. Granted.

Senator Morris' bill relating to mileage of sheriffs and constables in civil cases, allowing actual number of miles traveled and only one mileage for serving one or more papers on the same person, was called up. The bill was perfected and passed.

The general deficiency bill was then called. House amendments non-concurred in and a conference asked for. The chief difference between the two houses is the item for back pay for court stenographers, which is allowed in the senate bill but not in the house bill.

Senator Tillett's bill relating to the method of serving citations in district, county and justices' courts was discussed and passed to engrossment.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Tracy sent up a resolution providing for the appointment of a stenographer at a salary of \$4 per day. It was killed by a viva voce vote.

The bill appropriating \$1000 to pay traveling expenses of pupils of the blind and deaf and dumb asylums was called up and passed finally.

A resolution by Mr. Brigance, eulogizing the late Gen. H. H. Boone, of Navasota, and ordering the setting aside of a page of the house journal as a mark of respect to his memory, prevailed by a rising vote.

The senate deficiency bill was laid before the house.

An amendment was adopted reinstating the item of \$66.55 to J. B. Nunnally, the same having been paid to the state in error. It had been cut out of the committee bill.

Mr. Wolters here moved that the fee bill passed by the senate be referred to the committee on state affairs instead of to the finance

committee, to which it would properly go, having been reported to the senate from the finance committee.

Mr. Drew opposed the motion, saying it was an attempt to kill the senate bill.

The discussion on the proposition was on the lines of the old fee bill fight, those favoring a salary bill generally favoring the motion, and those in favor of a scaling bill insisting that it go to the finance committee.

The Wolters motion was adopted by a vote of 55 to 41.

Consideration of the deficiency bill was then resumed.

Several amendments to refund small amounts erroneously collected by the state as liquor licenses, occupation taxes, etc., were defeated.

The bill was then passed to a third reading by a vote of 86 to 3.

Mr. Meade moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill finally.

On this proposition Mr. Ward demanded a call of the house.

A motion to excuse the absentees failed, by a vote of 56 to 35; a two-thirds vote being necessary to excuse.

Speaker Dashiell then ruled that the house was full and would proceed to vote on the question of whether or not the constitutional rule should be suspended and the deficiency bill finally passed.

The general deficiency bill as amended was passed finally by a vote of 88 to 2.

The house committee fee bill, majority favorable and minority unfavorable reports, was laid before the house. The minority report was signed by Messrs. Maxwell, Lane and Henderson. It recommends the adoption of the substitute, including both scaling and maximum salary features. It is the bill passed by the senate.

Mr. Love moved to substitute the minority for the majority report and spoke in advocacy of his motion, contending that the maximum salary was what was contemplated at Fort Worth.

Speaker Dashiell made an earnest contention for the committee scaling bill (majority report). He had ever since last legislature conscientiously advocated a scaling measure, which was the only kind of measure which was in reality a genuine fee bill.

The governor now occupied the same position which he and other members of the legislature occupied two years ago. The committee bill was fair, just and equitable, holding the scales evenly balanced between the officials on the one hand and the state and taxpayers on the other. He defied the advocates of the substitute (senate bill) to show that their proposition is sensible or business-like in its provisions. He said the committee bill saved to the state about \$130,000 in criminal fees, and by its reduction of 20 per cent in civil fees would prove a great saving to litigants.

It was simple and easy of execution, required no complex book-keeping, would prove an incentive to officers to discharge their official duties, and was not in controversy with the intent and theory of the constitution. The substitute bill did not propose any reduction at all in civil fees for the benefit of litigants. It was a radical measure and had been sent to the house to be killed.

Mr. Patterson opposed the bill and said it could never pass the senate and the result would be no fee bill legislation.

Mr. Evans vigorously assailed the fee bill, characterizing it as the stepchild of the old Carpenter bill and a makeshift measure at best.

Mr. Meade supported the committee bill.

Mr. Deane made a lengthy argument in favor of the minority report.

Mr. Ward, speaking for the committee bill, said the issue was should there be a limit placed on the compensation of county officers, or should their fees be regulated? The state had no right to take a portion of the money paid to an officer for service of a citation and place it in the treasury. He was unalterably opposed to a salary bill, which was a populist demand and something never contemplated by the constitution. What the people and the officers want is a fair and conservative law and the committee bill was decidedly the best

and fairest proposition yet presented to either house.

The main question was the order by a vote of 62 to 34.

Mr. Carpenter closed the debate for the majority report and Mr. Evans of Hunt for the minority.

The Love motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was lost by a vote of 34 to 59.

On a vote to order the main question, no quorum voted, and a call of the house was ordered. A quorum was brought in and the main question was ordered.

There being an indication that some members were about to leave the hall, Mr. Wolters moved a call of the house, which was ordered.

The chair ruled that the house was full, a roll call showing a quorum present. An appeal was taken and the chair sustained by a vote of 66 to 20.

After an hour of filibustering the committee bill was engrossed by a vote of 72 to 17.

When the engrossed fee bill was laid before the house, Mr. Tracy sent up an amendment exempting counties of 15,000 population from the operation of the bill.

Messrs. Carpenter, Crowley and Burns spoke for the amendment and Mr. Martin against it. It was lost, 50 to 28.

The bill then passed finally by a vote of 75 to 14.

Mr. Garrison called up the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Freeman moved to adopt the favorable minority report in the senate salary bill and the motion prevailed. He then offered an amendment striking out everything below the enacting clause, inserting therefor house scaling bill.

Mr. Patterson moved to cut out the \$1500 per annum for salary of state revenue officer. Mr. Kirk moved to make the item \$5 per annum, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Williams offered as a substitute that the amount be raised to \$1800, the present salary.

Messrs. Logan and Fields of Hill advocated the substitute and Messrs. Ewing and Curry opposed both amendment and substitute.

The matter went over without action on account of adjournment.

Senate judiciary committee No. 1, that has charge of the fellow-servants bill, has two reports on this measure. The majority report favors the Lewis bill and the minority a bill by Senators Stafford and Atlee. The committee reported favorably Senator Morris' bill scaling certain official fees in civil cases.

The committee appointed to inspect the workings of the general land office has submitted its report, which is very complimentary to Commissioner Baker and his assistants. It recites that the work of the office is systematically and properly done, that a general state of efficiency was found there and that the expenses of the department have been reduced to the greatest extent compatible with efficient service.

The house committee on state affairs, to which has been referred all fee bills, has decided by a vote of 15 to 2 on a scaling measure similar to the old Carpenter bill. The proposition is to make a scale of about 20 per cent of criminal fees in felony cases, in all counties of 15,000 inhabitants, and no limitations. The dissenting members to the committee bill are Messrs. Maxwell and Love, who contend for a salary measure and will submit a minority report.

The house finance committee has finished a general appropriation bill. There are cuts all along the line. The amount allowed for the state university is reduced to \$25,000 and the medical branch to \$30,000. The appropriation for fees and cost of clerks and attorneys is reduced to \$75,000 per year below the vetoed bill, likewise, there is a reduction of \$25,000 per year in expenses for attached witnesses. Allowance for a new asylum building at Austin is cut out entirely and only \$75,000 allowed for the San Antonio asylum. The Terrell asylum is given \$3500. The \$10,000 and additional appropriations for the Sam Houston normal, which was cut out of the old bill, is placed in the new bill. Also the item of \$25,000 for a mess hall for the A. and M. college. The \$50,000 for convict farms available in 1898, which was stricken out of the old bill, is also replaced. Re-

ductions from the old bill are heavy, the departments being cut all along the line without exception.

When the house reconvened the appropriation bill was taken up, amendments relating to the revenue agent's salary being the pending question. After some discussion the amendments were killed, the item remaining at 15,000 as fixed by the committee.

Mr. Meade sent up an amendment raising the amounts allowed for employees in the governor's office, furniture and repairs for the governor's mansion, etc.

After a long and somewhat heated discussion, the amendment was killed by a vote of 69 to 20.

The previous question was ordered and Mr. Freeman's amendment to strike out of the senate bill everything below the enacting clause and insert therefor the house bill, was adopted by a viva voce vote and the bill was passed to engrossment.

The bill then passed finally under suspension of rules by a vote of 71 to 15.

General Notes.

Mark Twain is writing another book.

It is estimated that 20,000 Spanish soldiers are sick in Cuba.

The Bubonic plague is said to have broken out in Cuba.

The Austrian minister has filed a protest against the beet sugar schedule of the Dingley bill.

The 47 anarchists arrested at a picnic near Glenwood, Pa., for disorderly conduct were given \$25 and 30 days in the work house.

The coal mines at Baldwin, Col., have resumed work, the strike having been settled by the state board of arbitration created by the last legislature.

Reports from the small grain belt still continue to be encouraging notwithstanding the recent heavy winds and rains which covered this whole section.

A 10 per cent cut in wages affecting all the men not under amalgamated scale has been ordered at Jones & McLaughlin's iron works, Pittsburg, Pa. The firm employs about 3000 men.

The new senator from South Carolina, John L. McLaren, has been sworn in. The political complexion of the senate is now: republicans, 43, democrats 34, populists 7, silver republicans 5, vacancy 1, total 90.

French's famous statue of John Harvard, founder of Harvard university, at Cambridge, Mass., has been defaced again. Princeton defeated Harvard in a great game of base ball and painted the score on the statue.

Miss Bessie Campbell, a prominent young society leader of Paducah, Kentucky, and Mr. W. H. Vergoe of Mexico city, Mexico, were married a few days ago. They met five years ago in Mexico and had seen each other but once since then.

"Where Doctors Disagree."

There has been a great deal of disagreement from time to time about the therapeutic value of sarsaparilla. In the main, authorities deny any particular medical value to the plant. "It's just an old wife's remedy," they say. And in the main they are right. There are about a dozen varieties of sarsaparilla, scattered through various countries, and of this dozen only one has any real curative power. So a man whose experience might be confined to the eleven other varieties might honestly say there was little value in them. The one valuable sarsaparilla is found in Honduras, C. A. Monardes, a physician of Seville, records the introduction of sarsaparilla into Spain as a result of the Spanish discoveries of the New World, between 1536, and 1545. But the root did not accomplish much. But he adds, "a better sort soon after came from Honduras." It is this "better sort" that is used exclusively in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. And it is the use of this "better sort" that has given Ayer's Sarsaparilla prominence over all other varieties by reason of its wonderful cures of blood diseases. Send for the Curebook, a "story of cures by the cured." Free. Address J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

LATE STATE NEWS.

The postmaster at Texarkana has resigned.

St. Jo goes pro by a majority of about 50 votes.

The pros won at Maysville by a good round majority.

B. R. Wale accidentally shot himself through the foot at Grape Vine.

Near Kingston Mrs. Henry Norris was very badly hurt by having her saddle horse fall on her.

Miss Pauline Griswold of Gonzales county, has been arrested at Yoakum on a charge of murder.

John Reed, a red mulatto negro, charged with burying an infant alive, broke jail at Mount Vernon.

Valentine Putka, a farmer living near Skidmore was accidentally drowned while bathing in a creek.

The case of A. L. Rush vs. J. Cutler, contestants for the office of treasurer of Oshelotte county, has been decided in favor of Rush.

Dr. M. T. Emanuel of Weatherford was thrown from a sulky by an unruly horse. His skull was injured and he received severe bruises about the body.

Henry Whisenand was bitten on the hand by a copperhead snake at Hutchins. The usual remedies were imbibed and applied and the patient is said to be doing well.

While Eph Dixon was shooting pigeons that escaped from the regular trap-shooters at Waxahachie, he was shot in the nose, a single shot entering his olfactory near the center.

J. Abilene Brown, heretofore connected with the Missouri Kansas and Texas general offices in Dallas, has gone to Palestine to accept a position with the International and Great Northern railroad.

I Goldsmith & Co., dealers in dry goods, millinery, notions, etc., filed a deed of trust, conveying to E. M. Reardon their entire stock. It is one of Dallas' big retail firms, and the total indebtedness is put down at \$24,570.64.

About sixty people, among whom were some of the best citizens of Itasca, took their hoes and their dinner and went into the country and cleaned out about forty acres of cotton for a farmer who has had a long spell of sickness.

Dallas county populists in convention last Saturday, voted on the following propositions: Unanimously against office-holders or proxies being seated in populist conventions. Unanimously in favor of placing the peoples party in the system known as the initiative and referendum.

Joe Skinner a Cooke county farmer, was kicked and killed by a mule. He was plowing at the time and was trying to detach some weeds that were hitched to the plow, when one of the mules with which he was plowing kicked him, striking him immediately behind the ear, crushing his skull and killing him instantly.

At Galveston Mrs. A. B. Harvin filed suit for \$925 damages against the Pullman-Palace Car company on the grounds of having been scalded by a glass of hot lemonade served her while a passenger on defendants car from Chicago to St. Louis. The porter spilled the glass of hot lemonade on plaintiff's arm, burning and scalding her and causing plaintiff to take to her bed for eight days, so the petition alleges.

In the case of Ernest Dale Owen of Chicago against the Cibola Creek Mill company of San Francisco, which was tried at El Paso, the verdict was for the defendant. Mining property in Presidio county valued at \$8,000,000 was involved in the suit.

Myrtle Vernon, aged 20 months, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vernon of the Cisco Round Up, and the adopted daughter of the Texas Press association, is dead.

Disturbance of the nervous system, and great sorrow, often cause the hair to bleach and fall. Counteract this and restore the color with Hall's Hair Renewer.

COKE'S FIRST RACE

For Office—Amusing Story of Senator Coke's First Campaign.

The death of ex-Senator Coke of Texas, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, calls to mind a little story of his early life. Mr. Coke was a Virginian by birth, and went to Texas when 21, there beginning his public career by election to a small office and advancing step by step to the state supreme bench, then to the highest office of the state, being twice elected governor. From the governor's chair he went to the senate, where he served eighteen years, then declined re-election.

When Mr. Coke first started in public life as a candidate for a small office, he found himself opposed by a young man named Cole. The latter was an eloquent speaker, and seemed to be having the best of the campaign for that reason. To offset this the friends of young Coke prepared a big barbecue, and made arrangements for a speech by a man who at that time was the most popular orator in Texas. When the day arrived for the barbecue, the great orator telegraphed he could not come, and therefore they must substitute some one else. This was a hard blow to the Coke people, and when they cast about for a speaker the best they could do was to bring in a rough-and-tumble sort of fellow who had been a coal miner in Virginia, with some local reputation as a wit. The committee who hired him were in fear and trembling, wondering how it would turn out. But they were not in anxious suspense long, for his first sentence caught the crowd and turned the tide in favor of their candidate. Mounting the platform he began:

"Feller citizens, I am here today to talk to you about Coke and Cole. You know me and you know what I am talking about. I want to ask you if you know the difference between Coke and Cole. But it ain't necessary. Every man of you knows that the difference between them is the gas that's in the Cole."

It need hardly be added that young Coke was elected by a large majority.

A ONE-MAN CROP

That Will Yield the Single-handed Cultivator the Best Sum of \$3190.

Temple, Tex., June 5.—Bell county lays claim to the boss farmer of Texas, or the nation, for that matter. His name is Herman Kuscke, and he lived until last summer with his father about three miles east of Temple. He has taken unto himself a wife and waded a place of his own, and bought a farm in Wichita county, where lands are cheap.

Last fall he went from here to his new purchase, taking with him two spans of horses and the customary pioneer outfit. During the fall he, single-handed, broke and planted 225 acres of land, 175 acres in wheat and 50 acres in oats.

The grain thrived during the winter, and having nothing to occupy him there, he returned to Bell county. This spring he used the same team and planted forty-three acres in cotton, ten acres in corn, and nine acres in oats. These crops he worked himself and did not hire a day's work done until this week, when, having to go to his grain crop, he hired part of his cotton chopped. At this stage the crop was in excellent shape. Then he started overland to Wichita county to harvest his grain, taking the same team. He will get through there in time to return and give his cotton a final working.

The total crop grown and cultivated single-handed by this man is 257 acres. Every bit of it is in a flourishing condition; his wheat good for eighteen bushels to the acre and the oats good for fifty. Not exceeding \$30 will be expended for help in the cotton crop.

Three thousand one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat 3000 bushels of oats, 20 bales of cotton and 400 bushels of corn is the crop Mr. Kuscke confidently expects as the result of the year's labor. At 60 cents the wheat would bring \$1800, at 30 cents the oats would amount to \$600, \$30 a bale the cotton would sell for \$600, at 35 cents a bushel for corn another \$100 would be added, giving a total of \$3190 as the value of the one-man crop.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY

Implicated with a Young Farmer in the Murder of His Wife.

A most sensational story comes from Gonzales county and more startling developments are promised in the near future. About three weeks ago the wife of John McClure, a prosperous young farmer living near Cheapside, died under very suspicious circumstances and was buried.

Upon her death-bed Mrs. McClure declared she had been poisoned. Thomas Evans, a brother of the deceased, swore out a warrant for the arrest of McClure and Miss Griswold, charging them with the murder. McClure was arrested and placed in jail at Gonzales, and a few days later Miss Griswold was arrested at Yoakum, as she was boarding the train for the east, and taken to Gonzales by the sheriff.

Miss Griswold is a very beautiful young lady, refined and well educated, having graduated from the Sam Houston normal. She took her arrest very calmly and seemed little disturbed at the situation.

The body of Mrs. McClure has been exhumed and the stomachic sent to Austin for chemical analysis.

Reports from Delta county say that the arrest of Miss Griswold had created a great sensation there, where she lived three years ago, having had charge of the primary department of the Cooper public school and taught in other parts of Delta county. She has several relatives and many friends in Cooper who refuse to believe her guilty in the degree of the sensational charges, and neither money nor means will be spared in clearing up the charges and securing her release immediately. She has been elected as teacher in the Cooper high school for the ensuing term.

Milk and Honey.

Mr. F. J. R. Davenport, an Ellis county farmer, has been trying for years to produce the original milk and honey read about in history. He has 900 colonies of bees and has furnished more than one governor with honey from his hives. He has improved cows, and to use his own words, "the flow of milk and honey at my home is enough to make the gods smile," is but the truth poetically expressed.

In early spring he planted one acre in vegetables. There were a variety of plants and all flourished until bugs and cut worms began to feast in the miniature Eden. Mr. Davenport bestirred himself. He could not afford to make a failure in raising vegetables. One day a toad got in the garden and began to catch bugs. This frog sat for hours in the shade of a cabbage plant eating worms and drinking dew from the leaves. This was the sequel: Mr. Davenport began catching frogs and placing them among his plants. He walled the fence up so none of them could escape and to-day he has seventy-five as fat frogs as one would wish to gaze upon, and the prettiest garden in Ellis county. He says:

"I am now happy. I have placed a basin of water in my garden and around this my pets gather before going on a bug hunt. They drink and bathe and exchange ideas on how to take in the 'early worm' and they never fail. These little creatures have a tongue at least three inches long and they can lick in a worm or a bug in an instant. There is one peculiarity about a frog and that is he never fails to wink his eye when swallowing his food. No, I don't want any chemicals for my garden plants when I can get frogs. They are good natured and do faithful work."

A veritable leviathan of the deep was captured a few days since in Corpus Christi bay by Capt. Wm. Anderson, in the shape of a sawfish. The monster weighed 937 pounds and measured a fraction over eighteen feet. The length of its saw is four feet. Capt. Anderson was sailing for Corpus Christi when the sawfish became entangled in his net. Then a most terrific struggle ensued, but finally the monster was subdued and towed to the city where it was placed on public exhibition.

NEW LAWS.

A Partial List of Bills Passed by the Legislature and Are Now Laws.

Following is a partial list of the bills which were passed by the present general legislature and have become laws by executive approval or by the constitutional limitation.

Bill providing that any quarantine line that may be fixed by the live stock sanitary commission of Texas against splenic fever shall be so fixed as to conform to quarantine lines established by the United States department of agriculture.

Bill changing the form of a recognition in appeal cases of misdemeanor.

Bill making an appropriation for the publication of the constitutional amendments proposed by the Twenty-fourth legislature.

Bill validating the incorporation of cities that may have failed to restrict their territorial limits within the time and in the manner required by law, but which have in fact restricted said limits and recorded the lines thereof in their minute books and in the book of deeds of the county in which they are situated, etc.

Bill providing for the election and qualification of special county judges in cases of the absence of the regular county judge or of his inability or refusal to hold court, and providing further for the election of a judge when said judge is absent or is unable or refuses to act.

Bill for the relief of railway corporations and belt and suburban railway lines having charters granted or amended since January 1, 1897, and which have failed or are about to fail to construct their roads and franchises or any part thereof within the time required.

Bill amending subdivision 18, article 22, of the revised civil statutes fixing the time of holding court in the Eighteenth judicial district.

Bill providing for single election polls in cities and towns not having more than 400 electors.

Bill requiring the court of criminal appeals in all cases to presume that in the court below the venue was proven; that the jury was properly impaneled and sworn; that the defendant was arraigned; that he pleaded guilty to the indictment; that the charge of the court was certified by the judge and filed by the clerk of the court before it was read to the jury; unless such matters were made an issue in the court below, and it appears affirmatively to the contrary by a bill of exceptions properly signed and allowed by the judge or proven up by bystanders, etc.

Bill prohibiting the admission to record of instruments in any other language than the English language, except instruments executed prior to the taking effect of this act, which may be recorded if accompanied by sworn translations thereof.

Bill providing that suits for personal injuries and for injuries resulting in death may be brought within two years from the time said injuries were received.

Bill providing that in capital cases the state and defendant shall be entitled to fifteen peremptory challenges each and that when there is more than one defendant tried together the state shall be entitled to eight for each of said defendants and each defendant shall be entitled to eight.

Bill providing that in cases of felony not capital the defendant and state shall each be entitled to ten peremptory challenges and when more than one are tried together each defendant shall be entitled to five peremptory challenges and the state to five for each defendant.

Bill validating and confirming an ordinance of the city of Galveston, relating to the United States certain streets intersecting land purchased for the purpose of erecting fortifications thereon.

Bill requiring express companies to keep general officers in this state and to furnish such information in relation to their property, indebtedness and business as may be required by the railroad commission.

Bill providing that cases of forcible entry and detainer may be tried without a jury in justice courts.

Bill relieving the supreme court of the duty of examining applicants for license to practice law.

Bill providing that judgments shall not be reversed by the court of criminal appeals unless errors appearing from the record were calculated to injure the rights of the defendant, which errors must be excepted to at the time of the trial or on a motion for a new trial.

Bill requiring clerks of the courts of civil appeals to issue mandates without cost if the party against whom the costs have been adjudged shall make affidavit of his inability to pay the same.

Bill granting channel and dock companies 600 feet of permissive right of way on each side of the channel where the land sought to be condemned is arable, and 700 feet otherwise.

Bill creating a more efficient road system for Travis county.

Bill striking out the imprisonment feature in the act providing a punishment for carrying concealed weapons.

Bill providing a method of determining contests for the office of presidential electors.

Bill providing that the minimum bond required of county surveyors shall be \$500.

Bill providing that receivers and conservators of stolen property shall be punished in the same manner as the perpetrators of the theft.

Bill relieving the railroad commission as well as all state officers prosecuting or defending in their official capacity of the obligation to give bond for costs on any appeal or writ of error.

"I don't believe there ever was as good a pill made as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will do all you recommend them for and even more. When I have a cold and ache from head to heels, a dose or two of these pills is all the medicine needed to set me right again. For headache, &c."

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, and disguises it to the sensitive palate. Some coats are too heavy; they won't dissolve, and the pills they cover pass through the system, harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill, with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook," with a hundred others. Price: Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Pill Clothes.

Valley Hill Stock Farm, CORSICANA, TEXAS.
English Berkshire Hogs and Jersey Cattle.
Finest Thoroughbreds.
GEO. T. JESTER, Prop'r.

Bill requiring commissioners' courts to make actual quarterly inspections and counts of the cash and assets belonging to the county in the county treasurer's hands, and to make reports of same, as well as an affidavit that they have complied with the provisions of this act.

Bill restoring civil and criminal jurisdiction of the county court of Madison county.

Bill providing that any person selling or giving to or procuring intoxicating liquors for minors shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Bill providing for the attachment, whether they have disobeyed a subpoena or not, in term time or in vacation, of witnesses residing in the county of the prosecution, when such witness is about to remove therefrom.

Bill providing for the immediate transmission to the secretary of state after the result has been estimated as provided in article 1753, of returns of elections for state, district and other officers.

Bill creating a more efficient road system for Rains county.

Bill diminishing the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the county court of Marion county.

Bill authorizing the commissioner of lands heretofore sold by the state under any of the various acts of the legislature for failure to pay any portion of the interest thereon.

Bill authorizing the comptroller and the state treasurer to transfer the sum of \$20,000 from the organized county tax fund account to state revenue account.

Bill amending article 636, title 20, of the revised statutes, so that it shall hereafter read as follows: "The homestead of the family shall not be sold and conveyed by the owner, if a married man, without the consent of the wife. Such consent shall be evidenced by the wife joining in the conveyance and signing her name thereto, and by her separate acknowledgment thereof, taken and certified to before the proper officer and in the mode pointed out in article 4621."

Bill amending article 635, title 20, of the revised statutes, so that it shall hereafter read as follows: "The husband and wife shall join in the conveyance of real estate, the separate property of the wife, and no such conveyance shall take effect until the same shall have been acknowledged by her privily and apart from her husband before some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments to deeds for the purpose of being recorded and certified to in the mode pointed out in article 4621."

Bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$1000, or confinement in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than two years, to throw missiles or discharge fire arms at or into moving trains, etc.

Bill authorizing union depot companies to own and maintain tracks for a distance not exceeding three miles in any town or city; rent portions of their depot buildings for office purposes; provide buildings on their property for express companies, etc., all under control of the railroad commission.

Bill authorizing the comptroller to assess the county taxes of non-residents in unorganized counties and limiting the amount of collected taxes to be placed to the credit of unorganized counties to \$5000, all in excess of that sum to be paid over to the treasurer of the county to which said unorganized counties are attached for judicial purposes.

Bill prescribing the time of holding court in the Twenty-fifth judicial district.

Bill amending article 616a of the revised civil statutes relating to the formation of independent school districts and prohibiting towns within such districts from assuming control of the schools therein while the independent district exists, and to validate certain independent school districts heretofore organized.

Bill to prevent the payment of any deficiency that may arise in any department of the state government or institution of the state unless an estimate of the same shall have been made, sworn to and presented to and approved by the governor, and filed with the comptroller at least thirty days before such deficiency occurs.

Bill amending the Collin, Grayson, Williamson, Lamar and Bell county road law (said law passed by the Twenty-third legislature), by amending section 10 in regard to the payment of commissioners when acting as road commissioners.

Bill authorizing private corporations to lease, sell or subdivide real property in unincorporated cities, towns or villages and their suburbs.

Bill amending the law relating to divorce so as to make husband and wife competent witnesses.

Bill providing that the board of pardon advisers shall not sit to exceed 300 days each year at a salary of \$4 per day.

Bill amending the act fixing the time of holding court in the Forty-second judicial district.

Bill authorizing the railroad commission to make emergency freight rates.

Bill validating all office forfeitures of lands heretofore made by the commissioner of the general land office.

Bill providing that the bond of guardians may be made by corporations organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of issuing surety, guaranty or indemnity bonds and accepted by the county judge.

Bill prohibiting the gathering of pecan nuts and the cutting, injuring or destroying of pecan trees upon land not owned, controlled or leased by one's self.

Bill creating a more efficient road system for Wise county.

Bill extending the terms of the district court in Orange and Jefferson counties.

Bill providing that the bond of an administrator or executor may be made by any corporation organized under the laws of this state or foreign corporation permitted to do business in this state for the purpose of issuing surety, guaranty or indemnity bonds.

Bill validating the incorporation of cities or towns of 1000 inhabitants or over incorporated since March 30, 1895, which have heretofore attempted to be made under certain conditions.

Bill creating a more efficient road system for Lamar county.

Bill conferring upon commissioners' courts authority to carry out and enforce all legal contracts of defunct municipal corporations.

The remainder of the laws will be given next week.

A GREAT REMEDY.

\$100.00 Reward for Any Case of Rheumatism, Carbuncles, Boils, Old Sores, Indigestion and Constipation that Thomson's Blood Syrup Will Not Cure.

W. T. Scott of Pilot Point, one of the best known merchants in North Texas, writes: "My wife was in extreme bad health; she only weighed 115 pounds when she began taking Dr. Thomson's Blood Syrup. She took four bottles, which increased her weight to 135 pounds—and it made a permanent cure of her (it is a boon for females). Sold by all druggists. Manufactured by Thomson's Chem. Co., Dallas, Tex."

District Attorney Smith of Tyler held a consultation with the governor and attorney general in regard to the recent lynching at Tyler.

According to Dr. Darwin and others it takes a monkey thousands of years to make a man of himself, but a man can make a monkey of himself in a minute.—Sandwich.

MORPHINE, Opium, Cocaine and Whisky

Habits Cured at Home. The G. Wilson Chemical Co., of Dublin, Texas, incorporated under the laws of Texas, capital \$2000, guarantees to cure any one of the above habits. No suffering, sure and harmless. Build up the entire nervous system and restore youthful vigor. Can be taken at home or elsewhere without the knowledge of anyone. No loss from business or work. No cure, no pay. Price \$5. Letters strictly confidential. Book of particulars, testimonials, references, etc., free. Write Manufacturers.

TOBACCOLINE,

The Tobacco Cure. A certain and permanent cure for chronic, dipping, cigarette smoking. Price \$1. Cure guaranteed. Agents wanted for Tobacco Line. References: Dublin National Bank, postmaster; or any citizen of Dublin or editor of this paper. The G. Wilson Chemical Co., Dublin, Tex.

AN OHIO MOB'S WORK.

A Black Brute Lynched by Mob in the Court House Yard—Bystanders Shot.

Urbana, Ohio, June 4.—About a week ago the people of Urbana were startled by the report that Mrs. T. M. Gaumer, owner of the Champaign Democrat, had been beaten by an unknown colored man because she refused to sign a check for \$500. It was soon learned the lady had been the victim of criminal assault, the story of the check being a device to spare her feelings.

The most intense indignation was felt at the horrible crime. A notorious negro named Charles, alias "Click" Mitchell was arrested and taken before Mrs. Gaumer, who identified him as her assailant. He was locked up in the city jail but later taken to the county jail for protection from fury of the excited and angry citizens.

The wildest scenes were enacted in the usually quiet town, the mob growing more and more clamorous. The grand jury was hastily impaneled and an indictment returned against Mitchell. He was smuggled into the court room and pleaded guilty. He was given the limit, 20 years in the penitentiary.

While an effort was being made to get the brute out of jail to take him to the penitentiary, a desperate mob gathered at the jail, demanding that Mitchell be delivered up to them. The jail was guarded by the local militia and the sheriff and deputies. The mob attacked the jail doors and the guards fired into the crowd. Volley after volley was fired. Two men were killed dead and six others badly wounded.

The jail was surrounded all night by a howling mob wrought up to a frenzy by the firing into the crowd.

Governor ordered there a company of militia from Springfield to quell the disorder, but they were met at the court house by the mayor and told their services were not needed. The mayor had been introduced to the company as the sheriff, who was barricaded in the jail. The local militia refused to guard the prisoner longer and the mob then battered down the jail door and opened Mitchell's cell with the keys, which they had secured from the sheriff.

This was about 7 a. m. A rope was placed about the negro's neck and he was jerked out into the corridor and down the steps. He was beaten, kicked and choked into insensibility and swung up to a tree in the court house yard. The dead body was left swinging in view of thousands of people who thronged the streets of the city.

There was no effort at concealment, none of the mob being in any way disguised. The work was done in broad daylight.

Urbana, Ohio, June 5.—The city has resumed its normal conditions, the wild scenes of yesterday having quieted down. Instead of a negro dangling from a tree on one of the most prominent street corners, and an excited populace thronging the streets, the spectacle of a fleeing sheriff, a missing captain, a hiding militia company and a peaceful community is presented.

Nothing definite is known of the whereabouts of Sheriff McLain and Capt. Leonard. It is generally understood that the sheriff went to Springfield and from there to Dayton.

Capt. Leonard is condemned for ordering the boys in his company to shoot into a crowd of their fellow townsmen and the feeling against Sheriff McLain is exceedingly bitter.

Miss Laura Trammell, a young lady of Mexico, Mo., has brought suit for \$10,000 for breach of promise against Edward G. Vaughan. The young people had been sweethearts for 15 years and were engaged to be married but quarreled and the engagement was broken. It is said that Miss Vaughan and Charles Brown were engaged to be married in June last, but having met her old lover, they were reconciled and the engagement renewed. The wedding day was definitely set several times but on account of a series of accidents was postponed. She now brings suit for failure of Mr. Vaughan to keep his promise of marriage.

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CALHOUN HAS RETURNED

McKinley's Special Cuban Commissioner Is Ready to Report.

New York, June 7.—Wm. J. Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba as a special messenger to investigate the circumstances of the death in prison of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, reached this city on his return to-day. Mr. Calhoun said the commission held three sittings between May 20 and June 1 at Havana.

The papers examined in the case were chiefly military records. The final report will be made by Gen. Lee. Mr. Calhoun declined to give his opinion on the case.

"At sessions of the commission," Mr. Calhoun said in response to a reporter, "we examine several witnesses but when you ask me if they were plentiful I can only say they did not run after us, and we had to use no force to keep them away. They were composed of Spaniards and Cubans. Spanish witnesses and, in fact, all who testified were so surrounded with safeguards that it was impossible to get at the naked truth. One person, whom we would like to have heard, could not be found. This was Fondsvella, who commanded the Spanish in Guanabacoa territory. He disappeared and it was impossible to find him. Captain General Weyler did not put in an appearance at the investigation. We inspected the jail at Guanabacoa and when we were there it was suspiciously clean.

"We learned that Dr. Ruiz was arrested on Feb. 4, charged with having some connection in the assault which took place on the railroad train between Guanabacoa and Havana. He was placed in solitary confinement, or, as it is known there, he was incommunicado. Thirteen days later he was taken out of his cell on account of his mental and physical condition. It was then found he was suffering from a severe wound on the head, and he died two hours after he had been released from the cell in which the secret of his injury was buried. The question of the deceased doctor's American citizenship was never denied. The autopsy showed he died of congestion of the brain. His remains were interred at Guanabacoa. We had no positive or direct proof of any assault whatever, and the conclusion arrived at must be based on detailed evidence in the report of Consul General Lee, which is now on its way to Washington. I, myself, will make no report and I prefer not to say anything as to my idea of the affair until the report has been made public by the proper authorities at Washington. I shall go to Washington at once."

Mr. Calhoun said that he had been treated courteously while in Cuba by all those with whom he came in contact. His visit was a very pleasant one, but owing to bad weather which prevailed during his stay, he was unable to visit the interior.

Mr. Williams said he had been traveling through Mexico and had a very enjoyable trip. When informed that his name had been mentioned for the Spanish mission he expressed surprise and said he had not received the offer.

A New Post Office Ruling. The administration has just promulgated a new order relating to term of office of postmasters. The rule announced shortly after the McKinley administration went into office, that postmasters would be allowed to serve for their full terms unless removed for cause, has been modified, and it is expected that wholesale appointments to post offices will be made soon.

It was officially announced that the president and the postmaster general will consider as having expired all postoffices which are due to expire between now and July 15.

The reason assigned for the modification of the policy is that it is the desire of the department to fill as many vacancies as possible before the expiration of the fiscal year, July 1, in order that accounts may begin with a new quarter.

Knowledge is power, says an exchange, and from the number of college graduates now being turned out there ought to be a power of knowledge available just at present.

METEORIC.

It Sounds Like a Joe Mulhatten Yarn But Makes Mighty Good Reading.

A Houston telegram relates a very peculiar accident from Hockley: A farmer driving home at 9 o'clock a few nights since had one of his horses killed by a fragment of a bursting meteor.

The missile went through the side of the animal, crashed through his ribs and intestines and was then deflected traversing nearly the entire neck.

The poor brute was literally torn to pieces. The hole made by the meteor was larger than one made by a grape shot. At the end of the passage made by the missile, there was nothing to show what had struck the beast.

The disappearance of the stone is unaccountable, the only solution capable of suggesting itself being that it melted. The farmer was stunned by the shock and thrown from his wagon and it was some time before he was able to narrate the marvelous occurrence which was witnessed by several people in that vicinity.

It was a cloudless night, the skies being dotted with stars, when suddenly what appeared to be a huge ball of fire appeared in the distant horizon, and began to travel slowly at first in an easterly direction, and then increasing its speed it burst with a loud report into a thousand blazing fragments like a shower of pyrotechnics.

The different scintillant pieces of this sky-wonder fell in all directions, lighting up the surrounding country. There was a hissing, sizzling sound as the atoms hurled through the atmosphere and a smell like burning iron. The first report heard at the initial explosion was followed in quick succession by several more, but not of such violence as the first.

Each explosion was followed by the diffusion of bright sparks as the broken parts separated into smaller pieces. All appeared to strike earth, although some shot off apparently into space.

The farmer was proceeding homeward in a leisurely manner, all unconscious of his danger, when suddenly a bright light enveloped himself, his horse and the wagon in a circle of bluish flame.

There was a report like the boom of a howitzer and the horse dropped in his tracks disemboweled.

The man was thrown to the ground at the same time but was not injured beyond a shock to his nervous system. The shafts of the wagon look as if they had been quickly run through a hot fire.

Search has been made for the meteor, but no trace of it can be found. It was the most remarkable occurrence within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

What on its face appears to be a mysterious and diabolical murder, has come to light near Roanoke, in Denton county. In looking for some horses a farmer found in a secluded spot the body of a man which was afterwards identified as that of Robert Samples, a well digger. The body had evidently lain there for some time as the head was almost bare and other parts of the body had been torn away and eaten by buzzards, which were still flying overhead about. The last seen of Samples was May 27. Indications point to foul play and the community is considerably worked up over the matter.

Judge Grosscup upholds the liability of the city of Chicago for damages to railroad property by reason of the strike of 1894. The question was before him on a demurrer of the city to the suit of the Pennsylvania company for \$50,000 damages at the Brighton Park yards fire on the night of July 6, 1894, and a suit of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley company for destruction of \$20,000 of property at One Hundred and Third street on the same night. Judge Grosscup said that the act was brought under the statutes of the state of Illinois, which provide that when damages are caused in any city by a mob, the city is liable for three fourths of the money value of the property destroyed. The court said he would have to hold the statute valid and dismiss the demurrer of the city. Suits for damages aggregating over \$1,000,000 are pending.

Debs' Co-operative Plan.

Eugene V. Debs, the leader of the great strike of 1894, is now interesting himself in a plan known as the co-operative commonwealth. In speaking of the scheme, Mr. Debs makes the following explanation of its purposes:

The main purpose of the coming special session of the American railway union to be held at Chicago, June 15, will be to declare in favor of the co-operative commonwealth and to widen the scope of the organization, so that all persons favorable to co-operative industry, regardless of color, sex or occupation, can unite in one body for the promotion of this great object.

It is conceded by practically all economic authorities that the present industrial system, in the light of modern progress in the method of production and distribution, is not only a failure, but that it is fruitful of cruel injustice to labor and utterly demoralizing to society, and that these ills can not be remedied until the system which breeds them is abolished.

In other words, the competitive wage system, under which labor has been reduced to a commodity and thousands of workmen depend for employment upon the ascent of an individual, is to be supplanted by the co-operative system, under which all may engage in useful occupation and work together in harmonious co-operation for the emancipation of labor, the uplifting of humanity and the advancement of our civilization.

It is proposed to organize branches in all the villages, towns and cities of all the states and territories in the Union, and by voluntary monthly contributions to provide sufficient means to colonize the unemployed in some western state, to be hereafter agreed upon, and to secure lands and establish industries upon a co-operative basis in which they shall find employment and gradually build up their institutions and thus prepare the way for the fraternal commonwealth.

It is believed that the time is propitious for the new movement, and that within a short time after it is launched it will have a million active supporters.

By uniting at the ballot box political control of the state selected for colonization can be secured, and the organic law can then be so modified as to admit of the co-operative commonwealth being established, subject, of course, to the limits of federal jurisdiction.

This will be but the beginning, for the movement is national in scope; and as it is designed to emancipate labor from wage bondage and clothe the American citizen with its intended liberty, equality and dignity, there is no doubt but that the new life will spread from state to state, until the republic is redeemed and we are a nation of free and happy people.

Dr. A. W. Fly has again been chosen mayor of Galveston.

Benjamin M. Foreman has been appointed postmaster at Texarkana. He succeeds his father-in-law, who recently resigned.

The Hawaiian government, in its reply to Japan, refused to coincide with the views held by that country on the sending back of 543 Japanese immigrants, brought by the Kiniani Maru. Official notice has been given Japan that the immigration laws of Hawaii are to be strictly enforced.

The startling discovery of \$20,000 in money and diamonds in a safe belonging to J. P. Crockett, whose alleged sensational suicide occurred at Decatur, Georgia, a few days ago, leads to the belief that he was murdered by robbers while defending his property. The mystery is where Crockett got such wealth. It was buried under his house in a large safe and discovered by accident.

Sarah Lucretia Gamble, the flower girl of Los Angeles, Cal., has fallen heir to \$100,000 by the death of her grandmother in England. Three years ago England's Sallie enslaved ex-Senator James G. Fair with her bright eyes over the flower counter of a Los Angeles hotel, and she declares the millionaire proposed marriage to her and was accepted, but nothing came of it. She will go to England, immediately to claim her fortune.

DRIED UP.

Peculiar Result of an Eastern Earthquake.

From Giles county, Virginia, come most astounding reports of damage done by a recent earthquake. There is a large mountain near Pembroke, in that state, called Angell mountain, on the top of which is an extinct crater about one mile in length and one half mile in width which was filled with water and called Mountain lake. It has been one of the most celebrated summer resorts in Virginia, hundreds of visitors flocking to the hotels which have been built about it. During the earthquake Angell mountain was rent asunder for about one mile, the crevasses at some points being five and six feet wide. One result of this split in the earth's crust has been the gradual sinking of the lake, until it is now reported that it is entirely dry.

Near Pearisburg is a valley in which are located the salt wells of the celebrated Mathieson alkali works. The wells, which have been supplying the salt works with water, are dry and the company, which represents over \$1,000,000 capital and gives employment to 2000 hands, is at a standstill.

There is spirit of unrest among the workmen of western Pennsylvania. Thousands of men are now out on a strike on account of reductions in wages and others will follow if conditions do not change.

The defaulting president of the defunct Merchant's National bank of Ocala, Florida, suicided when arrested.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 CTS.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 16, 1895. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen—We call your attention to Groves' Tasteless Chill Tonic and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 15 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such successful results as your Tonic. Yours truly, ABNEY, CARL & CO.

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DALLAS, TEXAS. Manufacturers of the Ginning System. Double Box Presses, Galvanized Iron Cisterns, Smoke Stacks. Everything in this line. Morgan, Boston, Tex.

If you want to live! Stir up your liver. Use Planter's Nubian Tea the great Vegetable Liver Regulator. It don't cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Liver Complaints. Finest liver medicine on the market. Price 25 Cents. For sale by all dealers. For 25 cents in stamps we will mail you trial package and a copy of Planter's Souvenir. New Spenser Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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THE COURIER.

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

The interstate commerce commission has just finished the hearing granted Texas and other stockmen to protest against stock yards terminal charges at Chicago.

The national house has appropriated \$10,000, out of the unexpended Mississippi flood appropriation, to be used for the relief of the El Paso flood sufferers.

Editor Dan O. Lively, of the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter, says: "Texas is still third in hogs, of all the states of the union. In a few years she will be first. Iowa now comes first with 3,737,970, Missouri next with 3,074,329, and Texas third with 2,994,065. Texas has 659,403 more hogs than Ohio, 694,664 more than Illinois, 1,284,343 more than Kansas, and 1,680,184 more than Nebraska. As compared with last year Iowa shows a decrease of 1,116,537, Missouri a decrease of 65,082, Ohio a decrease of 171,964, Illinois a decrease of 143,579, Kansas a decrease of 16,765, Nebraska a decrease of 25,795, and Texas a decrease of 91,054, which shows that this good state is still in the business of raising hogs, and with the year's feed crop this will be amply demonstrated."

The question of whether artesian water, such as flows from the wells in and near Waco, will answer for fish hatcheries is being tested by Mr. Walter V. Fort. He put ten pairs of black bass in the pool of the Harris natorium and so far the result has been satisfactory. Each of the females has a shoal of little fish which the mothers nurse tenderly and protect from enemies, and the thousands of little fish are thriving and growing. The natorium burned, leaving nothing but the pool, which is made of brick laid in cement. The water comes from a depth of 1850 feet, at a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit, and being so entirely different from ordinary water the impression became current among fish culturists that the fish in such water would not lay eggs, or should they lay the egg the spawn would perish, but this theory is disproved by Mr. Fort's experience.

Though worth \$50,000 James Webster, a farmer four miles from Eldora, Iowa, will likely die in the poor house. When the financial flurry of 1893 struck the northwest he owned considerable property in farm lands, city lots and securities. Fearing that the bottom was about to drop out of the prices of everything he sold out at a sacrifice. Even after taking a tithe of what his estate was worth he possessed in the neighborhood of \$50,000 in cold cash. Rather than entrust it to banks he divided it up into sacks of from \$500 to \$2000 or \$3000 and buried them in various places about the one farm to which he still held title. In the past few months he has gone hopelessly insane, and although he seems to have some recollection of concealing his wealth he cannot remember where his hiding places are located. Having no relatives upon whom to depend for support the county will have to care for him.

James E. Berry, once a tramp—but recently inherited a fortune, is said to be "cutting a wide swath" in Salem, Ill. He has taken unto himself a pretty young bride; he drives a \$20,000 horse—and otherwise spends money lavishly. When a baby smiled at him he gave it \$10; he receives no change back when he pays small bills. For a \$3 loan when he was poor, he now repays the man with a \$2000 check. The notoriety he attracts he enjoys hugely, and he takes pride in telling those with whom he comes in contact that he knows what it is to be wanting a meal, and he expresses himself that the needy around him shall have their wants relieved. He asserts that he will spend his cash with liberality until his fortune is reduced to a round \$100,000, when he will invest the bulk of that amount, and from the interest of the same, live comfortably and live and let live.

HANNA'S GREAT FIGHT

Re-election and the Leadership in Ohio, McKinley's Renomination.

In a late letter to the St. Louis Republic, James Creelman writes very interestingly of the coming senatorial campaign in Ohio and its relation to national politics. He says:

"Mr. Hanna's great struggle for the political dictatorship in Ohio has begun, with the commerce and industry of the state prostrate from border to border. This is to be one of the most singular and impressive battles ever fought in American politics, for the stolid millionaire, who secured the payment of President McKinley's private debts and then seated him in the White House, now proposes to have himself returned to the senate and at the same time trample Senator Foraker's leadership into the dust.

In spite of the appalling misery that prevails everywhere, the bankrupt merchants, the thousands of idle workmen, the penniless, desperate farmer, Mr. Hanna has attempted to secure a popular indorsement of his party, to smash the democrats and to create in Ohio a political machine that will force a second nomination of Mr. McKinley.

To accomplish this the republican national committee proposes to use the vast sum left over from the last campaign and to fill the state with the ablest campaign managers in the party.

After a short trip through Ohio, I must frankly say that Mr. Hanna has laid his plans with great skill. Whatever may be said of this strange, unemotional man, who tests everything by the pocket book standard, and whatever may be said of his championship of trusts and syndicates, he has made his plans on a scale of matchless breadth. It is useless to attempt to hide the fact that Mr. Hanna is a general of highest rank, and that although he stands confessedly the representative of the ugliest idea that ever lifted its head in America, he has a good chance of winning a victory by the time the snow flies.

When the state convention meets, June 22, he will be unapologetically endorsed as senator to succeed himself, and if a republican majority is elected to the legislature, he will be elected to the senate.

As chairman of the republican national committee, and with something like a million and a half dollars at his disposal for campaign purposes, Mr. Hanna faces his adversaries with confidence. He relies upon the Cuban question for an overwhelming victory in his state. He is exerting his whole influence upon the president and congress to delay action so that at the right moment, just before the election, Mr. McKinley may repeat President Cleveland's Venezuelan coupe, and, either by recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban republic or by direct threat to Spain, stir up the country to a patriotic fury, in which party lines will disappear and the cry will go up on all sides for the indorsement of the administration at the polls. This is the Hanna plan for victory this fall.

The Foraker men everywhere know that Mr. Hanna is bent on overthrowing the present organization in Ohio, setting himself up as the irresistible boss. At every step so far, and in every district, Mr. Hanna's representatives have attempted to overthrow Foraker's men. In Cleveland the situation is intensely bitter. The fight is not to prevent the state convention from indorsing Mr. Hanna as senator, but to prevent him from becoming a political dictator.

Mr. Hanna is not trusting his fortune to the ordinary republican leaders in the state. He intends that the national committee shall direct the battle. Mr. Hanna unquestionably is supported by the leading business men of Cleveland, but he is in a general way the most unpopular republican in Ohio at this moment. Most of the working politicians who are active in his behalf are candidates for federal office.

I have been surprised at the intensity of feeling against him among the common people, and yet he represents perhaps more distinctly than any other man in the country the central idea of the republican policy. He stands for what McKinley stood for last fall.

He has not changed one iota. In many respects he is the most representative business man in the state—a self-made man, who has risen to wealth and power by methods known to the whole community; a man of average honesty in his business dealings. Yet he is hated in Ohio by the people, republicans and democrats alike.

I say this in a spirit of absolute fairness. Wherever I have gone I have heard him denounced as a selfish, cold-blooded broker in political offices; a plutocrat who sneers at patriotic sentiment and gauges all things and all men by their capacity to make money. He is the incarnation of the commercial spirit in politics.

Gov. Bushnell undoubtedly will be renominated by acclamation. He was placed in the executive chair by Senator Foraker, and he sent Mr. Hanna to the senate to succeed Secretary Sherman, so that in his case the Forakerites and the Hannaites have a common ground for agreement.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

It is difficult to give a digest of the condition of the democratic party in Ohio at this moment. The party has swelled its ranks enormously since the last election, but it is not united and is to some extent leaderless. One great faction insists upon an unqualified reiteration of the Chicago platform by the state convention, while another large body of democrats is in favor of repealing the free silver plank of the Chicago platform and omitting all reference to the supreme court of the United States and other matters not cognate to the dominant financial issue in order to encourage the democrats who voted against Mr. Bryan to return to the party and join in the fight against Hanna. It is probable that the state convention will content itself with a declaration of the essential principles of the Chicago platform.

In a few days the leaders of the Ohio gold democracy will have a state conference, and it is likely that they will communicate with the regular democratic leaders in order to ascertain to what extent united action in the state is possible.

Mr. Outhwaite told me at Columbus that he had no intention of supporting a republican ticket, nor did he know any gold democrats who would give assistance to Mr. Hanna; but he and his associates and friends did not propose to crawl on their bellies in the dust or submit to any humiliation. They had nothing to apologize for.

Although it has been decided by the democratic leaders that no candidate for the senate shall be endorsed by the state convention, there are three aspirants in sight—John McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer; "Tom" Johnson Cleveland and ex-Senator Brice, who has announced to his friends that he will take an active part in the campaign.

Mr. McLean is easily the leading democrat of the state at this moment. He knows that an indorsement of his name by the state convention would result in party schism.

There are 22 democratic candidates for governor, but so far no candidate has gained any leading position. The most energetic canvass in this respect is being made by Judge Smalley of Upper Sandusky. He is Mr. Brice's candidate for governor.

It is probable that there will be harmony in the democratic party in Ohio before the actual campaign begins. By that time the republican organization will be in shoal water and it is just possible that Mr. Hanna's programme may be disarranged.

The cattlemen of western Kansas have found it necessary to raise a fund and offer heavy rewards for the scalps of wolves and coyotes. Hundreds of calves and sheep have been killed by these pests. A bounty of \$12 for grown wolves, \$5 for whelps and \$1 for coyote scalps will be paid by the association. Sportsmen are required to present the scalp and the right front foot of all animals and an affidavit that the person claiming the bounty was the actual slayer thereof. Several packs of grayhounds are en route to the cattle country and will be turned loose soon. The sportsmen expect to make a big haul, both in wolves and bounty.

GEN. LEE'S REPORT

On the Ruiz Case—An Ugly Case Against the Spanish Authorities.

New York, June 8.—The Journal publishes the full text of Consul General Lee's report to Secretary Sherman on the Ruiz case. It is dated Havana, May 31, and says, in part:

"I deduce from my knowledge of the facts the following conclusions: "1. Dr. Ruiz was arrested on a false charge.

"2. He was placed under improper jurisdiction and died before the proper tribunal considered his case, thereby giving him no opportunity to prove his innocence.

"3. He was kept 'incommunicado' in a solitary cell for 315 hours, in violation of his treaty rights, which limit such confinement to 72 hours.

"4. He died from congestion of the brain, produced by a blow on the top of the head.

"5. There are two theories connected with the wound on the head. One, that in a state of mental excitement he ran across the cell, as described by one of the jailers, and butted his head against the door in his frantic effort to get out. Another, that he was struck over the head with one of the clubs carried by the immediate watchmen, who had probably ordered him to cease his cries for relief and for his children, and upon his not doing so, struck him with more force than he intended, or it is possible, the blow was delivered to make him confess or give evidence against others.

"It is possible that he went mad and many causes combined to produce such a result. His knowledge of his own innocence, his confinement in a gloomy cell, where he was not allowed to communicate with family or friends or to send or write; alone, all alone, the thought doubtless impressed itself upon his mind that he was liable in the reign of terror then existing in Guanabacoa, to be summarily executed at any moment. He loved his wife and children, and in the darkness and loneliness of his cell he was constantly crying for them.

"The thought that they were but a few rods away and yet he could not see them or hear the sound of their voices or feel the touch of their lips and hands maddened him and proved too much for the mind of the distracted and unhappy man and, it is thought not improbable as the long hours passed by, it may have given away and left him a mad man. His wife says his derby hat was all battered up and his clothes greatly torn when returned to her.

"But whether when bereft of reason he inflicted the blows which produced brain congestion, or whether he died at the hands of others, the truth will probably only be known when the hearts of all are revealed—the fact remains, his unjust confinement killed him, and had he been released from incommunicado by the hands of men at the end of seventy-two hours, the hand of death might not have released him at the end of the 315 hours, and to-day the widow would have had the support of her husband and the moans of her fatherless children would never have been heard in the land.

"I, therefore, conclude by saying as I have done in all previous reports about the case, that whether Dr. Ruiz killed himself or was killed by someone else, under existing conditions, will always remain unknown."

Clarence B. Douglas, a well-known and influential republican politician, shot through the heart and instantly killed James Williams, Editor of the Ardmore, (I. T.), Chronicle. The difficulty occurred on the streets of Ardmore and was caused by a humorous article in the Chronicle containing an illusion to Douglas. Williams was well known in Texas, having been an editor in this state for some time before going to the Indian Territory. He was buried at Denton under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias.

\$1.00 Cure Your Catarrh for \$1.00
Dr. Thurmond's Catarrh Cure is the greatest remedy ever discovered for Catarrh and Colds in the head, Catarrhal Consumption, Coughs, Croup and Bronchitis. Mayor F. N. Oliver of Oak Cliff writes: "Dr. Thurmond's Catarrh Cure cured my wife and son, Frank, of bad cases of catarrh of long standing—only two bottles being used in both cases."
Sold by all Druggists. Manufactured by Thurmond Chemical Co., Dallas, Texas.

BAILEY ON BRYAN.

The Nebraska Man Who Broadened His Name Since His Nomination.

Congressman Bailey is quoted as having said:

"It seems to be the almost unanimous opinion of the democrats with whom I have been brought in contact, personally and otherwise, that the democratic party should commit itself unreservedly to the re-adoption of the Chicago platform of 1896. The almost universal desire seems to be to add nothing to and subtract nothing from that platform, but to accept it without qualification or reservation as the principles of the democratic party in 1900. It will be impossible to disassociate Mr. Bryan from that platform. He is a part of the fight of 1900, and to adopt the platform of last year and refuse to nominate Mr. Bryan would be a serious mistake. Mr. Bryan is identified with the Chicago platform and with the issues of 1896 indissolubly. No man can so fully represent that platform in 1900 as the candidate of the Chicago convention of last July. It is my judgment that his renomination is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Bryan is a better democrat than when he was nominated and he appears to be settling down upon a basis that entitles him to the support of all democrats who stood squarely upon the undying principles of the party that was founded by Jefferson. I differed from Mr. Bryan in many of his earlier opinions and convictions, but since his nomination he has kept himself in everything he has said and done strictly within the limitations of the Chicago platform and that platform is good enough for any democrat to stand on. When Mr. Bryan first entered congress, six years ago, he was a tariff specialist, his studies having been confined largely to economic questions. Since then he has broadened out immensely, and I know of no man who more fully represents the popular idea of pure democracy than he does. He is a true American, a patriot and a man whom the democrats of the country feel that they can trust. The democratic party is to-day more united than I have ever known it to be. The populists who left the party because of Mr. Cleveland and his policies have returned and are with us again heart and soul. The middle-of-the-road populists are still against us, as they have always been, because we have not subscribed to their extreme views, and the gold democrats are still an uncertain quantity. They will have to come to us, however, or go over to the republicans. We can not afford to yield to their extremes and must stand upon the platform of '96. Ninety-eight per cent of the democrats of the United States hold that view."

Fifteen cars of fat cattle were shipped to the St. Louis market from Gainesville.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

The Dreaded Consumption Can Be Cured.

T. A. Slocum, the Great Chemist and Scientist, Will Send to Sufferers, Three Bottles of His Newly Discovered Remedy to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the generous offer of the honored and distinguished chemist, T. A. Slocum, M. C., of New York City.

He has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for consumption, and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest diseases, catarrhal affections, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting away; and to make his great merits known, will send three free bottles of his newly discovered remedy to any afflicted reader of this paper.

Already his "new scientific system of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

The Doctor considers it not only his professional but his religious duty—a duty which he owes to suffering humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

He has proved the "dreaded consumption" to be a curable disease beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of "heartfelt testimonials of gratitude" from those benefited and cured, in all parts of the world. Catarrhal and pulmonary troubles lead to consumption, and consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Don't delay until it is too late. Simply write T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York, giving express and postoffice address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Please tell the Doctor you saw his offer in this paper.

LOCAL NEWS.

ARLEDGE & KENNEDY

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Hardware,

Keep a good Fresh Stock and you will do well to call on them before buying, they are never under sold. A good stock of Farming tools on hand.

B. F. Chamberlain for drugs.

Miss Fannie Thomas is visiting in Grapeland this week.

The Hatchell Market handles the best meats, fish and poultry.

Dave Walling, we understand, has 200 bushels of old corn for sale.

Just received at Daniel & Burton's, car of celebrated S. & P. flour.

A large crowd left Tuesday morning for Standmire lake to spend the week fishing.

For the next 10 days Shivers Bros will sell No. 2 mixed corn at 40c per bushel.

Bob Wherry of Guy's Store was over this week. He is at work for J. P. Hall & Co.

Do you want the best flour that money can buy? If so, use S. & P. at Daniel & Burton's.

Mrs. Addie Woodward and her daughter, Mrs. Long, left for San Antonio Wednesday evening.

Dr. H. J. Cunyus, dentist, Crockett, Texas. Office over Arledge, Kennedy & Co's Grocer Store.

Rev. Mr. Riel and lady of Camden, Mo., have been spending a few days in Crockett with relatives.

Get your meats from the Hatchell Market. They keep everything that can be had in the fresh meat line.

W. J. Chiffin of the northern part of the county called to see us Monday. Crops, he says, in his section are fine.

S. & P. flour, the acme of perfection. If you are not using it, you should not delay longer. Buy a sack of Daniel & Burton.

The father and mother of Mrs. Beulah Self and the mother of Thomas Self will be on a visit to them in a few days.

White Swan, the queen of flour, none superior and very few equals. Let your next purchase be White Swan from Mangum.

Dr. W. C. Miller, of Hickory Creek and Capt. James F. Martin, of Grapeland were in town Wednesday.

Five Worcester Sauce—the regular 25c size for only 12 1/2 cents per bottle. Prepared mustard at 5c per bottle at Mangum's.

The weather this spring has been very peculiar and out of season. As late as Thursday of last week snow fell and ice formed over a large section of New York and as far south as Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

The CASH STORE is still in the RING, A CAR OF FLOUR, MEAL and BACON. Highest PATENT FLOUR \$1.25, 2d patent \$1.15; this flour guaranteed to be as good as any on the market or money refunded. I do not sell ALL the SHOES sold in Crockett, but if you will price before buying I will sell you or make my competitors sell you LOW DOWN.

R. M. ATKINSON.

Try some of Mangum's fine Vinegar, Apple or White Wine at 25c per gal.

W. M. Patton and family of Tadmor, are spending the week with relatives in Crockett.

Just received a big lot of the celebrated Java Blend Coffee [at Mangum's. Try it.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a Christian minister, preached two sermons at the court house Sunday last to respectably large audiences.

A good chance for you to get a large ice cold schooner of beer, free lunch and a fine black hat gratis for only 5c at Hymans saloon.

Phil Slattery made a trip to Weldon Monday. He said he never saw such crops as they have on Nevil's Prairie around Weldon—not even in Brazos bottom.

Craddock & Co. have in stock a nice line of White Goods, Lawns and other Dress Goods and will sell cheap for cash. Give them a call.

J. R. Foster sold his farm lying one mile east of Crockett to W. H. Denny. Denny sold it to Henry Arledge and the latter sold his residence in Crockett to Mrs. Dr. Denny.

Postmaster Edmiston says the department at Washington has granted permission to put up letter boxes for the convenience of the public. Still, we don't see the boxes going up.

The Courier has just received an elegant and complete line of stationery—the best of rag and linen note heads, letter heads, etc. If you want anything in this line, call and examine the stock.

On account of the election of officers and other important business, the Knights of Pythias will have their reception Thursday evening the 17th inst. instead of the 10th inst. All Knights take notice. By order of the Chancellor Commander.

Mrs. W. E. Hail, was prostrated Monday by a stroke of paralysis. They were on their way from town in a buggy to their home west of Crockett, when the stroke came on. Mr. Hail had to return with his wife and place her for treatment and nursing at the home of his son, B. E. Hail. At this writing she is helpless and requires close attention and nursing.

Two fine black hats given away free every Saturday at 9 p. m. at Hymans saloon. With every drink you buy at Hymans Saloon during this week you get a sealed envelope containing a number and the man that draws the lucky number corresponding with the number in the hat will get the hat free of charge.

A sad and serious misadventure befell a son of J. F. Bell's on Tuesday of this week. It seems from the meagre account we had of it that young Bell was returning from the stable lot with a loaded shot gun slung over his shoulder and pointing down toward his feet. In some way the gun was discharged, the lead passing inside of the heel of the shoe and thoroughly shattering and macerating the heel of the foot. Drs. Thomas and Beasley were called in. After examination they concluded that the foot should be amputated. They performed the operation and the chances are good for the recovery of the young man.

The I. & G. N. R. R., have put up at Lovelady a device for picking up the local mail sack by the flyer as it passes every evening. The sack is strung up on a crane and as the flyer passes an arm from the mail car is thrown out takes it off as the train goes by at a 35 mile clip. Our Grapeland friends, if they have not already got such a contrivance, should insist on the R. R. Co.'s putting up one. In that way thier local mail for the north could be picked up every afternoon and in that way they would have a double mail service. The mail for Lovelady is dumped out of the door as the train passes.

If you want to eat ice-cream what is ice-cream call at Durr's parlor next door to post office.

Mrs. Adair, wife of Dave Adair and daughter Edmond Hill is lying dangerously ill at her home.

If the young men at Lovelady and Grapeland would only try the Crockett Laundry, they wouldn't have any more laundrying done at home.

A majority of the farmers have fine corn crops. Some will make little or nothing for the reason that they planted the northern corn.

Why will send your laundrying off when you can get as good or better work here than any where else. And then you keep the money.

Better ice-cream never melted in the-mouth of a Newport belle than that which Durr compounds at his ice-cream parlor next door to post office.

Poor Charley Ritner, known to many of our people as "Pie and Cakes," died in the jail on Tuesday night. He had been put there for safety, his mind being affected, and for the purpose of sending him to the asylum. For years the poor boy had been homeless and friendless, the county supporting him.

How can you expect a town to grow and build up when you do nothing to help it? Do you support the laundry or the electric light plant and other enterprises?

Last week's issue completed the service so far as the publication of the delinquent tax list is concerned. They now go into the hands of the county attorney, who will proceed to bring suit as in other civil cases for debt, get judgment and sell the property for the taxes.

The first week of the Fire Sale at Mistrot's was a hummer, notwithstanding only the wettest and most damaged goods were on sale. Now that they are well nigh gone we expect to make it very exciting tomorrow by placing on sale the cream of the Ely-Walker stock.

The farmers seem to be in fine spirits over crop prospects. So far but little damage from wind etc., has been done and all of the early corn they say will be made by the water in the ground. The crops in quite a number of sections in middle and north Texas were destroyed by hail.

A strong wind from the northwest struck Crockett about 7 p. m. Thursday accompanied by a heavy rain. Trees and their branches suffered severely. It blew the roof off some houses and a window out of the opera house as well as a couple out of the brick school building. The storm swept over north Texas prostrating crops and wrecking houses in many places. Great damage was done by hail, rain and wind.

The Courier will show subscription books with any paper published east of the Brazos river. As a medium for reaching those people who make, have or spend a dollar it is unexcelled. The business men of Lovelady should bear in mind that the Courier goes into the hands of over two hundred and fifty subscribers at that post office and post offices whose trade naturally goes to Lovelady. Almost the same figures apply to Grapeland.

Readers of the Courier will note the improvement in the paper within the last month. Not another weekly in the state supplies its readers with the amount of reading matter that we are now doing. Subscribers will find all the fresh state news on the inside and all the local news of any importance on the outside. We give this week a synopsis of the laws passed by the present legislature as also a synopsis of their proceedings.

Black Goods! Black Goods!

Henriettas, plain and brocaded Sicilian, Brillantines, Mohair Serge, Silk Warp Henriettas and high noveltie skirtings the like of which would never have been seen in Crockett but for the Ely-Walker fire which enable us to sell them for less than half their value. Come and see them at Mistrot Bros & Co.

DOCTOR T. H. HAIRSTON,

BRYAN, TEXAS.

Makes a specialty of **RECTAL - AND - PRIVATE - DISEASES.** Piles or Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissures, Itching or Pruritus Ani and Ulcerated Bowels cured without the knife, Ligation, Carbolic acid or other dangerous remedies.

A NEW AND PAINLESS TREATMENT.

I Will Deposit My Money in Bank Against a Fee that I can cure any case of Piles—the best Guarantee that can be offered. No charges for Consultation or Examination. Parties may be accompanied by their family physician. Examination and treatment may be made at the home of the patient when preferred. No Detention from business necessary.

Will be at Capitol Hotel, Crockett, Tex., on 4th of each Month. Office Hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m.

MARRIED.

We would be glad if our friends, when they marry, would try to arrange the date of the event so as to give us time to speak of it as we like to do. A couple of our friends took the vow on Wednesday evening and we heard nothing of it until we got ready for press on Thursday. We refer to Mr. N. M. Rayburn of Lovelady and Miss Minnie Caverbill, daughter of Mrs. Duntam, of Crockett. We would like to give them an extended notice and to shower on them the Courier's richest felicitations, but space and time are wanting. We can only wish them *bon voyage*.

The Good Wine Kept Until the Last.

That's what every one says about the second shipment of the Ely-Walker goods to Crockett. Just arrived over 15 pieces table Damask, 100 dozen towels and napkins, 50 dozen ready made sheets and pillow cases, 50 pair assorted lace curtains, ladies and men's umbrellas and parasols barely stained and now on sale just as long as they last at Mistrot Bros & Co.

Highest price paid for cattle and hogs at the **HATCHELL MARKET.**

Pianos! Organs!

PIANOS FROM \$250 UP. **ORGANS FROM \$60 UP.**

Cash or by installments. Also agent for the Eclipse Marble works, tombstones, slabs monuments 50 per cent less than usual dealers. Crockett, Tex. **JAS. DE DAINES.**

U. C. V. Excursion Rates.

Account U. C. V. Reunion Nashville Tenn., the International and Great Northern R. R., will have on sale excursion tickets June 19th, 20th, and 21st limited 10 days for return privilege of an extension of 10 days. For rates and other particulars call on nearest Ticket Agent or address the undersigned.

D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Texas.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a house liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia, white sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., write: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedy, come back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at B. F. Chamberlain's drug store.

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Chas. P. Johnson a well known attorney of Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by B. F. Chamberlain.

Employment for All.

Do you want employment as cook, mechanic, clerk, etc., write to Palestine Employment Bureau, P. O. Box 638, Palestine, Texas. Enclose stamp for reply.

Attention Soldiers Crockett Camp, U. C. V. No. 141.

All members wishing to retain their names on the roll are earnestly requested to meet with the camp on next Saturday, July the 12th inst at 2 o'clock in the court house at Crockett, Texas, or send in their names with their annual fees, 25c by Tuesday 14th inst to be forwarded to Nashville, Tenn., on or before our next reunion, June 22d inst by order.

E. WINFREE, W. D. PRITCHARD, Adj. 1st Lieut. Com.

Killed by the Storm.

The storm on Thursday evening last was general throughout the state, doing great damage to crops by hail, water and wind. In many places, small cyclones developed destroying houses and killing several people. On the Trinity river in this county, Dock Minor, living near Porter Springs was killed by a tree falling on him.

He, with others, was fishing on the river near Brookfield's Bluff and while the storm was at its height a tree fell on Mr. Minor killing him. We understand that a foreign lumber buyer came very near being killed by falling timber on the bayou near the Long place. He was in company with Mr. Nagle looking at timber in the bayou bottom when the storm came up.

Chinese Beggars.

A Chinaman can live fairly well on five cents a day. Every scrap that can be utilized for food or clothing is made available. Yet in spite of this the fact remains that there are more beggars in China than even in southern Italy. They travel in great companies—men, women and children. Tramping is often a matter of intense pain to the women, because their feet have been mutilated so that they can scarcely walk. Crowds of yelling young demons of boys follow carriages a mile or two, sometimes begging for alms. The vagrants have become so artistic in begging that they frequently mutilate themselves to excite sympathy. The land in spite of the fact that every family of means takes care of all of its poor relatives to the utmost extent of its ability. The Chinese are not lazy. They would work if they could, but there is not sufficient work for all.

Chump Fare.

The good results of the use of electricity for railroad purposes are seen in the circumstance that a fare of 5 cents between the ferries on the Brooklyn side of the East river and the village of Jamaica has lately been established. Not only so, but by the system of transfers in general use in Brooklyn, one can go from Coney Island or Fort Hamilton to Jamaica for the same modest outlay. This is a distance of nearly twenty miles, or at the rate of about a quarter of a cent a mile.

A Striding Likeness.

Miss Susan is an exceedingly refined young lady, who has seen some five summers. She is full of airs and of graces, reserved, self-contained and decidedly uppish. She cut her uncle dead in the street one day, and when he reproached her for her extreme hauteur, she said, with her most pronounced society manner: "Oh, I saw you, uncle, but I thought it was auntie!"—Harper's Round Table.

Hard to Realize.

"Did you see me in the parade?" said Mr. Dolan to his wife. "Oh, did." "Wasn't it a fine sight, this?" "Yes, wor, indeed. Oh had to look twice to realize that the man that stepped along so lately an' died by the music was me own husband that wasn't able to walk across the country by the power of his own might because of the rheumatism."—Washington Star.