

The Crockett Courier.

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VOL. VIII.

CROCKETT, TEXAS, JULY 9, 1897.

NO. 23.

SALE OF THE FIRST BALE.

Bought By Joseph Meyer and Given to the Faith Home.

NETTED OVER SIXTY CENTS A POUND.

A Large Crowd Witnessed the Public Sale—Donated to Three Charitable Institutions—Destination.

The world's first bale of new cotton was sold in Houston yesterday and brought 63 1-3c per pound.

Such war-time prices are only justified upon rare occasions. A county that can place new cotton on the market in June deserves to have its name heralded to all parts of the world, and to have its product valued very highly.

Duval county has had the honor of putting the first new bale on the market for six successive years. In three of these years her cotton has reached Houston in the month of June. In 1864 all previous records were broken by the receipt of a bale on June 26. The previous year Duval had a new bale on June 30. This year the 1893 record was met, the new bale having reached here Wednesday afternoon.

Houston, as the greatest interior cotton market in the world, is nearly always successful in securing the first cotton and the farmer who succeeds in raising the earliest bale can always depend upon getting a fancy price for his staple here.

Messrs. W. D. Cleveland & Co. had the honor of receiving Duval county's first bale this year, the bale being shipped to them by Croft & Co. of San Diego. It was ginned June 29 and brought to this city by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway.

The announcement in yesterday's Post that the first bale would be offered for sale at the Cotton Exchange at 11 a. m. brought out a representative crowd of the city's business men.

Mr. Watson called upon Captain G. W. Kidd, whom he styled "the youngest member of the exchange," to preside at the auctioneer's stand.

Captain Kidd then read the report of the classification committee, which showed that the bale weighed 600 pounds and that the staple was of middling grade. He was authorized to announce that Mr. W. H. Coyle, chief shark of the Left Handed Fishing club, would start the bidding with an offer of \$100 for the bale. Who would give more?

Mr. I. W. Walker responded with a bid of \$125, but the Left Handed Fishing club jumped in with an offer of \$200.

"That's something like it," said Captain Kidd, "but not half enough yet. Let us hear from some one else."

"I will give \$225," was the reply from Mr. C. H. Lucy.

"Two hundred and fifty," came from a new bidder, Mr. Joseph F. Meyer.

"Three hundred from the Left Handers," was the instant response of the representative of the chief shark.

"I will make it \$325," cried Mr.

Meyer, and the Left Handers met his bid with an offer of \$350.

Then there was a lull and Auctioneer Kidd began an exhortation that awakened renewed interest. Mr. Frank Fitzhugh, in behalf of the Orthwein-Fitzhugh Cotton company, offered \$375 for the bale.

"That bid," said Captain Kidd, "is from a new comer to Houston, and I am glad to see this firm taking so much interest in our affairs."

It seemed for a while as if \$375 was the top of the market, but just as the auctioneer was ready to close the sale Mr. Meyer came to the front again with an offer of \$380.

"Three-eighty—three-eighty. Once, twice, third and last time. Sold to the Joseph Meyer Hardware company for three hundred and eighty dollars."

After the cheering had subsided Mr. Meyer announced that he would donate the bale to the Faith Home of Houston, and requested Captain Kidd to resell the cotton in the name of that institution. This announcement brought forth renewed cheering and Mr. Meyer was warmly congratulated upon his liberality.

The second sale developed some spirited bidding, which finally resulted in the bale being secured by the Left Handed Fishing club for \$150. The representative of the club announced that the Left Handers would present the cotton to Bayland's Orphan Home. It was then put up for auction a third time and secured by the Houston Cotton Exchange for \$105.

This ended the business of the day, and after cigars and champagne punch had been indulged in the crowd dispersed.

Lynching Prevented.

SOLDIERS OVERPOWERED AND DROVE BACK THE MOB.

A Negro Rapist Was Convicted, but Only Given Seven Years Confinement—Mob Not Dispersed.

Glasgow, Ky., July 1.—Toi Stone, the negro who assaulted Miss Moore, a teacher here, was today convicted and given seven years in the penitentiary, the limit of the law. He will be tried for arson in attempting to set the school house on fire, the penalty for which is twenty years.

A rush was made for him in the court room today, but soldiers, of which two companies are here, pressed the lynchers back. A scheme formed to disarm the soldiers in the yard failed. There are threats of reinforcements from the country and an attempt at lynching in the morning, but the presence of armed troops will likely prevent an effort to carry it into execution.

Inter-state Drill San Antonio, Tex.
Round trip excursion tickets on sale from all points on the I. & G. N. R. R., July 16th to 24th inclusive, limited to 27th for return, at very low rates.

D. J. Price, G. P. A.

Mrs. Minnie Rayburn (nee Caverhill) of Lovelady came up last Thursday to visit her parents. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Dunnam.

THREE COMMITTEE REVERSES

COTTON BAGGING AND COTTON TIES WERE PLACED ON THE FREE LIST.

REDUCTION ON WHITE PINE LUMBER.

Washington, D. C. July.—The finance committee suffered unexpected reverses during the progress of the tariff bill today, being defeated on three important votes. Cotton bagging was placed on the free list by a vote of 30 to 25 and cotton ties also by a vote of 29 to 23. The duty on white pine lumber was reduced from \$2 to \$1 per 1000—32 to 21. The amendment on pine occasioned the greatest surprise, and led to a general breaking up of party lines on both sides of the chamber. During the early stages of the debate the duty on lumber, including pine, was placed at \$2 after a protracted contest.

Today Mr. Teller returned to the contest and moved to place white pine lumber on the free list. The amendment was defeated by the close vote of 32 to 33, four republicans, Baker, Carter, Hansbrough and Quay, joining the democrats, populists and silver republicans in the affirmative, while three democrats, Bacon, McEnery and Martin, voted with the republicans in the negative.

Following up the close vote, Mr. Mantle (silver republican) moved to reduce the rate on white pine from \$2 to \$1 and it carried by a majority of one. Two republicans Baker and Carter, voted with the democrats in the affirmative, and three democrats, Bacon, McEnery and Martin, with the republicans. The bill is now completed with the exception of the reciprocity section and some comparatively minor paragraphs. Much progress was made today in clearing up detached paragraphs heretofore passed over. Only three of these—coal tar, potash and tea—remain so that these items, the reciprocity section and the brief internal revenue and administrative provisions are all that remain of the bill to be disposed of before the final vote is taken.

Montgomery county is now harvesting the best tobacco crop ever grown in the state.

It will be encouraging news to prospective growers of tobacco to learn that many of the finest crops around Willis were grown by cotton farmers who never knew anything about tobacco, and have, previous to this year, been afraid to attempt it. The Texas cotton farmer with good common sense makes a good tobacco-grower. For several years the man who had grown nothing but cotton and corn in this neighborhood was ridiculed and bluffed off from attempting to raise a tobacco crop by self-called experts. But the extraordinary success of these farmers this season has placed the industry on a solid basis.

MARY ALLEN SEMINARY.
We took occasion some weeks since about the close of its session to refer to the successful management of Mary Allen Seminary as an institution of learning and of the incalculable good it was doing for the colored people of the south

generally and of Texas in particular. Recent inquiry has disclosed the following facts respecting the conduct of the school and its work. The faculty consists of fourteen teachers, all ladies who with one exception, are paid \$35.00 per month and are furnished board and other items free. The money for the salaries of these teachers is furnished by Freedmen's Bureau of the northern Presbyterian church, amounting during a session of eight months to about \$4,000. The traveling expenses of these teachers are also paid. Besides, this same board also pays the salary of Dr. J. B. Smith, the President of the institution. During the past session there were 229 students, sixty of them paid nothing for board etc. but were carried free of all expenses. There were some others who paid a small sum for board and about 125 to 140 who paid the remarkably low figure of six dollars and a half per month for board. The money received from the number who pay board, aggregating a total of about \$6,500, is sufficient to pay all expenses of board, lights etc. for the entire attendance on the institution.

That is to say, that the expenses of board lights, fuel, medical attention washing etc., are all borne out of the money paid in by about 130 students at an expense of about \$6.50 per month. Besides these items of expenses, there are some five or six persons who are hired as help around the institution whose pay also comes out of the same fund. It is the general impression that the funds out of which this institution is supported are all sent from the north and are voluntary contributions by the Northern Presbyterian church. Such, however, is not the case. The institution in the main is supported by the income from the students and it is excellent business management of the gentleman in charge of the institute that enables it to go through without incurring debt or becoming a burden on the church which established it. The Board of Trustees which exercises a general supervision and occasionally makes a personal inspection of the Seminary and its conduct took occasion at a recent meeting to compliment in deservedly high terms the head of the school for the business like and successful manner in which the institution had been conducted during the incumbency of its present president which, be it known, has extended from its foundation to the present time.

COLTHARP.

ED. COURIER: Thinking a few lines from this section might be of interest to your numerous readers we trust this may find space in the columns of a paper that is always greeted with enthusiastic welcome as the Courier is by its numerous subscribers in this community. Health is good, every one wearing a smile. I presume, from crop prospects crops are simply fine.

An appreciative and cultivated audience was on hand June 26th to witness the closing exercises of the Coltharp school under control of our most worthy and excellent teacher, Miss Ruth King. The exercises were conducted by the

teacher and consisted of dialogues, speeches, reading, songs etc. all of which were highly enjoyed and very much to the credit of both teacher and pupils. Immediately after closing the exercises a most bountiful dinner was spread which all enjoyed. We can not speak in too complimentary terms of Miss King. She has a capacity that is not surpassed as a teacher and we all look forward with fond hopes to the time when she may resume her position in our community as a teacher. The writer with her numerous friends highly compliments Mrs. Cora John for the entiring interest she has ever manifested in the schools and churches of Coltharp. She deserves to be esteemed as a bright star in our community.

Mrs. Hattie Hudson has been sick is now convalescent and says she is the champion domino player of Coltharp.

Miss Buna Saxton will soon conclude her school at Mount Pisgah when she will return to her home to await the opening of the Crockett normal. The writer is informed that Miss Gussie Hardin will soon take charge of the Mount Pisgah school where her many friends will greet her.

Hagerville is to have a big barbecue on the 10th. The writer acknowledges an invitation to be present and anticipates a great time.

It is whispered around that our friend, John Maples, will be a candidate again for the legislature.

Trot out John and try your luck again.

CITIZEN.

A Defense of Lynch-Law.

We print elsewhere a speech by Hon. Hal T. Lewis before the Georgia Bar Association which voices our sentiments to the letter on the subject of lynch-law. An outraged public visits summary punishment, as Mr. Lewis says, on the author of assault on helpless women not because they apprehend that the courts of the country will not punish the reprobate but because they wish to spare the victim of the brute's violence the humiliation of having to appear in the court room and detail from the witness box the shameful record of her ruin. That is the true reason as Judge Lewis tersely puts it why the mob doesn't wait for the law to take its course, and that reason is ample justification for the mob's taking the law in to its own hands. As we have said before legislatures may legislate and governors may sermonize and theorize on the horrors of lynch-law but as sure as the black or the white fiend outrages or attempts to outrage defenseless women, just so sure will the chivalrous nature of man visit on him punishment swift, summary and certain.

Notice!

The undersigned, a duly appointed and commissioned Notary Public and for Houston county, is prepared to take acknowledgments to all kinds of legal instruments such as deeds in fee simple, deeds of trust, bonds for title, mortgages and all legal forms and will visit any part of county to do such work.

B. F. Dickerson,
Ratcliff, Texas

GRAPELAND.

A good rain fell last Friday gently refreshing mother earth and greatly helping our farmers.

One of our most highly esteemed citizens and fellow citizens Mr. W. B. Owens died at his residence Saturday June, 26th after a severe attack of slow fever. He leaves a family of six to mourn his loss.

Misses Stella and Jessie Sheridan of Crockett came up Friday June 25th to attend the birthday celebration of their Grandfather Mr. Wm N. Sheridan.

The I. & G. N. R. R. Co. have laid the large rails through our city and as far as Stark's switch, they also side tracked 15 flats of rock for building the large tank.

H. C. Leaverton and his son Harold have been quite sick the last week but are better now.

Harmon Lively the extra operator of this place was called to Troupe as relief agent for a few days.

The infant of our R. R. agent J. W. Stevens has been quite sick but is under the constant care of Dr. H. S. Robertson.

B. M. Veronee went to Crockett Saturday after an immediate recovery from fever.

A large crowd of young people went to Palestine Sunday to attend the 4th Monday.

Mr. M. J. Brimberry of Junction City Ark. arrived Sunday evening on a visit to his mother Mrs. L. A. Brimberry.

Petitions out for the Postoffice.
BED ROCK.

COLTHARP.

ED. COURIER: We regret that you could not be down at the closing exercises of our school on the 29th ult. and enjoyed the hospitality of your old friend and heard the silver-tongued orator of the day, which I think very much out place as the character and reputation were too well known in this community to require any comment. But the picture of this eulogy can be drawn without the aid of a camera. All of the patrons and most of the others present expressed satisfaction at the management of the school. The strangest thing about the closing exercises was that Miss King took but little interest in the matter but turned the task over to others who were not interested in the school. Some found objection in the fact that the progress of the children (so it was good) was not shown to their parents but the time was taken up in plays, a method of closing long since abandoned. The crowd was not large but very orderly but this is no new thing here. All enjoyed themselves very much and left for home not once thinking that life was one day less. I hope at the next closing exercises the children will be given an opportunity of showing the advancement made by them by a review of their studies.

J. I. C.

NECHES RIVER S. S. CONVENTION.

At Trinity Tex., July 9th 10th and 11th 1897.

Friday 8.30 p. m. Introductory sermon by Elder T. M. Buller, Alternate Elder J. E. Kennedy.

Saturday 8 a. m. Devotional service, Elder J. M. Russell; 8.30 a. m. election of officers and enrollment of delegates; 9 a. m. reports from the Sunday Schools and short speeches on same; 10 a. m. What does it take to constitute a model Supt? J. W. Hail followed by other Supts; 11 a. m. preaching.

Dinner; 1.30 p. m. What is the relationship of the S. S. to the church, J. E. Kennedy, J. T. Ivins, B. F. Wright? 2 p. m. What is the object of this convention? Judge Belk, Dr. F.

C. Woodard, W. H. Caldwell.

2.20 What is the best way in which to reach the old people? W. H. Rosser, J. M. Russell, Elder-Sallas and T. M. Buller.

3 p. m. What is the best way in which to make the Sunday School attractive and drawing? D. J. Kennedy, W. D. Pritchard, M. L. Williams.

3.30 p. m. Essay "The model Teacher" Mrs. Monday.

4 p. m. The work of our state S. S. & C. C., J. A. Lee, J. E. Kennedy R. E. Morris and others; 8.30 p. m. preaching.

Sunday, 9.30 S. S. mass meeting. Leader to be appointed by President.

11 a. m. Preaching.

3.30 p. m. Mass meeting in interest B. O. H.

8.30 p. m. Preaching.

R. E. Morris, for the committee.

There is a great deal of complaint about the electric light service, the uncertainty of the lights as well as the feebleness of light. The public not knowing the circumstances has good ground for complaining but they should exercise some forbearance as well as patience in the matter. Some parts of the dynamo had to be overhauled and the management sent them to Houston to be worked on and are now using borrowed ones in lieu thereof. In a day or two they expect to get the outfit in fine working order after which they guarantee the highest satisfaction to all—certain lights, and bright lights. If they do not do this, then we will take back all we have said and give the public so far as we are concerned *cart blanche* to "cuss" the concern as much as they choose.

Frank Bodenheimer was married on Sunday last to Miss Ella West of Pleasant Grove. We have not the pleasure of knowing Frank's bride but we feel sure she must be all that a model young man like Frank deserves.

C. P. Sherill and Mrs. Bertha Sherill of Waco have been on a visit to the family of John Mangum.

Appointments of Rev. E. I. Jordan.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)
Services at Beaver's Hill 3 miles South East of Crockett on the 3rd Sunday, July, 11 o'clock A. M.
At Shiloh on 4th Sunday in July at 11 o'clock A. M.

Would be pleased to meet the Rev. Mr. Strange at the court house in Crockett to discuss the heresies he preaches on Saturday before the 4th Sunday in July.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE

Laundry work is cash on delivery in all laundries. The Crockett laundry is not an exception to this rule. If your laundry is delivered and you do not pay for it your next bundle will be held for your bill.

We intend in the future to adhere strictly to this rule.

Respectfully
Kennedy & Aldrich

WOOD! WOOD!

Bids for 600 cords of 4 ft. wood delivered at mill will be open until July 20th at 12 o'clock. Address all bids to the undersigned.

J. W. Hail,
Sec'y H. Co. O. mill.

Stray Notice.

Reported to me by W. E. Hail, Com. Pre. No. 2, Houston county, Tex. the following described animal: One bay mare, about 4 years old, branded E M on left hip, about 13 hands high. In care of Mose Cummings, 13 miles west of Crockett, on Hall's Bluff road. Filed June 5th 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of June 1897.
N. E. ALBRIGHT,
County Clerk.

DIED

Mrs. Mary R. Valentine, mother of John Valentine died, Monday last after a lingering illness of several weeks. She was born in Tenn. on the second of August 1818 and in August next would have been 79 years of age. Deceased was stricken with paralysis about two months ago following as a sequel an attack of grip, which she had on a visit to her daughter at Warren in Tyler county. She never recovered from the grip entirely, graver complications setting in and finally developing into a serious and prostrating malady.

At the time of her death and during all her life from early womanhood deceased had been an earnest and devoted member of the Methodist church. Funeral services were conducted from the family residence at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. A large number of friends and acquaintances of the family attending, thus showing the esteem in which the subject of this sketch was held. Her remains were put to rest in the city cemetery about 6 P. M.

AUGUSTA.

EDITOR COURIER: Please publish the following plan for meetings:

Zion, 2nd Sunday in July;
Enterprise, 3rd " " July;
Rateliff, 4th " " " Quarterly meeting;
Centerhill, 1st Sunday in Aug.
Glover's 3rd " " " "
Hickory Creek, 4th " " " "
Percilla, 5th " " " "
Liberty, 2nd " " " Sept;

This plan may not suit every one but I have done my best. Bro's. Perry will help at Glover's, Pate at Liberty Hill, Dawson at Percilla.

C. B. Smith

Hon. C. B. Bush president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were several hemorrhages a day.—Grenville, W. Va., Pathfinder. This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it at hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by B. F. Chamberlain.

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.

Years truly,
D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

NOTICE.

Z. B. John, Notary Public, Coltharp, Texas, will prepare carefully and promptly all written instruments, such as deed, mortgages, notes, liens, deeds of trust, bonds for title, contracts and all other legal instruments. I will go to any part of Houston county to prepare and take acknowledgments to deeds and to take depositions. CHARGES REASONABLE.

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. DEDAINES

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 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 redish 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,
JNO. MANGUM.
4-14-'97.

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.
A M Langston.

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 you see 4 lbs. best granulated sugar \$1.00. We ship these goods anywhere to 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.

JERE L. CROOK. GEO. W. CROOK.
CROOK & CROOK, Attorneys-at-Law.
CROCKETT, TEXAS.

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

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Native Cuban Citizens Polling a Heavy Vote.

A London Journal Seems to Have Kept Posted on the Plans of the Transvaal Raiders.

New York, July 5.—Senor G. de Quesada, charge d'affaires of the Cuban republic in Washington, has received a letter from General Calixto Garcia dated Mejia, Holguin, May 29. The letter thoroughly reviews the situation in Cuba and shows the desperate condition of Spain. The patriots, on the other hand, are full of life and vigor, and of ultimate success they have no doubt.

General Garcia speaks of the elections held by the Cubans during the last two weeks of May for the purpose of selecting the next constitutional convention. "Here in Holguin," he says, "where I have been for several days, more than 6000 citizens have gone to the ballot boxes and deposited their ballots with entire liberty. I myself, satisfied with this spectacle of a free country depositing its suffrages, gave mine in the midst of my soldiers."

"A wonderful people this; notwithstanding four centuries of slavery and corruption, feels and practices liberty as if it had possessed it for ages. In Orient alone from 15,000 to 20,000 electors cast their ballots."

AFRAID OF OUR GROWTH.

A German Paper Thinks United States Is England's Dangerous Rival.

London, July 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says that Bismarck's Hamburg organ contains an article on America and Europe, the writer of which considers that the leaders of European opinion view the growth of the giant states of the American Union with pardonable alarm. Those states, he says, are still behind the eastern states in strength for war and in culture, but there are three important factors which promise them supremacy in the future. Their unity, enormous size and the advantage they have of lying in different zones. The article continues as follows:

"In comparison with this uniform colossus, Europe with her high cultivation and many political diversions, reminds us of ancient Greece when it split and fell before the growth of Macedonia and Rome."

The writer thinks the growth of America most dangerous for England, and that the conflicts of the future will be between the United States on one hand and Spain, Japan and England on the other.

KNOWN IN LONDON.

The London Times Awaits of Jameson's Plans in Transvaal Affair.

London, July 5.—The parliamentary South African committee has resumed its inquiry into the Transvaal raid. Flora Shaw, colonial editor of the Times, was called to the stand and produced cablegrams that had passed between herself and Cecil Rhodes prior to the raid, which the cabal in London against Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had predicted would prove so damaging as to compel him to resign.

However, the revelations proved to be a fiasco, and only damaged the reputation of the Times for ability and honesty. Several cablegrams which passed between Flora Shaw and Cecil Rhodes were read. They indicated that the Times was in the secret of the raid, and it was largely responsible for the whole miserable affair by misleading Rhodes as to Chamberlain's position.

Determined to Hold Thessaly.

London, July 5.—Recent dispatches from the east are again of a very disquieting nature. The war party has got the upper hand in Constantinople, and the sublime porte insists upon maintaining his rule in Thessaly. Turkey is organizing civil government in the conquered province as if she meant to keep possession indefinitely. There are 200,000 of the sultan's troops in Thessaly and as many more in the Turkish province of

Roumelia. An army of 750,000 men could be mobilized in a few days. It is thought that the porters will not be too insistent about the evacuation of Thessaly, contenting themselves with protests, ultimatums and other Quaker artillery of diplomacy, with which the sultan is quite familiar and is not afraid of.

Constantinople, July 5.—Tewfik Pasha announces to the ambassadors of the powers that the cabinet maintains the right of Turkey to retain Thessaly by virtue of conquest. Edhem Pasha, commander of the Turkish army in Thessaly, has resigned. He gives as the reason for his action that he cannot guarantee the discipline of the army under the proposed arrangements for the conclusion of peace with Greece.

General Rivera Dying.

New York, July 5.—Advices from Havana state that General Ruis Rivera is dying. The Cubans in Havana declare that he has been poisoned by the Spaniards, who dare not kill him openly for fear of public indignation in the United States. Rivera's condition is regarded as hopeless. The Spanish version of his condition is that he is suffering from an abscess of the liver.

Foreign Notes.

M. E. Sevons, representing a New York drug house, was killed fifty miles west of Zacatecas, Mex., while riding along a mountain road. No reason is known for the deed.

The new general banking law, which was recently adopted by the Mexican government, is said to be encouraging the establishment of banks in many of the larger cities of the country.

Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid, the editor of the London Speaker, has written that he learns upon good authority that the desultant of Turkey has emissaries in India, the Soudan and other countries who are doing everything in their power to stir up Mohammedan fanaticism.

Residents of Ensenas, Lower California, have formally requested the Mexican government to cancel the concession of the Mexican Land and Colonization company on the ground that the manager is conducting the concern so that it is detrimental to the growth of the country.

LYNCHING UPHELD.

"The Anglo-Saxon Always Has Protected Women Without Aid of Courts."

Warm Springs, Ga., July 4.—At a meeting of the Georgia Bar association yesterday, in an impassioned speech, Hal T. Lewis declared:

"The criminal is lynched because his victim should not be subjected to the further humiliation of detailing a crime which she can hardly whisper to her husband or breathe to her parents. He is lynched because of the conviction in the public mind that this is the most effectual way of preventing a repetition of the offense."

Burton Smith, brother of ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, said:

"The Anglo-Saxon always has protected women without the aid of law courts, and as long as Anglo-Saxon blood flows in American veins, whether in Georgia or Massachusetts, Alabama or Ohio, assaults on women will find a short shift and ready rope."

N. J. Hammond, former congressman from Georgia, denounced the effort to "convert the Bar association of Georgia into a mob."

A Volcano Feared.

Smoke is issuing from the holes in the earth about Bainbridge, O. Disturbances of what some think to be a volcano cover a radius of more than a mile in the vicinity of a cave. First the inhabitants were frightened half out of their wits by rumbling like thunder. Then the earth cracked and swallowed small trees and shrubbery. When smoke and vapor began to issue tongues of flame were expected to follow. Tremors of the earth were perceptible ten miles away. The disturbances lasted several hours and are expected to begin again at any time. Small creeks in the vicinity of the disturbances overflowed their banks. Large caves honeycombed the earth and these are believed to be giving way.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN

Senator McLaurin and Senator Irby Almost Came to Blows.

Sumpter, S. C., July 5.—The first meeting of the campaign for the democratic nomination for United States senator, to fill the place now occupied by John L. McLaurin by appointment from Gov. Ellerbe, was held here today, and proved sensational in the extreme. It opened quietly in the opera house, which was comfortably filled.

County Chairman Purdy introduced Senator McLaurin as the first speaker. The senator's address was conservative. He paid tribute to the memory of Senator Earle, and gave an account of his own political stewardship. Mr. McLaurin was warmly received, and sat down with the pleasing assurance of having made a good impression. Then the storm broke. Ex-United States Senator John L. Irby was introduced, and for three-quarters of an hour there were enacted as exciting scenes as perhaps have ever been witnessed at a campaign meeting in this or any other state. Things looked serious for a time, and Irby and McLaurin were only prevented from clashing by the interference of those on the stage. Irby, in his speech, applied the severest language to McLaurin, and he came to the front. When Irby rose cheers for McLaurin were deafening. He made an opening sally; and the cheering was such that Irby, despite repeated efforts, could not go on.

Then, when Chairman Purdy quieted the crowd, Irby started again by charging the crowd with trying to howl him down. He said he knew that it was all fixed in this hot-bed of Haskellism and conservatism. Pretty soon he said he did not care how many of these city henchmen tried to prevent him from speaking.

Chairman Purdy advanced to the front, saying it was the desire of all to give Irby a respectful hearing, and he asked him not to repeat the insulting language. If he could not be respectable they did not want to hear him. The committee was not responsible for the outbursts of feeling. Irby replied that they had insulted him first. Irby went on and characterized McLaurin as a ring-streaked and speckled politician. He charged him with dishonesty and with being guilty of treason and treachery. He said the foulest conspiracy that ever existed in this state was now in force, and McLaurin was its beneficiary.

Finally McLaurin, who had turned pale, jumped up and faced him, saying: "Irby, let's have an understanding right here. We have known each other a long time. You cannot accuse me of dishonesty. You can't insult me in that way."

The two men faced each other. Irby replied that he had said it, and added: "I say further, if you hit me you'll be hit back."

At this juncture Editor Appelle rushed up to McLaurin and told him he would have a reply.

Charles Emanuel rushed in and said to Irby: "No one but a coward would talk that way."

Irby replied that no one but a coward would insult a guest.

The men were finally quieted, but the house was still in an uproar.

When Irby finished McLaurin denounced the charge that he was in a combine as absolutely false.

Irby retorted that he would prove it. He said the other charges would be filed, and the fast and furious meeting ended, having lasted only an hour and twenty minutes.

Dam Injunction Dissolved.

Silver City, N. M., July 4.—Judge Bantz passed down an opinion in the Rio Grande dam case, dissolving the injunction.

The decision says, in brief, that the power to control and regulate the use of waters not navigable, exercised by states in the arid west, was confirmed by congress by the act of 1866, and that power resides now wholly in such states and territories, under the act of 1877, and subsequent ones, therefore diversion of such local waters is not a violation of any act of congress, even though the navigable capacity at a distance below may be impaired.

MARRIED THE MOTHER.

How a Quick-Witted Widow Managed to Wed Her Daughter's Suitor.

Near Greenup, Ky., a widow 40 years old named Mrs. Martha Berry and Matilda, her beautiful daughter of 18 summers, have lived for several years. In the same neighborhood lived Johnson Whitley, a prosperous farmer of 30, and a widower. Whitley has been paying attention to Miss Matilda for six months. The mother would not give her consent to their marriage, but did not object to the young widower's calls. The young people decided on an elopement. All the arrangements were made for the elopement, but the watchful mother discovered what was on foot. Just before the time set for the elopement she went to her daughter's room and bound the girl hand and foot. She also tied a gag in her mouth and took her to her own room and tied her to the bed. She then returned to her daughter's room and when Whitley came to steal away his love the widow answered the summons, and without speaking a word joined the young man in the yard. He drove with her to the county seat, Grayson, where he had arranged with Judge Morris to perform the ceremony.

Whitley was surprised at the silence of his companion, but as she leaned confidently on his arm and appeared to be sobbing all the time, he could do nothing more than caress her now and then and cheer her up by telling her that her mother would forgive her. It was not until after the ceremony was performed on the judge's front porch and they had repaired to a hotel that the bridegroom saw that he had married the widow. Then, resignedly, he said that although he was dead in love with Matilda, he always did think a great deal of her handsome mother. Matilda promises to be a dutiful daughter to Farmer Whitley.

Pardoned After Twenty Years.

Cleburne, Texas, July 5.—Hon. John H. Boyd to day received a letter from Governor Culberson, saying he had pardoned J. M. Bowden, who has been serving a life sentence for murder. He has been a prisoner in jail and state prison for twenty years, having been arrested twenty years ago last February on charge of murdering or being an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Hester near Alvarado, for which crime Sam Myers, Borden's brother-in-law, was hanged in this city in 1880.

Mrs. Hester was Sam Myers' stepmother and also stepmother of Bowden's wife, and one night in the winter of 1877 some one fired through the window of her house while she was at supper and killed her. It was charged that Bowden loaded and brought the gun to Sam Myers, who, it was alleged, committed the murder. The Myers were prominent people and the whole country was stirred up over the crime.

The case was fought through all the courts with the result above stated. Myers protested his innocence on the scaffold in a very eloquent speech.

When arrested Bowden was a young man 26 years old, being now in his 46th year. Capt. Boyd has been working for his pardon for some time, and in speaking of the matter to-day, said: "When I visited the penitentiary as one of the legislative committee I asked him what he expected to do when he was pardoned. He seemed dumbfounded and looked as though he had never thought of that."

The offense for which he was sent up created more excitement in and near Alvarado at the time than anything, not even excepting the tragic death of Ben Biggerstaff, who was shot to death on the most public square of Alvarado by a score or more of citizens a few years prior to this affair.

It is expected that Bowden will return to this county, in which many changes have been wrought since he was deprived of his liberty.

A number of San Francisco's most prominent Irishmen are to form an organization to be known as the Centennial and Monument association. Its aim is to enable its members and other Irishmen to aid the celebration in honor of the patriots and the cause of 1798.

GENERAL NOTES.

At Leadville, Colo., the 4th of July was marked by a severe snow storm.

The United States circuit court at New Orleans sentenced ex-President Henry Gardes and ex-Cashier Goraulf each to eight years. They were convicted of wrecking the American National bank.

Governor Jones of Arkansas has vetoed Senator Witt's bill directing the state treasurer to cancel interest coupons attached to certain bonds to the amount of \$40,000 appropriated in 1895 and 1897 for county normals.

By the first of next month it is thought that long distance telephone service will be furnished patrons between Kansas City and New York, Boston and Chicago. Other long distance cities will also be connected with Kansas City.

Information from General Copping, commander of the department of the Platte, indicates that only forty Indians, including the women and children, have left the reservation at Hailey, Ida., and no depredations have been committed.

A large parrot died at Georgetown a few days ago. It had been the family pet of Mrs. Amanda Talbot's household for forty years—but how much older the talking bird was is not known. It is said to have been a fluent talker and to have enjoyed an extensive acquaintance.

Chauncey M. Depew's niece and ward, Miss Anna Hegeman, will be married in Paris on the 8th instant to Baron de Brisson, an officer of the French army and son of Count de Brisson, who was the secretary of the French legation at Washington during Mr. Lincoln's first administration.

Richard Croker, who has been in London for some time, has assured friends that he has virtually made up his mind to return to New York in time to manage the Tammany campaign in the fall. He is said to be in constant cable communication with the leaders and taking an active part in arranging the preliminaries.

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 surer 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 its great merits known, will send three free bottles of his newly discovered remedy to an 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 he has filed in his American and European laboratories thousands of "heart-felt testimonials of gratitude" from those afflicted and cured, in all parts of the world. Catarrhal and pulmonary troubles lead to consumption, and consumption, interrupted, 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.



ROXTON, TEX., Dec. 25, 1896.
DALLAS COFFEE and Spice Mills.
GENTLEMEN—I have been using in my own home, and selling for a number of years, your Kitchen Queen Baking Powder, and unhesitatingly say that I believe it fully equal to the very best brands of baking powder on the market. It has given the most universal satisfaction to my customers.
Sincerely yours,
A. H. BYWATER.

THE COURIER.

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

It is announced from Athens that the patched up peace between Turkey and Greece may not last long.

A company composed principally of Americans has been organized to manufacture salt by solar evaporation at Cimeron, Mex.

Bicycle manufacturers have decided to meet the cut of the Pope Manufacturing company of 25 per cent on standard \$100 wheels.

Miss Clair Ferguson has been appointed deputy sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah. Miss Ferguson is young and very pretty.

The supreme court of New York has affirmed the order of the surrogate fixing the amount of the estate of Jay Gould at a taxable value of \$73,615,473.

Mrs. John L. Bradbury, young and pretty, wife of a young Los Angeles, Cal., millionaire, has eloped with a bald-headed, middle-aged, penniless Englishman.

At Reading, Pa., 20 building associations have been found short in their accounts to the aggregate amount of \$600,000. No fraud is suspected—but careless book-keeping alleged.

The fight between the sugar trust magnates and the Arbuckle Brothers has caused another cut of half a cent in coffee—making it 10 cents a pound, the lowest price on record for roasted coffee.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Colorado. John Cox has just been sentenced to be hanged for killing James Daley at Colorado Springs last April—before the law was enacted. This is Cox's hard luck.

The Birmingham, Ala., and Gate City Rolling mills, employing 1800 men, have closed for the usual summer repairs, but both companies will soon sign the Amalgamated scale. Nearly every mine in the district is working.

Mrs. Hetty Green is owner of large blocks of vacant real estate in the suburb of Lake, Chicago. Last year her assessment was \$1500 per acre; this year it is \$2700,—and Mrs. Hetty is said to be a little angry with the assessor.

A Stillwater, Minn., special announces that the state board of pardons will, at its next monthly meeting, act favorably upon an application for the pardon of Cole and Jim Younger—and that after 21 years confinement they will be liberated.

For the first time in history a general census has been taken of the population of the Russian empire, which is shown to number 129,311,113. In 45 years the population has doubled, and during the last 12 years it has increased 20 per cent.

Mrs. Julia Irwin, aged 52 years, and whose fortune is estimated at \$300,000, gave will Botto, a Louisville, Ky., youth of 21 years, \$25,000 to marry her, then started him alone on his bridal trip to New York with \$1000 in his pocket for incidental expenses.

New Jersey is no longer a Grotto Green. A new marriage law has become effective, whereby five days must elapse between the issuance of the license and the performance of the ceremony. It applies to non-residents only, and was enacted to bar the 5000 or more annual elopers from Camden, Hoboken and Jersey City.

Statistics issued by the department of agriculture show very clearly the effect of the present hostilities in Cuba upon our commercial intercourse with that island. During the last fiscal year (1896) the total value of our Cuban trade, imports and exports, amounted to only \$47,518,610, as compared with \$102,864,204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This is a falling off of more than 50 per cent in three years.

The bleaching of the hair and its tendency to fall off can be prevented, and the natural color restored by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

LATE TEXAS NEWS.

There were fourteen deaths in Dallas during last week.

Abe Mulky is said to have the devil on the run in Waxahachie.

The Dallas county pioneers will hold a reunion at Oak Cliff in August.

Decatur's new roller mill of 200 barrels capacity is now in operation. It cost \$30,000.

Stock in the Peoria neighborhood, Hill county, are reported afflicted with the glanders.

Hughes Springs farmers are discussing the diversity of crops and organizing for that purpose.

Sunday closing of all stores at El Paso is said to have proved a success, and the reform will be made permanent.

The Fifth Supreme District court at Dallas has adjourned for the summer vacation. The next term begins in October.

Fred Bauhot, an old German settler of Bastrop county, and an ex-Confederate veteran, fell from a bluff and broke his neck.

The Bonham Odd Fellows will hold a grand picnic July 21. The list of speakers includes ex-Gov. Hogg and Governor Culberson.

In the vicinity Pottsboro, Grayson county, chinch bugs are damaging the corn. In places the bugs are literally covering the ears and devouring them.

Mr. A. S. Jackson, aged 74, died at his home 10 miles northeast of Dallas. He settled in Dallas county before Texas was annexed to the Union and served in the Mexican war.

Oak Cliff has decided to adopt a cash policy and will issue no more scrip until all outstanding is taken up and there is money in the treasury to pay for any that may hereafter be issued.

Street car drivers at Houston went on a strike Sunday because the company employed non-union men. The cars were unable to move all day. The strikers are said to have the sympathy of many other union men.

At Paris, an infuriated negro, Pitts McGrew, shot his wife to death and wounded her father and mother as they ran to aid the dying woman. After shooting his wife and her father and mother, he fired twice at two white men, who were attempting to arrest him. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting. Pitts escaped but later was arrested and jailed. The shooting was done with a double-barreled shot gun.

The Dallas county grand jury, after a 53 days' session, returned 244 indictments, 73 for felony and 171 for misdemeanor. The jury recommended that the county, acting in conjunction with the city, take steps to have the court house square paved with asphaltum in order to obviate the noise of traffic over the present bois d'arc pavement. The noise seriously interferes with the proceedings in the several courts.

David Farrelas, aged 28, was courting his sweetheart, Maria Jarrel, aged 18, at her home in Ciudad, Mex., near El Paso. Playfully pointing his revolver at the girl, he said, "I'm going to shoot you, Maria, believing he had removed all the cartridges. She replied, laughing, and placing her hand over her heart. He fired and the bullet passed through her heart. The horrified lover then reloaded the gun and blew out his brains.

Some months ago, while walking on the Katy track near Denison, John Meyer was struck by a switch engine. He filed suit against the company. Wm. Harvey, one of the witnesses for Meyer, was summoned to appear before Notary John Suggs at Denison and give his deposition. This he refused to do, whereupon Suggs ordered him to jail for contempt. He was locked up in the city jail to remain there until he is willing to answer the notary's questions.

At a picnic at Tyler lake near Fort Worth last Saturday, little May Hall was struck by a 22 calibre ball while promenading the grounds with her sister and other merry associates. She put her hand

to her heart and exclaimed: "I'm shot," ran a few steps and fell into her sister's arms. She was dead before a doctor reached her. Her mother was prostrated from the shock. The police are trying to find out who fired the shot, but it is supposed to have come from a shooting gallery, which had bought a privilege on the grounds.

The Dallas attorney, J. H. Pickrell, who sent the two parties, Bond and Saucer to jail for contempt in refusing to answer interrogations put to them by him as notary said recently: "The law giving notaries public the right to take depositions of witnesses would be a nullity unless it gave him the power also to force the witness to testify. There may be some doubts in the minds of the people as to the advisability of giving notaries public this right and power, since there is no qualification as to legal ability requisite to their appointment, but if so the law should be changed and the law of 1846 repealed. In Dallas county 267 notaries have qualified (not 500 as stated by the papers some time ago), but most of them are attorneys and business men qualified for convenience in conducting their own business. As to the statement made some time ago that these parties could not get out except by pardon of the governor, I will state that under the law they can be released at any time by consenting to answer the interrogatories."

Mac Stewart Case.

Houston, Tex., July 3.—Dr. R. B. Lignoski has returned from Nashville, where he attended the Confederate Veterans' reunion and took in the attractions of the exposition. While in Nashville he gave his time and attention to the case of Mac Stewart, the ex-Confederate soldier who is now confined in a Mexican prison: That his labors bore fruit is attested by the following letter:

State of Tennessee, Executive Chamber, Nashville, June 26.—To His Excellency, Porfirio Diaz, president of the republic of Mexico: Mr. President: I have the honor to join in the petition for your clemency in the case of one Mac Stewart, a citizen of Texas and of the United States. The courts of the republic have sentenced him to be put to death. Of course you will examine into the facts and circumstances surrounding the unhappy occurrence, and know you will do right in the premises. But I appeal to you as one clothed with the same power you are charged with to let that great, warm heart temper justice with mercy. For he who hath power in the world and doth not temper justice with mercy will cry in vain himself for mercy on the great day when God shall judge the merciful and the unmerciful. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
Governor of Tennessee.

In addition to this Gen. Gordon gave his personal assurance that he would use his influence to get all the confederate veteran camps to issue appeals for the prisoner, and Govs. Johnson of Alabama and G. W. Atkinson of Georgia and others have promised to intercede with President Diaz in behalf of the doomed man.

Grasshopper Tribe Is Doomed.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 5.—South Dakota agriculturalists are being ably assisted in their warfare on the grasshoppers by a parasite which has its birth and growth in the bodies of the pests. Its best work is done in hot weather, and indications are that the entire grasshopper tribe will be slain even without the aid of the farmers before the season is far advanced. It has never been seen before and is hailed as a blessing all over the state. Its form is that of a small white maggot. So far as known it does not trouble the crops in the least, but lives entirely upon the bodies of the hoppers.

A live dog, covered with the bullet-proof cloth of Casimer Zegler was shot at in Chicago and came out of the test unscathed. Two shots were fired at the canine and the bullets flattened against the cloth, the dog just whimpering when the leaden missiles struck him. A corpse was shot at seven times. Six of the bullets failed to do any damage, but the seventh broke a rib.

ITASCA COTTON CHOPPERS.

Will Be Addressed July 10 by Ex-Governor Hogg.

The Itasca Cotton Choppers' Relief association will give a big picnic and barbecue at Itasca on the 10th of this month. There will be a great feast, as droves of fat cattle, hogs, sheep and fowls are to be slaughtered to afford substantial refreshments to those who attend. This will be the first annual dinner of the association. This benevolent association was organized for the purpose of assisting widows and sick farmers who get behind with their crops. Already the association has hood about 200 acres of cotton, the last field being about half way between Itasca and Waxahachie.

Great interest is being taken by the farmers in this movement and they will turn out on the 10th in large numbers to take part in the celebration. The most important feature of the day will be a speech by ex-Governor James S. Hogg, who has notified the association that he will be present. Hon. T. S. Smith, ex-speaker of the lower house of the legislature, and others will also deliver addresses. Everybody is invited. The crowd is expected to run up into the thousands.

The letter of ex-Governor Hogg to the association is as follows:

Austin, Tex., July 2.—C. L. Martin, Esq., Chairman Speakers' Committee Itasca Cotton Choppers' Relief Association, Itasca, Tex.: Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your invitation by favor of the 30th ultimo, which is also signed by a great number of other citizens, to attend a barbecue and picnic to be given at Itasca on the 10th in stant by the Cotton Choppers' Relief association.

While I feel a delicacy in accepting any invitation on account of having declined so many very generous ones extended me from different parts of the state recently, I must waive all sentiment and lay aside all professional obligations and accept this invitation which your people have so kindly extended me. It is useless to give my reasons for making an exception in favor of your community, for the very name of the association which extends this invitation gives a sufficient reason for my action. It is a new movement which should be encouraged for the relief of that class of people on whose shoulders the burdens of this government rest. It is a relief association without spoils or profit in view. The fact that its members have chopped over 200 acres of cotton this year for helpless widows and sick farmers is enough to commend it to the thoughtful attention and support of every good citizen. I understand what this movement is, and if there is any way in which I can promote its success I am ready to do so. Yours very truly, J. S. Hogg.

REPUBLICAN HISTORY.

Story of the Party to Be Circulated in Leather-Bound Books.

Washington, July 6.—In anticipation of a gigantic political struggle in 1900, Senator Hanna, Chairman of the National Republican Committee is fostering a scheme whereby it is hoped renewed impetus will be given the Republican party. The plan is to distribute through the National Republican League, 50,000 400-page, leather-bound books containing a complete and detailed history of the Republican party; what it has accomplished, with biographies and pictures of its leaders, with also a full history of the aims and purposes of the National Republican League.

The cost of gathering together the material and the getting out of the books will be enormous. Each book will contain articles by Vice President Hobart, Speaker Reed, Senators Thurston, Foraker, Hanna, Gen. McAlpin, ex-President of the Republican League, Ex-Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, who was President of the World's Fair Commission, will write the introductory.

Judge Sam R. Fisher has been appointed local attorney for the I. & G. N. R'y at Austin. Ex-Gov. Hogg's law firm formerly had charge of the road's legal interests at the capital.

HEALTHY HAWAII.

The Islands Noted For Their Excellent Climate in All Seasons.

Owing to the prospective annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States anything that pertains to this little group is of interest to the average American, and it will delight those who have in their mind's eye a visit to the home of President Dole to learn that the climate is of such a nature that Americans and Europeans can and do labor the entire year in the open air without inconvenience to themselves or jeopardizing their health. In Cuba or Calcutta, both in the same latitude as the Hawaiian group, the white man who essays to toil in the fields does so at the peril of his life owing to the heat of the long summer.

The southern island of Hawaii is less than eight degrees north of the equator, consequently upon the edge of the tropics. They are in mid ocean, however, and almost constantly visited by the northeast trade winds, whose refreshing breezes temper the sun's fierce rays, making a perpetual summer without the usual debilitating heat that renders life almost unbearable to the Caucasian race in the tropics. A carefully kept meteorological record of the weather for twelve years shows 89 degrees was the highest and 54 the lowest and 71 the mean temperature during that period. Sunstrokes are not known. No special provisions are made against the sun's rays, foreigners and natives wearing straw or felt hats as their inclinations prompt. About nine months in the year the cool northeast trade winds blow, and the remaining three months southerly winds prevail, when the temperature is likely to be higher.

A great deal of desirable land may be taken up by settlers. The present government has a land lease or homestead system by which any one may go to the islands, declare his intention of becoming a citizen, take out certain papers and apply for land. The following are the limits for each settler: First class agricultural land, 100 acres; second class agricultural land, 200 acres; 2 acres wet (rice or taro) land, 600 acres first class grazing land, 1200 acres second class grazing land, 400 acres mixed grazing and agricultural land. These lands are readily sold to the settler, he paying 8 per cent yearly on the appraised value in semi-annual instalments. The lessee is required to live the first five years continuously upon his tract. He may afterward acquire full title by putting 25 per cent of the tillable land under cultivation, or comply with certain conditions as to grazing land. Coffee can be readily grown.

KANSAS CROPS.

Hot Winds Damage Wheat and Corn Harvest Hands in Demand.

Kansas City, July 5.—Central Kansas reports state the hot winds prevailing in that section are doing serious damage to crops. Gloomy reports come from Larned and Great Bend. In that section of the state men have been driven from the wheat fields, being unable to cut or stack the grain, and the corn crop, it is reported, has been scorched beyond recovery. From the western and central parts of the state reports generally indicate that crops are sadly in need of rain. Hutchinson, Pratt, Wellington and other points report hot winds and rain is greatly needed, but the reports state that the corn crop is not yet beyond recovery, provided rain falls within a few days.

Harvest help is reported in great demand in southern and central Kansas. It is said that farmers are losing heavily through inability to gather their wheat. At many other stations farmers are meeting trains, hoping to find men. At several other points tramps have refused offers of \$1.50 per day and even \$2 to work in the fields.

William J. Bryan is booked to stump Iowa this fall in the interest of Fred White, the free silver leader.

Jim Quong, the Chinaman arrested at Sherman, charged with living in the United States without having a certificate of residence, had a trial in the federal court at Paris. He was ordered sent back to China.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Sherman Says 'Tis Destiny that Hawaii Be Ours.

Importers Heading Off the Tariff—Some Diplomatic War Rumblings. Political Index, Etc.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Following is the most important portion of Secretary Sherman's answer to Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

The principle of public law, whereby the existing treaties of a State cease upon its incorporation into another State, is well defined by Halleck.

What the Hawaiian treaty of annexation proposes is the extension of the treaties of the United States to the incorporation territory to replace the necessarily extinguished Hawaiian treaties in order that the guarantees of treaty rights to all may be unquestionable and continuous.

As to the vested rights, if any be established in favor of Japan or Japanese subjects in Hawaii, the case is different, and I repeat that there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan.

Treaties are terminable in a variety of ways; that of 1886, between Japan and Hawaii, to which your protest is supposed to relate, is renounceable by either party on six months' notice, but its extension would no more extinguish vested rights previously acquired under its stipulations than the repeal of a municipal law effects rights of property vested under its provisions.

As to the point that the maintenance of the status quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers that have interests in the Pacific, it is remarked that through three-quarters of a century the one essential feature of the status quo has been the predominant and paramount influence of the United States upon the fortunes of the group, and that the union of that island territory to the United States has been recognized drawing nearer year by year.

IN A GREAT RUSH.

Importers Heading Off High Tariff Duties—Big Customs Receipts.

New York, July 3.—Importers are rushing to head off the high duties of the tariff bill. As a result \$2,200,000 was deposited in the subtreasury in one day to pay customs duty on goods in bond.

The most anxious of the importers are the dress goods merchants, who will be most seriously affected by the new tariff.

The total collections for this one day were \$1,902,200.85, the biggest day's collection, with two exceptions, in the history of the New York custom house, the record being \$2,600,000, March 15 last.

The total collections at the port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$120,604,253.06. The custom collections under the McKinley tariff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$104,125,074.45, or nearly \$17,000,000 less than the collections under the Wilson bill in the year just closed.

WAR RUMBLINGS.

Secretary Alger Advises Capt. Bliss not to Take His Family to Madrid.

Chicago, July 4.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: There was quite a flurry of interest in the Cuban question when it became known that Secretary Alger intimated to Captain Tasker R. Bliss, who will shortly

go to Madrid as a military attaché to the United States legation there, that it would be unadvisable to take Mrs. Bliss and her children with him because of the possibility of trouble. Lieut. Geo. L. Dyer, a naval attaché, also proposes to go to Madrid unaccompanied by any member of his family.

These developments are generally accepted as an indication that the administration expects more or less excitement in Madrid during the coming autumn, or as soon as Minister Woodford shall have had opportunity to present the demands of this government to the Spanish court. Minister Woodford will not sail till he confers with Consul General Lee, who will return from Cuba about the 15th.

BYRON'S SINGULARITY.

New York, July 5.—William D. Bynum, chairman of the democratic gold committee, hopes to take the field when the campaign opens in the middle Western states. "In Kentucky," says Mr. Bynum, "the prospects are bright. Ex-Secretary of Treasury Carlisle will preside at the state convention, and Gen. Buckner and Mr. Breckinridge will be delegates. The republicans have already appointed a committee to confer with the national democratic committee, and that party will indorse our nominees.

"In Iowa we have with us the best and most influential men of the state. Mr. Boies has practically left the Bryan democrats, because he does not want free coinage at 16 to 1. It is the desire of the committee that the National democrats in these states place separate tickets in the field."

McLEAN'S VISIONS.

Cincinnati, July 5.—It is becoming more apparent every day that John R. McLean will not stop at the senatorship. His ambition is said to extend to the presidency. An attempt was made at the state democratic convention to pass resolutions indorsing Bryan for the leader in 1900, but McLean blocked the game. He does not want to be pledged to support Bryan, and, it is said, believes that if elected senator he can reach the presidency.

OHIO DEMOCRATS

Name a Free Silver Ticket and Declare for Free Coinage and against Trusts.

Columbus, Ohio, June 30.—The democratic state convention here to-day was one of the most memorable political occasions in the political history of Ohio. It was a convention of unanimity on principles and of difference on men, especially on those who were candidates for places on the state ticket. In the contest for favorites it was also a convention of endurance, as the delegates took no recess, being in continuous session twelve hours.

It was a free silver convention. While there was some difference of opinion about adopting the anti-trust and the Cuban belligerency resolutions, there was no dissenting voice on the silver question. The name of Wm. J. Bryan was mentioned in some way by every speaker as the only sure way of bringing out a chorus of applause.

While there was no place on the ticket accorded to either the silver republicans or populists, yet both these elements co-operated in the convention and an informal fusion was perfected.

The McLean men did not name their first choice for governor, Judge Hough of Highland county. Other leading candidates were H. L. Chapman, Congressman Paul J. Sorg, Allen D. Smalley, Allen A. Thurmond, D. Donovan and others. Judge Hough's name was withdrawn before the first ballot, and Chapman was nominated on the second ballot.

John R. McLean was indorsed for United States senator. McLean controlled the convention. He dictated the selection of the convention officers and committees and the state chairman.

The platform contains a straight declaration for free coinage, favors belligerent rights for Cuba and opposes trusts.

Following is the ticket: Governor, Horace L. Chapman. Lieut. Governor—Melville D. Shaw. Supreme Judge—J. P. Spriggs. Attorney General—W. H. Dore. State Treasurer—Jas F. Wilson.

POPULISTS CONFER.

Proceedings of Reform Press and the Anti-Fusion Conference.

Against Fusion—Texas Leaders Take a Prominent Part in Both Conventions—Some Pet Names.

Nashville, Tenn., July 2.—The National Reform Press association held its opening session in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capital this morning. About 75 delegates were present, 50 of whom were from Texas.

Hon. Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, president of the association, being absent on account of illness, Vice President Mays of Washington presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. D. Barbee of Nashville, after which Vice President Mays delivered a brief address. Hon. J. H. McDowell of Tennessee made the address of welcome and J. S. Bradley of Texas responded.

Harry Tracy of Texas, Paul Dixon of Missouri, M. H. Mitzinger of Indiana, J. A. Parker of Kentucky and Abe Stineberger of Kansas were appointed a committee on resolutions. It was decided that all resolutions should be referred to this committee without debate.

The association invited press associations now visiting in the city to its meeting, the manager of the exposition having extended them an invitation to attend.

At 2:30 p. m. the convention re-assembled. The regular order of business was suspended, several honorary members were elected and then general speech-making ruled.

The topic, "How Shall the Party Get Out of the Troubles Which the Last Election Has Brought About?" was discussed.

Strong anti-fusion speeches were made and many middle-of-the-road populists declared in strong terms against fusion. Jesse Harper of Illinois advised a conciliatory course and spoke of the coming conference, declaring it should adjourn and after adjournment reorganize into a national convention and declare for the Omaha platform.

Metzinger of Ohio placed all the blame for the present condition of the party upon the democratic party, and declared that Allen, Butler, Taubeneck and Simpson were agents for that party and that party was preparing to stampede the populists.

Other Speakers assailed Senator Butler vehemently, and especially were the speakers from Texas severe in speaking of him. Other speakers insisted that the national committee should be forced to yield to the demands of the people.

Robert Schilling spoke, urging harmony and reorganization and defending Senator Butler. His defense stirred up the delegates and the attacks on the national chairman were renewed with vigor and several made on Schilling.

W. S. Morgan of Arkansas handed Schilling a list of charges and requested Schilling to answer them. Schilling replied that he was not representing any one but himself, and if Senator Butler was proven guilty of treason he would quickly take up the fight against him.

The committee on organization reported, recommending the club plan and a non partisan co-operative branch, the clubs being the supervising bodies. Action on the report was deferred. The convention then adjourned until Monday.

THE NASHVILLE CONFERENCE.

The Middle-of-the-Roaders Have a Big Majority—Bradley of Texas Presides.

Nashville, Tenn., July 5.—The national conference of the people party met at 10 o'clock to-day in the hall of the house of representatives at the state capitol, several hundred delegates being in attendance. The conference was called to order by Milton Park of Texas, who said this was a conference of men who believe in the principles enunciated at Omaha and St. Louis; in populism straight and not for fusion.

J. S. Bradley of Texas was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. He said he wanted to see plain, unmistakable declarations that no one could misunderstand, and he wanted to see some

means of making them effective. He trusted that the deliberations would be cool and calm, and that there would be no recrimination. J. A. Parker of Kentucky was chosen temporary secretary by acclamation.

The conference then took a recess of thirty minutes, and meetings of the state delegations were held all over the hall to select members of the committee on credentials.

When the conference was again called to order there were about 600 delegates present. The committee on credentials was then announced, and a motion to call the roll for naming the committees on resolutions and permanent organization was offered, but objection was made that this could not be done until the credentials committee reported.

A motion to adjourn until 1 o'clock was carried.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:45 o'clock and ex-Governor J. P. Buchanan delivered an address of welcome. In his address the ex-governor said that this was the most critical period which this advance movement in politics had ever reached; that foes beset it behind and before and danger lurks within and without.

F. C. Wimberly of Georgia responded. His speech was along the religio-political line and he did not favor fusion.

The report of the committee on credentials showed that 355 delegates with proper credentials were present, as follows:

- Alabama 38, Arkansas 15, Florida 4, Georgia 39, Illinois 24, Indiana 13, Iowa 7, Kansas 2, Kentucky 9, Louisiana 13, Michigan 12, Minnesota 19, Mississippi 7, Missouri 17, Nebraska 2, Montana 3, New Hampshire 1, North Carolina 2, Ohio 21, Rhode Island 1, Tennessee 13, Texas 80, Washington 1, West Virginia 2, Wisconsin 1; total 355. The temporary organization was made permanent.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each state, was appointed.

During the afternoon a number of brief speeches were made by delegates. W. E. Farmer of Texas was one of the speakers.

One of the resolutions offered was to the effect that hereafter any populist who advocated fusion should be forever rejected from the ranks. Another declares that if a man sells his vote he should be deprived of the right of suffrage now and forever. If Butler ever attempts to call a convention after the other parties have held their conventions he shall be beheaded, was the sum and substance of a third resolution.

During the afternoon matters were enlivened by a bitter debate of a personal nature between Mack Lindsley of Nashville and John H. McDowell of Union City, Tenn. In discussing Tennessee populism McDowell referred to Lindsley, whose whiskers are very red, as a red headed sapsucker.

Lindsley replied by bestowing upon McDowell the epithet of a mullet-headed buzzard, who had sold the populist party of Tennessee to the republicans every time he had a chance.

McDowell could not stand that, and he mounted the speaker's desk and rapped Lindsley over the head with a cane. Lindsley struck him and the two men clinched. They were separated, however, before any serious damage was done.

It seems that the two have been on bad terms for many years.

The majority of the delegates are opposed to fusion, but some lively times are expected when the committee on resolutions reports.

Ignatius Dounelly and General Coxe addressed an audience of 400 people at the capitol to-night.

Nashville, July, 6.—The populist conference completed its work to-day. The report of the resolutions committee was adopted. It recommends the appointment of an organization committee, composed of three from each state, the chairman to be elected by the conference. It also provides for an executive committee of fifty to co-operate with the national committee, and recommends thorough reorganization and education.

Milton Park of Texas was elected chairman of the reorganization committee.

THOUSANDS IDLE.

The Great Coal Miners' Strike Inaugurated on the Fourth.

The Strikers Are Quiet but Determined and the Struggle Is on for Weeks. It Covers Five States.

Pittsburg, July 5.—The great wage struggle of the coal miners was inaugurated to-day throughout the Pittsburg district, but it will be impossible to tell any thing about the true situation until to-morrow, as this is a general holiday and work is suspended in all the mines of the district. This was a day of mass-meetings, a pre-concerted arrangement of the district executive board of the United Mine Workers. Meetings were held in nearly every mining settlement that was represented at Saturday's convention in this city, and the miners were implored not to falter in the great struggle that has begun. What effect the meetings will have can not be determined until tomorrow morning. When it has been learned just how many men have refused to go to work then the magnitude of the strike will manifest itself.

Much doubt is expressed as to the action of the Pittsburg and Chicago miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio. M. A. Hanna & Co's mines on the Panhandle, which are working at the 60-cent rate under an iron-clad contract, and the New York and Cleveland miners at Turtle creek and Sandy creek. The miners' officials claim the men will strike and the operators say they will not. In speaking of the strike, President Dolan said:

"The coming week will be a busy one. I have every reason to believe that with the exception of a very few mines the suspension will be general. Our men realize that this is the fight of their lives, and from the expressions of determination that I hear on all sides I have every reason to believe the strike will be successful. How long will it last, you ask? That is a difficult question to answer. But of one thing you can rest assured: We are in good shape to stay out all summer. By good shape, I mean that we have warm weather and a prospective big demand for lake trade coal in sight, which makes the time much more opportune than in winter.

"There is an erroneous impression by reason of so many industries being shut down that there will be little demand for coal. It is not generally known, but the supply of coal for manufactories in the Pittsburg district is but a drop in the bucket when compared with the lake trade, which supplies the markets where coal mines are practically unknown."

The general suspension, to those in a position to know, presents some very discouraging features. The past winter has been severe on the mining craft. Business has been very dull, and in addition the lowest rates ever paid in the district prevailed for the little work that was done. Women and children have been sufferers right unto starvation, and many of them have been wards of the county. The conditions have been a little better the past few months and a number of mines have been running continuously. What little has been earned will be used to pay debts contracted during the reign of semi-starvation.

The duration and success of this strike, which covers five states and affects 200,000 mine workers, will depend upon the action of the Pittsburg district.

Washington Items.

The treasury department the other day issued 494 warrants, representing \$1,085,156 in payment of the bounty on sugar produced in the United States during the year 1894, for which appropriation was made during the present session of congress.

Consideration of the reciprocity clause of the tariff bill aroused much interest in the senate and has proved a healthy time consumer. The anti-trust amendment, also, is giving the party leaders much concern. It is said that the Finance committee will not report an anti-trust amendment.

APTEXAN TRAVELS IN CUBA.

No Chance For Spain to Win—Poverty Evident on Every Hand.

The Orange Leader publishes the following interview:

J. J. Malone, traveling representative of the Lucher & Moore Lumber company, who has spent the past two months in the island of Cuba in the interest of his firm, arrived in Orange on Wednesday morning, having sailed from Havana just one week previously on the same vessel that carried him out to Cuba two months before. All his leisure moments during the day were occupied in entertaining his many friends with accounts of his varied and interesting experiences while on the island. After considerable maneuvering the reporter of the Leader managed to get the following interesting account of his itinerary. He said:

"Leaving New Orleans on the Morgan line steamer Aransas, I arrived at Havana on Wednesday at 6 o'clock in the morning, the steamer anchoring about a quarter of a mile out, no vessels being allowed to come in any closer. After satisfying the chief of police that I had no intention of attempting to blow up Moro castle or disturb the tranquility of the Spanish government officials, I was permitted to disembark and proceeded to the machina (custom house). Here a careful and thorough examination was made of the contents of my two grips, and no miniature torpedo boats or dynamite guns being found concealed in them, they were marked 'inspected,' and I was allowed to proceed to the Inglaterra, which is considered to be the best and most aristocratic hotel on the island. Upon my arrival there I was escorted to a room on the third floor. After getting accustomed to the darkness I discovered that the room contained a bed, some chairs, a washstand and also a candle. I was then informed that I could get breakfast at any time from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning and dinner from 5 to 8 in the evening, there being only two meals a day, this being the usual custom of the country and one which I would necessarily have to adopt."

Asked if all the hotels were conducted this way Mr. Malone replied that they were, meals being served on the European plan, and only two meals a day, though coffee was served alone at any time previous to the morning meal.

"The bill of fare was very good for Cuba—and of course I was satisfied, as I had previously made up my mind to become naturalized at once.

I found Havana quite interesting. It has a population of about 360,000 people and the city has very narrow sidewalks and streets. Havana is full of poor people and army officers and soldiers. I attended a theatre there. They have

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MORPHINE... **WILLIAMSON'S**

some good companies playing, and the theatres are pretty well patronized. At one theatre in the city a new play is put on every night, and the players not having time to memorize their parts, a man is stationed just in front of the performers and reads off the play very rapidly, the actors catching up their parts as he proceeds. There is no hitch in the performance, though the audience can hear the prompter distinctly.

There is not much talk of war in Havana, it being entirely pacified. I remained here several days and went thence to Matanzas by rail.

Matanzas is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants. A pilot engine went ahead of the train the entire distance, and the train was also accompanied by a large body of troops. A peculiarity of the passenger trains is that there is no water on them at all for the passengers. At every station, however, there is a saloon, where drinks are sold, and as the trains pull into a station there is a rush of half perished passengers for the saloons. Not much whiskey is taken by the people of Cuba, but they drink a great deal of wine and cognac brandy.

There are forts along the line of railroad every few miles. From Matanzas I proceeded by rail to Sagua La Grande and from there to Santa Clara and Cienfuegos by the same mode of travel. Every train was under the escort of troops and the roads dotted with forts every few miles. The interior of Cuba is the most desolate country a man ever looked upon. The plantations are entirely destroyed and grown up in weeds so that it looks like a barren waste. Everything has been destroyed by fire, and only the charred remnants remain of what once were flourishing plantations and happy homes. It looks as though the entire country had been swept by a flood of fire. The country looks deserted, as all the people are concentrated in the towns with nothing to do and absolutely nothing to subsist upon.

Asked if he saw any of the destitution and the starving people of which so much is said in the papers, Mr. Malone replied that in the cities the poor people looked as though they were absolutely starving to death and he could not see how they could live much longer. Being driven from their homes in the country and concentrated in the cities, there is nothing for them to make a living at, and no charitable institutions to take care of them, so they are slowly dying of starvation, and the accounts given in the papers are not overdrawn.

As an instance of the bigotry and ignorance of the clergy in the island, Mr. Malone told of a man who established a soup house in one of the towns for the benefit of the poor people. He had made and issued 20,000 round brass checks, each of which was good for a meal at this soup house. These checks he sold at one cent each and charitably inclined people would buy them in large numbers and distribute among the starving poor. In the center of the check was a little ornament consisting of a ring with a star in the center. One of the priests in authority concluded that this ornament on the check was a Masonic emblem of some kind and ordered the soup house closed and forbade the people from using the checks.

"Cienfuegos is a city of 30,000 people. Here I saw General Weyler, who is a very fine looking man and who does not look at all like a beast. From Cienfuegos I took passage on the steamer Santiago and proceeded to Santiago de Cuba, a city of 60,000 population. Santiago de Cuba is one of the ugliest places in the West Indies.

From Santiago de Cuba I proceeded to Porto Rico, taking passage on the Spanish steamship Maria Herrera. On this trip I had the pleasure of hearing the Spaniards give the United States and all Americans blazes. They are very bitter against the United States and look with disfavor on all Americans."

Mr. Malone told of an incident on this trip that showed the unlimited confidence the Spanish soldiers have in themselves. One of them said to him: "If war were declared between the United States and Spain, I could take 50,000 sol-

diers and wipe that country from the face of the earth." This was a little more than he could stand, so Mr. Malone replied to him: "If you were to come over with your whole army, the militia would not even be called out, but we would whip you with our police force."

At another time Mr. Malone was asked if it were a fact that Edison had invented an enormous electrical gun that could exterminate a whole army at one time. He replied that it was, and that all the United States would do would be to put Edison and his gun in a small boat, with no one but the crew, and at one discharge of his gun annihilate the whole army. The Spaniard replied that he believed the United States must be depending on something of the kind, for they had no navy.

"While in Porto Rico I visited Ponce, Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arico and San Juan. Porto Rico is in a flourishing condition and is a most beautiful country. Vegetation grows, even to the top of the mountain peaks, and fruits of all kinds are growing wild."

"I had much trouble in getting my passport signed by the regional governor at all places when wanting to leave the island. The Spanish officers are very proud of their authority and insist on receiving their full share of deference from the highest to the lowest, and a traveler has to wait as patiently as he can while his passport goes from one to another for inspection. There is quite a lot of yellow fever and smallpox in Cuba.

"I left Havana for New Orleans on the steamer Aransas on the 16th, landing at the mouth of the Mississippi river on the 18th; was compelled to remain in quarantine four days and was thoroughly fumigated. Arrived in New Orleans on the 22nd and immediately came on to Orange."

After thus giving an account of his itinerary, Mr. Malone was asked to give his observations as to the war in Cuba, which he kindly consented to, as follows:

"It is a very difficult matter to get at the true situation or condition of the war in Cuba, as each side tells its own story and makes it as much in his favor as possible. In Havana everything is Spanish, and if you ask them regarding the war they say there is no war on the island, the troops are being withdrawn and there is no further need of them. They say there are no insurgents and all the island is pacified, but if one watches a little closely he will see wounded Spanish soldiers being brought in daily from even near Havana and Matanzas, and the daily papers, whose reports are all submitted to the censor before being published, give accounts of hot skirmishes in the provinces, which they claim to have pacified. But go a little farther into the island, especially the eastern end in Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe provinces, which are very mountainous, and note the difference. Here the Spanish hold the Seaports, but the insurgents reign supreme in the interior, and from all indications will remain so until Spain is a ruined government and gives up Cuba like a hot potato.

"This part of the island is favorable to Gomez' policy of fighting, which is to attack the Spaniards only when he is sure of victory without entailing much loss to his forces, and fall back into the mountains when attacked by the Spaniards in superior numbers, endeavoring to entice them into following the insurgents into the mountains. But the Spaniards have learned better than to follow the insurgents, for if they did their places in the army would have to be filled by a fresh supply of soldiers, as they would not be able to return. The mountains are very rough and covered with a dense growth of Managua, which the soldiers cannot penetrate, but to the native insurgent is quite an easy task. Here the insurgents can subsist upon the wild fruits, which abound in greatest profusion in all seasons of the year.

"The general appearance of both armies indicates that the insurgents are much better taken care of and fed than the Spanish soldiers. The soldiers are in bad condition, poorly fed and clothed and are actually miserable creatures to look upon in their rags and bare feet,

How Old are You?

It makes no difference whether you answer or not. It is always true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

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English Berkshire Hogs and Jersey Cattle.
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with only pieces of straw hats on their heads. They are paid \$9 per month in paper money, issued by the Spanish Bank of Cuba. This money is at 30 cents on the dollar, and is falling in price daily, showing the weak financial condition of the Spanish government and this Gomez realizes."

Mr. Malone had with him some of the Spanish paper money in which the soldiers receive their pay, in denominations of 10 and 20 cents. When he first arrived on the island nearly two months ago, this paper was worth 80 cents on the dollar, but when he left was selling at 30 cents and was daily depreciating. The bills look very much like the old Confederate shin plasters—and are just about as valuable. They are made by the American Bank Note company, and a new issue was made while Mr. Malone was in Cuba.

"The insurgents can maintain their army and carry on the war for years under their system without suffering much loss, and eventually bankrupt Spain and succeed in forcing her to grant them their independence. Conservative parties in Cuba, who are in a position to formulate an opinion, estimate that Spain will have to abandon the island within six or eight months.

Expeditions continue to land frequently in spite of the fact that the Spanish have from one to three gunboats in every seaport on the island. As I heard a Spanish officer remark, "They land right under our noses and in the mouth of our cannon."

There is much bitter feeling existing among the Spanish against the United States. They claim that the United States approves of and aids filibustering expeditions and makes no effort to prevent them leaving for Cuba. The newspapers in Cuba condemn Gen. Lee as an insurgent in disguise and accuse him of aiding and protecting the insurgents with the knowledge and consent of the United States.

Gen. Lee, however, is true blue and is filling his position there to a letter. He uses all the means within his power to see that Americans and their industries are protected, covering every inch of the ground he stands on, regardless of the censure of the Spanish press.

General Weyler's policy of concentrating all the people in the towns and allowing no one to cultivate the land is causing a poor deal of distress among the poorer classes, as there is no work for such vast numbers in the cities and towns. Many are starving daily and the distress will increase each day as long as this policy is pursued.

Mr. Malone says that soldiers on both sides are very poor marksmen and seldom do much damage when fighting at long range with their guns, but when they engage in a hand to hand encounter with machetes, then they get hurt and the mortality is great. He mentioned an incident that occurred at one of the towns, where the Spanish soldiers fired 2000 shots at two insurgents and killed a cow.

Mr. Malone says that all the ports are carefully guarded by the Spanish and it is a hard matter for a person to leave the island unless his papers are all in correct shape, and they are rather slow about letting him get away then. As soon as a vessel anchors she is

boarded by the Spanish patrol, who never leave the vessel a minute until she weighs anchor again and puts to sea.

While in Havana Mr. Malone met United States Commissioner Calhoun, who was there for the purpose of assisting in the Ruiz investigation. Mr. Calhoun and he arranged to make a trip into the interior to gether, but important business matters prevented them from taking the trip. While in the interior of the island Mr. Malone met one of Gen. Gomez's chief officers, an American, who had come direct from the camp of Gen. Gomez in the mountains.

Mr. Malone also saw the famous military trocha, of which so much has been written. This, he says, is a big wide ditch, with a wire fence on each side. A small tower or fort is stationed along this every hundred yards or more, with sentries continually located in them. These towers are connected by telephone, giving instant communication clear across the line. Despite all this precaution, however, the insurgents cross and recross the trocha at will.

All the towns have sentry boxes placed around them in which guards are stationed and no one can go in or out without proper passports. No vessels are allowed to sail from the harbors except in daylight and no boats are allowed to go between the shore and vessels in the harbor during the night.

When asked as to the authenticity of the news sent from Cuba by special correspondents there, Mr. Malone said that he met the correspondents of the New York Journal, World, Herald and Associated Press. These are all located in Havana, and he says it is amusing to see them get up their war news. They are closely watched and have to be very circumspect in their movements. They remain in Havana and catch what scraps of war news and rumors they can hear on the streets from stragglers coming in from the country, then repair to their hotel and prepare their war news and send it to their papers by means of special communication which they have. As far as getting actual facts regarding the war, they can not get them, simply because they are closely watched and dare not stir out of Havana. It is frequent occurrence for newspaper correspondents to be expelled from the island.

After spending the day in this city and making a report to his company, Mr. Malone left for his home in Austin, where his wife anxiously awaits his return, no doubt thankful indeed that he has passed through his experience safely without being given a taste of Spanish prison life or anything worse.

Mexican cattle are being imported at Laredo, and will be pastured in Webb county till next spring—when they will be shipped north.

A GREAT REMEDY.

\$100.00 Reward for Any Case of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, 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 and only weighed 110 pounds when she began taking Dr. Thomson's Blood Syrup. She took four bottles, which increased her weight to 125 pounds—and it made a permanent cure of her. It is a boon for females. Sold by all druggists. Manufactured by Thomson's Blood Syrup Co., Dallas, Texas.

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.

Will Wall of Lake Charles is on a visit to relatives.

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

John Mangum is quite sick, a physician being in attendance.

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

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Nunn with their little son are on a visit to Corsicana.

F. M. Campbell has on exhibition at Courier office a stalk of corn that measures 12 feet.

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

Judge and Mrs. F. A. Williams of Galveston are in Crockett and will spend several days visiting Col. D. A. Nunn's family.

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

J. F. Martin the gentlemanly postmaster at Grapeland was a caller at the Courier office Wednesday.

The stockholders of the oil mill met on Wednesday and elected the following directors: S. C. Arledge, Thomas Selt, J. W. Hail, H. F. Craddock and A. LeCory.

Frank Faris of Grapeland was in to see us Wednesday. He says that the man living on John Sheridan's place has twelve acres in cotton and a bale to the acre already made.

Misses Wilson and Neeley of Rusk, friends of the Sheridan family, will attend the summer normal at Crockett. The former is a daughter of Ex-Judge Sam Wilson.

For several years we kept standing in the Courier that all obituaries were "pay" matter. This seems to have escaped the attention of most readers of the Courier.

Misses Carrie and Nettie Endel, two charming young ladies of Henderson, Tex. are the welcome guests of their relatives Mr. and Mrs. Bromberg.

J. P. Okief and John Wakefield of Lovelady were in attendance on Masonic lodge one day this week. Mr. Okief conferred the master's degree on a candidate and we are informed that the work was done as it is rarely done in any lodge in an eminently satisfactory manner.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH!!!

The CASH STORE is still in the RING. A CAR OF FLOUR, MEAL and BACON. Highest PATENT FLOUR \$1.20, 2d patent \$1.10; 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. C. (111)

Hitch Your Business to a Live Wire...

I can sell you any kind of Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Fine Perfumes from the leading manufacturers, such as Palmer, Pineau & Co. They make exquisite odors. All kinds of Patent Medicines, Oils etc.

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded at All Hours

A full line of School Books just received. The season for ice tea is here. Try me for an extra quality. Tea—I can sell you an extra fine quality.

B. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Druggist to Please.

As we go to dress today (Thursday) a fine rain is falling.

Fair Exchange is Fair Play.

Mr. J. C. Thompson formerly in charge of Mistrot Bros. & Co's Crockett branch has turned the keys over to Mr. J. R. Sutton the new manager and has gone to Galveston to take a position in the wholesale department. While Mr. Thompson's many friends will regret to hear of his departure yet they may feel assured that with such a firm as Mistrot Bros means promotion and that the firm has displayed good judgment in their selection of the new manager, in the person of Mr. J. R. Sutton who will always be found at his post to meet and welcome the many patrons of this popular store.

Mistrot Bros & Co. Crockett Branch Changes Management.

Mr. J. R. Sutton formerly with Chadwicks Thread Co. New York has bought an interest in Mistrot Bros. & Co's Crockett branch and from this day will assume full management.

Mistrot Bros. & Co's Change.

The above firm changed hands in part on Monday. Mr. Sutton bought an interest in the business and takes full control, Mistrot Bros still retaining an interest.

A big real estate deal is on in Crockett in which some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars are involved.

Some very nice liquor, ice cold keg beer and cigars at "Hymans Saloon."

VERY SICK

Harvin Moore, son of H. W. Moore, is lying dangerously ill at Forest, in Cherokee county. His father left for Forest the last of last week on a summons by wire to come at once. We regret to hear of this as the young man gave promise of a chieftain distinguished success in his profession. Harvin has recently returned from an eminent school of medicine where he ranked high as a student. Since writing the above Harvin has returned home and is very much improved.

Why complain of the hot weather when you can get a great big schooner of ice cold magnolia keg beer at "Hymans Saloon."

Change Of Schedule.

The International and Great Northern R. R. Co. issues a new time card, taking effect Thursday July 8th, changing schedule. For particulars please call on ticket agent of this company.

D. J. Price, G. P. & T. A. Palestine, Texas.

If you want your white shirts to look white, send them to the laundry.

Excursion to Galveston.

First low rate excursion of the season to Galveston July 10th at the popular low excursion rates. Call on Ticket agents for further particulars.

D. J. Price, G. P. & T. A. Palestine, Texas.

THE "COAL MINES."

On Saturday the writer visited the section where it had been stated, genuine coal in abundance had been found. He went to the home place of Joe Monk and then to that of Ky Walker where it seems the vein had been struck in the digging of a well. He found Joe Monk and Mr Walker both at home and both very courteously afforded him every opportunity of examining the samples of alleged coal. None had been found on Monk's place but Walker had struck a vein nine feet and four inches thick in digging the well. An inspection of substances brought up disclosed at a glance the real nature of the stuff, showing it to be what is commonly called "brown coal" or a superior article of lignite. It is not what is known as genuine bituminous coal, the period during which the process of transformation from a vegetable to a carboniferous product being short or the pressure of earth thereon being insufficient to complete the change. Lignite like coal is of vegetable formation. At one time during the formative period of the earth's history there stood where coal and lignite beds are now found vast forests of dense growth. By some convulsion in the earth's surface these forests were prostrated, the trees and other vegetable growths falling on each other thus forming vast, impenetrable matted masses, so to speak, of vegetable products. In the course of time perhaps thousands of years this mass of vegetable matter became covered over by sand, clay and other earthy substances. The pressure from the overlying strata of earth gradually converted the vegetable deposits of trees into a carboniferous or coal substance, forming if the period was short and the pressure light lignite and bituminous coal if the period was long and the pressure heavy. We speak thus of the process of coal and lignite formation that the public may understand the geological transformation that goes on in the creation of this most valuable auxiliary in nature's economies.

The carboniferous formation found underlying Walker's farm and those of others in that neighborhood, in fact it is to be found running diagonally across the entire state from Texarkana to Brownsville, is yet in the incomplete stage being only a superior article of lignite or brown coal and as yet not having reached that stage of development known to geologists as that of the bituminous coal period.

There is no question, however, that some time, in the near future too, this deposit will be valuable and available for man's uses.

Already in parts of Texas it is being used for furnace and forge and all over Europe it has a commercial value the same as coal. In France and Germany lignite, not as good as this found in this county, is being used, by hydraulic agency and pressure completing the process which nature has failed to perform. In the geological department of the state capital at Austin can be seen briqueettes of lignite from France which have been put through a hydraulic treatment, the water thereby being forced out and the transition from vegetable matter to genuine coal being thereby fully completed.

At a nominal cost the same treatment is being applied in this country and vast deposits of lignite made to serve the same purposes of real coal. For these reasons we think the deposits on Walker's farm valuable and in the course of time may become very much so. We understand that Mr. E. A. Nichols of this place has bought up some half dozen or more farms up there.

We understand that he has purchased the farms of Ky Walker 190 acres, that of Bill Stowe's 200 acres, that of Joe Stowe's 190 acres, that of Jno Hearn's 190 acres, that of Alec Shaver 160 acres, those of E. H. Ivey and Wes Stowe 200 acres. Mr. Nichols evidently thinks this deposit very valuable and justly so.

Died.

In the death of Courley Tittle on Saturday last the county loses one of its best citizens and the neighborhood in which he lived a true friend and an open-handed neighbor. We knew Mr. Tittle for years and esteemed him highly for his quiet, unobtrusive manner of life, doing harm to no one and offending no one. In his honest sincere deportment he lived an exemplary life beloved by all and disliked by none. No one was ever truer, more sincere or faithful in his friendship and in his death an irreparable loss is sustained by those who enjoyed his friendship.

A laundry shirt will never get soiled as quick as one your washwoman washes.

Our distinguished populist friend and fellow-citizen, Wash LaRue, at one time a candidate for the State Senate, has about quit politics and gone into the grease business; that is he is agent for lubricating and other oils. He ought to congratulate himself and to thank the voting population of this Senatorial district that he was never elected to office. Such a misfortune would have spoilt him for years. When one is once elected to office there is put a bad, bitter taste in his mouth which is hard to spit out and the longer he is in, the stronger it becomes. He feels that he can't live without an office and the public too will starve if he is defeated.

If you want a good plunge bath you can get it at the laundry.

The Courier is altogether independent of advertising at cut throat rates. It will not have such and doesn't want such. Our subscription list, thanks to an appreciative reading public, enables us to refuse all advertisements of this character. If we can get advertising at living legitimate rates, we will be glad to get it. But for less than that we are not in the market and will not touch them. If you do not believe we have the subscribers, and great rolls of them, call at the Courier office on mail days or ask the postmasters of the county.

The happiest, most contented man in the world is the one who has never held an office and don't want one.

Do not forget the election the first Tuesday in August. You will have the opportunity of voting for or against three constitutional amendments all of which we have before explained. They make important changes in this instrument but they are all for the better and deserve an unanimous support.

Dr. Aton Dupuy and lady of San Antonio came down Tuesday morning on a visit to relatives. He will return to San Antonio the last of the week, though Mrs. Dupuy will remain in this and adjoining counties till about the 17th. Dr. Aton will be remembered by many of our citizens as a student of Crockett Academy in the eighties. As such, he took and held high position in all of his studies and it is very gratifying to those who have watched his course to note the success that has crowned his efforts professionally in an eminent degree.

A man in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at B. F. Chamberlain's drug store.

Mrs. Burke, sister of Mrs. J. R. Sheridan, is dangerously ill at her home in Childress, Texas.

Dr. Aton Dupuy and Mrs Sheridan left for Childress on Thesday.

WHAT INDUSTRY CAN DO.

A Worthless Piece of Georgia Land Made to Blossom Like the Rose.

There are acres and acres of land in this vast country of ours that are supposed to be worthless, but which, by a little industry and thrift, can be actually made "to blossom like the rose." A striking example of what can be accomplished in this line is furnished by the following account of a strip of land in Georgia which a few years ago was considered totally unfit for purposes of cultivation, but which today grows some of the finest grapes in the state. The strip of land in question contains seven acres and is situated on the outskirts of the city of Atlanta. Fourteen years ago it was considered nothing more than a barren waste, too poor even to sprout peas. In 1881 a family named Bernard came to this country from Alsace-Lorraine, poor but willing to work. Through the assistance of the agent of a cotton factory they reached Atlanta. By dint of hard labor and economic living they were enabled to gather together a little money and were able to purchase this supposedly worthless piece of land. The old folks immediately planted grapes and set about to reclaim the land, while the children were kept at work in the mill. For three years spades and hoes took the place of the plow, until at length the labor was rewarded. The farm began to bloom and the ruts began to pass away. They bought a cow and pigs and by stint were soon able to get more cows and pigs. A barn was built and every sprig of grass and every weed was cured and put in there. The grapes shortly began to bear and they devoted all their attention henceforth to the grapes, planting more vines. Good dwellings were built; also a wine cellar, and they have progressed till prosperity and comfort crop out on all their surroundings. Nearly the whole of the farm is today devoted to the culture of grapes and the land is not excelled by that of France or any other grape-growing country. The Bernards are now a quite wealthy and respected family.

AS TO SLEEP.

As Deleterious to Indulge in It Too Much as Not Enough.

"In the matter of sleep," remarked a well-known physician, to a Washington Star man, "there are as many peculiar things as there are about eating, what is one man's food is another's poison. The same applies to sleep. This much is generally known and accepted by standard authorities on the subject, that tall or bulky people require more sleep than others, and that women can get along on much less sleep than can men. As with animals, human beings sleep much longer and heartier in the winter than at any other time. People of extreme old age require as much sleep as infants, and it is beneficial to both classes if they can sleep one-half the time, or even a greater portion. There is one thing I would like to impress upon every one, and that is, it is positively injurious for any one to sleep longer than is actually necessary. When you hear people talk of forcing themselves to sleep long hours, it means as much as if they overdo or overeat themselves. I am strongly of the belief that while six or seven hours are long enough to sleep for the average healthy person, there are those who need an hour or so more, as there are others who thrive mentally and physically on four hours' sleep. Early to bed and early to rise is a special doctrine, but in cases where people cannot get to bed early they should not force themselves to rise early. Sleep all you can naturally, but never sleep for sleep's sake any longer than is necessary."

The Queen's Larder.

When a dinner is given at Windsor or Buckingham palace fish to a huge outlay of money is ordered, but for an ordinary family dinner three kinds of fish are put on the table, whiting being almost invariably one of them. A sirloin of beef is cooked every day and put on the sideboard cold for luncheon. Her majesty's wine, which is well known to be incomparable, is kept in the cellars of St. James' palace, and is sent in baskets of three dozen to wherever her majesty may be, this being done more for the household and guests than for herself, as when alone she drinks only very weak whisky and water with her meals, by her physician's orders.

THE COURIER.

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

THE maxim that, the "whole of a thing is equal to the sum of all its parts" is not truer than the fact that the friends of a candidate can never nominate him by abuse of his opponent.

SENATOR Chilton has an anti-trust amendment to the tariff bill. He proposes to be heard on it and will worry the republicans before they are through taxing the country into prosperity.

THE populist party is rent into jarring, warring factions that will never get together again. Tom Watson of Georgia is the leader of one and Senator Butler of North Carolina is the leader of the other.

M. M. Cranets a man of ability, a gentleman of irreproachable character, a statesman of brilliant parts, a patriot of experience. In short he has every quality necessary to make a good governor. He is the man for the place and the democracy has declared he shall fill it.

R. M. Johnson of the Houston Post is mentioned for Lieutenant Governor. If faithful, loyal, devoted service to the cause of democracy count for anything, and it doesn't seem to count for very much, he should receive the nomination by acclamation.

HON. T. M. Campbell though a martyr to conscience and manhood will not be permitted to hide his light under a bushel. His country needs his services and popular clamor is sure to bring him to the front. He is not inclined to enter politics, but when the slate making begins, he will be much sought after.

WE are proud to be able to say that the colored people of Houston county, with one exception, have never been guilty of offering insult to the white females of the county. Our colored citizens deserve much credit for this showing in these days when bestial lust has caused the downfall of so many of their color.

ABOUT ten per cent of the population of a town is all that ever gives a cent or speaks a word or does anything for the upbuilding of its enterprises or its improvement generally. The rest look on and criticize and embarrass as far as they can the efforts of those who try to do something good.

GEN. M. C. Butler suggests that a monument be erected to commemorate the noble conduct of the women of the South. He asserts that every monument that had been erected in the South since the war had been erected by these noble women. We second the motion that a monument be erected that will "testify her beauty, her constancy, her lofty patriotism, her courage and sacrifice."

THE republicans voted down Senator Chiltons anti-trust amendment.

A discussion of the financial question is a waste of words and breath. An overwhelming majority of the democracy are for the free coinage of silver and so far as we are concerned we propose to let them try it if they can ever secure the passage of such a law. To oppose or to advocate such a policy is to throw away time and talent for the question long since passed the stage of national discussion and logical argument and has reached the domain of sen-

THE corn crop of Houston county is safe. There is nearly enough made for two years if it could be saved and used with judgment.

IN building up western Texas we increase the taxable wealth of the state. When that is done the burdens of taxation fall less heavily on Eastern Texas. By voting for the irrigating and railroad amendments to the constitution we contribute to the advancement and general upbuilding of that section.

IT is but just to Wm. J. Bryan to say that the attack of Bateman and other middle of the roaders is unprovoked and unbecoming. After the populist convention had nominated Bryan there was eminent fitness in his offer that they should share in the fund that he intended should be devoted to propagating free silver doctrine. In their efforts to deny it they but belittle themselves.

IT is all well enough for Governor Culberson and Ex-Governor Hogg to indulge in finely spun abstractions on the subject of mob law, but if the matter were to come home to them, it would be curious to observe how swiftly they would fling to the winds those solemn formulas and stately aphorisms which they lay down for the guidance of an outraged and indignant public. We fancy that the "liver and lights" speech of the portly and rotund ex-governor would not be a circumstance by the side of the blistering scathing, burning deliverance which he would pour forth to incite a mob to visit vengeance on the wretch that would deflower a female friend or relative of his.

SENATOR Butler replies to Tom Watson's tirade against the populist committee, and literally blisters the hide of the growling Georgian. In reply to Watson's charge that the populist committee have forced Sewall off the ticket he says: "It was evident that the only hopes of accomplishing the withdrawal of Sewall and preserving the integrity of our party was for Watson to stop his attacks on Sewall and to take an unselfish and patriotic position, so public sentiment would approve our demand for him to be put up in place of Sewall. But Watson refused to co-operate with the committee. He proceeded to aggravate the excuse behind which the Democratic committee was sheltering and threw away one of the greatest opportunities that ever came to any man for himself and also to give his party a commanding and proud position."

INDORSES LYNCH LAW.

GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION DEALS WITH THE QUESTION.

Hon. Hal T. Lewis Makes a Spirited Speech in Favor of Judge Lynch.

Atlanta, Ga.,—In the Georgia Bar Association meeting the singular spectacle was presented of the most distinguished lawyers of State giving their endorsement to lynch law. The symposium was led by Hon. Hal T. Lewis, known all over the Union as having nominated Mr. Bryan in the Chicago convention, who said:

"Lynchings in Georgia are almost invariably the result of horrible outrages perpetrated upon helpless and defenseless women. Is it because the people are apprehensive that such a culprit, with proof of guilt, would escape punishment if left in custody of the law? No one doubts that under our system as it stands his conviction would be assured. Is it because an unreasonable delay

in trial and execution is apprehended? No one doubts the readiness of any judge in Georgia to call a special term of court in such cases whenever the welfare of society demands it. Is it because of an unusual spirit of lawlessness among the white people of Georgia that they perpetrate or permit mob violence? I dare say that the criminal record of this class of her people will compare favorably with that of any State or nation on the globe.

"Why then, is lynch law more frequently practiced here than in the North and West? It is because the crime to which we have referred is more frequent here, and the danger of its perpetration greater. He that supposes this evil can be corrected by legislation simply does not understand and appreciate the situation, especially in our rural districts. This crime is committed by the negro, and, strange to say, he selects a white victim, as if his brutal passion was fired with an element of malignity against the Caucasian race.

"The laboring farmer often has to leave his wife and children at home beyond call of neighbors or reach of help. When the news of the outrage spreads, every man within the reach of its influence takes it home to himself, not knowing when the happiness of his home circle may be forever blighted by an injury more fearful than death. The Anglo-Saxon blood that courses through his veins is inflamed to a white heat. He reasons that such a criminal at large is more to be dreaded than the most ferocious beast that ever roamed the forest, that he places himself beyond the pale of the law and is not entitled to the benefit of either law or clergy.

"He is lynched because his victim should not be allowed the further humiliation of detailing a crime which she can hardly whisper to her husband or breathe to her parents. He is lynched because of the conviction in the public mind that this is the most effectual way of preventing a repetition of the offense. He is lynched not because lynchers have less regard for law and order, but because they have more concern for the sanctity of home and the protection of its inmates. To attempt a correction of such a sentiment by statute would prove as futile as an effort to overcome the fury of the cyclone or to prevent the lightning flashes from the storm cloud."

The Texas Fruit Palace At Tyler.

This year will be held July 14th to 24th and excursion rates will prevail on the International and Great Northern R. R. for the occasion. Under a new management it is asserted that the fruit palace of 1897 will far surpass anything ever before attempted in previous years. See any agent on the line for further particulars.

Stray Notice.

Taken by J. A. Murry, on his premises, about 20 miles east of the town of Crockett and estrayed before W. T. Harrison, J. P. Pre. No. 3, Houston county, Texas, one sorrel mare, blaze face, white hind feet, 10 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, blind in right eye; saddle mark, no brand. Appraised at ten dollars.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of June, 1897.
N. E. ALLBRIGHT,
County Clerk.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Hass, Harris Brim and McLain of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co.

This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quincy, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at B. F. Chamberlain's drug store.

R. C. Stokes, WATCHMAKER & ADJUSTER,

HAS A COMPLETE LINE OF

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Etc.

BUYS OLD GOLD AND SILVER. OUR MOTTO,
RELIABLE GOODS AT BOTTOM CASH PRICES.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

J. T. DAWES, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Saddlery and Harness.

I make a specialty of hand made saddles, Texas and Colorado styles, guaranteed to be the best, prices from \$7.50 up. Ladies Saddles from \$3.50 up. Good harness complete \$6.00. Don't forget that I sell

Collars, Bridles, Blankets, Halters, Robes and Strap Goods
CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.



The INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST
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TEXAS and MEXICO and St. Louis, Chicago, New
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The direct route to Mexico via Laredo. New through Pullman sleepers run DAILY between Laredo, San Antonio, Austin and St. Louis; San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth, Dallas and Kansas City; Galveston, Houston and St. Louis. Call on nearest Ticket Agent for full information.

D. J. PRICE,

Gen'l Pass. and T'kt Agt.

L. TRICE General Superintendent,
FALESTINE, TEXAS

WALTER CONNALLY & CO., Tyler, Texas.

SUCCESSORS TO

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DEALERS in ENGINES and BOILERS, COTTON GIN and SAW MILL Machinery of every description. We are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for WINSHIP GINS and PRESSES and complete ELEVATING SYSTEM for handling seed cotton; also for the HUNTSVILLE ENGINES and BOILERS which are the best sold in Texas. Don't place an order for any kind of machinery or fittings and supplies until you get our prices and terms. **WALTER CONNALLY & Co, Tyler, Tex.**

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

27 LEADING AMERICAN AND 27 FOREIGN COMPANIES.

The wet season is over and we are sure to have our share of fires.

D. M. CRADDOCK, Agent,

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Office in Chamberlain Building opposite First National Bank.

For Sale

I will sell at reasonable figures and on reasonable terms the following property: one saw-mill, one gin, one grist-mill, one engine and boiler, 20 horse power, and one residence. If can't sell, will exchange for good real estate in this or other counties. The above property is situated about ten miles north of Crockett and about three miles east of Grapeland, in a good community.

J. J. Brooks,
Grapeland, Texas.

Epworth League-Toronto, Ont.

Round trip tickets on sale from all points on the I. G. & N. R. R., July 11th, 12th and 13th, limited good return until July 26th, at half rates; privilege of extension of return until August 12th will be granted on these tickets.

D. J. Price, G. P. A.

AGENTS WANTED—For War in Cuba by Senor Quesada, Cuban representative at Washington, endorsed by Cuban patriots. In tremendous demand. A bonanza for agents. Only \$1.00. Big book, big commissions. Everybody wants the only endorsed, reliable book. Outfit free. Credit given. Freight paid. Drop all trash, and make \$500 a month with War in Cuba. Address today THE NATIONAL BOK CONCERN, 23-25 Dearborn St.,