

# The Crockett Courier.

Entered as Second Class Matter at Crockett Post Office.

Subscription Price. \$1.00 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII.

CROCKETT, TEXAS, AUG 13, 1897.

NO. 28.

## IMPORTANT INTERVIEW

### Judge Reagan Announces for United States Senator.

#### He is Still For The People.

Your correspondent having heard that Hon. John H. Reagan was being discussed as a candidate for the United States Senate, called on the old Roman at his country home and requested an interview on the subject. Without hesitation, the distinguished gentleman assented and the result is as follows:

Question.—Prominent persons are making the inquiry as to whether you would like to return to the senate of the United States? Are you willing to say anything on the question?

Answer.—This subject has been mentioned to me. I have given it some thought. If it would meet the approval of the people and the legislature, I would like to again be elected as senator for Texas.

Question.—Will you be a candidate for that office?

Answer.—It is early to make a declaration on this subject.

Question.—Yes but not too early, if you desire the position, to make it known, and I am sure your friends would like to hear from you on the question. The people will be making up their minds about who should be their senator and politics are already taking their shape for the next canvass.

Answer.—I would like to be returned to the senate again. My twenty years of experience in congress, coupled with my experience in the confederate and state governments, would, I think, enable me to be of real service to the people of our state and of the nation. Impelled by a very high sense of duty to the people of Texas and by the earnest solicitation of the governor of the state and others, I resigned my seat in the senate to accept the position of chairman of the railway commission of Texas, because it was thought such a course would tend to the success of the commission. The people of Texas had honored me so often, that I felt it to be my duty to make that sacrifice.

The railroad commission has now been in successful operation for five years. The policy of the commission has been fully stated in five annual reports. It has completed valuation of the railroads under the stock and bond law. The policy and necessity of such a commission, is now fully recognized by the public, and I think it might be safely managed without my aid, if the people will be true to themselves in the selection of commissioners with ability enough to perform the duties, and with firmness of character enough to do justice to all interest.

Question.—I think you are right in this and would be glad to know whether you will be a candidate for the senate.

Answer.—I expect to submit my

name for that position, and will, if it should become necessary, next spring or summer, go before the people in a few speeches on current political questions. I suppose my record in congress of the United States on all the great leading political questions, is sufficiently understood by the public to render any extended statement of my views at this time unnecessary.

It has been the purpose of my political life to promote, protect and defend the rights of the people, and, to that end, to oppose all unlawful trusts and combinations, and to regulate by law all monopolistic agencies which affect their interests.

Question.—May I give this interview to the public?

Answer.—I have no objection to your doing so, and will add: that in order to get as near to the election of senator by a direct vote of the people as can be done under the constitution, I would suggest that it may be best for the people to instruct their members to the legislature as to their choice for senator.

—Palastine Advocate.

## LOVELADY.

ED. COURIER.—I just thought I would let you know that it is still dry and hot down this way. Corn is good but cotton is done for. Some claim a bale to three acres, some one to five and some one to ten or twelve on parts of Nevil's Prairie. The election on the amendments passed off quietly. Something was said about bonds and I think the boys thought it meant bonds to build a bridge across the Trinity from the way they voted. Some were so anxious to defeat the bonds they crossed the whole ticket both for and against. "Carry the news to Mary". Tell it abroad. Kill the fatted calf and ask us around about 12. A Prodigal has returned and the result is that we have one gold-bug man down here that is on the anxious seat.

Mr. I. Cone is still confined to his bed though he appears to be some better.

Mrs. Marsh from the northern part of the county spent last week in Lovelady visiting her father Uncle James Moore. Lovelady has received two bales of new cotton to date. Our ginners Mr. Arnold, has his machinery in first class shape and is ready to gin in short order all cotton brought to his gin. The boys say he is so afraid some one will pass by with cotton that he sleeps on a lumber pile at nightkeeping watch. Now, Mr. ginners, quit that and do like the Lovelady merchants, advertise your business.

Then you will not have to keep watch. Our town is coming to the front. We had a visit last week from Mr. Frank Gould. He looked at the town from the rear end of a special and seemed very favorably impressed with the remarkable improvements made since his last visit.

I noticed in last week's C. that the republican Ex. Committee were to meet in Crockett last Saturday to recommend applicants for the several post offices in the county. Hold your breath, P. M.? I guess you will hear some news soon.

More anon.

## CHICAGO LETTER.

The Courier reaches the writer every week and he must say that it is a great deal like receiving a letter from some personal friend and that its columns filled with local news of interest, reminds one of the happy days spent in the lovely little town. It has been the writer's intention sometime to drop an article now and then to the Courier upon current topics or popular news of the day, but his time has been so completely taken up and his attention has been so greatly absorbed in other things, the article has been overlooked but he is making certain alterations in his business affairs, and by introducing the talking machine in the office, it will offer him more time in the future, and if you would care to have an article from this section of the country now and then, to be termed your Chicago letter, it would give the writer much pleasure to try the undertaking and feeling that Chicago and Illinois would offer an inviting field for such correspondence that such procedure would be an advantage to the writer and perhaps of interest to your readers.

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## PRAIRIE POINT.

Editor Courier:

I note a communication from "Patron" in which he gives nothing but grumbling news. Hence I thought I would give the news of Nevel's Prairie. The general opinion is that there will be corn enough made to do the people another year. Cotton is sorry, not so good as last year, about one bale to 6 or 8 acres, pease and potatoes no good unless a good rain falls soon. Cane crop sorry.

Health of the prairie is good and the spiritual condition ought to be very good for there has been several protracted meetings held in our midst this summer and quite a number of additions to the various religious orders.

Everything is passing off quietly and pleasantly. While passing around among the many good citizens who live in this "rural district" whom "Patron" classes as a "leprous faction of grumblers" and "who is opposed to anything good and elevating" and "who dont possess sufficient capacity in their upper chamber" etc., I find that all of them have a poor opinion of a man who has lived in this community on ly 12 months and who has never exercised any influence for good here as his past record has proven. For the past twelve months we know "Patron" has fared sumptuously at the hands of the good people of this community both privately and publicly and now has the audacity to dictate to his superiors as to what they shall do religiously, morally and educationally and otherwise that would and to our general interest. There must be something wrong with "Patron's" upper chamber or he would not have failed to have shown a greater appreciation of the favors shown him by the citizens of Prairie Point community; such being the case, we advise him to emigrate to Mexico which would be a more congenial climate.]

REX.

## WAR REMINISCENCES.

When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861 and the 36th Congress had assembled in Washington, grave apprehensions were felt by the thinking men of the South as to the future of our country. The known hostility of the incoming administration to many of our southern institutions, it was feared, would result in legislation detrimental to our interests and the abolishing of slavery.

Believing this to be the case the members of congress from the South exerted themselves in the effort to secure that protection of our rights and property that is guaranteed us by the constitution, but their efforts were futile. Every appeal was disregarded and our rights denied us. Every hope of redress gone, we resorted to the last remedy, that of withdrawal from the Federal Union. One by one the Southern States severed their connection with the Union until thirteen had withdrawn and organized themselves into the Southern Confederacy with Jefferson Davis as President and their seat of government at Montgomery, Ala. This action on the part of the South was questioned by some of our best men. But the masses of the people insisted on seceding. In the north it was declared to be the act of rebellion and high treason and it soon became apparent that some covert action would be taken. The administration asserted in most emphatic terms that the Union must be preserved at all costs, and the south was told that if they did not return coercive measures would be taken to compel them.

Seeing that war was imminent, President Davis called upon the Southern States for men and means to carry on the war. This call was promptly responded to by all the states, Texas having answered her country's call. Companies were soon made and formed all over the state and Houston county was among the first to rally to the new flag. Dr. Edward Curry (who had seen service in Mexico) organized the first company and when the muster roll was completed it showed an enlistment of 97 men, rank and file. The company enlisted first as twelve months men and our services were offered first to Governor Houston of our state who informed us that the State of Texas was not needing any men. We next tendered our services to the Confederate States but were told that we could not be received as twelve months men, but would be accepted for three years or the war. This was not altogether satisfactory and we sent Captain Curry to Montgomery to confer with Mr. Davis as he had been assistant surgeon of Davi's Mississippi Regiment in the Mexican war, with the hope of getting in as twelve months men. But all to no purpose. Captain Curry reported that we could not be received for a less time than three years or the war. Fired with the patriotic zeal and enthusiasm characteristic of Southern youths, we entered for three years or the war, and were received as the "Crockett Southrons" and ordered to report at Richmond, Va., and await further orders.

CITIZEN.

## Cattle Inspector.

This county needs a hide and cattle inspector, and one should be elected at the next election. As it is there is no inspection and the consequence is that a great many cattle find their way in some mysterious manner to the Indian Territory. We do not mean to be understood as intimating that those who come in here and buy and ship cattle to that section are guilty of any crooked business, but there are those who have been selling cattle to buyers that did not belong to them, and they knew it at the time. If the county had an inspector, this would not happen. When the writer was in the legislature he had this county taken from the list of counties exempted from this law and put among those which elect an inspector every two years. Subsequently the county was changed back or the matter of electing an inspector has been overlooked in the excitement attending the election of other officials. Such an official is needed not for inspecting cattle alone which are shipped out of the county but for inspecting those too which are sold to the markets of the county. Only a few days since the precinct officials of Lovelady with some of the citizens of that place trace or claimed to trace cattle which were driven from that part of the county to Crockett and sold to one of the markets here. The presumption with the market men is that the cattle always belong to the man offering for sale and he has not the time to investigate his title to them if he has doubt as to his ownership. With an inspector this would hardly happen—in fact could not happen. There are as many as eight or ten hundred cattle slaughtered at Crockett every year, and as many as eight or ten thousand shipped out of the county every year. The cattle business having reached such proportions, it is the proper thing for the county to elect a hide and cattle inspector every two years and the complaint, now mommon, of lost or disappearing cattle would stop. Let us elect a hide and cattle inspector at the next election.

The windows, and sometimes the front door, of the Brick School Building are open nearly all the time. The city council should have some one to look after such matters.

Ben Hail took out ten county convicts Monday and put them to work. He has barracks and guards and is negotiating for dogs. There were seventeen in jail before these were taken out. The public can form some idea of the expense the county sustained in feeding this number in idleness. There will be others to go and the chances are that Hail will have from fifteen to thirty on hand all the time.

The city council ought to erect an iron fence along the front, at least, of the academy campus. Not only appearances, but the protection of the shade trees demand this much. Those in charge of the lawn and the shade trees have spent over one hundred dollars to embellish and to render attractive and pleasant the grounds there and the city council might afford to do this much.

P.



Come On.

The gentlemen who came out from Alabama a few days since to look over the county and to learn of its inducements to the home-seeker have all returned to their homes. The last to leave was Mr. Pettit who spent nearly or quite a week investigating for himself. He was highly pleased with what he saw of the county and yet there are some of the best sections that he did not have time to visit. He left with highly favorable opinions of the county and with others will return later to select a home with us. These people will make good citizens and will receive a cordial greeting and a friendly grasp of the hand when they return. The same is true of all who may come with them. Houston county is big enough and rich enough to offer homes to five thousand families and in the course of time we hope to get them. Come on, gentlemen, here you will find good schools, good society, church organizations of all kinds, rich soil ripe for the plow and the cultivator and a welcome, generous, open-hearted, honest, sincere, free handed as only Texans in their breezy, boundless way know how to extend to the strangers within their gates. Come on and join us in working out the glorious destinies of this imperial commonwealth.

Not a weekly paper published in Texas furnishes its readers more reading matter than can be found in this issue of the Courier.

Quite a number of members of the Christian church are attending services from different parts of the county this week.

A Good Thing for the County.

The Commissioners' Court found a very happy as well as satisfactory and profitable solution of a vexatious and expensive problem in dealing as they did with the county convict question. The expense of feeding and caring for county convicts in jail had grown to be a serious and heavy one. A man or boy convicted for misdemeanor in many instances preferred to lie in jail and be fed by the county to paying the fine or working it out under bond. This plan has been costing the county close on to a thousand dollars every year for the item of feed alone. Whenever the county judge could hire one out under a reasonably good bond he did so. But in a majority of these cases the bond became worthless and we are informed that there are bonds in the county clerk's office taken for county convicts the sums of which will aggregate from five to ten thousand dollars. They are worthless and a clear loss to the county for the reason that the sureties are insolvent in most cases.

By the system just adopted by the commissioners' court the county is relieved of feeding this class in idleness in jail and besides will derive a handsome revenue from their labor on the convict farm of J. P. Hail.

As stated above we regard the system adopted by the court as a splendid business like solution of a matter that has cost the county heretofore a great deal of money. Now, every dollar is secured by good bonds and the court will not in the future as in the past be confronted with the harassing problem of what to do with a pother-some lot of convicts. Instead of going to jail and paying their fines by eating and sleeping, they will be hustled out to Hail's reformatory and be made to pay the penalty of their delinquencies by hard labor.

Contributed.

Mrs. Hanna and Miss Mattie Hanna from Monroe La. are visiting Mrs. Dick Monk.

The arrival of Miss Mattie, one of the fairest "Roses in the rose-bud garden" has carried that indescribable fluttering to the hearts of several of our young men.

Messrs. Dick and Lynn Atmar of Pennington, Texas, spent a couple of days in Crockett last week. Mr. Dick Atmar has just returned from a trip to California and says there is no opening there for young men to "grow up with the country," that Texas offers a better field to energy and ambition. Looks like it with Charlie in the gubernatorial chair and other youngster holding office.

Misses Sallie Atmar and Mary Monk visited relatives in Groveton last week.

Mrs. H. A. Wynne has been offered the art department in Alexander Institute, Jacksonville, Texas.

We hear that some of the New England women are petitioning the legislatures of their states to pass a law promotive of matrimony and a tax on old bachelors and similar measures. What a mistake dear sisters! From the earliest ages, man has spent his time in the quest of the ideal, the unattainable. Be some fair, far-a-way star to him and he'll want you sure; adventurous climbers scale the highest, coldest mountain peaks. Men are strange creatures—they never value what is easy to get.

The Courier does not charge anything for the advice it gives the colored boys and men of the county when it says to them that they had better stay in the middle of the road and pursue an even-temperable, quiet course. The doors of Hail's Reformatory yawn for all such who do not follow this wholesome advice.

Sensory Hallucinations.

A recent issue of the Australian Medical Gazette contains a brief but instructive report of the cure of a case of hallucinatory disorder. The patient, a man aged 60 years, has suffered for two years from subjective visual sensations. Not a day passed that he did not see a large number of spectral human figures, and believing himself to be haunted by ghosts he had become very despondent and melancholy. On seeking medical advice it was found that he had senile cataract. When this was removed by operation the ghosts fled and the man recovered his usual health. In this connection we may cite the case of a tradesman in Berlin whose shop was haunted by apparitions resembling in appearance some of his deceased customers. He was an intelligent man, aware that he suffered from sensory hallucination, and made notes of his subjective impressions. In due time he submitted his eyes to examination and operation, with the result of a restoration of normal vision and the immediate and final disappearance of his intangible visitors. The obvious teaching of the foregoing and similar cases is that in these modern days the person to be resorted to for the exorcism of spirits and demons is the ophthalmic surgeon.

In the Cannibal Islands.

"What is the news from our army?" asked the king. "The general," replied the messenger, "is again victorious. He has defeated the enemy with tremendous slaughter. So many captives have been killed and roasted that our warriors are eating like meals a day." "H'm," mused the king. "That fellow is getting more like Gen. Weyler every day. Tomorrow, I suppose, he'll be claiming eleven meals a day, and imploring me to send him something to eat."—New York World.

Ferocious.

"Say, boy," said Uncle Moses, as he paused in spelling out the war news. "What is it, uncle?" "What is dis yah Perry ickles I see so much about?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Way-side Philosophizing.

Way-worn Watson—"Women is funny things. They say a woman's 'no' means 'yes' most of the time." Perry Patetic—"Mebbe it does, but when a bloke asks her fer a handout while she is hangin' out clothes on a windy day an' she tells him 'no' he'll find out that it goes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Official Returns as Declared by the Court.

Table with columns: VOTE BY BOXES, CROCKETT, LOVELADY, DANIEL, PLEASANT GROVE, APRIL, AUGUST, FREEMAN, GRAPELAND, DALY, TADMOR, COLLEARP, WELDON, DODSON, HOLLY, CREEK, PORTER'S SPRINGS, SHEPARD, WICKES.

FOR SALE

A high grade (15-16) Jersey cow, 6 1/2 years old; price \$40. Also a good horse. S. F. TENNEY.

Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two year old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him.—William F. Jones, Ogleby, Ga. Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

Have you got anything to sell? The way to sell it is to make the fact known through the Courier.

Mrs. A. C. Wolf, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have numerous occasions to test its merits not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by B. F. Chamberlain.

Estray Notice.

Reported to me by W. E. Hail, Com. Pre. No. 2, Houston county, Tex. the following described animal: one light bay mare, about 9 or 10 years old. About 13 hands high branded with spanish brand on left hip. Left hind and left fore legs white about halfway between ankle and knee. In care of Zack Toliver about one mile West of Crockett.

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

Estray Notice.

Reported to me by W. E. Hail, commissioner precinct No. 1, Houston county, Texas, the following described animal: One bay mare, about 9 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high; branded x w u under W on left shoulder.

In care of D. J. Keels, about 17 miles S. W. of Crockett, near Creek. Filed July 28, 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1897.

N. E. ALLBRIGHT, Co. Clk. Hous. Cty. Texas.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Andrew Mack about 4 miles southeast of Crockett, and estrayed before W. D. Pritchard, J. P. Pres., No. 1, Houston county, Texas, on July 24th, 1897. The following described animal: One dun mare colt, about 2 years old, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised at (\$5.00) five dollars.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 28th day of July 1897. N. E. Allbright, County Clerk, Houston Co., Texas.

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 favor its wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at B. F. Chamberlain's drug store.

GO TO J. A. BRICKER & CO.

Advertisement for J. A. Bricker & Co. featuring Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold and Silver Watches, Plain Gold and Fancy Set Rings, Silverware and Novelties, Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty, and Castlesburg Old Stand.

Advertisement for Lumber! Lumber! Best Heart 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.

of mixed as the log runs. Any one wanting lumber for any purpose WIN Find it To His Interest. 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.

Advertisement for 4 LBS. Best Granulated SUGAR \$1.00. We are selling 4 lbs. of the best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00, and everything in the grocery line at "rock bottom" prices. We are the Only Supply House that sell to Consumers at strictly Wholesale Prices, which is clearly proven when we sell 4 lbs. of best granulated sugar \$1.00. We ship these goods anywhere in any quantity and guarantee satisfaction. Send No Money, but cut it out and send for full particulars enclosing two cents in stamps to CONSOLIDATED WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO., 235 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.

Advertisement for A. A. Aldrich & A. D. Lipscomb, Attorneys at Law. Will Practice in Houston and Adjoining Counties. Office over Arledge & Kennedy's. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Advertisement for J. S. Wooters, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Crockett, Texas. Office over Arledge & Kennedy's store.

Advertisement for J. E. Crook & Geo. W. Crook, Attorneys at Law. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Advertisement for A. A. Nunn, B. A. Nunn & B. W. Nunn, Attorneys at Law. Will Practice in all courts, both State and Federal in Texas. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

ESTRAY NOTICE: Reported to me by Geo. M. Thompson, Com. Pres. no 3 the following described animals: One smokey dun horse, about 14 hands high, 7 years old, branded T on left jaw. One bay horse about 14 hands high, 7 years old, branded T on left jaw and \* on right jaw. Running in Eastham's pasture 30 miles south of the town of Crockett. In care of Phil Roberson. Filed for Record July 13th 1897. Given under my hand and seal of office this 13th day of July A. D. 1897. N. E. Allbright, Co. Clk. Houston Co. Texas.



## THE FIELD IS LARGE

No Need for Rush but New Comers Must Seek New Fields.

The Klondyke Gold Fields Offer a Vast Field for the Prospector and the Speculator—Notes.

The St. Louis Republic's special correspondent in the Klondyke gold fields writes as follows, the letter being dated Dawson City:

Unless all signs mislead as signs rarely have mislead, not California in days of '49, not Australia, not the prolific Rand in South Africa should rank with it.

I venture to estimate the output of gold for the season from the placers in the immediate neighborhood of Dawson at \$5,000,000. Some of the enthusiastic miners here say the product for the season will be nearer \$10,000,000, but I have noticed a local inclination to bray, and I want to be entirely within the facts in any information I send out from this camp of marvels.

Before this message can reach the coast the story of the richness of these gold-laden placers will be the property of the world, for by that time the miners who left here with their bags of gold will have reached the American cities with their burdens of dust and nuggets to convince the skeptical.

Dawson has grown like a mushroom since the news of the richness of the mines in this neighborhood has reached the outer diggings along the Yukon and its tributaries. The present population of this town is about 4,000. Men are streaming in as rapidly as their legs or the river steamers or horses will transport them. We in Dawson have a notion that by the close of the short summer season there will be 10,000 people in the town.

And such a town! It has some of the characteristics of mining camps that Bret Harte has made into story, but it has qualities that California camps never had and never could have. The game of life is played fast and the boisterous side of mining camps is developing as the population increases. Now Dawson would match Tombstone when Tombstone was young. There are gamblers by the score, and there are dance halls by the score.

Up to this time we have had no men for breakfast. The police surveillance by the Canadians mounted force is fair, and the sentiment of the camp sets against violence. But in the new population are many tough-looking fellows, not much disposed to work, and none of us would be surprised to hear the "petulant pop of the pistol" before Dawson is many days older.

The principal source of fighting in frontier mining camps, disputes over the possession of claims, has been missing up to this time from the Klondyke region. The Canadian mining laws seem fair, and they are regarded and enforced as well as possible by the small official force representing the Dominion Government. A section in the law prohibits a miner from "taking up" more than one claim in a neighborhood. This provision of law leads to caution in the selection of claims, and stops land grabbers from controlling all the claims in sight.

I do not mean that all the residents of Dawson are willing to obey merely because it is law, for I am certain that many of the men are worrying their brains to devise schemes to get hold of a number of claims and would be glad to evade the rules. Miners generally work in groups or companies, and each member of a group has an interest in all the claims worked for the joint account of himself and companions. But the caution I have mentioned shows itself in the big population of the town. There is no good reason that so many should be here, except this provision of law restricting a man to one "location." When a miner has "only one rattle out of the box" he takes time before making his throw. Therefore, Dawson is a base of operation for men who go out from this center on prospecting trips.

There are no openings here for newcomers to locate claims along any of the creeks where "gold placers are known to exist. All

the claims on the "good ground" in this immediate vicinity have been taken up. A stranger has to get out and prospect in places of which nothing definite is known, yet placers just as likely to contain gold as any of the claims that have yielded the big fortunes to the miners. Parties leave here every day on prospecting tours. When a discovery of gold is reported, crowds rush out in frenzy to the place.

The thronging in of men is making an important change in the price paid for labor. While provisions are dear, the price of labor is going down. I have known a laborer to get \$20 a day for his toil, but that price was not paid to every man. The indication now is that many men who must have food and clothing will crowd the town and that the rate of wages will keep pace with cost of subsistence. Flour is \$6 a sack.

The weather is intensely disagreeable. The mercury has stood at 87 degrees for two hours in the shade, and this is morning. And there are mosquitoes—millions and millions of mosquitoes, voracious as wharf rats, fiercely stinging. They contribute to the discomforts of living on the Klondyke.

Many prospectors are seeking the quartz ledges, the parents of the supply of gold found in the placers along the banks of the streams. I suppose there must be such ledges, but this country is rough and exploration is perilous. Not many men care to venture further than 60 miles into the unexplored regions.

Gold in one form or another has been found along a belt nearly 300 miles long. By the close of the season much more will be known of the character of this belt, for the prospecting going on is thorough, the circumstances and population considered, and more definite information should result.

When I can send a trustworthy report for the guidance of persons contemplating a trip to the Yukon next spring, I shall hurry it down. Just now, not much that is definite can be said to persons not on the ground, because of the absence of available openings for stakes in any district known to be worth working.

Those who have claims on the Bonanza, the Eldorado and the Bear seem certain of immense fortunes.

I cannot truly say more.

Senator Shoup Will Speculate on Claims

Among those who will start for the Klondyke next spring will be Senator Shoup of Idaho. The senator does not expect to engage in actual mining, but has had experience enough in the western gold fields to know that big money is to be made by people who follow the miners and speculate in claims. In a conversation with friends just before leaving Washington he said:

"It has been the history of every new discovery of gold in large quantities that the pioneers are not the people who become wealthy. It is true they sometimes dig out big sums and bring them back, but these amounts are insignificant compared with the fortunes made by the later arrivals. There should be no rush on the part of any one to get to the Alaskan fields. The gold will be there for years to come, and next spring is soon enough for anybody to start. The men who will bring back the fortunes will be the moneyed men who go up there to purchase claims and deal in mining stocks. I am too old to take the miner's chance in the gold fields, but I know how I can add to my store of earthly goods without shaking a pan over a frozen creek."

Quite a party will accompany Senator Shoup. He will start in June or probably by the middle of May.

"NO SENSE IN IT."

A Returned Klondyker Comments on the Rush for the Yukon.

"There is no sense in the mad rush for Klondyke," said a Washington newspaper correspondent whose researches in Alaska have attracted attention.

"The gold seekers act as if there were but a small bit of land and that unless they got there at once they would have no chance to stake a claim. All the claims on the Klondyke have been taken, it

is true. But that fact need dishearten no one. The Klondyke district is a small speck in the great gold belt of that region. Reaching out southeast and southwest of Dawson City, there are 50,000 acres of gold lands, 30,000 of which, I might add parenthetically, are American soil. People who go there in the early spring next year, or rather start for there then, will fare much better than the hungry mob that is now en route to the Klondyke. These people will not reach their destination till everything is frozen up tight, including the milk of human kindness in the miners already on the ground."

"One great trouble with this Klondyke craze," said Director of the Mint Preston, "is that the stories have chiefly to do with the successes which have crowned the efforts of the gold seekers. We hear of men who go there and after a few months' work, strike it rich, and come back with pockets filled with gold. But we hear little of the much larger majority who have been digging for Klondyke gold for years and are still digging, and for less money than they could make here at any trade decently. If the tales were told of the gold seekers who have frozen and starved to death in that far away country, there would be fewer go to Klondyke, I fancy. I don't want to discourage anyone from going, but I would like to have everyone who goes know before he starts just what he will have to cope with ere he can reach success. If he could be assured of success, then it would not be so bad. But success in the gold country, I suppose, is nearly the same as success on the stock exchange."

One of the chief reasons which prompted Secretary Alger to abandon his idea of sending troops to the Yukon was his fear that the soldiers would desert to seek gold, as was the case during the excitement in California. At the same time, the demand for official governmental representation on the Alaskan frontier is pressing, and the action of the secretary of war is regarded as a short-sighted policy. It is felt by American miners who have communicated with the government that a government expedition should be sent out, even if it should be necessary to make an extraordinary appropriation for this purpose.

THE LAKE OF PETROLEUM.

An Alaskan Find Which is Said to be Richer Than the Klondyke.

While the whole world is excited over the gold discoveries in the North, sight has been lost of another discovery that promises to be of great value in the development of that section. Some months ago a lake of almost pure petroleum was discovered, and samples were sent to Seattle for analysis. The assayer's report on these has just been made public, and the find is reported to be of incalculable richness.

A company has been formed in Seattle to handle the product, and travelers from there say that the company intends to put it on the Alaskan market at once. The lake is of unknown depth, several miles wide and five to six miles in length and the quality of the petroleum is said to be of the finest. It is fed by springs, and the hills surrounding it are said to be rich in coal and asphalt. The lake is only two miles from the ocean, so that the difficulties of transportation are reduced to a minimum. It is the expectation of the owners of the lake to take its product into the mining camps of Northern Alaska wherever the waterways will permit.

A rare opportunity

To secure a summer home or a permanent residence in the foothills of the Boston mountains in the apple-growing section of Northwest Arkansas—delightful summer climate. Property adjoins State University; in easy reach of public schools. Also

Fine business

Property in busiest section of a live city of 4000 population; fine business house and rent stores. The home-seeker, business man or speculator should investigate this property as it can be secured at much less than actual value. Address Box 68, Fayetteville, Ark.

## BIG MONEY IN WHEAT DEAL.

Wall Street Syndicate is Said to Have Cleared Over Half a Million.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says six hundred thousand dollars has been taken out of the wheat market on the long side in the past sixty days by a syndicate of traders who are working through a young New Yorker, George B. French. The syndicate is mainly composed of wealthy Wall street men. A number of St. Louis traders and Joseph Leiter of that city are also said to be interested.

They started a bull campaign in wheat over sixty days ago, buying July wheat when prices were 13 to 15 cents lower than at present. They bought wheat whenever local traders had a selling fit. When the shorts tried to cover they found there was very little wheat to be had, and the syndicate quietly sat down on their holdings and let the shorts scramble over each other in bidding up the market. They accumulated a line of over 5,000,000 bushels and the price was run up 15 cents. They took special pains to sell on the sharp advances, and while there were a great many tailors who expected they would hold the market up to the last, the French syndicate quietly worked out their holdings Friday, making a profit of \$400,000.

They replaced their line with September around 70 cents and in the past three days have sold 7,000,000 bushels at a profit that netted them \$200,000, making their aggregate winnings \$600,000.

## THE APPLE CROP.

The Eastern States Show a Decline, While the West Shows an Increase.

The National Apple Shippers' Association, Buffalo, N. Y., makes a most interesting report. The yield for the crop year of 1897, based on an average of 100 as a full crop, made up to August 1, is as follows:

Canada, 40 per cent; New England states, 20; New York state, 25; Pennsylvania, 50; Maryland, 60; Virginia, 70; West Virginia, 30; Kentucky, 60; Ohio, 30; Indiana, 65; Michigan, 30; Illinois, 90; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 75; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 70; Colorado, 100; California, 100; Oregon, 100. The above figures show a considerable falling off in the East, while the West, particularly Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, show a decided increase, both as to percentage of crop and a largely increased acreage in bearing. The 1897 crop will be considerably below that of last year, but about equal to the average crop for the United States.

## SPAIN'S DILEMMA.

She is Bankrupt and Must Lose Cuba, Says John Sherman.

The New York World publishes an interview said to have been obtained with John Sherman, secretary of state, in which he is represented as saying:

"Spain will lose Cuba. That seems to me to be certain. She cannot continue the struggle. Already the conflict has cost her more than \$200,000,000. Her money is gone and she can get no more. She has reached the limit of her borrowing capacity. She cannot pay back what she has already borrowed. The only thing left for her to do is to repudiate her debts. We had to do that after the revolution. Having repudiated that, she can begin anew, but she will have to begin without Cuba. That country is devastated. The insurgents have been fighting with only the hope of ultimate success as their reward. The Spanish soldiers have been battling for pay. The pay will stop and then the conflict will stop.

"Spain is in no condition to wage war anywhere. The burdens placed upon her people to sustain the struggle for retaining Cuba have been very heavy. Widespread discontent will come sooner or later within the Spanish kingdom. By stopping the struggle, by withdrawing her troops from Cuba and by repudiating her debts is the only way to recover. Sooner or later she must do this. So far we have done nothing to arouse the anger of the Spanish people. We have gone on minding our own business, blind to the distress of Cuba and deaf to the pleadings of our own people, who wanted the government to interfere."

## WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

The Commission Enjoined from Enforcing Its Express Tariff.

A writ of injunction temporarily restraining the railroad commission from enforcing its recently promulgated express tariff and granting at the instance of the Wells-Fargo, Pacific and American companies by Federal Judge McCormick, has been served on the commission and the attorney general.

The commissioners are commanded to appear in the federal court at the next Austin term, which begins in February, 1898, to show cause why they should not be perpetually enjoined from enforcing the proposed rates. Defendants are, however, granted permission to apply to any judge of said court for an earlier settling of the case if they so desire.

The commission is confident of being able to justify the rates sought to be enjoined, none of them being lower than the railroad rates on the same commodities. The tariff applies to perishable goods solely, to none of which first-class freight rates apply and many of which are moved by the railroads on special rates granted by the commission. It is probable that in view of these injunction suits, and owing to the fact that great stress is laid on the fact that the express companies give up at least one-half of their earnings to the railroads for the privilege of running over their lines, the commission will next undertake to regulate the charges made by railroads for carrying express matter, its authority to do so being as unquestionable as its authority to regulate divisions of rates for hauling freight over two or more lines. Furthermore, it is understood that the railroads are large owners of express company stock, and everything affecting rates from the railroad side of the question is considered within the commission's jurisdiction.

## BAILEY DON'T KNOW.

He May or May Not Be a Candidate for Senator Mills' Seat.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Congressman Bailey of Texas has left for his home. Before his departure he was asked if he would be a candidate for senator, to succeed Mr. Mills, whose term expires in 1899. Mr. Bailey has steadily refused to make any statement, and says that he will not announce his intention until after his return to Texas.

The democrats in the house who supported Mr. Bailey for speaker on behalf of the minority are very anxious to have him remain a member of the lower branch of congress, and will make a most determined fight to land him in the chair now occupied by Speaker Reed.

For this reason, if no other, it is argued that Mr. Bailey will most likely decline to become a candidate for the senate.

Take good care of the hair of the head, and when it begins to loosen and fall off or turn gray apply Hall's Hair Renewer, and the result will be pleasing.

## GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

## TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

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

GALATIA, ILL., NOV. 16, 1897. Pure Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Groves' Tonic—It will last you 25 bottles of Groves' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our 25 years of business, we have never sold an article that gave more satisfaction than Groves' Tonic. Yours truly, JAMES G. GROVES



**LATE TEXAS NEWS.**

A telegraph office will be established at Rosanky this fall.

Prospectors from north Texas are numerous about Richmond.

Plans are being drawn for a new school building in west Greenville.

W. D. Sanford, an ex-Confederate, aged 66, died at his home in Dallas.

About 60 bales of cotton have been marketed at Carmine this season.

The oil company at Corsicana is preparing to push the development of the oil fields.

The Austin District Baptist association met at Taylor with more than 200 delegates present.

Mrs. Hugh Dodge, wife of the editor of the Collinsville Times, was struck by lightning but will recover.

The construction force of the Southwestern Telephone company have reach Whitesboro, Grayson county.

The Southwestern Telephone company has a force near Hearne working on the through line from Houston to Dallas.

The Santa Anna postoffice was transferred August 1 from S. H. Phillips to Mrs. Poe, the newly appointed postmaster.

Dr. J. B. Russell, a well known physician of Grayson county got tangled in the wheels of his gig and was dragged to death near Van Alstyne.

Gov. Culbertson honored a requisition from the governor of Arkansas for the extradition of J. W.

**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, Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.**

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

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

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

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

He has proved the "dreaded consumption" to be a curable disease beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has, on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of "hearty" testimonials of gratitude from those afflicted and cured, in all parts of the world.

Catarrhal and pulmonary troubles lead to consumption, and consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Don't delay until it is too late. Simply write T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York, giving express and postoffice address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Please tell the Doctor you saw his offer in this paper.

**MORPHINE** Opium, Cocaine, Whiskey, Cures, Remedies, Cure Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobacco, the tobacco cure. 51 East 12th St., WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dublin, Texas.

**Do you want**  
To light up your residence with a light that is far superior to ordinary gas or electric light?

**Do you have**  
A hall, hotel, church or store that you wish to have brilliantly lighted?

**Do you desire**  
Your village lighted up by means of street lamp? If so, we call your attention to our new

**SUNLIGHT GAS,**  
which is the COMING LIGHT, and ABSOLUTELY THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.

**OUR CLAIMS:**  
It is SAFE, CHEAP, BRILLIANT and SIMPLE. Every man can be his own gas company. Every hotel can be more brilliantly lighted than with electricity. No occasion for stores and churches to be in semi-darkness. The SUNLIGHT GAS dispels darkness and casts a halo of brightness all around.

This is neither coal gas, kerosene or gasolene, but something absolutely new, and a Texas invention. If you are interested on close camp for circular.

**Sunlight Gas Co.,**  
120 Poplar St., Dallas, Texas.  
Representative Agents wanted in every county

Davis, wanted on charge of obtaining money on false pretenses and held under arrest in Williamson county.

Crops along the line of the Central railway promise well and will probably give the best yield for many years.

B. A. Paulus, a Chicago man, went to sleep while riding on a box car at Denison. He fell off and was probably fatally injured.

The Morton Cadets and the Governor's Guards are at outs over the awarding of the first prize at the San Antonio drill. The first prize was \$3,000.

Mrs. Caroline Ochs, the wife of a railway conductor living at San Antonio, saturated her hair and clothing with coal oil and ignited them. She was burned to death in five minutes.

A horse committed suicide by drowning in the great dam lake at Austin. The animal deliberately walked down to the McDonald boat house, walked to the edge of the dock and stepped off into the lake.

A heavy wind storm of the hurricane order, accompanied by a 30-minute deluge of rain, swept over Sherman Friday afternoon. Several people were injured and a number of small houses blown down.

Myrtle St., El Paso, citizens are stirred up over an effort of the street railway company to secure possession of the avenue. The company sprung an application for a franchise on the city council, and the property owners filed a big protest.

The railroad commission experts still continue their work of gathering evidence to use against Texas lines in suits for alleged discrimination in freights. It is said that to date about 5000 of the discriminations have been discovered, aggregating about 400 payments.

A suit for \$250,000 damages growing out of alleged unlawful possession and use of two very valuable blocks of Galveston wharf property has been filed in the Galveston district court. The plaintiffs also pray for compensation for occupation of the property \$10,000 per year.

The executive committee of the Texas Bankers' association at recent meeting in Austin discussed the matter of express charges on money orders and took action to bring the matter before the railroad commission. The bankers claim the express companies have been steadily raising money order rates for the past few years.

The ferry across the Brazos at Bazette was destroyed and the new ferry near Pillars rendered useless by some miscreants. The boat at Bazette was destroyed by fire and the cable cut. At Pillars the boat was fired but the flames extinguished. The cables were cut and the ferry rendered useless. There is much feeling in the neighborhood over the matter as the loss of the ferry will greatly inconvenience the neighborhood at this season.

A severe wind, rain and electric storm passed over Bonham last Friday. Miss Annie Shortridge was sitting in an upstairs room reading when the lightning began to flash. Glancing out of the window she saw a large ball of fire pass along the street. After passing a short distance up the street the ball exploded with a sharp report like that of a pistol. Soon a similar ball came along and exploded almost in the young lady's face, the shock throwing her violently to the floor and rendering her unconscious for several hours.

The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the million mark. Commissioner Evans has just issued a statement showing that at the beginning of this fiscal year the pensioners numbered 983,528, an increase of 12,850 for the past year. During that year 50,101 new pensions were granted and 3078 pensions were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, is working great inroads into the lists, for there were 31,980 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were 1074 from re-marriage of widows, 1845 orphans attained their majority, 2888 failures to claim pensions, and 8580 left from unrecorded causes.

**LATE STATE NEWS.**

Williamson county populists held an encampment at Georgetown.

The Dallas county I. O. O. F. will have a grand picnic at Lancaster August 18.

A brakeman named Hodge was killed at Pilot Point by being crushed between two cars.

Cholera is raging at little Mexican town, Yseta, ten miles east of El Paso on the Rio Grande.

G. W. Jones was given a life term for the killing of Edna Lee, a woman of the town at Taylor.

On August 17, 18 and 19 the State Farmers' Alliance hold their annual encampment at the Dallas fair grounds.

At Marshall the house of Penny Williams, a negro, was struck by lightning. Her son, aged 13, was killed and the house fired.

The corner stone of the Santa Fe's elegant new passenger depot at Dallas was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Mayor Barry being the chief orator.

Senator Tillett of Abilene has appointed Miss Annie So Relle and Mr. T. D. Dawkins to the Sam Houston normal, they having received the highest grade in competitive examination.

Alf Stone, a prominent colored citizen and high-grade Odd Fellow, who was grand marshal of the parade at the late colored grand encampment at Dallas, refused to let one of Uncle Sam's mail carriers to cross the street until the parade had passed. Alf was arrested and Commissioner Lednum held him in bond in the sum of \$200.

Conductor Horan of the Texas Midland, says a newspaper correspondent, exhibits an egg of ordinary size, on which are the raised letters, "W A R '97." Mr. Horan says the egg was layed on the premises of Conductor Zick at Ennis on August 6. The conductors think it means war between the nations of the earth.

A few weeks ago Lee Fowler was arrested for kidnapping Cressie Wise from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Groves of Sherman. He was released on bond. The case was called in the justice's court at Collinsville and the young lady made a statement which vindicated Fowler and the case against him was stricken from the docket.

The Texas Petroleum Oil company of Corsicana received a request from the stock yards at Fort Worth for immediate shipment of ten barrels of crude oil to be used in a test of its efficacy as a remedy against ticks and a preventative of Texas fever in cattle. The experiment is being made at the stock yards this week, the stock yards people having provided every thing for a complete and thorough test.

Some weeks ago Judge Clint of the criminal district court of Dallas county knocked out a city ordinance prohibiting draymen from allowing their horses to stand on certain streets longer than five minutes. Now Mrs. John Swenson refuses to pay the tax on a dog she owns and will fight the dog tax ordinance in a test case before Judge Hurt or the court of criminal appeals, the case having been set for Thursday.

A south bound Central train was wrecked on Wilson creek bridge one and one-half miles south of McKinney early Saturday morning by a broken rail. It contained thirteen cars of crude petroleum bound for Mexico. No one was hurt in the accident, but the bridge and caboose took fire, the brilliant light from the burning wreck attracting many people from McKinney. Twelve thousand gallons of oil ignited some time after the wreck and exploded with terrific force. Charlie Russell of McKinney and brakeman McCane were fearfully burned and many of the spectators were slightly burned. For hundreds of yards around the earth was saturated with the burning liquid, and brilliant flames illuminated the heavens and country for miles around, while the waters of the creek appeared like a burning stream of crackling flames. The caboose was blown into splinters by the concussion and two spans of the big bridge were carried away.

**Sarsaparilla Sense.**

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

**QUANAH PARKER.**

Report of the Death of this Noted Half-Breed—A Son of Cynthia Parker.

Deputy United States Marshal Burk of Waco received a letter stating that Quanah Parker, one of the chiefs of the Comanche nation, had met his death at the hands of another Indian. The story goes that Chief Parker and his enemy met on Pease river and shots were exchanged with fatal effects to Quanah and a severe wound to his foe. Chief Quanah was a historic character, and was well known many parts of Texas, especially in the Panhandle and contiguous section. He was down on the list for a trip to the Tennessee centennial with the Texas Cowboys' league, Col. Poage, president of the league, counting on Quanah and two or three of his associates to play an attractive part in the cowboys' performance at Nashville.

The distinguished red man, whose death is reported, was associated with many of the now famous men of Texas who figured so prominently in the pioneer days of the state. In the 40's the famous old chief of the largest division of the Comanche tribe, Mo-Ko-Cho-Ko-Pee, or Buffalo Hump, as he was more familiarly called, collected his braves and went on a scalp raid in the portion of Texas now embraced in Limestone and Freestone counties. Buffalo Hump and his band attacked Fort Parker, and among other prisoners carried off little Cynthia Parker, who grew up, married one of the braves, who had kidnapped her, and became the mother of Quanah Parker, whose death is reported as having occurred as above described.

A short time after the Fort Parker massacre Col. Rip Ford and Capt. Shapeley P. Ross, with a band of Indians and a number of Texas rangers, entered Greer county and attacked the comanches, routing them, slaying Chief Iron Jacket and recovering Miss Domingo Rosia, a pretty Mexican girl, who was held a prisoner in the Comanche village on the Pease river, then called wild Horse river. Later, in 1860, Sul Ross, then a youth fresh from college, headed a war party of whites and friendly Indians and again visited the comanche stronghold on Pease river, and after a desperate fight, in which Capt. Ross was wounded, defeated the Comanches and rescued a number of white people, among them Cynthia Parker, then the wife of an Indian and the mother of half-breed children, one of whom was Quanah. Cynthia Parker, the white matron, was thoroughly Indianized and at her request she was allowed to remain with her captors. There are many persons now living in Texas familiar with all the particulars of that early day, much of which is a matter of history.

**Quanah Parker Not Dead.**

A later telegram from Seymour says that Quanah Parker is not dead but very much alive, and is attending the cowboys' reunion at that place.

It is said of Quanah Parker, who is the high chief of the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes, with Kiowa Chief as chief of his tribe and a chief of the Apaches, and who with his 500 subjects partici-

pated at the cowboys' reunion at Seymour, that he is against polygamy and has ended it amongst his tribes, although he has four wives and fourteen children.

It is said that during one of his seventeen visits to Washington, D. C., four years ago, he met the secretary of the interior, who said to him: "Quanah, I want to know how many wives you have. Some papers say 10, 15, 14, 5, 8, 7. How many have you?"

Quanah, pointing to his own breast, saying: "That's me. I have four."

The secretary: "That's wrong; you should not have more than one."

Quanah: "I will stop it from now on, but these that now have more must keep them and their children and support and educate them, but I will see hereafter that myself nor none of my people shall take more than one wife nor more than they now have. I returned to my country and called a meeting of the chiefs and the court of my country, and we passed a law that hereafter all men who shall take more than one wife shall be punished. This stopped it there and then. I told the secretary that to have more than one wife was no good, from experience."

Quanah is a very sociable, dignified, fine-looking half-breed Indian; can talk plain, but can not read, except he knows his name when he sees it in print. While in Seymour they were fed by the citizens there. Two beaves, six sacks of flour and 25 pounds of coffee per day was furnished them, besides sugar and other small articles.

The police of Constantinople have arrested seventy-five students of the military school and thirty-eight students of the medical school. They are suspected of siding with the young Turks party and will be deported to Anatolia.

The Rome, Ga., cotton factory has a government order for 1,300,000 yards of duck for mail sacks.

**B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM**  
A Household Remedy  
Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a True Tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure of all blood diseases, if directions are followed.  
Price, 25¢ per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$2.  
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.  
**SENT FREE** BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, together with valuable information.  
**BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

**FULL WEIGHT FULL STRENGTH BEST QUALITY KITCHEN QUEEN Baking Powder DALLAS TEXAS SOLD IN**

DALLAS, TEX., Feb. 11, 1896.  
GENTLEMEN—Since the general introduction of Kitchen Queen Baking Powder in our city, we have not found it necessary to keep the higher-priced powders, the Kitchen Queen pleasing our most particular trade. We recommend it as equal to any brand, however widely advertised.  
BEAVER BROS., JOHN MARTIN, E. C. BAUTER, W. C. KINGSLEY, G. W. CROSSMAN, W. L. WILLIAMS BROS.



## GROWTH OF TRUSTS.

### A Check Put Upon Their Methods in Texas.

Attorney-General Crane After the Railroads for Their Iniquitous Rebate System.

(Special Correspondence.)

AUSTIN, Aug. 10, 1897.—In the present depressed condition of the entire country, and the starvation wages which has been the cause of the great mining strike, the direct and immediate result of Republican legislation, we have incontrovertible evidences of that class favoritism which has built up the great corporations of our country and fostered syndicates, and nurtured trusts until the commerce and industry of the country are no longer conducted upon legitimate lines of fair profit upon goods, manufactures and merchandise with just compensation to labor. In the protective tariff we have one of the most striking levies of tribute upon the consumers of the country in favor of particular industrial enterprises, while prices of the raw materials grow lower and lower. The tobacco trusts are enriched while the producer of the leaf can hardly earn the necessities of life. The increased tariff on hides will add 25c to each pair of shoes, and the 25c will not go to the producer of the hides or the laborer who makes the shoes, but to the Armour-Swift quartette which controls the hide product of the country from Chicago. The tariff on coal, which even a few renegade Democrats favored, was purely to keep out the New Foundland product and aid the Pennsylvania and Ohio companies in keeping up high prices on coal while they continue to cut the wages of the miners. The oil trust's stocks and dividends grow miraculously on unnatural and illegitimate profits from the consumers of these products. These trusts would not only suppress a free press and free speech, but they aim to throttle even free thought by dictating to the heads of our universities, as evident the intolerant and shameful dismissal of President Andrews from Brown University in Rhode Island, because the gentleman held and expressed decided views favorable to true bimetalism. This great evil, the curse of America, has steadily grown under Republican rule since 1860. Democracy, the party of the people, partly victorious in 1892, and with every prospect for complete triumph in 1896, was assailed from within her own ranks and by treacherous leadership on the one side and fraud on the other, that crowing success was defeated which never could have been prevented in open, honest combat. That Democracy is of and for the people, witness the Chicago platform of 1896, and the unprecedented war upon its nominees waged by the talent and wealth of the beneficiaries of Republican class legislation. False leaders were procured to marshal an imaginary party and deceive as many Democrats as possible and mislead them from the field of actual battle, while the combined forces of the Republicans, aided by those alleged Democrats who had been sharing in the ill-gotten gains of the trusts and corporations, with the labor vote intimidated or suppressed, the boodlers triumphed and secured one more term of misrule and public plunder.

This is the general situation throughout the whole country; but here in Texas, where Democracy has governed since the lamented Coke drove the usurpers out of the state capital, corporate power has been timid, and only to a limited extent and with extreme caution has it dared encroach upon the rights of the people which gave them existence under the promise that aggregated capital would accomplish much for the public which individual enterprise could not, and believing that our people would always keep good laws on the statute books for their control, and, better still, elect men who would fearlessly enforce those laws; here it has been necessary on several occasions to hit the head of the monster and let it know that the people had faithful

servants on guard. But with all the care of Democracy, with all the vigilance of its elected officers, this evil of trusts has made its impress upon Texas commerce. Our anti-trust laws have been disregarded, commerce violated, favorites enriched and honest merchants bankrupted who failed to obey the edicts of their political manipulators during campaign years.

Attorney-General Crane has recently obtained a verdict against the oil trust, one of the boldest operating in Texas, which will have a wholesome effect in that direction. Now he has arraigned the railways for their violation of commission laws. Only a few years since Texas Democracy, seeing this evil, created a railway commission, and put upon it her most trusted men. Expert knowledge of railway business was needed, and experts were procured from railway offices.

The effect of this movement was most wholesome. Rebates and discriminations were less open, in fact it was supposed they had ceased in obedience to the law; and thus matters have stood for two or three years. But communities and cities have witnessed failures which astonished the public. Men of capital, industry, capacity and integrity have failed, while alongside of them less capable merchants have prospered. Men have suffered from like influences in other vocations and professions. The secret is now partly developed in the large number of suits filed by Attorney-General Crane against several railways for gross violations of the commission rules and inter-state law on rebates. Railroads have given rebates to compress men amounting to hundreds of thousands a year. One hardware merchant received \$18,000 in rebates on hardware shipments during one year. Lumber merchants have starved competitors and grown rich on rebates. Other merchants have received thousands of dollars a year. Inman compresses have flourished. The competitors of these merchants, of course, were almost helpless, and have sustained heavy losses, where they have not failed altogether. The great trouble is that while nearly one hundred cases have been found where evidence is about sufficient to convict, the full extent of the evil is difficult to imagine. It doubtless extends into all sections of the state, possibly into every town. Here in one town a cotton buyer has a rebate on his cotton shipments, and is thereby enabled to force all competitors out of his field, until he virtually gets the cotton at his own price, depriving the farmer of the just compensation for his labor which legitimate competition would secure to him. There, in another town, a hardware merchant gets such rebates on barbed wire, plows and nails that he is enabled to undersell all competitors for fifty miles around, and he makes money through the "hold-up" methods of the rebate system, while his competitors are deprived of their share of legitimate profits, which are divided into the coffers or the railway and their favorite. This is not yet all the extent of the evil. One railroad gives rebates, and its competitor, a few miles distant or nearby, obeys the law. The one gets the freight, the other gets left. The one gets into the hands of the receiver because it can not pay interest on its debt, and the stockholders and bondholders lose, while the "manipulator" of stocks and bonds who knows the cause and the remedy makes his pile. How about the other road, the one that gives rebates? They make money! Not much! The profits go out in rebates to various friends and side-partners of the managers; and the recipients of the rebate, in violation of law, grow rich, but the road doesn't. It is held up to the gaze of the public, however, as a road "starved to death" by the low freight rates of the commission, and it is argued that the tariff rates are oppressive and the commission should be abolished. General Crane has given a great deal of time to the preparation of these suits, and may be depended upon to do his full duty, even to the neglect of the gubernatorial campaign which has been opened too early.

The minimum penalty in each case is \$500, the maximum \$5,000. There are nearly a hundred cases,

which, at \$1000 each, would mean \$100,000 to the state treasury, which, in lieu of that much taxes for the support of the government, would partly compensate the people for the levy of unjust freight upon the commerce that a few favorites might thrive. Then it is to be hoped the punishment will put a check upon the evil, one of the most iniquitous pieces of class favoritism at the expense of the masses of producers and consumers that could be imagined—a favoritism which enriches one merchant and ruins a dozen, while the common people pay the cost in freight tariffs inflated so as to afford these rebates to the favored few.

Whatever becomes of these suits the fact remains that the rebate system shows an inequality in freight rates which should and doubtless will be regulated by the commission. If upon a rate of 50 cents on cotton the roads can make enough to give hundreds of thousands of dollars to favored compresses and buyers, then it is clear the rate on cotton should be reduced, perhaps as low as 35 cents, that the producer can get the benefit of it.

DEMOCRAT.

## TO CORNER COTTON, TOO.

Round Bale Combine Will Imitate the Standard Oil and Sugar Trusts.

A special to the Chicago Tribune from Washington says: The American Cotton company, which numbers among its promoters two senators of the United States, J. E. Searles, of the sugar trust; ex-Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Senator Vest, Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central; Jerome Hill, of the Cotton Belt, and others of note, is to be the next big trust.

It is formed to revolutionize the present system of baling cotton. The flat form of bale that has been in vogue so long is to be superseded by the cylindrical bale.

The patent of the latter is controlled by the new company, of which John F. Searles, of the sugar trust, is president. The company has \$6,000,000 of capital and is now at work building compresses throughout the South. Reports from the South received in the treasury show that the new company is trying to be to the cotton trade what the Standard Oil is to the petroleum industry and the sugar trust is to the sugar trade. It proposes to acquire control of the business of moving the cotton crop from the plantation to the mill.

## NEW WHISKY TRUST.

The Distributors and Distillers Pool Interests to Limit Production.

According to a story printed in the Chicago Times Herald the efforts of the leading distillers and distributors to control the production and price of spirits have at last been successful. The final act of the plan of agreement, it is said, has just been decided upon, though frequent meetings have been held, mainly in Chicago, New York and Cincinnati, during the last six months.

The combination is on the percentage or allotment plan, with special rules, regulations and forfeitures imposed on the distributors. Each distiller producing more than his percentage allotment pays monthly into the pool a certain sum on the surplus. Each distiller producing less than his allotment draws out a similar sum for each gallon short.

The executive and arbitration committees include in their membership every important interest in the country and will control the new association.

## ALIEN LABOR LAW

To be Enforced by the Canadian Government Against Americans.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 9.—Canada has begun to take means to enforce the alien labor law against Americans. Commissioner McCreary is here on business in connection with work on the Crow's Nest pass railway through the Rocky mountains. He informed the Canadian Pacific railway authorities that any American laborers engaged for that work would be deported to their own country again. McCreary has instructions from the Canadian government to strictly enforce the new law.

## THE FALL IN SILVER.

Teller Says the Price Is Being Forced Down by Artificial Means.

Chicago, August 8.—Senator Teller, who is at the Auditorium, said in reference to the recent fall in silver:

"No matter how low the price of silver may be forced or how greatly it may vary or fluctuate in the gold-controlled bullion markets of the world, it will still remain one of the rare and valuable, essential and necessary money metals, not only on account of its intrinsic value and its established and hereditary recognition by men and governments, but because there is not gold enough, and in all human probability there never will be, to transact the monetary affairs of men and nations without concurrent use of silver.

"A great ado is made about the late apparently steady fall in silver. Its fall in price was not unexpected to the friends and proponents of bimetalism. They realize that if the international gold trust is powerful enough to control governments, the policies of nations and the destinies of people, the value of silver as a money metal may be perpetually destroyed. It is only a question whether the people will submit to being made slaves to the gold power. The result of last fall's election in the United States, as proclaimed, was a blow to silver in Europe. The action of Japan in adopting a gold standard militated against it. The extravagant accounts of gold discoveries throughout the world effect the markets of the precious metals, but the market quotations are largely fictitious and not predicated upon values. Thus wheat has gone up to 75 cents, partly as a result of a great corner, but primarily as the result of a shortage in Argentine and other wheat-producing countries of the world. The fact that wheat fell off three cents yesterday shows that the price is not stable or permanent. I expect to see wheat go to \$1 and hope it will, in the interest of the farmers, but the market, controlled by speculators and regulated by the quantity of wheat produced first in one part of the world and then in another, does not fix or affect permanently the real value of wheat, which is an inherent value.

"But this inherent value of wheat is less stable for the commodity than the value of silver, for while many countries produce wheat the United States produces nearly all the silver, and if silver had not been betrayed and assassinated by the gold shysters, this country, with a bimetallic money standard, could rule the silver market of the world.

"The president within ten days recognized the money question as the most important one before the people. The very first day that the senate convenes next December this question will come up. The administration wants to be fortified with the report of such a commission in favor of the Indianapolis plan, or a similar one. But the senate is neither as docile nor as blindly partisan as the house. We want no gold-controlled appointed commission, with a cut-and-dried plan on hand, to instruct us what to do, and commit this nation to a policy repugnant to the industrial and producing masses."

## No Silver Panic in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Aug. 7.—There is no panic in commercial circles here. The prediction of a still lower price for silver made by Director Preston of the United States mint is published by newspapers here and much commented upon. The government will punctually meet its gold interest on debt held in Europe, also in the City of Mexico. Fortunately the federal revenues have been augmenting so that the government faces the silver crisis in a good condition. It is probable that the silver output will be somewhat checked. Managers of smelters generally believe that lower prices of silver will diminish the output. Smelters will not be much affected by the drain in silver, except as they are owned abroad and owners get an income when changed into the equivalent of gold.

Pages in congress must be over two age of 19 years and under 31. In the senate they receive \$1400 a year and in the house \$1200.

## SPAIN'S PREMIER KILLED.

Assassinated by an Anarchist—Possible Effect on Cuba.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated Sunday at Santa Agueda, by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, one striking the premier in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for an hour and then passing away with the cry of "Long live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Angino Colli.

The murderer declares that he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance," and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchistic conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and he was frequently seen lurking in the passage of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner.

What the Junta Thinks.

Major Antonio Serrano, a member of the Cuban junta, at New York, who was an officer in the ten years' war, and now has two of his sons fighting for independence under Major Gen. Calixto Garcia, appeared pleased when told that Premier Canovas had met a violent death.

"It means," he said, "the overthrowing of the present government and the overthrow of the forces that are backing Weyler in Cuba. It means that the people have at last some tangible evidence of what they think of the paying of a debt that can never be paid and the mutuality of further proceeding with the slaughter called war in Cuba. It will have a very great influence in shaping the conflict in the island, and will give to the insurgents a fresh vigor, and to the Spanish forces in Cuba a greater restlessness. I firmly believe that there will be a great number of desertions from the Spanish army in Cuba following upon the announcement of the death of Senor Canovas, and that there will be a corresponding number of accessions to Cuban army.

"While I do not believe in assassination, I think the removing of Canovas will be the salvation of the pacificos in Cuba, who are now being butchered ruthlessly by Weyler. I can not believe that it was an anarchist that killed Canovas. I think that some member of the ultra-republican party in Spain did it. The news of the killing of Canovas will fire the pacificos and make of them partisans for Cuba libre. It is the right thing in this struggle for freedom.

"Canovas had himself to blame for this. Weyler is the brutal instrument of Canovas. They did not punish the agent, but the principal. Thank God that my sons will get now the fervor and fire and zeal to bear them up in their fight for the freedom of Cuba. The killing of Canovas will do much toward bringing the Cuban war to a close.

"The Spanish realize that Spain is hopeless.

"The first protest was the death of Canovas. I rejoice at the news. I first thought it too good to be true."

Spain Is Practically Bankrupt.

London advices to the New York papers say that so far as can be gathered there in well informed circles, the opinion is that the assassination of the Spanish premier may greatly influence the government, and will probably strengthen the Carlist agitation, which has lately been developing rapidly, and thus, by causing Spain domestic embarrassment, lead her to seek to avoid all foreign complications.

By a coincidence the foreign office report dealing with Spanish finance was issued giving approximately for the first time the total Spanish debt. This, including Cuba, amounts to no less than \$1,565,000,000 gold with a charge for interest of \$70,000,000. Beyond this is \$19,000,000 interest for liabilities in operations in Cuba, which means 20 per cent additional to the debt. This of course makes utter bankruptcy to a country whose income is \$130,000,000.



# THE COURIER.

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Topeka, Kansas, has elected Mrs. Lease queen of the harvest festival. As for Mr. Lease, he will probably have to work his way into the show by carrying water for the animals—says the Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Kansas judge has rendered a decision that the holder of a note bearing 8 per cent interest until due and 10 per cent after due, can demand only 8 per cent after due. The 10 per cent is in the nature of a penalty, which is not according to the statutes.

A Texas Klondike may develop in the Llano section. It is reported that gold ore is being shipped from Llano that runs \$400 to the ton. It is said that gold is seen washed out in the creeks in that section—and placer mining may become a Texas industry.

The exportation of American buckwheat during the last fiscal year is said to have reached 1,677,102 bushels. The Netherlands furnished the greatest market, 1,006,084 bushels. Of this total having been sent to this country, 425,244 were exported to Germany. Further conquests of the great American "flapjack" are predicted.

At the San Francisco mint one day last week all mint records were broken by the receipts when \$3,750,000 in gold were deposited for coinage. Of this amount \$750,000 was the property of the Alaska Commercial company, and the balance was deposited by various miners and smelting companies. It is said that this far exceeds any single day's deposits at any one mint.

Says a New York correspondent: Stephen Merritt, who recently startled his acquaintances by announcing that he was an instrument in the hands of providence to work miraculous cures, now declares that Christ will make his second appearance before the end of the century. The scene of the second advent will be Nyack Heights, where, according to Mr. Merritt, will be a New Jerusalem.

The hosts that have migrated to the Alaskan and Klondike gold fields during the past few months will not be wholly without postal facilities during the coming winter. There will be one round trip a month to Circle City until July 1 of next year. This monthly service began on the first of last month and while no route is specially designated it will be via the Chilkoot Pass. This service carries only letter mail.

It is now possible for a Texan to dress in Texas goods and not go half naked, either. He can wear a Dallas made hat, a Waco made suit, a Lindale pair of hose, Dallas or San Antonio made shoes, shirts and drawers from a half dozen Texas cities. Now let our men, young and old, show their patriotism by wearing Texas made clothes and encourage the worthy working people and the progressive manufacturers of your own state.—Texas Sandwich.

The executive committee of the Texas Bankers' association makes the following recommendations regarding the handling of the coming cotton crop by the banks: A deposit of from \$3 to \$5 per bale as a margin, reserving the right for an increased margin if deemed necessary; that the insurance and warehouse receipts be made out in the name of the bank; that marine insurance be not accepted on cotton not shipped on a through marine bill of lading; that prompt shipments be urged and holding of cotton be discouraged or not permitted.

The Hudson river tunnel project to connect New York and New Jersey has been revived. It is announced that plans are now being perfected to resume construction where it was dropped five years ago. Engineers say that an expenditure of \$1,500,000 will complete the work. Four million dollars had already been spent before the work was abandoned, at which time there were 3916 feet of completed tunnel going east

from the shaft in Jersey City. One thousand feet of this distance extends west of the middle of the Hudson river. In addition, there were 170 feet completed westward from the New York shaft at the foot of Morton street, leaving only about 1000 feet to be constructed.

Henry A. Rucker, the new negro collector of internal revenue at Atlanta, was inducted into the office the other day in the presence of his predecessor and deputies. He made a temperate speech and asked the support of all the deputies, and assured them of his support. However, the next day ten deputies resigned and went out with their white chief.

Mrs. Eli Gage, with a party of Chicago friends, has started for Dawson City, N. W. T., over the Chilkoot Pass. Mrs. Gage has just returned from St. Michael's Island, and now intends to brave the perils of the Chilkoot Pass and an 800-mile trip in an open boat in arctic weather to join her husband for the winter at Dawson City. She is the daughter-in-law of Secretary of Treasurer Gage.

Insurance policies on the life of Dr. W. L. Ryder, who was hanged by a Georgia mob for shooting his sweetheart, amounting to \$12,000, have been paid to his brother. The companies did not contest the claim, although it is the first time they were ever called upon to pay the risks of a man killed by lynchers, they say. The brothers have put the entire amount in a fund to prosecute the murderers.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, reports the corn crop materially injured by the recent hot weather and lack of timely rain, especially in Southwestern Kansas, but with favorable weather, presages by the widespread rains of the past few days, Kansas will yet raise an immense corn crop. The average condition of corn in the state is at present 60 per cent. Total acreage, 8,293,818.

Japan has two warships in process of construction in American shipyards, which fact, it is assumed in official circles, would be one to cause the Oriental government added hesitancy regarding war with the United States over Hawaii. Upon the first overt act by Japan, this government would be justified in seizing these vessels. They will cost \$1,250,000 each, and will at the present rate of progress be completed within 18 months.

William Rockefeller, as a spite measure it is said, has directed the sale of his property in Mount Pleasant township, north of Tarrytown, N. J., for \$350,000. It contains 646 acres, of which 178 are laid out in driveways and otherwise improved. The buildings are a mansion, a barn and green houses. Improvements have cost \$350,000. The original purchase price was \$195,000. The assessed valuation of the estate is \$250,000. Mr. Rockefeller considers the assessment high.

Flour is rising in price and has reached \$5 a barrel, says a Chicago report. Last April it cost \$4.11, the low price of the year. The advance has been steady since, and some of those in the trade think it will continue until war time prices will prevail. The millers say that every advance of one cent in the price of wheat means an advance of 5 cents in the price of a barrel of flour, and they expect a continuous advance in the price of wheat, basing their opinion on the purchases of foreigners, reports of short crops and the fact that this country has gotten rid of the most of its surplus.

At a meeting of the republican executive committee of Pickens county at Jasper, Ga., resolutions were adopted denouncing the partiality of the present administration for negro republicans and declaring that the white members of the party in the ninth congressional district would not stand being discriminated against in favor of the negroes. The meeting was heated and sensational, and the passage of resolutions denouncing the administration outright was only narrowly averted. The ninth district contains the bulk of the white republicans of Georgia.

A Kansas City man cornered the watermelon market.

## Route to the Gold Fields.

Apropos the great gold excitement now pervading the entire country, the following notes on the new gold fields and the route there by one who knows the situation, may be of especial interest:

The gold fields of Alaska are for the most part not in Alaska at all, but in British America across the boundary, though the mining district lies along both sides of the line. From the southern point of the Alaskan boundary the mines lie about two-thirds of the way northward to the Arctic ocean.

There are two ways to reach them. The pioneer miners journeyed by water to Juneau, a town on the mainland of Alaska, east of Sitka island. Then with dogs and Indians they journeyed northwest by raft, canoe and afoot over 600 miles of as rough country as man ever traveled till they came to the goldfields. It was a terrible trip, but many men and a few women made it.

As soon as the gold fever began in earnest, however, a route much longer in miles but shorter in time was projected by a ship company. By this route the traveler leaves one of the Pacific ports by steamer and goes to St. Michael, a town at the mouth of the Yukon river. The Yukon empties into the Bering sea two-thirds the way up the Alaska coast line. The mines are north of the middle belt of Alaska.

At St. Michael, however, the journey is only two-thirds done. The traveler must disembark and take a smaller steamer up the Yukon river, a distance of 1,850 miles. Many people go by the Yukon route. It requires seven weeks with good luck to reach the mines from Seattle. The land route requires ten days longer than the water journey.

From Seattle to St. Michael the distance by water is 5,000 miles. Wild eyed enthusiasts predicted that next summer a railroad will be started from St. Michael to Dawson City in the heart of the mines. But apparently the right thing would be a railroad from Juneau across the narrow southwestern strip of Alaska through British America to the mines. The route would be difficult, but no more so than that of many other successful railroads.

## A New Experiment.

The experiment of destroying a human body by the use of crude potash was successfully carried out at Chicago. The body was destroyed, with the exception of a few small splinters of bone, in two hours. Of the fleshy substance only a small quantity of fluid, about the consistency of molasses, remained.

The experiment was made under the orders of the prosecution in the case of Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausage manufacturer, who is charged with murdering his wife and disposing of her body in the vats of his factory.

The attorneys for the state were entirely satisfied with the test and believe the last link in the chain of circumstantial evidence has been found to convict Luetgert of his alleged crime.

The right of the president to remove summarily a territorial judge is likely to be tested in the event of early appointments being made for the judiciary in the Indian Territory. It is known that Judge Kilgore, formerly of Texas, and Judge Springer, of Illinois, will oppose their removal from the bench if it is attempted by Mr. McKinley before the expiration of four years from the date of their appointment. The president has been for some time considering the reorganization of the territorial courts. It is not improbable, however that the president may prefer to let these judges serve out their four years rather than to invite a contest of his right to make such removal. The appointments have already been deferred beyond the time when they were expected to be made. Although these territorial judgeships are subject to removal by the president, there is a general feeling that removal for purely partisan reasons is unseemly, if not in violation of the spirit of the constitution under which other United States judges hold office during good behavior. The judges intend to formally test the case if their early removal is decided upon.

## THE KING OF BELGIUM

Selected as Arbitrator in the Dispute Between Japan and Hawaii.

Yokohama, Japan, August 5.—It is semi-officially announced that Japan has suggested that Belgium be selected to act as arbitrator in the questions in dispute between Hawaii and the Japanese government.

### Belgium's Selection Satisfactory

Washington, D. C., August 5.—No official notice has been received of the reported selection of the king of Belgium as arbitrator of the dispute between Hawaii and Japan, but generally the selection is highly commended. The officials say that King Leopold's reputation for fairness and liberality is well established and that there has been no possible objection to the exercise by him of the powers of arbitrator, provided a choice is to be made from among European rulers. It is not believed that our own government will be called upon to advise a selection, and it is highly improbable that it will interfere in the matter so long as the wishes of Hawaii are met.

No information bearing on the selection of arbitrator for the dispute between Japan and Hawaii has been received by the officials of the Japanese legation.

The latter expressed themselves confident that as soon as the arbitrator had been agreed on it will be promptly communicated to the legation, and hence there is a disposition to await definite news rather than accept semi-official announcement by persons who may be unacquainted with the intention of the government.

## VOLCANO'S AWFUL WORK.

Five Hundred Persons Reported Killed as the Record up to July 1.

Late advices from Tacoma, Wash., say: Five hundred reported killed up to July 1 is the record of the terrible outbreak of the great volcano of Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine groups. At night on June 26 this volcano began throwing up ashes and lava in immense quantities, and flames were thrown upward considerably over 100 feet above the crater. The next day 56 bodies were recovered at considerable distances. The most recent dispatches to Hong Kong up to July 8 stated that no less than 500 were known to be killed. It was possible, said the dispatch, that the loss of life would reach into the thousands, depending on the length of the eruption. On that date lava streams and ashes had reached the cities of Bacey, Malipot and Liberi, and their destruction was certain.

Fifteen smaller towns between these and the volcano had been destroyed, and scores of the agricultural population had been overwhelmed while attempting to escape.

## Discovery of Pearls.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 9.—For a month or more the people living near Bald Knob, Ark., have been finding valuable pearls in a lake near that place. Hundreds of people have been opening mussel shells in search of pearls and some rare gems have been found, some being sold for as much as \$300. A syndicate of Memphis parties have leased the lake for a term of five years for \$10,000. They will build a fence around the lake and begin work with a steam dredger. They will also erect an elegant clubhouse. The lake is said to be the richest pearl production in the United States.

## Disastrous Floods.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Aug. 9.—The heaviest and most disastrous rainfall this section of the country has experienced in years, occurred yesterday and to-day.

Four days ago the mountain streams in this part of the state were almost dry from the prolonged drought, but to-night they are roaring torrents, sweeping everything before them. Bridges have been swept away, fences carried off, and in the lowlands surrounding the large streams corn and cotton has been nearly ruined. The damage to property in East Mississippi and West Alabama in the shape of bridges, fences, etc., will be heavy, while the crop loss is large.

## KANSAS VS. UNCLE SAM.

A Direct Conflict Between the Federal and Kansas Courts.

Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 9.—The long expected clash between the United States courts and the authorities of the state of Kansas occurred Monday. Attorney General Boyle, acting upon the advice and with the concurrence of the state administration, took action in the state courts in open defiance of the federal authorities. This action is the outcome of an injunction issued on July 9, last, by United States District Judge John A. Williams of Arkansas, at Colorado Springs, Col., by which he positively enjoined State Insurance Commissioner McNail and Attorney General Boyle of Kansas from bringing any proceedings whatever under the state laws to prevent the Mutual Life Insurance company from doing business in Kansas.

The injunction of Judge Williams was a sweeping document in character, and amounts, according to Governor Leedy, Attorney General Boyle and Commissioner McNail, to a practical annulment of a criminal law of Kansas, under which the insurance company involved had been barred from transacting business in Kansas. Not only this, but the Kansas authorities maintain that the injunction of Judge Williams was in violation of the United States constitution, in that it prevented the state from enacting and carrying out its own laws, and also in contravention to the decisions of the United States supreme court. Acting upon this belief Attorney General Boyle went before the state supreme court, bringing proceeding in quo warranto against the Mutual Life Insurance company to compel that corporation to appear before the state supreme court and show by what authority it is transacting business in Kansas.

The attorney general has done precisely what the injunction of Judge Williams forbade him to do, and the presumption is that the federal judge will cause his arrest and imprisonment for contempt. In this event application for a writ of habeas corpus will at once be made to the United States supreme court, and in such a proceeding the attorney general would have the support of the entire state administration.

Gov. Leedy has declared that the issue has been made and the matter must be fought to a termination.

The application filed by the attorney general simply states that the Mutual Life Insurance company, a corporation of the state of New York, not licensed to do business in the state of Kansas, and demands that the corporation be compelled to show by what authority it is so doing in violation of the statutes of the state. No mention is made of the injunction of the federal judge.

## SOUTHERN CROPS.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson Will Tour the South and Gather Facts.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, in an interview published in the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, says at the urgent request of President McKinley he will make early in the fall a trip through the entire South and give a thorough study to the agricultural conditions of that region with a view to seeing if he can offer any suggestion as to improvements of markets or diversification of crops. Speaking of his southern trip, the secretary says:

"I am sent by President McKinley and I shall go upon his urgent request. I am not going as a high commissioner or special ambassador, or special envoy, or anything of that style. I shall not go in a special car, viewing the country from a car window, while traveling at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour. I shall go as a plain American citizen. I want facts and facts only. I want to see the farmer in his shirt sleeves, not the politician with his high sounding and plausible theories. I can get all of these I want right here in Washington."

Some towns in Massachusetts grow rapidly. There is one on the cape which had seven houses 70 years ago, has had two built in the meantime, one of which has since burned.

United States officers are en route to Alaska with 60 soldiers.



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.

We add another quire to our circulation this week.

WANTED TO BUY. Fifteen to twenty bushels of corn. Apply at this office.

Gail King is putting up a neat office building on his lot next to Capitol Hotel.

The Courier added 29 new subscribers to its list this week and all were handed in by one man.

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

J. Mac Hale and Miss Jessie Besson were married at 8 p. m. on Sunday evening last, Rev. R. E. Morris officiating.

Campmeeting at Shiloh all this week, beginning on Saturday last. The number of campers is not so large as formerly.

The Courier goes into every neighborhood and almost to every family in the county and to quite a number in adjoining counties.

Mrs. John Lawhon and daughter Miss Ruby after a month's visit to the family of Capt. B. B. Arrington, have returned to their home in Liviston, Ala.

Morgan Brashear, at one time a citizen, and by the way a most excellent one, of this county is on a visit to relatives here. He is living at Iredell, in Bosque county.

We know of no way in which a person can show his worth as a citizen better than by contributing to the undertaking of building a brick church on the Methodist corner.

The Christian denomination is holding a protracted meeting at the Tabernacle this week, Rev. Mr. Leach of Johnson county, conducting the services. A large crowd attends at night.

Dr. J. I. Terry, of Trimble Tenn. in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become known. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

**CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!**

Best Patent Flour \$1.15. Second Patent \$1. Every sack and barrel guaranteed. Car Texas Red Rust Proof Oats 32c per bushel. Car Rich Texas Wheat Bran 75c per 100 lbs. Alfalfa Hay 60c per bale. Pure Leaf Lard and Bacon always on hand and at the lowest figures.

**RECEIVING AND OPENING**

up a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Save money by pricing before buying. All Low Cuts in Men's, Ladies and Misses shoes going at COST.

B. M. ATKINSON

**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.**

Fine rains in North Texas Tuesday.

And still the public has'nt got the letter boxes.

Ad Hester was in town last Saturday with a new bale of cotton.

Reflect over the fact that the Courier got 29 new subscribers this week.

Dan McLean leaves for St. Louis in a few days to lay in a new stock of goods.

We are informed that the bridges of the city are in bad shape and in need of repairing.

Ben Moore of Lovelady and W. D. Gimond were in town last Saturday on business.

Doctor Corley and wife have been on a visit to Nevil's Prairie to see son Lawrence and grand child,

Wyatt Stubblefield and Tige Simmons were up Monday on business with the commissioners' court.

Bryan Wilson has returned after an absence of several weeks on a visit to his old home in Miss. He is very much improved in health.

W. E. Mayes is ready to join any man in a proposition to give one hundred dollars for the erection of new churches to each of the three denominations, Methodist, Baptist and Christian.

For the next five weeks the burning issue is going to be "Razor Back or no Razor Back." How are you? Are you in favor of penning him or allowing him the boundless domain of the entire county?

W. P. Fant of Houston who purchased a part of the county's school land and was owing several thousand dollars for same came up Tuesday to confer with Commissioners' Court with a view to getting them to suspend suit.

A protracted meeting has been in progress at New Energy for some time, closing last week with immersion rites. W. H. Duren and others connected themselves with the Methodist church and were immersed on Friday last.

The convict farm is going to have a fine effect in the collection of fines. Since the order was passed by the court establishing the farm there have been as much as two hundred dollars in fines paid in and arrangements are being made to pay more.

The Commissioners' Court a short time since appointed a committee "to view" the road down Cooke's mountain and with authority to change same if they see fit. They reported in favor of changing the road and allowed J. C. Wootters damages in the sum of seventy-five dollars for the land condemned for the new road. This change is a good one and ought to have been made many years ago.

**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 red- ish . . . . . 30.
- One pound can extra good baking powder . . . . . 10.
- White Swan, the best flour on the market, per sack . . . . . 1.40.
- Second pat. flour, per sack . . . . . 1.25.
- High pat. flour, per bbl . . . . . 5.25.

My stock of pickles, sauce, and relishes can not be surpassed in Crockett and would almost make a dead man hungry. When you want something extra nice in that line come and see me.

Try some of my nice new mackerel. I have them in kits and bulk.

Try my 8 lbs to the dollar green coffee. It is big value for the money.

If goods not found as represented bring them back and get your money. Stock all new and clean and no shoddy goods.

The prettiest and most tempting line of pickles, sauces and relishes to be had in Crockett. To see is to buy.

Prices on all other goods in stock in proportion. These are SPOT CASH prices. No goods booked or "ticket in drawer," for any one, even for a day.

No Book-keeper to pay. No bad accounts to lose. SPOT CASH and one price to everybody is my motto. I want your trade. Come and see me. Respectfully, J. M. MANGUM.

Tom Lively, the worthy and efficient member of the Commissioners' Court from the Augusta beat, is still absent owing to illness.

There is a hundred dollars or more still due on the clock in the court house tower. This money will have to be raised in some way or the public lose its interest in it. Who will help raise this sum?

REMEMBER:—That you have an opportunity now of showing how much you can do for the town and the interests of good society by subscribing liberally to the brick church to be erected on the Methodist corner.

Miss Minnie Hughes of LaGrange is visiting in the city and is the guest of Mrs. J. A. McConnell. Miss Hughes is quite a favorite in Crockett and her many friends hope that she will make her stay an extended one.

We can not impress too seriously on the farmers and the ginners of the county the fact that there is grave danger of this section being ruined as a cotton market. The reason for this is the sandy cotton that is shipped out from here.

The Palestine city council are considering the question of passing a "Curfew" ordinance for that city. Of course it is understood that this applies to boys under a certain age and is intended to keep them off the streets after a certain hour at night.

The Corsicana Oil Company is still taking leases of land preparatory to boring. We understand that a few decline to give a lease. They should remember that wells bored on farms adjoining theirs would exhaust all the oil under theirs if there is any under them.

Nearly every body at or around or near Lovelady subscribes for the Courier. The few who do not are on hand when the mail comes in to borrow somebody's Courier and read it and may-be-so take it off. The same is true of other post offices in the county.

Send off your job work and then some day send round or come round and expect the Courier to write up some nice local about yourself or some one kin to you or something in which you are interested. That is the way to get the Courier to do such things.

The Commissioners' Court passed an order for the County Clerk to notify all Justices of the Peace and Constables not to take any more convict bonds for fines and costs—that all convicts for misdemeanors must be committed to jail unless they pay such fines and costs. County Clerk was also instructed to notify each Justice of the Peace and Constable that all convicts for misdemeanor have been contracted to J. P. Hail for three years.

The proposition to erect a brick church on the Methodist corner deserves and ought to receive the substantial support of every broad-gauged, enterprising citizen in the town or country. The proposition will test the public spirit of every man in the community. Not only ought the undertaking to be liberally subscribed to and supported locally, but there are those in Galveston, Houston and St. Louis who should show a reciprocal appreciation of favors by coming up and putting down with a generous hand. There are many in our town who are not able to give very much and then there are those who can give liberally. A neat, stylishly built house of worship on the corner now occupied by the wooden structure would be an ornament to the city and a monument to the enterprise of those who take a pride in the town and its growth.

**Post Office Endorsements.**

The Republican Executive Committee of the county met on Saturday last and recommended the following applicants for post-office appointment: Crockett, F. H. Hill; Grapeland, Miss Bettie Whitley; Lovelady, C. B. Moore; Weldon, W. D. Gimond; Creek, Mrs. V. E. Furlow. Action on Percilla office was deferred.

**County Court.**

Judge Winfree has transacted but little business this week owing to his time being occupied by the Commissioners' court. He disposed of several cases on Wednesday as follows: State vs John Pennington cutting timber illegally. Guilty, fined \$25 and trimmings. State vs Will Roberts, John Roberts, Emanuel Willson, Hagar Roberts, Joe Williams, George Kinman, Fred Williams, Ben Munson, Bunk Kinman, Joe Hanks, all dismissed by County attorney.

**Scholastic Population.**

The scholastic population of Houston County for the scholastic year 1897-1898 is 7094—divided as follows: white males 1995; white females 2000; colored males 1534; colored females 1565. The county will draw from the state for school purposes from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars and from the county and other sources about ten thousand more. There will be expended on the education of the children of the county the next scholastic year the princely sum of nearly forty five thousand dollars.

**Lyceum Association.**

A Lyceum Ass. was organized on Friday night last, with Walker King as president, S. T. Beasley vice pres. and A. A. Aldrich Secy. The following directory was selected: W. B. Page, J. F. Downes, D. A. Nunn Jr., A. H. Wootters and A. D. Lipscomb. The present membership is 28. The young people will be requested soon to give a concert for the benefit of the asso. Contracts have been authorized for the following attractions during the approaching season: Bob Burdette for October. The Mozart Symphony Club and General Gordon later.

**Stock-Law Election.**

The undersigned, county judge of Houston county, by virtue of an order passed by the commissioners' court of said county at the regular term thereof on August the 9th, 1897, hereby given notice that on Monday, Sept. 13th, an election will be held at each of the several election boxes in the different precincts of Houston county for the purpose of enabling the free-holders of Houston county to determine whether or not hogs, sheep and goats shall be permitted to run at large within the following described territory, to-wit: In all that area of territory known and designatd on the official map of Texas as Houston county. The said election to be held free of all expenses to the county.

E. WINFREE, County Judge, Houston County, Texas.

**Farmers and Ginners.**

I want three hundred thousand bushels of Cotton Seed delivered at Lovelady. I will pay the highest market price for seed and will give and guarantee correct weights and satisfaction. Remember that I want to buy seed from all parts of the county, Weldon, Creek, Shiloh, Porter Springs, Ash, Holly, Pennington, Pleasant Grove, Coltharp and Crockett. Bring me the Seed, I will pay you more than any one else. Bring me the seed. C. B. MOORE, Lovelady, Texas.



Some of the papers of the state are disposed to poke fun at the candidacy of Judge Reagan for senator. Time will show who are the fit subjects of ridicule. There is no man in all Texas as strong and as popular with the masses of the people as the Anderson county statesman. Time and hard service seem not to have impaired the physical or mental vigor of the man and his grasp of public questions is as clear and his views on public questions as sound as they were a quarter of a century ago.

Inducements for Immigrants.

We can not recall a year, all things considered, when all conditions conjoin to make it above all others a year of overflowing abundance of those things which a man seeking a home in a new country needs and must have. The corn and hay crop of the county is exceptionally fine and plentiful and corn, the staff on which new comers rely more than on all else, will be cheap. There will be quantities of it for sale at prices ranging from 30 to 40 cents a bushel. And as for hay or forage for rough feeding the county is amply supplied. Besides, the range is good; cattle are in fine condition and the most crop on which some people rely for fattening their hogs is a big one. We say to all who contemplate moving to Houston county in time to pitch and make a crop next season, to come on, settle themselves on land such as they desire, on a rental plan for one year if they prefer or by purchasing. No better time can be wished and no better country can be found. All kinds, grades and qualities of land are to be had here. The county has over half a million acres, not one fifth of which is in cultivation and the quality ranges in grade from the light, white sandy soil to the black waxy. There is not a county in Texas which has such a variety of soils as Houston and they are to be had in their virgin state, undishonored by the stroke of an axe or in a high state of cultivation, producing one or more bales of cotton to the acre a year and from forty to sixty bushels of corn, sixty to eighty bushels of oats, three to five hundred bushels of potatoes, two to three hundred bushels of goobers, five to ten tons of sorghum hay and three crops of it in one year, to say nothing of the pease, berries and fruits and melons and all such products as contribute to a living of ease and comfort. We are not exaggerating the situation any when we say that a farmer from Georgia and other eastern states can take the money that he expends annually in that state for fertilizing an acre of land and purchase here an acre of land that will make every year from one half to a bale of cotton and will not need fertilizing in the next forty years. In the old states the farmers have to feed all kinds of stock for at least six to eight months in the year whereas in Houston county they never feed range or dry cattle and the work stock are only fed during crop seasons the rest of the year being kept up by the range. We doubt if an acre of fresh soil in the county can be found that will not make with favorable season a half bale of cotton. It is true that some years we suffer here from drouth but the driest year that comes the soil produces more than the soil in the old states with the most favorable seasons. The new comer seeking a home can find in Houston county soil of any grade, of richness, of extent, unbroken or prairie,

rich hammock upland or creek or river bottom with soil of a rich chocolate loam. Such new-comer need not go farther west in quest of a home if he can't find it in this county adapted to his needs or wants, or of such character as to be easily put in such shape. If he wants land in the timber, he can get it and have it cleared and put in shape for the plow for about three dollars an acre. If he wants land with running water on it, he can get. The county is one of the best watered in the state, there being from thirty to fifty streams of ever flowing water. The railroad facilities of the county are unsurpassed. A trunk line runs through the center and on each side of the county except one are lines of railroad, thus affording easy and cheap transportation. The schools of the county are celebrated. They are free in the towns for eight or nine months in the year and in the country for six months in the year. We have not mentioned all the advantages the county offers the new comer but enough to induce him to come and see for himself in which case, we feel confident, he will have no trouble in suiting himself. A visitor, honestly seeking a home, rarely fails to become a resident citizen.

Suit Ordered.

The Commissioners' Court has ordered the county attorney to bring suit against all convict bond delinquents. Those who have failed to pay these had better arrange to pay same and save costs.

The New Church.

The Building Committee appointed by the Methodist church met Monday. Rev. A. S. Whitehurst was elected chairman and R. E. McConnell sec'y. On motion it was resolved to build a brick church, 40 by 70 feet, with possibly transepts, the entire edifice furnishing a seating capacity of 500. Messrs. J. E. Downes, Charles Stokes, J. B. Ellis, Mrs. A. H. Wooters, Mrs. John A. McConnell and Mrs. W. H. Denny were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. Committee on selecting place to burn brick are James D. Daines and Chas. Stokes. R. Cassidy was appointed a committee of one to furnish plans of building and estimate of cost.

No. 4684.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank at Crockett, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, July 23rd 1897.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$109,729.89
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,943.68
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc	6,913.27
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	5,500.00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve agents)	867.71
Due from State Banks and bankers	6,047.91
Due from approved reserve agents	10,239.43
Checks and other cash items	726.30
Notes of other national banks	300.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	120.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	5,097.00
Legal-tender notes	3,000.00
	8,097.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent circulation)	562.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$165,148.49</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	30,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,017.48
National Bank notes outstanding	11,250.00
Individual deposits subject to check	76,856.01
Demand certificates of deposit	25.00
Notes payable	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$165,148.49</b>

STATE OF TEXAS, I. H. F. Moore, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
 I. H. F. MOORE, Cashier.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Aug., 1897.  
 C. W. MOORE, Notary Public, Houston County, Texas.  
 Current—Amount:  
 J. B. Stokes,  
 J. B. Stokes,  
 J. B. Stokes.

Stock Law for the County.

A petition was filed on Monday asking the Commissioners' Court to order a hog law election for the entire county. The order was passed and the election ordered for Monday, September the 13th. So those entitled to vote can be getting themselves ready to vote on the proposition. Only free-holders, that is those who own real estate in the county, will have the right to vote. See the proclamation of the county judge printed elsewhere, ordering the election.

FOR SALE.

One 45 saw Eureka gin stand in good condition. For further particulars apply to Shivers Bros.

Cheap Homes  
—IN—  
Houston County.

Real Estate and Land For Sale

B. F. DUREN & SON.

21 acres, Henry Masters league, 2 miles east from the town of Crockett, on Crockett and Centralia road. Level post oak land. Will make a nice little farm.—Unimproved.

400 acres, R. de la Garza league, 10 miles north-west from town of Crockett. Well improved and an abundance of good water on Elkhart creek. Several good houses on this farm.

400 acres, Wm. Dickerson Hr., 4 miles north from Crockett. Extra well improved, good houses, barns etc, on this place.

160 acres, Plinney Blanchard league, 8 miles south from Crockett. Improved and good farming land.

75 acres, R. B. Frost Hr., 6 miles south from Crockett, near I. & G. N. R. R.—Improved.

160 acres, J. W. Harvey Hr., 13 miles south-west from Crockett.—Improved. Good farm.

160 acres, Wesley Truss Hr., 7 miles north from Crockett on I. & G. N. R. R. House on this place in sight of said railroad. Very well improved; also farming land.

200 acres, J. B. Hallmark Hr., 10 miles east from Crockett on White Rock creek. Good improvement and about 75 acres open land and some very fine bottom land on this place.

200 acres, Joseph Teague Hr., 10 miles north-east from Crockett. Improved and also farming land.

50 acres, M. Blackshear Hr., 14 miles east from Crockett, near East Prairie. Small improvement on this place.

56 acres, M. H. Johnson Hr., 16 miles north-east from Crockett, all unimproved, well timbered.

615 acres, John Gregory league, 1 1/2 miles south from Lovelady on Tanta-bogue Creek—all unimproved. Very fine land.

640 acres, G. G. Alford Hr., 25 miles east from Crockett. Improved; very fine farming land, on Cochino Bayou.

UNIMPROVED TRACTS.

320 acres, W. E. Hayes Hr., 11 miles east from Crockett.—Pine land.

483 acres, J. C. Teague Hr., 10 miles north-east from Crockett.—Post oak and red oak.

248 acres, W. Dillard Hr., 14 miles east from Crockett.—Pine land.

200 acres, Antonio Barozz Hr., 18 miles south-east from Crockett.—Pine, red oak and hickory timber.

177 acres, O. Peterson Hr., 18 miles north-east from Crockett.—Red oak and black jack timber.

400 acres, Collin Aldrich Hr., 8 miles south-west from Crockett.—Post oak, black jack and hickory timber.

320 acres, F. M. McNeil Hr., 8 miles north from Crockett.—Hickory, black jack and post oak timber.

132 acres, J. Smith Hr., 8 1/2 miles north-west from Crockett.—Blackjack and hickory timber.

227 acres, O. M. Vinton, 16 miles south-east from Crockett. 207 acres, Wm. Cruz, 16 1/2 miles south-east from Crockett. 350 acres, John Edens, 18 miles north-west from Crockett.—Red oak timber.

200 acres, John Moore league, 4 miles south from Crockett, near Crockett and Huntsville road. 100 acres in cultivation and 100 acres timbered land.

182 acres, T. R. Townsend Hr. 6 miles south-west from Crockett on Crockett and San Antonio road; 65 acres in cultivation.

600 acres, Arther Henrie Hr., 18 miles south-west from Crockett in McKinzie bend on Trinity river. Well improved and very fine bottom land.

Also about 20,000 acres unimproved land in different portions of the county for sale on easy terms.

No charge for examining titles to said land. Abstracts of title furnished upon application. For terms and further information in regard to lands etc, apply to

B. F. DUREN & SON,  
Office in Court House, Crockett, Tex.

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  
AND BEST ROUTE I. & G. N. R. R. TO THE NORTH  
AND EAST  
THE DIRECT ROUTE TO MEXICO VIA LAREDO.  
International & Great Northern Railroad

—IS THE—  
SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE  
BETWEEN POINTS IN  
TEXAS AND MEXICO and St. Louis, Chicago, New York and principal points  
East, North and Southeast.

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.  
PALESTINE, TEXAS.

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.

Pianos! Organs!

PIANOS FROM \$250 UP.  
ORGANS FROM \$60 UP.  
Cash or by installments. Also agent for the Eclipse Marble works, onbstones, slabs monuments 50 per cent less than usual dealers Crockett, Tex. JAS. DE DAINES & C

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 \$1.50. Big book, big commissions. Everybody wants the only endorsed, reliable book. Outfit free. Credit given. Freight paid. Drop all trash, and make \$300 a month with War in Cuba. Address today THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN 422-423 Dearborn, Mo.

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

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.

Notice!  
The undersigned, a duly appointed and commissioned Notary Public in 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,  
Hatchell, Texas.

Aug 13