

**DR. C. O. WEBB,**  
**DENTIST,**  
 Next Door to John Murchison & Son  
 East Side Public Square.  
**CROCKETT, TEXAS.**

**RICE MAXEY,**  
 Attorney-at-Law.  
 (Now Located at Sherman, Texas.)  
 all along the terms of the District Court of  
 Houston county, and will be pleased to give  
 personal attention to all cases, civil and  
 criminal, entrusted to his care.

**CHEMICALS,**  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
**VARNISHES,**  
**FINE CIGARS,**  
**CIGARETTES.**

**CHURCH DIRECTORY.**

**METHODIST.**—J. T. Dawson, Pastor, Ser-  
 vices the 2d, 3d and 4th Sundays in each  
 month, morning and evening. Sunday  
 school every Sunday. Prayer meeting  
 every Tuesday night. First Sunday at  
 Lovelady.

**BAPTIST.**—W. M. Gaddy, Pastor,  
 Services the 1st, 3d and 4th Sundays in  
 each month, morning and evening.  
 Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer  
 meeting every Wednesday night. Second  
 Sunday at Lovelady.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—C. Aubrey, Pastor,  
 services every Sunday morning. Sun-  
 day school every Sunday. Prayer meet-  
 ing every Thursday night. Lovelady  
 First Sunday in each month.

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 District Judge, Hon. F. A. Williams.  
 District Attorney, Hon. W. N. Gill.  
 District Clerk, Hon. F. A. Champion  
 COUNTY.

County Judge, Hon. W. A. Davis.  
 County Attorney, Hon. J. I. Moore.  
 County Clerk, A. J. C. Dunham. Sher-  
 iff, F. H. Bayne. Treasurer, M. M. Baker.  
 Tax Assessor, Charles Stokes.  
 Tax Collector, Charles Long. Surveyor,  
 Simeon Broxton.

**COURT CALENDAR.**

**DISTRICT.**  
 Court convenes the first Monday after  
 the 4th Monday in February, and first  
 Monday after fourth Monday in Septem-  
 ber.

**COUNTY.**  
 Court convenes the first Monday in  
 February, May, August and November.  
**COMMISSIONERS.**  
 Court in session the second Mondays  
 of February, May, August and Novem-  
 ber.

**JUSTICES.**  
 Precinct No. 1, Crockett, last Monday  
 in each month. W. D. Pritchard, J. P.  
 Precinct No. 2, Augusta, 3d Saturday  
 in each month. John Kennedy, J. P.  
 Precinct No. 3, Coltharp, 4th Saturday  
 in each month. J. W. Gilbert, J. P.  
 Precinct No. 4, Lovelady, 4th Thurs-  
 day in each month. J. R. Morgan, J. P.  
 Precinct No. 5, Grapeland, 2d Satur-  
 day in each month. John A. Davis, J. P.  
 Precinct No. 6, Porter prings, 1st  
 3d Sunday in each month. W. S. Hogue, J. P.  
 Precinct No. 7, Weches, 4th Saturday  
 in each month. W. L. Vaught, J. P.

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J. B. Ellis, Crockett; J. M. Sims, Dan-  
 del; J. W. Madden, Crockett, Texas.

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**Harmony.**—N. F. Horn, President; R. E. Earl, Secretary, Pennington, Tex.  
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**GRANGE DIRECTORY.**

**COUNTY GRANGE.**  
 with seats—J. W. Harlow, master; D. C. F. Smith,  
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 in December, March, June and September.  
**SUBORDINATE GRANGES.**  
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 Master; J. E. Lusk, Sec'y. Meets second and  
 fourth Sundays.  
**Lovelady.** No. 22—B. B. Barron, Master;  
 W. H. Beckwith, Sec'y. Meets 1st and 3rd  
 Wednesdays.  
**Harmonville.** No. 27—J. H. Henderson, Master;  
 Tex. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.  
**Broxton.** No. 24—H. P. Smith, Master; J. B.  
 Smith, Sec'y.

# The Crockett Weekly Courier.

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**GILES M. HALTOM, PUBLISHER.**  
**VOL. 3. CROCKETT, HOUSTON COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY JULY 15, 1892. No. 24.**

## J. G. HARRING,

Drugs and Medicines, perfumery and all kinds of Toilet Articles. Physicians prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**J. N. GOOLSBEE, D. D. S.**  
 Crockett, Texas.  
 Office over DeBerry & Clark's drug  
 South side of Public square.  
**JOHN L. HALL, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
 Can be found at French & Chamberlain's  
 Drug Store or at home.  
**CROCKETT, TEXAS.**  
**PAINTS,**  
**OILS,**  
**BOOKS,**  
**STATIONERY,**  
**WALL PAPER.**

### THE HAIR

When not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best and most popular dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, heals troublesome humors of the scalp, restores faded and gray hair to its original color, and imparts to it a silky texture and a lasting fragrance. By using this preparation, the poorest head of hair soon

#### Becomes Luxuriant

and beautiful. All who have once tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, want no other dressing. Galtbrith & Starke, Druggists, Sharon Grove, Ky., write: "We believe Ayer's Hair Vigor to be the best preparation of the kind in the market, and sell more of it than all others. No drug store is complete without a supply of it."  
 "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor with great benefit and know several other persons, between 40 and 50 years of age, who have experienced similar good results from the use of this preparation. It restores gray hair to its original color, promotes hair growth, gives lustre to the hair, and cleanses the scalp of dandruff."—Bernardo Osborn, Madrid, Spain.

#### After Using

A number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow so thickly and luxuriantly that I can confidently recommend it."  
 "My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made. It has given her so much satisfaction."—James A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

#### Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**  
 Sold of all Druggists and Perfumers.

#### WEAKNESS.

Weakness of itself is not a disease, and yet, it is an ailment that is most distressing. We admire strength but we pity weakness. Weakness is the effect of disease. It is the last weapon of the grim monster before he lays his victim in the grave. Weakness, like pain, is a warning that the system is out of order, that the machinery of life is being tampered with and does not run smoothly. Weakness means the blood is impoverished, the digestion is poor, the appetite is gone, the system is clogged and the various functions of the body become disordered. Nature is calling for aid. Obey the call. Assist nature by using a few bottles of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla.

#### Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla.

You will be surprised to feel so much better. Your digestion will improve. Your blood will become vitalized and made pure. You can exercise without fatigue. You can sleep and feel refreshed. In a word, you will feel altogether like a new person. Large bottle (192 tea-spoonfuls) \$1.00.

#### A lady writes from Louisville, Ky., "Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. I have tried bitters and tonics, but no remedy ever done me so much good and made me feel so strong and well as Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla."

#### The Hard-Hearted Apple Woman.

It is rather late to recall anecdotes about the war, unless relating to prominent persons, but the following has the merit of being true, if nothing else. A train load of New England troops were laid over at Philadelphia, en route to Washington, and the usual crowd of sight-seers was on hand. Standing with the many other on-lookers was little Jennie, aged six. Presently the soldiers, seated by the crowd, began to sing patriotic songs, among them one with the refrain: "Give three rousing cheers for the soldier boys!" When Jennie returned home she was exceedingly grave. "Just to think, mamma," she said, "everybody cried out to give three rousing cheers for the soldier boys, and there sat an old apple woman and wouldn't give them her one rocking chair!"

#### Terrible Stroke of Lightning.

Nineteen soldiers were marching along the highway at Bourges to reach the artillery practice ground when a thunderstorm broke over them and in a minute drenched them all to the skin. They began trotting, but had not advanced much when a terrible stroke of lightning came and laid the whole detachment prostrate on the ground. After a short time some of the men recovered and rose to their feet. They called to their comrades, who rallied and rose slowly one after another. But four remained immovable. They were taken to the hospital. Three were restored to life, but the fourth was quite dead. He had a deep wound on the crown of his head and his chest was burned as over a furnace.

#### Easy Way to Clean a Stottle.

Put into the bottle you want to clean some kernels of corn, a tablespoonful of ashes, fill half full with water, and after a vigorous shaking and thorough rinsing you will find the bottle as good as new.

### A Desperate and Bloody Battle.

#### AN AWFUL DAY'S WORK DONE AT CARNEGIE'S HOMESTEAD STEEL AND IRON WORKS.

#### Even in War There Never was a Battle so Savagely Fought as That Between the Pinkerton Detectives and the Strikers Yesterday on the Banks of the Monongahela.

The Battle Rages from Before the Dawn of Day Until Nearly Nightfall, When the Pinkertons Fly a Final Flag of Truce and Surrender Only to Suffer Horrible Torture.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Pittsburg had another experience with labor riots, and this time, as during the fearful scene which was witnessed during the railroad riots of 1887, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the most thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and efficient officers were at the head to conduct operations.

The force embraced all of the men employed at the Homestead Carnegie works, some eight miles east of Pittsburg, and the battle, for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution, has never been equalled in actual warfare.

It waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to suppress the strike unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works.

The riot, to-day was the culmination of troubles which have been brewing at Homestead the past month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale to govern the workmen and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping

#### REBUCTION IN WAGES

of skilled men, and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1 the places of the workmen would be filled by others.

The contest was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead hanging H. C. Frick, president of the company in effigy, and in retaliation the company ordered an immediate shut down of the big works, two days before the time provided by the contract under which the men were working.

The employes at once proceeded to organize for defensive, and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with port holes yesterday.

#### THE CARNEGIE COMPANY.

The Carnegie company announced their intention to proceed to get ready to make repairs, and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect the property.

The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works. But the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town, as no disorder was intended and no damage would be done to any property.

The development to day show that the applications made for assistance from the sheriff were merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill inclosure.

The detectives had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river at which two model barges had been prepared for them.

The barges were of the best build and used in shipping iron rail down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddeck. The holds were filled with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations and as an extra precaution, as if in preparation for a siege to which they were subjected today, they were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole back deck was protected in a similar manner. It was intended the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock this morning, but the guards on duty along the river

got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to rescue them.

The barges went up the river by tow boat, but long before the Pinkerton's reached Homestead 1000 strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome.

When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence, surrounding the mill and intrenching themselves behind piled up steel billets, prepared to resist a landing of the detectives.

By 4 o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging heavy volleys.

The detectives were all armed with Winchester, but at the point where the attempt to land was made there was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file and were soon driven back to the boats by the

#### STEADY FIRE

from the shore.

The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wild fire and thousands of men, women and children thronged to the river bank to witness the fight in progress.

The Pinkerton men were determined to land and they poured volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by the bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright.

As the battle progressed the men took positions behind breast works hastily constructed of steel rails and billets and from this place of safety the refugees were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the decks of the boats.

In the meantime Captain Hind and Superintendent Kline of the Pinkerton's were disarmed and the fire became so fierce that the crew of the tow boat hastily cut loose from the barge and steamed up the river, carrying as many of the wounded as it could reach to Braddeck, from which point they were sent down to hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their homes at Homestead, the dead being carried to the undertaker's establishment in town.

#### NEWS OF THE RIOTS

reached Pittsburg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning. Thousands of the mill workers, now idle pending a conference on the scale, congregated in the streets while hundreds of others, armed with guns and revolvers and well supplied with ammunition, took up the line of march to reinforce the strikers.

As soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass ten-pound cannon and planted it within a steel billet embrasure so as to command the barges moored at the bank of the river.

At the same time a force of more than 1000 men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties.

The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced along their sides.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the cannon were trained on the boats and for several hours the awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent

#### SHOT AFTER SHOT

into the port holes of the boat, and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessel or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. A hose was procured and oil sprayed on the decks and sides of the barges

and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessel with great effect.

The situation of the detectives was such as to appal the stoutest heart.

The men who had not left the barges were cooped up at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The tow boat had left them and they soon were so compassed by the maddened army of strikers that no sooner could reach them.

Three times they ran up the flag of truce, but as many times it was

#### STRIKEN DOWN BY BULLETS

fired by the strikers.

Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours before the end of the struggle was reached not a shot was fired.

Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officers of the Amalgamated Association who went to the scene in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender, but this was not seconded without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom lost friends and acquaintances during the day.

Besides, as in all such outbreaks, thousands of turbulent characters were attracted to the place and as they owed no allegiance to any organization they could not be controlled. They wanted to see the carnage go on and it was not until some of the strikers pointed their guns at the outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

The Pinkerton men hung out another white flag and this time it was respected and a committee of strikers went aboard to prepare terms of capitulation.

They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkerton's provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. They had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms of the men, some of the men saying it was the first time they ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender.

When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that at least seven Pinkertons had been killed, and twenty or thirty wounded, many so badly they will die.

As they were brought from the boat, they presented a terrible appearance. Many of them were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from their long confinement in the close quarters between decks.

The most shocking and dastardly deeds however, were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by guards appointed by the strikers.

An angry mob lined the streets on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and friends kicked them and threw some of them down.

The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts and they fairly yelled with pain.

Fully thirty of the injured men were taken to the town hall. One of them had his eyes pounced out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes and they were hit by clubs and missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs and tramped on and some were too weak to walk when they were started for the town hall.

#### BEATEN WITH CLUBS.

### EXCITEMENT INTENSE.

The steamer Little Bell that assisted in towing the barges to Homestead arrived in the city shortly after noon. Captain Rogers was indignant at the action of the strikers, which he termed disgraceful and a blot on humanity.

He said: "I never saw such a cowardly act as those strikers made. They were behind fortifications of pig iron, and the minute the boat arrived they commenced firing, and not a shot was fired by the Pinkerton men until three of their comrades were shot down like dogs."

Excitement in this city over the riot is intense. Hundreds of people gathered around the bulletin boards of the different newspapers and waited anxiously for the latest news. While there were no rabid expressions the excitement ran high. In the lower end of Allegheny, where there are numerous mills, the feeling is intense.

The men in the mills said they were ready to go to Homestead when they got orders or a request from their fellow workmen there.

The cooler headed men, however, out-number the hot headed ones and no trouble is expected from that quarter.

#### KILLED AND INJURED.

As nearly as can be ascertained the list of workmen killed and injured is as follows:  
 John Morris, shot through the center of the forehead; married, but no children.  
 Henry Striegel, aged 21 years, unmarried, shot through the neck and killed instantly.  
 Markawisky, a Hungarian laborer, shot through the breast.  
 Andrew Striegel, brother of Henry, shot through the chest.  
 Martin Foy, heater, married and leaves five children.

Following are the names of the wounded, but there are believed to be other casualties which have not been reported:  
 Miles Loughran, dying, shot through the leg and hips.  
 Joe Sitta, shot through the legs.  
 Martin Murray, shot through the legs.  
 William Fry, probably fatally injured.  
 Michael Murray, Andrew Souler, John Kase, Henry Hughes and two unknown were taken to homes some distance from Homestead evidently badly hurt.

#### THE PINKERTONS.

The list of Pinkerton men at the hospital in Pittsburg is as follows:  
 Dead—J. W. Klein, shot in the head.  
 Injured—Captain E. H. Hein, shot in the left leg; bullet extracted, will recover.  
 Russell Wells, shot in the right shoulder; J. G. Hoffman, shot in the right leg.  
 David Lester, shot in the head; seriously injured.  
 Another man was shot in the arm, but he left the hospital, and the authorities do not know his name.  
 One other man injured, is not yet at the hospital.  
 Captain Hein, one of the injured, has been in the employ of the Pinkertons for many years, and had charge of the men in several of the largest strikes. He was always considered a very conservative man. When seen in one of the rooms at the hospital this afternoon, he said:  
 "I had charge of these men and they were picked up in Chicago and New York."

#### The World's Fair.

The South may claim, without prejudice, to have more than its share of the world's fair. The acknowledged beauty of the ladies of the South is due in a degree to the use of Creole Female Tonic, the ladies' friend and favorite, and sure cure for all female sickness. It cures prolapsus uteri and all organic diseases.

When they removed their hats men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill them, and it was with great difficulty the crowd was restrained.

The men were finally locked in the opera house, where they were kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building and the wounded men were kept in constant terror.

### AMMONIA OR ALUM.

#### How to Detect Them.

Ammonia and alum are the most common adulterants used in the manufacture of baking powders. The Government report shows that a large percentage of the baking powders on the market contain either one or the other, or both these pernicious drugs. Ammonia particularly is in very general use. This wholesale use in an article of daily food, of one of the most injurious poisons is simply criminal. Slow ammonia poisoning produces disease of the stomach and is particularly injurious to the complexion. The presence of ammonia or alum in a baking powder, however, can be detected.

#### TO DETECT AMMONIA.

Mix one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder with one teaspoonful of water in a tin cup; boil thoroughly for a few moments, stir to prevent burning and if ammonia is present you can smell it in the rising steam. Or, place a can of the suspected powder top down on a hot stove for a minute or two, then take off the cover and smell.

#### TO DETECT ALUM.

Alum powder can be tested by putting a couple of teaspoonfuls of the powder in a glass of cold water. If no effervescence (that is, bubbling or simmering) takes place, condemn the powder and return it at once.  
 Take one-half teaspoonful of baking powder in lid of say half pound can; char thoroughly over a strong alcohol flame, a good gas jet or red hot coals. After charring (that is, burning until the whole mass is black) pour a little vinegar into the lid and smell the fumes. Alum powders give off sulphuretted hydrogen, which may be detected by its foul odor.  
 Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from alum, ammonia, or any other adulterant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has long held the first place, as a hair-dressing, in the estimation of the public. Ladies find that this preparation gives a beautiful gloss to the hair and gentlemen use it to prevent baldness and cure humors in the scalp.

#### Sweet Castor Oil.

In the progress of chemistry that nauseous but most useful medicine castor oil has been robbed of its disgusting qualities and converted into an agreeable sirup. It has in fact been born again and baptized with a new name, Paines Christi, or Oleum Ricini Aromaticum. All the cathartic qualities of the drug are retained, but the revolting oily taste is removed, and a sweet spicy flavor substituted, something like a combination of cinnamon and vanilla.

#### Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, biliousness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, yellow skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by J. G. Harring.

As there is no royal road to learning, so there is no magical sure for disease. The effect, however, of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood disorders comes as near magic as can be expected of any mere human agency. This is due to its purity and strength.

#### Lumber! Lumber!

Call on Mart Ellis for first class longleaf, yellow pine lumber. He is selling cheaper than the cheapest. Yard near the depot.

#### Keep the hair healthy and of a natural color by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

One of the Good things.  
 There is nothing "just as good" as Creole Female Tonic. Every lady who has given it a trial will tell you there is nothing like it for curing

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL. FOR PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND, (of New York). FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, A. E. STEVENSON, (of Illinois). JUDICIAL TICKET. Judge Third Judicial District, W. Q. REEVES. District Attorney Third Judicial District, D. A. NUNN, JR.

MILLS for the senate.

JAMES B. WEAVER is a spent rocket.

TEXAS needs a conservative man for governor.

The first bale of new cotton has been marketed in Houston and was raised in Dural county. Sold for \$110.00.

If the Houston convention is locked as seems not improbable, we will put our money on "old Throck."

The I. & G. N. R. R. has passed from the hands of Receiver Campbell and gone into the possession of Jay Gould.

If the negroes go into the third party it insures the electoral vote of every Southern state for Cleveland for president.

BEFORE joining the third party ask yourself if you are prepared to see the republicans put the Force Bill in force in the South.

An overwhelming majority of the democrats of Houston county are in favor of R. Q. Mills succeeding himself as United States Senator.

The peoples' party convention could not have chosen a weaker man for the race than Weaver. He is the very Napoleon of defeat and disaster.

R. Q. MILLS is taking no stock in the gubernatorial race. Hogg counties as well as Clark counties are instructing for Mills as his own successor.

The happiest man in this world is the fellow who hasn't got anything, don't want anything and don't give a blankety blank-blank for anything.

SPECTACLES DENYING receiving Samnite-embassadors over a pot of turnips never acted the demagogue more artfully than some men do who are seeking office these days.

MILLS can always be depended on. He has returned to Texas to help in the fight against the third party. The fur will fly from now on. Mills will address the democrats of Houston county this fall.

BEFORE you join the third party ask yourself if you can vote for Weaver for president, a man who, by his record in congress, favors taxing the country hundreds of millions of dollars to pay Union Soldiers the difference between gold and the money in which these Union soldiers were paid.

The third party organizers are doing a great service for the democracy by inducing the negroes in the Southern states to go with them. If the negroes will do so, the electoral vote of every Southern state will be found in the democratic column for president.

COMPARATIVELY speaking, none, or very little, of the money appropriated for pensions comes South and goes into circulation here. A large part of this pension money is taken from the South by taxation. Are you willing to be taxed still more for this purpose? Weaver favors taking still more for this purpose. Before joining the third party ask yourself if you are able to be taxed still higher?

At Fort Worth last Saturday twelve Hogg men bolted in the first ward against 400 Clark men; and twenty-five Hogg men in Fourth ward bolted against 200 Clark men. The Hogg men are desperate and seem determined by sheer force to secure a two-thirds majority at the Houston convention. From now on in every county likely to go for Clark we may expect to see Hogg men bolting for the purpose of throwing the county into contest.

SOME FIGURES AND FACTS.

While the peoples' party as well as a great many who do not belong to the peoples' party are having a great deal to say about the currency question, inflation of the circulating medium and so on, it will be interesting to note from the official report of the United States treasurer at Washington the amount of money of all kinds issued by the government. The figures are taken from the report of date May 1, 1892. The report above mentioned shows the following kinds and amounts of money issued by the government up to May 1, 1892:

Table with 2 columns: Currency type and Amount. Includes Gold Coins, Silver Dollars, Small Silver, Gold Certificates, Silver, Treasury Notes, United States Notes, Currency Certificates, and National Bank Notes.

Total - - - - \$2,241,096,694. This shows a clear total of money issued of two billion, two hundred and forty-one million, ninety-six thousand, six hundred and ninety-four dollars.

Now divide this total amount by the population of the United States, sixty-five millions, and we have the amount of money issued by the general government to the head of the lot of May, 1892, which is \$34.50 per capita.

This is not \$50.00 per capita as the third party people demand but it is a great deal more than their journals and speakers will admit has been issued. Some of them assert that the amount will not reach as much as eight dollars per capita while more conservative ones will say that the amount doesn't exceed \$20.00 per capita.

We have given the official figures from an official report of the United States treasurer certified by him to be correct and these figures show that the government has issued and coined to date of May 1, 1892, money in amount to equal thirty-four dollars and fifty cents per capita.

This is more money to the head than is issued by any foreign government, and shows conclusively that the financial stress which is upon the people, especially of the south, is not from scantiness in the amount issued by the general government. That is not the cause. The money has been issued and is in the country at some points and in the government were to issue \$100 per capita, it would be accumulated and hoarded at the same points and by the same methods as it is now.

The trouble is not so much in the amount issued but in the distribution. There seems to be ample for all purposes if it were in actual circulation and equitable distribution. Then the great problem for parties and statesmen to discuss and consider is not so much one of increase in the per capita of the circulating medium as in the devisement of some plan by which the money can be put in circulation and kept there. The true plan is that of the democratic party, to wit: When the money once gets in the pockets of the people, leave it there; don't take it from them by high tariff taxes and other means of extortion. But for the tariff, about which our third party friends never have a word to say, and the enormous pensions we are required to pay every year, times would be as prosperous and money as plentiful as at any time in the history of the government.

Now, what does the third party propose as a remedy? A simple increase of the circulating medium which will come about as near meeting the trouble as the bread pills of the quack would in relieving a case of congestion.

Instead of assailing and overthrowing the prime cause of all of our financial troubles, the republicans high tariff, they are as dumb as Egyptian sphinxes on the subject in all of their party platforms.

Not only do they not propose to revise, reform and reduce the tariff, but in the person of their candidate for president, James B. Weaver, if not by the "twelfth plank" of their St. Louis platform, they propose to pay to Union soldiers the difference between gold and greenbacks at the time they were paid. The Lord knows the country is taxed enough now for pensions for Union soldiers.

Congress has just passed a pension bill appropriating \$146,737,000 dollars for pensions for this year. Very little of this money comes south and yet the south has to pay her part of it. Notwithstanding this the candidate of the third party is on record as favoring and working for an appropriation of three hundred million dollars to pay these same Union soldiers the difference between gold and greenbacks. How can relief come by such methods or from a party whose candidate advocates such extravagance? How is the South to be benefited by such a scheme? Does any of the money thus proposed to be expended come South? Will

we not have to pay our part of this great price of extravagance? Would it not make money scarcer and times harder than ever if such a policy were carried out? We repeat it again, can Southerners endorse and vote for a man for president whose record shows him to favor such a plan of extortion, for extortion it is?

So taking the record of Mr. Weaver, the nominee of the third party for president, and the platform of the party itself, instead of bringing relief, good times, lower taxes, etc., as they boldly proclaim their purpose and, no doubt, honestly aim to do, they will plunge the country into a more inextricable bog of confusion, financial woes and high taxes than ever. The only way out of the trouble is to stick to the democratic party and its policies. After all the democratic party is the peoples' party and the only genuine peoples' party this government has ever seen.

A NOMINEE'S RECORD.

James B. Weaver of Iowa is the nominee of the peoples' party for president. It is generally conceded that the record and views of a candidate go as far toward shaping and constituting the policy of the party which nominates him as the open and avowed declarations of the party itself in convention assembled. This is true of Benjamin Harrison and it is true of Grover Cleveland. It is also true of James B. Weaver. Benjamin Harrison is justly regarded as the personal embodiment of the republican theory of protection and the Force Bill as Grover Cleveland is of the democratic doctrine of Tariff Reform and the rights of the states to control and manage their own elections. A candidate's faith in the platform on which he stands must be judged and measured by his views on such issues and by his record if he has one. Weaver for years was a member of congress, first as a republican and later as a greenbacker. His record during such time will be of interest to the public as throwing light on the sincerity of his professions of faith in the demands of the peoples' party as well as furnishing grounds for the confidence of the peoples' party in Mr. Weaver. The Omaha convention which nominated General Weaver adopted as a part of its platform the St. Louis demands put forth last year. Among the demands of the St. Louis convention is the somewhat celebrated "twelfth plank." Some of the peoples' party down South deny that there is such a plank while some admit that such a resolution was passed. All copies of the platform which we have seen have the so-called "twelfth plank" in it. It matters but little for the purposes of this article whether it is there in fact and in words or not. It is certainly there in the person of the nominee of the peoples' party, General James B. Weaver as any one can see who will look to his record as a member of congress. We give our readers below a copy of a bill which General Weaver introduced in congress while a member of the same which should forever settle the question of the existence or non-existence of the so-called "twelfth plank" in the St. Louis platform. From this it will be seen that he is squarely by his record in favor of the principles enunciated in the "twelfth plank" of the St. Louis demands.

"A bill for relief of the soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and to restore to them equal rights with the holders of Government bonds.

"Whereas, the soldiers and sailors who served in the army and navy of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion were from the necessity of the case compelled by law to receive for their services a depreciated currency, greatly inferior in value at the time to the gold coin of the United States; and

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States heretofore in the most solemn manner, affirmed that good faith requires that all Government obligations shall be paid in coin or its equivalent;

"Whereas, the obligation of the Government to soldiers and sailors who hazarded all, including life, in the most sacred and binding character; therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that there shall be paid to each private soldier, non-commissioned officer, sailor, teamster, or musician regularly mustered into the service of the United States during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, or to his or their legal representatives in case of death, as soon as his or their claim shall be examined and audited by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, the sum found due him or them, the amount thereof to be ascertained as follows:

"The Second Auditor shall ascertain the amount of currency paid said soldier or sailor at each date of payment during his term of service and shall ascertain the gold value of said currency payment at the time by reference to the quotations

of gold as compared with the currency in which said soldier or sailor was paid at the City of New York at that date; and said soldier, sailor or his legal representatives shall be allowed and paid the difference in value between the currency which he receives and the standard gold coin of the United States in which he should have been paid.

"Sec. 2. That to enable the Government to meet the payments required by this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause to be issued \$300,000,000 of United States notes, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary, of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50; and said notes, when so issued, shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be kept in circulation in manner as now provided by law for other United States notes.

"Sec. 3. That the sum of \$300,000,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the payments required by this act, is hereby appropriated out of the money by this act as authorized to be issued.

In addition to this bill, this same candidate is on record as the author of some rather unseemly utterances when Southern voters are judges thereof.

WHAT NEXT?

Now that R. Q. Mills for the third time has voted for the free-coinage of silver, it can not be successfully contended by those who have been opposing him professedly, on the assumed ground that he is not friendly to silver, that he doesn't favor free coinage. That being the only avowed reason for their opposition to Mr. Mills, will they now gracefully come out and align themselves in support of him as his own successor before the legislature to meet at Austin next January? It must not be overlooked that the next legislature will choose a successor to Mills. Will, there is no open candidate against him, it will not be denied that Horace Chilton or D. B. Culbertson or many others would accept and possibly seek an election from the next legislature if there is chance for them to get it. Col. Mills' friends should be on their guard all over the state. The most fruitful source of defeat is to be found in over-confidence. We repeat it, Col. Mills' friends should be on guard in every county of the state.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

Rates for Government of Same Adopted by County Convention—Let Every Democrat Read Them.

For want of space we can not give in full all the resolutions and rules adopted by the democratic convention for the government of the party in this county but we give below those of most importance and bearing immediately on the contest in the primary election. They should be read by every democrat, manager of election, judge of election, candidate and voter:

1st. That the executive committee be and are hereby empowered to appoint all officers necessary for holding the primary election at the different boxes. That the returns of said election be carried by one of the officers holding same to the court house in the city of Crockett on the third day after such primary election has been held and by such officer delivered to the executive committee whose duty it shall be to there assemble on that day and after having counted the vote thereof to declare the result by having the same published in the county papers.

2d. That this executive committee be and are hereby authorized and empowered to enquire into, investigate and decide upon all questions of fraud or illegal voting or any other complaint that may be made to them by a democratic candidate or any member of the party which would in any way affect the welfare of the party and the vote of a majority of said executive committee upon such questions shall be final and binding upon all true democrats.

The following resolutions were then adopted: Resolved that the following qualifications are requisite to entitle parties to vote in the democratic primaries of Houston county:

1st. They shall be democrats having no affiliation with the republican or peoples' parties and if they have at any time been members of either party, then they shall be required to vote one democratic vote at a general election before they can be permitted to vote in a democratic primary.

2d. They shall be 21 years of age before the general election following the primary and shall have lived in the county six months and the state twelve months.

3d. They shall vote in their own election precinct.

4th. It shall be the duty of the executive committee in case of any contest to throw out all votes cast in violation of these tests.

If there were five hundred dollars per capita of money issued by the government, some of these clammy-howlers and "rag-baby" advocates wouldn't have a red cent.

The nominee of the Houston convention, whoever he may be, will beat Nugent for governor at least one hundred thousand votes.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CAUTION! April 30, 1892. This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Irregular Menstruation, being treated without benefit by Physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. BRADFIELD.

It is a Dead-Lock.

The Gazette's gubernatorial summary this morning places 713 votes out of 948 that will make up the Houston convention.

Of these, ignoring contests, 421 are for Hogg, 245 against him, 38 doubtful, 8 for Lanham and 1 unknown.

Including the doubtful with the un-reported counties, Governor Hogg has 211 votes to secure out of 273, to get the nomination, and the opposition 63 votes to find to prevent his success.

It is conceded that Dallas, with 28 votes, will go against the governor. This reduces the quantity needed by the opposition to 35 votes. There is a chance that it will get 25 votes from the counties from which full returns have not been received.

It is plain, enough to the candid observer that the state convention is as good as dead-locked, unless revolutionary methods should be adopted to nullify the victory of the opposition, and the only question now is, how many votes will it have to spare for contingencies, such as sickness, etc., during the stormy proceedings that are anticipated at Houston.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Life, Health and Strength. APALACHICOLA, Fla., Feb. 17, '89. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I will write to inform you that I was afflicted with Blood Disease. I tried one bottle of \* \* \* and it gave me no relief. I was in bed seven months. I tried prominent physicians, and they could not do me any good. I saw your advertisement of P. P. P. in the Apalachicola Times, and thought I would try it. The bottle I got to-night makes seven or eight, and, oh, how good I feel. I have been up ever since and at my business, lumber inspector. You may publish this if you desire. I have informed my friends that P. P. P. is life, health and strength.

M. P. BOLDEN. Sold by all Druggists and general stores. LIPPMAN BROS., Prop. and Druggists, Savannah, Ga. Sold by French & Chamberlain.

Patrons Home People. I do all kinds of wood-work, cab-cock-turn pulleys for rigs and mills, make chairs, repair wagons, and do fancy wood-work of every description. S. F. Sanders.

TOWER'S Improved SLICKER. Will not Peel or Leak or Soften. Watch Out! Collar. A. J. TOWER, 179, BOSTON, MASS.

PROX BROXSON, SUB-VEYOR AND REAL STATE AGENT. ROSS MURCHISON, General Merchandise, Groceries And Everything a FARMER NEEDS. PORTER SPRINGS, TEX.

THE latest dispatches from Homestead Penn. state that the Pennsylvania troops have taken possession of the town and that the strikers had yielded to the law authorities. Eight thousand state troops are either on the ground or in readiness to move.

Four members were added to the Hickory Creek Presbyterian church last week. The "Home Mission Campaign" in this county, thus far, has been greatly blessed of God. We greatly need funds to carry it on. THOS WARD WHITE, New Birmingham, Texas.

Cotton continues to decline, middling in Galveston being worth only seven cents.

N. J. Mainer and James Gantt of Lovelady were in town Wednesday.

Bull worms are reported as appearing in some sections.

The school building is about completed.

I will keep the above thoroughbred horse at home two miles north of Augusta, Texas. He is a deep blood-bay, weighs 1200 pounds and of first-class strain. J. B. NEWMAN.

I. W. MURCHISON

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, Medicines.



Keeps Constantly on hand the Celebrated Milburn Wagon, every one of which is sold under a strict guarantee. Agricultural Implements, Cane Mills, Sugar Evaporators, Etc., Etc. North Side of Public Square Crockett, Texas.

DUBANT, MISS., Dec. 12, 1890. OFFICE OF J. S. ROSAMOND. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: GENTLEMEN—While in San Antonio, Texas, last spring, I saw your advertisement of P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) in the paper for the cure of rheumatism, and thought I would try a bottle, finding such great relief from it, on my return home I had my druggist, Mr. John McClellan to order me a supply. After taking, I think ten bottles, I have not had a pain or ache since, previous to that I suffered for twenty-five (25) years, and could not get the least benefit until I tried P. P. P., and therefore, take pleasure in recommending it to all.

Yours truly, J. S. ROSAMOND. Sold by French & Chamberlain.

Shloh's Consumption Cure. This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold. A few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c, 50c and \$1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. G. Harring.

Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers taste good and quickly remove worms from children or grown people, restoring the weak and puny to robust health. Try them. No other worm medicine is so safe and sure. Price 25 cents at drug stores, or sent by mail by John D. Park & Sons Co., 175 and 177 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

It Cures Headache. Preston's Head Ache is certain and speedy cure for headache. It is guaranteed to cure any kind of headache. It will do it in 15 minutes, and it won't cure anything else.

SAW MILL, SAW MILL, Lumber! Lumber! Will deliver in Crockett or elsewhere on short notice lumber of any dimension and best quality at very reasonable terms. In a short while will have a planer running and will furnish dressed lumber. R. T. MURCHISON.

Attorneys-at-Law. DAMS & ADAIS. CROCKETT, TEXAS. Office in J. C. Wooters' Stone Building.

Physician & Surgeon. HALL-WILSON, M. D. AUGUSTA, TEXAS. Diseases of the Eye and Ear Specialist.

Physicians and Surgeons. DRS. J. L. & W. C. LIPSCOMB. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

DAISY SALOON, F. G. EDMISTON, PROPRIETOR. Keeps a full line of Imported and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Cigarettes. Billiard Room in connection. Crockett Texas.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO. Broadway and Locust St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

RELARK. The Regular Old Established PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Skill and Success. J. L. & W. C. LIPSCOMB.

PRIVATE NERVOUS CRAMPS. YOUNG MEN. MIDDLE-AGED MEN. OLD MEN.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. Scientific American.

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GRAPELAND HIGH SCHOOL.

W. F. LEWIS & M. Principal. The next session of the above named school will begin on the First Monday in Sep't. 1891.

And continue nine months instruction thorough. Discipline adapted to the developing of self-reliant and self-governing manhood and womanhood. Students will be prepared for any class in college if they desire it. School building new and commodious. Board cheap. Society good. Health above the average in East Texas. All wishing to educate their children in a town, are requested to consider the advantages of our quiet, orderly little community. Rates of tuition cheaper for the advanced classes than in any school of like grade known to the principal or Trustees. Give us a trial. We guarantee satisfaction. The public free school term will commence on the first day of November and continue about four months.

For further particulars address the board of trustees W. F. LEWIS GRAPELAND TEXAS.

J. S. WOOTERS, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. CROCKETT, TEXAS. Office second room on second floor of the J. C. Wooters stone building.

JOHN B. SMITH, M. D. PRACTICING PHYSICIAN. Office at French & Chamberlain's drug store. CROCKETT, TEXAS.

HALL-WILSON, M. D. AUGUSTA, TEXAS. Physician & Surgeon. Diseases of the Eye and Ear Specialist.

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THE COURIER.

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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR OFFICE.

CONGRESS. We are authorized to announce the name of Earl Adams as a candidate for Congress from this, the second Congressional district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Just received a fine line of ladies' Oxford ties at I. W. Murchison's.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS

J. C. Moore, of Daly, was in town Monday.

A. D. Haile, of Hot Springs, is at home on a visit.

The editor is indebted to Jno. F. Rains for a fine melon.

Miss Addie Waller, of Navasota is visiting Mrs. Champion.

W. D. Gimon of Weldon announces this week for commissioner.

H. C. Eichelberger's aristo-photos are still in the ring. See them.

Just received a fine line of ladies' Oxford ties at I. W. Murchison's.

Mrs. Jno. A. McConnell and child spent last week at Elkhart Wells.

Primary election, Monday, July 25.

It is the duty of every democrat to turn out to the primary on the 25th.

Dr. C. W. Allen of Lovelady was in town Tuesday and gave us a call.

Call on us for all kinds country produce and general merchandise.

JONES & SATTERWHITE.

Mrs. Lee and son, of Arkadelphia, Ark., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Spinks.

The young people had a moonlight picnic at Wils. Beeson's Monday night.

Turn out to the primaries on the 25th, democrats, and let us have a full vote.

Hon. W. Q. Reeves and Hon. W. H. Gill of Palestine were in town Tuesday on business.

Let every democrat turn out to the primary on the 25th, and voice his choice for officers.

The ladies of the Baptist church realized a nice sum from the ice-cream festival last week.

Mrs. L. W. Murchison and Mrs. Josie Newton are spending the week at Elkhart Wells.

Miss Muggie Durst of Leon county has been spending a few days with Mrs. John Wootters.

Providence permitting, Rev. S. F. Teany will preach at Lovelady next Sabbath at 8:30 p. m.

Obituaries in excess of 20 lines will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Misses Ermine and Lee Fisher and Miss Trice, of Waverly, are visiting Mrs. F. A. Williams.

AAH High Patent flour guaranteed to be the best brand of flour made.

Dr. J. L. Hall and A. H. Wootters were the only delegates that went up to the judicial convention.

Primary election, Monday, July 25.

Let every democrat remember that he can't under the new rules vote at any place except at his own box.

Let us have a full vote at the primary and then let us have a united party for November. The third party will not be in it.

Let the rules of the primary be scrupulously enforced to the letter so that there may not be even a shadow of ground for complaint or contest.

The county alliance met with Oakland alliance last Friday. A large crowd was present, an elegant basket dinner was spread and good time was had by all.

Managers of primary election should bear in mind that under the rules the returns of each box must be in Crockett on the third day after the primary election. As the primary is on the 25th, the returns should be in Crockett on Thursday, 28.

CASH! CASH! CASH!!!

Do you ever come to town? If you do call at the CASH STORE and see the elegant line of ladies and gents Furnishing Goods. Dotted Swiss at all prices for commencement. Lawns, black, white and dotted. Persian mulls with polka dots, curious dots and love knots. Underwear for men, shirts of all colors and all prices. I head the list on CLOTHING and defy competition. My beautiful line of PANTS, like "Joseph's coat of many colors" catches the eye of all who call. My three styles of tobacco for 25 cts. per lb. each. Also my three styles shoes, ladies' button, school shoes and double sole brogan \$1.00 each. I have plenty of time to wait on all that will call. In fact more time than money, and no one "waits for their turn like going to mill." R. M. ATKINSON.

Bill McConnell Says:

Along with the tallow-dip, the flint lock and the old stage coach, the age for the mercantile monstrosity of big prices on eternal time has gone by, crushed by an annihilation or driven beyond sundown by aggressive or progressive net spot cash. Underbury is the first lesson that turns the big wheel, but under sell is the whip hammer that makes it whirl, nor does it take a life time to prove this problem, a single year will pile up the solid facts and figures to the intense satisfaction and gratification of the man whose earnest enthusiasm whirled him on upon the steel rails of prosperity and popularity. Underbury means undersell, and as we buy strictly for cash and sell strictly for cash, who is it among this constellation of Crockett merchants can give you a closer figure than we can? SPECIAL.—Surely we can treat you well, when we underbuy and undersell.

To Managers and Judges of Primary Election.

Read the rules published in this week's COURIER. It will be seen that under the new rules the votes are counted by the Executive Committee on the third day after the primary and that the returns must be on hand by that day. The Executive Committee is composed of the precinct chairmen, that is, those elected chairmen at the late precinct convention's held at Crockett, Lovelady, Grapeland, Weldon, Creek, Shiloh, Boggs, Porter Springs, Daly, Augusta, Weeches, Coltharp, Dodson, Freeman, Holly, Pleasant Grove, Daniel. We do not recollect all the names but as far as we do they are as follows: Crockett, J. B. Smith; Lovelady, D. J. Cater; Grapeland, F. C. Woodward; Augusta, J. C. Tipton; Weeches, R. P. Robbins; Coltharp, Z. B. John; Dodson, not known; Daniel, W. H. Duren; Freeman, H. W. O'Neil; Holly, not known; Pleasant Grove, Joe Rhoden; Weldon, Dr. J. Nelson; Creek, not known; Shiloh, F. A. Harvey; Boggs, J. K. Chandler; Porter Springs, J. J. Bynum; Daly, W. P. Kyle.

Church Services.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me to say that I am expecting Rev. W. H. Claggett of St. Louis to preach at the Presbyterian church on next Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock. He will probably preach for us about two weeks. He has had a large and successful experience as an evangelist in Missouri, Alabama and many places from Boston to California. I hope therefore that his preaching will be interesting and profitable to us. The people of Crockett and vicinity generally are cordially invited to attend these services. The damages caused to the church by the storm have been repaired and the building strongly braced. We are assured by mechanics that it is now very secure. Respectfully, S. F. TENNEY.

Peoples' Party Convention.

At a meeting of the peoples' party of Crockett precinct on July 2d, the following business was transacted: House called to order by J. D. Bruton, chairman, who explained the object of the meeting to be to nominate candidates for justice of the peace and constable for Crockett precinct. On motion the chair appointed a committee of one from each club to select said candidates as follows: John Sims, B. O. Hollingsworth, Jordan Wynne, (col.), and James Taylor, (col.). The committee reported as follows: For justice of the peace, F. A. Beekham; constable, J. L. Duren. Report was adopted.

Teachers Selected.

The city council have been busy for several days electing teachers for the graded school. There were some twenty or more applicants for place of superintendent, and some forty or fifty for positions as teachers. Professor Johnson, late superintendent of city schools of Beaumont, was chosen superintendent and Mrs. Lucy Collins, Miss Allen and Miss Sallie Arrington as teachers. There is one vacancy yet to fill and the council have delayed action with the view of securing the services of a male teacher.

Be Constable.

We are authorized to announce the name of G. B. WALLER as a candidate for constable for Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

The undersigned is a candidate — constable of Prec. No. 1, of Houston county, (1892) to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN F. BASKIN as a candidate for constable for Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. BASKIN as a candidate for constable for Precinct No. 1, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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Primary election, Monday, July 25.

D. C. Cannon and Dr. Lakey, of Pennington, were in town Wednesday.

Miss May Dell Oliphant, of Huntsville, is the guest of Miss Ethel Wootters.

Rev. Thos. Ward White will preach next Sunday at Coltharp on "Daniel, the model young man."

Protracted services begin at the new church, Cedar Point, Friday the 15th. T. WARD WHITE.

We regret to see from the Grayson primaries that Rice Maxey has been defeated for county attorney.

The third party senatorial and electoral conventions for this district meet at Coltharp to-day (Thursday.)

Campbell, the grocer, keeps all the time a large supply of ice which will be delivered at the door of customers.

HOWARD'S BARBER SHOP! Give me a call gentlemen. I came to Crockett when Crockett had no barber. I only ask a fair divide of custom.

We reprint this week the rules for the government of the primary. Managers and judges of the primary should cut out these rules and preserve them.

If myriads of that common but pestiferous nuisance, alias *maza domestica*, alias house-fly are fore-runners from a hygienic standpoint of sickness, then there must be a pestilence coming.

R. B. Harvin who was appointed manager at Tadmor left for South Carolina Monday. He recommended to Dr. J. B. Smith the appointment of Press Connor as manager in his stead.

I have in stock the celebrated 4 Ace Hams and Globe Hams, Oat Meal, Grits, Hominy and everything kept in a first class family Grocery.

L. M. CAMPBELL.

The third party in Houston county will not amount to a "smiffle in a cyclone" if the democrats will turn out, choose their officers and go to work to elect them with vim and determination.

The competitive examination for this senatorial district to determine who shall be appointed as a student to the Huntsville Normal school will take place about 10th, of August. There will be several applicants.

Alvis Ellis stole a march on the boys last week, went over into Mississippi, got his bride and returned, only a very few if any knowing or suspecting such a program. He was married at Winona, Miss., to Miss Cora Nations, the sister of Mrs. Jno. A. McConnell. She is a beautiful and, deservedly, a highly esteemed young lady, while the groom belongs to one of Houston county's most respected and substantial families and is popular with all. We wish the couple great happiness.

Headach.

Preston's Hed Ake is a sure cure for any kind of headache, biliousness, neuralgia, acute and chronic. It will cure in 15 minutes and never fail. Perfectly harmless. It won't cure anything else.

Quarterly Conference.

The second quarterly conference for Crockett station will convene on Nevil's Prairie next Saturday. All the official members are requested to be present. As I will be away from Crockett the next two Sundays Rev. H. W. Moore will fill my appointments at the Methodist church.

J. L. DAWSON, P. C.

For Candidates.

Candidates and their friends should read the rules about voting in their precincts. Heretofore candidates and friends working for candidates would in many cases leave their own boxes and go to other boxes to work and vote. Under the new rule every democrat must vote at his own box. So that those who go to other boxes to work and vote should bear this in mind and leave in time to vote.

City Council Notes.

The city council have concluded to tear down the old school building and rebuild it as a school building for the colored people.

The city council insured the school building for \$10,000, dividing the insurance between the two local agents, J. M. Crook and S. C. Arledge.

The council passed an ordinance against any change in text-books in the Crockett schools without the consent of the council.

J. B. S. Capponi, as principal, and Vina Lane, as assistant, were elected by the city council as teachers of the colored school.

Attention Confederate Veterans.

As many of the old soldiers as can conveniently attend are requested to meet at the court house in Crockett, July 23rd, 1892, for the purpose of re-organizing, and making arrangements for the re-uniform of Crockett Ensignment, No. 141, of the Union Confederate Veterans, of Houston county, Texas.

ENOCB BROWN, Capt. Commanding.

Baptist Association.

Programme of 5th, Sunday meeting of Neches River Association to be held with the Baptist church at Crockett Houston county Texas beginning on Friday before 5th, Sunday in July 1892.

Friday—11 a. m. introductory sermon by Elder W. S. Rusling.

3 p. m. organization. Election of moderator and secretary.

4 p. m. what is the scriptural law of marriage and divorce. Discussion opened by Elder J. C. Sullivan.

8 p. m. preaching by Elder W. H. Rosser. Subject—"How to be saved."

Saturday—8:30 a. m. devotional exercises.

9 a. m. objects of the Lord's supper. Discussion opened by Elder G. W. Hackney.

11 a. m. preaching by some one appointed by committee on divine service.

3 p. m. offices of a scriptural church and their obligations. Discussion opened by Dr. F. C. Woodward.

8 p. m. preaching by some one appointed by committee on divine service.

Sunday 8:30 a. m. Sunday schools. Their relation to the church and how to sustain them. Discussed by Elders Russell, Vaden, Salas and Herrod.

11 a. m. missionary sermon by Elder J. F. Griffith.

3 p. m. reason why every member of every church of Jesus Christ should contribute regularly to the spread of the gospel: at home and abroad. Discussion opened by N. S. Herrod.

8 p. m. Preaching by some one appointed by committee on divine service.

J. F. JOHNSON, Committee.

J. E. KENNEDY.

Shady Grove Sunday School Picnic.

On Saturday, July 9th, the members of the Shady Grove Sunday School, held their annual picnic.

The writer had the good fortune to be favored with an invitation, and although the day was hot and dusty, he was well repaid for the ride. The place selected was at the bridge over White Rock Creek, at the Stokes place, on the new Central Road. We found about one hundred people, of all ages, and both sexes, and as it was after 12 o'clock, dinner was soon spread.

Mr. Frank Satterwhite and Mr. F. J. Hallmark, were masters of ceremonies, and well and royally did they perform their duties.

They not only had corn to feed the horses of their visitors, but they actually furnished the few candidates present with tobacco enough to last them home. The dinner was all that hungry mortal could desire, and reflected great credit on the ladies present, for although nothing was lacking, it had all been gotten up on short notice.

After dinner the young folks proceeded to amuse themselves in various ways, and a delightful afternoon was spent. Not a single unpleasant word was spent by any one, and it is many a day since the writer saw so many happy and contented people. We simply cannot tell how well we were treated, nor how much we enjoyed our visit. Our special thanks are due to Mr. Tenn. Hallmark, who rode half of the day after our runaway horse. God grant that these wholesome, warmhearted pearted people may always prosper as they deserve. It does a man good to visit them and learn lessons of contentment and neighborly love.

About 5 p. m. everybody departed for home, feeling that a day spent in trying to make others happy, was a day well put in. We hope we may be honored with an invitation to the next reunion at Shady Grove. C. E. R.

Primary election, Monday, July 25.

For Sale. 300 bushels cotton seed. W. B. PAGE.

WANTED. 3000 pounds of good bees-wax. Geo. E. Darsy, Grapeland, Texas. Headquarters for country produce.

Lost. One sorrel pony, with blaze face, roach mane and tail; saddle and bridle. Information of his whereabouts liberally rewarded. E. B. Hooks, Julian.

Billiard and Pool Pastor. We have just opened in the N. E. Albright stand an elegant Pool and Billiard Parlor. Tables new and first-class, finished in first-class order, no ordivism or disorder tolerated. A pleasant place to pass the evenings. W. A. HALL & Co. Administration Notice.

All persons holding claims against the estate of Winnie Riddle are hereby notified to present same within the time prescribed by law to the undersigned, J. F. DUREN, Adm. Est. of Winnie Riddle, Dec. Letters granted, May 4, 1892

GRAPELAND. July 11, 1892.

CROCKETT COURIER.—We have had no rain this week and crop prospects are still brightening. The corn crop of this section will be immense and some farmers are already grubbing at the low price it will be apt to sell for at harvest time. So you see we are never satisfied.

Mr. T. T. Beazley and family have been visiting friends and relatives this week in town. Mr. Beazley is the third party candidate for collector and is enthusiastic over his chances to "get there Eli."

W. T. Gass, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Grand State Alliance and former editor of Farmers' World, which has recently consolidated with the Texas Farmer, Shaw's paper, was in town this week in the interest of the latter paper.

We are sad to-day to have to chronicle the death of Mrs. Scott Yarbrough, which occurred Friday evening last at their residence near Augusta. Mrs. Yarbrough was well known in our little town and was beloved by all who knew her. 'Tis hard for a young mother to be taken from her little ones, who are left to battle with a cold, cruel world, yet "Thy will be done, not ours."

Quite a crowd of our young ladies and gentlemen went to Guineald yesterday to attend the Methodist quarterly meeting, which is now in session there.

The workmen are busy giving the finishing touches to the new school building which will be ready for the school which opens September 1, 1892. We have not secured a teacher as yet. Applications for same being now in order.

Messrs. Will Totty and R. L. Owens are spending a few days at the Elkhart Mineral wells this week.

Miss Rose Valentine of Hillister is visiting her brother, J. B. Valentine, our rail road agent.

Mr. Jno. Harman, of Eton, a highly respected citizen of that community is in very feeble health

THE TIGER.

Proof That He Kills More Men Than Any Other Wild Animal.

The point of view from which the lion or tiger looks on man is perhaps not so far removed from that of the non-carnivorous creatures as might be supposed. Man is certainly not the natural food for any animal—except for sharks and alligators. If he is so rash as to go out of his natural element into the water—and if the element is water—man is not a natural prey of any animal.

When a tender virgin he did woo, 'Twas he who did run full speedily. To have at once devoured her tender form— Is still probable, but hardly correct. More probably the lion would get out of the way politely—if we may judge by the pacific behavior of those in our part explored lion haunts.

But the "fellow creature" is not nearly so impracticable as he is supposed to be, asserts the London Spectator. More human beings are probably killed by tigers than by any other wild beast, except by starving wolves. Yet this is what Sir Samuel Baker has to say on the subject: "There is a great difference in the habits of tigers. Some exist on the game in the jungles. Others prey especially upon the flocks belonging to the villages. A few are designated 'man-eaters.' These are sometimes naturally ferocious, and having attacked a human being, may have devoured the body, and thus acquired a taste for human flesh; or they may have been wounded on more than one occasion, and thus learned to regard man as a natural enemy. But more frequently the 'man-eater' is a very old tiger, or more probably a tigress, that having hunted in the neighborhood of villages and carried off some unfortunate woman, has discovered that it is easier to kill a native than to hunt jungle game."

As a rule, the tiger is only anxious to avoid man, and it is noticed that in high grass tigers are more dangerous than in forests, because the man who can not be seen, neither can they see until the stranger is close upon them. An ancient instance of the opposite behavior is that recorded of the new conquistador, Pizarro, when the lions attacked and slew some of them. A curious inversion of this experience occurred when the islands in the Bonin archipelago, which were swarming with tigers, were first cultivated. The natives, mainly by the aid of traps set with a bow and arrow killed off the tigers, and the skins were sold by auction at from eight annas to one rupee apiece. In this case the tigers were the first aggressors by carrying off cattle. But it seems evident that there exists, as a priori reason, founded in natural antipathy, why man and animals, if we could reconstruct a "state of nature" in which the man and the tiger are not savages man, should not dwell together in profound peace, or at least in such peace as obtains between accidental neighbors. The only ground for quarrel that seems inevitable is the overlying one between the shepherd and the wolf; and that, after all, is a question, not of prejudice, but of property.

HIS MONEY'S WORTH.

Ben Wright got a Ready Call to Repeat Date Order Quick. Ben Wright who died lately, was the most conspicuous man in our city, says a Boston News writer. The orator house which he opened at the corner of Brattle and Court streets, for years was a Boston institution. It was a place where the young men of the city used to go to get a dose of good advice. Seated at the table next me were four newboys, accompanied by two girls who sold papers. The water refused to serve them.

"What's the trouble, my little man?" said Ben Wright who overheard the conversation. "Why, this 'ere duffer says he won't give us dat wat we want." "What do you want, my boy?" "I want a great big stew, with plenty of oysters and six spoons." "Wright said 'all right,' quietly gave the order and when it was ready served the boy with a big stew, a large plate of oysters and six spoons of pickles. The six spoons were there.

The stew was passed around, the spokesman saying that each had his or her share. In a few moments it was completely disappeared. The leader of the party then walked up to the desk and said: "How much does Ben? I tell you dat was cracky." "Never mind the stuff, my boy, have the stew with me," said Wright kindly. "Don't want no stuff?" "No, my boy." "Well, repeat dat order, quick." "No one laughed heartier or enjoyed the report more than honest Ben Wright."

The Married Lane. The earliest authentic account of lace is about the sixth century, when high-born Italian nuns wrought it for the adornment of the sanctuary. Even before that the English nuns were famed for the very open English work, wonderfully lace in effect. Monks as well as nuns gave their minds to it. St. Dunstan himself did not think it derogatory to make designs for the convent workers.

Eminent Physician—You have the grip. Old Gentleman—Well, well! That's what it is, eh? Eminent Physician—Yes, sir, you never had it before, I presume? Old Gentleman—Never had it before? Land sakes! I've had this sort of thing off and on ever since I was a boy, nearly eighty years ago. Pack.

An Apparent Mystery Cleared Away. Ducky—That's a nice silk but you've got old man. Billboard (the actor)—Yes, the manager gave me that when I left the company. Ducky—He must have thought a great deal of you. Billboard—That hat is my salary for a month.—Clothes and Furnishings.

WOULDN'T TAKE PAY.

A Bookblack's Next Reply to a One-Legged Veteran.

Two men stood on a New York street corner, one having his boots blacked the while, the other trying to keep a poor cleat running. The latter had but one leg. When the ragged little bookblack had got through with the one and collected a nickel he tapped his box smartly with his brush and looked up at the one-legged man. "Shine 'em up, air?" "Why, I've only got one foot, young man." "Shine it up, air?" "Well, I don't know—you charge a nickel for two feet, I s'pose you'll do mine for 2 1/2 cents, hey?" "Yes," said the boy, "if you'll furnish the change." He went industriously to work polishing up the lonely foot, while the two men continued joking. The one-legged man was telling the other fellow about leaving his leg on the slope of Lookout mountain. He had pulled out a 10 cent piece mechanically, as he talked, and the boy was a long time on the job. When he had had an extra nickel on the broad bottom shoe, the one-legged customer cheerily tendered the dime.

"If always pay double," said he, laughing patronizingly, "on account of the wear and tear on the boy's feelings." "An' I alius don't take nothin'," retorted the dirty little fellow, shoving his box with the conventional swing. "My grandpa left a leg in the war an' I don't take nothin' for a one leg job, see?—on account of 'e wear the wear an' his feelings—see?" He added slyly.

And he swaggered away with an air of independence that struck the two men speechless with amazement.

WANTED TO BE SURE.

The Bride Insisted Upon a Second Call on the Minister. A few weeks ago a hackman had a call to a Leviston, Maine, pastor's house in the evening, to carry him to a meeting at some place or other. When the hackman reached there he found another carriage there, and an impatient driver walking up and down. The former pulled the bell; was greeted by the minister, who soon came forth in his overcoat and gloves and stepped into the hack.

"Here you," said the talking hackman, "what are you making that minister away for? I've got a couple in here. Why don't he splice 'em before he goes out makin' calls?" "Giddup," said the minister, "I'm waiting for the box and drove away. He was gone an hour and returned with the clergyman, and lo, behold, the same hackman poked up and down in front of the house and the same carriage stood in front of the door. The driver was mad.

A SUMMER SNOW.

Record of a Year Which Froze Up Every Green Thing in August. According to the best records, January and February of 1816 were warm and springlike. March was cold and stormy. Vegetation had gotten well along in April when winter set in. Snow and snow fell on seventeen different days in May. In June there was either frost or snow every night but three. The snow was 5 inches deep for several days in succession in the interior of New York, and from 10 inches to 15 in Vermont and Maine. July was cold and frosty, ice formed as thick as window panes in every one of the New England States. August was a month of snow, and the snow was 10 inches in thickness and killed nearly every living thing in the United States and in Europe. In the spring of 1817 corn that had been kept over from the crop of the year before, was sown in many parts of Iowa and Illinois on May 11, 1817, and again as late as May 31, 1817.

A Spider's Method of Defense.

A kind of spider native to South America is remarkable for the great length of its legs, and has a very singular method of defending itself. When attacked it gathers its feet together, fastening them to the center of its web, and grasps the web with its mouth, so that it appears like a mist on the web, offering no point for the enemy to strike at.

Criminals Die Young.

Between the ages of 20 and 40, prisoners die of consumption much more rapidly than people outside of confinement, but whether this is owing to the confinement or to the foregone lives of the convicts is not clear. Few criminals of any kind live to be old men.

A Dangerous Practice.

A Gardiner, Me., clergyman allows his parishioners to pick out the texts for his sermons. But unless he exercises a veto power in some cases the practice might give rise to awkward complications.

Verdict in Africa.

The bicycle has been introduced into Central Africa. Two Englishmen arrived at Timbuctoo a few weeks ago with two of the latest improved bicycles. They had traveled a large part of the way from the coast, more than 300 miles on the machines, and they say they worked fine along the well-trodden native paths.

The Boston Girls' Version.

Hoo-bumper Pare—Imy, who is this Mr. Wacker who calls on you so frequently? Amy—He's a political physician. Pa.—What on earth is that? Amy—Don't know, I heard brother Jack say he was a wack' holer.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. To Be Happy, Though Married. Gladys—Mrs. Potts' husband has been very distant to her lately. Clara—What is the trouble? Gladys—No trouble at all, he is in Europe, you know.—Black and White. A Precious Room. "Mabel, I don't see how you could ever fancy that Sponamora. His head is as light as a champagne cork." "Yes, father, and he pops."

DRIVERS ANT IN AFRICA.

They Have Enormous Appetites and Are Devoured by Everybody.

The most terrible of insects are the "driver" ants of West Africa. They are so called because they drive before them while on march all other living creatures, no animal being able to withstand them. No man, however formidable he may be, could resist their attack on the snake by biting its eyes and so blinding the prey, which, instead of running away, writes helplessly in one spot. Natives of Africa crushed its captive in its folds; it does not devour it at once, but makes a circuit of at least a mile in diameter in order to see whether an army of driver ants is on the march in the neighborhood. If so, it glides off and abandons its prey, which will soon be eaten by the ants.

If an army of these ants approaches a village the entire population is compelled to fly. Sometimes the people may be obliged to take to the water in order to save themselves. The ants travel in the night and on cloudy days, because they are quickly killed by the direct rays of the sun. Should the sun come out while they are making a journey, they constitute a continuous arch over their path out of earth agglutinated by a fluid excreted from their mouths.

In cloudy weather an arch for the protection of the marching column is constructed of the bodies of the larger soldier ants, whose widely extended jaws, long legs and projecting antennae, intertwining, form a sort of network. In case of an attack, the arch instantly breaks and the insects which compose it join other soldiers on the flanks of the line, who seem to be acting as scouts, running about furiously in pursuit of the enemy.

AN IRISH-CHINAMAN.

An Ethnological Novelty Who Interests Geographers.

Augusta now has several novelities in the way of Chinamen. Living on the corner of McIntosh and Callahan streets is an Irish-Chinaman. He is decidedly the most intelligent man in the city. He speaks and writes very good English. A reporter called upon him recently, and, after much persuasion, succeeded in getting his history. He has been in Augusta for many years, and is doing a grocery business at the place mentioned. He came there from Beaufort, S. C. He says he left China when a boy and went to Ireland, where he lived a good many years. The Irish brogue still sticks to him.

THE COMPASS PLANT.

A Curious Vegetable Guide for Prairies.

The compass plant grows in the prairies of Western North America, and, as its name indicates, is of great value to the wanderer. It is a dwarf variety of the common sunflower, and usually a height of three feet six inches, and has a head of yellow flowers. The help it renders the traveler arises from the fact that the long leaves at the base of the stem, which are placed, not flat as in plants generally, but in a vertical position, present their edges north and south.

LIVING CARDS.

Those who are on the lookout for societies for bazaars and public entertainments, which have for their object the benefit of benevolent bodies, will be pleased to hear of a departure from the stereotyped form, mostly followed in the picking up of little cards. A short description will enable anyone, with a large room at their disposal, to arrange a musical table performance. Four players take their seats. A large, square cloth stretched on the floor represents the top of the card table, and the players sit, each on one side of the square. The cards then are dealt in the usual manner. The dresses can be made as simple or as elaborate as may be desired. The faces and the court cards should be the tallest performers, and the kings, queens and aces should be made up so as to suggest the well-known appearance of those cards. The pip cards need only wear a tabard indicating their value. School children who can make very good pip cards, the three and twos being, of course, selected from among the youngest.

DIDN'T WORK.

The Lawyer Was Very Sure of It, but His Client Was Even More So. Mr. Henry Dickens, who is a lawyer, says that his father—Charles Dickens, the novelist—was very fond of lawyers, and he tells this story of his father, Mr. Frederick Curry, the well-known solicitor. On one occasion, Dickens was in a treaty for a piece of land at the back of Gad's Hill. The property was owned by an old farmer, a keen old man of business, and a hard nut to crack. An interview was arranged with him at Gad's Hill for a certain evening, says the Argonaut and Mr. Curry came down for the purpose of being present when the bargain was struck. Dickens and Curry were sitting over their wine when the old farmer, who was named, said: "We had better go in," said Dickens. "No, no," said the astute lawyer—"John" (to the butler, show him into the study where I have a bottle of old port wine). Turning to Dickens: "A glass of port will do him no harm; it will soften him." After waiting about twenty minutes they went into the study. The farmer was sitting bolt upright in an arm-chair stern and uncompromising; the bottle of port had not been touched. The negotiations then proceeded very much in favor of the farmer; and the bargain was struck. With a chuckle, the old man then turned his attention to the port and sniffs the bottle.

PROFIT IN CHESTNUTS.

A Company Will Grow the Trees as a Regular Business.

The propagation of chestnuts for the purpose of gain, or as the means of increasing the population of the "driver" ants of West Africa, was supposed to belong peculiarly to the ministerial profession, says the Philadelphia Record. But a rival has appeared on the horizon in Canada in the shape of the Mammoth Chestnut Company, which the projectors declare has millions in it. The company was organized some time since, with \$50,000 capital, and straggles to make the chestnut for sale. The company owns a natural chestnut grove, containing 500 acres, between Berlin and Blackwood, Camden county, and ex-Sheriff Woodcock enthusiastically declared recently that it was the prettiest and most productive piece of chestnut timber in the United States. "We intend, we said, to increase our holding to 1,000 acres in various sections of the state and go into the culture of mammoth chestnuts on a big scale. The chestnut trees in our grove are about as far apart as peach trees in an orchard. We have had the entire tract cleared and the chestnut trees cut off a few feet from the ground. The wood we obtained more than paid for the clearing. Now we have the men at work grafting slips from Japanese chestnut trees to the stumps and in two years we will be picking up nuts as big as this." Here Mr. Woodcock pulled a mammoth Japanese chestnut, that measured six and one-half inches in circumference from his pocket to illustrate his remarks. "You see," continued Mr. Woodcock, "there are now many improved kinds of chestnuts, but the largest of all is the Japanese. They are much better adapted for grafting for conicaria, and have almost reached perfection. American chestnuts, however, have never been cultivated, and we propose to perfect the Japanese chestnut by the grafting process, which will introduce all the sweetness and flavor of the wild American nut. The advantage of the Japanese nut is that it is much more resistant to blight than any other chestnut, and we will thus get into the market when the fruit is scarce and get the cream of the price. I have had paid forty cents a quart for wormy lots of chestnuts, and see what a bonanza we will have in getting a sound article in market early. We will be under little expense in getting the trees and grafting the crop, and just imagine what fun it will be to gather such magnificent nuts on a clear, frosty day, and eat them in each hand. Instead of selling the nuts by the quart, I think the dealers will have to dispose of them by the dozen."

FLIM-FLAM.

Did It Unconsciously and the Victim Doesn't Know It Yet.

Even a mathematician will get mixed in his calculations sometimes when changing money back and forth. The telegraph operator at the De Soto Hotel, in this city, is no exception. The man who got in ten dollars' worth of change, and he did without thinking. One night last week a guest of the hotel handed in a message. The operator counted the words and announced that the charge was 50 cents. The gentleman handed over a 100 bill, which the operator mistook for a 50 bill, and gave him back a half dollar. The man left the hotel without noticing the mistake. Presently he discovered it and returned to the operator's desk. "Was that a \$10 bill I gave you a while ago?" he said. The operator opened his drawer and looked at the bill. "Why, yes," he exclaimed, "I thought it was a one. Here it is," and he handed over the bill. "Now I owe you 50 cents," said the gentleman. "Oh, no you don't," said the operator. "Oh, yes I do," said the gentleman. "The telegram was 50 cents, you know, and he handed over a half-dollar and walked off. "I'm into that fellow 50 cents," remarked the operator to the bookkeeper. "Keep 'em, and I can't make him see it." "Not much," returned the bookkeeper. "He's into 'em 50 cents," and the operator has been trying to figure it out ever since.

SPARKING 'EM UP.

Sober—So you have been farming many years in this section, and know the peculiarities of the soil pretty well. What do you consider the hardest thing to raise on your farm? Meeker—The money to run it.—Boston Courier.

MILK DIET FOR BABIES.

The Food Should Be Sterilized and Fed with Care.

The day is fast approaching when an infant's chances of life will be weighed in those of death, and as this particular branch of knowledge spreads its influence will be felt in a marked degree upon the health of the children of the poor in large cities, those who now have to struggle as best they can against sour milk, heat, dust, tenement life and all the evils and discomforts that attend the very poor, absence of cleanliness being generally the greatest evil.

Milk is gradually being appreciated for its hygienic value, and contains all the elements necessary for the formation of blood, bone and muscle, says a writer in Lippincott's. It is frequently prescribed by physicians as a remedy in various forms of illness. When pure it is of infinite service; when tainted it is positively dangerous. In one instance in a wealthy family, where a baby was slowly wasting away, a well-paid milkman provided a quantity of the most popular milk. "From one cow." A sample was analyzed, and each teaspoonful was found to contain in round numbers 200,000 bacteria. Immediately the rule was laid down that all milk given should be sterilized. Since then the child has become plump and healthy. If such trouble can arise among the wealthy, how much more probable is its occurrence among the very poor, where ignorance reigns supreme! Those engaged in visiting the poor in cities reveal pitiful cases of poverty, carelessness and ignorance. Baby's food is left uncovered all day long in the stifling atmosphere of one living room placed with other food in a sink, which is not cleaned out for several days. The milk is not stirred, and here absorbs germs by the millions. Condensed milk is fortunately a favorite food for infants among the poor. Though the milk is not food, it is sweet and clean, and will remain so if given a little care for a sufficient length of time. Sterilized milk in bottles sent for each feeding can be procured in almost all large cities, but it is generally beyond the reach of the really poor. One of the greatest difficulties, however, to be encountered in establishing the general use of this milk will lie in the effort to convince mothers of its desirability.

HE WAS A HIGHLANDER.

Prince Albert Just Avoided a Fatal Blow on His Back.

During the earlier visits of the royal family to Balmoral, Prince Albert, dressed in a very simple manner, was crossing one of the Scotch lakes in a skiff, when the Argonaut and was curious to note everything relating to the management of the vessel, and among other things cooking. Approaching the "galley," where a beaver Highlander was attending to the culinary matters, he was attracted by the savory odors of a compound known by Scotchmen as "hodge-podge," which the Highlander was preparing. "What is that?" asked the prince, who was not known to the cook. "Hodge-podge sir," was the reply. "How is it made?" was the next question. "Why, there's mutton taitt and turpiss taitt, and carrots taitt and—" "Yes, yes," said the prince, who had not learned that "taitt" means "diced," "expressed by the contraction taitt; 'but what is taitt?" "Why, there's mutton taitt and turpiss taitt and carrots taitt, and—" "Yes, yes," said the prince, who had not learned that "taitt" means "diced," "expressed by the contraction taitt; 'but what is taitt?" "Ye daft gowk!" yelled the Highlander, brandishing his big spoon. "an I no tell ye what 'tis taitt?" There's mutton taitt and—" "Yes, yes," said the prince, who had not learned that "taitt" means "diced," "expressed by the contraction taitt; 'but what is taitt?" "Ye daft gowk!" yelled the Highlander, brandishing his big spoon. "an I no tell ye what 'tis taitt?" There's mutton taitt and—" "Yes, yes," said the prince, who had not learned that "taitt" means "diced," "expressed by the contraction taitt; 'but what is taitt?" "Ye daft gowk!" yelled the Highlander, brandishing his big spoon.

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CONGRUENTS.

An Exponent and Periodically Fellow to Taste.

A large conger eel is a formidable fellow. Sometimes it reaches a length of ten feet and a weight of more than 50 pounds. The wide mouth has several rows of pointed, closely set teeth which form a powerful and cruel dental apparatus. C. Lloyd Morgan said that he was once fishing for congers, when one of the crew complained that his line was fast to the ocean bed. "So it isn't," he cried suddenly. "If it is the bottom is moving slowly off." The catch proved to be a great conger, and when his ugly head came above water the old skipper was greatly excited and addressed him in choice phrasing as "Joggy." As soon as the great beast was pulled into the boat the sailor began to belabor him soundly with the oar.

LARGEST IN THE STATE.

are splendid. The International & Great Northern runs through it directly North and South. The Trinity & Sabine belt on the South the Houston, East & West Texas on the East and the Kansas & Gulf Short Line on the North, thus affording to every section of the County easy and rapid means of transportation to and from market. Besides there are two other lines surveyed and projected through the County, running in a North-westerly and South-easterly direction. Rivers, Creeks and streams of living water abound, furnishing through the driest summer an abundance of pure, fresh water. The Trinity River is the County's boundary on the West and the Neches on the East. The County School fund is perhaps the

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

of every variety are produced here and the County yields to none in the State in adaptability of soils to the growth for market of peaches, pears, figs, plums, apricots, grapes and berries.

Houston County's Schools.

are unsurpassed by any in the State, in respect of efficiency and competency of teachers, standard of scholarship and duration of free term. Its own unsurpassed permanent School Fund supplemented from other sources enables us to come nearer fulfilling the constitutional requirements of a six-months term than any other county. The debt and tax-rate of the County are almost nominal. Its climate is mild and healthful, the temperature never reaching extremes in either Summer or Winter. Its water supply for both domestic use and manufacturing purposes is unexcelled. Springs and streams of never failing water are to be found in every section of the county.

Columbia Heights!

Addition to San Antonio, Texas.

County Products.

are cotton, corn, oats and other small grain, sorghum, ribbon cane, fruits and vegetables of every variety, hay, and in some places rice etc.

CROCKETT.

the county seat of Houston County, is situated on the I. & G. N. R. R. It has a population of 2000. The people of the town have recently voted to take charge of its schools and support them by taxation, six months in the year. The City Council have assumed control and established graded schools for both white and black. Hand-ome and commodious brick school buildings with all the modern appointments are under construction. The town is destined to become the educational center of East Texas.

LOVELADY.

to the South, on the I. & G. N. R. R., is an enterprising town of 300 people, good society, several churches and a splendid High School maintained all the year in one of the finest high school buildings in Eastern Texas.

GRAPELAND.

to the North is another enterprising town of several hundred people, fully alive to the demands of the hour and supported by a superior section of country. They have in course of erection a very fine high school building in which the noble spirited citizens of that fine town propose to sustain during the entire year a high school second to none in the County.

The Lands.

of the County are cheap and can be bought on any terms.

Houston--County

ITS INDUCEMENTS.

Its Advantages and Attractions for the Man of Capital and the Home-Seeker.

The Banner County of East Texas.

For variety and fertility of soils. A vast forest of native woods, adapted to the manufacture of all grades and styles of furniture, vehicles and agricultural implements. Walnut, White Oak, Linn, Ash, Hickory of every variety, Post Oak, Cypress, Long and Short Leaf Pine, Curley Pine, Holly, Beech, Cherry, Magnolia and all other species of timber found in the woods of East Texas.

Houston Co. took the Gold Medal

At the Fort Worth Spring Palace in 1890 for its magnificent display of timbers. The North-eastern, Northern and North-western sections of the County are rich in iron of the Laminated and Brown Hematite varieties. Soils of every variety to be found in the state are to be found in Houston County, from the black wax to the light sandy.

The Railroads of the County

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LARGEST IN THE STATE.

reaching the splendid sum total of \$70,000, from which is annually derived for available use in maintaining the schools of the County from four to five thousand dollars. This added to the amount raised by local taxation and that bestowed by the State furnishes the princely sum of thirty thousand dollars spent annually on the free schools of the County. The population of the County is 20,000 and largely white.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

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