

The Crockett Courier.

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CROCKETT, TEXAS, JULY 2, 1897.

NO. 22.

THE LONE STAR STATE.

Her Resources, Her Culture and Her Schools. An Interesting Contribution from a Long Absent Buckeye.

We clip the following letter from the Pomeroy (Ohio) Leader, of date June 10th, 1897. [Courier Editor.]

In 1861 when the war cloud burst on this country there lived in Bedford township a young man by the name of James D. Dains. He was a cousin to Mrs. George Bradfield, now of Harrisonville, and with her mother, Mrs. Samantha Johnston, he made his home. He was also a brother to Mrs. Emory Aultman, of Minersville. When Sumpter was fired on he responded to his country's call and fought through the bloody struggle. In 1864 he left Meigs County, and never returned. For many years all trace of him was lost, but a few months ago his sister received a letter from him. He was stationed in Texas as a Methodist minister and through correspondence the relatives have all become acquainted with his whereabouts. At the request of Mrs. Bradfield he writes the following interesting letter.

CROCKETT, TEXAS, May 24th 1897.

ED. LEADER:—By request of a lady who is a resident of your county, I write this somewhat scattering article for your columns or waste basket, which? I have the honor to be a native of Ohio myself. I was born (at a very early age) near Hemlock Grove in 1845. My mother, who was Miss Catherine Johnson, (before her marriage) lies in the old grave yard near that place. My father, Nelson Dains, sleeps his last sleep somewhere near Pomeroy. On the 27th of July 1861, I enlisted at Circleville, Ohio, and was duly assigned to Company A 27th Regt. O. V. I. I received my "baptism of fire" at New Madrid and Island No. 10. In January 1864 with nearly all of the regiment I re-enlisted at Prospect, Tenn., for during the war. At that time we came home on a furlough; since then I have never set foot in Meigs County, nor looked into the face of any of my kindred save one brother, Alson, who lives at Gilmer, Texas. It is needless to speak of our war service. Fullers' Ohio Brigade made a record well known in history, and by none, better known than the thrice famous Texas legion whom we three times met in honorable battle. I meet with those who were members of that heroic corps of "grand fighters" every day. They are my friends now, my brethren in Christ and of the "Mystic Tie" and we talk of Shiloh, Corinth, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta and the March to the sea without malice or ill will; we speak of the valor and bravery of the once opposing forces, who all of them on both sides, were just simply glorious types of the splendid American soldier, "invincible in war, generous in victory, sublime in defeat." Living or dead, may God bless them all, and so I leave them and the subject.

The lady referred to above asked me (for the benefit of future home seekers) to write of Texas, her capabilities and her resources. Both are endless. I know something of Texas. Since December, 1865, it has been my field my home. It is, without doubt, the greatest, grandest commonwealth of American Union. Five states of Ohio could nestle in her bosom with territory to spare. In the U. S. cavalry I fought three years on her borders with Sheridan and Custer (lift the hat and bow the head.) We drove the wild savage from her fair domain and redeemed to the honest toiler and home builders, the sweetest, fairest land that God has ever made. I have passed on horseback through her length and breadth, 640 by 720 miles. She

lies a veritable Eden of fertile valleys, plain and prairie, inexhaustible mines, towering forests of the most useful and valuable timbers, unfailing springs and beautiful rivers, a stupendous garden spot, capable in its unfailing resources of feeding the nation, and as yet with a population of only three millions.

Here where I live (south temperate zone) we have a perpetual succession of various fruits and vegetables and yet our summer heat owing to the constant gulf breeze, is not near the intensity of that of St. Louis or Cincinnati.

My correspondent asks of the society here, and speaks of it with something of depreciation, (doubtless she has heretofore been misinformed.) Well the standard by which we will give our estimate, is the religion of Jesus. And we will take the status of our town and county as an average. We have within our corporate limits a population of 2,000, white and colored, say two-thirds white. We have four churches (white) with memberships as follows: M. E. South, 239; Baptist, 250; Presbyterian, 85; Christian 30. There are five colored churches; membership about the same proportion. In the county outside there are sixty nine churches (white.) I am a minister of the M. E. Church, and preach over the county continually.

As to culture, we will take music. Very few homes are found without a piano or organ, with skilled performers to use them. I am selling these instruments and hence I know whereof I speak. We have excellent music teachers, reared and educated here, whose services command from \$50 to \$75 per month.

The Texas school fund is the admiration of all other States. It is vested in the public domain, each county having its own appropriation of lands. This is supplemented by a percentage of the ad valorem tax. Our town has a splendid graded school, with a \$10,000 brick school building, with from seven to nine months of school per annum. Teachers' salaries are as follows: First grade, \$50 to \$75 per month; second grade, \$35 to \$50, and third grade, \$30 to \$40 per month. Examination of teachers about eight times a year. Teachers from other states have equal rights in competition with native teachers. The present principal of our school is a native of another state. A lady from Massachusetts taught here until she married a wealthy farmer; and so, all things considered, Texas is safe to invest in. You need not fear to send your sons and daughters seeking homes in the Lone Star State. There is room, and welcome. Myself and family have been in this town eight years. In all this time there has not been one single instance of female depravity known.

Yours to command,
JAMES D. DAINS.

The Land Suit.

All the parties or their representatives to the big land suit that we spoke of an issue or two back have gone over to Guy's Store, Leon county and are at work there taking depositions and establishing lines. Judge Rector of Austin, Col. Nunn of Crockett, and Messrs Selby of Omaha, and Thomas of Georgia are all over there.

Protracted Meeting.

The Christian denomination will begin a protracted meeting in Crockett the second Sunday in August. Services will be conducted by Rev. D. A. Leach and will be held in the Tabernacle instead of the court house as heretofore.

THE NEW ANTI-LYNCH LAW.

PROVIDES THAT KILLING BY A MOB CONSTITUTES MURDER.

Officers from Whom Prisoners Are Taken Shall Be Removed From Office at Once.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That whenever two or more persons shall combine together for the purpose of mob violence and in pursuance of said combination shall unlawfully take the life of any reasonable creature in being by such violence, such person shall be deemed guilty of murder by mob violence and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by death or confinement in the penitentiary for life or according to the degree of murder to be found by the jury.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the district Judge of this state to give this law especially in charge to the grand jury at the beginning of each term of court. Prosecutions for murder under this act may be commenced and carried on in any county of the judicial district in which the offence is committed.

Sec. 3. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, chief of police, city marshal or other officer in this state shall permit or suffer any person in his custody charged with crime to be killed by two or more persons, or shall knowingly willfully permit or suffer any such person to be taken from his custody and killed by one or more persons, he shall be deemed guilty of official misconduct and removed from office, and the custody of a deputy shall be the custody of his principal. Proceedings to remove such officer from office may be commenced and carried on in any county named in section 2 of this act.

Sec. 4. After the filing of such petition, citation to the defendant shall issue, as now provided by law in civil cases. The trial and all the proceedings connected therewith shall be conducted as far as it is practicable in accordance with the rules and practices of the court in other civil cases and appeals and writs of error may be sued out by either party to all appellate courts as in other civil cases; provided, such cases shall take precedence in all courts of all other cases.

Sec. 5. The petition provided for in section 3 shall be filed by the attorney general, or under his direction, as soon as practicable after he shall be informed of the facts, and within ten days after the same shall have been filed he shall make application to the district judge to whom it is addressed to have the officer against whom it is filed suspended temporarily from office.

Sec. 6. In the trial of the case, the judge shall not submit special issue, but shall under a proper charge applicable to the facts of the case, instruct the jury to find the evidence whether the cause of the removal set forth in the petition is true in point of fact.

Should the jury find that said cause of removal is true, judgment of ouster shall be entered against the defendant, and he shall not thereafter be elected or appointed to said office.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Mr. Charles Dittmar a prominent leaf tobacco dealer of Baltimore, has recently been visiting the tobacco plantations in the south, and in an interview in the Manufacturer's Record he is quoted in reference to recent investigations made in Texas:

"I visited Willis, in Montgomery county, Texas, which is a short distance from Houston in the cotton belt and found the industry owing to the demand for Cuban tobacco, and its scarcity, expanding wonderfully. The climate of that section has the finest tobacco raising features of any other part of the United States. The soil is very nearly as that of Cuba, and the heavy dew which settles over that region is sufficiently irrigating for the crops. Tobacco raising was started there a few years ago, one or two farmers planting a couple of acres in Cuba seed, to test the fertility of the ground and the effect of the climate. Such good results were obtained that others engaged in the industry, and there are now planted in and around Willis about 600 acres in tobacco. The prices on the crops, when marketed average about 45 cents per pound. This tobacco compares with Cuban tobacco in point of smoking qualities better than any other grown in the United States. The climate and soil conditions give Willis a future of great promise. I brought some types of the tobacco home with me, and good judges are of the uniform opinion that there is a considerable quantity of Cuban tobacco that would not compare favorably with it."—Houston Post.

The Cesspool Again.

In company with some of the commissioners the writer visited the jail yard and surroundings one night last week in search of unwholesome odors and disagreeable effluvia generally. A close examination and inspection of the cesspool there showed that there were no unhealthful or disagreeable gases escaping therefrom. Those present got down on their knees and put their noses close to the top of the receptacle and even in so close proximity as that put them they failed to find anything escaping that could be detected. There is no doubt that at night and at times during the day very offensive gases and odors are floating around the jail and that neighborhood but examination shows that they must come from other sources than the cesspool. There are a number of filthy water-closets in this section that may account for the condition complained of but this would exist without the cess pool. We understand that the court also got Dr. S. T. Beasley to make an examination and that he reported about as the commissioners and the writer found matters as related above.

Notice!

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

B. F. Dickerson,
Ratcliff, Texas

FREE SILVER CAUSE LOST.

The 16 to 1 Free Coinage of Silver a Dead Issue, Says Horace Boies.

Waterloo, Ia. June 28.—"For one I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed we must abandon this extreme demand."

In these words Horace Boies former governor of Iowa and erstwhile democratic presidential aspirant, addresses the voters of the United States who demand the free coinage of silver. He does it through the medium of his letter to Colonel D. M. Fox of Des Moines, which the latter will print in his forthcoming book.

"The friends of silver, although once defeated, are not yet demoralized. This will not be true after a second defeat," he warningly says. "In our next great battle we must win or our cause is lost."

Although Mr. Boies has in private frequently expressed hostility to the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform, this is the first authoritative declaration from him to that effect. In publicly declaring it to be a dead issue, he gives at length his reasons for asserting it being such. He says: "It matters not how we convince the people the gold standard is wrong, unless we convince them that what we offer in its place is better instead of worse."

By the adoption of the 16 to 1 plank, he declares, the delegates to the Chicago convention forced the silver forces to assume the defensive for their new creed. The result, he asserts, was the weakening, instead of the strengthening of their ranks, as their platform was battered by the arguments of their opponents.

Bond Filled.

Josh Monday and W. J. Murehison of Lovelady were in Crockett Monday on business connected with the estate of N. J. Mainer. They offered for approval the bond of Mrs. Ella Mainer as guardian of the interests of minor children and also as surviving partner in the business of N. J. Mainer. The estate of N. J. Mainer is a large and valuable one, probably reaching as high a figure as sixty thousand or more dollars. The landed interests will reach \$35,000 when placed at its full valuation. The stock of goods held by Ella Mainer & Co. was appraised at \$3,000, bought by Mainer & Monday and consolidated with the latter's business.

At the time of his death Mr. Mainer held an insurance policy in the N. Y. Life for \$7,700 and one in the Knights of Honor for \$2,000. These sums will be paid over soon without trouble we understand. The amount of the bond filed was for \$30,895, the sureties being Dr. W. B. Collins and Josh Monday of Lovelady, Will Carter of Barnum and the Nelms Brothers.

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

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

A Chord of Memory.

(Published by request.)

Like a mournful wail of music,
A tender sad refrain,
The memory of other days
Is coming back again.

In slow harmonious measures,
In symphonies sublime,
The melody of music beats
Against the bars of time.

Down the "aisles of long ago,"
With a slow and solemn tread,
Walking on the sacred ashes
Of the loved, the lost, the dead.

From the buried past dear faces,
That I loved with tender smiles,
Rise to bless me and caress me
In the memory lighted aisles.

Oh! the past, the dreams of passion,
Down the "aisles of long ago,"
Clasping hands and kissing faces
That I loved and trusted so.

Some were false and cold and cruel,
But their memory tonight
Shall not come to cast a shadow,
Shall not come to cast a blight.

Many a white sailed ship has drifted
On the ocean far and wide,
And compassless and rudderless,
Went down beneath the tide.

And many a ship that sailed the sea,
And drifted far away,
To-night in beauty, lies at rest
Upon the moonlit bay.

I look far off across the blue—
I see no mist, no tears,
I only see the shadow
Of the mighty coming years.

The past; Oh "let the dead past rest!"
And hide the grave with flowers,
Strengthen my hand and nerve my heart,
To meet the coming hours.

COHINNE L. ALSTON.

Crockett's First Telegraph Line.

How many are there now living in Houston county who can recall the building of the telegraph line from Shreveport to Navasota? We can picture to our minds now how the people watched the construction of that line and how they crowded around this telegraph office eager in their patriotic zeal to hear the news from Richmond, Lee's army and that of Kirby Smith. In those days means of disseminating news was slow and unreliable and the only correct agency for doing so was under military surveillance. But interest intensifies as the mystery surrounding an event deepens and we can easily depict and describe the feeling, the impatience and the anxiety of every one to hear from the front. Perhaps it was some mother who had a son under Lee or Johnson or Smith and she besieged the operator of that stormy and historic period for a bit of intelligence as to the latest fight and the results thereof. Spartan like she was willing for her son to go to the front in defence of the Southland yet she hoped and prayed that he might be spared to return again to the family hearthstone. Time sped rapidly in those dark and gloomy days. The events of a month were crowded into a week and those of a week into a day. Newspapers were small and few and their means for gathering information from the seat of military operations were limited. This fact made the only telegraph connections with the east all the more valuable. When in some singular and irresponsible manner the report became current that there had been a fight in Virginia or in Louisiana, great crowds would assemble at the telegraph office and sit up all night anxious to catch any bit of news that would gratify their curiosity or soften their anxiety. We republish the extract below thinking may be so, it would revive in the minds of many of our citizens the scenes of those days, that tried the souls of men and women. The line was kept running till the close of the war and even after. And to this day may be seen on trees in some places the brackets to which the wires were attached.

The extract is as follows:
"Texas was a much coveted objective point by Mr. Baker and his

company. So that when the retreat began it was "on to Shreveport," and as our late honored superintendent, Mr. Baker, was more feared he got the start out of Ark. ahead of me and was the first to land at the goal.

When the retreat began both companies, with the indispensable aid of the confederate military, had to pull down, reel up and haul on wagons the wire from those parts into Texas. Mr. Baker having won the go, started his line at Shreveport and ran to Crockett via Marshall, Henderson and Rusk.

The Southwestern company, beginning at Crockett, ran to Huntsville and thence to Navasota, where it reached the railroad, thence on that road to Houston. Many hardships and difficulties attended this work, as it followed a serpentine stage road, through dense woods, and with no end to the lack of facilities and conveniences incident to a wild, unsettled country and war time. Trees were bracketed and poles used where necessary.

At Crockett the terminal operator on the Arkansas state line was Mr. G. M. Baker, the present manager of the Dallas office, if I remember correctly—quite a difference between that and the ponderosity and altitudinosity of his present position.

ANTIOCH.

MR. EDITOR:
I will give you a few dots from Antioch.

We are needing rain here very bad now. Crops are damaged considerably here on Nevi's prairie on account of the dry weather and only a short time ago, we farmers wore a long smile on account of the prospects of a good crop. There was a prospect of 25 bushels of corn to the acre of all the prairie not ten days ago but now can't count on more than two thirds of a crop. And by examination we find the boll worm has struck the cotton on all parts of the prairie and the prospect is, if they hold on, by getting an even start with it, is a short crop of cotton. One very close observer and good farmer told me he noticed five forms on one stalk destroyed by the boll worm. Cotton on black land is suffering some from dry weather.

J. C. Sullivan commenced school here at Antioch last Monday, June 21, with a good attendance.

Misses Gussie and Ellie Worthington of Crockett are visiting Mr. John Lundy's family this week.

The concert at Prairie Point Friday night, June 25th, was good. The people left with hoarse throats and sore stomachs from hearty laughing.

Mr. Jack Reynolds, one of Antioch's much loved citizens, died at the residence of his son, J. H. Reynolds, on the morning of June 11, after illness of about five weeks. Aged 60 years. Also Lonzo Lawrence, another much loved young man, died at the residence of Rev. W. T. Vaden, June 19. Death was caused by catarrh of the head.

Married June 20, at the residence of Rev. J. M. Russell, Mr. D. C. Appleton and Mrs. Ida Walters. The writer wishes them to live as happy as they looked to be the evening they were married.

Success to the Courier.
L. A. SALLAS.

Estray Notice.

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

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

A Big Colonizing Scheme

There arrived in Crockett on Saturday last quite a number of gentlemen from Illinois and Missouri, representing, it is claimed, a colony of two thousand people who propose to locate somewhere along the L. & G. N. There were eight men constituting the committee or prospecting two of whom were from Sedalia, Mo., Col. A. M. York and E. P. York, one from Houston, C. S. Penfield and five from Illinois, Messrs J. H. Lamb, E. E. Morphet, W. Tolbot, M. Bangt and W. Mayner. E. A. Nichols, a local real estate agent had been in correspondence with the parties and on their arrival took them in charge. The representatives of these colonies are hunting an eligible spot near the railroad where they propose to build their own town, have their own truck patches and orchards and put up their own factories. They were shown around in this county and then they departed for Trinity where it is likely they may locate.

This is a business-like way of settling up a country and the only way to do so successfully.

There is not sufficient unity of action and effort on the part of real estate owners and agents in this county to succeed on these lines. There ought to be an organized and comprehensive movement to this end by all who have land to sell and those who propose to act as agents in the sale of such land. In this way colonies could be located. We doubt if there is a man or an agent in the county who owns or controls enough land to settle a colony of one half the size of the one that these gentlemen propose to settle.

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

Tennessee Centennial

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Pianos! Organs!

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

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

MANGUM'S COLUMN.

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

- Best head rice, 15 pounds for \$1.00.
- Best navy beans, 28 lbs for \$1.00.
- A & H brand soda 2 lbs for . . . 15.
- Best Scotch oat meal, 4 packages for 30.
- Best parlor matches 2 dozen boxes for 25.
- Best dump starch, per lb. 5.
- Best Canned corn 4 cans for . . . 35.
- " " tomatoes 3 cans for . . . 25.
- Evaporated apples in one lb packages, something extra fine, 4 packages for 30.
- Jelly, assorted flavors, 15 lbs for 55.
- Numsen's Preserves, assorted, in 1 lb tins, per can 12 1/2
- 15 lbs Raisins for 1.00.
- 7 lbs Arbuckle or Apex roasted coffee for 1.00.
- 6 lbs Best green Rio coffee for 1.00.
- Large can asparagus, each . . . 20.
- Faultless starch, can use without boiling 10.
- Imported Sardines 10c per can or 3 cans for 25.
- 4 lbs good soda 25.
- A large bottle of liquid bluing for 5.
- 7 cakes best laundry soap for 25.
- 1 lb good smoking tobacco with pipe 20.
- American sardines per can . . . 5.
- Columbia River Salmon per can 12 1/2.
- Pine apples, eyeless and coreless, per can 20.
- Condensed milk 10.
- Large jar prepared horse red- ish 30.
- One pound can extra good baking powder 10.
- White Swan, the best flour on the market, per sack 1.40.
- Second pat. flour, per sack . . . 1.25.
- High pat. flour, per bbl 5.25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GO TO J. A. BRICKER & CO.

—FOR FI—

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

Lumber! Lumber!
I am now ready to furnish **Any and All Kinds of Lumber**, of any **Grade** and of any **Dimension**. Will supply in any quantities at mill or delivered, the very **Best Heart Lumber** or mixed as the log rafts. Any one wanting lumber for any purpose **Will Find it To His Interest to Call and See** me before buying. I can make it to his interest to buy from me.

Mill two and a half miles South of Crockett right on Lovelady road **All bills Filled Promptly** and at **Prices that Defy Competition**. Try me.

A. M. Langston.

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

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

J. B. Valentine, Agent.

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

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

JOHN E. CROOK. GEO. W. CROOK.
CROOK & CROOK.
Attorneys-at-Law.
CROCKETT, TEXAS.

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

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

DANIEL & BURTON.

THE NEW FEE BILL

Continued from Page 6.

County attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

District attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum, inclusive of the \$500 allowed by the constitution and paid by the state.

Clerk of the district court, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

Collector of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

Assessor of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

And in addition thereto one-fourth of the fees collected by the officers respectively; provided, that the county attorney in those counties having no district attorney where he performs the duties of the district attorney may receive the same compensation as provided for the district attorney; provided the maximum fixed for compensation of the district attorney shall be construed to be the amount which that officer is authorized to retain of fees allowed such officers in his district, whether composed of one or more counties; provided, that in counties where a county judge acts as superintendent of public instruction he shall receive such other salary as may be provided by the commissioners' court, not to exceed the sum of \$600 per annum.

The last United States census shall govern as to the population of the cities.

Sec. 11. The amounts allowed each officer named in section 10 of this act may be retained out of the fees collected by him under existing laws; but in no case shall the county or state be responsible for the payment of any sum when the fees collected by any officer are less than the maximum compensation allowed by this act, or be responsible for the pay of any deputy or assistant. Each officer mentioned in the preceding section and also the sheriff, shall at the close of each fiscal year make to the district court of the county in which he resides a sworn statement showing the amount of fees collected by him during the fiscal year and the amount of fees charged and not collected and by whom due, and the number of deputies and assistants employed by him during the year and the amounts paid or to be paid each; and all fees collected by officers named in section 10 of this act during the fiscal year in excess of the maximum amount allowed and one-fourth of the excess of the maximum amount allowed for their services, and for the services of their deputies or assistants hereinafter provided for, shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county where the excess accrued; provided, that any officer mentioned in section 10 of this act who does not collect the maximum amount of his fees for any fiscal year and who reports delinquent fees for that year shall be entitled to retain, when collected, such part of such delinquent fees as is sufficient to complete the maximum compensation for the year in which the delinquent fees were charged, and also to retain the one fourth of excess belonging to him, and the remainder of the delinquent fees for that fiscal year shall be paid as hereinafter provided for when collected.

Sec. 12. Whenever an officer named in section 10 of this act shall require the services of deputies or assistants in the performance of his duties, he shall apply to the county judge of his county for authority to appoint same, and the county judge shall issue an order authorizing the appointment of such number of deputies or assistants as in his opinion may be necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of said officer. The officer applying for the appointment of a deputy or assistants shall make affidavit that they are necessary for the efficiency of the public service; and the county judge may require in addition a statement showing the need of such deputies or assistants, and in no case shall the county judge attempt to influence the appointment of any person as deputy or assistant in any office. The maximum amount allowed for deputies or assistants for their services shall be as follows:

First assistant or chief deputy, a sum not to exceed a rate of \$1200 per annum, others not to exceed a rate of \$900 per annum.

The county judge in issuing his order granting authority to appoint deputies or assistants, shall state in such order the number of deputies or assistants authorized and the amount to be paid each, and the amount of compensation allowed shall be paid out of fees of office to which said deputies or assistants may be appointed, and shall not be included in estimating the maximum salaries of officers named in section 10 of this act.

Sec. 13. All fees due and not collected as shown in the reports required by section 11 of this act shall be collected by the officer to whose office the fees accrued and out of such part of delinquent fees as may be due the county, the officer making such collection shall be entitled to 10 per cent of the amount collected by him, and the remainder shall be paid into the county treasury as provided in section 11 of this act. It shall not be legal for any officer to remit any fee that may be due under the law fixing dues.

Sec. 14. Any officer named in section 10 of this act and also the sheriff who shall fail to charge up the fees and costs that may be due under existing laws, or who shall remit any fee that may be due under the laws, or who shall fail to make the report required in section 11 of this act, or who shall pay his deputy or assistant a less sum than the amount specified in his sworn statement or receive back any part of such compensation allowed such deputy or assistants as a rebate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$500. Each forbidden in this section shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 15. It is not intended by this act that the commissioners' court shall be debarred from allowing compensation for ex-officio services to county officials not to be included in estimating the maximum provided for in this act, when in their judgment such compensation is necessary; provided such compensation for ex-officio services shall not exceed the amount now allowed under the law for ex-officio services; provided, further, that the fees allowed by law to district and county clerks, county attorneys and tax collectors in suit to collect taxes shall be in addition to the maximum salaries fixed in this act.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of officers named in section 10 of this act and also the sheriff to keep a correct statement of the sums coming into their hands as fees and commissions, in a book to be provided by them for that purpose, in which the officer at the time when any fees or moneys shall come into his hands, shall enter the same, and it shall be the duty of the grand jury (and the district judge shall so charge the grand jury) to examine these accounts at the session of the district court next succeeding the first day of December of each year, and report to the district court at the conclusion of the session of the grand jury.

Sec. 17. The officers named in section 10 of this act in those counties having a population of 15,000 or less shall not be required to make report of fees as provided in section 11 of this act, or to keep a statement as provided for in section 16 of this act; the population of the county to be determined by the vote cast at the next preceding presidential election, on the basis of five inhabitants for each vote cast at such election, provided that all district attorneys shall be required to make the reports and keep the statements required in this act.

Sec. 18. The tax collector and tax assessor, at the time of their settlement of accounts with the comptroller, shall file with him a copy of the sworn statement required under section 11 of this act.

Sec. 19. This section defines the fiscal year and directs officers as to period covered in their reports, etc.

Sec. 20. The sheriff shall not be required to include in his reports and statements required by sections 11 and 16 of this act the following items, to wit: All actual expenses, including the per diem allowed him received from the state in conveying attached

witnesses out of the county of his residence. 2. Mileage and sums allowed by the law and paid by the state as expenses for removing and conveying prisoners to and from any point beyond the county of the sheriff's residence under all legal warrants issued in felony cases. 3. All sums received as rewards for making arrests of fugitives from justice. 4. All sums received from the county for safe keeping, support and maintenance of prisoners confined in jail. Nor shall said items be regarded as fees of office, within the meaning of this act, to be included in making up the sheriff's maximum.

Sec. 21. Any district clerk who shall issue any attachment or subpoena for any witness except upon order of court or upon the written application signed and sworn to by the defendant or state's counsel stating that such witness is believed to be a material witness, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction fined in any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$500.

Sec. 22. The clerks of the district courts shall receive for the following services the following fees: For copy of petition, including certificate and seal, each 100 words, 15 cents; provided, whenever in any suit a certified copy of any petition or other instrument is necessary in the district or county court, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or defendant to prepare such true and correct copy thereof and to submit the same to the clerk of the district or county court as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to compare the same with the original instrument, and if found to be correct he shall attach his certificate of true copy; for such service he shall receive 50c for each certificate and seal, and in addition thereto, 10 cents a page, 700 words to the page, for each page of said copy. Each writ of citation, 75 cents; each copy of writ or citation, 25 cents; filing of each paper 10 cents; entering the appearance of each party to suit, to be charged but once, 5c; each final judgment or decree, 75c; every other order, judgment or decree, not exceeding 200 words 25 cents; where the order, judgment or decree, whether final or not, exceeds 200 words the additional fee for each 100 words in excess of 200 words shall be 10 cents; making out and transmitting the records and proceedings in a cause to an inferior court, for each 100 words 15 cents; making transcripts of the records and papers in any case upon appeal or writ of error with certificate and seal, each 100 words 10 cents; recording return of any writ when any such return is required by law to be returned, the amount of 50 cents; where the return exceeds 300 words, for each 100 words in excess of 300 words, 10 cents; making a copy of all records of judgments or papers on file in his office for any party applying for same with certificate and seal, where copy does not exceed 200 words, for each 100 words 20 cents; where the copy exceeds 200 words, for each 100 words in excess of 200 words, 10 cents.

Sec. 23. The clerks of the county courts shall receive for the following services the following fees: For each final judgment or decree, 50 cents; every other order or decree not exceeding 100 words, 15 cents; where such other order or decree contains 100 words and not more than 200 words, 25 cents; when any final judgment or decree, or any other order or decree exceeds 200 words, an additional fee for each 100 words in excess of 200 words, of, 10 cents, each appearance to be charged but once, 5 cents; each additional name inserted in a subpoena, 5 cents; approving bond, except bond for cost and notarial bond, \$1; approving notarial bond, 50 cents; copies of interrogatories, cross-interrogatories and all other papers or records required to be copied by him, including certificate and seal, where the copy does not exceed 200 words, for each 100 words, 15 cents; where the copy exceeds 200 words, for each additional 100 words in excess of 200 words, 10 cents; transcript in any case where appeal or writ of error is taken, with certificate and seal, each 100 words, 10 cents; recording all papers required or permitted by law to be recorded, not otherwise provided for, including certificate and seal, for each 100

words, 10 cents; issuing and recording marriage license, \$1; recording return of any writ when any such return is required by law to be returned, the amount of 50 cents; where the returns exceed 300 words, for each 100 words in excess of 300 words, 10 cents; qualifying a notary public, 50 cents. No county or district clerk shall receive any compensation for assessing damages in any case.

Sec. 24. Sheriffs shall receive for the following services the following fees: Serving each original citation in a civil suit, 75 cents; levying and returning writ of attachment or sequestration, \$2; levying each execution, \$1; return of execution, 50 cents; serving each writ of garnishment or other process not otherwise provided for, 75 cents; serving each writ of injunction, \$1; collecting money on an execution or an order of sale, when the same is made by a sale, for the first \$100 or less, 4 per cent; for the second \$100, 3 per cent; for all sums over \$200 and not exceeding \$1000, 2 per cent; for all sums over \$1000 and not exceeding \$5000, 1 per cent; for all sums over \$5000, one-half of 1 per cent.

Sec. 25. Justices of the peace shall receive for the following services the following fees: Filing each paper, 5 cents; each continuance, 10 cents.

Sec. 26. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. It is not intended, however, by this act to repeal the present laws with regard to any fees except where there is a conflict between the fees prescribed by now existing laws and the fees proscribed by this act.

An act to fix the fees of county and district clerks for recording returns and to amend section 10 of substitute house bill for house bills Nos. 6 and 19, passed at the first special session of the Twenty-fifth legislature of the state of Texas, being a bill entitled, "An act to fix certain civil fees to be charged by certain county and precinct officers and to fix and limit the fees and compensation of clerks of the district court, district attorneys, county attorneys, sheriffs and constables in felony cases to be paid by the state, and to fix the compensation of assessors and collectors of taxes, and to limit and regulate the compensation of assessors and collectors of taxes, and to limit and regulate the compensation of the sheriff, clerk of the county court, county judge, district and county attorneys, clerk of the district court, assessor and collector of taxes, justices of the peace and constables, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act and to repeal all laws in conflict herewith," relating to the excess of the fees collected by certain county officers over the maximum amount allowed them.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 1. That hereafter section 10 of substitute house bill for house bills Nos. 6 and 19, passed at the first special session of the Twenty-fifth legislature of the state of Texas, being a bill entitled, "An act to fix certain civil fees to be charged by certain county and precinct officers and to fix and limit the fees and compensation of clerks of the district court, assessor and collector of taxes, justices of the peace and constables, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act and to repeal all laws in conflict herewith," shall be amended so as hereafter to read as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 10. That hereafter the maximum amount of fees of all kinds that may be retained by any officer mentioned in this section as compensation for services shall be as follows: County judge, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum; clerk of the county court, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum; county attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum; district attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum, inclusive of the \$500 allowed by the constitution and paid by the state; clerk of the district court, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum; collector of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum; assessor of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2000

per annum; justices of the peace, an amount not exceeding \$1500 per annum; constables, an amount not exceeding \$1200 per annum, and in addition thereto one-fourth of the excess of fees collected by the said officers respectively; provided, that this act shall not apply to justices of the peace and constables, except those holding office in cities of more than 15,000 inhabitants, to be determined by the next preceding city election on the basis of five inhabitants for each vote cast at such election; provided, that up to 1902, in counties in which there were cast at the last presidential election as many as 5000 votes, and thereafter any counties shown by the national census of 1900 to contain as many as 25,000 inhabitants, the following amounts shall be allowed, viz.: County judge, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum; clerk of the county court, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum; county attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum; district attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum, inclusive of the \$500 allowed by the constitution, and paid by the state; clerk of the district court, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum; collector of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; assessor of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; and in addition thereto one-fourth of the excess of the fees collected by the said officer respectively; provided further, that in counties containing a city of over 25,000 inhabitants, or in which there were cast at the last presidential election as many as 7500 votes or by the census of 1900 shall contain as many as 37,500 inhabitants, the following amounts of fees shall be allowed, viz.: County judge, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; clerk of the county court, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; county attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; district attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum, inclusive of the \$500 allowed by the constitution and paid by the state; clerk of the district court, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; collector of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; assessor of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum; and in addition thereto one-fourth of the excess of the fees collected by the officers respectively; provided, that the county attorney in those counties having no district attorney, where he performs the duties of district attorney may receive the same compensation as provided for the district attorney; provided, the maximum fixed for the compensation of the district attorney shall be construed to be the amount which that office is authorized to retain of fees allowed such officers in his district, whether composed of one or more counties; provided that in the counties where a county judge acts as superintendent of public instruction, he shall receive such other salary as may be provided by the commissioners' court not to exceed the sum of \$600 per annum. The last United States census shall govern as to the population of the cities.

Sec. 2. That the clerks of the district court shall hereafter receive the following fees for the following services: For recording return of any writs when any such return is required by law to be recorded, the amount of 50 cents; when the return exceeds 300 words, for each 100 in excess of 300, 10 cents.

Sec. 3. That the clerks of the county court shall hereafter receive for the following services the following fees: For recording return of any writ, when any such writ is required by law to be recorded, 50 cents; where the return exceeds 300 words, for each 100 words in excess of 300 words, 10 cents.

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, it not being intended to affect any fees as prescribed by other laws, except where they conflict with this act.

Dr. Thurman's Catarrh Cure is the greatest remedy ever discovered for Catarrh of the Head, Catarrh of the Bladder, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Hemorrhoids. Mayor F. N. Oliver of Oak Cliff writes: "Dr. Thurman's Catarrh Cure cured my wife and son, Frank, of two cases of catarrh of long standing—only two bottles being used in both cases." Sold by all druggists. Manufactured by Thurmond Chemical Co., Dallas, Texas.

THE COURIER.

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

The striking employes of the Eleanor iron works at Hollidaysburg, Pa., decided to resume work. They compromised on \$2.75 per ton.

Ed Stokes, the slayer of Jim Fisk at New York, is reported on the verge of death. He served a four years' term in Sing Sing for his crime and was restored to citizenship by Grover Cleveland.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle recently appeared in a big suit involving \$235,000 of worthless funds of the defunct Lewisville Deposit bank. Mr. Carlisle was successful in his suit.

The condition of Senator Pettigrew, who was stricken down by a mild case of apoplexy while making a heated argument on the tariff bill in the senate last Saturday, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his public duties.

Late statistics place the total number of tramps in the United States at 336,250, of this unemployed army New York has 110,000, Illinois 88,000, while the other states range from 200 to 12,000. Texas comes in for 1,400, while Alabama has only 200.

Queen Victoria is one of the richest people in the world. London bankers estimate her private fortune to be \$40,000,000. From Her Majesty's allowance of \$3,000,000 per annum, \$300,000 is set aside for her private purse. Her income from the Duchy of Lancaster is \$390,000 per year. The Queen's private wealth is safely and remuneratively invested.

The republican members of the senate committee on judiciary are considering the various anti-trust amendments to the tariff bill. A dozen such amendments are already in print and others have been suggested. The committee is striving to secure a form that will be acceptable to the republican senators and that will also stand the test of the courts.

About the end of last month it was stated in some of the newspapers of this country that the Mexican government had granted to a company of American citizens a concession for the purpose of establishing a gaming house at Tijuana, in the territory of Lower California. Attention of the Mexican government having been called to the statement by its legation at Washington, a full and explicit denial of report has been published in the official journal of Mexico. It is true that some indirect propositions were made looking to the establishment of a lottery, and not a gaming house in lower California, but the Mexican government did not even consider the proposition.

Texas Fever.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 27.—Judge W. B. Plemmons, here from Amarillo, says: "It has developed within the last few days that a herd of about 600 driven from Big Springs, on the Texas & Pacific, and northward toward Amarillo, are infected with Texas fever. They were stopped in Randall county about 30 miles south of Amarillo. W. D. Jordan, national quarantine inspector, has examined the herd and says there is no doubt about the disease. State Quarantine Officer W. B. Tullis is up here now with a view of quarantining the pastures through which the cattle have passed. About 30 head of the cattle have died and about 100 more are sick. The cattlemen of my section are much worked up over the matter. The cattle, their owners say, showed no signs of fever until a point in Hale county was reached." It is the supposition among cattlemen that the fact of the pasturing of southern cattle near Big Springs and other points accounts for the prevalence of fever among Texas cattle. The impression is growing that an earlier date for the enforcement of the quarantine laws than has previously been designated must in the future be fixed.

All the union iron mills, tin plate plants and sheet iron mills will close and so remain until the wage question is settled.

CRANE TO THE CONDUCTORS

Talks on the Rights of the Common People at Walnut Springs.

The Order of Railway Conductors held their annual picnic at Walnut Springs on the 23d. It was one of the most pleasant of the many pleasant affairs these gentlemen have treated the public to.

The crowd was estimated at 5000 and was made up of people from Gainesville to Temple and from Waco to Albany.

The orator of the day was Attorney General Crane, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Order of Railway Conductors and Fellow citizens: I am here in response to an invitation from the Order of Railway Conductors. To that body, individually and collectively, I beg to make my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have done me. I congratulate you on the splendid showing of strength you have made today, as well as on the evident sympathy and co-operation of those among whom you live. Yours is a strong organization. Its chief power consists in the character and intelligence of its membership. While restrictive in sense, its purposes are as broad as humanity.

There is no conflict of interest between the railway conductor and the great mass of the American people. On the contrary their interests are identical. When the farmer raises large crops, and they bring him a handsome return, the business of the railways is increased: they need more men to transact their business and give more pay for the services actually rendered. As those engaged in mining and manufacturing are prosperous, those in the railroad employ are correspondingly successful.

When calamities or misfortunes overtake any of the great industrial classes the railway employes are among the first to feel their effects. When other lines of business languish the great army of unemployed is increased, and competition becomes sharp and close in railroad circles. It is manifest, therefore, that if railroad men were moved by no higher motive than that of selfishness, they would be impelled to use their utmost exertions to bring about and maintain favorable conditions, in order that they might be the more prosperous. They would feel impelled, also, to oppose every measure which would bring disaster upon our common country, because they would be among its first and earliest victims.

As the interests of railway people and those engaged in industrial pursuits are identical there ought to be no division of sentiment between them. There ought, on the contrary, to be some line of agreement, whereon, by mutual concessions, the best possible results could be obtained. The truth is, whether a man is in the railway employ or some other pursuit, wherein labor becomes a necessity, he constitutes one of the great mass, generally denominated the "common people." He belongs to a class of men who in a republican government is all-powerful.

It is known that in this republic no class distinctions are made. Every man is a freeman. Every man is a member of the corporation known as the government. Every man is a sovereign, whose vote amounts to as much in the councils of the nation as that of any other man. The government itself rests upon the consent of the governed. By common agreement they yield up some of their liberties, in order that the remainder may be preserved. But yet the fact that all men are equal stands out as a part of their history and laws and is indelibly printed in the brain and heart of every American.

These common people—those who earn their daily bread—constitute the bulwarks of society, the strength of the nation. In peace they delve in the mines, they till the soil, they build the factories, they construct the railways, they move all the commerce by land and by sea. They make the laws through their chosen agents and govern the entire country. In war they fight all of freedom's battles and willingly die for humanity's cause. It is to this class of people that I address myself today. I address men who are responsible primarily for the character of laws that are made,

and who are responsible for the manner in which those laws are executed. Individuals who are thus responsible for results must necessarily feel the importance of giving careful and thorough consideration to the many problems that present themselves for solution. In considering them it should be remembered that no class can permanently prosper unless all others do likewise.

The railroad man can reap no lasting advantage at the expense of the agriculturists the miner or other classes, nor can the other classes be permitted to flourish at the expense of the railway men. There must be an even symmetrical development of the interests of all. How to accomplish this purpose, how to bring prosperity to all classes now, and to make that condition continuous, is the problem of the hour.

There are some questions involved in this proposition that I will not discuss. I will not violate the laws of hospitality by entering into a partisan discussion of political questions. But I may with propriety call your attention to certain general principles which ought not to be lost sight of in answering the question suggested.

In the first place, it is well enough to understand that in order to bring prosperity to the country and to maintain it, there ought to be a union of sentiment among those whose interests and destinies are identical. There is no reason for a division between those who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. There is no reason why they should differ widely upon questions which so vitally concern them. In union there is strength—in division there is destruction. If the great majority of the common people were united upon the fundamental principles upon which prosperity must rest, they would succeed in making this the grandest Nation of the earth. It is to their interest to succeed. They have no interest apart from the general prosperity of the country. They have no selfish purpose to promote by drawing an incorrect conclusion, or in adopting a policy which would prove ruinous.

It should also be understood that while I am speaking to the common people, those whose ballots control the destiny of the nation, that I do not desire you to believe for one moment, that there should be any war upon capital, as such. The existence of capital is necessary. The wealth that has been produced by brain and muscle is as much necessary for the prosecution of the enterprise now in existence as the brain and muscle are necessary. I do not mean to create any unjust prejudices against those who are wealthy—far be it from me. There are those whose holdings are larger, who are rich as that word is understood, but yet whose every heartbeat, whose every sympathy is in unison with the masses of American toilers.

Capital is entitled to protection. It is entitled to just laws which will prevent its confiscation, and allow it legitimate profits.

But while that is true, its unjust aggressions should be met and repelled. No combination of wealth, whether handling tobacco, oil or sugar, should be permitted to enter the senate chamber and dictate the policy of this government. No aggregation of capital should be allowed to regulate the output of the factories or of the mines, nor the prices of merchandise. It should not be permitted to destroy competition nor check the growth of that individualism which is necessary for the preservation of free government. Nor should any combination of capital be permitted to say to their employes how they shall vote on any given question. While the service of employes within the scope of their business belongs to those who pay them, the employe himself does not lose his identity as a man. The crown of sovereignty with which the government endows him is yet his. He stands as the equal of his employer in all political respects, and is entitled to as much consideration as any man on earth. The lawyer who makes his briefs for a corporation or has a case in the court room serves the corporation there. When he advises the railroad or the mining corporation as to its legal rights, he serves the

corporation there. But when he steps forth from the court room to the election booth he should enter it as a sovereign and not as a serf. So it ought to be with all labor organizations. To their employers they owe absolute fidelity in all matters pertaining to their employer's business. But when the labors of the day are laid aside, and they step forth to cast their ballots, no matter if their hands are hardened by toil, they are still sovereigns and they cast their ballot as rulers and not as slaves.

No employer has the right to dictate to them, because above the sovereign there can be no greater power and above the citizen—the uncrowned king of America—there can be no master. Their ballots and their souls are their own, their country's and their God's. I can not too strongly emphasize this view. It is upon the dignity of labor and the recognition of the fact that the common people of America are the rulers of this Nation, that the safety of the American people depends. If you lose your power as the government, if you suffer yourself to be controlled and to be dictated to by other classes—in other words, if you abdicate your thrones and surrender your sovereignty, the doom of this country is sealed.

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them as a breath has made, But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Then let your first duty be to emancipate labor and make it free indeed. Let each man well understand the dignity of his position. Let him feel that all work is honorable; that a blouse, when worthily worn, is a badge of honor that he need not despise. Let him feel in his mind that he is a king who rules by divine right. Teach all of them that if they abdicate their thrones, upon which both divine and human law has placed them, and cast labor's kingly crowns at the feet of capital that they can never reclaim them. There rests upon this organization and upon the common people not organized, still other duties, to which reference will be briefly made. As you are the sovereigns it is your duty in the election of your agents to the legislature and to congress to select only those upon whose sympathy, intelligence and integrity you can rely. If you shall make a mistake in the election of one who is not mindful of your interests, revoke his agency and send some one else in his stead. If you will select those who are true to the common people, who are not serving some selfish or personal interest, the laws of this country will be made so as to promote the interest and prosperity of the whole people rather than any one class.

It becomes your duty likewise to select as agents only those officers who will properly execute these laws, because upon the making of the laws and their execution depends, in a large measure, the happiness and safety of the people at large. I can not too strongly emphasize the fact that it is to the laws of the country that you must look for protection. To them and to them alone you must look for redress of grievances as they arise from time to time. Blind force can not settle what the ballot can so easily solve. You and those with whom you stand have all power in your hands. Exercise it wisely and justly, and you will win the admiration and support of people of every calling and of every class.

Levee Money.

New York, June 28.—After working two days on its report the Mississippi river concluded its labors. The commission has gone over the report to the secretary thoroughly and made many important revisions. Congress appropriated \$2,933,033 for levees, etc. It is the duty of the commission to hear delegates from the various districts on the apportionment of this sum and then make out their reports accordingly. The commission apportioned \$400,000 for dredging the river, \$2,000,000 for levees, and \$533,033 for the general expenses of the commission, preservation of the banks and reverts, purchase of new plant and the putting of the plant now at hand in proper condition.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

Western Sheep Men Want Part of the Benefits of Protection.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—In spite of all the efforts to get together in harmony on the wool schedule, they are as far apart as ever, though much progress has been made in its consideration. The differences can not be explained by any one not highly technical, because of grades in ten articles and the fractions in the tax. The trouble may be briefly defined as one between the wool grower and the wool manufacturer—a trouble natural in the division of swag. The friction is between the west and east, between the raisers of the coarse wools and the carpet manufacturers, or manufacturers of coarse wools. Quay and Penrose represent the latter. Carter and Mantle represent the former. This is only one branch of the fight that has assumed so many phases—in fact, a phase for every grade—that the finance committee could not harmonize the troubles and push forward with the bill, giving the fighters to understand that the only hope for them was in the conference committee. The decision in the caucus to stand together fell when the wool schedule was presented, and Carter and several others violated their promises to stick. As matters now stand, the western wool men are far from satisfied. They are beginning to become sullen and to make threats, but when asked what they are going to do they talk evasively and express the hope that the conference committee will treat them fairly.

On the department of Carter is built a sensational story which has a wide circulation. He is a silver man, but has remained with the regular republican organization. It was thought for a time that he was going to "fly the coop" when Teller, Dubois and others did it, but he remained in the party, got his part of the patronage and his work in on the tariff bill. The story now is that he intended to get for his people all that he can get in the tariff bill, knowing that it will pass, and when it comes back from the conference committee he will make a speech in which he will say that the bill is not fair to the west; that the republican party legislates entirely for the east, both in regard to the tariff and in its failure to do anything for silver, and that he will in the future act with the silver republicans. There is a general belief that he will make this move and when he does so he will be followed by Mantle and perhaps one or two more republican senators from the west. The reason given for his possible action is that his state is for free silver and that he is playing politics good and strong. But his defection, or the defection of several more, would not endanger the bill. If it did there would be no defection.

It seems everybody now wants the bill to pass and be at an end of it, Teller so stated today, and said the republicans could have passed it thirty days ago if they had desired. His remarks were caused by a short political talk by Senator Hoar. Mr. Teller further said that if the last campaign were to be fought over, or politics were to be injected into the consideration of the bill, he would take a hand. This meant that if politics came into the consideration there would be no delay in the passage of the bill. The republicans were mute after this. Though the wool schedule has raised trouble in the republican ranks, it is not thought the consideration of the bill will be prolonged by it, because it is now apparent that the differences will have to be adjusted in the conference.

The postoffice department will allow \$1950 to the Dallas postoffice for the next fiscal year for car fare for the carriers.

For first-class ready prints address, Record Pub. Co., Dallas.

A GREAT REMEDY.

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

W. T. Scott of Pilot Point, one of the best known merchants in North Texas, writes: My wife was in extreme bad health; she only weighed 115 pounds when she began taking Dr. Thurmmond's Blood Syrup. She took four bottles, which increased her weight to 125 pounds—and it made a permanent cure of her. It is a boon for females. Sold by all druggists. Manufactured by Thurmmond Chemical Co., Dallas, Texas.

AUSTIN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Good Printing Contract—Increase of Sam Houston Students.

Austin, June 29, 1897.
(Special Correspondence.)

The criminal court of appeals adjourned to meet at Tyler in October, and the Burt case, on application for a new trial, is carried over. There is little doubt that Burt will hang. But his lawyers are making a fight for postponement of the execution. Why should such a man desire to live—a few days longer—under such circumstances?

The state school board was in session Saturday and made the apportionment of scholarships to the Sam Houston normal. The apportionments allow each senator and representative two appointees where formerly they had only one. Each member of the board of education is allowed one, the superintendent of public instruction nine and the lieutenant governor six appointments.

The state printing board was in session Saturday and opened bids for the printing of the supreme court reports now out of print, from volume 72 to volume 86. There were only two bidders, both from this city, to-wit: H. P. N. Gammel and the Eugene von Boeckmann Publishing house. After opening the bids the board adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the contract was awarded to the Boeckmann Publishing company. The contractors pay a cash bonus of \$1500 for the use of the stereotyped plates, sell the books to the courts and such state officials as have to buy them for \$1.30, and to the public for \$1.75—the work to be equal to the best of the late supreme court volumes. This is decidedly better than the terms of the Gammel bill, which was vetoed by the governor. That bill gave the plates to Mr. Gammel for five years, the only consideration being that Mr. Gammel was to print the books and supply them to the public at \$2. There was nothing in the bill to prevent the use of the plates by the book monopoly out of the state, while under the contract just made the contractor is bonded not to sell sheets printed from the plates to other parties and not to make matrix or any other duplicate of the plates. The present contract is only for two years, while the bill gave Mr. Gammel absolute control of the plates for five years. The printing board has been anxious that this as well as all other work shall be done in Texas. The board was offered the equivalent of about \$3,000 for the use of the plates for five years, and to sell the books for \$2 by Mr. Gammel himself, as well as the Boeckmann company, and by the Gilbert Book company, for 300 prints from the plates; but the board thought proposition which supplied the books to the public at \$1.75 was the best. It was the author of the defeated Grummel bill who intimated that the Gilbert Book company of St. Louis was working to defeat his bill, and who after it was defeated moved to cut the state expert printer's salary about half. Well, the expert printer's salary was raised \$100, and the Gilbert Book company will not get printed sheets from the court report plates as they would under the vetoed bill. The St. Louis book company printed a great many of the older reports and kept stereotyped plates; and in most instances when reports were printed by contractors in Texas, the St. Louis company managed to secure matrices of the reports, notwithstanding the desire and effort of the state to retain the plate and copyright, the St. Louis company has succeeded in holding a sort of monopoly on Texas reports up to this time, selling the books at \$4.

To Open the Bays.

Governor Culberson has called a convention to meet at Rockport, August 25, for the purpose of considering the developing and opening of the chain of bays, bayous and lakes lying parallel to and along the Gulf coast from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. A general attendance of delegates from Louisiana and other interested states is desired.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

He Wants More Stringent Anti-Trust Laws—Speaks of the Currency.

New York, June 27.—Secretary of State John Sherman, who arrived in New York last night, is quoted in an interview in this morning's World as saying:

"The matter of trusts is altogether the most important question of the day.

"A combination of persons engaged in a common business would seem, on its face, to be a fair enough matter, but in reality such combinations prevent healthful competition and control output and prices.

"The present national trust law (the Sherman trust law) is not strong enough. I framed it myself and the senate committee on judiciary made changes in it which materially weakened its effect. I favor making unlawful in the most direct manner all combinations in restraint of trade. They put all industries in the control of a few men. The people have a right to open competition in all industries and trades.

"Restraint of trusts can be made effective when we can get the proper kind of law. The supreme court has upheld the present trust law, but has pointed out its defects. I think that those defects can and will be remedied.

"The trust people say the effect of their combinations is to lower the prices of the products which they control. I do not believe it. The tendency to control the output and put up prices must naturally come with the control of any important industry or trade.

"When a man makes his money on a fair basis of trade no man envies him or has a right to. When he makes a fortune with the trusts, which shut out competition or restrain trade, it is denounced, and this has been done by all people and at all times. It is unfair competition and unfair combinations that have roused this cry against trusts.

"The currency question can not be decided at this session of congress. Nobody is ready to decide it. The eastern states are pretty thoroughly in favor of the gold standard. The south seems to be slowly coming around to the same view. But the western states, which are heavily in debt, want a cheaper currency, and, of course, are advocating silver. Whether it will be settled in time to take it out of the way as an issue for the next presidential campaign or not I can not tell—I am no prophet."

Texas News.

Rev. Dr. A. W. McGaha of Birmingham, Ala., has been called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Fort Worth—and will accept.

Mr. J. M. Murrell, a prominent farmer of Tarrant county, residing near Grapevine, says seven human skulls were found in a large hole near Denton creek. They are supposed to have been victims of Ku Klux.

Steve Purdy, charged with burning the Windsor hotel at Abilene, and over whom ex-Sheriff Cunningham killed J. B. McMahon at Wichita, Kansas, has, on the witness stand, made a complete confession—and says that the plot was laid at the Worth hotel at Fort Worth, and names the parties to the conspiracy.

The suit of F. Cannon & Co., vs. the Hartford Fire Insurance company, which has been on trial in the Galveston district court for several days, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for full amount sued for, \$18,000. The case is of considerable importance, as a number of suits depend on the decision in this case.

General Notes.

The government of India, as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee is said to have released 20,000 prisoners.

Cotton and corn in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Ark., are needing rain badly. Corn is especially in need of a good shower.

Mary, Queen of Scots, whose hair turned gray through fright, might have restored its color had some preparation like Hall's Hair Renewer been known then.

GAGE'S CURRENCY BILL.

Secretary Gage Will Submit It Early in the Regular Session.

Chicago, Ill., June 28.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

Currency reform is to be the chief business of congress next winter. President McKinley has decided fully that he will not send to congress at this session a message suggesting the creation of a currency commission, as he had a short time since. Instead of a commission to investigate the subject and report to congress, an administration bill is to be drawn up and presented to congress next winter.

The preparation of the measure is to be the special work of Secretary Gage, but he is to have the assistance of Comptroller Echols and a number of other officials and public men who are close students of the currency and banking questions.

This measure, when prepared, is to be submitted to the president for approval, after which it will go to Speaker Reed and to a number of leading republican senators.

If any of these have serious objections to its details, an effort will be made to harmonize the differences, so that when the work is entered upon there may be no delay. It is claimed by the republicans that this administration measure will be a comprehensive and adequate treatment of the currency question. It will be in line with the best and most progressive science of banking and currency, and an effort will be made to put the national banking and national currency systems upon a thoroughly modern and scientific basis. There will be ample provision for a safe and elastic credit currency on some plan similar to that employed in Canada, or that recommended in what is known as the Baltimore plan. The gold reserve will be protected as other nations protect their bullion reserves, by destroying the endless chain. The vexing problem of what to do with the greenbacks will be met fairly and squarely. It is not proposed to retire them summarily, but to gradually convert them into other forms of paper money, which will not possess the power of draining the gold reserve whenever exporters or foreign bankers wish to do so. All that is done in this line will be done gradually and in such a way that the country will not notice the change.

Duel to the Death.

In front of the church door at Pleasant Valley, Dallas county, last Sunday, just as the preacher was announcing his text for the day's sermon, a most sad tragedy was enacted that shocked and stamped the congregation. Augustus Garrison, age 25, shot and instantly killed Frank Jones, age 20, whereupon Tom Jones, aged 16, pulled his gun and entered the shooting bee. He instantly killed Augustus Garrison and was himself perhaps fatally wounded. Will Jones came on the scene with a 45 calibre, and Garrison's brother secured his pistol and reloaded it, and the battle was about to be continued, when neighbors interfered. The families are well-to-do and highly respectable and have lived neighbors a lifetime. This tragedy was the result of the seduction of Garrison's young sister, 14 years, by Frank Jones.

Good Crops.

Reports of rich crop harvests: Gainesville, Cook county: The past few days have been a great blessing to the cotton crop of Cook county. It has made a wonderful change for the better and farmers are catching up with the weeds. Oats and wheat are about all harvested and threshing is on. Yield good.

Greenville, Hunt county: Farmers are beginning to complain for rain again. The corn needs it, as the hot winds of the past week have dried up the corn very fast. The dry weather has enabled the farmers to clean the weeds out of their fields. Prospects are for an immense yield of everything.

Ishmael Barrow, living on Hickory creek, Denton county, threshed 80 acres of wheat, realizing 2590 bushels—33 bushels per acre.

AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Notes Opposes Retaining Sixteen-to-One Platform Demand.

Waterloo, Ia., June 28.—"For one, I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed we must abandon this extreme demand."

In these words Horace Boies, formerly governor of Iowa, and erstwhile Democratic presidential aspirant, addresses the voters of the United States who demand the free coinage of silver. He does it through the medium of his letter to Col. D. M. Fox of Des Moines, which the latter will print in his forthcoming book.

"The friends of silver, although once defeated, are not yet demoralized. This will not be true after a second defeat," he warningly says. "In our next great battle we must win or our cause is lost."

Although Mr. Boies has in private frequently expressed hostility to the 16 to 1 plank of the Chicago platform, this is the first authoritative declaration from him to that effect. In publicly declaring it to be a dead issue he gives at length his reasons for asserting it to be such. He says the voters buried it under the belief that it meant silver monometallism pure and simple, which would increase instead of diminish the misfortune attributed to the single gold standard.

"It matters not," he said, "how we convince the people the gold standard is wrong, unless we convince them that what we offer in its place is better instead of worse."

By the adoption of the 16 to 1 plank, he declares, the delegates to the Chicago convention forced the silver forces to assume the defensive for their new creed. The result, he asserts, was the weakening instead of the strengthening of their ranks, as their platform was battered by the arguments of their opponents.

HE WASN'T ENGLISH.

A Chicago Judge Would Like to Sentence the Queen for Contempt of Court.

Chicago telegram: A scene never before enacted in a court room was the incident attending the opening of the Superior Court this morning. Judge Goggin eloquently, though rather disconnectedly, eulogized the heroes of Ireland and denounced the Queen of England.

The occasion which provoked the burst of patriotism from Judge Goggin was a petition from Attorney Colby that court adjourn in honor of the Queen's jubilee. While Colby was in the midst of his speech, which was a glowing tribute to the Queen, Judge Goggin arose, pale and trembling, and in thunderous tones said:

"What's she charged with? What's she been doing now? What Queen's ransom for representing the ruler of England?"

Lawyers and spectators smiled: When the assistant states attorney seconded the motion to adjourn the judge's rage knew no bounds.

"I would make Victoria serve sentence for contempt of this court if she were here.

"Who killed the people of Scotland? Who murdered 2,000,000 Irish people, and I'll ask you about the massacre of Glencoe? Who reduced the population of Ireland from 5,000,000 to 3,000,000? Victoria! Bah!

"Don't you remember when she rode in her stately carriage between the lines of thousands of slain Irish, whose bodies were strewn about the ground? Did she care? There wasn't enough money to bury the bones of her dead subjects and they were devoured by the dogs."

The crowd in the court room pressed forward to listen to the judge's words.

His rage suddenly turning to grief, the judge, with bowed head and shed tears for his countrymen. Regaining his composure he calmly said:

"What is the next motion before the court?" and the machinery of the law was in motion.

ENGLAND'S SILVER POLICY.

The Indian Mints May Be Opened to the Free Coinage of Silver.

A late dispatch from London says:

The next issue of the National Review will contain an article announcing an important bimetallic development at the hands of the United States monetary commission, consisting of Senator E. O. Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine, who will arrive here in a few days.

The commission, according to the National Review, will present to the British government a joint statement from France and the United States declaring their "desire to terminate the disastrous experiments inaugurated in 1873 and explaining our good will and active concurrence."

The National Review adds: "We are able to announce that England's reply will be that the government is willing for the Indian mints to make other substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use to England by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes empowering the Bank of England to use its silver reserve and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in view."

In regard to the above London cablegram, a report from Washington says the report from London was read with great interest by the government officials. The Washington report continues: "The administration had known that the commission was very cordially received in France and the commissioners were greatly encouraged by the strong and apparently increasing silver sentiment in that country, as the president not long since received from Senator Wolcott a letter to this effect. The statement that England is ready to join in the movement to the extent of reopening her Indian mints is received with many doubts. A copy of the cablegram was shown to the president and Secretary Gage, but neither of them cared to express an opinion on it beyond the statement that they feared the article was overdrawn."

The senate has about completed the tariff bill.

A NEW TRIUMPH. The Dreaded Consumption Can Be Cured.

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

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

He has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for consumption, and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest disease, catarrhal affections, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting away; and to make its great merits known, will send three free bottles of his newly discovered remedies to any afflicted reader of this paper. Already his "new scientific system of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

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

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

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

MORPHINE Opium, Cocaine, Whiskey, Habituated at Home. Remedy for Cure Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobaccoless, the tobacco cure. Est. 1888. G. WILSON CHEMICAL CO. Dublin, Texas.

If you want to live! Stir up your liver.
Use Plaster's Sassafras Tea the great Sassafras Liver Regulator. It cures Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Liver Complaints. Finest Liver medicine on the market. Price 25 Cents. For sale by all druggists. Send 4 cents to receive the full and complete information and a copy of Plaster's Sassafras Tea. New Orleans, La. G. W. Plaster, Sole Agent.

NEW FEE BILL.

Following is the text of the fee bill, including correction of certain clerical errors, passed by the extra session of the Texas legislature, and which has been signed by the governor:

An act to fix certain civil fees to be charged by certain county and precinct officers and to fix and limit the fees and compensation of clerks of the district court, district attorneys, county attorneys, sheriffs and constables in felony cases, to be paid by the state, and to fix the compensation of assessors and collectors of taxes and to limit and regulate the compensation of the sheriff, clerk of the county court, county judge, district and county attorney, clerk of the district court, assessor and collector of taxes, justices of the peace and constables, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act, and to repeal all laws in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 1. That hereafter in all counties of this state where there shall have been cast at the next preceding presidential election 3000 votes or over the clerks of the district courts, district attorneys, county attorneys, sheriffs and constables shall receive from the state the following fees and compensation in felony cases, and no more.

Section 2. The clerk of the district court shall receive for each felony case tried in such court by jury, whether the defendant be convicted or acquitted, the sum of \$8. For each transcript on appeal or change of venue, 3 cents for each 100 words. For each felony case finally disposed of without trial, or dismissed on nolle prosequi entered, \$8. For recording each account of sheriff the sum of 50 cents. For entering judgments in habeas corpus cases 80 cents, and for taking down testimony and preparing transcript in habeas corpus cases 8 cents for each 100 words, but the fees in habeas corpus cases shall in no event exceed \$8 in any one case.

Section 3. The district or county attorneys shall receive the following fees:

1. For all convictions in cases felonious homicide, when the defendant does not appeal or dies or escapes after appeal and before final judgment of the court of criminal appeals, or when upon appeal the judgment is affirmed, the sum of \$40.

For all convictions of felony when the defendant does not appeal, or dies or escapes after appealing and before final judgment of the court of criminal appeals, or when upon appeal the judgment is affirmed, the sum of \$24; provided that in all convictions of felony where the verdict and judgment is confinement in the house of correction or reformatory, the fees of the district attorney shall be \$12.

3. For representing the state in each case of habeas corpus where the defendant is charged with felony, the sum of \$16.

Section 4. The sheriffs or constables shall receive the following fees:

1. For executing each warrant of arrest or capias, or for making arrest without warrant, when authorized by law, the sum of 80 cents and 4 cents for each mile actually and necessarily traveled going to place of arrest, and for conveying prisoner or prisoners to jail, mileage as provided for in subdivision 5 shall be allowed.

2. For summoning or attaching witnesses, 40 cents.

4. For executing death warrants, \$7.

3. For summoning jury in each case where the jury is actually sworn in, \$1.60.

5. For removing a prisoner, for each mile going and coming, including guards and all other expenses when traveling by railroad, 3 cents; when traveling otherwise than by railroad, 12; provided, that when more than one prisoner is removed at the same time in addition to the foregoing he shall only be allowed 8 cents per mile for each additional prisoner; provided, further, that when an officer goes beyond the limits of the state after a fugitive on requisition of the governor, he shall receive

such compensation as the governor shall allow for such services.

6. For each mile the officer may be compelled to travel in executing criminal process, summoning or attaching witnesses, 4 cents; provided, that in no case shall he be allowed to duplicate his mileage when two or more witnesses are named in the same or different writs in any case, and he shall serve process on them in the same neighborhood. He shall not charge mileage for serving such witness to and from the county seat but shall only charge for one mileage, and for such additional only as are actually and necessarily traveled in summoning and attaching each additional witness. When process is sent by mail away from the county seat, or returned by mail by such officer, he shall only be allowed to charge mileage for the miles actually traveled by him in executing such process, and the return of said officer shall show the character of the service and miles actually traveled in accordance with this subdivision, and his accounts shall show the facts.

7. To officers for service of criminal process not otherwise provided for, the sum of 4 cents per mile going and returning shall be allowed provided, if two or more persons are mentioned in the same or different writs, the rule prescribed in subdivision 7 shall apply.

8. This prescribes rules for making charges for conveying attached witnesses from one county to another. The provisions are very explicit in fixing and limiting of actual expenses and mileage. Receipts must be taken for every item of expense and same must be sworn to and filed with county clerk. Before this account shall be approved the officer must make affidavit to the fact that he took the witnesses before the nearest magistrate and that they refused or were unable to make bond for appearance in court.

9. For attending a prisoner on habeas corpus, for each day, \$1.80, together with mileage as provided in subdivision 5, when removing such prisoner out of the county, under an order issued by the district or appellate judge.

Section 5. All fees accruing under this act shall be due and payable at the close of each term of the district court, after approval, except as provided for in subdivisions 8 and 9 of the preceding section, which shall be approved by the judge under whose order the writ was issued; provided, that in all cases where the defendant shall be finally convicted of a misdemeanor the sheriff or constable shall be required to pay back to the state treasury a sum of money equal to the amount he may have received from the state in such cases, and said sheriff or constable or their bondsmen shall be responsible to the state for such sums.

Section 6. In cases where the defendant is indicted for felony and is convicted of an offense less than a felony, no cost shall be paid by the state to any officer.

Section 7. That in those counties where there shall have been cast at the next preceding presidential election less than 3000 votes the clerks of the district courts, district attorneys, county attorneys, sheriffs and constables shall receive from the state the fees and compensation in felony cases allowed under now existing laws, and are not intended to be affected by the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this act.

Section 8. Each assessor of taxes shall receive the following compensation for his services, which shall be estimated upon the total values of the property assessed, as follows: For assessing the state and county taxes on all sums for the first \$2,000,000 or less, 5 cents for each \$100 of property assessed; and on all sums in excess of \$2,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000, 2 and one-fourth cents on each \$100, and on all sums in excess of \$5,000,000 seven-tenths of a cent on each \$100. One-half of the above fees shall be paid by the state and one-half by the county, and for assessing the poll tax 5 cents for each poll, which shall be paid by the state. The commissioners' court may allow the assessors of taxes such sums of money, to be paid

monthly from the county treasury, as may be necessary to pay for clerical work, taking assessments and making out the tax rolls of the county, such sums so allowed to be deducted from the amount allowed to the assessor upon the completion of the tax rolls; provided, the amount allowed the assessor by the commissioners' court shall not exceed the compensation that may be due him for assessing.

Section 9. There shall be paid for the collection of taxes, as compensation for the services of the collector, beginning with the 1st of September of each year, 5 per cent on the first \$10,000 collected for the state, and 4 per cent on the next \$10,000 collected for the state, and 1 per cent on all collections over that sum; for the collecting of county taxes 5 per cent on the first \$5000 of such taxes collected, and 4 per cent on the next \$5000 collected, and 1.4 per cent on all such taxes collected over that sum, and in counties owing subsidies to railroads the collectors shall receive only 1 per cent for collecting such railroad tax, and in cases where property is levied upon and sold for taxes he shall receive the same compensation as allowed by law to sheriffs or constables upon making a levy and sale in similar cases but in no case to include commissions on such sales, and on all occupation and license taxes collected 5 per cent.

Section 10. That hereafter the maximum amount of fees that may be retained by any officer mentioned in this section as compensation for services shall be as follows:

County judge, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum.

Clerk of the county court, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum.

County attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum.

District attorney, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum, inclusive of the \$500 allowed by the constitution and paid by the state.

Clerk of the district court, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum.

Collector of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum.

Assessor of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2000 per annum.

Justice of the peace, an amount not exceeding \$1500 per annum.

Constable, an amount not exceeding \$1200 per annum. And in addition thereto one-fourth of the excess of fees collected by the said officers respectively; provided that this act shall not apply to justices of the peace and constables except those holding office in cities of more than 15,000 inhabitants to be determined by the next preceding city election on the basis of five inhabitants for each vote cast at such elections; provided that up to 1902 in counties in which there were cast at the last presidential election as many as 5000 votes and thereafter any counties shown by the national census of 1900 to contain as many as 25,000 inhabitants the following amounts shall be allowed, viz:

County judge, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum.

Clerk of the county court, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum.

County attorney an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum, inclusive of the \$500 allowed by the constitution and paid by the state.

Clerk of the district court, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

Collector of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum.

Assessor of taxes, an amount not exceeding \$2250 per annum.

In addition thereto one-fourth of the excess fees collected by the officers respectively. Provided, further, that in counties containing a city of over 25,000 inhabitants, or in which there were cast in the last presidential election as many as 7500 votes or by the census of 1900 shall contain as many as 87,500 inhabitants, the following amount of fees shall be allowed, viz:

County judge, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

Clerk of the county court, an amount not exceeding \$2500 per annum.

"Your pills are the best in the world. I used to be annoyed with constipation until I began using them. Now I have no trouble of that kind any more and I attribute my recovery to the use of your valuable medicine. In the springtime of the year I always take your"

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

Valley Hill Stock Farm, CORSICANA, TEXAS

English Berkshire Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

Finest Thoroughbreds. GEO. T. JESTER, Prop'r.

Lyncher and Lawyer.

Whilst public sentiment is urging the abatement of lynch law, some attention paid to the abuse of the law by the lawyer would not be inappropriate.

If there is anything in the country, says the Atlanta Constitution, which should be regarded as sacred, it is the courtroom. Seated there is a judge, appointed as the representative of concrete justice, to hear contentions between man and man. The tribunal is one which should be regarded as beyond approach, where exact justice is done to all who appear within its portals, and whose verdict, solemnly reached after examination of witnesses, argument of counsel and deliberations of jury, should stand as the will of society, to be executed and not to be lightly set aside.

Yet, what are the facts! Without reference to any individual case, and disclaiming intention as to any special attorney, it may be said that the manner in which the courts have been treated by many of them has bordered upon contempt, and that the effort to enforce the law has been made ridiculous. Instead of looking upon the court as the forum of final decision, parties enter it with the seeming purpose of presenting as little of their cases as possible, so that, in the event of an adverse decision, they may be able to plead "newly discovered evidence," upon which to gain one, two or three new trials and finally appeals innumerable to the state supreme court; and when these avenues give out, then to burden the records with appeals to the United States supreme court. It may be answered that all these channels are open to a man on trial and that he has a right to all his privileges. If the present method of regarding the original trial as a mere farce, and if the conviction in the superior court amounts to nothing and is merely but a stepping stone upon which to go to still other courts, why not abolish the entire system at once, and let the original plea be to that court in which so much confidence is expressed?

These statements are made to show that, while those who indulge in mob law proceed irregularly about what they want to do, there is hardly more of contempt of court in their action than there is in that of the attorney who respects no court, who regards the bench as a mere object upon which to "practice" law, and to show people, not how to reach a trial of a case, but how to prevent it and kill as much time as possible. This conduct is demoralizing, and is one of the reasons which prompts those who cannot understand the seriousness of "practicing" law to resort to quicker and more effective methods. If our superior courts are not properly organized it should become the duty of the lawyers themselves to suggest the necessary changes, so that they may become what they ought to be—courts established to decide cases, and whose decision should stand immutable as the state itself.

Not only does the lawyer cast reproach upon the court by failing to have his case fully presented on trial, but he discredits his own profession when he allows it to degenerate into pettifoggery, and the judge who continually grants new trials nullifies his own work.

By all means let us have a change which will lead to the abolition of mob law. Let the change come by the establishment of courts too well grounded in thoroughness of work to be trifled with, and with a bar whose members will not asperse their own work by seeking delays chargeable to their own improper handling of cases, whether so intended or not. When courts are understood to be courts in fact a great step will have been taken.

Severe Hail Storm.

Topeka, Kan., June 24.—The worst hail storm known in the history of Kansas struck this city shortly after 6 o'clock to-night. Hailstones weighing from twelve to fifteen ounces stripped the trees of their foliage, smashing windows and roofs, including the finest plate glass store fronts, cut down telegraph and telephone wires, riddled awnings and inflicted great damage throughout the city. Dogs were struck in the street and instantly killed; horses were knocked to their knees, to rise again and dash away in mad fright. The stones ranged in size from that of a hen egg to an ostrich egg, and 30 minutes after the storm some were picked up which measured 14 inches in circumference.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

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

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ANNET, CARE & CO.



TAMMENDALE M. E. PARSONAGE, DALLAS, TEX., Feb. 7, 1895. Dallas Office and Sign Office. GENTLEMEN:—For many years I have used in my home the best grade of baking powder obtainable, such as Price's, Royal, etc. About one year ago I was induced to try your Kitchen Queen, and found it satisfactory that I have abandoned all others, and allow no other to be in my home. It certainly has the finest baking quality of any baking powder I have ever known. I am glad to hear that you are manufacturing it. A. F. STONEMAN.

AUST

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LOCAL NEWS.

ARLEDGE & KENNEDY

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Hardware

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

W. B. Wall is on a visit to Lake Charles, La.

R. L. Douglass has about finished his cottage.

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

Mrs. J. H. Wootters is adding another story to her residence.

The Christian church are thinking of erecting a church building.

Walter Johnson and lady of Marlin are on a visit to relatives here.

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

Mrs. Beecher Hartley of Waco and children are visiting the family of Dr. J. A. Corley.

Another big shipment of those Ely Walker fire goods just opened at Mistrot's.

Mistrot Bros & Co. are busy taking stock and marking down every thing in the line of summer goods.

Excursion rate of \$1.00 round trip to Palestine. Tickets on sale July 4th, limited to July 5th for return.

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

The subscribers continue to roll in from all parts of the county, from Lovelady, Weldon, Ratcliff, Coltharp and Grapeland especially. Two more quires to the circulation this week.

Why is it that there isn't an organized effort to settle colonies in this county? No one man controls land enough for this purpose.

We give the readers of the Courier this week the new law governing the fees of County officials. They have heard a great deal about this law and they now have an opportunity of reading the entire text of it.

The only two appeals from conviction at the last term of district court have been affirmed by Court of Appeals. They are those of Arthur Lomax and Wyatt Williams.

W. N. Sheridan celebrated his Seventy first birthday on Sat'r of last week. All of the family were present and many of collateral relationship. The occasion was one for a reunion of all of the immediate members of the family.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

The CASH STORE is still in the RING. A CAR OF FLOUR, MEAL and BACON. Highest PATENT FLOUR \$1.20, 2d patent \$1.10; this flour guaranteed to be as good as any on the market or money refunded. I do not sell ALL the SHOES sold in Crockett, but if you will price before buying I will sell you or make my competitors sell you LOW DOWN.

R. M. ATKINSON

Hitch Your Business to a Live Wire...

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

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded at All Hours.

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

B. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Druggist to Please.

Miss Fanne Thomas is visiting in Grapeland.

R. T. Murchison has a very sick member of his family this week.

For parasols, tans, gloves, corsets and handkerchiefs go to Mistrot's.

Most of the fishing parties to the lakes have been signally unsuccessful.

Our Nevil's Prairie correspondent reports boll-worms in plenty on the prairie.

Nevil's Prairie and a few other sections of the county failed to get rain last week.

The middle of the road populists failed to hold a mass-meeting here on the 19th. inst.

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

Jim Shivers left for Nashville and the East a few days ago on a pleasure trip of a few weeks.

The members of the Legislature who went on a free excursion to the Nashville Centennial, about 120, have returned home.

Bryant Wilson and his sister, Miss Kate, left Wednesday evening on a visit to their parents at Winona Miss. Bryant will be absent two months.

John Miller, Jr., and family who have been living since marriage at Corpus Christi came in one day last week on a visit.

B. F. Chamberlain bought the lot adjoining the one Bricker lives on from H. C. Castleberg and sold it in a few days after to Mrs. Virginia Collins.

The people and the public are still wanting and waiting for those letter boxes that the post master at Crockett promised sometime ago. Why don't the post master hurry up the matter?

Gus LeGory takes a pride in raising the best of everything and beating everybody else. The finest melons we have seen in the market this season have been his, ranging in weight from 45 to 60 pounds.

John McIver, L. D. Rogers and W. E. Mayes are thinking of putting in several thousand acres of McKinzie Bend land and working it with state convict labor. There are some twenty to thirty thousand acres of open land between what is known as the Gary farm and Rackard's Creek. There is money in this kind of farming.

Some few days ago we noticed in the paper that W. J. Holder of Oakwoods had shot his wife fatally in a struggle to subdue a burglar who had entered their apartments at night. For a while it was thought that it was the man who at one time was the popular railroad agent at this place. It was not however, his name being W. L. Holder but we are informed that the party was a brother of his.

Mrs. Jap-Brannen is quite sick. Mrs. Wilson Edwards is on the sick list.

W. V. McConnell's youngest child is quite sick.

John Monk has sold out his saw-mill plant to Jim Monk and Mac Stowe.

The Baptist people are considering the question of erecting a brick church building.

Speak a good word for your county, for your town and for the enterprises of your town.

The indications are that the summer normal school at this point to begin next month will be well attended.

The city council could at least furnish the new wire and pay for restretching the old fence around the academy campus.

R. M. Atkinson will leave soon on a visit to the Ozark mountain resorts in Arkansas. He will join his wife who has been there for several weeks.

Mrs. Corriane Alston who has been in charge of the hat-trimming and millinery department of W. V. McConnell's store left for her home in Dallas on Wednesday.

The first National Bank of Crockett declared on the 1st inst. a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on all stock and passed up, besides, four per cent to the surplus fund.

The following young ladies from the Coltharp section of the county will enter Prof. King's summer normal at its opening in Crockett: Misses Josie Payne, Buena Saxton, Ludie Petty and Wylie Box.

The Courier staff and force are under obligations to B. F. Chamberlain for an elegant melon, fresh from the vine and cold from the refrigerator. It was grown on his own suburban farm and most excellent in every respect.

Speaking of excursion rates and their cheapness a party will leave Crockett in a few days for Denver, the rate for the round trip being seventeen dollars and fifteen cents. A free pass would be but a little cheaper than these rates.

The first bale of cotton failed to show up last Saturday as promised from Bee county. But it did come Thursday and from Duval county. It was consigned to W. D. Cleveland & Co., Houston and was auctioned off at a handsome figure. During a period of ten years Duval county furnished the first bale five years and DeWitt five years. Only three times before has the bale this season been beaten and they were marketed on June 26th and 30th, 1894 and 1893, respectively.

The stock-law election in Grapeland precinct resulted in favor of the law by a vote of 31 for to 17 against. It will be seen that gradually the entire county is coming under the provisions of the law. By the way the new law will soon go into operation and it is a very stringent one. It makes it a misdemeanor for any one to allow their hogs, goats or sheep to run out at large in a precinct that has adopted the stock law.

John McConnell Sr., accompanied by some of his family, J. C. Wootters and H. F. Moore, will leave soon for the Colorado mountains, Denver and other points up there. The old gentleman has had a yearning for another trip to those mountain resorts ever since his visit there three years ago.

We understand that Dick Baker, as a result of the collision near Willis a few days ago, has lost his position as operator and station agent at Phelps. No one who knows Dick Baker will believe that justice demanded his removal for no one who knows him believes that he was responsible for the unfortunate occurrence. He is a young man of excellent character, fine intelligence, exemplary habits and good business qualifications. The road felt that it should make an example of some one and selected him for the victim. We are advised that he was not to blame for the miscarriage of instructions but railroads rarely take the trouble to do justice to employees.

DOCTOR T. H. HAIRSTON, BRYAN, TEXAS.

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

A NEW AND PAINLESS TREATMENT. I Will Deposit My Money in Bank Against a Fee that I can cure any case of Piles—the best Guarantee that can be offered.

No charges for Consultation or Examination. Parties may be accompanied by their family physician. Examination and treatment may be made at the home of the patient when preferred. No Detention from business necessary.

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

There are nine inmates in jail, two of whom are insane and awaiting accommodation at the asylum. Three of the remaining seven have been convicted, one for felony, Wyatt Williams, and three for misdemeanors. The remaining are awaiting trial, Buck Murray for the theft of cattle, Wiley Cook for forgery and John Sibley for burglary.

We hear of a great many who are going to avail themselves of the cheap summer excursion rates to take a trip. Many of our farmer friends who have worked hard all the year round and have fine prospects for a crop ought to avail themselves of these rates and go to the old states to see their friends and relatives.

In company with B. E. Hall the writer drove out Sunday evening to look at the crops along the Alabama road. We saw corn that would make from forty to fifty bushels an acre easily. Cotton had a fine weed much of it looking in the rows and fruiting fairly well.

Houston county is good for a million and a half bushels of corn this season and thirty thousand bales of cotton with a fair season for the latter from now on. Then there are potatoes and goobers and peas and sorghum and hay and fruit without limit. Verily, verily there will be an abundance of every thing this year.

An Improvement. Waters Pierce Oil Company contemplate putting up a huge tank for storing oil. It will be of iron, resting on brick piers and will hold eighteen thousand gallons of oil. They will also run a free delivery to merchants who handle their oil.

Dick Monk is willing to bet all that he has or ever expects to have there is a genuine stone coal mine with a vein nine feet thick, up near San Pedro Creek. The writer challenged the correctness of his statement, insisting that it was nothing more than a superior article of lignite. But Dick insists that it is not lignite but genuine, bituminous coal. He is going to have some brought down for examination.

The academy lawn needs a new fence around it. It should be a decent one and one that comports with the pretensions of the town. Nothing short of an iron fence will fill the bill. Will the city council put up such? When others spend a hundred and fifty dollars to put out trees and beautify the grounds, we think the council couldn't do less than to put up the iron fence.

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

These boys are working hard to make the laundry a success and they are succeeding too. Every week brings an increase in their patronage so that there are few now who send their laundrying off to Houston. There oughtn't to be any and we hope to hear of every one in town giving his laundry to the home enterprise. All these little towns, along the I. & G. N., such as Elkhart, Grapeland, Lovelady, Trinity etc. ought to try the Crockett concern. Help the home business. Try them once. If you will, you will not send any more clothes to Houston.

There are those who live in one place all their lives and then die and leave not so much as an extra blade of grass or a shade tree to testify to their having been on the face of the earth. What are such people made for anyway? "What are they here for" in the language of Webb Flanagan? In the language of Horace, they constitute the "fruges consumere nati" element of a country's population. It would never be known that they had lived but for the selfish, narrow, jealous, contracted envious lives they live. They are nothing themselves and they hate to see those succeed who are capable of doing something.

No section of the county is showing greater or healthier signs of development and improvement than what is known as McKinzie's Bend. The possibility of overflow doesn't deter persons from going in and improving the country. Melver and Rogers have put in and have sold several thousand acres to other parties who are doing the same. Bob Calhoun, from a western county, has bought the Bull Ridge section of the bend and has it in cultivation. There is a big gaining outfit going up at what is known as the Lily Pond. W. E. Mayes as we stated last week is going to put in the Gary farm at the upper end of the bend. At the rate of the last year or two it will be but a short while till that entire section of country richer than the valley of the Nile will be blossoming with beauty and bounteousness.

The Commissioners' Court as a Board of Equalization closed their labors last Saturday. The job they were engaged at was a long and tedious one and called for a patient painstaking investigation of all the facts surrounding each case. They raised some three or four hundred renditions putting them up to where they were last year. A few others they raised above what they were last year. The assessable wealth of Houston County ought to show an increase of two hundred thousand dollars every year when we consider the growth of the county in population and material development. There is a steady, undemonstrative stream of immigrants to the county and agricultural lands are coming more and more into demand. Desirable farming lands that could be bought five years ago for one and two dollars an acre command now five to seven and the owners not anxious to sell at those figures.

The court raised nearly all the property in McKinzie's Bend about 30 per cent. The rendition given in by the I. & G. N. R. R. of their road-bed was raised from \$8,000 to \$10,000. The Western Union Telegraph Company's property was advanced from \$3,000 per mile to \$5,000. All the lots of the Texas & New York Land Company in Lovelady, Crockett and Grapeland were advanced about 50 per cent over the rendition of 1896. All property belonging to non-resident land-holders was raised 50 per cent.

THE COURIER,

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

THERE seems to be an epidemic of rape prevailing all over the country.

REMEMBER to vote for the constitutional amendments the first Tuesday in August.

THE Republican senatorial caucus have agreed to put a tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem on hides.

The race for governor next year will narrow down to Sayers and Crane, and Crane will capture the plum.

Fully two thirds of Houston county got a glorious rain on Friday last. Houston county will have corn to "throw to the hogs" this year.

It is getting so that some people can't get a long and make a living without an office. That is the class of persons other people would do well to leave at home.

THE senate will get through with the tariff bill in a few days. The Republican senators are now considering one of the many trust amendments to the bill.

The game law passed by the Twenty Fifth legislature is a corker. Hunting deer by lamp or other light is prohibited entirely at all seasons of the year.

Horace Boies, former governor of Iowa and a prominent candidate for the democratic nomination one year ago at Chicago, is out in a letter in which he says the cause of free-silver is lost.

John H. Reagan is out in a long and strong letter in favor of voting for the irrigating amendments to the constitution. When such a man as Reagan leads for a cause of this kind it is safe for others to follow, even without asking questions.

AFTER a week's hunt for the fiend that outraged the little McReynolds girl in Kaufman county the people have failed to capture him. A similar case occurred near Denison about the same time. Both of them should adorn a tree head up and feet down.

Another attempt at a rape up in Kaufman county on Tuesday. This time it is believed to have been a negro and the lady was married—the wife of a farmer. The sheriff came with bloodhounds but failed to trace the villain. This is the third case in that county inside of a month.

If the irrigating amendment to the constitution is adopted, we may expect to see the Panhandle and other parts of West Texas again boom and flourish. Why shouldn't our people be generous enough to help that drouth stricken section, especially so since the amendment will in no respect hurt our people.

There are two constitutional amendments to be voted on at the general election next year. They are first, to change the legislative article of the constitution so as to provide for the legislature sitting one hundred days at five dollars a day and three dollars a day for every day it is in session after one hundred days. The other is to change the constitution so as to pension worthy and needy ex-confederate soldiers who are situated as they can't go to the Confederate Home. We doubt if the people will adopt the former with the prospect of perpetual sitting of the

Twenty-fifth Legislature before them. The other amendment ought to be adopted.

They are going into the tobacco business on a sound basis at Trinity. A tobacco company has been organized at that point, with Col. A. T. Anderson for president and Hon. John B. Peyton as secretary. They are going into the tobacco growing and curing and manufacturing business on an extensive scale.

Vote for the amendments to the constitution the first Tuesday in August. One is to authorize West Texas counties to issue bonds to build irrigating dams and ditches and the other is to empower the same counties that have't railroads to issue bonds as a subsidy to induce railroads to build through or into them. Western Texas wants these amendments and they will not in any manner affect any counties but those and we think the people of East Texas should vote for the amendments. The sections of the state wanting the changes in the constitution have been drouth-stricken for years. Vote for the amendments.

The tobacco-growers around Willis are happy over the bright prospects for a tobacco crop. The first crop is about ready for cutting and the yield is an abundant one. Then there will be another crop later on and possibly one still later. When the number of crops is considered and the fancy price which the Willis tobacco grown from Cuban seed commands there is reason for the Willis farmers to feel happy. The Courier hopes to see an organization by some of the Houston county farmers perfected this fall and winter the object of which shall be to give the tobacco growing industry a fair trial. We believe the farmers of this county can grow tobacco as well as those of Montgomery and all that is needed to make the experiment successful is patience and intelligent attention on the part of those growing it.

THE people of Texas will be called on to vote the first Tuesday in August on two very important changes in the constitution. Neither of these amendments will apply to or affect any part of the state except those in western, south-western and northwestern Texas. They do apply to those sections. The first of the proposed amendments changes the constitution so as to allow those sections of the state named to issue bonds for the construction of irrigating dams and ditches. Every possible safe-guard for the protection of the citizen who is not benefitted by such irrigation is put in the amendment in such way that only those lands which are irrigated are taxed to pay the bonds. The second amendment changes the constitution so as to allow those counties in western Texas which have no railroads to issue bonds for the purpose of inducing railroads to build through them. Now both these amendments are highly important to the people of that part of the state to which they apply. The people of that section want the amendments adopted and are urging the voters all over the state to vote for them. We hope the amendments will receive a big vote in Houston county. They will in no wise affect or apply to the people of this county. Those whom they do affect are almost unanimous in wanting them and we hope our people will help the people of western Texas by giving both the amendments our unanimous support.

RATCLIFF.
ED. COURIER: Our section was blessed with fine rains on 25th and 29th. Corn is a sure crop and cotton is just as good as could be asked for at this time of the year. All are in good spirits over the prospects. Rev. A. J. Weeks of Center made a short visit to our section and filled our pulpit Sunday and Sunday night with his usual zeal on gospel lines. His wife is still in our village visiting friends and relatives. We extended them a cordial welcome. Mrs. A. Payne and her charming daughter, Josie, is also with us visiting friends. Our section is well supplied with Notary Publics. This is a great convenience to our people though a little hard on the justice of the peace as notarial work gives them about all the ready cash he gets in his office. The Ratcliff mill will start soon on regular time, looking forward to a brisk trade this fall. It will carry a full stock of lumber and shingles. Dr. C. O. Smith is getting a fair start. He has had some very bad cases of sickness and has handled them successfully. Johnnie Hallmark returned to his father's, T. J. Hallmark and gladdened the hearts of his parents and many friends in our town after an absence of several months to different parts of the state. Mr. Editor, why did you fail to be at our S. S. celebration at Enterprise? You missed a great treat.

PENNINGTON.
EDITOR COURIER: I see communications from other points in the county. I decided I would write a note.

Crops are fine on Tyler Prairie, corn especially is good and lots of corn planted, cotton good; potatoes are fine, all gardens are good, health tolerably good. We are needing rain now.

I went down to Lovelady on 24th; crops are fine on both roads. About eleven o'clock we went to the lodge room and after the formalities of opening, the lodge was called off for the purpose of installing the officers. The services were conducted by J. C. Wootters and was nicely done, after which dinner was announced and a finer dinner I never saw. The lodge of Lovelady and adjoining vicinity are more than common cooks. The dinner was fine and nicely conducted. We had ice cold water, lemonade in abundance to drink, coffee and tea at table. But few more can conduct business on such occasions as W. J. Murchison who will live and be loved by many and die regretted by all. Success to the COURIER.

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

Estray Notice.
Taken by J. A. Murry, on his premises, about 20 miles east of the town of Crockett and estrayed before W. T. Harrison, J. P. Pre, No. 3, Houston county, Texas, one sorrel mare, blaze face, white hind feet, 10 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, blind in right eye; saddle mark, no brand. Appraised at ten dollars.
Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of June, 1897.
N. E. ALLBRIGHT,
County Clerk.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Hass, Harris Brim and McLain of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quincy, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25-cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at B. F. Chamberlain's drug store.

R. C. Stokes,
WATCHMAKER AND ADJUSTER,
HAS A COMPLETE LINE OF
Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Ect.
BUYS OLD GOLD AND SILVER. OUR MOTTO,
RELIABLE GOODS AT BOTTOM CASH PRICES.
CROCKETT, TEXAS.

J. T. DAWES,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Saddlery and Harness.
I make a specialty of hand made saddles, Texas and Colorado styles, guaranteed to be the best, prices from \$7.50 up. Ladies Saddles from \$3.50 up. Good harness complete \$6.00. Don't forget that I sell
Collars, Bridles, Blankets, Halters, Robes and Strap Goods
CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.

The INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE
I & G N R R Co. to the NORTH EAST
THE DIRECT ROUTE TO MEXICO VIA LAREDO.
International & Great Northern Railroad
—IS THE—
SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE
BETWEEN POINTS IN
TEXAS and MEXICO and St. Louis, Chicago, New York and principal points
East, North and Southeast.
The direct route to Mexico via Laredo. New through Pullman sleepers run DAILY between Laredo, San Antonio, Austin and St. Louis; San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth, Dallas and Kansas City; Galveston, Houston and St. Louis. Call on nearest Ticket Agent for full information.
D. J. PRICE,
Gen'l Pass. and T'kt Agt.
L. TRICE General Superintendent.
PALESTINE, TEXAS.

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

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.
27 LEADING AMERICAN AND 27 FOREIGN COMPANIES.
The wet season is over and we are sure to have our share of fires.
D. M. CRADDOCK, Agent,
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
Office in Chamberlain Building opposite First National Bank.

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

Epworth League—Toronto, Ont.
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