

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

BAPTIST.—J. B. Armstrong, Pastor, Services the 1st, 2d and 3d Sundays in each month, morning and evening. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Fourth Sunday at Lovelady.

PRESBYTERIAN.—S. F. Tenney, Pastor, Services every Sunday morning. Sunday school every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Lovelady Third Sunday night in each month.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Free Library and Reading Room, second floor Opera House Building. Rooms open at all hours. Prayer meeting for men only, every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All invited. A. A. ALDRICH, Sec'y.

COURT DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. F. A. Williams.
District Attorney, Hon. W. H. Gill.
District Clerk, Hon. W. A. Champion.

COUNTY.
County Judge, Hon. W. A. Davis.
County Attorney, Hon. S. A. Denny.
County Clerk, A. J. C. Dunham.
Sheriff, F. H. Bayne. Treasurer, M. M. Baker. Tax Assessor, Charles Stokes. Tax Collector, Charles Long. Surveyor, Enoch Broxson.

COURT CALENDAR.

DISTRICT.
Court convenes the first Monday after the 4th Monday in February, and first Monday after fourth Monday in September.

COUNTY.
Court convenes the first Monday's in February, May, August and November.

COMMISSIONERS.
Court in session the second Monday's in February, May, August and November.

JUSTICES.
Precinct No. 1, Crockett, last Monday in each month. W. D. Pritchard, J. P.
Precinct No. 2, Augusta, 3d Saturday in each month. John T. Cunningham, J. P.
Precinct No. 3, Coltharp, 4th Saturday in each month. J. S. Gilbert, J. P.
Precinct No. 4, Lovelady, 4th Thursday in each month. J. C. Sheffield, J. P.
Precinct No. 5, Grapeland, 2d Saturday in each month. John A. Davis, J. P.
Precinct No. 6, Porter Springs, 1st Saturday in each month. T. B. Henderson, J. P.
Precinct No. 7, Weches, 4th Saturday in each month. W. L. Vaught, J. P.

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

PRESIDENT OF COUNTY ALLIANCE,
J. F. Garrett, Grapeland, Texas.
John M. Sims, Vice-President, Crockett, Texas.
John W. Saxon, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.

SUB-ORDINATE ALLIANCES.
Antrim.—D. W. Martin, President; J. A. Hughes, Secretary, Sheridan, Tex.
Harmony.—E. N. Marsh, President; R. E. Earl, Secretary, Pennington, Tex.
Red Hill.—H. W. Allen, President; L. W. Driskill, Secretary, San Pedro, Tex.
New Prospect.—J. N. Parker, President; Ed. W. Davis, Secretary, Grapeland, Texas.
Zion.—M. B. Vaughn, President, Tadmor; J. S. Gilbert, Secretary, Coltharp, Texas.
Pine Grove.—J. T. Platt, President; G. W. Broxson, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.
Eaton.—E. F. Dunham, President; E. B. Dunham, Secretary, Grapeland, Texas.
Center Hill.—J. Harrison, President; M. B. Matchett, Secretary, Julian, Tex.
Antioch.—C. F. Summers, President; J. T. Roberts, Secretary, Lovelady, Tex.
Nevill's Prairie.—N. J. Sandlin, President; T. C. Evans, Secretary, Lovelady, Texas.
Crockett.—J. R. Bennett, President; Chas. Long, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.
Holly.—J. J. Hammond, President; A. C. Driskill, Secretary, Holly, Texas.
Trinity.—C. H. Beasley, President; A. M. Rencher, Secretary, Daly, Texas.
Concord.—J. K. Jones, President; John M. Sims, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

COUNTY GRANGE.
Pomona.—J. W. Barte, master; J. B. Stanton, secretary, meets first Wednesday in December, March, June and September.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.
Castle, No. 7886.—C. B. Isbell, master; Miss Nellie Webb, secretary, meets first Saturday.
Lovelady.—D. C. F. Sault, master; W. H. Hartgrave, secretary, meets first Saturday.
Nevill's Prairie.—J. W. Barte, master; Emigust Lundy, secretary, meets second and fourth Saturdays.
Porter Springs.—J. F. Henderson, master; T. B. Henderson, secretary, meets second Saturday.
Boulah.—S. H. Platt, master; J. B. Stanton, secretary.
Houston County Central Co-operative Association, P. O. H. Meets annually first Tuesday in September.—T. B. Henderson, president; J. B. Stanton, secretary.

DAMS & ADAMS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
Office—Over French & Chamberlain's Drug Store.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY PROF. E. A. PAGE.
It is now coming to be admitted by all leading educators, that the topical method of teaching is to supersede the old plan of beginning at the first and ending at the last of the book, omitting nothing, as the class goes.
The teacher who finds his class work in some special branch unusually dry, or devoid of interest, may be warned thereby, that here is a weak point to be mended, and he should at once begin an inquiry to find the cause, and if possible, the remedy for the trouble.
Our schools should not labor to train the mind of the pupil in the knowledge of the text-book alone, but should systematically introduce ways and means by lecture and otherwise, of storing the mind with a stock of general information, so necessary to every cultivated man or woman.
While it is well to select good text books for use in our schools, there is far more dependent upon the teacher and his methods than upon the text-book used. A poor text-book in the hands of a skillful teacher will do more by far, than the most approved book in the hands of a drone.
Many teachers failing to do satisfactory work for one or more of their classes excuse themselves upon the ground of defective text-books, a want of interest on the part of pupils and parents, etc. To such we commend the saying, "Like teacher like school" as well worthy their careful consideration.
By all means let the idea of normal training, which is now on the increase everywhere, go on to multiply and replenish the land with better teachers,—teachers striving to elevate the standard of their profession, until it comes to be said, that to be a successful teacher, one must needs prepare himself as in other professions.
The writer of this once heard a successful high toned educator say in reference to the teaching of good morals in our schools: "I would rather my boy would be ignorant than vicious." The teacher who fails to understand that the young mind of the pupil is ready to receive and nourish the seeds of morality planted therein, to bring forth a harvest of good deeds in after life, is indeed wandering in outer darkness himself, as to his own opportunities for doing a great and good work.
Whenever you can afford it, buy a good book and read it. Do not buy faster than you can read thoroughly. A few books well read are better than many books skimmed over. The intelligence of the teacher does not depend upon the size of his library, but upon the use he has made of a few books. But whenever there comes a good book, get it, and do not waste time reading poor books. There are more good books in the world than any man can read, and it is a shame to waste the time we have in reading third-rate writings.—Texas Journal of Education.

The teacher is with the child from five to eight hours every day; probably even more than his own parents. He is there as a teacher, as an example, as a model. It goes without saying that the teacher should be all that a lady or gentleman is, in the highest sense of those two much-abused words.
A teacher who uses bad grammar may possibly succeed in teaching the English language. A teacher who is no arithmetician may put the scholars through the text book. A teacher who knows nothing of Geography may give questions and listen to the answers; but no one ever supposed, or ever dreamed that a teacher who is not a lady or gentleman, could, by any means in the world, make his or her pupils such.—Texas Journal of Education.

The best remedy for luno-jaw in cattle, and monopolies and trusts, is to salt their hides and roll them up ready for tanning.

IN SLUMBER-LAND.

(CLIVIA S. MILLER IN COURIER-JOURNAL.)
Here where God's angels are,
Each shining as a star,
White-winged and crowned with radiance immortal—
I breathe a wordless prayer,
And then with head all bare
Open the door and step across the portal.
The perfume of sweet flowers
Makes faint the drowsy hours,
O'er floor and walls the moon's white tide is creeping,
While in soft slumber shrouded,
Their rosy arms entwined,
Upon the bed two little souls are sleeping.
I know not what they dream,
But by their smiles they seem
Blessed with a vision beautiful and tender,
Perchance all hand in hand
They roam through fairy land
Or sail o'er seas the stars gild with their splendor.
White as a daisy bloom
One face shines through the gloom
The hair like sunset 'ere the West grows sober—
Red are the other's lips,
His locks the dusk eclipse
Of leafy woods in days of brown October.
Oh, peacefully they rest,
Within their snowy nest,
The vagrant feet are quiet till day breaking—
Their April joys and cares
Fled with the twilight prayers,
And Love bows down to kiss their lips at waking.
Ah, little lass and lad,
Whose white souls never had
A doubt, a fear to make your white feet falter,
So beautiful a grace
Broods o'er your resting place,
My heart must worship here as at an altar.
As one from Paradise,
Turneth his longing eyes
Then leaves that heaven he lost by sin and doubt—
As sadly and as slow,
I kiss sweet lips and go
Back to the world, the cold, hard world without.

An Important Social Question.

The New York World, in its last Sunday's issue, made an important discovery. It sent out its reporters on a curious mission. They were instructed to take a census of 300 families within a given section of Fifth avenue, a street given over to the residence of the rich and fashionable, and to take a similar census of Cherry Hill, a quarter given over to the laboring poor. The special object was to ascertain which class embraced the more children. It was discovered that the 300 families on Fifth avenue had produced only ninety-one children in ten years, and only six of these children, within the past twelve months; while the 300 families of Cherry Hill, despite their poverty and the toilsome nature of their lives, had produced 661 children within the last ten years, 111 of whom were born within the twelve months. The census was fairly conducted, the names of all the 600 families being given. The revelation was startling enough. It was made clear that the demands of fashionable life are such that in the homes of the wealthy the practice of children is rarely heard; that it is to the struggling poor the State must look for the replenishment of population. As a piece of journalistic enterprise it was unique and as important in the lesson of its result as any venture undertaken by a newspaper in recent years. The World, beginning its article with scriptural quotation bearing on the subject, concluded by referring the whole matter to the clergy with the suggestion that there was in its revelations a theme for a sermon. And there is indeed.—Memphis Appeal.

The Amendments.

We produce for the information of The COURIER'S readers the amendments to the Constitution that is to be voted on at the general election in November next. They were submitted by the last legislature.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Texas, That section 2, article 10, of the constitution of the state of Texas as amended so as to read as follows:

Article 10. Railroads heretofore constructed or which may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways and railroad companies common carriers. The legislature shall pass

laws to regulate railroad freight and passenger tariffs, to correct abuses, and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and enforce the same by adequate penalties; and to the further accomplishment of these objects and purposes may provide and establish all requisite means and agencies invested with such powers as may be deemed adequate and advisable.

Section 2. The foregoing constitutional amendments shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the legislature of the state of Texas at the next general election for state and county officers, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to article 10, section 2, of the constitution, relating to railroads;" and all voters opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to article 10, section 2, of the constitution, relating to railroads;" Provided that the said article and section of the constitution may be indicated on said ballots either by words, numerals or figures. The governor of the state is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and have the same published as required by the constitution and existing laws of the state.
Approved, April 8, 1889.

Section 1. Resolved by the legislature of the state of Texas, That section 9, article 8, of the constitution of the state of Texas, be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

ARTICLE EIGHT.
Section 9. The state tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the public debt and of the taxes provided for the benefit of public free schools, shall never exceed 35 cents on the \$100 valuation; and no county, city or town shall levy more than 25 cents for city or county purposes, and not exceed 15 cents for roads and bridges on the \$100 valuation, except for the payment of debts incurred prior to the adoption of the amendment, September 25, A. D., 1883; and for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers, water-works and other permanent improvements, not to exceed 55 cents on the \$100 valuation in any one year, and except as is in this constitution otherwise provided; and the legislature may also authorize an additional annual ad valorem tax to be levied and collected for the further maintenance of the public roads; Provided, that a majority of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax, not to exceed 15 cents on the \$100 valuation of the property subject to taxation in such county. And the legislature may pass local laws for the maintenance of public roads and highways without the local notice required for special or local laws.

Section 2. That the governor of Texas be and he is hereby required to submit the foregoing resolution to a vote of the qualified electors of this state at the next general election.

Section 3. That those voting for the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballot, "For amendment to section 9, article 8, of the constitution," and those voting against the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballot, "Against amendment to section 9, article 8, of the constitution."
Approved, April 6, 1889.

The Cherokee Herald says that Hogg will open up his canvass for governor at Rusk. It matters little to the Democrats where he begins the canvass just so he is elected governor of Texas this year.—Corsicana Democrat.

Throckmorton is an able and a good man, but Texas needs a younger and more vigorous man than he in the gubernatorial chair.—Willis Index.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE

PAID TO THE MEMORY OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Neither Traitor Nor Rebel," but a Man Who Lived Up to What He Thought Was Right and True, Personal and Political.

In the last number of the Commonwealth Magazine, published at Denver, Col., Mr. James Redpath, late managing editor of the North American Review, has an exceedingly interesting article highly eulogistic of Hon. Jefferson Davis, from which the following extracts are taken:

"I first met Mr. Davis in the summer of 1886," says Mr. Redpath, "Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice had determined to prepare a companion volume to his Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln—as a sort of Confederate supplement—is a volume of Reminiscences of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Having convinced him that it would be impossible to secure the contributions he needed from famous Southerners without Mr. Davis' co-operation, I was commissioned to visit Beauvoir and secure it and to obtain one or two historical essays from him for the North American Review, of which at the time I was the managing editor. I recall a remark of General and Governor Fitzhugh Lee, on whom I called in Richmond on my way to Beauvoir. When I said to the Governor that I would see Mr. Davis in a few days he remarked with a smile, that if I held the opinion about Mr. Davis that was common in the north—namely, that 'he is a rip-roaring rebel so to speak'—and had the opportunity to stay a few days at Beauvoir; I would be astonished and delighted at the kind of a man I would meet there."

"Now I was not conscious of any prejudice against Mr. Davis; yet I had come to believe that he was in politics what an old school Calvinistic is in religion—narrow in his views even when educated, rigid and inflexible. Calhoun always seemed to me to be the Calvin of American politics, and Calvinism, notwithstanding or possibly in consequence of its iron-clad logic, has always been a creed of diabolism translated into Christian terms."

"I reached Beauvoir and remained there about a week. Before I had been with Mr. Davis three days, every preconceived idea of him utterly and forever disappeared. Nobody doubted Mr. Davis' intellectual capacity; but it was not his mental power that most impressed me. It was his goodness first of all and then his intellectual integrity. I never saw an old man whose face bore more emphatic evidences of a gentle, refined and benignant character. He seemed to me the ideal embodiment of 'sweetness and light.' His conversation showed that he had 'charity for all and malice toward none.' I never heard him utter an unkind word of any man, and he spoke of nearly all his most famous opponents. His manner could best be described as gracious, so exquisitely refined; so courtly yet heart-warm. The dignity of most of our public men often reminds one of the boddy fier's 'store suit'—it is so evident, put on and ill fitting. Mr. Davis' dignity was as 'natural and as charming as the perfume of a rose—the fitting expression of a serene, benign and comely moral nature. However handsome he may have been, when excited in battle or debate—and at such times I was told, he seemed an incarnation of the most poetic conceptions of a valiant knight—it surely was in his own home, with his family and friends around him, that he was seen at his best; and that best was the highest point of grace and refinement that the southern character has reached. When I returned north and I was asked almost daily, 'well, how do you like Davis?' I did not hesitate to reply whether in private or in public: I don't like him at all—I love him. And I am not ashamed to confess that when I first realized that Mr. Davis was on his death bed I found no sleep that night until my pillows were wet with tears, nor do I hesitate to say now, that he is dead,

that I never, either in our own or foreign countries, met any man whom I regard as Mr. Davis' superior in the manly virtues.

"In order to assist Mr. Davis with the least friction and loss of time it became necessary at the beginning of my work that I should clearly understand the state rights doctrine as told by the confederate leader. Mr. Davis, therefore, gave me such of his writings on the topic as embodied his personal views, and also other arguments that he approved. In addition to these documents I had many and long conversations with Mr. Davis until I felt competent to state the southern theory without any doubt as to the correctness of my understanding of it.

"In this paper I will present only such views as Mr. Davis himself maintained. Be it understood that the language only of what follows is mine; the statements and arguments are those of Mr. Davis.

"A traitor is one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country. 'A rebel is one who revolts from the country to which he owes allegiance.' 'Now, from the southern point of view, no secessionist violated his allegiance or betrayed his country because he held that his allegiance was due to his state, and he was loyal to his state in following its fortunes after it withdrew from the union. Of course under this definition the secessionist could not be a rebel because he maintained his allegiance to his sovereign state, and sovereigns can not rebel.'"

"A citizen's allegiance to the federal government comes only through his allegiance to his state; for the federal government was only the agent of the states which formed it, and they never surrendered their sovereignty to it.

"The states were sovereign and independent when they formed the federal government; and, although they delegate to it certain functions such as were necessary, subject always to their control and to resumption whenever, if ever, the new government thus created should fail to fulfill the purpose for which it was thus instituted. Yet they never transferred their sovereignty. They did not intend to create and they did not create a new nation, but only a new government, an agent, not a master, without any attribute of sovereignty, but with a strictly limited and delegated authority, the extent and nature of which is contained in the constitution, which is to be subject to a strict construction in interpretation."

"What, then, is the true nature of the federal union? If the fathers intend to create a nation, then it follows without dispute that the confederates were both rebels and traitors, for they certainly did fail in their allegiance to the federal government for four years, and they certainly were rebels against its authority.

"But if the fathers did not create nor intend to create, a nation, but only a federation, then the states that seceded only exercised an inherent right of sovereignty in withdrawing from the union they had voluntarily entered, and the only question that remains is rather a moral than a political one—were they justified in withdrawing? Practically such a question can never be considered, for if a community has the right to secede it must also be the judge of its necessity. The power that holds the whip by the handle never does recognize the need of the groans and kicks that come from the body that stands at the other end."

"Mr. Davis maintained that the vindication of the south rests on those two considerations—their rightful power to secede, and the causes that justified the exercise of that power.

"I confess that while his argument in favor of that right seems to be exceedingly strong, yet I do not see the same force in his statement of the justification for its exercise. But then I was at the other end of the whip and I justified John Brown.

"The constitution was the best read book in his library. If the constitution had been lost I think Mr. Davis could have rendered it from memory. Ask his opinion of any measure of national policy and his first question was: 'What does the constitution say?' Let an interpretation of any clause of the constitution seem to be sanctioned by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and that ended the search for truth. Mr. Davis would seek no more nor further.

"Nevertheless, a great race will not consent to be ruled by skeletons nor mollymarchants. Each generation will demand self-rule. Suppose the fathers of the constitution and the Virginia and Kentucky resolvers did intend a certain thing, why should we be bound by them? Skeletons can be usurpers as well as the wearers of crowns. Herein lies the justification of the north, even if it be admitted that the historical record favors the southern view, as I think every candid and conscientious student will admit that it does. We could not afford to let the brave southern people drift into a foreign country even if they were willing to go."

"It is time to drop and drop forever the old war-cant about rebellion and treason. Both sides fought for their convictions. The north did not fight for domination nor the south for slavery; each fought for its rights under the constitution as each understood it. No one more so than Jefferson Davis. He was true all his life long to the creed in which he had been reared, and hence it was impossible for him to repent or recant. He could not repent of being honest nor recant what he believed to be the truth."

"Lest any foreigner should read this article let him say for his benefit that there are two Jefferson Davises in American history—one is a conspirator, a rebel, a traitor and the 'Fiend of Andersonville'—he is a myth evolved from the hell-smoke of cruel war as purely imaginary a personage as Mephistopheles or the Hebrew devil; the other was a statesman with clean hands and pure heart, who served his people faithfully from budding manhood to hoary age, without thought of self, with unbending integrity and to the best of his great ability; he was a man of whom all his countrymen who knew him personally, without distinction of creed political, are proud, and proud that he was their countrymen."

Pine Straw Bagging.

Wilmington, N. C., March 19.—The works of the American Pine Fibre Company at Crony, sixteen miles from Wilmington, were visited Monday, upon invitation of the officials, by a number of the representatives of different papers of the country. The company was organized six years ago to make matting and other articles from pine fibre. The attempt was successful and they are now making 2000 yards of pine fibre bagging per day, fully equal to jute in every respect and at a cheaper rate. The leaves of the long leaf pine are first subjected to a chemical process, and are then spun and woven for use. There are immense forests of pine in the state, and the supply of pine leaves is inexhaustible. The Company have machinery for manufacture of matting, bagging and for material for upholstering purposes, but the demand for bagging is so great that that alone is made at present, and it is thought that the company, will soon be compelled to enlarge their plant, as they will not be able to supply the increasing demand.

Charlie Culberson is making a splendid race for the attorney-general's office, and will prove a worthy successor to the present incumbent, whose chances for promotion to the governorship are regarded as first class.—Willis Index.

The Index believes that J. S. Hogg is the strongest man for governor yet before the people, and that he will carry this county with the greatest of ease.—Willis Index.

THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT CROCKETT, TEXAS.
THE COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
Office in The Courier Building, South-west of Court House.
ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE IN CROCKETT, TEXAS, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.
Subscription Price, \$1.50 Per Year.
FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

Enterprising men build railroads and Jay Gould gobbles them up.

We thought in due time it would flow.

Those mean bastards mean business.

The time for holding the World Fair has been changed from 1892 to 1893.

It is the inequalities of life that keep things moving and the inequities thereof that keep men swearing.

Houston county has a permanent school fund of about seventy thousand dollars. Can any county in the state beat it?

Houston county raises more cotton and corn, and handles more wheat than any other county in the state.

If every town in East Texas had a paper as the New Birmingham Times, everything in East Texas would just be a-humming!

State school lands to the amount of 8,000,000 acres have been leased which bring in annually \$400,000 for the benefit of the school fund.

Houston county offers to home-seekers better and cheaper lands and more of them than any other county, all things considered, in the state.

A terrific tornado struck the city of Louisville one day last week, destroying property to the value of \$2,000,000 and killing several hundred people.

One or two of The COURIER's exchanges don't hesitate to appropriate some of our articles. The COURIER is generous—so sail in and help yourselves.

The Groveton Graphic's drooling attempts at wit are enough to cause the mournful whangdoodle to turn for a while from brooding sorrow to a dismal smile.

It is very funny to see a man for government dropping into line in a short while since he was unfit for that office.

John M. Moore, at present Secretary of State, is a candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. Moore is the son of ex-Chief Justice Moore and was born in this county.

Towns no larger than Crockett are having water works and electric light plants established. Why can't such enterprises be put in operation here? Will some one answer?

If Sam Jones' ideas of religion are orthodox, there are very few newspaper men that have got any. This the public, however, will probably consider a piece of gratuitous information.

The Georgia and other eastern farmers, with the money they pay for fertilizers in one year, could buy in Houston county land that will produce more without fertilizing than the eastern lands do with it.

The citizens of Corsicana held a meeting a few days since and inaugurated a move looking to the construction of a railroad from Corsicana to Fairfield in Freestone county, thence on in a southeasterly direction.

The race in this congressional district is a regular "pigs in the clover" problem. The prospect, however, seems to be that Howdy Martin by a dextrous manipulation of the disk, will run the truant and erratic race all in.

Elsewhere in the COURIER will be found a letter from Earl Adams in which he withdraws from the canvass for congress. We regret that Mr. Adams finds it necessary out of consideration for his health and business affairs to take such a course; however, under the circumstances, we think he adopts the correct view, as it would be labor lost for one to make the race without a thorough canvass of the district.

McDonald opens the canvass for governor at Bonham on the 12th inst.

Sherman's anti-trust bill was so changed by amendments that it was sent back to the committee.

The public-spirited men of Athens have raised a bonus of \$20,000 for the first railroad that is built there.

The levies of the Mississippi have given away in quite a number of places and the biggest overflow on record is imminent.

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Those optimistic, high flying democratic organs are busy just at present felicitating the country on the return of peace and good times after the democratic party regains control of the House of Representatives at the general election next fall. The energy and enthusiasm they are evincing now might have come with more profit and in better taste if they had been displayed before the last election. The outlook at present seems to warrant the belief that the Republicans of the present Congress will put through all those obnoxious and

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A terrific tornado struck the city of Louisville one day last week, destroying property to the value of \$2,000,000 and killing several hundred people.

One or two of The COURIER's exchanges don't hesitate to appropriate some of our articles. The COURIER is generous—so sail in and help yourselves.

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It is very funny to see a man for government dropping into line in a short while since he was unfit for that office.

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The citizens of Corsicana held a meeting a few days since and inaugurated a move looking to the construction of a railroad from Corsicana to Fairfield in Freestone county, thence on in a southeasterly direction.

The race in this congressional district is a regular "pigs in the clover" problem. The prospect, however, seems to be that Howdy Martin by a dextrous manipulation of the disk, will run the truant and erratic race all in.

Elsewhere in the COURIER will be found a letter from Earl Adams in which he withdraws from the canvass for congress. We regret that Mr. Adams finds it necessary out of consideration for his health and business affairs to take such a course; however, under the circumstances, we think he adopts the correct view, as it would be labor lost for one to make the race without a thorough canvass of the district.

We print the full text of the grand jury's report which will be read with interest. It is an unusually long document and will furnish matter for reflection. Its review of the county's fiscal condition is not as complete as it might have been, though valuable as far as it goes. It deplores the depreciation of the county's scrip, though we think they overdraw the shadows of the picture a little, when they say that such paper can be sold for only 75 per cent. of its face value. They recommend that the outstanding scrip of the county be redeemed therefor.

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county are urged to bring in at once their specimens of sugar cane, sheaf oats, corn in ear, potatoes, iron ore, coal, rock, and timber of every kind. Also samples of soil with a history of its qualities, and the different products for which it is fitted, and number of acres for sale and price for same.

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J. C. WOOTTERS,

Dealer in
General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Notions, Bots, Shoes,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
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All kinds of Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

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ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

ALWAYS ON HAND A SUPPLY OF THE
CELEBRATED MILBURN WAGONS AND HACKS.

I TAKE ORDERS FOR ALL
Kinds of Machinery

Which I will lay down here for less money than it can be bought for
FROM MANUFACTURERS.

CALL AND SEE ME.

J. L. LUNCEFORD,

CITY BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT,
All Work Done With Neatness and Despatch.

Work Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
REPAIRING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

I Will go to any Part of the County to Work on Engines, Boilers, Etc.
J. L. LUNCEFORD, CROCKETT, TEXAS.

John Murchison & Son,
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Crockett, Texas.
General Merchandise.

ANOTHER FIRE IN LOVELADY

The glaring embers of the late conflagration at Lovelady had scarcely smoldered into ashes before another great flame had kindled in the hearts of

NELMS & MAINER,

to come to the rescue of the people by offering them
Lower Prices

than ever before. We are determined to refute the idea that might originate in the minds of some that the lack of competition, resulting from the misfortune of our town in the way of failure and fire, would work a hardship on the people, in the way of a monopoly, for those left unburnt. In view of this fact, and actuated by a spirit of philanthropy, we are now prepared to offer to the public

The Largest Stock of Goods

and the best assorted of any house in the county and at
Prices that Defy Competition.

Having recently bought the entire general stock of the late firm of L. P. Hemphill & Co.,
At a Fraction Over 50 per cent. of the
WHOLESALE INVOICE COST,

we assure you we are now able to give you some toothsome bargains. All we ask is a chance.
Those who come are convinced. Come and
we will convince you.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,
NELMS & MAINER.
Lovelady, Texas.

The Crockett Millinery House,
Northwest of Public Square, by
MRS. N. GATES,
Fashionable Milliner, is Headquarters for
Late Style Hats and Bonnets for Ladies,
Also Notions, Kid Gloves, Zephyrs,
Velvets and Plushes,
VEILING, PLUMES, ETC.

Give me a call before making purchases.
B. F. DUREN,
Notary Public,
Surveyor and Real Estate Agent,
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JOHN L. HALL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Can be found at French's Chamberlain's
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SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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Hardware, Agricultural Implements,
and everything a farmer needs. Please
call and get prices before trading else-
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In fact anything in the printing line, at
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BLOOD
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THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT CROCKETT, TEXAS.
THE COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

Office in The Courier Building, South-west of Court House.

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Subscription Price, \$1.50 Per Year.
FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

HIS TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

The Vice-President Speaks in High Terms of His Reception.

Vice-President Morton has returned from his trip through the South with the kindest feelings for its people and the brightest hopes for its future. Seated in the library of his handsome residence yesterday, he gave to a Post reporter in an informal way some of the impressions of his trip.

"It was my first trip along the South Atlantic coast," he said, "although many years ago I visited New Orleans and to say that I enjoyed the trip would be to very mildly characterize the pleasure I experienced. Although I went among people who were perfect strangers to me, and with whose interests I had not been closely identified, I met with a most cordial greeting everywhere, and indeed could not begin to accept all the invitations which were showered upon me. If I had the time I would have gone to Mobile, Ala., Thomasville, Ga., and other places from which invitations came, but there had to be a limit to travel."

"What feature of the trip most impressed you?"
"I think that the wonderful and rapid recovery of the South from the devastation of the war is most amazing and must strongly impress every one who knows what the South experienced and realizes what it is to-day. I am frank to say I do not believe a traveler going through the South, if unaware of the struggle of twenty-five years ago, would not notice any signs resulting from that struggle. Of course this recovery is not equal at all points. Some cities are more backward than others, and yet I believe that all cities are feeling the general prosperity which is now the happy condition of the South. Atlanta, Savannah, Birmingham and Jacksonville are particularly flourishing. Jacksonville has in four years increased its population from 35,000 to 60,000. This is a marvelous growth."

"Do the southern people still talk of the war?"
"I think not, except to refer to it as a basis of comparison by which they emphasize the changes which have been made since it closed, and this comparison is with them a natural matter of pride. Of course, I speak only for the cities. I did not go into the country. In the cities, however, the southern man has his mind on the future rather than on the past."

"There is considerable northern capital invested in the development of the south?"
"Beyond a doubt."

"And do the northerners and the southerners work together without friction?"

"I think they do. Certainly among the business men. So far as I could see democrats and republicans were on excellent terms. There is a common bond," continued Mr. Morton, with a smile, "in making money, and that is what the south is now successfully endeavoring to do. Northern people are welcomed in the south, especially if they are disposed to place their shoulders to the wheel in helping to develop the material industries of that section. The southerner may not agree with his northern visitor politically, and he may have different views on other questions, but he is hearty and soul with him in the all-absorbing question of development. Yes, there can be no question but that the northern man is sure of a cordial welcome to the south."

"Then the southerners are not letting northern men do all the work?"

"Not by any manner of means. They are also up alive, and doing." Mr. Morton said that the Florida hotels were now full of tourists from the north. Jacksonville is crowded, and all the St. Augustine hotels are full. A new hotel to accommodate 500 or 600 guests, is now being erected in Tampa and will be ready next season. In conclusion Mr. Morton again referred with the heartiest appreciation to

the marked cordiality which had been shown him, and expressed the firm belief that the present era of prosperity in the south was not based on a fictitious foundation, but was the result of natural and lasting causes.—Washington Post.

Greatest of Their Kind.

The largest steam derrick in the world is used by a shipping company at Hamburg, Germany. It is kept at the docks and used in lifting immense weights on and off shipboard. It can pick up a 10-wheeled locomotive with perfect ease.

The largest and heaviest building stone ever quarried in England was taken from the Plankington quarry near Norwich, in February, 1888. It was in one piece, without crack or flaw, and weighed over 35 tons. It was 15 feet long, 6 feet high and 5 feet wide.

The largest tree in the world, according to statistics lately published by the Italian government, but which hardly tallies with the big tree article in the Sunday Republic of November 24, is a monster chestnut standing at the foot of Mount Etna. The circumference of the main trunk at 60 feet from the ground is 212 feet.

The largest sawmill in the world is located at Clinton, Io. It cost \$200,000, and is capable of sawing 450,000 feet of lumber in eight hours. It has seven bands and three gang saws and two batteries of ten boilers each.

The largest check ever passed in this country was for \$2,500,000, by Vanderbilt. It was the purchase price of the Nickel Plate railroad. The smallest are those for 1 cent each, with which the Treasury officials square accounts.

The largest sheep ranch in the world is in the counties of Webb and Dimmet in Texas. It contains upwards of 400,000 acres and yearly pastures 800,000 sheep.

A pair of bantam chickens were sold at the London Crystal Palace for \$500, which was almost exactly twice their weight in gold.

This is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a single pair of fowls since the days of extravagant and luxurious Rome.

The costliest horse barn in the world belongs to D. E. Crouse and is located at Syracuse, N. Y. It has now cost the owner, a millionaire horseman, something like \$700,000. Incidental expenses will make the stable cost little short of a round million.

The largest sheet of plate glass in the United States, and perhaps in the world, is in a saloon front at Detroit, Mich. It is of the usual height used in glass fronts and is 13 feet across and four inches in thickness.

The steam ferryboat, Robert Garrett, plying between Brooklyn and New York City, carries 5,000 passengers at a trip, and is said to be the largest steam ferryboat in existence. Marshall Pass, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 10,851 feet above the sea level, is the highest point crossed by a railroad inside the limits of the United States.

Obituary.

Sallie J. Hooks, nee Smith, wife of R. S. Hooks, was born June 13, 1853, died at her home in this county, March 16, 1890, after a short illness of only four days. The Master said "Enough! thy mission on earth is done." She was a faithful and constant member of the M. E. church south for a number of years. She impressed her life on all who knew her as a Christian; but dissolution came. The harbinger of death, broke the cord that bound her to this earth; she saw the beckoning hand of her Saviour, and she went "sweeping through the gates," while angels sang, "washed in the blood of the Lamb," while loved ones pressed their hands upon the cold brow, it is enwreathed with garlands of victory; while her lips and voice were hushed in death, it was then they took up the sweet strain of heavenly music; when her eyes were closed upon earthly ties they were opened upon the beauties of the city of God and her heavenly treasures. Weep not relations and friends, for Sallie is at rest in the city of God. May we all live so as to meet her in that heavenly land, where there is no sickness nor sorrow, pain nor death. May the grace of God, the hope of heaven, and of a happy reunion comfort the bereaved husband and his three precious little children; may they so live here on this earth that they may all be together in the kingdom of God.

Her Sister-in-law,
MOLLIE W. HOOKS.

PLEASANT GROVE.

COURIER.—The people down here are very busy planting—too much so to engage in political discussions—what expressions we have heard have been for Hogg for Governor. The people seem to be in favor of two primaries where a candidate fails to get a majority in the first election. We take the same view of matters that Fad of Nevel's Prairie does. We hope the people will be calm and deliberate this year and not run off after false representations. Let us be cool and deliberate, and not run off on prejudice. All classes of our citizens are interested in our government and should be heard. Give all an opportunity. We lost a very highly respected and good lady a few days since in the death of Mrs. Sallie Hooks. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. We hear the name of Ed Callier, mentioned as a candidate for Commissioner from this precinct. Ed stands high here and will command the support of all.

GET BACK IN DE RIBER.

A Humorous Incident of the Great Flood of 1882.

The prevailing high waters and the danger of a sweeping flood recalls to mind a humorous incident of the great flood of 1882, which is good enough to repeat: A certain boat coming up the Mississippi lost her way and bumped up against a frame house. She hadn't more than touched it before an old darky ramed his head up through a hole in the roof where the chimney once came out and yelled at the Captain on the roof: "Whar de hell is yer gwine wid that boat? Can't you see nuffin? Fust thing yer knows yer gwine to turn dis house ober, spill de old woman an' de chil'en out in de flood an drown'em. Wat yer doin' out here in de country wid yer damn boat, anyhow! Go on back yonder froo de co'n field an' git back into de ribber whar yer b'longs. Ain't got no business sevin' miles out in de country foolin' roun' people's houses nohow!" and she backed out.—Nashville American.

Press Pickings.

The monopoly don't want to see Hogg governor of Texas, that's sure. They are afraid that he will not allow them as many little liberties as they now enjoy.—Moscow Pinery.

An advance in the price of school books is likely to occur at any time. Four of the largest firms engaged in publishing school books have formed a combine which is sure to result in higher prices.—Nacogdoches Chronicle.

From present indications—the gubernatorial race is going to be a pretty close one. Hogg and Throckmorton are principal candidates. A deadlock may be the result, in which case the "dark horse" will not fail to be on hand.—Jacksonville Banner.

It is base cowardice to censure an official for doing that which the law plainly makes it his duty to do. Attorney General Hogg is being criticised in certain quarters for doing certain things and yet he hasn't an opponent who will stand up before a Texas audience and challenge the correctness of his

acts. His ruling that certain farmers could not form a combination to deprive jute bagging of free competition in the markets of this State is the law of the land, and yet he is criticised for it, though none of his opponents will say that he did wrong in the matter.—Cherokee Herald.

The anti-Hogg papers are making a bitter fight against his nomination, and they will continue to do so until the people speak. Then the warfare will be over and every good Democratic paper will cheerfully submit and fly the name of Hogg at their masthead.—Longview Record.

Mr. Hogg has zealously guarded the interest of the state since his installment into the attorney general's office, consequently has made enemies among derelict officers and railroad corporations, but their influence will be as nothing when the people speak out in convention.—Eagle Lake Canoe.

The Cherokee Herald—the first number of which we have received since the accession of Gen. John M. Claiborne to its editorial corps—comes out very strong for Hogg for governor. As between Throckmorton, Wheeler and Hogg, give us the latter; he is able and vigorous, honest in his convictions, and without fear in giving them expression.—Colorado Citizen.

Of course Hogg will carry this county. He will, in fact, sweep it. His few opponents here have given up the ghost and openly admit that the county will go for him. His friends claim every precinct by overwhelming majorities. His political enemies, however, dispute the correctness of this last proposition. They affect to believe that Jacksonville will go against him. May be so; may be not. Jacksonville can do just as it pleases and still Hogg will sweep Cherokee county like a new broom, and he will be instructed for by the county convention. It will be well, though, for Hogg's friends throughout the county to keep an open eye on Jacksonville. After all, the "method" in certain "madness" may be completely uncovered and exposed. So note it be.—Cherokee Herald.

We notice that all the corporations and railroads are opposed to Hogg for governor. It is safe for the people to support a candidate whom they oppose.—Longview Record.

When they are putting wires underground, would it not be well to bury the wirepullers with them?—[Boston Courier.

HOUSTON COUNTY BANK.
Exchange Bought and Sold
on all parts of the United States. Special attention given to collections.
W. E. MAYS, President. E. WINFREY, Cashier.

DR. R. R. SAMPLE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at Coltharp, Texas.
Will keep on hand a Stock of Drugs.

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Physicians and Surgeons,
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Miss LOUELLA NATONS, Stenographer.
Mrs. A. R. SPRUCE, 1st Assistant.
Mrs. N. STUART, Music Teacher.

Second Half Session of Five Scholastic Months, Begins Monday, Feb. 3, 1890.
Free Term of Present Session Ends on Friday Before the Opening of Second Half Session.

—Rates of Tuition, Per Term of Five Months.—

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—including Reading, Spelling, Primary Arithmetic, Elementary Geography, Language Lessons, and Writing. \$10.00
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For further information apply to or address the Principal or the undersigned.
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Pres. Board of Trustees.
Crockett, Texas.

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International and Great Northern Railroad.
The Popular Cannon Ball Train to St. Louis.

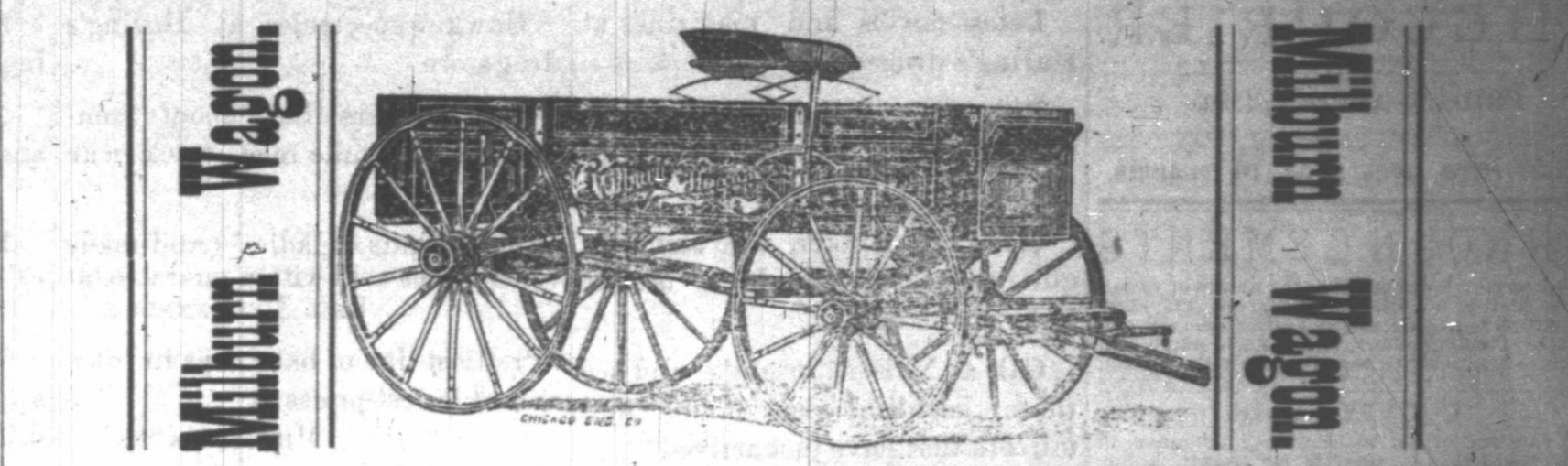
Schedule in Effect March 2, 1890.

7:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.	Leave	St. Louis	Arrive	8:10 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.	Leave	Longview	Arrive	8:05 p. m.	2:20 a. m.
10:45 p. m.	6:45 a. m.	Leave	Tyler	Arrive	8:20 p. m.	2:50 a. m.
9:00 p. m.	6:35 a. m.	Leave	Paletine	Arrive	11:35 p. m.	3:30 a. m.
8:15 p. m.	1:45 a. m.	Arrive	CROCKETT	Leave	1:15 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
2:15 p. m.	12:25 a. m.	Arrive	Trinity	Leave	2:32 p. m.	11:25 a. m.
1:30 p. m.	4:30 a. m.	Arrive	Huntsville	Leave	10:35 p. m.	11:55 a. m.
2:45 a. m.	2:25 p. m.	Arrive	Houston	Leave	6:55 a. m.	1:35 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	6:45 p. m.	Arrive	Galveston	Leave	8:10 a. m.	7:30 p. m.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars From Galveston and Houston to St. Louis, Mo., WITHOUT CHANGE.
J. M. CROOK, Ticket Agent, Crockett. J. S. GALLBRAITH, Traffic Manager, Paletine, Texas.
D. J. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Paletine, Texas.

I. W. MURCHISON,

DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING,
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Keeps Constantly on hand the Celebrated Milburn Wagon, every one of which is sold under a strict guarantee. Also:
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CRADDOCK & CO.,
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Public Square, CROCKETT, TEXAS.

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—SURVEYOR—
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CROCKETT, HOUSTON CO., TEXAS.

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Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
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GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY,
Hardware, Queensware, Etc.

When in town be certain to call on me before buying. I will make it to your interest to do so.
EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, CROCKETT, TEXAS.

S. C. ARLEDGE, N. E. ALLBRIGHT,

—LEADS THEM ALL IN—

Leading House in Crockett for all
Lines of Groceries, Fancy and Staple.
Keep constantly on hand a large supply of
Salt, Hardware, Etc.

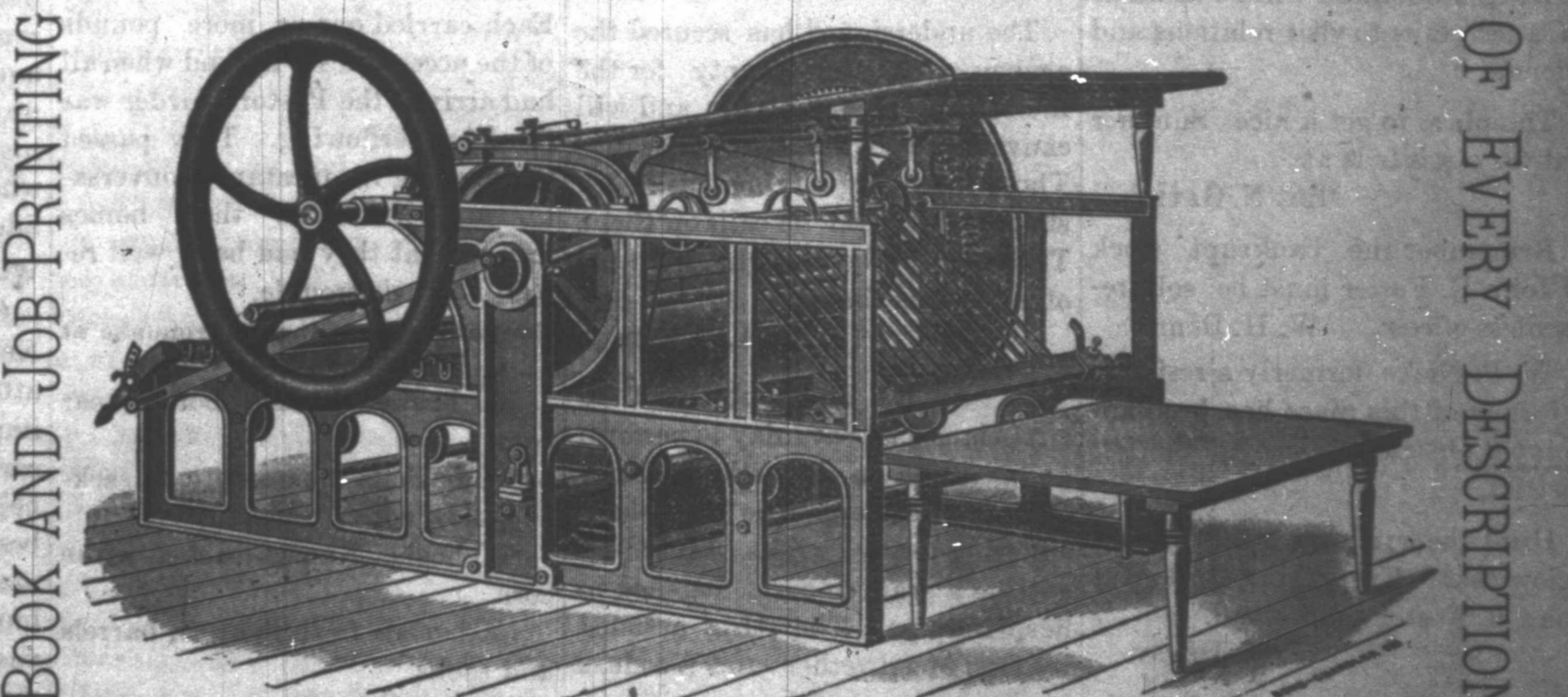
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