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No. 14.

S. C. ARLEDGE.

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

My goods are always fresh and of THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON.

On the Political Situation From Democratic Standpoint.

Galveston, April 22.—[Special.]

—Hon. Henry Watterson, the distinguished editor, delivered an elegant and interesting lecture to-night on "Money and Morals," at the opera house to a large audience.

In an interview this evening, after speaking eulogistically of the state and its manifold resources, he spoke of the political situation as follows:

"As to the political situation from a Democratic standpoint, it seems to me that it is most encouraging. I do not believe that we shall have anything very serious to apprehend from our overwhelming majority in the next congress. That majority knows perfectly well it was not sent to Washington to commit excesses of any kind. After the selection of a speaker and the organization of the committees it will go to work upon an act repealing the most odious features of the McKinley bill and embodying Democratic ideas of revenue reform. Upon this line of revenue reform the fight of the year, as in 1888 will be made. I take it for granted that we shall have some civil legislation, but I have no idea that the Democratic party can be lured into the participation of so great a blunder as the advancement of silver to the first place in the next campaign and the consequent obscuration of the tariff issue. On this last the party has finally come to a perfect agreement. The country is thoroughly educated and aroused. We are in sight of victory. To abandon vantage ground of this sort and to descend into the morass of speculative and adventurous financial economies would be suicidal and would earn, as it would secure, certain defeat. I am a bimetalist and a friend of silver. I would not contract but would, if necessary, expand our money circulation, but the Democratic party must find common ground for Democrats to stand on in this matter and I am confident that it will do so."

"What about Cleveland?"

"The nomination of Mr. Cleveland depends entirely upon the attitude of the state of New York. If New York appears in the next Democratic convention in favor of his nomination, he will be nominated. If it appears there against him or seriously divided, I do not think he will be."

"In default of Cleveland, who?"

"As to that I can only answer in the words of the patriarch, 'The Lord will provide.'"

Washington, April 22.—The action of ex-Gov. Forsaker and Chairman Thurston of the republican league at Cincinnati yesterday in not mentioning the name of Mr. Harrison in their speeches created general remark and a sort of sensation here. Forsaker accentuated the sneer at Harrison by speaking of the splendid admiration of Blaine.

The reason why the matter is of interest here is because it goes far to prove what has been telegraphed to you before that a deliberate plan is on foot among the admirers of Blaine to push him before the republican convention and to slaughter Harrison if possible. There is not the least doubt that Blaine has promised his friends to be passive if they push him and to offer no obstacle to his nomination. Having secured this, these friends are now trying to elbow Harrison out of the way.

Forsaker is a sensational fellow and enjoys surprises. It is believed here that the scheme to ignore Harrison in his speeches was deliberately entered into by Forsaker, Thurston and Blaine's friends before the league was called to order. Harrison's friends here are offended at what they call the insult. It looks as if the friends of Blaine will cause a break between him and the president before the next republican convention meets.

In the Fishing Season.

The boy's fishing pole was fastened under the root of a tree on the river bank yesterday, and he was sitting in the sun playing with a dog. "Fishing" inquired a man passing along the road. "Yes," answered the boy brightly. "Has your dog got you?" "What's his name?" "Fish." "Fish? That's a queer name for a dog. What did you call him that for?" "Same as you call him." "Then the man passed on his way." [Washington Star.]

THE TEXT BOOK LAW.

AS IT WENT TO THE GOVERNOR—IT PROVIDES FOR UNIFORMITY.

Contract For Five Years. Cheaper Books For Public Schools.

A bill to be entitled an act to empower the State Board of Education to procure for us in the public free schools of the State of Texas a series of text books, defining the duties of certain officers therein named with reference thereto, making appropriations therefor, defining certain misdemeanors, providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and declaring an emergency.

IN THE SENATE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That the State Board of Education, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall constitute a board for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of text books for the use of the public free schools of this State, and for the further purpose of executing the provisions of this act. Said board is hereby authorized to select and adopt a uniform series of text books for the purpose above indicated, said series to include the following branches of study, to-wit: Spelling, reading, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, the elements of physiology and hygiene, and history of the United States, and a graded series of writing books: Provided, nothing of a sectarian, partisan, or sectarian character shall be contained in said books: Provided, that the books adopted shall be at least equal in size and quality as to subject matter, material, style of binding, and mechanical execution to books now in use in the public free schools of this State.

Sec. 2. The said board shall, immediately upon taking effect of this act, advertise for such time and in such manner as they deem best to obtain the desired information, that at a time and place to be fixed by said notice, and not later than two months after the first publication thereof, said board will receive sealed proposals as follows: From the publishers of school text books for furnishing books to the schools of the State, through agencies established by said publishers in the several counties of the State, as may be provided for in such regulations as the said board may adopt. No bid from any publisher shall be entertained by said board made for a less period of time than five years. Said bid or bids shall state specifically at what price each book will be furnished, and shall be accompanied with specimen copies of each and all books proposed to be furnished: Provided, it shall be required of the bidders to deposit with the Treasurer of the State such sum of money as the board may require, not less than \$500 and not more than \$2500 according to the number of books each bidder may propose to supply. Such deposit shall be forfeited to the State absolutely if such bidder so depositing any sum shall fail to make and execute such contract and bond as herein required within such time as the board may require, which time shall be stated in the notice advertised. All bids shall be deposited sealed with the Comptroller of the State, to be by him delivered to the board when they are in session for the purpose of considering the same, when they shall be opened in the presence of the board. Whenever any person has been awarded a contract and filed his bond and contract with the board, the said board shall make an order on the Treasurer of the State reciting such fact, whereupon the Treasurer shall return the deposit of such successful bidder; but if any such successful bidder shall fail to make and execute the contract and bond as hereinbefore required, the Treasurer shall place such special deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the available school fund, and the board shall readvertise, if they conclude to do so, for other bidders to supply such books which the successful bidder may have failed to supply. All successful bidders shall have their special deposits returned to them as soon as the board has decided to accept their bids. All books selected and adopted by the board shall be printed or written in English. The board may stipulate in contract for supplying books as herein provided that the contractor or contractors shall exchange

the contract books for all books actually in use, and for which purpose the value of the books in use shall be deducted from the contract price of the new books provided. The successful bidder to supply any books, who may have awarded to him or them any contract, shall within the time fixed by the board, enter into contract, and shall make and execute a good and sufficient bond, payable to the State of Texas, and in the sum of not less than \$10,000 signed by not less than three solvent sureties, who shall be residents of the State of Texas, and be approved by the Governor, which said bond may be put in suit at any time upon suggestion of the board. Such bond shall be conditioned that the contractor or contractors faithfully and honestly perform the conditions of the contract and bond shall be prepared by the Attorney-General and be made to conform to the requirements of this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of said board to meet at the time and place mentioned in such notice, and open and examine all sealed proposals received pursuant to the notice provided for in section 2 of this act; and it shall be the further duty of said board to make a full, complete, and thorough investigation of all such bids, and to ascertain under which of said bids the school books could be furnished to the people of this State for common school use at the lowest price taking into consideration the size and quality as to matter, material, style of binding, and mechanical execution of such books. And in case of failure to comply with said contract the board may cancel the contract so broken: Provided, that the board and the contractor agreeing to furnish the books may by agreement make such changes of books to be furnished the State as the board may deem proper and to the interest of the State. And it is further provided, that the contract price of each book shall be plainly printed on the back of each book by the publisher or party furnishing the same.

Sec. 4. It shall be part of the terms and conditions of every contract made in pursuance of this act that the State of Texas shall not be liable to any contractor hereunder for any sum whatever, but all such contractors shall receive their pay and compensation solely and exclusively from the proceeds of the sale of the books as provided for in this act: And it is hereby provided, that the State shall have the right to terminate said contract whenever the law is repealed, or so amended, altered, or qualified as to make necessary or expedient that such contract should be revoked, and the contract shall contain a stipulation to that effect.

Sec. 5. As soon as such board shall have entered into any contract for the furnishing of books for use in the public free schools of this State pursuant to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation announcing such fact to the people of the State: And it is further provided, that the board shall carefully label and file away all sample copies of the books so furnished as heretofore provided and for which a contract shall have been entered into as herein specified, which shall be securely kept as the standard of quality and excellence to be maintained in such books during the continuance of said contract.

Sec. 6. The party with whom such contract has been made shall establish and maintain in some city in this State, to be designated by the board, a depository, where a stock of their books sufficient to supply all immediate demands shall be kept. It shall also establish and maintain one or more agencies in every county in the State, one of which shall be at the county seat. At such agencies books shall be sold at the retail contract price, together with the following notice: "The price fixed hereon is fixed by the State contract. Any deviation should be reported to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Austin." And it is provided, that upon the failure of the party contracting to furnish the books for the schools of this State as provided for under this act, the county judge may, in the name of the State of Texas, sue and recover on the bond given by the contractor under this act for the full value of the books so failed

to be furnished, for the use and benefit of the schools of his county, and the amount so recovered shall be placed to the credit of the available school fund in the county so recovering it. And it is further provided, that unorganized counties shall be furnished books through the same agency of the county to which said unorganized county may be attached for judicial purposes in the same manner that such organized county obtained the books used therein.

Sec. 7. As soon as may be practicable after the adoption provided for in this act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall address a circular letter to the county superintendents and the presidents of school boards in all independent school districts, which letter shall contain a list of the books adopted, the price and methods of distribution, and such other information as may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 8. The board may from time to time make necessary regulations, not contrary to the provisions of this act, to secure the prompt distribution of the books herein provided for.

Sec. 9. After September 1, 1891, or as soon thereafter as the board may deem practicable, the books adopted by the board as a uniform series of text books for this State shall be introduced and used as text books to the exclusion of all others in the public free school: Provided, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of supplementary books.

Sec. 10. Any teacher or trustee who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, and each day of such violation shall be considered a separate offense.

Sec. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the patrons of the public schools throughout the State from procuring books in the usual way, in case no contract should be made or the contractor fails or refuses to furnish the books provided for in this act at the time required for their use in the respective schools.

Sec. 12. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is herein authorized to employ one additional clerk at a salary of not more than \$1200 per annum for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, said clerk to be paid in such manner as other employes in his office.

Sec. 13. The sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any fund in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the cost and expenses incident to the giving notices herein provided for and otherwise carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. Any city or town which has assumed control of its schools, and has already adopted a uniform series of text books, shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this act prior to the first of September, 1892.

Sec. 15. The State board shall prepare and submit to the Governor, before the Twenty-third Legislature shall convene, a report, wherein they shall discuss the feasibility of State publication of common school text books, and submit estimates as to the probable cost to the State of such publication.

Sec. 16. The fact that many publishers of school books have entered into combinations and conspiracies against competition, rendering it impossible to procure school books at fair and reasonable prices, and the further fact that it is important that cheap books should be had for the scholastic year of 1891 and 1892, creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and that this act go into effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

A sixty-seven foot snake of an unknown species has been captured in Central Brazil. It is variegated in hue, blue, green and pink predominating, has tusks like a bear, and a horn two feet long on its forehead.

Sano—"What will you do if Italy declares war against the United States?"

Roid—"I'll lend my old shotgun and lay for that organ grinder who has been annoying me for the past ten years."—New York Herald.

PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN.

THE FINEST ON THE CONTINENT—REGAL IN SPLENDOR.

Kings and Princes Would be at Ease in It.

Galveston, Tex., April 19.—The president's car is the New Zealand.

The main interior is upholstered on blue plush with brown curtains, but the sleeping apartments set aside for president and Mrs. Harrison—a double drawing room—are daintily as a bridal chamber in a brand new hotel. White and gold prevail in the decorative woodwork; the plush is a rich terracotta. The effect is most pleasing.

The idealismade up of six drawing rooms all furnished and decorated in the highest style of the art. One room is salmon and with woodwork plain and mahogany, the rest salmon tinted and gold motled. The berth panels are adorned with flowers and gilt molding. Another apartment is saffron-hued, a third is a sea green in general tinge while the others are crushed strawberry, olive and olive and electric blue.

A combined library and observation car is the Vacuna. In its forward end are six sections, upholstered in blue and metal fitted in brass. Linen closets divided these sections from the observation car proper. Two sections in brown plush are separated by curtains and the bookcase from the open car. Sixteen chairs are ranged along side the great plate glass windows through which the party expects to see a great deal of the U. S. during the next thirty days. In the library in the car Gen. Lew Wallace has another copy of "Ben Hur" while Andrew Carnegie is represented by "An American Four-in-hand in Europe." There is an interesting aggregation of available literature ranging from Balzac and Georgia Eliot to Uncle Remus.

Electric fans are also fitted at the ends of the room.

But the open air end of this car is more interesting than its interior. The platform is seven feet long by nine feet wide, rubber floored and fenced in with brass and bronze. The roof extends to a point even with the platform, so that when it becomes necessary to address an audience in the rain the president does not necessarily have to expose himself to the elements. A brass brake wheel affords a convenient grip for the speaker's right hand, leaving the left hand free for gestical purposes.

A dyspeptic could eat in the dining car Coronado. The tables are of oak and the curtains are green plush. Pearl gray seats look coolly inviting and harmonize ethetically with the silvery lamps and fittings. A couple of waiters were busily engaged in cleaning up silverware enough to supply a big hotel. One of the cooks was loading a tin canister with ground coffee and another was rattling pots and pans in the kitchen. The steward, with a corkscraper sticking out of an upper vest pocket was on his knees in front of the wine chest stacking up bottles that were adorned with white and red and orange and green labels—bottles whose mouths were stopped with gold seals and silver seals and yellow seals, and a few black bottles that were choked with common and unadorned corks, suggestive that the presidential gang are not averse occasionally to taking a real genuine Kentucky nip.

The forward end of the Arizona, or so much of it as is not occupied by a dynamo for operating the electric lights, is devoted to baggage and boxes of supplies of a nonperishable nature. Then comes the smoking compartment, upholstered in olive plush, furnished with chairs and sofas provided with a library and a couple of decks. None of the books in the two bookcases are political in their nature, but republican authors seem to be fully represented, and the hoosier writer, Lew Wallace, has "The Fair God" and "Ben Hur" on the shelves. Andrew Carnegie's "Around the World" is also there. Electric screw fans are at each end of the smoking compartment, so that when the press representatives, weary of the 25-cent Havana atmosphere, they can cut it off by turning the current on. There is one chair in the barber shop; that is enough, for there is only one barber. A large mirror is properly situated so that the president, when having his hair trimmed, can see whether the barber is or is not

snipping pieces out of one of the presidential cars. The bathroom is rather diminutive; looks as though it might have been constructed for a leader of the "great unwashed" instead of for a republican president.

There is plenty of water on the train. In an auxiliary tank beneath the smoker is 141 gallons of the precious fluid ready for use in an emergency.

All the illumination on the train, even to the exterior lamps, will be electric. In addition to the electric lights there is an ample supply of oil lamps to be used should the current give out.—Dallas News.

LIGHTNING FREAKS.

Experience of the Citizens of Goldthwaite During the Electric Storm.

Goldthwaite, Tex., April 22.—During the storm lightning struck the residence of Mr. J. H. Allen, in the northern portion of our town, tearing down the chimney, splitting the house into, bursting every glass out of twelve windows in the house. Strange to relate, none of the family were killed. There were five members of the family in the house at the time. Mrs. Allen was lying on a bed in the corner of one room. The head of the bedstead was torn entirely off. The rollers of the bed were torn from it. Mrs. Allen was badly shocked and her clothes set on fire. Mr. Allen and his oldest son were also shocked. The wall paper was burned, the pictures on the wall and a hanging lamp were smashed into hundreds of pieces. A piece of timber was thrown through the organ and a rocking chair sitting near the bed on which Mrs. Allen was lying was torn to atoms. The house set on fire, but the neighbors soon put it out. The house, valued at \$800, was so badly damaged that it will have to be torn down. The family say the first intimation they had was that a ball of fire, or electricity, as large as a man's head, fell down the chimney and exploded. Several families living in that portion of town were shocked. Four of the family of Mr. Toloud, living just a cross the street were knocked down, but not seriously hurt. Mrs. J. A. Sealy, wife of an engineer on the Santa Fe, who lives two blocks away, was struck, and from her waist down was completely paralyzed, though the house was not hurt. B. A. Harris, who lives three blocks away, was also shocked, but not seriously hurt.

CARL DUNDER.

He Thought He Had But He Hadn't.

"Good gracious! but is this you!" exclaimed Sergt. Bendall the other morning as Carl Dunder entered the Woodbridge street station with smiling visage.

"It was me, sergeant."

"Where on earth have you been?"

"Sergeant, when I vhas down here three months ago vhas I tells you?"

"That you were going back to Germany?"

"Why? Because noddings vhas two times alike in dis country. I vhas all der times in trouble. I doan catch on."

"And you went?"

"No, sir. I vhas right in America all der time, but I vhas werry busy."

"Enlarging your business?"

"My peeness vhas enlarged all right. No, sir; I vhas reading pooks and studying human nature. Dot vhas de trouble mit me before—I doan' look at somebody twice, and all der pooks I read vhas a Sherman paper printed in New York. Sergeant, vhas I like hayseed and grass some more?"

"Um! I believe you do look sharper and brighter."

"Und dot looks doan' deceive me I vhas in Chicago four day."

"No! Well, it takes a pretty good man to go to Chicago and stay four days and get out all right. Anything happen to you?"

"I should sweetly smile! Dot's why I comes down to see you. I likk you to know dot der man you calls some hayseed vhas not so grassy he looks. Sergeant, I make \$450 on der train coming home!"

"No!"

"Shust like tallow ar grease."

"Well, by George, let's shake hands on that!"

"Vhas some flies on me eh?"

"Not a fly. Did you buy a piece of land or something."

"Sergeant, when I goes in dot car I looks all around me to see der peoples. Dot's what is called ob-

servation, if you doan' observe you doan' know noddings. Dot vhas my troubles before—I doan' observe."

"I agree with you, Mr. Dunder."

"Dot makes me happy! Vhell, pooty soon I see a man who vhas pale und sorry und hard cop. I can tell all dot by his face. I make out dot he vhas a poor mass vhas eate cop by der Kansas grasshoppers. I feel sorry, but maybe I like to make some money too. Dot vhas all right, eh?"

"Perfectly correct, Mr. Dunder."

"So, by und by I goes oafar by him und says: 'My friend, I see by your eye dot you vhas in some troubles speak mit me und doan, be afraid.'"

"That was kind of you."

"Und he said he takes me for an honest man as soon as he comes by dot car. It vhas true about dose grass-hoppers, und he vhas going to Canada to die by his mother's arms. He shust haf enough money to get to Kalamazoo, und deu he must walk."

"Poor man," sighed the sergeant.

"I feels dot vhay, too, but pooty soon he says he vhas taking home a gold bond to gif to his mother. He doan believe he can walk from Kalamazoo, und he likes to borrow \$50 an dot \$500 bond."

"Ah! I begin to see!"

"How vhas dot?"

"Never mind—go on."

"I takes dot bond like dis: if he sends me \$75 in five days I mail it to him. If not it vhas my bond. Maybe I vhas a haystack, eh?"

"Go on."

"Vhell, it vhas seven days to-day und his money doan' come. Dot makes me own der bond. Like enough you could do better—eh?"

"Let me see the bond," dryly remarked the sergeant.

"Here she vhas. It vhas five hooned in gold."

"Y-e-s. Five hundred in sand, more likely! It isn't worth five cents."

"You doan speak!"

"Yes, I do. It's a confidence man's counterfeit bond. I've seen a dozen of them you've simply been beaten out of fifty dollars."

"Vhas she possible! Vhai she possible! And he doan seed for her?"

"Of course not."

"Und he vhas a sharper?"

"Certainly. It's a wonder you back with a dollar. Where are you going?"

"Good-bye, sergeant! It vhas use! I vhas in dis country ten y'ars, but dot makes no deference. Nothings vhas two times alike. I like you to come cop to-morrow, after I vhas dead, und tell Shake to be a good poy und speak to my wife I vhas better off. If you could be in der procession maybe I feels better for it, but doan' take too much troubles, und remember dot I vhas all broke in two pieces."

A Virginia Curiosity.

At Mount Eagle, about eight miles from Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va., there is a large residence on the windows of which from the outside can be seen the photograph of a man's head and shoulders, the head and shoulders of a woman and child, and in another pane of glass the distinct outlines of a cat. The theory is that the parties were looking through the windows at the river during a storm, and a flash of lightning photographed them indelibly on the glass, but it is not known who they were. The pictures cannot be seen from the inside, but that they can be plainly seen from the outside is vouched for by prominent citizens of Charlottesville.

A Dainty Meal.

Dude at the railroad restaurant—"Waitaw! got any green peas?"

Waiter—"Yes sir, have some?"

Dude—"Yaas; bring me three."

Waiter—"Anything else, sir?"

Dude—"Yes; a strawberry cuttin thin slices."

Waiter—"All right boss, anything else?"

Dude—"Ah, gwacious! what do you take me for; a perfect hog, eh?"

—Express Gazette.

He Waa'n an Assel.

Mamma—"Have you washed your face, Johnny?"

Johnny—"Yes'm."

Mamma—"And your hands?"

Johnny—"Yep."

Mamma—"And your neck?"

Johnny—"Aw, see here, ma, ain't a assel?"—Harpers Bazar.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST.—J. I. Dawson, 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 lectures and readings. Rooms open at all hours. Prayers meeting at 4 o'clock. All invited. J. 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. J. I. Moore. County Clerk, A. J. C. Dunham. Sheriff, F. H. Bayne. Treasurer, M. S. 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 the first Monday after fourth Monday in September.

COUNTY.

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

COMMISSIONERS.

Court in session the second Monday's of 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 Kennedy, 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. R. Morgan, 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. W. S. Hogue, 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.

C. G. Salmers, Vice-President, Crockett, Texas.

John W. Saxton, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.

J. S. Gilbert, Treasurer, Coltharp, Tex.

W. L. Driskill, Lecturer, Holly, Texas.

Houston county the gold medal county.

Houston county invites capital and immigration.

Houston county leads all counties in variety of soils.

Houston county leads all counties in the number and volume of flowing streams.

Houston county leads all counties in soil adapted to the growth of fruits and vegetables.

Houston county leads all counties in native woods adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Houston County cane growers will have a hundred thousand gallons choice ribbon syrup for sale this season.

The mosquito is in full bloom.

Tyler gets there in gorgeous style.

Jack the Ripper has opened court in New York.

Small Fox is epidemic at Rockwall, and there is a regular stampede from the town.

The political persimmon tree never grows too tall for the Tyler politicians to reach the fruit.

Tyler is not satisfied with a governor and a receivership, but she must have a United States Senatorship too.

The democratic slogan for 1892 should be: Tariff Reform, Free Coinage of Silver and A Greater Volume of Money.

R. Q. Mills in a recent letter says, "I am emphatically in favor of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people."

And the surplus at Washington has gone at last. Report comes that Secretary Foster is confronted with a deficiency. There will be no money to pay pensions.

Just now, the greatest benefactor the country has is not the editor, the money lender, the merchant, or the political agitator, but the man who will jump on a bunch of grass and maul the very "inwards" out of it.

People can understand now why the governor lobbied and labored with such unseemly zeal for a commission with appointive powers. It was for the purpose of providing a place for one of his Tyler chums.

It was not the adequacy or efficacy of the commission law that his excellency was so profoundly concerned about in threatening to veto an elective commission and in urging the enactment of an appointive bill, but the fulfillment of his own private program to exalt Horace Chilton to the United States Senate.

Senator Carter, of Ft. Worth, more than six weeks ago with a sagacity and discernment which do him great credit mapped out to the writer the program which Austin dispatches of the last day or two have fully confirmed. The Fort Worth Senator may not have spoken *ex cathedra*, but he certainly was on the inside of some administration secrets as events show.

The appropriation for the Department of Agriculture by the last legislature was \$118,640. By examination, it will be seen that this is larger than for any other department. This has grown to be one of the largest departments of the government as well as one of the most important. Why shouldn't the Commissioner be elected instead of appointed? Will some one answer?

The Houston Post affects to be in the dark as to the appointment of Reagon on the railroad commission. This can't be. It was known at Austin a month before adjournment that Hogg had offered it to him, and in the event of his acceptance that Chilton would be appointed senator in Reagon's place. Nor is this all, the governor knew that Reagon would accept and his acceptance was so timed and arranged as to make it impossible for the legislature to elect his successor.

A. W. Terrel is now advocating government ownership of railroads. What next?

"The Tyler politician catcheth the early bird and the worm." Timothy 10-16.

It is reported that Coke will not be a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate.

"Let Judge Terrel move to East Texas."—Dallas News. Excuse us if you please. We don't need him.

Next year it will be Mills, Culberson, Chilton, Terrel and Ireland in the free-for-all for United States Senator.

The State Alliance at Waco declared in favor of election of railroad (Comm'r) and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Dallas News has struck water. Its Artesian well began to flow on Monday last at a yield of 150,000 gallons daily.

The longer and the more closely the situation is studied, the more obvious does it become that Cleveland is an impossibility.

West Texas will note that East Texas may be short on coyotes, jack-rabbits and prairie-dogs, but statemen and brains galore are to be found here.

If Governor Hogg has any regard for the wishes of the people, he will appoint Mills or Culberson Senator in the place of Jno. H. Reagan.

Whenever a political plum hangs too high for a Tyler statesman to pluck, the Eifel Tower projector would despair of ever approaching anywhere near it.

The best way a man can serve his country now is to go to work, and where a dozen blades of grass grow permit only one or none at all to come forth.

If Governor Hogg has any appreciation of talent, worth, merit and eminent services in behalf of reform, he will appoint Mills or Culberson in the place of Jno. H. Reagan.

And they say that Horace Chilton was surprised at his appointment as United States Senator! Indeed, he was, yes! Of course it was a surprise! Anything surprises a Tyler politician.

A Fort Worth Gazette correspondent figures out a surplus in the State treasury in 1893 of \$700,000 notwithstanding a reduction of the State tax rate from twenty to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars.

ESTIMATING the population of the world at fifteen hundred millions the appropriations by Reed's congress, amounting to one billion of dollars, if divided equally would give to each inhabitant of the globe about seventy cents.

In a recent interview Sam H. Dixon, formerly editor of the Southwestern Mercury, says "that an organization is being perfected within the alliance to counteract the action of the Waco meeting or the Sub-treasury scheme." He says that at the meeting in Dallas in August a strong fight will be made to defeat the measure.

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Hon. Jno. H. Reagan has resigned his seat as United States Senator and accepted a position on the R. R. Commission. L. L. Foster of Limestone Co., and present Commissioner of Agriculture, is the second man on the commission. The third is not yet known though the place has been tendered Judge Stayton of the supreme court and has been declined by him.

What will people say about a governor who bases his veto of a bill, not on the bill as it passed both houses, but on the bill as it came from the committee of the Senate *ex cathedra*, but he certainly was on the inside of some administration secrets as events show.

The appropriation for the Department of Agriculture by the last legislature was \$118,640. By examination, it will be seen that this is larger than for any other department. This has grown to be one of the largest departments of the government as well as one of the most important. Why shouldn't the Commissioner be elected instead of appointed? Will some one answer?

The Houston Post affects to be in the dark as to the appointment of Reagon on the railroad commission. This can't be. It was known at Austin a month before adjournment that Hogg had offered it to him, and in the event of his acceptance that Chilton would be appointed senator in Reagon's place. Nor is this all, the governor knew that Reagon would accept and his acceptance was so timed and arranged as to make it impossible for the legislature to elect his successor.

On May the 12th there will be a convention at Ft. Worth for the purpose of devising ways and means to advertise the resources of the State at the World's Fair. This is a very important meeting and should meet with encouragement in every County.

Houston ought to be represented there. There is not a county in East Texas that can make a more magnificent showing of magnificent resources than can Houston county. These resources should be advertised to the world. No better opportunity for doing so will ever be presented than that offered by the Colombian Exposition in 1893.

The enterprising citizens of the county should bear this in mind and attend the convention called for Saturday next to send delegates to the Fort Worth Convention. Come out.

Democracy The democratic party can win in 1892, but it will not do it with Cleveland as its leader. Political results every week go to prove this. As the days go by, it becomes clearer and clearer that the party must look to someone else than Mr. Cleveland and to some other section than the east for its standard bearer in the great contest of next year. There is no denying the fact that a great revolution has taken place in public sentiment in the west. The tariff has had a great deal to do with this change, it is true, but the financial question has had more. The people want a greater volume of money in circulation, they want free silver and they want tariff reduction. Mr. Cleveland is friendly to the last proposition only. The nominee of the democratic party must be in full accord with the demands of the people. Mr. Cleveland is not, and from his surroundings can not be. To nominate him under such circumstances would be an act of supreme folly, would be inexcusable, would be suicidal. For democrats to contemplate such a thing is but wasting time, and sowing the seeds of disension. Hero-worship is well enough in its place, but it is out of place in a great political crisis such as confronts the country to-day. If we were consulted in shaping the policy of the party in shaping in 1892, we would say: Throw platform platitudes, and conventional "wheresas" and preambles to the dogs; formulate a platform of three planks only, one of which shall be, Tariff Reduction; the second, The Free Coinage of Silver; and the third, An Increase in the Volume of Money. Then nominate a man who can stand erect, square and flat-footed on such a platform, and the party will go forth conquering and to conquer. Mr. Cleveland is out of the question, a back-number, in the rear of the procession. Let him stand aside. The crisis demands a different man.

A Few It was almost an open secret at Austin several weeks before the legislature adjourned that Hogg had tendered the chairmanship of the commission to Senator Reagan. Governor Hogg knew before the legislature adjourned that Reagan would accept a position on the commission. Then why were all the events in this important transaction so timed and shaped that the legislature was not permitted to elect Senator Reagan's successor? Governor Hogg knew that Reagan would accept, in fact Reagan came down there before the legislature adjourned and he and Governor Hogg talked the matter over. There was ample time between Reagan's acceptance of the position and the adjournment of the legislature for both Reagan to resign and the legislature to elect his successor. We ask again why was it the Governor waited till the adjournment of the legislature before fully unmasking his purposes? Was he afraid the legislature would elect some other man than Horace Chilton as a successor to Reagan? Did he not apprehend and justify too, that an election by the legislature would deprive him of the power of rewarding a political friend? In doing so, didn't he deliberately undertake to suppress the choice of the people through their chosen representatives and substitute his own sweet will and choice?

In making the appointment of Horace Chilton for United States Senator, was the governor actuated by considerations of the highest public good or was he influenced by the meaner motive of requiring a political friend? There are more than a hundred men in Texas that would make as able a senator as Horace Chilton, and several scores of them that would make abler. There is a score of democrats in the state who have earned promotion and would reflect honor upon the state as the successor of John H. Reagan. But Governor Hogg studiously ignores them and their life-long and distinguished services for their country, their party and the cause of reform, and advances over their heads, and we confidently believe, over the protests of the country, a man, brainy and able it is true, but unknown outside of his own state, inexperienced in legislation and incapable of exerting any influence in the halls of the national legislature. There were Culberson and Mills and Ross, all or any of whom would have been more acceptable to the people and all of whom have deserved such promotion. And yet he sets them aside, and all for the purpose of discharging a political obligation to a friend. The people are beginning to see why it was the governor made such a fight for a commission with appointive powers. They will see more to us times past—and the knotted political web is gradually unraveled. Will Governor Hogg or his friends explain?

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LOVELADY HAPPENINGS.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN OUR BROTHER TOWN. HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Has Houston County any desire to be represented at the World's Fair at Chicago? If so, we should have some representative men at the Fort Worth convention on the 12th of May. Lovelady will do her part in every respect. Let Grape-land, Crockett and other parts of the county do the same.

R. A. Holland who was shot on the night of 7th inst. by J. B. Fifer died last night. He leaves a large and helpless family in destitute circumstances.

Our farmers report a great deal of damage done to crops by the late frosts.

Crockett was well represented yesterday at our Justice court by the legal fraternity and to listen at some of the speeches that were being made one would have thought there was a life and death case being investigated. However on inquiring your correspondent found out it was only a case against a negro and a white man for playing "seven up".

The musical entertainment to be given on Sat. is on a boom and all are expecting a treat. A picnic by the Sunday school will come off on 5th at Tanabogue Bridge.

Seco. NEVEL'S PRAIRIE DOTS. Noticing that W. B. Page the former editor, has resumed control of the paper again, reminds me of the fact that I should write again for the paper

