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DENTIST,
 Next Door to John Marchison & Son
 East Side Public Square.
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
RICE 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
 legal advice in all cases, civil and
 criminal, and to act as executor, and
 trustee in all cases.
 Law's Celebrated Spectacles.

The Crockett Weekly Courier.

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J. G. HARRING,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, MIXED PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISH, WALL PAPER, ARTIST'S MATERIAL, BRUSHES, STATIONERY and DRUGGIST'S BUNDLES.
 Bring Us Your Prescriptions if you want the Accuracy Compounded Day or Night by Competent Pharmacists.

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
 Give him a call before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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 vices the 1st, 2d and 3d Sundays in each
 month, morning and evening. Sunday
 school every Sunday. Prayer meeting
 every Tuesday night. First Sunday at
 Lovelady.
BAPTIST.—W. M. Caddy, Pastor, Ser-
 vices 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.—F. Tenney, Pastor, Ser-
 vices every Sunday morning. Sun-
 day school every Sunday. Prayer meet-
 ing every Thursday night. Lovelady
 Third Sunday night in each month.

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 District Attorney, Hon. W. H. Gill.
 District Clerk, Hon. F. A. Champion.
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 County Attorney, Hon. J. I. Moore.
 County Clerk, A. J. C. Dunham. Sher-
 iff, F. H. Bayne. Treasurer, M. M. Baker.
 Tax Assessor, Charles Stokes.
 Tax Collector, Charles Long. Surveyor,
 Enoch Brown.

COURT CALENDAR.

DISTRICT.
 Court convenes the first Monday after
 the 4th Monday in February, and the
 Monday after fourth Monday in Septem-
 ber.
COUNTY.
 Court convenes the first Monday in
 February, May, August and November.
 Court in session the second Monday of
 February, May, August and Novem-
 ber.
JUSTICES.
 Precinct No. 1, Crockett, last Monday
 in each month.
 W. D. Pritchard, J. P.
 Precinct No. 2, Augusta, 3d Saturday
 in each month.
 John Kennedy, J. P.
 Precinct No. 3, Coltharp, 4th Saturday
 in each month.
 J. W. Gilbert, J. P.
 Precinct No. 4, Lovelady, 4th Thurs-
 day in each month.
 R. Morgan, J. P.
 Precinct No. 5, Grapeland, 2d Satur-
 day in each month.
 John A. Davis, J. P.
 Precinct No. 6, Port or prings, 1st
 Saturday in each month.
 J. H. Hogue, J. P.
 Precinct No. 7, Weches, 4th Saturday
 in each month.
 W. L. Vaught, J. P.

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 dent; M. B. Owens, Secretary, Ratliff, Tex.
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 Grapeland.—J. B. Hallom, President; F. M. Collins, Secretary, Grapeland Tex.
 Oakland.—J. D. Brewton, President; J. D. Wherry, Secretary, Crockett, Tex.
 at.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

COUNTY GRANGE.
 For June—J. W. Barton, master; J. B. Stanton, secretary; meets first Wednesday in December, March, June and September.
SUB-ORDINATE GRANGES.
 Cecilia, No. 128.—B. Isell, master; M. S. Webb, secretary; meets first Saturday.
 Lovelady.—D. C. P. Sull, master; W. J. H. Graves, secretary; meets first Saturday.
 Nevill's Prairie.—J. W. Barton, master; Emmet Bandy, secretary; meets second and fourth Sat-
 urdays.
 Forter Springs.—J. E. Henderson, master; T. B. Henderson, secretary; meets second Saturday.
 Benton.—S. S. Platt, master; J. B. Stanton, secretary.
 Houston County Central Co-Operative Associa-
 tion, P. O. It meets annually first Tuesday in
 November. T. B. Henderson, President; J. B.
 Stanton, Secretary.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER
 of Houston, Ind., says: "Both my-
 self and wife owe our lives to Shi-
 lo's Consumption Cure."—For
 sale at J. G. Haring.

MISS POTTER IS MARRIED.

The Daughter of the Chicago Million-
 aire Wedded in Secret.

Her Newsboy Lover of Former
 Years is quite Forgotten.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—An evening
 paper announces the marriage of
 Miss Gertrude Potter, daughter of
 the Chicago millionaire iron man,
 to F. Lee Rust, son of the wealthy
 Eau Claire lumberman of that
 name.
 Miss Gertrude Potter, the heroine
 of this secret marriage, is in
 some respects a remarkable girl.
 In the first place she is beautiful,
 wealthy and gifted with dramatic
 taste sufficient to have enabled
 her to play successfully in Chicago
 and be seriously criticised, the part
 made famous by Mrs. Kendal in
 "A Scrap of Paper."

And then, in the next place, she
 has already been the central figure
 in a romance as strange as it was
 sad, and as rashly advised and un-
 fortunate as the present affair
 seems to be well considered and
 prosperous.

So far lack of better enjoyment,
 she felt desperately in love with a
 newsboy.

But here is the story as it hap-
 pened:

THE BEGINNING OF A ROMANCE.

Eugene Dumnivart, an industri-
 ous fellow, scarcely eighteen years
 of age, was the owner of a profit-
 able newspaper carrier's route in a
 fashionable residence portion of
 Chicago. One of his patrons was
 a millionaire manufacturer, whose
 residence was the most imposing
 on the young carrier's route.
 Finally one morning as the
 young carrier was leaving the
 grounds after depositing his paper
 inside the vestibule as usual, he
 heard the sound of a window being
 opened. Glancing back, he saw
 regarding him smilingly from a
 second-story front window a young
 girl of charming though rather
 childish features and the loveliest
 bloom curls the carrier thought
 he had ever seen. The girl was
 smiling at him; there was no mis-
 take, so he touched his cap polit-
 ely, and went on his way.

During the next twenty-four
 hours the enraptured carrier
 scarcely ate and slept not at all.
 He reached the millionaire's resi-
 dence a full half hour early.
 There was no face at the window,
 and he was in despair. He walked
 up the front steps and dropped a
 paper in the vestibule. At that
 instant the hall door opened half
 way, and the carrier thought he
 was not dreaming. Standing a
 little back within the hall, dressed
 in a lovely flowered-silk morning
 gown, smiling at him, with a fin-
 ger on her rosy lips, was the girl
 of the window—the millionaire's
 sixteen year-old daughter.

Three short, delicious minutes
 they stood with clasped hands,
 he fled. After that he grew bolder.
 There was a good hour before any-
 one in the house would be astir.
 There was absolutely no danger
 of detection. Why should they not
 enjoy that hour? Then the carrier
 learned what had all along puzzled
 him—why the daughter of a mil-
 lionaire should desire the attention
 of a newspaper carrier. She was a
 victim to the decree of fashion.
 She was too old to be allowed the
 license of a child and too young to
 have any part in the social relaxa-
 tions of adults. There had been
 long rebellion in her heart. She
 saw that the carrier was strong,
 good-looking and manly; smiled
 upon him first in coquetry, then in
 interest, then in affection. Now
 she loved him, told him so, and
 slyly allowed him to kiss her twice
 every morning.

THE VICTIM OF A PLOT.

One morning the girl was pen-
 sive and preoccupied. The carrier
 referred to the change of mood and
 tenderly insisted on being told the
 reason of it. Reluctantly she re-
 plied:

"I am almost sure we have been
 observed. You must come earlier
 and we must be very careful."

"That very day the carrier received
 a note from the millionaire man-
 ufacturer asking him to call at his
 office. He went with some mis-
 givings, but bravely. There was a
 long talk in the manufacturer's
 private office. The millionaire

TRUST KNOCKED OUT.

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
 MEETS WITH A SET-BACK.

It Captures Only Forty Per Cent.
 of the School-Book Contract—Missouri
 Saves a Million—The Work of the
 Commission.

The report of the Missouri Book
 Commission, published in yester-
 day morning's Republic, was read
 with great interest and the work of
 the commission generally indorsed.
 That there should be some dis-
 satisfaction was natural, consider-
 ing the spirited competition for the
 contract and the fact that the find-
 ing of the commission was in a
 great degree adverse to the Amer-
 ican School Book Publishing Com-
 pany. This concern is one of the
 most powerful corporations in the
 Union, having a capital of some
 \$12,000,000 and owning nearly all
 the large school book publishing
 houses in the country, and as a
 consequence has many representa-
 tives and friends all over the coun-
 try, and especially here in Missou-
 ri, where during the last few
 months the company has sought
 to curry favor with all persons
 connected with the public schools.
 Heretofore it has been furnishing
 84 per cent. of the school books
 used in the State, but now, under
 the rulings of the commission, this
 while the smaller publishers get
 60 per cent. of the text-books of
 Missouri. This loss of 44 per cent.
 of the text books of Missouri is a
 serious one for the company, as it
 means a reduction of its revenue of
 many thousands of dollars, and
 its representatives and friends are
 of course sorely disappointed. However, they do not
 question the rectitude of the com-
 mission or attribute their decision
 to any partiality, and admit that
 the members acted in accordance
 with their best judgment. Under
 the award of the commission the
 following publishers will furnish
 the books named after September
 1, 1892.

American Book Publishing Com-
 pany—Townsend's Civil Govern-
 ment, Ray's Arithmetics, Barnes'
 History, McGuffey's Eclectic Spell-
 ing Book, McGuffey's Reading
 Charts and Steele's Hygienic Phys-
 iology.
 Taintor Bros. & Co., New York
 —New Franklin Readers.
 E. H. Butler & Co., Philadel-
 phia—Butler's Geographies.
 George Sherwood & Co., Chic-
 ago—Analytical Penmanship.
 Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, Bos-
 ton—Good Health for Children and
 Lessons of the Human Body.
 Heath & Co., Boston—Hyde's
 Practical Lessons in the Use of
 English, Nos. 1 and 2.

A well-known gentleman, who
 up to recently has been promi-
 nently connected with the school-
 book trade of this city and State, said
 yesterday, in discussing the finding
 of the commission: "I am more than
 pleased with the work of the Missou-
 ri Book Commission, and sincerely
 believe they have done a
 great and good work for the State
 that the people will heartily ap-
 prove. Their decision, in my judg-
 ment, is but the beginning of the
 end that is to come to the domina-
 tion of the American Book Com-
 pany that has so long dictated prices
 in the West without fear of compe-
 tition. Hereafter outside houses
 that furnish equally as good books
 at greatly reduced prices will be
 allowed fair competition in all
 States desiring cheaper school
 books.

MISSOURI GIVES A MILLION.

"The facts are the school books
 of the whole country have been re-
 tailed at 25 to 30 per cent. above
 the wholesale price, and now that
 the people have come to compre-
 hend this, a change is inevitable
 and all over the country legislators
 are being selected with special re-
 ference to securing the passage of
 such laws as will reduce the price
 of school books. The saving to
 Missouri alone under the new text
 book law will be at least \$185,000
 a year, which, in the five years that
 the contracts are to run, will make
 a saving to the State of \$900,000.
 This money has heretofore gone in-
 to the pockets of the rich publish-
 ers of the country, but they will
 now either be compelled to aban-
 don their powerful trust and come
 back to a legitimate business or

MISSOURI GIVES A MILLION.

lose nine-tenths of their present
 patronage.
 "This change in Missouri is the
 greatest possible surprise to the in-
 stigators of the School-Book Trust,
 who have for weeks had numerous
 Eastern representatives here with
 the view of influencing members of
 the commission. Not only this,
 but the services of a number of poli-
 ticians were sought in securing the
 contract for the trust, but they
 reckoned without their host, for
 the committee wisely held them-
 selves aloof from any outside influ-
 ence and refused to have any com-
 munication with book men except
 in writing. The commission was
 composed of men of unimpeachable
 character and it cannot be said
 that they carefully and impartially
 examined every book list before
 they selected one for the books
 to be printed, and the books
 selected could hardly be better.
 For once, at least, the American
 Book Company will be obliged to
 acknowledge they have been
 beaten in a fair and open contest.
 Of course, the books selected will
 involve many changes, but under
 the laws the people will have till
 September, 1892, to prepare for it.

THE BOOKS IN USE.

"The great saving in price will
 convince every citizen, rich or poor,
 that the change is not only a need-
 ed one, but it will be of vast im-
 portance to the State financially and
 in point of merit in the books.
 The present books in use consist of
 Appleton's, and McGuffey's readers,
 Montiel's, Appleton's and Eclectic
 geographies, Ray's and White's arith-
 metics, Quackenbos', Reed's and
 Kellogg's grammars, Cornell's, Ec-
 lectic and Barnes' history, Spence-
 ricop's copy books. McGuffey's and
 Webster's spellers. These books
 have been in use from ten to forty
 years, and the change is of the ut-
 most importance for the best edu-
 cational interests of Missouri, espe-
 cially as it will be effected without
 any great expense to school patron-
 age.
 "Govern Hogg's remarks about
 Chilton, Mills and Culberson illus-
 trate vividly one of his leading
 characteristics: strong personal at-
 tachments. It may be said by way
 of parenthesis that his "dislikes"
 are about as strong as his "likes."
 Now that the governor has posi-
 tively decided not to be a candi-
 date for re-election—which Texas
 Farmer has from another very re-
 liable source—harsh criticism
 should be avoided by even those
 who so widely differ with him as
 does this paper. Only, therefore,
 because it points a moral for other
 public men, Texas Farmer desires
 to say that Gov. Hogg lives ten
 years longer and enjoys average
 growth in wisdom and patriotism
 he will be heartily ashamed of his
 action in appointing Mr. Chilton to
 the Senate, for he will realize then
 —as the reader must now see from
 his own admissions—that he took
 advantage of a public position to
 reward a private friend. Both Mr.
 Hogg and Mr. Chilton knew that
 no service of the latter to his State
 deserves such a promotion. Both
 knew there were hundreds of men
 in Texas who from the standpoint
 of his duty to the public he Hogg
 should have preferred—yet he ruth-
 lessly trampled his duty to the
 public under foot in order that the
 friend of his boyhood might get a
 start up the ladder of fame which
 his own abilities had never com-
 manded. As if to prove himself an
 adept in satire, he quietly dis-
 poses of two competitors of his pet,
 both of whom have certainly "done
 some service for the State." Texas
 Farmer has never impugned Gov.
 Hogg's motives—but since his elec-
 tion as governor has found little in
 his judgement to approve. His
 mistakes have been in the main at
 the point indicated: losing sight
 of public duty to reward friends
 and punish enemies. Two most
 conspicuous examples of such un-
 pardonable and unpatriotic errors
 have been his appointment of Chil-
 ton and his intervention to perpet-
 uate the I. & G. N. receivership for
 no other reason as this paper views
 it than that his particular friend
 Chilton, and some other friends
 only second to him, might enjoy
 the sweets of plieiotic purses.
 Mr. Hogg has yet an important
 truth to learn: A man who owes a
 duty to a public can not honora-
 bly even spare a friend who wrongs
 that public; and certainly, then he
 acts even more grossly who uses
 the public to reward a private
 friend.—Texas Farmer.

A Federal Income Tax.

It is well known that the repub-
 lican organs are fond of the mil-
 lionaires, but when they take the
 ground, as The New York Tribune
 recently did, that a federal income
 tax would be class legislation, they
 commit themselves to the advocacy
 of the veriest bosh and nonsense.
 If an income tax is class legisla-
 tion, then a tax on real estate and
 personal property is class legisla-
 tion.

It is true that an income tax has
 its objections, but it is a matter in
 which the end may be said to justify
 the means. Valid objections
 could be raised against any system
 of taxation that has yet been con-
 ceived. Yet the necessity of the
 government which the people have
 erected justifies even the imperfect
 system. Money must be raised by
 some scheme of taxation, and it
 must be raised by some scheme of
 taxation, and it must be clear to
 any person, whose mind is in work-
 ing order, that a scheme which
 takes from the earnings of the poor
 classes, while permitting the mil-
 lionaires to escape the payment of
 their proportion of government
 expenses, is essentially unjust.

Yet this is the scheme which is
 in operation today. The rich es-
 cape the burdens of taxation. They
 enjoy all the protection that a stable
 government can give them and they
 fail to contribute their due
 proportion of the necessary expen-
 ses. A graded income tax proceeds
 on the principle that the mil-
 lionaire should contribute more in
 support of the government than the poor
 man. This is the principle of justice
 and equity, and it appeals to the
 common sense of the country.

The objection to a federal income
 tax, on the ground that it would
 institute too close relations between
 the central government and individ-
 ual citizens of the states, would
 be valid enough if the country had
 not practically endorsed the excise
 system, which is, in effect, an at-
 tack on the liberty and rights of
 the poorer classes. Republican or-
 gans have observed, are not
 sensitive about the rights of the
 poor are concerned, but they wince
 terribly when a rich man is asked
 to contribute to the expenses of
 the government in proportion
 to his wealth.

The excise system is an infamous
 affair, but if the country can afford
 to gather a part of its revenue un-
 der the Russian plan, surely it can
 afford to compel its millionaires to
 shoulder a part of the expenses of
 government.

Moreover, the principle behind
 an income tax is democratic to the
 core.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Story of Henry Clay.

An old Kentucky politician at
 Washington takes a hand in the
 discussion as to whether Henry
 Clay ever swore with an emphatic
 affirmation that his profanity was
 as picturesque and impressive as
 the other order of his eloquence.
 Clay, says this gentleman, never
 forgot a face, a name or a kindness,
 and in this connection he tells a
 story of how Clay, when on a trip
 down the Ohio River, happened to
 meet a planter named Obediah
 Keach, whom, when a young man
 years before, he had known as a
 barkeeper at Frankfort. Clay re-
 cognized Keach at once and insisted
 that he come into the cabin after
 the crowd had retired. When
 Keach came in Mr. Clay stepped
 forward and taking his hand said:
 "Oba, I owe you \$50."
 Keach smiled and replied: "No
 you don't Mr. Clay. I've long
 since called that square."
 "No," persisted Clay. "I owe you
 50, and I intend to tell these gen-
 tlemen all about it."
 He then narrated how, when a
 young member of the Legislature,
 he was engaged one night in a stiff
 game of draw poker in a tavern at
 Frankfort, and having been de-
 ceived out by his companions had
 gone to Keach for assistance and been
 obliged by a loan of \$50. And
 then turning again to Keach he
 resumed:

"And I never paid it back. Now
 I must have that bill—\$50 and in-
 terest—and when I get back home
 I'll send you the money."
 Keach, still smiling, but by this
 time struggling with a large and
 growing lump in his throat, re-
 plied:
 "No, Mr. Clay, we must call that
 square. The other boys got that
 money almost as soon as you put
 it down. No, sir, it wasn't square
 before, its square now."
 By this time Keach's voice was
 thick and his eyes were a trifle
 misty, and Mr. Clay, moved by the
 homely, generous sentiments ex-
 pressed, was no better off. They
 shook hands again with genuine
 fervor, and after sampling the cap-
 tain's toddy for the fourth time
 the party broke up. Clay, upon
 his return to Ashland, sent Keach
 a handsome walking-cane, with an
 autograph letter—expressive of
 friendship and good wishes.—New
 York World.

The Question of State Banks.

The Columbus Ledger believes
 that the time is ripe for a conven-
 tion of southern business men, to
 be held in Atlanta, for the purpose
 of discussing the present condition
 and future prospects of our com-
 mercial affairs, and suggesting
 measures which will relieve labor
 and enterprise from the discour-
 agement growing out of an insuffi-
 cient supply of currency.

As a subject for discussion, the
 Ledger suggests the question of
 the establishment of state banks,
 under uniform laws in every
 southern state, "with power to issue
 currency on a liberal and yet
 conservative increase over every
 dollar of state bonds bought by the
 banks sought to be established."
 Such a convention would cer-
 tainly be timely if it could be
 made representative, and we think
 the suggestion of The Ledger is a
 good one. The general assembly
 of Georgia has already requested
 the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on
 the Circulation of state banks, and
 the general consensus of public
 opinion in the south is undoubtedly
 in favor of state banks of issue,
 properly guarded and restricted.

It was in the south (which, be-
 fore the war, as it now is, was
 somewhat out of the ruck and riot
 of commercial speculation) that
 state banks of issue were most suc-
 cessful. Naturally there is a class
 of people who, having heard the
 nursery story of "Paw Head and
 Bloody Bones," continue to believe
 in the existence of this lively form
 of hobgoblins. The fence that
 reason would clear at a bound, su-
 perstition finds to be an insur-
 mountable barrier. Whenever the
 subject of state banks of issue is
 mentioned, a number of ill-inform-
 ed and superstitious persons are
 ready to jump from behind the
 mullein stalks in the cow pasture
 and cry out "wildcat!" As a mat-
 ter of fact we have never heard of
 a wildcat state bank; so far as we
 know there was never a wildcat
 state bank in the south. For the
 information of the superstitious,
 whose dreams are filled with whole
 menageries of howling "wildcats,"
 it may not be amiss to refer to the
 records of the Bank of the State of
 Georgia and the State Bank of
 South Carolina, the bills of which
 were as good in the money centers
 of Europe as they were at the site
 of the banks.

Under the somewhat lax laws of
 that period private banks secured
 the privilege of issuing notes, and
 it was inevitable that there should
 be some wildcat institutions among
 them. Here is a question we
 should like to have answered by
 those who raise the cry of "wildcat
 banks when the establishment of
 state banks are suggested: What
 is it that gives the national bank-
 ing system the protection claimed
 for it? Is the perfection in the
 system itself or in the law under
 which the system operates? In
 other words, would not there be
 wildcat institutions under the
 national banking system but for
 the law which guards and restricts
 them?
 There can be but one reply to these
 questions, and that reply disposes
 of the last vestige of reasonable op-
 position to state banks of issue.
 If the federal government can
 guard and restrict national banks,
 the state governments, which are
 equally as powerful in their own
 domain, can guard and restrict the
 operations of state banks so as to
 make their notes perfectly safe.
 There can be no doubt among
 reasonable men as to the feasibility
 of state banks of issue. The
 only question for discussion is,
 is the addition their notes would
 make to our currency necessary or
 desirable?

This is a question which may
 very properly be left to the people
 who know what they want. The
 bankers, financial experts and
 money sharks say that no more
 currency is needed, since nine-
 tenths of the business of the coun-
 try is done on credit. The one
 crushing answer to this is that the
 millions of dollars' worth of avail-
 able labor in this country, which
 is now waiting for money to move
 it, cannot be fed and clothed and
 housed on credit. It is this labor
 power that is the basis of the re-
 public's enterprise and prosperity,
 and the bankers and financial ex-
 perts lack the sense necessary to
 take into account when they are
 putting forward their poor little
 British-plundered arguments on the
 currency.—Atlanta Constitution.

THEIR FIRST LOVE.

The Third Party Looking To Hold
 Kansas Politics.

TOPEKA, Kan., September 10.—
 There is no concealing the fact that
 the Farmers' alliance in Kansas is
 going to pieces, and its dissolution
 or weakening will by so much hurt
 the third party movement. The
 alliance and the democracy last year
 were in coalition against the repub-
 lican, with the democrats making
 few nominations but voting the farm-
 ers' ticket. This has changed,
 and democrats and republicans are
 combining to down the third party
 candidates. They claim that the
 good name and credit of the
 State are too dear to them to allow
 men elected to the bench who would
 overturn the present condition of
 things. Last year 50,000 demo-
 crats left their party and voted
 with the alliance, or people's ticket.
 They did it because they wanted to
 beat the republicans. They made
 it impossible for the alliance to
 corral a United States senator and
 five members of congress. As soon
 as the alliance party had accom-
 plished this they commenced abus-
 ing both old parties, and declared
 that they wanted nothing to do
 with them.

Recently there has been a mar-
 shaling of forces all along the line
 in

