

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

RICE MAXEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
(Now Located at Sherman, Texas.)
I will defend the terms of the District Court of
Houston county, and will be pleased to give
legal counsel, and will be pleased to give
and assist in all cases, civil and
criminal, and to file.

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Methodist.—J. T. Dawson, Pastor, Ser-
mons the 1st, 3d and 4th Sundays in each
month, morning and evening. Sunday
school every Sunday. Prayer meeting
every Tuesday night. First Sunday at
Lovelady.
Episcopal.—W. M. Gaddy, Pastor,
Services the 1st, 3d and 4th Sundays in
each month, morning and evening. Sun-
day school every Sunday. Prayer
meeting every Wednesday night. Second
Sunday at Lovelady.
Presbyterian.—F. J. Terry, Pastor,
services every Sunday morning. Sun-
day school every Sunday. Prayer meet-
ing every Thursday night. Lovelady
Third Sunday night in each month.

COURT DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. F. A. Williams.
District Attorney, Hon. W. N. Gill.
District Clerk, Hon. F. A. Champion.
COUNTY.
County Judge, Hon. W. A. Davis.
County Attorney, Hon. J. I. Moore.
County Clerk, A. J. C. Dunham. Sher-
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Tax Assessor, Charles Stokes.
Tax Collector, Charles Long. Surveyor,
Eugene Brown.

COURT CALENDAR.

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

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Brent, Treasurer, Tadmor; W. L. Dis-
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A. Lee; Crockett; J. H. Ritchie, Chap-
Crockett; W. T. Nigh, D. K. Crockett;
W. F. Parlow, A. D. K. Crockett; K. D.
Thompson, Sgt. at Arms, Antioch.
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as.

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and J. Murchison, master; J. Murchison, secretary.
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and J. Murchison, master; J. Murchison, secretary.
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secretary; E. S. Smith, secretary; D. C. F. Webb,
and J. Murchison, master; J. Murchison, secretary.
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secretary; E. S. Smith, secretary; D. C. F. Webb,
and J. Murchison, master; J. Murchison, secretary.
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and J. Murchison, master; J. Murchison, secretary.
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secretary; E. S. Smith, secretary; D. C. F. Webb,
and J. Murchison, master; J. Murchison, secretary.
No. 9—J. W. Harris, master; D. C. F. Webb,
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secretary; E. S. Smith, secretary; D. C. F. Webb,
and J. Murchison, master; J. Murchison, secretary.

The Crockett Weekly Courier.

GILES M. HALTOM, PUBLISHER. ESTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT CROCKETT POST OFFICE. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER ANNUM.
VOL. 3. CROCKETT, HOUSTON COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892. No. 12.

J. G. HARRING,

—DEALER IN—
Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery and all kinds of Toilet Articles. Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

THE MOST RELIABLE

To correct the constipated habit, relieve sick-headache, relieve dyspepsia, to purify the blood, cure jaundice, liver complaint, and biliousness, Ayer's Pills are unequalled. They are an excellent after-dinner pill, assisting the process of digestion, and cleansing and strengthening the alimentary canal. When taken on the invasion of a cold or a fever, they effectually prevent further progress of the disease. Being sugar-coated and purely vegetable, they are the best

Family

medicine, for old and young. Ayer's Pills are indispensable to soldiers, sailors, campers, miners, and travelers, and are every-where recommended by the medical fraternity. Dr. J. W. Hayes, Fairport, N. Y., writes: "Ayer's Pills are the most evenly bal-anced, and in my opinion, the most safe and reliable of any I know of."
"For more than twenty years I have used Ayer's Pills as a corrective for torpidity of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and to ward off malarial attacks, and they have always done perfect work."—E. P. Goodwin, Publisher, Worcester, St. Landry, La.
"I was master of a sailing vessel for many years, and never failed to provide a supply of Ayer's Pills, for the use of both officers and men. They are a safe and reliable medicine, and always give satisfaction."—Harry Robinson, St. E. Peat St., Fair Haven, Conn.

Cathartic

"For a long time I was a sufferer from stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, and having tried a variety of remedies, with only temporary relief, I began, about three months ago, the use of Ayer's Pills, and already my health is so much improved, that I gladly testify to the superior merits of this cathartic."—Manuel Jorge Ferreira, Oporto, Portugal.

Ayer's Pills

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by PROF. E. A. PACE.

The Teacher's Term of Office.

Permanency in position is as necessary to the teacher as to the doctor, or lawyer, or merchant, or farmer. While teachers are merely respectable tramps, the best women and men cannot afford to thoroughly prepare themselves for teaching. The New York rural schools are equal to any in this country, yet more than seventy-five per cent. of the teachers hold their positions far less than one year. In Texas, the rural schools, with rare exceptions, change teachers annually. Is it strange that our rural schools are insufficient? The country teacher in Prussia is a normal graduate and holds the position for life. The rural schools of Prussia are the best country schools in the world. The teacher's tenure of office is a burning issue, fraught with the well being of our schools. The following contribu-tion, a copy of a private letter written by A. P. Woodriddle, bank president and secretary of the university board of regents, ought to have great weight with all thoughtful friends of education. It de-serves to be published by every paper in Texas:
"I am a strong believer in electing teachers, either for long term of engagement, or during competency and good behavior.
"I organized the schools of Austin, and was, for about eleven years, president of the Board. One of the first and most important features of my administration was the elec-tion of teachers for an indefinite term, and a schedule of increasing compensation after certain successful years of experience. We have found it to work admirably in our schools. Our best teachers are re-tained, the doubtful ones either drop out of their own volition when not promoted to higher salaries, or are weeded out for good causes in the judgment of the Board.
"The election of teachers for an indefinite term does not at all in-terfere with the right of the Board to drop a teacher without giving reasons for so doing, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the school so require. This we have done several times.
"Another precedent in the line of making the tenure a long one I will cite: It is the rule in our State University for a full professor to be elected for a term of good be-havior and, of course, competency. It will be impossible for you to re-tain your very best teachers if they have to go through the ordeal of an election every year. Either an annual election will degenerate into a farce and mean nothing, or your very best teachers will look else-where for more certain and perma-nent employment. We have in the

Dirt Roads.

From "Our Common Roads," by Isaac C. Potter, in the Century for April.
By this term is meant those roads which are formed of the nat-ural soil found in the line of the roadway. They are so common as to be almost our only roads outside of town and city limits, and will for many years be used largely in country districts, and especially on the lines of cross roads which connect the main highways. Dirt roads, at their best, are greatly in-ferior to macadam and Telford roads in every essential of a good highway; in durability, cost of maintenance, drainage, tractive qualities, and, in many locations, in point of economy also. But the dirt road is here, and the public hand must be directed to its im-provement. The first and most im-portant thing necessary for the main-tenance of a dirt road may be stated in a single word—drainage. It is the one thing that can neither be dispensed with nor neglected. Most dirt is soluble and is easily displaced under the softening in-fuence of rain, and this process is hastened in the dirt road by the passing of heavy wagons over the wet surface. On every mile of roadways within the United States there falls each year an average of 27,000 tons of water—a heavy, limp-id fluid, always directing itself to the nearest outlet and seeking the lowest level. Water is hard to confine and easy to release, and yet, through sheer neglect of the simplest principles of drainage, water is the most active destroyer of our country roads.
In providing for the drainage of a dirt road we should first consid-er the material of which the road-way is composed. If a heavy, vic-ious clay predominates, the ordi-nary side ditches should be of good depth, and will even then in many cases be inadequate for thor-ough drainage without the addition of a centerdrain running mid-way between and parallel with the side ditches. The center drain should of course be filled with loose irregular boulders, cobblestones, broken bricks or similar filling, covering a line of tiles or fascines at the bottom, and should be con-nected with the side ditches by cross drains carrying the water outward from the center drain at proper intervals along the length of the roadway. Center drains, though often greatly needed for the improvement of country roads, are not in common use. They add somewhat to the cost of the road-way, but in most cases, consider-ably more to its value, and should be employed in all situations where sand or gravel cannot be had to relieve the heaviness and water-holding properties of the clay. If gravel, sand, or other pe-culiar material can be conveniently or cheaply obtained, the center and cross drains may often be dispensed with by mixing the gravel or sand in plentiful quantities with the clay roadway, so as to assure as nearly as possible a porous and self drain-ing surface layer, which should not be less than ten inches in depth, and should be laid on the rounded or sloped subsoil so as to insure easy drainage into the side ditches.
In locations where the prevail-ing material is of a loose, sandy nature, the difficulties of drainage are more easily overcome, and side ditches, if found necessary at all, may be made of moderate depth and left open, without in-juring the risks and dangers of what prevail where the deeper open ditches are used for drain-ing heavier soils. But, on the other hand, the light and shifting nature of sandy road material de-stroys its value as a surface layer for an earth roadway, and its defici-ency in this respect is most easily remedied by the addition of a stronger and more tenacious sub-stance, such as a stiff clay. When mixed with sand in proper pro-portions (which in each case de-pend upon the nature of the clay and sand used), and which can best be determined by experiment) this composition affords many ad-vantages which make it superior to a roadway composed of either sand or clay when used alone. The sand serves to quicken the drainage and to destroy the sticky,

Mr Cleveland.

Politics in this land of ours takes very quick turns in very short time, and there is no telling what may happen between today and the session of the Democratic Na-tional Convention. But at the present writing Mr. Cleveland is far to the front in popular favor. Of all the availabilities, he presents the strongest qualities. Mr. Hill is no longer discussed seriously. It is reported that Tammany Hall is not particularly solicitous as to his success. It is what Mr. Cleve-land represents that makes him strong. He stands for tariff re-form and sound money, for effi-cient and economical administra-tion of governmental affairs and for the whole Jeffersonian creed. The people, whom he has never disappointed or deceived, have faith in him. He is never evasive or equivocal, and, regardless of personal considerations, has at all times practiced Democratic doc-trine in its absolute purity and with exact and most eloquent in-terpretation. There can be no possible doubt that if the con-ventions should be called tomorrow he would be nominated for Presi-dent by acclamation. We sincerely believe he can carry New York more easily than any other man whose name has been mentioned in con-nection with the presidential nom-ination. There are no facts to prove he cannot do this, but on the contrary, many reasons may be given why he can do so. The Republicans of New York would rejoice to learn that he had with-drawn from politics. There are probably other men with whom, as candidates, the Democratic party may win next November, but with none so surely as Mr. Cleve-land. The practical elimination of the silver question from politics shows how potent is the influence of those who believe with Mr. Cleveland that tariff reform should be the main issue in the next Con-gress. The election of Mr. Mills to the United States Senate demon-strated how earnest were the masses of the people of Texas in the cause of tariff reform, and the ovation paid him on entering the Senate, attested the high respect in which he is held by the whole country as the champion of that cause. As it is with him so it is with Mr. Cleveland. It is not a question of persons, but of prin-ciples. With Mr. Cleveland at the head of the column in 1892, and with the party standing squarely for tariff reform, victory is very certain. The triumph of 1890 will be repeated. (The people do not want the one great issue to be ob-scured. They desire to fight it out on the lines which Mr. Cleve-land has laid down. This is shown by the returns coming from Demo-cratic primaries in all parts of the country. The vast majority of the Democrats of the country are in favor of his nomination, and to-day, within less than three months of the nomination, no one stands before him as a formidable oppo-nent.—Atlanta Constitution.)

THE INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF HEALTH.

After the Ammonia and Alum Baking Powders.
Indianapolis Sentinel, Dec. 26.
The subject of pure food, and especially the adulteration of baking powders by the use of ammonia and alum, is causing no little dis-cussion.
The legislatures of New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, etc., have taken up this ques-tion, and it is attracting the atten-tion of physicians and boards of health throughout the country. Our own city board of health or-dered an examination of all the bak-ing powders to be found in this market, instructed Dr. Lutz to make an examination and analysis and report the result to the board.
BAKING POWDER ANALYSIS.
City Chemist Dr. Lutz transmits to the department of public health a lengthy communication, in which he gives the result of his analysis of the several brands of baking powders that are on sale in this city. In his report Dr. Lutz says that baking powders designat-ed as being free from deleterious substances may be recommended, as their healthfulness cannot be questioned. The report is as fol-lows:
The samples of baking powders you have sent to our laboratory for investigation as to the purity and healthfulness of the various brands I have subjected to a qualitative examination and now report the following result:
Atlantic & Pacific contains am-monia and alum.
Bon Bon contains alum.
Calumet contains alum.
Crown contains ammonia and alum.
Early rising (Empire) contains ammonia and alum.
Forest City contains ammonia and alum.
Kenton contains ammonia and alum.
Dr. Price's free from deleterious chemicals.
Queen contains ammonia and alum.
Royal contains ammonia.
Regal contains ammonia and alum.
Ruckelban's contains ammonia and alum.
Seafann (made by Day, Indian-apolis) contains alum.
Dr. Lutz says: "Physiologists of high standing consider am-monia and alum deleterious sub-stances, unfit for use in foods."
Oh, What a Cough.
Will you need the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure ap-proach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of sav-ing 50c, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from ex-perience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves cough and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For-lane back, side or chest use Shi-loh's Pectoral Plaster. Sold by J. G. Harring.

Remedy Against Over Production.

An old cotton planter said to the News reporter:
"The remedy against over pro-duction and consequent depression in cotton is coming in the form of a system of absorption of the bal-ance-acre river bottom lands and the substitution on the uplands and prairies of cereals, vegetables, es-culents, broom corn and sun-flow-ers. The wonderfully fertile lands of the river valleys, capable of making from a bale to a bale and a half to the acre, are being bought. Under the methodical control of trained managers negro labor, the best for the purpose in the world, will advance from its present de-pressible state into the brightest possible organization and the fields will blossom under the touch of enlightened cultivation. The exact output will be determined before hand and the price of cotton will be under control.
"Meanwhile farmers generally will turn to wholesome diversity and dairies, gardens, truck farms, orchards, hog pastures and vine-yards will occupy the ground for half a century the play-ground of equal and wretchedness-inex-cusable wretchedness, because result-ing from misuse of the gifts of prodigal nature."
\$100 Reward \$100.

Consumption.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup.
No single disease has played such havoc with the human race as Consumption. No other disease approaches so stealthily. Its early symptoms are ignored because it is thought only a Cold or hacking Cough, which is neglected until this grim monster has such a hold that nothing but death can relieve it. Ballard's Horehound Syrup has removed the grip of this grim monster from many a throat. If taken in time it will effect a permanent cure and in the worst stages it will give surprising relief. Try its soothing and healing virtues. Do not put it off until too late. I. G. Harig, Agent.

AS TO SUNDAY CLOSING.

Resolutions Adopted by the Presby-terian Ministers of Pittsburg.
Pittsburg, April 11.—The United Presbyterian ministers of the Pittsburg Presbytery met this morning and adopted resolutions protesting against the attempt of the Columbia Commission to de-ceive one or both sides in the Sun-day opening controversy by post-poneing the decision on the ques-tion to the very eve of the fair, with the self-evident purpose, avowed privately by some of the commission, of making it impos-sible, as buildings must be begun in May, for either friends or foes to express their disapproval of the final decision by withdrawing from the exhibitions; requesting a re-consideration of the postponement and an immediate and unequiv-ocal decision, and urging upon gen-eral assemblies and all other gen-eral conferences soon to meet, and upon all religious conventions, all Christian exhibitors, and especial-ly all religious organizations to re-fuse to proceed with any proposed building or exhibit or "congress" until this matter is settled and set-tled right by the commission or by the United States Congress, and that all friends of the Sabbath who have accepted "advisory" or other relations to any religious exhibit make it a condition to their accep-tance that the decision of the pend-ing question shall be in accord with the laws of God and in har-mony with American laws, cus-toms and precedent.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker-mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by J. G. Harring.

After suffering horribly for years from eczema in its worst form, a young son of Mr. R. L. King, 706 Franklin St., Richmond, Va., was recently cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other medicine can approach this preparation as a cleanser of the blood.

Keep your head free from itching and dandruff by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Address F. J. CHENNY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE ONLY First-Class Barber Shop In The City.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.
When you wish an easy shave, as good as ever barber gave. Just call on us at our room. At noon, or eve, or busy noon. Our shop is neat, our towels clean. Sissors sharp and razors bright. And all that act and skill can do. If you will we'll do for you. We have the latest improved Congress chairs. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
HOWARD & STANTON, PROP'S
Second Door West of the Post Office.
SHOP NORTH SIDE WALL STREET,
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
CALL AND SEE ME.

ABBOTT'S

EASTERN ORNAMENTAL PAINT
FOR PAINTING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
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FOR PAINTING INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR

CANCER

CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF KNIFE
CONSULTATION FREE. Call or write.
Office, 600 Pine St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Old Reliable

DR. HALL'S
FOR THE CURE OF
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.
Office, 600 Pine St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

What More can Woman Demand.
Volta-Medico Spinal Appliances.
ABDOMINAL AND HOSE SUPPORTER.
They are essential as well as medicinal, and are recommended for all cases of weakness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, hemorrhoids, piles, sciatica, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the spine and back. They are also useful in cases of general debility, and in all cases where the system is weak and the nerves are exhausted. They are not only comfortable and soothing, but they are also most effective in their action. They are sold by all druggists and by the Volta-Medico Spinal Appliance Co., 115 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

RUPTURES CURED!

35 years experience in treating all varieties of Ruptures enables us to guarantee a positive Cure. Send 2 cents in stamps for particulars and treatment on return.
Volta-Medico Appliance Co., 115 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
Used in Millions of Homes—so You Can't Stand.

WINCHESTER REPEATING GUNS FOR ALL KINDS OF GAME.
EVERY VARIETY OF CALIBRE.
THE ONLY First-Class Barber Shop In The City.

A JAPANESE TRADITION.

Story of the Origin of the Japanese Current and Aurora Borealis.

The Japanese legend of the warm current which flows northward along the coast of Japan is interesting. A semiactive volcano is situated on one of the islands near the coast of Japan where the goddess of fire was supposed to dwell. Far away in the north amid the frozen glaciers the goddess of cold was presumed to have her abode. The two feminine deities never came together for a social afternoon, for, and in the course of time, with the true born spirit of all women, a gleam of jealousy intervened and developed into a mound of anger. The goddess of cold could not be reconciled to the marvelous eventide brilliancy of her southern rival.

The northern deity was blessed with a handsome son, and the goddess of fire had a most beautiful daughter, whose captivating smiles would melt the coldest heart of any northern prince. The goddess of cold conceived the plan of sending an army south to bring back into captivity the goddess of fire. Accordingly a fleet of vessels laden with the armaments of a fairy war and all under the command of the Prince of Cold, whose mother instructed him not to return until he had effected the capture of the fire goddess. The vessels were manned by arctic will-o'-the-wisps, and the sails as well as the remainder of the ships were made of ice.

Great was the commotion in the realm of the Goddess of Fire when it was known that a warlike fleet was approaching from the north. There were no ships to battle with the enemy. When hope was about gone and the Goddess of Fire was ready to capitulate, the Princess of Fire suggested that her mother heat the water and melt the ships. The island volcanoes again become active and sent forth molten lava into the sea. The water became hot and melted the ice ships.

All of the invaders were drowned, except the commandant prince, whom the Princess of Fire at the imminent risk of her own life, saved by bravely rushing into the boiling sea and bringing the prince ashore on a slab of lava. Both the prince and princess became betrothed, and much to the chagrin of the latter's mamma, who strongly objected to the invading warrior becoming a member of her household and the royal family.

The young couple, unable to obtain the consent of the Goddess of Fire for their marriage, concluded to elope to the north. The prince's mother was very angry at the failure of the expedition and refused to shelter the runaway. They kept on toward the north and passed into the arctic circle, where, as the legend goes, the light of the princess (the great northern lights) can be frequently seen while she is signaling to her mother in the south. Around the north pole the couple dwell in bliss, and thus do the Japanese account for the origin of the warm currents along the Japan coast and the aurora borealis.—Portland Oregonian.

Artificial Nose.

There used to be a vulgarism something like this, "I'll put a nose on you." There is an inventor in Boston who early adopted it as a motto, and today he is enabled to perform it with neatness and dispatch. His contrivance consists of a system of delicate springs covered with muslin painted a flesh color. The inventor says of it: "It was a mere accident my giving any attention to the matter at all. A friend of mine had lost his nose through an accident with a tool, and asked me to try and make him one. I gave much time to the matter and finally succeeded in making him a nose that fitted his face so snugly and gave him so little trouble that to say he was delighted with it would be putting it mildly.

"The greatest trouble experienced was in getting the artificial nose painted a natural color, and for that purpose my friend was obliged to pass considerable time in the artist's chair. He is not in this city now, and the people where he now resides would not believe it if told that he was wearing a false one."—Boston Herald.

Cardinal Manning's Simplicity. The late Cardinal Manning was a tall, giant man, with a vigorous frame and a large head that was almost completely bald. He was a teetotaler, unlike many of his predecessors, and ate only enough to keep body and mind in a healthy condition. When he was made cardinal, an influential member of his flock said to him, "I would like to see your eminence riding in something better than that shabby old brougham." "Ah!" replied the prelate, with a twinkle in his eye, "when cardinals went about in the carriages they generally went to the devil."—San Francisco Argonaut.

An Intelligent Riddly. A gentleman sent his servant to inquire about a friend who had been ill.

"In case he should be dead find out the date of the funeral," were the girl's parting instructions.

"Half an hour after she came back. The gentleman is very much better, sir," she said, "and they have not yet decided about the funeral."—New York Herald.

The Crystal Palace. At one period during the building of the Crystal Palace some 7,000 workmen were engaged in its erection, and some idea of its vastness may be obtained from the fact that 9,642 tons of iron were used in the framework, besides 175,000 of bolts and rivets and 103 tons of nails. Were it possible to place the pieces of glass employed and to end, they would be found to extend 242 miles.

For heating purposes alone there are fifty miles of piping under the floor and ten miles more of pipes carrying the water supply to the fountains. When the complete fountain system is in full go, as many as 11,783 jets are playing and throwing 120,000 gallons into the air every minute. One great jet alone consumes 5,000,000 gallons of water—London Times.

RECIPE.

My feet are weary and my hands are tired. My soul oppressed. And I desire, what I have long desired—Rest—only rest.

The hard to toll—when toll is almost vain. In barren ways. 'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain. In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear. But God knows best. And I have sown—but vain has been my prayer—For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap. 'Tis hard to till, and when tillage is done. 'Tis hard to reap, and when tillage is done. And so I cry, a weak and human cry.

My way has wound across the desert years. And I have sown—but vain has been my prayer—For rest—sweet rest.

'Twas always so—when but a child I lay. On mother's knee, when then I prayed. As now—for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er. For, down the west. Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore. Where I shall rest.

Don't Get Up Too Soon. 'Keep a child in bed for fully a week after every symptom of illness has disappeared,' is my rule in all serious diseases," said an eminent physician.

"If you will do this you will greatly reduce the chances of a relapse. When the temperature becomes normal and the appetite returns the patient naturally becomes eager to get up, and it is very natural to suppose that the change from bed to lounge, or even to the next room, would be beneficial, but it is really most dangerous. This is generally the time when a busy doctor feels that he ought to be able to turn over his charge to those who are nursing him; and yet in many and many a case a relapse has occurred and the last state is worse than the first.

Therefore, as I say, keep the patient in bed a week longer; it does no harm, and an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—New York Tribune.

Making Progress. Institutions may crumble and governments fall, but it is only that which may renew a better youth. The petals of the flower wither that the fruit may form. The desire of perfection, springing always from moral power, rules even the sword and escapes unharmful from the field of carnage, giving to battles all that they can have of lustre and glory.

They are the only glory; surviving martyrdoms and safe amid the wreck of states. On the banks of the stream of time not a monument has been raised to a hero or a nation but tells the tale and renews the hope of improvement. Each people that has disappeared, every institution that has passed away has been a step in the ladder by which humanity ascends toward the perfection of its nature.—George Bancroft.

Time Flies. One spring, after a late fall of snow, an old heron brought her leverets from the hill and hid them in a straw stack near a farm, and remained constantly near them all day, coming to them regularly as soon as the twilight made itself. Herons are bold as well as affectionate, and have been known to drive off a hawk which was carrying away a young one, springing up and striking the bird as it flew low above the ground; and their attachment to locality is so great that even if kept at their own place they would probably not leave their own ground.—London Spectator.

English Etiquette. The dispute still exists in Holland as to the propriety of kissing the lady who sits next you as you drink her health, or thanking her with a kiss when she drinks yours. Still more inappropriately is it to leave your chair to kiss the young ladies who sit at a distance from you. It is not proper to kiss a lady without washing your lips, and besides it creates confusion at table.—Cornelia J. Chadwick in Scribner's.

She Would See Him Just the Same. Some persons will never confess themselves beaten or at a loss for a reply. "If I go to England next summer," announced a pretentious woman, "I shall certainly make a point of seeing Beauwings." "Beauwings?" "He is dead," said a listener gently. "Oh, of course!" was the hasty reply. "But I meant an effigy of him. There must be one in Westminster abbey."—Youth's Companion.

In the British navy there are about 375 vessels of all kinds; in the Russian navy there are 688 vessels of all kinds, including 312 "small vessels for the use of the ports." Great Britain has 63 ironclads; Russia has 44.

By the Huron Indians the moon is called the creator of the earth and the grandmother of the sun; in the myths of the Ottawas it is an old woman with a pleasant white face, the sister of the day star.

According to railroad statistics Americans make an average of twenty-nine trips a year, or ten more than the average Englishman takes.

If rabbits are had in your vicinity prevent your shrobs by tying paper around the stem up to eighteen inches from the ground.

MATRIMONIAL POINTERS. Dr. Brooks Says Redheaded Men Should Not Marry Auburn Ladies Girls.

"Marriage," was the theme upon which Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks discussed at the Prospect Avenue Christian church. His text was from Ephesians xvii, 32, 33: "Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands as unto the Lord; for the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church."

Many bad unions have resulted from bad courtships. It is the time to be earnest, honest and truthful, and a time of smiling, sighing, pleading and expatiating. It is the time to study happiness, concord and congeniality. "Marriage is either a blessing or a curse. Pity that! A man cannot be a husband of his wife, or a woman a wife of her husband, until she has been a true friend."—How much more important it is when he is to be taken for life. There should be harmony in all between the parties.

My feet are weary and my hands are tired. My soul oppressed. And I desire, what I have long desired—Rest—only rest.

The hard to toll—when toll is almost vain. In barren ways. 'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain. In harvest days.

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marrying. A young person should not marry an old one. The one will seek life and its active joys, the other rest. There should be harmony in neatness and cleanliness. A clean man will not feel at home if he returns to a dirty house, nor a neat woman care to go out with a husband slovenly and uncleanly. There should be harmony also in physical temperament. Both should be strong and vigorous, and ought to have a temper as nearly equal as possible.

"A redheaded man should never marry a redheaded woman if he wants peace in the family. There should be harmony in social position. A man should never marry a woman whom he would be ashamed to take to his family and the society in which he moves. In intelligence there should also be harmony. A man does not want to marry a woman who cannot enter into his intellectual enjoyments. Above all, there should be harmony in religion. There can be no happiness in a family where a religious wife or husband has to associate with an irreligious wife or husband.

"Every young man should study the woman he is to marry with great care. He should study himself to know the traits he wants to match in his wife. Never marry a woman for personal beauty alone. Her beauty will fade after awhile and you will cease to love her. Beauty of soul is the thing to love. This will survive the failure of personal beauty and live on until death. Do not marry a fretful woman. Her fretfulness and peevishness before marriage will turn into quarrelsome and stormy invective after marriage.

"Never marry a fashionable woman. Instead of her home she will be ever thinking of fashion, the society and of preparing for its enjoyment. She will burden you continually with expenses for her wardrobe, carriages and extra servants, and leave you always in your home desolated. On the other hand, select a woman who is a good housekeeper. Your home ought to be the most beautiful and light place during life, and if she does not know how to make it such she is not fit to be your wife."—Kansas City Times.

Origin of the Tomato. The English word of direct Indian origin most frequently in use is tomato. A native of tropical or subtropical America, it was cultivated by the subjects of the Incas and Montezumas, as well as by the other civilized natives, long before the advent of Europeans on this hemisphere, under the name of tomatli. Though introduced into Europe almost as early as its congener, the potato, it is only lately that it has made its way into popular favor. There it was first known to the English as love apple, to the French as pomme d'amour, and to the Italians as pomodoro; and these names are still in use, perpetuating the old, widespread notion that its use as food had an influence on the amatory passions.—Rural New Yorker.

Dad's Understanding. In the days of the old schoolship Massachusetts a Sunday visitor once addressed the sailor boys on board in what he probably thought was an effective manner. The next day in the school the teacher was asked, "What did you hear of the boys on board?" "Well, they were all very much surprised to find that you were talking about two things that he did not seem to understand, sir—navigation and religion, sir."—Boston Advertiser.

She Couldn't Wait. Lady—I'm sorry your mamma is out, my pet, for I wanted very much to see her, and I can't remember if she returns. She has gone shopping. I presume?

Little Pet—No; she's gone to make sixty-five calls.

Lady—Oh, is that all. Then I'll wait.

Settled at Last. The old question as to whether the upper part of a carriage wheel in motion moves faster than the lower part seems to have been definitely settled by instantaneous photography, which shows the top spokes of the wheel, the bottom clear out and well defined.—St. Louis Republic.

Woman's Knowledge of Instruments. Scarcely an instrument in the orchestra escaped Mozart's attention. A born violinist, he wrote concerti for violin and orchestra which, though without the emotional element of Beethoven and Spohr, are greatly prized. To the tenor violin, which had been deemed worthy only of filling up the passages, he gave a voice and place of its own in the orchestra. The clarinet was raised to great importance by him, and forthwith took place as a favorite solo instrument. In nearly all his scores it received especial attention; while the fresh, beautiful, and exceedingly masterful work, the quintet in A major for clarinet and strings, and the fine clarinet concerto, which he composed for Stadler, have imparted to the instrument an all age reputation which can never be impaired.

Then his sparkling genius spent itself in writing for that fine reed instrument, the basset horn, the splendid properties of which he discerned more minutely than even the clarinet for his "Requiem." For the oboe Mozart did much, according to a prominence which it had never reached with any previous composer. His Oboe 108 has a rare oboe part, and in the mass "No. 12" is some fine if difficult music for it.—Brookwood's Magazine.

A Whistling Language. It seems that there is really a whistling language. A French traveler, M. Lajard, has written a work on the subject which is being copied by the attention of the Paris Academy of Sciences. It is in the Canary Islands that people whistle instead of speaking when they hold converse with each other. Nor is the whistling language a mere language of conventional sounds. It is composed of words, as it were, like any other language, and the inhabitants of the Canary Islands attain great proficiency in it, so that they can converse on all sorts of subjects. The whistling noise is produced by placing two fingers inside the mouth.

M. Lajard declares that the language has a great affinity with Spanish. He has just noted some of its details to a sort of musical notation, and it is found that any sentence he exactly interpretable more than the equivalent sentence in Spanish, the extra sound

being accounted for by the fact that the first syllable serves as a mere explanation designed to attract the attention of the person addressed. M. Lajard learned enough of the language to converse to a certain extent with the natives.—London Telegraph.

Letting Temper Run Its Course. "What a comfort it is occasionally to slum about," confessed one woman to another in a confidential chat. "There have been times when that privilege was a great safety valve to me."

The other laughed. "A little hard on the latch and hinges, wasn't it?" she said. "I knew a woman who showed me an old calico gown she had secured to a hook. She said to me, 'Whenever I am irritated to the verge of giving way I rush in here and give this gown a vigorous twist.' Its tattered folds were mutually eloquent of its value as a mood conductor. My own method of relief is to rush into the garden and dig. When my family see my trowel making the dirt fly they realize that I have got to the 'slamming door' pitch and nobody disturbs me."—Hor Point of View in New York Times.

Comments on a Lecture. "How did you like the lecture?" asked a young man of a man, both of whom were sitting before me in a car one day.

"Pretty well."

"What was it about?"

"Dickens."

"What did she say?"

"Well, she said a good many things. She cracked me up a lot, but for one part I don't see that she writes better than other folks."

"How does she dress?" once asked one woman of another.

"She wears a train and looks like a fashion plate. That isn't the way to reform the world. No woman has any business to lecture if she does not wear a short gown."—Kate Field's Washington.

Embroidery Among Egyptian Women. The graceful and sacred old custom of a favorite pattern for embroidery among the Egyptian women, whose deft fingers imitated almost every object in nature. They worked on robes which the king wore lions' heads and asp's, the emblems of royalty. They not only ornamented their own clothing with the needle, but the garments that draped the images of Osiris and Isis; the hangings and furniture of their houses and temples and the sails of their pleasure boats on the Nile, but reserved their most costly work for decorating the boats used in religious festivals.—Woman's Work.

Why Tea Is Dangerous. No people in the world drink so much tea or so often as the Japanese, and Europeans in Japan easily fall into the same habit. No word is ever heard of it being injurious as a source of indigestion, but that is because they take care not to extract the tannin from the tea leaves and we take great care to do so. That is why we say persons who live on tea and bread and butter have weak digestions.—British Medical Journal.

AN OFFENSIVE PROVERB. How an Innocent Little Remark Caused a Lot of Trouble. "Fella's talk is long, had oughter be mighty keener when they're hittin," said Almer Griggs, the wisecracker of Brookville Corners; "but then again," he added, "fella hadn't oughter be so fearful tetchy, seems 'erf." "Have you got anybody special in your mind, Uncle Almer?" asked the young man to whom the old farmer was talking. "Well, yes, I don't mind sayin' 'erf," replied Mr. Griggs. "Of course 'erf is a statement 'erf bears on any number of cases in a general way. But what you was just sayin' 'bout takin' up them keener words of Fred Jenkins' put me in mind of a proverb I remember, an Rebekah, they said 'fore your day."

"What's the story?" I've heard of 'em both," said the young man, as the old farmer paused for a moment, evidently lost in recollection.

"Well," said Uncle Almer, "you see they was gettin on in years, but they didn't lose their wits. Susan an Rebekah, they said 'fore your day."

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some minutes had overlaid in the dark. But it was not the artist; it was only a lapdog. He pocketed his prize and attended to the patient, who soon recovered. At the end of the year the bill came in but there was no item for attendance on the dog. Mrs. Melsonier noticed the omission and told the doctor to charge. He would not do so; he said he could not charge, he was not a vet. He was very glad to be kind to the dog, etc. The lady insisted. Well, said she, the hinges of my garden gate are rusty; ask M. Melsonier to bring his brush and paint them for me.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Teeth of a Shark. In respect to his dentition the shark is a very remarkable creature. The white shark has seven rows of teeth, while other species vary in the number of rows they possess. It must be understood, however, that the shark only uses one row at a time. The other rows lie down inside the mouth behind the edge of the jaw, erecting themselves when it is time for them to take successfully the place of the first row. When one observes how keen edged these incisors are it seems no wonder that they can bite off a big rope as readily as if it were packed thread.—Washington Star.

Children Are Really Animals. The children of the frivolous and neglectful have certain chances which the carefully brought up children miss. For the first five years of a child's life, says the doctor, it should be treated like a little animal, with certain instincts properly cultivated. That must be corrected as one corrects a puppy too mischievous or too snarling.—New York Evening Sun.

Becoming Left Handed Suddenly. Three years ago a young lady of Fall River, Mass., was hit upon the left side of her head by a falling sign as she was walking along a street in Boston. This was followed by brain fever. After some weeks she was well in body and mind as ever, but from a right handed person she had become so left handed that she could neither cut, sew nor write with her right hand, but found it easy to do all these things with her left. Her right hand was just about as useful as her left had been before she was hurt. What is strange is that, with so recent a change in the use of her hands, she never makes an awkward motion, and is as graceful in the use of her left hand as if she had been born left handed.—Boston Post.

What People Talk About. If people only talked about what they know a profound silence would settle upon society and a large reward would be offered for an answer to the conundrum originally propounded by Pontius Pilate. "What is truth?" Poor human nature likes to believe the worst of its kind, and there are those who feel personally injured at praise of others. One touch of scandal makes the whole world kin. Only exhibit the weaknesses of the great and a glow of satisfaction and success follows. "What is truth?" is a positive of the whole dramatic drama, that "one man is as good as another and better too."—Kate Field's Washington.

A new process of obtaining cobalt, by which great economy is shown, is as follows: The ore is roasted with manganese and common salt, then treated with sulphuric hydrogen to remove the copper, while the cobalt is precipitated with sulphide of sodium.

The Music of Thunder. The bass of thunder is considerably lower than the lowest sound produced in an orchestra, below the zero of music we call it, at which all positive appreciation of musical sound ceases, and our senses are merely conscious of a roar. In observing the music of thunder our attention, however, may be most profitably directed to the expression rather than to the notes. The musical distinction is more perfectly represented by thunder than by any other form of sound in nature. After the first clap is over the ear will pursue with pleasure the rolling away and gradual fainting of the peal, until at immeasurable distance it sinks into silence.—Good Works.

Titles Perfect! Warranty Deeds Given! Taxes Paid! Columbia Heights!

THIS SUBURB PROPERTY is located south of City Hall, just outside the city limits, where the lot owner will not be burdened by city taxes or harassed by city ordinances. The land, a beautiful rolling plateau overlooking the whole city and surrounding country, is free from ditches and broken grounds, has all been cleared and grubbed, and is a dark rich chocolate loam. It is all laid out in modern style, with broad avenues—all well Monumented so that the lines can not be changed.

Streets and Avenues are being Graded so that the purchaser can see just what he buys. The city waterworks are within half a mile, and can be extended to the property at a very small expense. Flowing wells of the purest water can be obtained at a reasonable depth. An electric car line is now projected to run through this addition with good prospects of being completed early this year.

Maps will be furnished to all purchasers of lots.

MR. HENRY ELMENDORF recognized the produced advantages of this property as an addition to San Antonio and bought it for that purpose. He proposes to sell only a Limited Number of these lots at auction in order to encourage its rapid improvement, then the price of Lots will be advanced to a figure nearer their Actual Value.

There is an investment that will multiply fortyfold in these Lots. It beats a Savings Bank 10 to 1. Decide your Money is Absolutely Safe. It is a well known and established fact that additions placed like this one, have within the next few years in this city proven the best possible investment for all.—The Rich and the Poor Alike. They have to-day all the modernity improvements, water, gas, electric light and electric car service. And lots bought at \$10 and \$15 can be today selling readily at \$150 to \$250 and upwards. If you invest in COLUMBIA HEIGHTS your experience will be the same. For this addition will be crowned with similar marked success. ANT VANDERBILT'S OB GENTLEMEN who cannot attend the auction sale, yet wish to get some of these choice bargains, may send us their order for as many lots as they may wish at the average auction sale price \$10 to \$15 per lot, \$3 extra for conveyance, and we will mark them off good selection and call upon them to close same.

Remember Terms are 1-3 Cash—Balance Reasonable Time, with 5 percent interest—5 per cent discount on deferred payments for cash. AUCTION DAILY. Address C. L. DIGNOWITZ, General Manager, No. 9 East Houston Street

Queer Tricks of Detective Slight.

Almost any unsuspecting man could write an interesting chapter on the queer tricks which his eyes have played upon him. Such a chapter would include experiences like this: The other day a gentleman who is not so very shortsighted was astonished to see a man going along Washington street accompanied by a red calf, which was gambolling by his side. It would be impossible to describe the comical appearance to the beholder of this prancing calf on the sidewalk of Washington street. The gentleman looked on in wonder as the man and the calf drew nearer, and then he saw that the animal was merely a setter dog. Only an instant before he would have sworn that he saw the best as plainly as he did now; but then it was a calf, and now it had undergone a sudden transformation into an Irish setter.—Boston Transcript.

Uses of the Thumb. Cornelius Kotel painted his pictures with his thumb and it is still the picture cleaner's safest tool. When sewing was rendered easier by the invention of the thimble, or thumblie, as it was originally called, that useful article was worn upon the thumb, not the finger; and the Japanese dentist, disinclined any but nature's appliances, finds his thumb and finger sufficient in the extraction of the most stubborn of aching teeth.—Chambers's Journal.

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

Houston Co. took the Gold Medal

The Railroads of the County

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

LARGEST IN THE STATE,

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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

Houston County's Schools

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

County Products

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

CROCKETT

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

LOVELY LADY

to the South, on the I. & G. N. R. R., is an enterprising town of 500 people, good society, several churches and a splendid High School maintained all the year in one of the finest high school buildings in Eastern Texas.

GRAPELAND

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

The Lands

of the County are cheap