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NO. 27.

HOOD'S BRIGADE.

The First of a Series of Articles by W. D. Pritchard.

ED. COURIER:—The various articles written of late by Judge Reagan and Henry Watterson as to what actually took place between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stevens at Fortress Monroe, has to a certain extent awakened renewed interest in the happenings of the sixties; and while the average student of history is familiar with the rise, progress and downfall of the confederacy there still remain volumes of unwritten history that has never been published and much that will be forever lost to the world unless it can be gathered from the scattered ranks of the actors in this great drama.

History has not time nor space to enter into details. Neither can the men who compile our histories deal only with the cold and stubborn facts as they find them. They do not tell us anything of the every day life of the private soldier; they can not describe the sickening horrors of the soldier as he stumbles over his first dead man in the maddening rush to the front, nor can he tell you how soon that horror is forgotten in the excitement of the charge. He can not tell you of the fevered excitement incident to the order to "Forward," he can not tell you how wildly the heart beats, how the hot blood courses madly through the veins, how the thoughts chase each other through the excited brain. Feeble indeed would be his efforts to tell you how the heart yearns for the comforts of home and a mother's love or to describe the conflicting emotions of hope and fear "that harrow up the very soul." Nor indeed can they explain that heroic courage, that patriotic devotion that prompt men to throw themselves into the breach and die for their country's honor. All this must be had from those who have felt them.

Thinking that sufficient time has elapsed since these stirring scenes were enacted to insure some interest in them, I ask permission through your columns to keep alive, if possible, at least a local interest in a cause still dear to every Southern heart. To do this I will give an occasional article on the war as seen and felt from the "Ranks." To the average reader there is much of interest in the every day life of the camp, in the lonely vigils of the picket and the bitter reflections of such life, the tiresome march with its fatigues and provocations and even the horrors of the battlefield have their interests. In fact war is not without its pleasures and the war cloud black and lowering as it may seem has its silvery lining. In the articles to follow I will write the scenes, incidents and reminiscences as they happened.

It is sufficient to state here that the demise of the rights of the states and the efforts to abolish slavery in the South were the immediate and direct cause of the war between the states.

These questions were settled at Appomattox, and 'tis ours to tell of the noble deeds of those gallant men who were the principal actors in that great struggle. It remains for us to keep alive that love of

home and country that has ever been the safe guard of our liberty and to foster that spirit of knightly chivalry and to cherish those noble sentiments that have ever been the pride and glory of our Southland.

Honor and glory were given to cherish; Cherish these then through all others decay. Landmarks be these, that are never to perish stars that shine through the duskiest day.

GRAPELAND.

Rain light and partial the past week, though cotton is fruiting finely. We feel very thankful for the fine crops we have and are sorry for our neighbors in the dry belt.

Besides the many improvements mentioned last week, Col. J. H. Beasley was up this week after his new gr. Mr. Sewell of Percilla was in after his boiler, both getting ready for the coming crop.

The railroad company is putting in a sixty thousand gallon tank to supply water to their engines. They have agreed to furnish water to our city at 60 cents a thousand gallons. So you see we are to have waterworks. Besides, there is talk of putting up a wire and connecting with Palestine or Crockett electric plant. There is no telling how soon Grapeland will be the county seat of Hogg county. You will think that much of this is talk but Grapeland and the surrounding country is on the improve in every respect and in no way more than morally—no gambling, no drinking, except an occasional jug. This is the reason we are building up so rapidly. This condition and our school are inducing people to bring their boys here. Our school is a great factor in all this growth though there are some here who would be glad to see it torn down. Strange that in this age of progress that there should be those with children to educate, that contend that three or four months is enough. What is to become of our country if such men control the destiny of our young.

Bro. Ferguson has been holding a protracted meeting at Guiceland. Bro. Perry held one at Anthem last week.

The Third Quarterly Meeting for the Grapeland circuit commenced at New Prospect, July 31.

Bro. Whitescarver will begin a protracted meeting at Daly next Saturday.

Very little sickness.

Dr. Merewether has returned from a trip out West.

Milo Sullivan cut young Shaw in several places near Enon. Dr. Robinson has gone out.

Very little interest shown in election next Tuesday.

Quite a number of acres of land is being irrigated near Grapeland with much success and in the near future several thousand acres will be irrigated.

Politics quiet but there is no doubt that Crane for governor and Imboden for congress will walk off with first prize when the time comes for the people to speak, and as for Ratcliff, get out of the way "Old Dan Tucker, the rest will be too late to get their supper."

Look Out

TOBACCO GROWING.

Soil Adopted to its Growth. Kind of Seed to Plant.

The Tobacco Plant published at Willis, has the following to say of tobacco growing, the soils adapted to such growth and the variety of seed to plant in this climate:

"It has taken about seven years' persevering work to put the industry where it can begin to stand alone. The first idea was that red sand or dirt is the only kind of land that would produce the flavor. Gradually that died out, and now it is a fact that any of the land in the immediate vicinity of Willis will produce a fine quality of leaf. This tobacco land is of various kinds. In fact, most every kind is used for tobacco cultivation except black land. Gray sandy, red "dirt" land, red land, and deep white sand. Ridge, hills and hollows level places, slopes—all kinds of lands are utilized, and appear to produce a fine grade of tobacco.

Now, as to the kind and quality of tobacco grown here: The seed planted most largely is the *vuelta abajo*, imported directly from Cuba. The climate is so much like the climate of Cuba that tobacco grown here can not be told from some of the best Cuban grown tobacco. The farmer produces at a cost from \$15 to \$45 per acre from 400 to 800 pounds of saleable tobacco which he sells (without sweating or handling), at from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound. By sweating and baling and holding awhile he can get from 30 to 45 cents for it. Taking into consideration the loss in weight, cost of handling, risk of ruining it, etc., selling in the "bundle" is far preferable.

The profit on an average crop will be all the way from \$100 to \$200 per acre, according to the season, which has much to do with the quality of leaf.

Each man can work about three or four acres, and with a small amount of help just at the right time, may work six or seven acres.

Since it is a conceded fact that extensive farming is the only hope of eventually being successful as a farmer, tobacco growing is the best crop that can be grown.

If the farmers of this section of the State will only see their opportunity and seize it there will soon be no cry of delayed prosperity, poverty and starvation.

While we have a very intelligent population, our farmers are wedded to cotton, and new blood is needed in many of these "slow communities to arouse them to their own good. We invite farmers of other sections to come here and investigate for themselves the almost boundless resources, the climate, the hospitality of the citizens, and the fine opportunity of investments.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Hass, Harris Brim and McLain of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co.

This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quincy, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at E. F. Chamberlain's drug store.

AN ELOQUENT RESPONSE.

By Our Townsman W. D. Pritchard, To The Address of Welcome At Floresville June 29th, 1897.

Below we give a clipping from the Floresville Chronicle of recent date showing the response of W. D. Pritchard of Crockett to the addresses of welcome extended the survivors of Hood's Texas Brigade on the occasion of their annual reunion. Mr Pritchard said: Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our comrade and your townsman, Judge Pooley in inviting us to your city informed us that you were preparing to receive us with "distinguished consideration; that you had a town of 640 acres with room enough on the outside to spread pallets; that we should be sung to by the ladies and talked to by the men; with no street parades or night entertainments, and that there was plenty of cacti and dried beef to satisfy hunger," and at your bidding we came and most royally have you fulfilled our promises. We have been sung to by lovely daughters, we have been talked to by noble men, and we have found the cacti and the beef, but you have gone far beyond your promises in that you have received us into your pleasant homes, given us free transportation, regaled us with sweet music and cut the "smiling water-million."

We have for thirty years been meeting at annual reunion in this good state of ours. We have marched to the strains of martial music through the streets of Galveston; we have met at the "festal board" in Houston; we have gathered in the halls of the capital city: Dallas, Fort Worth, Sherman and your sister city San Antonio have thrown their doors open to us, but in all our meetings throughout this good state of ours nowhere have we received a welcome so pure and simple. It was but last night while resting from the day's pleasure we were called from dreams of the glorious past to awake to the sweet strains of music and the sweeter voices of your lovely daughters and noble sons, as they sang "Home Sweet Home" "Old Black Joe," "I'm Guine Back to Dixie," and many songs dear to the heart of every southern soldier. We thank you. But if there is still a doubt of our sincerity we ask you to go with us to our homes and hear us tell the tale. Go with us there and watch the brightening eye, see the heaving breast and hear the fervent "God bless them" of our loved ones as we tell them of your kindness and consideration. Go with these nine battlescarred and disabled veterans as they return to their homes in Austin and hear them tell the story of your kindness to their less favored comrades and you will doubt no longer.

Your generous hospitality is very gratifying to us in other ways. It assures us that though the cause for which we battled is lost, and every hope we so fondly cherished is dead, I say it again, it assures us that we are still remembered, and live on in the hearts of the people of Texas. And that is not all, for in this manifestation of your regard we see "There is life in the old land yet." In your fair daughters we see the noble self-sacrificing women of 1860, in your sons the counterpart of those gallant men who dared to do and die, and in the very strains of the music we find again that noble spirit. This is as it should be. The love of home and country is the safeguard of our republican institutions, the sure bulwark of our liberty. Ever cherish it. Teach it to your children, impress upon them that next to their God their first duty is to their country.

Long years have passed since the war and the onward march of prosperity has brought to us a new south. But today we live again

in the glorious past; and feel again its emotions, we breathe again the spirit that prompted us to respond to our country's call.

And this reminds me that while you are lavishing upon us your consideration, in honoring us with your attentions, we would not have you forget our fallen comrades, those noble men who have crossed over the river and now rest beneath the trees. If it is possible for the spirits of the departed to return to earth; you have today hovering over you a mighty host of spectre guests; a very cloud of witnesses, and could their voices be heard, they too would join in this feeble effort to thank you. We lost our fondest hopes, our cherished ambitions, they lost all; their life-blood stains every battle field of Virginia.

"And if there is on this earthly sphere A boon, an offering that heaven holds dear,

'Tis the last libation that liberty draws From the heart that bleeds and breaks within her cause."

We must soon part, and when we have gone to our distant homes and our loved ones we will unroll the scroll of memory upon which is inscribed the recollections of our many reunions, and on its brightest and fairest page we will write the name of "Floresville."

Have you got anything to sell? The way to sell it is to make the fact known through the Courier.

PRAIRIE POINT.

Editor Courier:

We have not seen anything from this beautiful and admirable spot of Houston county, in yours or any other paper; but we have found out that we are not the only ones who are pestered with those to be called chronic grumblers.

Prairie Point is in the eastern part of Nevil's Prairie, a picturesque country, dotted all over with beautiful humble cottages, barns and stables, and nice little farms. A comfortable and commodious church house, and above all a nice school building, with a scholastic population up in the hundreds. But alas! like other rural districts, this section is infested with a very small leprous faction of grumblers, who are opposed to anything that is good and elevating simply because they did not fortunately possess sufficient capacity in the upper chamber to advance bright and brilliant ideas, or be consulted by those who could; hence they try to pull down the suggestions, and institutions of the more enlightened.

But as the God of Israel once said to a prophet that he had reserved seven thousand, who had not bowed their knee to Baal, so we have our sevens who have not bowed to ignorance and superstition, who love good schools and good society, and who too, are convinced that to be able to enjoy society and religion, peace and prosperity, quietude and happiness, we must build up our schools, educate our children, sustain our trustees, and stand to our teacher. This we will do, come what may, confident that we have the endorsement of all good lovers of society and religion.

PATRON.

Wayside Philosophizing.

Wayworn Watson—"Women is funny things. They say a woman's 'no' means 'yes' most of the time." Perry Patetic—"Mebbe it does, but when a bloke asks her for a handout while she is hangin' out clothes on a windy day an' she tells him 'no' he'll find out that it goes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE COURIER.

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

James R. Keene squeezed Wall Street on sugar stock two million dollars in one deal. He says trust stock will go to 175.

A British schooner, laden with provisions, was not permitted to land her cargo in Cuba, and was compelled to return to New York.

W. J. Bryan and his family are at Yellowstone park, Wyoming, where he says they will remain until he is entirely recuperated, if it takes all summer.

Maggie Sellars, aged 16 years, was convicted of vagrancy at Danville, Ill., and sentenced to the rock pile for thirty days. She is at work in the jail yard, but is in the shade.

Squire John House of Jeffersonville, Ind., united six eloping couples in marriage in twenty-four hours. All are Kentuckians, and one pair drove thirty miles across the country in a buggy pursued by the bride's irate parents.

At Springfield, Mo., a Confederate camp decided to take part in a G. A. R. reunion. The Grand Army objected to the carrying of the Confederate flag in the parade, and the ex-Confederates thereupon refused to take part.

While Miss Della Brooks and W. F. Squin were being united in marriage in the Baptist church at Gallego, G., tramps visited the bride's house and ate all the wedding supper. The bride fainted—and the groom went hungry.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. They were married in August, 1896, and there is nothing strange in this, only Mrs. Whitney is the daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt and this is his first grandchild.

A convention representing, it is claimed, 25,000 Jewish trades unionists, who were lately expelled from the socialist labor party for protesting against the methods of certain leaders, decided by thirty majority to join the Debs movement, or the social democracy.

Employees of the Lynn and Boston Street Railway company have been instructed to address women passengers as "madam." Before this the custom has been for the conductor to say, "Move up, lady," or "fare, please, lady." The word "gent" is also to be abolished.

The professors of Brown university have filed a remonstrance against the action of officers of that corporation in forcing President Andrews' resignation on account of his free silver views. It is a vigorous document. It sets forth the right of freedom of thought and speech.

Late advices from Fairmount, W. Va., state that the circuit court of Marion county, has issued an injunction restraining Debs and other agitators from delivering incendiary speeches, inciting to unlawful assemblages designed to intimidate employees of the coal companies in that county.

After Katie Walter had secured a divorce from her husband, John L. Walter, at Kansas City, she was unable to convince their 3-year-old daughter that the father would not come back. Finally she gave it up, and the couple with the little girl appeared before a justice of the peace and the family were reunited.

At Kansas City J. D. Porter, president of the Physicians' Supply Co., took strychnine, chloral and morphine, turned on the gas, and then took chloroform. He accomplished his purpose. Mr. Porter was an old man, and his wife had purchased a bicycle—and this was more than his waning nature would endure.

The lower jawbones of a mammoth and three jaw teeth of a mastodon in an almost perfect state of preservation were taken from a sulphur spring near Miami, I. T. The discovery was made while cleaning out the spring. A half bushel or more Indian spear heads of the stone age were

also found. The spring is located in a bog, and the theory advanced is that these huge animals went there for water, and becoming mired up in the mud were slain by Indians or some race now extinct. Col. W. C. Lykins will ask the Smithsonian institute to thoroughly investigate the specimens.

At Antwerp a correspondent of the London Fall Mail Gazette has unearthed a document which describes the first loan contracted by the United States. It is dated Antwerp, December, 1797, confirmed at Philadelphia, May 5, 1798, and is signed by George Washington and certified by Alexander Hamilton.

William Meyers Little, consul at Tagucigalpa, Honduras, has forwarded to Washington a copy of the treaty that has been signed by representatives of the five Central American states or republics—Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. It goes into effect Sept. 15. The union is named the Republic of Central America, and the countries forming it will take the names of states.

Late Japanese advices state that blue jackets from the United States ships Yorktown and Boston have been several times attacked by Coolies in Kobe, even police taking part against the Americans. James Mullan, a blue jacket from the Boston, was tied by the legs and dragged around the pier and was then arrested by Japanese policemen. On another occasion a party of American blue jackets were stoned.

The steamer Portland, which is expected will leave St. Michaels about September 7, will, it is said, have on board gold from the diggings in Alaska to the value of \$2,000,000. Her owners have informed the treasury department of the value of the vessel's cargo in order to secure the services of a government cutter to convey the Portland out of Behringsea. The request was granted. The owners fear pirates, though the revenue officers are not apprehensive.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia, after a consultation with the brothers of Dr. W. L. Ryder, it is announced from Atlanta, offers the following rewards: "Five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the first two members of the mob that lynched Ryder; \$100 for each subsequent arrest and conviction and \$250 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons hindering or interfering with the bringing of the lynchers to justice." The governor announces he has the names of several of the mob, with positive proof against three of them.

At a meeting of the Hamilton, Ontario, presbytery it was asserted by a speaker that some of the delegates from the United States to the recent Epworth league convention at Toronto carried empty trunks along, which they carried back filled with goods whose purchase in Canada could be made at more reasonable prices than across the line. Toronto merchants claim that an unusual quantity of clothing was purchased by the American delegates, far exceeding the visitors' needs while in the Canadian city. A sensation in church circles has been created by charges of wholesale smuggling.

The London Globe, after referring to what it terms the cynical insolence of the American minister, says: "Should it be our misfortune to engage in a quarrel with our kin beyond the sea, we must seize Hawaii immediately; but the state of things against which it is necessary to take precautions now is the by no means remote contingency of war between the United States and a European power able to take Hawaii, which would become a strategic point of great importance against ourselves. If Japan abdicates or commutes her rights, it is the clear duty of this country to interfere, even at the risk of another abusive dispatch from Sherman."

A verdict of guilty was returned against Charles W. Spaulding, treasurer of the Illinois state university and president of the Globe Savings bank of Chicago, on trial for hypothecating \$25,000 county bonds.

The colored people of Belton are to have a new school house.

WACO CONFERENCE.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Democratic Party Workers.

Resolutions Reaffirm Party Principles and Make Recommendations for Party Workers.

Of the 500 or more earnest democratic workers who faced Chairman J. W. Blake in response to his call for a state conference at Waco last Friday, it is said that not a small percentage wondered what they were assembled for and not a few doubted the wisdom of the call. However the conference proved an experience meeting, and when the boys, one at a time, told how matters stood in their respective districts—with the impressions of the last campaign as a lesson—enthusiasm grew apace and interest in the proceedings reached the intense stage.

Chairman Blake was liberally applauded when he appeared on the platform; Mr. Crane also received an ovation when he yielded to a call for a speech; Johnathan Lane captured the crowd with a characteristic speech, but Lieut. Gov. Jester and Congressman Joe Sayers were not present to respond to invitations to speak. Gov. Culberson sent a telegram wishing harmony and stating: "My services are at the command of the party in the coming campaign, in which every indication points to an increased majority in Texas and a splendid victory in the Union."

Chairman Blake called the state executive committee to order at 9:30 in the rooms of the Waco Commercial club. Nearly every district was represented.

Chairman Blake announced that the meeting of the executive committee was called for the purpose of outlining a program of procedure for the conference. He said he thought the work of the conference should, as far as possible, remain in the hands of the committee. He said this was not a convention, but a conference, and there was no necessity for the election of convention officers. He suggested as a program that there be prayer, address of welcome, response by the chairman, appointment of committees, reports from district chairmen, report of committee on resolutions and addresses by democrats present at the conference.

Continuing, Chairman Blake said there had been a good deal of adverse criticism of this conference, but he had no apology to make for calling it. The conference was merely for the purpose of quickening and furthering the organization of the democratic party and that if the committees which had preceded this one had kept the party organization in good shape, this conference would not have been necessary.

A program was then mapped out and a committee on resolutions suggested—which precipitated considerable discussion as to whether the executive or the conference committee should be sponsor for this committee and the work of the conference, Chairman Blake holding that the state committee would be held responsible for the result of the work; while R. M. Johnson and others took a different view, contending that the work must not be limited to the executive committee, but broad-gauged democracy must be preserved. It was finally not left to the executive committee to appoint the resolutions committee, and it was decided to select one member from each congressional district. Matters having been amicably and harmoniously adjusted in the committee room, the conference adjourned to the Sixth street tabernacle, prepared for their reception.

The band played "Dixie", and after prayer by Rev. J. B. Scarborough, the address of welcome was delivered by chairman J. W. Harris of McLennan county. Then followed Mr. Blake's address which was an arraignment of the republican party. He was heartily in accord with democratic principles as defined in the Chicago platform and advised compact party organization and vigorous campaign work on these lines.

After calling the conference to order at the afternoon session, Mr.

Blake called for reports from chairmen of district, county and precinct committees and a number of them responded, giving a good account of the party in their respective bailiwicks and endorsing the conference.

In speaking of party conditions in his section, R. B. Minor, city attorney of San Antonio, said the great need of the state was democratic newspapers. He said there was only one great democratic daily in the state—the Houston Post. Mr. Minor's words of praise of the Post were loudly endorsed.

Mr. Pressler presented the resolutions, which were adopted without opposition.

Attorney General Crane delivered an address at invitation of the conference.

After expressing great gratification over the success of the meeting and again asking the boys to keep themselves in trim to meet the enemy at all times, Mr. Blake announced the following committee to prepare an address to the people detailing the work done by the democratic party in this State in the way of keeping its campaign pledges: R. M. Johnston, H. P. Brelsford, Lee J. Rountree, A. B. Watkins and J. A. Cullom.

RESOLUTIONS IN FULL.

A Clear-cut Declaration of Democratic Principles—Party Primary.

The following are the resolutions:

1. We recognize that this conference has no authority or right to speak for the Democracy of Texas in any binding or official sense. The sovereign voice of the state has been heard and is expressed in the platform of the party in convention duly assembled.

2. We reaffirm our unwavering and unwavering allegiance to the principles of the party as expressed in its last platforms, state and national, and we appeal to all members of the party and to the intelligent citizenships of the state desiring good government, to stand as a unit in its support, and to further continue it in power as the only means of securing good government, economy in public expenditures and the due and proper preservation and protection of the rights and liberties of the people.

3. That we hail as an advance sign of the return to the principles upon which the prosperity of the country can alone be achieved the disposition of the people in other states, as expressed in the recent elections, to the time-honored doctrine of bimetalism and to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money metals of the country and to a system of fair and just taxation, opposed to trusts and monopolies and to the principles contained in the last national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896.

4. We denounce the hypocrisy and false pretenses of the republican party, which gave the promise of restoring prosperity as a means to deceive the voters of the country and further fasten on the industries of the American people all the calamities of the single gold standard and excessive and unjust taxation.

5. That it is the sense of this meeting that the Democratic state executive committee, as now composed, shall recommend a primary election, to be held throughout this state on some day hereafter to be named by said committee in 1898, wherever practicable, for the selection of the nominees of the democratic party, and for the settlement of such issues as there may be serious conflict over in the party, the details of the recommendation to be made by said committee, to be hereafter formulated and adopted, it being the purpose of this resolution to reaffirm as a principle of democratic faith the relegating of the body of the democracy, the right and power of making their voice the voice of the democratic party, expressed in a free and untrammelled manner, which experience has proven may be best done in a primary election.

6. We recommend that the democratic state executive committee, as in its judgment may be deemed advisable, issue an address to the voters of Texas, setting forth the record of the democratic party of the state as to the fulfillment of its pledges.

GREAT BRITAIN IS WILLING

To Participate in the Monetary Conference Next Winter.

Official information just received in Washington, it is said, indicates that Great Britain will join in an international monetary conference to be held in that city next winter.

This information is a confirmation of the cable dispatches from London published recently which stated that Great Britain's representatives had received the proposition of the United States envoys more favorably than had been expected.

The statements received indicate that the mission of Special Envoys Stevenson, Payne and Wolcott will be so far successful as to insure the meeting of another international monetary conference.

Though Great Britain has not yet made an official response to the proposition to the United States envoys, an intimation has been given to representatives of this government that England will soon consent to participate in an international conference at Washington. This report comes through official channels and gives much satisfaction to those who hope an international agreement is possible.

Reports from the special envoys also state that the reception in France was far more favorable than press reports indicated at the time of their visit, and that France practically accepted the proposal to join in a conference and abide by its results, provided Great Britain could be induced to do the same.

Armor Plate.

Secretary Long has rejected the offer of the armor companies to supply the diagonal armor for the three battleships, the Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois, now building, at a price to be fixed hereafter by the navy department itself. The companies made this offer under the impression that as the armor of this kind is entirely within the hull and superstructure of the ships the failure of the government to procure it would stop the work on the ships entirely. Therefore, while they refused to furnish all of the armor wanted at the price fixed by congress, they undertook to supply the diagonal armor, leaving the price afterward to be adjusted.

Secretary Long, however, has found that it will be possible to go on with the work of building the ships and allow the armor to be placed later.

The construction bureau has professed its ability to do this with as little disturbance of the ship's structure as would result from placing a boiler in the hull.

Besides, the secretary felt that there was a doubt as to his authority to commit the government in this way to an indefinite expenditure, and as the act of congress had pointed out the course to be pursued in the event of the failure of the armor companies to accept the price fixed for armor, he has decided to decline the offer.

Booth Tucker's Utopia.

Booth Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, has returned to New York from the southwest, where he has been inspecting lands for the purpose of selecting a location for his proposed "poor man's paradise." Commander Booth Tucker hopes to interest capitalists in his scheme, and if he is successful there soon will be established in the southwest a colony that is expected to go far toward solving the problem of how to better the condition of the city poor. The commander hopes to have early in September a conference with several eastern capitalists who own large tracts of land in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. He does not expect that any of them will donate any of their lands to establish a western Utopia, but he believes he can demonstrate the practicability of his plan, and he can assure these capitalists a return of 5 per cent on their investments. If he succeeds in doing this he will raise \$500,000 in a month, and with that money will start 750 families for their future home within the year.

United States Judge Sanborn, at Omaha, Nebraska, has passed on the decree sale in the Union Pacific foreclosure case. The upset price was placed at \$50,000,000; date of sale to be fixed later.

"KLONDIKE!"

A Correspondent's Thrilling Vision of the Yukon.

Placers Fed by a Mountain of the Genuine Article—Other Gold Fables.

A St. Louis Chronicle correspondent, E. Hazzard Wells, who has gone on a tour of the gold fields, writes thus interestingly: "All aboard for Minneapolis, Seattle and Klondike!" called out the Chicago depotmaster in stentorian tones.

Perhaps it was a joke, but it meant something serious to me, and I hustled for the train.

Away we sped through the dark night, with the cowcatcher pointed straight toward Klondike and with our anticipations racing madly ahead of the engine, leaping over rivers, lakes and mountain chains and sweeping across the British Northwest into the new El Dorado of the Yukon.

It was a glorious feeling, like that which comes to a fellow on the eve of his wedding, or when a millionaire maiden aunt takes passage for another sphere, leaving her baggage checks behind.

Into St. Paul we rolled, and found the town even more excited than Chicago.

"On to Klondike!" was the magic watchword.

The gun stores were busily re-tailing 45-90 Winchester. The gum blanket men, who also sell rubber boots, were enjoying a rushing trade. The department stores were hoisting bales of camphorated woolens out of their cellars to supply the midsummer demand. It seemed queer, but "Klondike" explained it all.

With another Klondiker I made the rounds, picking up a Winchester here, gum boots there, and heavy woolens just around the corner. A procession of porters was soon en route to the hotel with the outfit.

Said one merchant to me: "We had a Klondiker yesterday who was carrying a canvas canoe. He was sure that he could get across Chilkoot Pass and go skimming down the Yukon without a care. Said he knew all about the business."

Perhaps he does, but it's dollars to beans he'll know still more about it before he gets past the grand canyon of the Yukon.

Really, St. Paul is Klondikeized to a remarkable extent. Every other man one meets is anxious to move northward, and many are starting on the journey. The newspapers are running Klondike departments and are adding to the excitement.

At the offices of the Great Northern Railway and of the Northern Pacific there are streams of callers, all asking information concerning Klondike, demanding rates and buying tickets.

Steamship berths are reserved at Seattle by telegraph, and the wires are kept hot.

Every overland train carries from 10 to 30 gold seekers en route to Alaska and the Yukon Valley. Most of them purchase second-class, or tourist, one-way tickets. Nobody, in fact, thinks of getting a round-trip nine-months' ticket. Who would be so foolish!

It looks as though the rush of men to Alaska is just beginning. The whole country is aroused over the Klondike discoveries. The nation has been seized with the disease of the wandering foot, one of the gravest complications resulting from the gold fever.

Some are going to Alaska who have money and provisions to stand the trip. They may do well. A multitude of poor fellows are, however, heading for the gold fields who will bitterly regret their adventure before many months have passed. With hardly money enough to pay their passage to Chilkoot, they are preparing to rush into the Yukon, depending upon their wits to exist until spring. An arctic winter will come roaring down the valley during the October moon. Without proper clothing and with no food or money to buy from the traders, they will be in a terrible plight. I know what the sequel will be. Thousands of corpses will lie on

the mountain sides and in the valleys unless a good Providence shall actively intervene.

Out of the awful terrors of the coming winter, out of the destruction of human lives, will, however, be evolved the settlement and prosperity of Alaska. The complete exploration and speedy development of the territory is assured.

With thousands of eager gold seekers in the Yukon Valley, who can find no "claims," there is bound to result a scattering of the multitude far and wide throughout Alaska. Every river and creek, every mountain chain will be explored in the frantic search for the hidden gold. The mysterious Mt. Wrangell country, with its great active volcano, will be penetrated, and the 1200 square miles of untrampled wilderness beyond will unlock its secrets, unknown to-day even to fur traders.

Gold will be found in many new places. It is scattered in rich deposits throughout the Territory and the searchers will find it. Then look out for renewed excitement in "the States."

It is the prediction of experienced mining men that next year the rush of goldseekers will be comparable to nothing except the California excitement of '49.

FULL OF GOLD.

Mountain From Which the Placer Deposits Come.

A Santa Rosa, Cal., telegram says: Prof. Otofried Debendeleben declares that there is a mountain of gold in Alaska situated at 65 degrees 25 minutes and 11 seconds north latitude and 172 west longitude. The mountain is called Mount Debendeleben, in honor of the professor, and was named by Prof. George Davidson.

It was in 1866, while he was a member of the famous Western Union Telegraph Russian extension expedition, that Prof. Debendeleben first saw the mountain. It is the highest peak in all that region, he says, and is full of gold.

Many scientists have been of the opinion that all the gold that crops out on this coast came some time from a great deposit in the north, and the professor thinks that mighty floods that moved everything before them carried the golden particles from the mother lode to fields further south.

It was Prof. Debendeleben who prepared the report on the resources of Alaska that went to Secretary of State Seward, which Mr. Seward declared to be one of the most comprehensive documents of its character ever compiled. It was on this report that the secretary principally relied when urging the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States.

THE REAL THING.

The Government Agent's Klondike Report Will be It.

A Washington telegram announces that Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, will send a special agent to the Klondike gold region in Alaska, to make a thorough study of the existing conditions there, and especially of the opportunity for the investment of capital, the employment of labor, the wages paid, the cost of living and everything there likely to prove of interest to laboring men.

It is the purpose of the agent to make the trip as expeditiously as he can, and to return at once with his report. He will be back in Washington again in the spring, and his report will be prepared and published in time to benefit those who contemplate going to Alaska next season.

BAR OF GOLD.

With a Copper Cover Alleged to Have Been Found.

Chattanooga is also in the swim. Says a special: William Waterhouse of Keith, Ga., is making an effort to raise capital to investigate what he declares is a remarkable gold find near his home. A few nights ago a party of "possum hunters" left Keith for a hunt. In an isolated cave they found about 1,000 solid bars of metal 6 feet long and 9 by 9 inches. Each of the bars is covered with copper, evidently used as a case. Persons familiar with gold declare that inside of the bars is the pure substance. There is an Indian gold mine legend in the town.

REAGAN FOR SENATOR.

Judge Reagan Makes a Formal Announcement for Senator.

Austin, Texas, August 4.—In a formal interview Hon. John H. Reagan announces his candidacy for United Senator. He suggests that members of the legislature be instructed on the question of senatorship.

Judge Reagan proposes to make the race on his public record.

10-CENT GOLD BRICKS.

A Chicago Oleomargarine Man Makes 'Em.

At Chicago, J. K. Hardy, the original compounder of oleomargarine, claims that he has made a discovery which will enable him to make a metallic substance which cannot be distinguished from gold. He proposes to sell his gold bricks for 10c apiece.

A few days ago, he says, he carried a brick to a jeweller and after submitting it to the regular acid test the jeweller gave him \$400 for the imitation. The metal has the weight and appearance of gold and acids fail to corrode it.

Hardy also claims that he is making stuff that resembles aluminum in every respect, except that it is 10 per cent lighter and can be sold 50 per cent cheaper.

"All is Not Gold That Glitters."

"Gilded Klondike may glitter, but it is not all gold," says J. A. French of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who was a member of the international survey expedition which made such a thorough tour of Alaska's auriferous district in 1889, 1890 and 1891, when locating the 141st meridian.

"There is very little chance that parties can reach the region by the Yukon, starting now," says Mr. French. "There is a larger natural food supply than the majority of people imagine. A miner who enters the region in the spring could well supply his needs for the following year. The river lands are filled with cranberries; also the valley is in the line of the moose and caribou trails and the great river is alive with salmon."

Bloomers, Too

Mrs. M. L. D. Keiser and her niece, Miss Georgie Osborne of Jacksonville, Ill., the former a sister of Capt. John Keiser of St. Louis, have left Chicago, it is said, for the Klondike gold fields. They will traverse the Chilkoot Pass on foot, take boats down Lake Linderman and thence to the Yukon. The women expect to wear bloomers and boots and dig in the mines with their own hands. Miss Osborne is 20 and very pretty.

THREE THOUSAND SLAIN.

A Sanguinary Encounter Between Brazilian Fanatics and Regular Troops.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that authentic information has reached that city to the effect that more than 3000 soldiers have been killed in a big battle near the site of Canudos.

The fanatics, numbering more than 10,000 men, all well armed, attacked the government troops. Whole brigades of the soldiers were swept down and destroyed, trampled under foot as the victorious fanatics, with wild, hoarse shouts of triumph, passed over them.

The full extent of the loss of life can not be told. There is no reason to doubt, however, that the loss in killed on both sides is more than 3000. For miles the ground is strewn with dead and dying. The government troops were compelled to leave their dead on the field and flee to save themselves from complete destruction by the avalanche of the fanatics.

When the report of the awful battle reached Rio Janeiro it was considered by the president and ministry, and it was decided to send the minister of war to the scene next week with 4000 men, who are now gathering. They will carry with them a great store of ammunition and will endeavor to dislodge the fanatics from the positions they now hold.

Fighting has been in progress at Canudos for several weeks. In the meantime the fanatics had been gathering their forces from all directions. The result was this final attack on the government troops, which led to such awful results.

LONG HAUL QUESTION.

Captain Nicholas Weekes Discusses the Rebate Evil.

His Remedy is Legislation Prohibiting Roads From Combining Under One Management.

[Galveston News.]

Captain Nicholas Weekes called a News reporter's attention to the following clipping taken from yesterday's News:

"The Southern Pacific has a rate on California goods from the Pacific coast to Galveston and Houston of 75 cents per hundred pounds. It has a rate from the Pacific coast to New Orleans and New York of 50 cents per hundred pounds. The rate to New Orleans is based on a contract with the New Orleans merchants that it shall not be greater than the New York rate. Galveston merchants are not doing a thing but taking advantage of this. They are ordering their California goods shipped via the Southern Pacific across the continent to New York and back to Galveston by Lone Star steamers. The rate to New York is 50 cents and from New to Galveston is 5 cents, a total of 55 cents, as against 75 cents by direct shipment. As a result, the Southern Pacific will carry Galveston goods right by the doors of this city and hundreds of miles beyond, and perhaps bring some of them back by their own Morgan line and lay them in Galveston, all for 55 cents. The only disadvantage to merchants is in time consumed, but the 20 cents a hundred saved on freight more than makes up the difference."

Asked if he could suggest a remedy, he replied:

"The only remedy I can suggest is some legislation to prohibit the different chartered roads of Texas combining under one management. Under the present consolidation of these lines the roads in Texas are operated under the general management and control of officials resident in New York, New Orleans and San Francisco, who are largely interested in building up rail and steamship lines outside of the state of Texas. Take the through California traffic, east and west bound, for instance, forming a large percentage of the traffic of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio. This traffic is handled at an exceedingly low rate per ton per mile over the Texas lines, to the great advantage of the Morgan steamship line between New Orleans and New York, and the Southern Pacific lines west of El Paso, while the local traffic to and from points in Texas is made to bear the heaviest rate to enable the road to operate and haul the long haul tonnage. As long as these roads are thus combined, no release from existing conditions can be expected. Again, under the consolidation of traffic and other departments, as now is the case in so far as the Houston & Texas Central, Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Texas & New Orleans and San Antonio & Aransas Pass roads are concerned, fair competition is completely throttled. One man as traffic manager dictates to nearly the whole of southern and central Texas which cities and towns shall flourish and which shall become stagnant. This one man decides the commercial fate of corporations, firms and individuals, and it is he who sends out his fiat that a certain firm shall or shall not control all the trade of a community, and by his schemes and methods of accounting he is enabled to build up or destroy whomsoever he will. Whereas if each road comprising this system were under separate operating, traffic and accounting control, there is every reason to believe that they would be managed solely for the benefit of each property for its own upbuilding and that of the people dependent upon the road for their transportation service.

The state of Texas and the people thereof are greatly interested in the development of Texas, and are not in anywise interested in giving low rates of freight and quick service to the people of Japan, Mexico, California and Oregon, hence why should our people

be compelled to pay heavy freight rates so that the Southern Pacific company can haul quickly and cheaply the freight passing between New York and New Orleans and the Pacific slope?

"The extensive rebating system recently unearthed among the railroads of Texas but for this consolidation could not have been carried to such a successful conclusion as was done for years, from which no benefit has been derived except by the few favored individuals and firms selected by the traffic manager as recipients of his roads' bounty and benevolence."

"Turn these roads loose from thralldom and have them managed in Texas by residents of Texas for the interest of Texas patronage, according to law, then the management will be for the interest of the stock and bond holders and for the benefit of the country traversed. The roads will then be permitted to earn the full tariff rates on their local business as well as their full and just proportion on through and interstate traffic, according to their favorable or unfavorable location. In other words, each road will be operated for its own benefit, and not for the benefit of some line which, in all probability exists outside of Texas. The operating expenses would, in the event of separate management, be borne, each road upon its own basis of cost, rather than as now, a proportion of the whole system, which allows an extensive latitude to the official in charge of the operating department for inequitable divisions of cost."

STRIKE SITUATION.

All Previous Records for Good Order Broken in the Great Strike.

Pittsburg, August 2.—Striking miners have broken all records both as to numbers attending their mass meeting and the excellent and law-abiding behavior they have exhibited. Too much praise can not be given the miners for the latter condition. They have been subject to the control of leaders, who, profiting by former experience, have so forcibly instilled into the minds of their followers the stupidity of law breaking, that the peaceful attitude and actions of the miners have been a source of wonder to all prophets, who have from day to day predicted dire happenings.

It is conceded by all that in former times, under similar circumstances, riot and bloodshed would have resulted long ago from the conditions under which the miners have been placed during the strike. It is the hope of all well wishers of the strikers that this peaceful warfare will continue throughout and until the contest is settled.

NINE MILLS SHUT DOWN

Do This Voluntarily in Order to Curtail Their Production.

Nine cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., representing about 875,000 spindles and 8000 operatives, are to shut down at once—in fact, some have already done so. The Fall River Iron Works company's mills have been stopped for three weeks and will not start up for several days. Managers of these mills are united in the opinion that the best remedy for present ills is to curtail the product, and are very hopeful of beneficial results.

Such of the mills as are not well stocked with cotton may be forced to this action. The mills which will be stopped represent about one-third of the total number of spindles of the city, and it is likely that before the arrival of the new crop of cotton relieves the situation a much larger proportion of the total will have been shut down for one or more weeks.

The Goddard cotton mills of Providence, R. I., operating 7000 looms, with 300,000 spindles and employing 3000 people, announce that they will shut down for the week beginning Aug 9. This will be the second time within a month that this cotton plant has been obliged to curtail production.

The cotton mills of the New York Manufacturing company at Sauc, Me., employing 1800 people, have closed down for five weeks, due to the unsatisfactory condition of the factory market.

To improve and thicken the growth of hair and restore its natural color, Hall's Hair Restorer should be applied and no other. Recommended by physicians.

LATE TEXAS NEWS.

A number of residences have recently been burglarized at Marshall.

Dan Stuart has gone to Europe. It is said, on important sporting business.

The Texas Spiritualist society will hold its annual camp meeting at Oak Cliff August 4 to 14.

Gus Gee was struck on the temple by a base ball at Rmory and died in an hour.

Pasture fires did much damage in the valley of Rock creek in Johnson county.

Willis Yaskins, colored, was fatally shot while resisting arrest at Sealey, Austin county.

John W. Ring, leader Spiritualist circles at Galveston, has been ordained to preach Spiritualism.

The mayor of Gainesville was arrested and arraigned in his own court for fast driving on the streets.

The force at Rock creek coal mines has been largely increased on account of the lively demand for coal.

At Greenville thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Mark Priddy and stole two gold rings. They then sampled the lady's cooking.

J. S. Pool raised a pumpkin that weighed 116 pounds on his farm in Bosque river valley. He says no rain fell on the vine since the bloom fell off.

A big Swede named Ludnam attempted to destroy himself by beating his head with a stone at Temple. He was taken to Belton to be tried for lunacy.

A prisoner named Coleman, in charge of the sheriff of Waller county, jumped through the window of a moving car at Houston and escaped.

J. J. Bewley of near San Augustine raised some very fine water melons, two that he sent to market weighing 72 and 76 pounds. The 76-pounder was sent to Governor Culberson.

Fifteen cases of phosphorus acid lying on the depot platform at Laredo exploded from spontaneous combustion and the flames shot up high in the air. The depot property was saved with difficulty.

Leon Saucier, who some months ago was ordered to jail for contempt by a Dallas notary, has been released on \$500 bond, Judge Hart having ruled that his offense was bailable. The case of Saucier and that of his uncle, Mr. Bond, on the same charge, will be decided at the fall term of Judge Hart's court.

The Klondike fever has struck Paris. C. D. Kelly, of that city received a letter from his brother in Seattle proposing that if citizens of Paris would back him with \$1000 he would go to the Alaska gold fields and share the results equally with them. The company was formed and the money wired to Seattle. Kelley expected to start on his journey this week.

At Woodville, Tyler county, the district court granted a receiver for the Warren Land and Lumber company, with condition that should defendant file bond securing plaintiff, the Simon Manufacturing company's debt in the sum of \$3500, the order for a receiver will be vacated. Mortgage creditors aggregating \$20,000 and all labor claims intervened, opposing the appointment of a receiver.

J. P. Vinson, who lives near Rockwall, and who, while in Dallas recently in a farm wagon, was run into by a car on the Dallas City Street railway, resulting in demolishing his wagon and bruising and injuring him, now files suit, asking \$10,000 damages. Emma McEvans has also filed suit against the Queen City railway for \$5000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by being thrown from one of the company's cars through carelessness of employees.

The merchants of St. Louis, says a telegraphic announcement, have taken a hand in the New York-Texas rate war by sending out to their customers throughout Texas notices that they will meet the cost. Through the war introduced by steamship lines touching at New Orleans and Galveston,

rates to Texas common points have been cut to \$1 per hundred pounds. The St. Louis merchants, in combination, have agreed to allow such credits as will equalize the freight rate to \$1 per hundred pounds to Texas common points. Finding their profits badly cut in two by Chicago and New York competition the jobbers of the city have organized a merchant's association which proposes to ask railroads for the same concessions for country merchants as are now obtained by Chicago.

A Corsicana correspondent sends out the statement that two more oil wells there are developing a flow of about 150 barrels per day for the two wells. There are now 13 flowing wells in the district, whose daily output aggregates 600 barrels. The wells, with two exceptions, are inside the corporate limits, and two large companies are engaged in developing the fields, one having 50,000 and the other 300,000 acres of land under lease for the purpose. Senator Mills owns 1000 acres of what is pronounced to be the richest portion of the oil territory.

A fearfully bloody tragedy was enacted at Waco. Benjamin F. and Will W. Kivett, brothers, and both skilled mechanics, were shot to death by William Lambdin, a telegraph operator. The killing occurred in broker's office opening into the rotunda of the Pacific hotel. The difficulty grew out of a quarrel of long standing. The Kivett brothers attacked Lambdin with revolvers while he was at work and were both killed almost instantly. Lambdin was put under a small bond, the general belief being that he acted in self-defense.

The tearing down of an old stone store house which has weathered the storm since the early 50's on the square at Weatherford put Judge John Squires, an old and honored citizen of that city, in a reminiscent mood. "Many a time," said Mr. Squires, "I have stood in the front door of that building when a band of savage Indians would ride up to within a few hundred yards and take a shot at me," and he looked at the log door-facings for bullet holes or buried arrowheads. Continuing he said: "In those times we thought nothing of seeing Indians ride up to the top of the hills east of town. They were furnished with arms and ammunition by the federal soldiers at some of the western forts, and would make raids through this section stealing horses. Returning, they would sell the horses to the soldiers at a small price. In those days we had no money safes and I have slept in that old shanty with as much as \$30,000 in gold and Spanish silver, hid away in different parts of the store. We went to market only once a year. I would start from here with several thousand dollars, taking a negro slave with me; at Palestine I would sell my horse and my negro, take a stage for Galveston and would then go by steamer to New Orleans, where I bought my year's supply of goods. Notwithstanding the hardships, those were good old days, and we all had money to throw at the birds."

The Delta County Tangle.

The tangled sheriffly contest in Delta county has about been settled at last. At the November election, on the face of the returns Buckler, populist, had a majority of thirteen votes over Turbeville, democrat. Turbeville contested. Judge Templeton declared the election void and another was ordered, at which Turbeville received a majority of two votes. Buckler refused to vacate and both sheriffs claimed the office and executed processes, though the commissioners court recognized Turbeville. Buckler had the keys to the jail and refused to give them up. Now Turbeville has been notified by Comptroller Finley that he alone is authorized to collect taxes and the receipts by Buckler are worthless. As more than half of the fees of the office come from this source, Buckler's position is a not very profitable one and it is said he has concluded to relinquish any further claims on the office.

The Morton Cadets and the Governor's Guards are at odds over the awarding of the first prize at the San Antonio drill.

SUITS AGAINST RAILROADS

For Violation of the Commission Law in Giving Reduced Rates on Cotton.

In the Travis county district court the attorney general has filed nine suits against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio and ten against the Houston & Texas Central to recover penalties for alleged violations of the commission law. The suits against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio are based on shipments of cotton made to Inman & Co. of Houston from Schulerburg and to John B. Holloway of Houston from LaGrange in March and April, 1896.

The attorney general alleges that said cotton was carried for 35 cents per 100 pounds, while the commission rate is 40 cents and that as a device to conceal the true character of the shipment and to make the same appear to be interstate shipment, and in order to conceal the unjust discrimination made against other shippers, the defendant company made its way-bills and bills of lading read that said cotton was consigned to order of Inman & Co. and Holloway, New Orleans, and to notify said consignees at Houston, while in fact the destination of the cotton was Houston, New Orleans being made the ostensible destination by the company for the fraudulent purpose of giving Inman and Holloway a special rate of 35 cents per 100 pounds, and to conceal the said special rate.

The suits against the Houston & Texas Central are based on alleged shipments of cotton carried in April, 1896, from Lancaster, Hutchins, McKinney, Denison and Ennis to Houston for Inman & Co. by defendant for 49 cents per 100 pounds and from Paige to Houston for 43 cents per 100 pounds, and from Giddings to Houston for 39 cents per 100 lbs, while the commission rate was 59 cents. The allegation of false-billing is likewise made in these cases. The penalty sought to be recovered in each case is \$5,000. These suits are the result of the investigations by railroad commission agents, which have been going on for about eight months and are but a starter, as it is understood that evidence has been gathered in at least nine hundred cases, involving all the trunk lines in Texas and that the commission is prepared to show that its tariffs have been systematically disregarded in the transportation of other freights than cotton.

WHITES MUST RULE.

Such is What a Southern Judge Told a Grand Jury.

At a special term of court at Deatur, Ala., called to try Lewis Thompson and Walter Neville, charged with criminally assaulting a 12-year-old white girl named Nellie Lawton, and Rosa Burford, an alleged accessory to the crime, which crime occurred about five weeks ago and mob violence narrowly averted, Judge J. J. Banks told the grand jury that the county must be cleared of all semblance of delay in the administration of justice. Turning to the spectators he lectured the whites on the evils of mob rule. He then cautioned the negroes not to gather around the jail.

"Now, you negroes go home and stay there or you will get into trouble. This is a white man's country and a white man's court, and you negroes must keep in your place," he said.

Offered to Heal a Toe.

While at Nevada, Mo., Schrader, the "divine healer," is credited with being one of the principals in the following amusing affair: Just before his departure from that city and while waiting at the union depot for his train one of Nevada's most bewitching girls expressed a desire to meet him, and on doing so told him that she was perfectly well save a toe that would cramp. "Put out your foot," said Schrader, and a pretty and well-booted member peeped from under the dainty skirt. "My dear child, you do not need a blessing on your toe," said he, "what you need is a larger shoe. Those are too peaked." The foot was hastily withdrawn amid great shouts of laughter from the young lady's friends, and she herself was as confused as if the allegation were true.

TRUE UNIFORMITY.

A Plan Adopted Which May Settle the Great Coal Strike.

A "true uniformity" conference of coal operators of the Pittsburg district was held at Pittsburg. After a two days' session of close and persistent work an agreement was reached on a basis of a uniform system of rates. The meeting was harmonious. A committee was appointed to secure the signatures of the operators and the committee will be aided by the Ohio board of Arbitration.

When the requisite number of names have been secured a meeting will be held to ratify the agreement.

Speeches were made by Dearnitt and other leading operators, all expressing satisfaction over the result and predicting the success of the plan.

The agreement as adopted provides for cash payment of wages, 2000 for a ton, check weighmen on the topplies, miners to be credited with the full quantity of coal contained in the coal car, abolition of company stores, semi-monthly pay days, uniform price for pick mining in thin and thick vein district and screens not exceeding 1 and one half inches. It also provides that in case of the violation of the provisions and terms of the agreement a penalty of 10 cents per ton on the total output of the coal mined by the violator will be paid to a commission, subject to arbitration or appeal. A representative commission is provided for, to which shall be referred all matters in dispute relating to the enforcement of the compact. This commission is to have the same power as a board of arbitration sanctioned by the state authorities.

The agreement shall not become effective unless it has been signed by 95 percent of the operators on or before Jan. 1, 1896. After this number have signed the agreement, if any 15 operators shall be of the opinion that enough have signed to consider it effective, a meeting shall be called in Pittsburg to declare it in force.

The operators have shut out the miners' leaders from taking any part in the conference that may take place through-questions arising between the operators and miners by inserting a clause in the agreement stating that the commission shall be composed of workmen employed by the subscribers.

Judge E. P. Marshall of Dallas, who has for the last four and one-half years held down a job in one of the departments at Washington, has returned to his home. He is not home on his regular summer vacation, as heretofore, but is here to remain, says the Times Herald. He says an old soldier came along who wanted the office worse than he did and he retired in his favor. It was the same old soldier that he replaced over four years ago. His name is John Stephenson of New York. Stephenson danced when Cleveland was elected, and Mr. Marshall had to reciprocate when the Ohio man assumed control.

Reports of damage to the corn-crop in Kansas, Oklahoma and Cherokee Strip as a result of drought and the prevailing hot winds are pouring into headquarters of the Santa Fe and Rock Island roads, whose lines practically cover this section. A summary of these reports indicate the condition to be as follows: In Oklahoma it is estimated that the damage will be about 20 per cent. In Southern Kansas, east of Winfield, it is slight, the uplands fields being the only ones hurt; wets of Winfield the damage is estimated at 50 per cent. Along the Santa Fe for 100 miles west of Emporia on the main line a damage of 60 percent has been sustained. The Hutchinson branch to Kinsley reports 50 per cent gone. From McPherson north to the Nebraska line and in Eastern and North eastern Kansas the rail road reports state that the crop has not been seriously injured. It is estimated the damage to crops generally throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and Cherokee Strip is about 40 per cent. Rail road officials here state that if the hot winds continue two days longer the damage will amount to 60 to 70 per cent.

Advertisers are holding a big campmeeting at Fort Worth.

MILLS AT HOME

He is a Candidate for Re-election--New Tariff Will Rattle the Republicans.

United States Senator Mills has returned from Washington and is now resting from his labors at his home in Corsicana. Senator Mills appearance on the streets was a signal for gathering of crowds about him wherever he stopped, and he was kept busy shaking hands and greeting friends whom he had not seen since last December, as he remained in Washington during the entire session.

When asked what would be the effect of the tariff bill passed by congress, he replied that it would result in the absolute destruction of the republican party if the democrats would quit quarreling and fighting among themselves long enough to present a solid and unbroken front against their republican foes. The McKinley bill resulted in the democrats sweeping the whole country, and this new tariff iniquity would result the same way if the democrats would unite their forces.

The currency question, according to Senator Mills' view, will be the leading question before the next congress, and as much time will be spent over it as was spent on the tariff measure just enacted. He regards McKinley's recent message on currency as designed to impress that question upon congress with a view to having action taken.

The republican policy, he says, will be to retire all legal tender notes and with bonds issued in lieu thereof enlarge the public banking system by permitting a vast increase in the amount of national bank notes, the result of which will be that instead of either a silver or gold standard, the country will come to a gold standard and republicans will have attained that elastic currency for which they have so long sighed and which will enable them to control prices at their own sweet will. The senator thinks there is no foundation for the report of a rupture between McKinley and Mark Hanna, that they are and will continue warm friends. Asked if he proposed to be a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate, Col. Mills responded with characteristic emphasis: "Of course I do."

Col. Mills will remain at home a few days and will then go to Denton to attend the old settlers and old confederates' re-union, which opens there on Aug. 5.

Congressman R. E. Burke of the Dallas district, who has just returned from Washington, says that Bryan is the unanimous choice for the democratic nomination for president in 1900 and no other man will be mentioned in connection with the nomination. He further says that "it is not at all improbable that ex-Governor Hogg will be given the second place on the ticket." Judge Burke believes the tariff bill just passed will give the republican party a temporary black eye and predicts the enactment of a bankrupt law at the next session of congress.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM
A Household Remedy
Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, Boils, being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a New Tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure of all blood diseases, if directions are followed.
Price, 25 per Bottle, or 5 Bottles for \$1.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.
THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR, U.S.A., together with valuable literature.
SENT FREE
BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FULL WEIGHT FULL STRENGTH BEST QUALITY
KITCHEN QUEEN Baking Powder
DALLAS TEXAS SOLD IN

CORSICANA, TEX., March 11, 1896.
Dallas Coffee & Spice Mills—I am glad you are still in the ring with the Kitchen Queen Baking Powder. I sold it when I was a grocer, and if I were to go into business to-morrow I would give your sales-man an order, because the powder is so popular. Respectfully yours,
ANS MULKEY.

LOCAL NEWS.

ARLEDGE & KENNEDY

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Hardware,

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

A first class shoemaker at Dawes saddler shop.

C. W. Ellis has rented the store room next to Capital Hotel.

The Courier adds one morequire to the circulation this week.

The Camp Meeting at Shiloh will commence the last of this week.

WANTED TO BUY. Fifteen to twenty bushels of corn. Apply at this office.

Joe Romansky left for New York on Sunday last. He will be absent about one month.

Miss Sallie Atmore of Washington county is visiting the family of Dr. J. L. Lipscomb.

D. W. Odell Esq., and family of Cleburne, are on a visit to the family of Dr. J. L. Lipscomb.

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

Miss Fannie Fowler of Palestine, was a guest of Rev. Mr. Whitehurst for several days last week.

From appearances a refreshing shower fell about 2 o'clock Monday night to the South and Southeast of Crockett.

Walter Jones of Galveston, brother-in-law of J. F. Downes, has been spending a few days in Crockett with the family of the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brieker entertained the little folks at their house one night last week. Ice cream refreshments were served and a splendid good time had.

The protracted meeting of the Christian Church will begin at the tabernacle on Sunday next. It will be conducted by Rev. D. A. Leak of Venus, Texas, and will likely last several days.

Dr. J. I. Terry, of Trimble Tenn. in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become known. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

CASH! CASH!!!
CASH!!!

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

B. N. ATKINSON

Match Your Business to a Like Wire...

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

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded at all Hours

A full line of School Books just received. The season for books is here. Try me for an extra quality. See—I can sell you an extra fine quality.

B. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Druggist to Please.

A large crowd was in town on Monday. It was the opening day of County Court.

It continues hot and dry—no rain and no prospect of any. Cotton is falling fast.

Those attending report a delightful time at the sociable out at Wilson Beeson's on Tuesday evening.

Our limited space this week has forced us to omit several communications that will appear next week.

Henry Sims, nephew of John Mangum, came out from Mississippi last week. He will likely make this his home.

A gentleman from Ennis wants to purchase land and locate here. He is in correspondence to this end now. He has means and wants a good big tract of land.

There is a great abundance of corn made in this county this year. A large part of our people have made enough to do them two years. Lots of it will sell for 30 to 40 cents a bushel.

M. S. Sims lost his pocket book with \$12.30 in it one day last week. He first missed it in Geo. Broxson's Saloon and afterwards found it lying in the street near the furniture store with the money all gone.

N. J. Nagle is going to put a part of his machinery for getting out staves down on the Neches river in Cracker's Bend. He has found some good timber there and has a contract for getting out 360,000 staves for a foreign house.

The first bale of new cotton was brought to Monk's gin on Tuesday. It was raised by Ernest Burns (col.), ginned by Monk, weighed by Saxon & Howard and bought by J. C. Wootters & Co., for 7 1/2 cents. Burns has brought in the first bale for several years. Since this bale was ginned, another has been brought in.

Mrs. A. C. Wolf, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have numerous occasions to test its merits not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by B. F. Chamberlain.

MANGUM'S COLUMN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No Book-keeper to pay. No bad accounts to lose. SPOT CASH and one price to everybody is my motto. I want your trade. Come and see me. Respectfully, J. M. MANGUM, 4-14-'97.

The Methodist church should have some ladies on the building committee. They are better canvassers than men and workers, too.

For nearly or quite fifty years Houston county has been helping to build up and make rich cities like Galveston, Houston and St. Louis. They ought to give freely to all church enterprises in Crockett.

FARMERS AND GINNERS: East Texas cotton is in bad repute because of the sand and dirt usually found in some of it. This affects the market for all of it. It is to your interest and the interest of all to see that clean cotton free of all dirt, is brought to market.

The proposed new church (brick) of the Methodists affords every public spirited citizen an opportunity of showing what he is willing to do, not so much for the denomination as for the town. The building when complete will be an ornament to the city and those who feel a pride in the city's appearance will not refuse to contribute liberally to such an undertaking.

Some time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two year old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy speedily cured him.—William F. Jones, Ogleby, Ga. Sold by B. F. Chamberlain.

The following is the Building Committee of the Methodist Church appointed to raise funds for the new church:

- J. E. DOWNES, Chairman,
- DICK CASSIDY,
- CHARLES STOKES,
- R. E. MCCONNELL,
- J. DEDAINES,
- J. B. ELLIS,
- R. C. SPINKS.

We understand that between five hundred and a thousand dollars have been subscribed.

At the request of several subscribers we re-publish this week the address of W. D. Pritchard at the Floresville reunion of Hood's Texas Brigade. We also print this week the first of a series of articles from Mr. Pritchard on the history of the company which went out from this county. They will be replete with incidents of campaign and camp life of absorbing interest to all who can recall those stirring times.

We had a pleasant call on Monday last, from Prof. S. J. S. Wood and J. H. Tomme of Nevel's Prairie. A very spirited discussion of the amendments followed, especially the one relating to irrigation. They said that the most of the people on the prairie were opposed to the amendment because they feared that it was the entering wedge to an attack on the homestead rights of the citizens of West Texas. We gathered the same impression from others that we talked with on Monday. We are apprehensive that the amendment will be defeated throughout the state on account of a misapprehension on the part of the people as to its real meaning and scope.

FOR SALE.

One 45 saw Eureka gin stand in good condition. For further particulars apply to Shivers Bros.

FOR SALE.

A high grade (15-16) Jersey cow, 6 1/2 years old; price \$40. Also a good horse.

S. F. TERNEY.

The resolution of the Methodist denomination to erect a handsome, stylish, up-to-date building for worship in the place of the old wooden structure which has been in use for nearly a half century, will strike every good citizen as an eminently proper undertaking. Not alone the Methodist church or the Methodists are interested in the successful outcome of the undertaking, but all of our people feel, take and should manifest a substantial concern in the move by giving generously and freely to the cause. No one ever suffered loss by deeds of generous free-handedness. Liberal free offerings to worthy, deserving enterprises like this never fail to bring to the happy donors a rich harvest in the way of a happy, satisfied and contented spirit, if not in a more substantial manner. Let us all help. Don't sit down or stand back and let the opportunity of aiding in the erection of a monument of no mean or small proportions to your liberality and public spiritedness escape by saying: "Oh, I am not a Methodist. Let the Methodists build it." This is not the proper view to take of it or the proper spirit to evince. The only interest which the Courier takes in the matter is that of a public-spirited citizen, and the Courier would take the same interest and extend the same help to the same undertaking, though it were Baptist or Christian. Let all come forward and freely and liberally help. All will feel better from having done so.

Stock Law.

The new law passed by the recent legislature relating to hogs, goats and sheep running at large in districts that have adopted the stock law goes into effect on the 22nd of this month. By the provisions of this law it is made a misdemeanor for any one to permit his hogs, sheep or goats to run loose in districts that have adopted the stock law, and it becomes the duty of the county attorney to prosecute any one whose stock trespass in this manner. Better look out.

Summer Normal.

ED. COURIER: The institute was honored on the 31st inst by a visit from Miss Nannie Harris who for twelve months past has been editress of the Texas School Journal. Her lecture on School Management in which she relates many incidents of her life as a country school Ma'am was eloquent and instructive and we regret that all the citizens were not present to enjoy the treat. The class on Mental Science are enthusiastic in admiration of her.

ONE OF THE CREW.

Stray Notice.

Reported to me by W. E. Hall, commissioner precinct No. 1, Houston county, Texas, the following described animal: One bay mare, about 9 years old, about 14 1/2 hand high; branded x v l under W on left shoulder.

In care of D. J. Keels, about 17 miles S. W. of Crockett, near Creek. Filed July 28, 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1897.

N. E. ALBRIGHT, Co. Clk. Hous. Cty. Texas.

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

THE COURIER,

W. B. PAGE, Editor.

Judge Reagan announces as a candidate for the senate to succeed Senator Mills. The Old Roman will be hard to beat and deservedly so.

There is no matter in which the Courier feels and takes more interest than in those things which contribute to the thrift of the farming class of Houston County. To this end we propose to perfect in ample time for spring planting an organization of farmers for the purpose of giving tobacco growing a full and fair trial. The organization will embrace a few of the more intelligent and enterprising persons of this class of people who will give to this industry all the attention it deserves. We print elsewhere some extracts from the Journal devoted to the growth and manufacture of tobacco at Willis and commend them to the readers of the Courier who feel an interest in this new industry.

HOUSTON COUNTY TOO.

The Tobacco Plant published at Willis concedes that all the land adapted to tobacco growing is not limited to Montgomery county. It admits that San Jacinto and Walker counties have lands also that are suited to the growth of this weed. It might have gone further and included Houston Co. for the same soils are to be found here. The Tobacco Plant says:

Willis can not afford to be selfish about the tobacco industry. It was claimed at first that this fine tobacco could not be grown anywhere but around Willis. It is now a conceded fact that San Jacinto and Walker counties have as fine tobacco lands as Montgomery county. Why should Willis claim every thing? The more places that plant it the more there will be raised and Willis has such a start in the industry that she will always be recognized as the center "pioneer" tobacco town of Texas.

SUGAR BEETS.

The farmers of Houston County should try a few seed of the sugar beet next year. They require but little rain and are adapted to the climate of Texas and other arid sections. The growing of the sugar beets is becoming a great industry in some states and especially so in Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States. If the growing of them can be made profitable in those states, it can be made so in Texas. It will cost but little to make the experiment and if the farmers of Houston County will make the experiment the Courier will provide the seed next spring. The following is from the Taylor News and speaks for itself:

The possibilities of the sugar beet crop in Texas are being discussed in the papers. The News man induced ten or a dozen farmers ten years ago to plant a few seed of the sugar beet, and they all reported that it did well and yielded well. This was without any irrigation. But with irrigation the sugar beet will soon become the principal crop of central and west Texas, and will enrich it as no other crop could.

Stray Notice.

Taken up by Andrew Masok about 4 miles southeast of Crockett, and Estrayed before W. D. Pritchard, J. P. Pres. No. 1, Houston county, Texas, on July 24th, 1897. The following described animal: One dun mare colt, about 2 years old, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised at \$3.00 five dollars. Given under my hand and seal of office this 25th day of July 1897. N. M. Albright, County Clerk, Houston Co., Texas.

Election Returns.

The returns from the county as far as received indicate a light vote and a decided majority against all of the amendments, except, possibly, the school bond amendment. The populists and negroes voted nearly solidly against the amendments—the fact that they were submitted by a democratic legislature was sufficient to draw the fire of their opposition.

VOTE BY BOXES.

CROCKETT.		For.	Against.
Irrigation	151	136	
Railroad	128	151	
School bond	183	97	
LOVELADY.			
Irrigation	23	95	
Railroad	23	93	
School bond	49	68	
DANIEL.			
Irrigation	9	20	
Railroad	8	21	
School bonds	8	21	
PLEASANT GROVE.			
Irrigation	11	0	
Railroad	6	0	
School bond	18	0	
ASH.			
Irrigation	0	12	
Railroad	0	12	
School	5	9	
AUGUSTA.			
Irrigation	21	82	
Railroad	20	80	
School bond	39	18	
FREEMAN.			
Irrigation	0	21	
Railroad	0	21	
School bond	0	21	
GRAPELAND.			
Irrigation	41	73	
Railroad	48	67	
School bond	34	79	
DALY.			
Irrigation	9	48	
Railroad	7	48	
School bond	4	51	
TADMOR.			
Irrigation	3	54	
Railroad	5	52	
School bond	19	38	
COLTHARP.			
Irrigation	22	10	
Railroad	22	10	
School bond	27	6	
WELDON.			
Irrigation	3	63	
Railroad	4	62	
School bond	6	60	

News from the state at large to the News and Post show that all of the amendments have been defeated by over two to one.

Church Entertainment.

For the benefit of the new church the ladies of the Methodist Society will give a "Lemon Squeeze" on the parsonage lawn on Friday (to-day) from seven to eleven. Each guest is expected to bring a lemon.

PROSPECTING.

Quite a delegation of Alabamians from Blount county that state landed here on Thursday of last week. They came on a prospecting tour and spent several days looking around with the view of selecting homes. A part of them took advantage of the excursion rates to Galveston Saturday and went down there. Two or three remained over this week, making still further examination of lands. It is probable they will buy land and move here. We hope that they may as they all seem to be good citizens and would be valuable acquisitions to our population. They are nearly all men of families and in addition to getting good farming lands they want to locate where they can have the benefit of good society with church and school privileges. The names of these are as follows: A. H. Morris, G. E. Pettit, Wm. Hyatt, Enoch Aldridge, James H. Deal, Ete Roberts, James Thomas, Tom Berry, James Dean, John Dean, E. Dean.

Court Proceedings

County court opened Monday. Judge Winfree on the bench, with the criminal docket on call.

The following pleas of guilty were taken:

Reuben Jones, carrying pistol, fined \$25; Sam Arledge colored, assault and battery, fined \$10; Jodey Hackett, As. and B., fined \$5; John Zachery, As. and Bat., fined \$5; John Wiley, Jr., As. and Bat., fined \$5; W. T. Craig, theft, fined \$250; Lewis Bayne, theft, fined \$5; Wallace Gilmore, swimming, fined \$5; Will Brown, escap. con. 2 hours in jail; Will Barclay, carrying pistol, fined \$25; Walter Henderson, escap. con., plea of not guilty, 1 hour in jail.

The following were dismissed by the county attorney for want of evidence to convict:

J. A. Johnson, theft; Calvin Addison, carrying pistol; Dick Lee, theft; Tom Hayes, ag. as. and bat.; C Roberts, escap. con.; Amy Howard, resisting officer; Ben Woolley, ag. as. and bat.; John Barnes, carrying pistol.

The following cases were disposed of:

John Sibley, escaped con., guilty, 2 hours in jail; John French, carrying pistol, hung jury; Dermer Wood, mal. mis., continued; Bill Moore, adultery, continued; Coby Watson, theft continued; Floyd Watson, theft, continued; Monroe Mass. ag. as. and bat., continued; Walter Henderson, escaped con. 1 hour in jail; King David Furch, As. and B., guilty, fined \$35.

THE REFORMATORY.

The program adopted by the Commissioners' Court to turn over all county convicts to B. E. Hail to work out their fines and costs has had the effect of emptying the jail and increasing the several funds of the county. We understand that nearly or quite two hundred dollars have been paid in the way of fines in the last day or two. Ben Hail has got his barracks all ready to receive prisoners and will take out a lot next week. This plan will have the result of relieving the county of big jail expenses and will besides bring in a goodly, much needed revenue.

Where His Went.

"I give only to public charities," said the benevolent brother. "I like to know that my money is bestowed on the worthy." "Yes," said the cynic musingly, "there are a good many worthy citizens managing the charity."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE INFLUENCE

of the Mother shapes the course of unborn generations—goes sounding through all the ages and enters the confines of Eternity. With what care, therefore, should the Expectant Mother be guarded, and how great the effort be to ward off danger and make her life joyous and happy.

MOTHER'S FRIEND



allays all Nervousness, relieves the Headache Cramps, and Nausea, and so fully prepares the system that Childbirth is made easy and the time of recovery shortened—many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother's Friend" say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robs confinement of its pain.

"A customer whose wife used 'Mother's Friend' says that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and there were but four bottles to be obtained, and the cost was \$10.00 per bottle, she would have them."—Geo. LAYTON, Dayton, Ohio.

Sent by express, on receipt of price, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book to "EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free upon application, containing valuable information and "MOTHER'S FRIEND" testimonials.

R. C. Stokes, WATCHMAKER AND ADJUSTER,

HAS A COMPLETE LINE OF Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Etc.

BUYS OLD GOLD AND SILVER. OUR MOTTO, RELIABLE GOODS AT BOTTOM CASH PRICES.

CROCKETT, TEXAS.

J. T. DAWES, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Saddlery and Harness.

I make a specialty of hand made saddles, Texas and Colorado styles, guaranteed to be the best, prices from \$7.50 up. Ladies Saddles from \$3.50 up. Good harness complete \$6.00. Don't forget that I sell

Collars, Bridles, Blankets, Halters, Robes and Strap Goods CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.



THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE. I & G. N. R. R. CO. TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE DIRECT ROUTE TO MEXICO VIA LAREDO.

International & Great Northern Railroad

IS THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST ROUT BETWEEN POINTS IN

TEXAS AND MEXICO and St. Louis, Chicago, New York and principal points

East, : North : and : Southeast,

The direct route to Mexico via Laredo. New through Pullman sleepers run DAILY between Laredo, San Antonio, Austin and St. Louis; San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth, Dallas and Kansas City; Galveston, Houston and St. Louis. Call on nearest Ticket Agent for full information.

D. J. PRICE, Gen'l Pass. and T'kt Agt. L. TRICE General Superintendent. PALESTINE, TEXAS.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

27 LEADING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COMPANIES. 27

The wet season is over and we are sure to have our share of fires.

D. M. CRADDOCK, Agent, CROCKETT, TEXAS.

Office in Chamberlain Building opposite First National Bank.

Pianos! Organs!

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

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

AGENTS WANTED—For War in Cuba by Senor Quesada. Cuban representative at Washington, endorsed by Cuban patriots. In tremendous demand. A bonanza for agents. Only \$2.50. Big book, big commissions. Everybody wants the only endorsed, reliable book. Outfit free. Credit given. Freight paid. Drop all trash, and make \$500 a month with War in Cuba. Address today THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN, 422-523 Duane St., N.Y.

Tennessee Centennial

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

For Sale

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

J. J. Brooks, Grapeland, Texas.

Notice

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