LOUIS MARX, AGENT,
—FOR—
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
Capital Prize. $300,000.
Whole Tickets, - $20.00 | Quarters Tickets - $5.00
Halves, " - 10.00 | Tenths, " - 2.00
Twentieths, - $1.00
DRAWING
TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1890.
111 Market St.,
GALVESTON, - - - TEXAS.

THE Jefferson Jimplecute.

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111 Market St.,
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M. BOWER,
61 and 63 Austin St.,
JEFFERSON, - - - TEXAS.
—Dealer in—
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MATRESSES,
WOODEN & METALIC CASKETS.
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WHITE SEWING MACHINE & ATTACHMENTS
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Sell on installments, as I have always done, and allow none to undersell me. Stock always full, large and complete, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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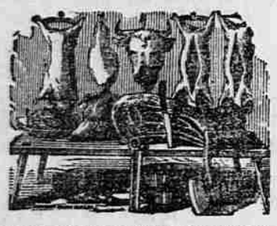
JEFFERSON,  TEXAS.
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FRESH BEER ALWAYS ON TAP.
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—WILL FURNISH THE—
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The best the country affords, at reasonable prices.
Orders left with O. B. Park, will always meet with prompt attention.

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Citation By Publication.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Marion county, GREETING.

YOU are hereby commanded to summon W. G. Edwards by making publication of this citation once in each week for four successive weeks previous to return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in any newspaper published in the 5th judicial district; but if there be no newspaper published in said judicial district, then in a newspaper published in the nearest district to said 5th judicial district, to appear at the next regular term of the Justice Court of Precinct No. 3, Marion county, to be holden at Jefferson thereof, in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1890, the same being the 27th day of January A. D. 1890, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 16th day of Dec., A. D. 1889, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 191, wherein Samuel Thurman is plaintiff, and W. G. Edwards, is defendant. The nature of plaintiff's demand being a suit upon a mortgage note, dated February 22, 1887, and payable on or before October 1, 1887, to the order of Samuel Thurman for Forty Dollars for value received with 12 per cent interest from date until paid and all costs necessary for collection, including attorney's fees.

Herein fail not, but have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand, and official signature at office in Jefferson, this the 19th day of December, A. D. 1889.

W. F. J. GRAHAM, J. P.,
Precinct No, 3 Marion County, Texas.
dec.25—1w.

Citation By Publication.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Marion County, GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to summon D. H Zachery, Jr., the defendant in this cause, by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in your county, once in each week for four successive weeks next previous to the return day thereof, to be and appear before me at my office in Jefferson on the 27th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., to answer the complaint of Geo. A. Gray vs D. H. Zachery, in a plea of debt for the sum of $114.65 principal, due by D. H. Zachery, Sr., and D. H. Zachery, Jr., for labor furnished to make crop on the Cotton Point Land, claimed by Terry for 1888, 99 days at $1.50 per day, including tools, teams, etc $148.50
16 bushels corn at 65 cents 10.40
$158.90
By 88 bushels corn at 65cts. per bushel, $44.24
Balance due.... $114 65

Herein fail not, but of this writ, and how you have executed the same, make due return, as the law directs.

Given under my hand, this the 10th Day of December, 1889.

W. F. J. GRAHAM, J. P.,
Justice of the Peace in and for said county.

Bickford's Restaurant
Polk Street,
Jefferson, - - Texas.
This old and popular Restaurant is still in the ring, and better than ever prepared to furnish Meals at *All Hours, Day and Night. Also, Good Beds for Transient Persons.*
TERMS.
Regular Boarders, per week..... $4.00
Meals..... 25 cts.
Beds..... 25 cts.
Fare as good as the best, and patronage respectfully solicited.
C. C. BICKFORD,
Proprietor.

Shingles! Shingles!!
I am prepared to furnish any and all kinds of
Shingles Wanted
lower than anybody. Will sell a fair article for shedding, etc,
For 50 cts. Per Thousand.
Address me, with orders, at Jefferson or Woodlawn.
F. L. MUNDY,
June 18, tf

WE treat and PERMANENTLY CURE, OF NO PAY, all CHRONIC DISEASES, DEFORMITIES, and SURGICAL CASES. SEXUAL DISEASES of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN the results of *Imperfect Development, Evil Habits* or *Excesses, Opium* and the *Whiskey Habit.* A large and magnificent SANITARIUM and PRIVATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL in connection. *Book of Life*, with particulars for *Home Cure*, FREE. DR. PARKER'S MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 151½ *North Spruce Street*, NASHVILLE, TENN.

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WARD TAYLOR, Sr., - - Editor.

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L. S. SCHLUTER, Sup't.
Prayer Meeting every Thursday 7 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1890.

Our incomes, like our shoes, if too small will gall and pinch us, but if too large will cause us to trip.

During 1889, Sing Sing, New York State Prison, cost $161,784, and earned $30,000. Idle convicts under State law.

A new French invention is a bomb, intended to be fired into the ranks of the enemy who uses smokeless powder and obscure his view.

The Kentucky University this year opened its doors to female students, and now the names of twenty young women are entered upon its rolls.

Virginia finds it necessary to raise an increased revenue of at least $300,000, and the only feasible way to do it is to adopt high-license legislation.

The Brazilian newspapers all unite in saying that the Republic has come to stay, and that it would be madness for any set of men to attempt its overthrow.

The Jefferson Davis Monument Association will ask the Mississippi Legislature to appropriate $100,000 to fulfill the purpose which animates the organization.

The art of putting the right men in the right and proper place is first in the science of government; but that of finding places for the discontented is the most difficult.

The granger element is in the ascendancy in the South Carolina Legislature, and is insisting on liberal treatment of the agricultural colleges and demanding reforms in State finances.

The New York Mail and Express takes the Boston fire as proof positive that there can be no such thing, with us Americans, as a fire-proof building or a business section impervious to conflagration.

An old gentlemen was induced to go from Iowa to Pennsylvania by a spiritual medium to meet and converse with his dead wife. The medium fleeced him out of $3,000. He was a Christian scientist.

The rise of the price of ivory may be described by the statement that the great cutlery firm in Sheffield, Rodgers & Sons, used to pay £600 a ton, but they have lately paid £1,280, and in some special cases as high as £2,000.

The trial of a colored deacon who was arrested at Wichita, Kan., for stealing coal, was advanced on the Justice's docket at his request in order that he might fill an engagement to preach on the day originally set for hearing.

Although the buffalo has become almost extinct in the U. S., vast herds of this distinctively American "big game" roam over the boundless plains of Northern Australia. These animals are the descendants of some buffaloes landed at Post Essington in 1829.

A religious journal states that on the west coast of Africa there are now about two hundred churches, 35,000 converts, 100,000 adherents, 2750 schools, 30,000 pupils and portions of Scripture and religious books have been translated into thirty-five languages or dialects.

The season has been so mild in England that quantities of violets were at the end of last month growing in open air near Siftingbourne. Cherry trees were budding in the same locality, while at Bredger, another village in the vicinity of Siftingbourne, a field of poppies was in full bloom.

How is Your Health.

A writer in a healthful magazine called Laws of Life contends that it is a cruelty to ask on entering the sickroom, "How are you today?" and "How you do?" and the like. The Irishman's geeting, "The top of the morning to you," is recommended as a more inspiriting and sensible salutation. It has a bad effect upon the patient to make him talk about his condition, and it ought not to be done. After such a conversation his visitor leaves him feeling utterly wretched, whereas if the talk had been confined to cheerful themes some good effect might have been produced. Better use the eastern phrase, "Peace be with you," than any set of words that turn the mind's eye inward upon the body. Health, like the weather, is a universal interest, and is a sort of topic upon which conversation may be begun without much self-committal, but between friends a better phrase than "How d'ye do?" ought to be employed. One's physical health, though important, is not often all one's greatest at every moment of life. During the greatest part of a lifetime, in many cases a man's health is so perfect that an inquiry about it strikes him as meaningless. It is best to let up on the weather and your friend's health conversation. When a man forgets that he is sick, he is well. If he is dangerously ill his disease will not let him forget it. In any case a reminder from an outsider is not needed. Give the world a chance to be happy. Smile with it and wish everybody a merry new year.

The Navy of the Future.

A distinguished naval officer says: "It is my opinion that the warship of the future will be a vessel that will sink out of sight whenever she wants to, and 'bob up serenely' when the danger is over. It is quite impossible to put enough armor plating on a vessel to keep out shot and shell. A ship can't carry it all and float. We've got to give up the idea of trying to make a ship invulnerable, or anything approaching it; for invulnerability we shall have to substitute invisibility. When the ship of the future discharges her guns she will immediately 'take a header' and seek a new position. Science is bound to master the problem some day. Already vessels have been designed on a small scale that can keep under water for an hour or more at a stretch without any discomfort to the crew." This distinguished naval officer might have frankly confessed that he owed this bright idea to Frank Stockton.

Don't Kill Too Soon.

It is a great mistake, often a fatal one, to kill a dog that has bitten a person, until it is established that the dog is mad. Imagination causes more deaths by hydrophobia than neglect does. Once the dog is dead there is no chance of proving it had not rabies; the patient is predisposed to think it did. His fears get hold of his nerves and work on them until they induce the dread disease, visions of which are being constantly conjured up to the mind's eye. A dog after inflicting a wound should be caged and watched, and it were even well if some dissimulation were practiced to make the patient believe the dog was all right, even should it develop symptoms. If people only knew how powerful cauterization is a remedial agent, few would die of rabies.—Physician in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Cure For Diphtheria.

The following remedy is said to be the best known, at least is worth trying, for physicians seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit all the membranous matter, and the diptheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.—Scientific American.

The Art of Sharpening a Knife.

"Do you know how to sharpen a carving knife?" The question was asked by a big butcher in Fulton market. "Very few people do," said he. "The carver ought to be held at an angle of 20 to 25 degs. on the steel. When the other side of the blade is turned you must be careful to preserve the same angle. Then draw the steel from heel to point against the edge, using only a slight pressure."—New York Herald.

An intelligent newspaper man has summed the whole matter up this wise:

One-third of the fools in the country think they can beat a lawyer in expounding the law. One-half think they can beat the doctor in healing the sick. Two-thirds of them think they can put the minister in a hole in preaching the gospel; and all of them think they can beat the editor in running a newspaper.

A VAST CEMETERY.

Calculations on the Extent of the Earth Which Run Into Big Figures.

Here is a man who has taken the trouble to calculate how much land it would take to bury the population of the world for 6,000 years or 100,000 years. He finds that the former could be buried in half of Texas and the latter in the territory east of the Mississippi river.

In 6,000 years you have sixty centuries. In each century you may count three generations of mankind, or 180 generations in all, each being a generation of 1,500,000,000. Now lay out a cemetery for one generation. It will be a huge estimate to give to every man, woman and child a grave five feet by two, or ten square feet. A square mile contains something less than 28,000,000 square feet. You want, then, a graveyard not 55 miles long by 10 wide for your whole generation. Now multiply this by 180 and you have your burying ground for 6,000 years of mankind. That is, a strip of land 1,800 miles long by 55 miles wide will be ample. In other words, a cemetery containing 100,000 square miles would be sufficient for the entire human race to lie side by side. The estimate which I have given you of the continuous population is obviously enormously large. The estimate of the size of each grave is very large. A strictly correct estimate would reduce the size of the required cemetery more than one-half. But enormous as it is, you could lay out your burial ground for all men who have lived on earth, so that they could lie side by side, in Arizona or in California, or you could lay it out in Texas large enough to accommodate the race of 6,000 years past, and also the race for 6,000 years yet to come, all sleeping in the soil of that one state of this union.

But some one says the race of man has been on earth 100,000 years. That is a pure imagination and there is not, so far as I know, a fact on which to rest it. But suppose it is true, and the population always what it now is. You have provided for 6,000 years of it. You want nearly seventeen times as large a cemetery for the generations of a thousand centuries. That is, you want 1,700,000 squares miles in it. Lay it out whenever you please, 1,700 miles long by 1,700 miles wide. It is but a part of the United States. And so enormously large have been the rough estimates thus far used, it is safe to say that if the human race has been in existence 100,000 years, a separate grave could be provided for every individual of the race within a part of the United States east of the Mississippi river."

Estimating that a large man can stand on two square feet, and the average standing room of a crowd of men, women and children is one and a half square feet, he calculates that 18,000,000 people can stand on a square mile. According to this the population of the world could stand on 84 square miles.

Then he makes this curious suggestion:

"Carry your arithmetic still further. You laid out a cemetery for the 1,500,000,000 of mankind now living. Build a city for them to dwell in. Average families at five persons to a family, and give each family a house and lot 20 feet by 100. Your cemetery gave five persons fifty square feet for graves. Their city lot is forty times as large. Your city lot must therefore be forty times as large as your cemetery. Add 20 per cent. for good streets."

On this basis the population of the world could live in a city 100 miles wide and 220 miles long, and have twice the space per capita now being occupied by the majority of people in our great cities.—Dr. Prince in Journal of Commerce.

Blood Oranges.

The blood orange is a mere variety of the sweet orange, obtained by cultivation, and appears first to have been raised by the Spanish gardeners in the Philippine Islands, from the capital of which (Manila) it, together with the well known cigars, formed at one time one of the chief articles of export. On its first appearance in Europe it excited a considerable sensation, and in the last century very high prices were demanded for the tree which bore the wonderful fruit. None, however, now come to us from Manila—our supply being derived almost entirely from Malta, where great pains and attention are bestowed upon their cultivation. It was for a long time supposed, and indeed the idea is not yet quite extinct, that blood oranges were produced by the grafting of the orange with the pomegranate, but there is not the slightest foundation for this belief.—Chambers' Journal.

Wild Horses of the Sierras.

There is said to be a large band of wild horses, led by a thoroughbred known to the stockmen as the "Outlaw Stud," ranging between Truckee, Nevada county, and Peavine, Nev. Years ago the stud, a fine racer, escaped to the mountains and has since defied capture. By desperate riding stockmen manage to get into the band and drive out the colts. The horses range on the highest peaks, beyond where cattle or sheep often go. They only go to water once a day, and then in single file down the mountain trail as fast as they can run. They go back at their leisure, feeding by the way.—Grass Valley Tidings.

A Stone Man in a Cavern.

In blasting at the Minnie mine, on Aspen mountain, a beautiful cave was discovered. The walls were covered with crystalized lime, and lead and stalactites projected from the ceiling. A party was startled to find in one chamber a petrified man with a flint ax and bowl at his side. Other stone men were found, all in the same position. They were seated with their heads on their knees and arms clasped around their legs. In attempting to lift the mummies the men broke off the arms and discovered that the figures would crumble unless tenderly handled.—London Edition New York Herald.

During an unprecedent fog, which hung over London on Friday week, eleven persons were drowned in various parts of the city, by unconsciously walking into the river, canals or docks, and a large number were seriously injured by falling into cellars, excavations, etc., or through being knocked downed and run over by vehicles.

CABINET PHOTOS
$3 00 Per Dozen.
Having made arrangements to remove my Photograph Gallery to Waco, very soon, I will continue to make
CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS
At $3.00 Per Dozen Until Further Notice.
Deare, Photographer.
Don't keep putting off, but come at once, as the Gallery will soon be closed. Jefferson, Texas, Jan. 14, 1890.

In that mysteriously delayed report of the board of engineers appointed by congress to recommend the point on the Texas coast where deep water could be obtained the quickest and cheapest, Sabine pass got left on the harbor area dodge. The real point at issue, viz: Time and cheapness were ignored and a decision arrived at on consideration wholly immaterial. Granting for argument that Galveston has the largest harbor idea would not detract one icta from the claims of Sabine Pass. Her harbor is amply sufficient for all present, or prospective needs, and it is admitted that the Pass was the place where deep water could be obtained the quicket and cheapest. How can congress act at all on such a paradoxical recommendation?—Jasper News-Boy.

The ex-manager of the Chicago Times has received a sentence of $1,000 fine and five years imprisonment in the penitentiary for fraudulently over-issuing the stock of the Times corporation. So it seems that this too common crime is not quite above the reach of the law in some places. It is one of the most difficult crimes to prevent and may be made far-reaching in its disastrous effects. Great banking institutions have been bankrupted in this way. It is a felony seldom punished, but is sometimes condoned, presumably on account of the high business connections of the perpetrators. All the more reason that an example should be made. Chicago leads.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The human family to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals. In Asia, where man was first planted, there are now about 800,000,000, on an average of 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000 relatively thinly scattered. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extreme of the white and black are as 5 to 3, the remaining 700,000,000 being intermediate brown and tawny.

Sad Mistake of a Dairyman's Boy.

"Do you know a boy who wants a situation?" asked one dairyman of another.

"Why, I thought you had a good boy."

"Well, he got along pretty well; but when I told him to go out and feed the best cow and he dumped a lot of bran into the pump, I thought it was about time to let him go."—Washington Capital.

A Wonderful Building.

Chicago's great Auditorium cost $2,700,000. Under its roof is a theatre capable of seating 7,000 people, a large hotel, a recitation hall, a banqueting hall and other rooms. There are 10,000 electric lights in the building, served by 230 miles of electric wire, and there are twenty-five miles of gas and water pipes, twenty-one pumping engines and thirteen elevators.

Mumwumps.

The above is intended as a term of reproach, for the men who leave their party, whenever in their opinion it gets to doing badly, and for the men who acknowledge no allegiance to any party leaders. It is generally applied by the leaders especially by the rascally ones of both parties, and it is very seldom that a mugwump gets into a public office. Hence it requires disinterested self denial to be a genuine mugwump. But while the mugwumps seldom get into office they determine who shall in fully three fourths of the cases.

There are about ten and a half millions of white voters in our country. Of these about five millions wear the Democratic collar and five millions wear the Republican collar, and half a million are called mugwumps. The collar men go for their party right or wrong, and just about offset one another. The mugwumps go for the side they believe to be right, and whenever two thirds of them go one way that side triumphs. Fear of them keeps both parties much closer to the line of right and justice than they would otherwise keep. Those who want to use their parties for rascally purposes hate the mugwumps, and incite all their little toadying newspapers to sneer at and belittle them. The very name mugwump was gotten up to belittle. But most of the independent voters care little for such sneers, but go on determining who shall fill the offices. They elected Cleveland in 1884 and Harrision in 1888.

Public Affairs.

It is time that people, who pay the taxes levied to conduct public affairs of the country, should have something to say as to how much these taxes should be. The machinery of law, constituted so as to give as many favorites employment as possible, has become so intricate that a whole army is required to manage it. There are principals who do nothing but look after their subordinates, and draw good salaries; there are superintendents who do no work themselves, and the men under them but little more. It is time that economy instead of extravagance should rule, and that the horde of leeches who toil not nor spin, should be made to earn their livings. When land is taxed at three dollars per acre it amounts to paying rent, for there is plenty of land that can be rented for even less. Then there is a State poll-tax and a township poll-tax in addition to the tax on property, so that a man though he owns not a foot of land or even a lot of household goods, is called upon to pay two taxes for road purposes, even though he may never travel over a wagon road except on foot. It is the duty of voters who own property to protect themselves by using their influence in the most emphatic manner.—Encinal.

Aaron Burr in Georgia.

In March, 1807, Aaron Burr, while under guard, crossed the river near Fort Hawkins. Burr and his guards were drenched and chilled by the freezing rains when they reached the river. He was captured below the Tombigbee River in Alabama, and was required to ride on horeback at the rate of forty miles per day. The guards, with their prisoner, crossed the river in canoes, in which their camp equipage was placed, and by the the side of their canoes their horses swam until they reached the Oconee, where, at Fort Wilkinson, they crossed the first ferryboat they had seen in the whole route; and in a few miles beyond that river they were sheltered by the first roof—a house of entertainment kept by a Mr. Bevan. The house is standing at this day, near Gilledgeville.—Macon Evening News.

Stand Together.

The merchants and shippers of Shreveport were never so determined, united and in earnest in their just claims which officials of the Texas and Pacific have disregarded. These officials rely for success on the possibility of disunion and failure to agree on the part of shippers. Their mistake will become apparant very soon; the merchants and shippers have pledged to stand together, and they will do it, quietly, firmly.—Caucasian.

A pretty Wisconsin schoolmarm, to encourage promptness, promised to kiss the first scholar at school, and the big boys took to roosting on the fence all night.