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There is usually a marked increase in the consumption of table delicacies during the festive season, and in this connection it is especially important that consumers should use only the best and most reliable goods.

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Cheap, Medium and Fine Wraps AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

These goods were bought for cash by our resident New York buyer at a great sacrifice. Hence we are able to give you bargains in the above goods never before offered in the city, at the

PARLOR SUIT AND CLOAK ROOM.

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The largest assortment in the State. A full line of Dress Silks, in black and colors, at surprisingly low prices. Fancy Goods and Ladies' Underwear and everything pertaining to Ladies' Wear. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

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DALLAS OPERA-HOUSE.

Grand Opera Festival.

ABBOTT

Grand Opera Company.

Wednesday and Thursday Nights and Thursday Matinee,

December 30 and 31.

EMMA ABBOTT'S GREATEST ROLES.

"LUCIA,"

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Grand Thursday Matinee at 2 p. m., the world renowned opera of

"LA SONNAMBULA,"

With two prima donnas and entire company.

Thursday Night, ABBOTT'S FAREWELL, Grand Revival of Verdi's

"Il Trovatore,"

ABBOTT as LEONORA, Lizzie Annandale as Azucena, Wm. Pruette, Broderick, Greenwood, Connell and Sig. Montegriffo.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Sale of Seats will open Wednesday Dec. 23, at 9 o'clock.

Dallas Opera-House.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 21 and 22.

The Comedy-Drama, written by Bronson Howard and produced with great success at the

Madison Square Theater, N. Y.

Entitled "Young Mrs. Winthrop"

This play has been produced over 300 times, with great success, and will be presented here with a strong cast, including the charming young actress,

Miss Lena Langdon,

as CONSTANCE WINTHROP. Played by her over 300 times, with great success.

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DALLAS SKATING ACADEMY,

Cor. Elm and Olive Sts.

Grand Opening Wednesday Evening, DECEMBER 23.

Opening address by His Honor, the Mayor, John Henry Brown, at 8:30.

Exhibition skating by MISS MAY WARD, of Chicago. Miss Ward has no equal as a lady skater. Her characteristics are grace, skill and refinement. Music by Silver Star Band.

Open at 7:30, close at 10:30. Box office open Tuesday.

Midland.

MIDLAND, Dec. 20.—The County Commissioners' Court in session yesterday accepted the new county jail; so that hereafter any law breaker may have the advantage of a first class retreat, and will not have to be chained to a mesquite bush.

The Commissioners also let the contract for a vault and purchased a bill of furniture for the courthouses.

Eighteen cars of excursionists passed through the city yesterday on the Texas and Pacific on their way to California.

RAILROAD MEETING TO-DAY.

As will be seen elsewhere in this issue of THE NEWS, the delegates to the railroad convention set for to-day at the Merchants' Exchange have arrived and are stopping at the different hotels. Full delegations are present from the points to be benefited by the proposed extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For West Gulf States, slightly warmer, fair weather, winds generally southerly, occasionally variable winds, lower barometer.

DOMESTIC.—Estimates of federal expenditures in Texas the coming year.—Review and forecast of Congress.—An Irish editor in Washington.—Status of the Fitz John Porter case.—Incidents of the Supreme Court's decision.—Another Walkup scandal reported from New Orleans.—Prospects of a Texas quarantine trial reported in general Washington news.—Arrest of a murderer in New York.—"Blessed are They That Hunger and Thirst After Righteousness" was the text of Mr. Beecher's sermon in Brooklyn yesterday.—A Texas cowboy in trouble in New York for shooting a wayward woman.—An Ohio killing reported from Cincinnati.

FOREIGN.—Lord Hartington, in a public letter, denies that the Liberals have entered into a compact with Parnell.—The Duke of Seville, a cousin of the ex-Queen Isabella, was arrested for treasonable utterances.

THE STAFF.—Serious accident to a boy at Sherman.—Ball granted in charges of murder at Seymour.—The Supreme Court's late decision and the Craddock case.—Mr. W. G. Veal's Exposition efforts at Albany.—The killing of Charles Young at Pittsburg.—Two Comanche chiefs on retreating for the night in a Fort Worth hotel blew out the light instead of turning it off, when the room was entered one of them was found dead on the floor and the other unconscious; he is still alive, however.—The society events throughout the State are very fully reported by News' correspondents.—William Russell was shot and mortally wounded by the keeper of a bagnio in San Antonio.—A further contribution for the benefit of the Galveston fire sufferers was received from New York yesterday.

RAILROADS.—The gathering of delegates to the convention here to-day; their sentiments.—The press on the Santa Fe Road extension.—Movements of railroad men.—Personal points.—General railroad items.

THE CITY.—The currency question.—A banker and a wholesale merchant give their views on the absorbing question.—Serious cutting affray; a drunken farmer from Lebanon takes a hand in a fracas and cuts the wrong man.—The live stock industry, as affected by the St. Louis Convention; the approaching Denver convention looked forward to with great hope for the future.—Hotel arrivals.—The immigration tide swelling.—Extensive prairie fires.—Personal.

AN OHIO COURT CURSED CAUTIOUSLY.

Bated but Bitter Blastings for Seating Democratic Senators from Hamilton County.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The recent Supreme Court decision in the election cases, reversing the orders of the Circuit Court to County Clerk Dalton to amend the election returns, on account of alleged forgeries in certain wards in Cincinnati, has caused intense excitement here among the Republicans.

The feeling is not of the sort that vents itself in scolding or loud talk. It is repressed but bitter, and is expressed cautiously. The decision of the Circuit Court, had it stood, would have given the Republicans four Senators from Hamilton County, making a Republican majority in the Senate. The reversal of the decision makes the Senate Democratic. The Republicans since the decisions have been made have a majority in the Supreme Court consisting of Judges McVaine, Johnson and Spear, the last named newly seated this week. The two Democrats are Judges Owens and Follett. If the Republican Judges can be depended upon to reopen the case it will be reopened, and the Democratic Senators from Hamilton County will be unseated. The three Republican Judges of the Supreme Court are likely to be between two fires in any event. If they refuse to reopen the case, they will find it difficult to expunge their names from the rank and file of the Republicans in Ohio, and if they do give it a rehearing they will subject themselves to the criticism of many Republicans and nearly all Democrats who believe that the State Senate has exclusive jurisdiction in such cases, no matter whether the County Clerk consummated a fraud or not in making his abstract of the returns.

Judge Atherton, the Democratic Judge who sat in the case, was appointed by Gov. Hoadly to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Okey. His successor, Judge Spear, was elected last October. Extremely bitter partisan feeling prevails in Cincinnati since the last fall elections. The tension has been great all along and it is not becoming less. An outbreak was averted at the close of the week of the election by the prompt taking of the case into the courts. It is not easy to predict how long this feeling will last, but it is not difficult to foresee that it will be easy to revive it at future elections in a form that might be very dangerous to all concerned and to many not concerned.

It was hoped that the last had been heard of the Walkup-Purcell failure cases when it bobbed up in the worse than mismanagement of his trust by John B. Manix, the assignee. It was again earnestly wished that the exposure of Manix and the appointment of assignees to succeed him would end it. But it seems doomed to everlasting unrest, for the public is now treated day by day to disclosures in detail of the criminal career of the late Manix, and that by his own admissions in his awkward efforts to explain his accounts to an examining commission appointed by the courts.

SERMON ON RIGHTEOUSNESS.

RELIGION IS ONLY AN IMPORTED WORD

Nowhere Found in the Bible—Mr. Beecher Compares What is Termed Religion with the Real Righteousness.

New York, Dec. 20.—Mr. Beecher spoke this morning from the text, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."

He said: I can hardly find a better commentary on this short benediction than is in the third chapter of Proverbs: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding." According to the philosophy or nomenclature that existed then, wisdom and knowledge are the causes of religion, so that wisdom may be taken to be synonymous with our idea of religion.

"Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." In the New Testament the same general idea is expressed by righteousness. That is the best word, "obedience to the highest rule of life." Righteousness is only the old form for uprightness, and that is only another form for rectitude. Living right is righteousness; right conduct issuing out of right character—that is the completed man, the man after the similitude of God.

AN IMPORTED WORD.

By the by, "religion" is an imported word. I think you cannot find it in the Bible anywhere. It is a Latin word, giving the idea of being bound to the service of God, and it springs from the habit of the Roman army binding the soldiers to the standard by oath.

"Religion" I think is not used once in the whole Bible. "Righteousness" is the Bible word, and it is a much better word than religion, which has been covered over and over with so many misconceptions that we are constantly in danger of being beguiled and led astray by the word. Men seek religion constantly and very seldom rectitude. That is not what they are after; they want religion; and what is religion? It is a glorious "feel good." They have been battered and beaten with declarations that they are all sinners, bound to hell, and it is rather comfortable; and by and by comes in some revival, the flashing consciousness you are saved, and they say:

"OH AM I SAVED!"

And the sensation is not unlike that of a man on the verge of bankruptcy who is at the last moment offered financial aid. He is born again, there is such a weight lifted, and he feels so good. Multitudes of men think they are Christians because they had the idea dawned upon them by some neoman or other, some change or other, they don't know exactly what, but they are told they are saved. I have heard good men whose hearts were much larger than their heads crying out to congregations: "Do you want to be saved? Do you want to be saved? And crowds of men riddled up to the anxious seat and wanted to be saved, but I never heard the call made to a congregation: "Do you want to live a life of absolute rectitude?" There would not be one in a thousand, go up to the anxious seat on that call. They want religion because they think religion is an application that will make a rheumatic arm feel better, an opiate that will lose their aches,

A WONDERFUL TONIC

that will brace them up, and they will feel as they did when young. That is their idea of religion. It is altogether a superstitious notion, pitiable, but very widespread. Religion is righteousness, and it is self-building; it is putting conscience and love into the seat of empire of the soul, and then breaking down everything that seeks to revolutionize these forces; carrying it into the house, into business, into every walk of life; the purpose to please God and help men is righteousness. Men are not so much attracted to that as they are to religion. There are many that go to religion as a relish, to whom it is like going to Saratoga, in summer, after gormandizing and dissipation all winter. They want to get straightened up again and rejuvenated. They go at certain fast days or seasons and exclude themselves from the world, or set apart a day, or the forty days of Lent, in which they say nothing but themselves. That is why they don't put on light dress; they put on dark dress and they don't have resplendent banquets. They spend forty days in trying to get over the rest of the 365 days of the year in which they have had a good time every way they could. How many of them feel "I live a trudging life—vague impulses my only aim, fugitive pleasures my only interest, what have I done for righteousness?" Then there is a

RELIGION OF PARTISANSHIP.

People who are willing to die for their party—for their sect. They are so religious that they want give us the "Faith of the Fathers." They contend boldly for the "Faith delivered to the Saints." [Mr. Beecher imitated a man working himself into a passion in argument, and seeming to swear at his opponents.] That is not an extravagance. It is now raging around that central artery in Boston. There are four or five schools in one church—high theology, middle theology, low theology, and any man that goes to preach in those churches is bound to find an audience that does not cultivate their critical judgment till it is as keen as a scythe just whetted on the stone; and they sit there, and after the first half dozen sentences they see whether you belong to the old and over, or the new and over, or the anti and over, or whatever it is, and the moment they have found where a man belongs, that's enough—there's no hope for that man. He may be living with the sweetness and meekness of a dove, with the courage of a lion against iniquity, with the tenderness of blossom and fruit-bearing love;—he don't make any difference. His theology is wrong, and when a man's theology is wrong some man thinks he is born to be a sleuth hound and to put his nose on the track and follow him up with baying and death, and that is

INSPIRED RELIGION.

Yes, inspired, but from downward and not from upward. Yet there are multitudes of men—most of you have felt it, I was brought up to feel it, and one of the troubles of my life has been to scour out that feeling, because men did not agree with me, I was not to agree with them. The constant temptation comes up again and again not to be charitable. Men feel that their conscience is connected by wires with the battery of God's judgment, and that if it is constantly giving them the shocks of zeal. When a man feels that way, charity mourns afar off. Now for all those ideas of religion substitute the simple primitive conception of the Old Testament—deepened, enriched and enforced by the authority of our Jesus Christ, righteousness of life, conduct conformable to the highest rules of living, right mindedness

ESTIMATING ON EXPENSES.

WHAT UNCLE SAM MUST SPEND IN TEXAS

Salary List of Officials, Improvements on the Coast and Claims of All Characters Which Are to Be Settled.

Special to The News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following statement shows the estimates of appropriations required for the next fiscal year of local interest to Texas:

Expenses involved in the collection of internal revenue taxes, \$39,500, divided as follows: First district, \$12,000; third district, \$13,000; and fourth district, \$14,500.

Approaches and completion of postoffice building at Dallas, \$17,000. Completion of building at Waco, \$12,000.

San Antonio arsenal: construction of a new stone fence, \$7500; stone wall on Arsenal street, \$5151; coping stones, \$1480; repairs of buildings, \$6000; continue the construction and enlargement of barracks and quarters, \$75,000.

The following are the estimates of the chief of engineers for rivers and harbors: Aransas Pass and Bay, \$500,000; Brazos Santiago harbor, \$200,000; Galveston harbor, \$750,000; Pass Cavallo to Matagorda Bay, \$200,000; Sabine Pass at Blue Brick bar, \$1,000,000; Brazos River, \$1,000,000; Bayou, \$100,000; Sabine Pass, \$1,000,000; Trinity River, \$14,000.

Survey of the coast of Texas, \$5000.

For the preservation and care of public buildings: Galveston customhouse, \$1140; Austin postoffice, \$1260.

In addition there are already three claimants for new public buildings. El Paso wants a building to cost \$250,000; Houston will be content with a structure costing \$75,000, and San Antonio wants \$300,000.

The measure now with the Senate judiciary committee fixing the compensation of United States court officials, makes the following provision for Texas: District Attorney for Eastern district, \$3000; one assistant attorney, \$1200; District Attorney for Western district, \$4000.

The committee also have a bill before them allowing the United States Judges in the State a salary of \$5000, instead of \$3500 as at present.

There are members of Texas who have already presented claims to Congress for consideration. Among these are the following which are on file with the claims committee:

INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS.

Claims for depredations committed by the Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and which sums have been allowed them by the Interior Department: William Beardo, \$18,600; J. G. Halsell, \$19,975; E. C. W. Fuller, \$800; William M. Hardin, \$1285; C. W. Cooper, \$2250; A. J. Henson, \$1250; James P. Lindsey, \$3225; Henry A. Whaley, \$1650; L. Vaughan, \$257; R. Vaughan, \$695; James Martin & Bros., \$1090; J. H. Barker, \$110; Daniel E. Moore, \$3000; John Hensley, \$2350; Overton Love, \$7350; Mary Steek, administratrix of the estate of Wyatt Gilchrist, \$200; Susan M. Roach, wife of Mack B. Roach, of Parker County, formerly Mrs. M. Rivers, \$3120; William Franklin Grounds, \$18,147.

Santiago de Leon, of Victoria, asks the passage of a bill to cost \$2000 in full compensation for mules, horses and wagon harness taken from him for the use of the government at Brownsville in 1855.

D. W. Hatch, of Galvan County, wants \$5500 as full satisfaction of his claim for timber used by the United States troops in 1855-56.

A. B. NORTON'S CLAIM.

Two Senators stand forth as sponsors for the claim of A. B. Norton, formerly postmaster at Dallas—Messrs. Coke and Sherman. It asks that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay him \$1863, being the amount paid by him "involuntarily, under protest and moral duress," to post-office inspectors, being the amount of certain money order remittances made by the postmasters at Cleburne and Granbury.

The Postmaster General has certified to Congress his action in allowing the claims of the following postmasters in the State for losses sustained by their offices through no fault or negligence on their part: E. Reeves, Pittsburg, \$292, money lost in transit; H. E. Simpson, Rodgers, \$47 82, cause of loss, fire. Mr. Simpson claimed \$100.

The claims of the following have been disallowed: W. W. Love, Chaffee, loss by burglary; M. M. Gibson, Clio, fire, claim not entered within the time prescribed by law; Christian H. Holt, New Braunfels, lost in transit, money recovered.

MR. REAGAN'S IDEA.

A very important change in the House rules has been suggested by Judge Reagan. It looks to the election or appointment of committees by the House itself instead of permitting the Speaker to exercise this important power, as at present. It is true that the change, if made, is not to apply to the present Congress, as it would be deemed in the nature of a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Carlisle. Originally the committees were selected by the House, and even to this day the Senate assumes for itself this prerogative of very great power and influence on legislation, each political party in caucus making the assignments, which are in the way of nominations to the Senate in open session. This, it is thought by Judge Reagan, is what should be done by the House. There can be no doubt that the control of such appointments by the Speaker is a fearful trust even for the most honorable and conscientious of legislators, and if serious mistakes have not been made in the past, it is only because the Speakers have made in secret consultation with delegations and individual members just such arrangements as is contemplated by the proposed change in open session. Another reason for such a modification of the rules is that at present it is within the power of the Speaker to defeat any measure which the majority of the House may desire to pass, by simply framing the committee which under the rules has control of the subject so that the majority of its members are composed of the opposition. In this way, indeed, Judge Reagan in the last Congress found himself at the head of a committee that did not give him a hearty support on the most important question that came before it, and he was constrained to inter-State commerce. At present the proposition has serious proportions in view of the composition of the committee which will have charge of the silver coinage matter. It is believed that it is too great a power to commit to any one man, and the impending committee appointments may have a great influence in the determination of the rule—whether the Speaker is to continue to select the men to dictate legislation, or whether the House, in its entirety, will resume control of legislation in this most important phase of its character.

A PROSPECTIVE HEIR

to any one. They have claimed none of Mr. Walkup's property on that score. Mrs. Wallace was in her normal health, and stated that the doctor whom she had consulted was in doubt about the matter.

Mr. Finley, Mrs. Walkup's brother-in-law, stated that several blackmailing letters had been received by himself and other members of the family, to none of which they had paid any attention. Several demands for money had been made, accompanied by threats, to which no response had been made. Mrs. Wallace was of the opinion that the charges were trumped up by the Walkups, in order to injure her daughter, and perhaps with the view of clouding the claim of an additional heir, should one appear.

Mr. Jay, Mrs. Walkup's guardian, has been in town for several days, but left on Friday last for Emporia, upon receiving a dispatch that his wife was ill.

[The above special was received at an early hour this morning. Another report on the same subject appears on page two.—Ed.]

THE CRADDOCK CASE.

The State Supreme Court Proclaims that It Erred in the Decision.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

TYLER, Dec. 20.—The special from Tyler of the 16th is correct, and the decision in the Craddock case expressly overruled, as evidence of which a paragraph of Judge Willson's opinion is here quoted:

"This view is in conflict with the decision in Craddock vs. the State, 18th Court of Appeals, 567. In that case, however, the precise question we have discussed here was not presented, and did not occur to the court. We are now convinced that in that case we erred in holding that article 391 conferred any authority to permit sales on Sunday. That decision is therefore overruled."

—Ed.]



FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE SUN SHINES FOR MR. CHENOWETH.

Wade Hampton's Reform Measure—A Dublin Editor on Irish Matters—Congressional Forecast—Fitz John Porter's Case.

Special to The News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—It is thought that but little business will be transacted in either House of Congress to-morrow. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, will probably endeavor to have the presidential succession bill passed under a suspension of the rules, but it will require a two-thirds vote, and it is not thought even a majority can be obtained to pass it in that manner, as debate would be practically shut off and a number of members wish to discuss it before it is disposed of. It is even doubtful if there will be a quorum in the House, as members are leaving for home to spend the holidays. So the important measure of providing for the succession to the presidency will hardly be disposed of until Congress convenes after the holidays.

TEXAS TOO FAR DOWN. If there is a call of the States for bills, as is customary on Monday, it is not expected that Texas will be reached, it being alphabetically so far down on the list. Several Texas members have important bills to prepare before they leave for their homes.

IT SHINES FOR CHENOWETH. The New York Sun today condemns the fight being made on Auditor Chenoweth, and declares his appointment one eminently fit to be made, and says, from his first entrance upon the duties of his office, Mr. Chenoweth has displayed high qualities of intelligence and courageous integrity. In the face of strong political and social influence he has dared to show up the inefficiency, extravagance and corruption which under the general rottenness of Republican administration have prevailed in the scientific bureau of the government.

COLD COMFORT. Col. John D. Elliott, of Colorado, who has been mentioned here to secure an appointment as timber commissioner for his State, has received assurances that he need not wait any longer. He not only fails to get the support of the Texas delegation, but has been given a hint that a certain one of them will take pains to see that he gets nothing. The opposition to him grows out of matters connected with his course when editor of the Austin State Gazette.

The names of J. B. Blackman and George W. McKinney, of Texas, are found on the hotel register to-night. Hon. J. B. Wills and Mayor Carson, who are representing the claimants of the Fort Brown reservation, which the Government proposes to purchase, leave to-night for New York on business connected with the interest represented.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Col. Morrow, editor and proprietor of the Sunday Gazette, devotes two columns of his paper to-day to bitterly denouncing Amos T. Bussell, who instigated the arrest of Morrow last week on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government.

WADE HAMPTON'S MISSION.

Senator Wade Hampton talks freely about his proposed legislation to prevent Congressmen from soliciting appointments for friends and constituents. To Congressmen, he says, should be left free to attend to the business for which they are sent to Washington—legislation for the people of the United States—and not mostly to become office brokers. It was solely with a view of remedying this evil that he introduced his resolution in the Senate, and he hopes it will pass both houses of Congress. The appointing powers and Congressmen, to the extent of the law, are disgusted with the scramble for office, for nothing else can be attempted now in Washington with any certainty of success. Business of all kinds is blocked, and the time and attention of the Senators are diverted from their proper duties. The Senator intenses, as soon as Congress re-assembles after the holiday recess, to press his resolution earnestly and vigorously.

THE TEXAS QUARANTINE LINE.

Referring to the statement made in a recent call for a convention of the Texas Live Stock Association, that a quarantine line is being surveyed north and south through the State of Texas by an agent of the Animal Industry Bureau at Washington, Dr. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau, says: "The Bureau of Animal Industry has been collecting information as to the part of Texas from which cattle might be safely taken in summer to other States without causing disease. This work was undertaken at the solicitation of Texas cattlemen, because the local restrictions of neighboring States have prevented the cattle from being shipped from parts of the State believed to be free from danger. The bureau has not yet established a line, and is waiting for more information, but prominent and experienced Texas people believe such a line would extend from the vicinity of Henrieville in Clay County, on the northern State line, to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. If such a line could be accepted by all interested parties it would be the means of allowing all cattle in the district west of that line to leave the State without restrictions. It is not supposed that an absolutely correct line of this kind could be defined at present, and the line would undoubtedly be modified in the future, according to additional observation and experience. In reply to an inquiry, Dr. Salmon said that the bureau had no knowledge of the existence of a pro-prietary movement of the Allegheny Mountains, except an isolated case in Kentucky.

AN IRISH EDITOR IN WASHINGTON.

Thomas Burke Grant, editor of the Irish Farmer of Dublin, has been in Washington for several days past. Mr. Grant has been traveling in this country since last August, collecting information about the resources of the United States, which he has published in a series of letters in his paper in Dublin. Mr. Grant's journal is a non-political publication, and although the gentleman has taken no part in politics in Ireland, he is well known there as a public writer, and under the Irish Land and Commission Courts. When asked by a representative of the United Press for his views respecting the proposed establishment of an Irish Parliament, Mr. Grant said that no Parliament was necessary.

SATISFY THE IRISH PEOPLE.

that did not readjust the fiscal burdens which the measure of union imposed on Ireland. England for more than eighty years has obtained from Ireland more than a fair proportion of revenue which, from the limited resources of Ireland, she was able to contribute to the national exchequer. Ireland has all along, he says, been overtaxed in the interest of a British connection, which like an open partnership, was profitable only to one partner in the imperial concern. Land in Ireland has also been notoriously overvalued in the interest of a small body of proprietors, who were loyal to England because the great power of the latter was always freely given to sustain large incomes by means of rack-renting. English watered like forced plants by the legislation of 200 years, and notwithstanding this,

they have never prospered, and are to-day as insensible to the social wants of Ireland as the mummies of Egypt are to the periodic swellings of the Nile. They have lived in Ireland, but never felt they were Irishmen, always looking to English parties and clamoring for protection of some kind. Their complaints have, in the last decade, become more and more intolerant to their friends, even now. The principal

IMPEDIMENT TO HOME RULE.

will be furnishing what is termed "adequate guarantees to protect the rights of the minority." But Mr. Parnell will have no difficulty, Mr. Grant thinks, in furnishing the required guarantees, particularly as the rights of the minority, "like the unknown quantity in mathematics has never yet been defined and never can be," since a minority like that existing in Ireland has no "rights" save those of the general masses of the majority of the people. In taking this Irish question to hand again England must cease to regard those rights as a mere business, hitherto regarded as Irish minorities, and which ought to have no existence in a healthy and good governed community. An Irish parliament, Mr. Grant thinks, should have powers to deal with all Irish legislation. It should regulate the internal affairs of Ireland, favor the industries and manufactures, control Irish education and check the fearful drain of rents, which annually impoverishes Ireland; and, in a word, adjust the entire relations of owners and occupiers of land. These should be some of the functions of the new parliament, which will also duly acknowledge the relations to the crown to the same extent as the English people now permits its interference with the decrees of the House of Commons. Practically the law extends by the crown has, since the day of George III., dwindled to nothing.

THE PRESENT QUEEN.

is the most beloved and amiable member of the house of Guelf that has ever sat on the throne, yet she never interferes with the decisions of her ministers as does the House of Lords. The Queen, Mr. Grant thinks, is the only person who has a toleration to Ireland, so no difficulty need be anticipated on this head.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Both Houses of Congress were quite busy last week. The Senate was in session five days and the House six, and the net result in the week's work in the direction of legislation, was the passage of the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Gen. Grant by both houses; the passage of the presidential succession bill by the Senate and the adoption of the Morrison rules by the House. The House spent the week in getting ready for business, and then on Saturday adopted a holiday recess from Dec. 22 until Jan. 5.

The Senate is to meet to-morrow, and is willing to receive this proposition and so the first month's work of this Congress will end to-morrow. When the Senate meets to-morrow there will be but a slight attendance, as many Senators will be absent yesterday evening Christmas at their homes. After the morning hours, Mr. Harrison will probably reply to Mr. Vest on the Dakota question, and on the subject of a treaty with Ireland, the Senate will be ready for the holiday recess.

In the House a call of the States and Texas, and the introduction of joint resolutions, etc., will be in order under the new rules. This will occupy from seven to ten hours. Some of the members are in favor of continuing the call until completed to-morrow, but the majority will probably finish on Wednesday and then take a recess to Jan. 4 or 6.

It was the intention of Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, to ask the House to-morrow to suspend the rules and put the presidential succession bill, which passed the Senate last week, upon its passage, but he has abandoned all hopes of its consideration, as it is being referred to and considered by the committee.

Mr. Reed, of New York, the leader of the minority, said to-day that he and the Republicans would insist on the succession bill being very materially amended before its passage. As the bill now stands the majority of the House are in favor of its passage, but Mr. Reed says that a successor shall be elected within sixty days after the term becomes vacant. Mr. Reed thinks there will be a long and very lively debate on the bill when it is reported to the House in January. Of the measure in its present form, Mr. Reed said: "It is an unfair bill and has no sense."

Before the House adjourns for the holidays the Speaker may announce the committee's opinions and accounts. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, it is believed, will be made chairman of the latter committee. There is much immediate work for both committees, and they will, if appointed now, be busily engaged during the holiday recess.

LOOKING AFTER FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Superintendent Bell, of the foreign mail service, left Washington to-night for a trip to New York and thence westward to St. Louis on business connected with foreign mail service. He will be absent about two weeks.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

Gen. Grant's unpublished correspondence with Fitz John Porter and others, in reference to Porter's vindication and retirement as Major General of the United States army, is in the hands of Gens. Wheeler and Bragg, who have charge of the measures in the House of Representatives for Porter's relief. The letters cover a period extending from Sept. 5, 1863, to July 4, 1864. While they contain but little that is not already known of the general change of attitude in regard to the justice of Porter's conviction by court-martial in 1863, his correspondence is chiefly interesting as exhibiting Gen. Grant's strong sense of justice in earnestly laboring to remove a burden which he believed had been placed on an innocent man. On Sept. 8, 1863, Gen. Porter wrote to Gen. Grant asking him to aid in effecting a re-examination of the proceedings of the court-martial, to which the latter replied by a courteous but firm refusal. In a reaction of an administration occurring prior to his command of the army. In correspondence which passed between Sept. 10, 1867, and Dec. 1, 1867, Gen. Grant appears to have wavered in his belief that Porter's sentence was a just one, but on Dec. 9, 1867, he wrote to Gen. Porter as follows: "I have recently given some days to the trial and the testimony held before the court of inquiry held in 1873. \* \* \* The reading of the whole record has thoroughly convinced me that for those nineteen years you have been doing a gallant and efficient soldier a very great injustice in thought and sometimes in speech. I feel it incumbent upon me now to do whatever lies in my power to remove from him and from his family the stain upon his good name. I am now convinced that he rendered faithful, efficient and intelligent service, and that the whole matter should be laid before the Attorney General for his examination and opinion, hoping that you will be able to do this much for an officer who has suffered for nineteen years a punishment that never should be inflicted upon any but the most guilty."

Dec. 20 Gen. Grant addressed a note to Gen. Logan explaining that he reluctantly concluded he had no objection to a trial concerning Porter's case, but was convinced beyond all preconceived notions and felt it due to an accused man to say so.

On Jan. 23, 1882, Gen. Grant again addressed the President, asking the latter to grant an interview to Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, in behalf of Porter, and Feb. 4 wrote a long letter to Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, clearly and exhaustively stating his position in the case of Porter, and asking the Senator to show the letter to Gen. Logan and any others holding similar views in regard to Porter's guilt. He wrote: "When I commenced examination of the Porter case, I was in no way prejudiced, it was with the conviction that his sentence was just and the punishment had been light for so hideous an offense, but I tried to throw off all prejudice in his case and examine it on its merits. I came out of the examination with the firm conviction that an entirely innocent man had been unjustly punished. I can not concur upon the point which tried him, because of the evidence which now proves his entire innocence of disobedience of orders."

The series concluded with a letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Porter, dated July 4, 1884, as follows: "You can scarcely conceive the pain it caused me to receive tidings of the veto by the President yesterday of the bill which would restore to you and your family, but I believe it will restore to you the rights of justice. You were dismissed unjustly and you are entitled to restoration. This would make you a Major General from the date of your dismissal to the time of restoration, cotton, embroidery and canvas. I want to see this final decision. I want to be of good cheer and say that justice may be done you and yours."

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.

LORD HARTINGTON EXPLAINS. LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Marquis of Hartington to-day sent to the Central News the first authoritative statement which has been received from him upon the subject of Irish home rule. He accompanied the statement with a request that it should be published as widely as possible in the United Kingdom and be cabled to America. The public portion of his letter is as follows: "My name has been frequently mentioned in connection with reports of the introduction of a scheme of Irish policy which is stated to be under consideration by leaders of the Liberal party. I shall not, within the next few days, be able to do anything more than respect I owe them justifies me in writing to you for the purpose of giving a most emphatic contradiction to all such reports so far as they relate to myself. No proposals of a policy to be adopted by the Liberals as a party, with reference to the demand of the last century in doing away with Irish members for legislative independence for Ireland has been communicated to me. I see no reason to depart from the declaration made in the House of Commons in my speeches during the late election in Lancashire and elsewhere, on the policy announced by Parnell, as leader of the Irish Parliamentary party."

SPAIN.

A COUSIN OF ALFONSO ARRESTED. MADRID, Dec. 20.—The Duke of Seville, cousin of the late King Alfonso and a partisan of ex-Queen Isabella, has been arrested for treasonable and seditious language, which it is alleged he used in consequence of being refused an audience by the Queen Regent, Christina.

Two Murders Reported.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 20.—William Bo, ling and Joseph Lambkin, colored men quarreled at a church festival at Eagles, near Charleston, last night. The cause of their dispute was a colored girl, calling on the western side of the quarrel, and a short time afterward she cried: "Look out, I am going to shoot," and fired. Lambkin ducked his head, but not in time to escape the bullet, which struck him above the right eye. Lambkin died almost instantly.

Another murder, committed a few days ago, was reported from the same place. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, came to light to-day. John Tibbs, a workman, was assaulted from behind by an unknown person and his head crushed to a jelly. Tibbs, who was carrying a gun, was killed accidentally the murderer threw a heavy log on the prostrate body. The murderer was not suspected until, to-day, some distance from where the body lay.

Brady.

BRADY, Dec. 20.—Commissioner's Court convened in special session on the 15th. The Court decided yesterday to build a new jail with iron cages for McCulloch County, cost of both jail and cages not to exceed \$8000. It was ordered that advertisement be made in THE GALVESTON NEWS of the proposals and specifications for building same, and that the court open and consider said proposals on Feb. 8, 1886. After some other business of minor importance, court adjourned.

Some Christmas Gifts.

New York World. Our friends often value a gift into which we have put our own thoughts, time and skill more than one which has been purchased for them.

A GRACEFUL AND SIMPLE HOOD.

Materials—Cream white, blue or pink (the only shades made) Lady Grey straight wool, and two-threaded starlight Saxony, any shade desired; two needles of bone, number No. 10.

With Lady Grey wool cast on 130 stitches, \* knit 3 plain rows, gather stitch, then with two-threaded Saxony knit 2 plain rows. \* Repeat from \* to \* till you have done a piece one yard and a half long. Tie in one end fringe all across. Gather up the other end in a bunch and put a handsome bow on it. This part sets on the hair, then put the hood once around the neck and let the fringed edge hang over the back.

Mine was made of cream white Lady Grey wool and robin egg blue two thread Saxony; bow on top to match blue; blue and white fringe on other end.

Have you an Italian restaurant in your city, or if you visit some other place to dine, and are not a taster in your theories, you can order some claret for your dinner some day and persist that you prefer Chianti, the Italian claret, which comes in pretty straw covered bottles or flasks of very thin glass and graceful shape. They are blown without a mold, and can not, therefore, like the traditional tub, stand on their own bottoms, so they are surrounded at the lower part with a covering of straw, and have a little platted foot or standard of the same material. Paint the upper part of the bottle with the medium used in lustra painting, and rub on the dry bronze powder, which gives a bright effect. Two or three shades can be combined if desired, as green; bow on top to match blue; blue and white fringe on other end.

CLAM SHELL PEN WIPER. Get two pretty clam shells, mussel shells, or scallop shells, and paint them in gold bronze, or simply clean with a little weak acid and leave in the natural colors, which is prettier still. Make a filling of leaves of pinked flannel, broadcloth, chamois skin, or kid; drill a small hole in each of the shells and fasten down through shells and leaves with a fine wire or strong cord. Tie in a handsome bow of satin ribbon. One skilled with brushes and paints may paint on the

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

EFFECT OF THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The Denver Convention Looked Forward to With Great Hope for the Future Good of the Cattle Industry.

A News correspondent sought an interview with Mr. J. G. Johns yesterday in relation to the feeling and sentiment of the people assembled at St. Louis from all parts of the United States during the Cattle-men's Convention last November. Mr. Johns said: "It was readily seen that the range interest was no small factor in the convention, and that the range men from all parts of the country met as brothers, and mixed freely and in a manner never before seen. Instead of high spirits and inflammatory speeches the addresses were broad, high minded and patriotic—speeches that would have done honor to the Congress of the United States. Feeling that all were engaged in one great common interest that was the pride of America, it was the sense of the convention that no sectional feeling should arise that would prove detrimental to the cattle interest.

The cattlemen of the plains were recognized and treated in St. Louis by one and all, both ladies and gentlemen, as men who had worked themselves up to wealth and position, and as second to no class of men in America; and all left St. Louis with the kindest and most pleasant memories for its good people.

What was done by the convention was aimed at the benefit of the good of all sections. The quarantine provision, as recommended, is certainly much better than it has been heretofore.

Consider this question properly, which no doubt it will, it will do away with the local quarantine lines that have given all sections of the country much trouble and annoyance, and have been of no benefit to any one. The range men of both sections of the Northwest and Texas were a little radical at the time of the trail troubles. A more cool and deliberate way of having proven greatly to the benefit of all sections, and, if given way to, to-day the Cheyenne and Arapaho country would be supporting some of the finest herds of cattle in the country.

Under the recommendation for a trail made at St. Louis, all cattle north of the established line, wherever it may be, will be unrestricted, going to their respective ranges in the North and Northwest, perpetuating and encouraging that great cow, interstate commerce, so essential to a great common interest, while the steer cattle so moved out will strike a higher altitude and better maturing grass that will put them in the markets weighing from 1000 to 1200 pounds at 3 and 4 years old, whereas they would only weigh 600 to 800 pounds at 4 and 5 years if kept in a common range.

By managing in this way, steers from Texas and New Mexico will be rapidly removed out of the breeding herds every year, and a more room, while the better maturing climate and nutritious grasses in the Northwest will serve to forward the steers well matured and weighing much more than the steers of the country, partially return money quicker and more of it than if those steers were kept mixed up with the breeding herds in a southern and overstocked country.

The cattle south of the established line will feel and watch with interest the same as the men north of the line, knowing as they will that what is to the interest of one section of the range country is certainly to the interest of all who are engaged in a great common industry, and if necessary they will consent to hold some of their cattle for safety, on designated quarantine grounds for a sufficient length of time to acclimate them, and remove all danger of disseminating disease, after which their cattle will have the same freedom as the steers raised north.

There is a feeling of compromise prevailing throughout the range country, and a convention of range men has been agreed upon for the month of August, 1886, where, no doubt, all differences between the two great range countries will be reconciled and a policy outlined that will be a great benefit to the range country. When this compromise is fully accomplished and understood, there is not a doubt but it will have a tendency to advance materially the price of all classes of range country and will save many good men from losing the herds they have been so long engaged in building up by hard work and industry. The convention to be held in Denver is looked forward to with much hope for the future good of the range industry, and the welcome invitation extended by the generous people of Denver to the State of Colorado will assist in closely cementing the relations of the cattlemen throughout the country.

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inside of the polished shell a little marine view.

One of the latest novelties in painting is a child's common slate in its rough wood frame. The usual string passing through the hole and suspending the pencil is attached, and only one side of the slate is decorated, the other being reserved for the original purpose. These are called housewife's slates, and are intended to be used by the mistress of the house for daily ordering. The wooden frame is made to look as attractive as possible, and a group of flowers or a landscape is painted in oils on one side of the slate, and afterward varnished. Pickle jars, with four flat sides, are also decorated, after first being painted in one color, also smooth glass tumblers. Wooden saucers are now washed over with strong gum, then sprinkled with rice or cracked corn, then gilded, silvered or painted.

Just now attention is called to the Sister Ann chair-backs. Whether Bluebeard had them in his abode when Sister Ann gazed forth from the tower, remains to be told. They are of linen, with female figures in medieval dress, carried out in silk. There is far more work in them, though they are not really more effective than the painted chairs. One is pasted on the back linen, and the dress sewn over the painting in proper materials. Strips of cord, outlined lace, and of linen worked in Arabian embroidery, viz., with white and one colored threads, may also be made of the same and pretty. The design is often carried out with some six or seven threads of the cotton caught down at intervals.

A usual and pretty scrap-bag is made of one of the handsomely bordered fringed towels that may be purchased at any linen store. It is cut in half, the border ends and sides sewed firmly together and a hem and casing for elastic is sewn at the top. A piece of old gold and cardinal ribbons are placed near the top and cardinal ribbons of the same color are used to suspend it by. Containing aprons may also be made of the same material. Hold the towel so that the lower part will be twice as long as the upper. Run a casing below the fold for a broad linen tape-string, the ends of which should be embroidered to correspond with the pattern of the apron.—Eva M. Niles, Gloucester, Mass.

A Curious Rank.

Rambler. "I ran across a curious crank the other day," said a Wabash avenue dealer in horsemen's goods, "in the person of a young fellow of good family who has taken to his hobby. There are plenty of men who have the same hobby, but I never saw one who was so completely gone in that direction as he is. Practically, he is a chump, so far as sporting matters are concerned, but when it comes to theory and ornamentation he is there every time. He has saturated himself with 'horse' ideas until he has become cracked in the head. Why, it requires all a friend's influence to prevent him from wearing a jockey's suit on the street. He does wear it in the house—jacket, breeches, cap, boots, and all. You ought to see this room. He has it fitted up in a style that would make Maud S. whinny with envy. About the walls he has two rows of neatly framed colored prints of trotters, and they are arranged so that the horses in the upper row are going toward the left and all those in the lower row are going toward the right. This is done to prevent a collision. The lower row was built by a carpenter, and resembles a box-stall very much. He sleeps on clean straw, which is changed once a day. His dressing case is made to look like the front end of a stall, and he keeps his shirts in sort of a manger and his brushes and combs in a feed-box. His brushes are made without handles and have straps that go over the hand, and his combs are like ordinary combs. Instead of being covered with quilts, his bed has horse blankets of checked cloth upon it. When he is being taken sick he insists on being held in his box for several days. He keeps his clothes, handkerchiefs, etc., pinned up by the corner against the wall, like a trotter's rubbing clothes. In the morning he goes out and takes a trot about the yard, comes in again, and has himself rubbed down by his groom. He subscribes for all the horse papers, and his stable is made up entirely of boxes referring to 'man's noblest friend.' Outside of such works he reads nothing but 'Sheridan's Ride,' 'Mazeppa,' 'One Hoss Shay,' etc. No, he doesn't eat bran mash, but he lives entirely upon oatmeal."

Death of Robert Toombs.

Atlanta Constitution. The kindest of Georgians is dead! The rich life, riotous in affluence, is spent at last. The deeps through which it swept in thunderous majesty and the shoals over which it tumbled noisily are drained and bare.

Bob Toombs is no more!

Quenched is this imperious life. Stilled is the mighty heart. Gone, the dauntless spirit. At rest, the turbulent emotions. Pulseless, the splendid form. If God ever made the body of mortal man to shine with the hope and inspiration of immortality, surely here it was. In the splendor of his beauty, in the mightiness of his strength, in the vitality that sparkled in his eyes and rushed through his veins, in the ease with which he conquered and the heights to which he soared, in the scope and freedom and boundless comprehension of his powers there was little suggestion of decay. Dazzled by his king's' and majesty one might have said: "Surely he will conquer death!"

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But the course of nature is unchangeable.

Even the eagle's wings grow old and are folded, and the strong man totters to the welcome grave. The glory fades from the cheek and the light dies in the eye. The majesty departs from the pallid brow, and the rich blood falters in the arteries. The tongue that summoned forty million people to war babbles unmeaningly in its hollow cavern. The fingers that easily split this continent in two, break like a brittle reed under support and guidance. The mighty spirit that bent Senators to its will and that forged earth's bloodiest revolution, sickled at last with uplifted hands, creeps aimlessly within the walls of memory, and weeps or laughs alike with itself.

Then God, in His wise and infinite mercy, comes and ends it all! His gentle hands grasp the wandering fingers, and His breath touches the manning lips. There is peace at last. Georgia's glorious son sleeps. The unforgotten rebel awaits, in unbroken stillness, the final judgment of God. And death, touching the tranquil face with his unpeepable solemnity, revives therein something of the majesty and beauty of youth. That his people, gazing through the mist of tears, may see him last as they loved him best, when he stood among them in his kingly splendor.

The Piccolo newspaper, Naples, just at hand,

contains a letter from Prof. Modestino delazio which says: "It will be interesting to scientists in the United States, which is now regarded in Italy as the birthplace of astronomy, as the country where that science has attained its best development. The extraordinary shower of falling stars seen on Nov. 27, has been followed by a splendid coda. Yesterday at 0.25 a. m., and aerolite fell in the Via del Fiorentino. It is uniform in shape, presenting a superficial patina, and weighs over six kilograms, without reckoning the fragments that fell from the apex in the rapid flight of the stone earthward, and these fragments were found mineral crystals." The fragments of the aerolite are preserved, and the professor meditates preparing a paper on them.

\$3.50 will get a genuine hand turned ladies' cut kid button shoe at Leon Kahn's.

Gents' Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1.25, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Gents' Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1.75, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

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YELLOW BEAR'S FATAL ERROR

ASPHYXIATED IN A FORT WORTH HOTEL

His Companion, Quannah Parker, a Comanche Chief, Barely Rescued from Death—They Blew Out the Gas.

Special to The News.

FORT WORTH, Dec. 20.—As noted in report of yesterday, Quannah Parker, the Comanche chief, and his father-in-law, Yellow Bear, a sub-chief of the same tribe, came down from the Indian Territory on the evening train. About 10 o'clock last night Yellow Bear was shown to room No. 78 at the Plockwick Hotel, and Quannah followed him an hour and a half later. At 10 o'clock this morning Capt. C. H. Hudgins, clerk of the hotel, sent the bell boy to room 78 to ascertain why the Indians had not made their appearance. The boy returned and reported that he had looked through the keyhole and saw one of them lying on the floor. The clerk supposed the man was sleeping off the effects of a spree, and thought nothing further in the matter until about 2 p. m., when the housekeeper informed him that a man was lying half naked on the floor of room 78, and that gas was escaping from the room. Capt. Hudgins immediately went to the room, and on entering found that the light had been blown out and the door was turned on full blast. Yellow Bear was lying on his face, attired in his leggings and shirt, his limbs drawn up under him, cold and dead. Quannah was lying on his back near the window, frothing at the mouth, and in an apparently dying condition. Drs. Moore and Beall were summoned, and under hypodermic injections, Quannah soon rallied, but Yellow Bear considered out of danger. Yellow Bear's body was taken to Fiske's undertaking establishment, where it will be prepared for shipment to the Kiowa and Apache reservation, where he lived.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Death, without any doubt, was from asphyxia, as the room was full of coal gas, the transom, windows and doors all being closed. Quannah Parker is well known in Fort Worth, having visited here several times. He is the son of Cynthia Ann Parker, a white woman who was captured by the Indians in Texas while a child. Asa Habbie, his father, was the chief of the Comanches, and upon his death, several months ago, Quannah succeeded to the position. He is thought a great deal of by the stockmen who have leases on the Kiowa Comanche and Apache reservation, as it was mainly through his influence that the leases were made, and his peaceful talk that keeps the Indians on good terms with the lessees. Consequently his death would have been greatly regretted by them.

But little is known of Yellow Bear, as this was his first visit to the Fort, and having lived in the extreme northern part of the reservation was never thrown in contact with the stockmen.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury:

We the jury sitting in inquest upon the body of Yellow Bear, deceased, a

The Morning News.

A. H. BELO & CO., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with 2 columns: Term (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly, Yearly) and Price.

Compiling TWELVE PAGES OF SEVENTY-TWO columns, made up from the cream of the daily edition, is the largest and cheapest newspaper in the South.

Look at the printed label on your paper. The date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Forward the money with the label for renewal, if you desire unbroken files, as we can not always furnish back numbers.

Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Daily Edition. Classified Advertisements on Fifth Page. Three Lines—Nonpareil—One time, 40c; each additional insertion, 20c; one week, \$1.40; two weeks, \$2.60; three weeks, \$3.85; per month, \$9.00.

Advertisements of 7 Lines and Over. When to be inserted on any page, elsewhere may select. Cts. per line.

Nonpareil measurement, leaded or solid nonpareil on minion sold, double price for space occupied; specified pages, 50 per cent extra.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—Per nonpareil line, 14c for first insertion; 10c for two or more consecutive insertions.

Reading Matter—Nonpareil measurement—leaded or solid nonpareil on minion sold, double price for space occupied.

Weekly advertisements inserted every other week charged at the rate of 10c per cent.

No advertisements taken for either edition for a less space than three lines.

Double column advertisements, in either edition, 25 per cent additional.

SPECIAL POSITIONS—Subject to special contract.

Terms strictly in advance. Those having open accounts with us will be rendered bills IN FULL each month.

Discounts.

Contracts running for three months or more are subject to the following discounts, provided the payment of the whole amount was made in advance:

Table with 2 columns: Term (Three months, Six months, Nine months, Twelve months) and Discount (5 per cent off, 10 per cent off, 15 per cent off, 20 per cent off).

Branch Offices of The News: NEW YORK—News and Advertising Agency, E. A. Abbott, Room 21, United Bank Building, corner Wall street and Broadway.

HOUSTON—Reportorial and Business Office, 171 South Fourth street.

HOUSTON—Reportorial and Business Office, at the annex to Prince building, Main street, near Prairie.

ALBANY—Reportorial and Business Office, 810 Congress avenue.

SAN ANTONIO—Reportorial and Business Office, 23 Colored street.

THE NEWS is on sale and may be procured at the following places:

W. S. Boone, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Reader, 323 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

Ed. Jett, 32 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

James Overton, Southern Hotel and Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

W. S. Boone, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.

George Ellis, opposite postoffice, New Orleans.

John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1885.

Notice to Subscribers of Dallas Herald.

It is the purpose of the late publishers of the Dallas Herald to turn over to the management of THE NEWS all subscriptions which had been paid for in advance, to be completed by the sending of the latter paper, they paying for the performance of that service.

In doing this possibly some names have been overlooked. If so, the parties are requested to address us at once, giving all particulars, and any whose date of expiration on the Herald does not tally with the yellow tag on the copy of THE NEWS sent them will please notify us without delay.

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Notice to the Subscribers of the Dallas Herald.

OFFICE OF THE DALLAS HERALD, Dallas, Nov. 30.

Dear Sir: By announcement made in the Herald of this morning you will see that it has ceased publication, and the individual proprietors and owners of the Herald have become stockholders in THE NEWS, published at Galveston and Dallas. A number of specimen copies of THE NEWS have been sent to you, and it is hoped you will transfer your patronage to that paper, with which we are now identified.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past, and hoping to receive an early response, we remain, very truly yours,

THE DALLAS PUB. AND PRINTING CO.

Referring to the above THE NEWS management begs to state that it respectfully solicits the subscription of every person formerly subscribing to the Herald. The subscription rates to THE NEWS can be found at the head of this column. Remittances can be made through the local agents, or by money order, registered letter or draft on Dallas or Galveston.

A. H. BELO & CO., Publishers.

THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

The Philadelphia Record criticizes President Cleveland's recommendation, that Mormons should not be permitted to come to this country. It says:

When the laws are potent enough to suppress the corrupting and degrading practices of polygamism, this is all that need be required of them. Religious liberty is too dear to be invaded, even in the detested person of a Mormon.

It is not likely that President Cleveland used the word Mormon, except as a synonym for his mind for a polygamist. If he did, he ignored the possibilities of the case. The government has not undertaken to punish superstition, but simply what the government decides to be a misdemeanor or a crime. Religious liberty is an expression which might cover everything, if each person were allowed to define it for himself. It is therefore defined in a practical manner by each government. It is fanciful to divide up liberty into political, civil, religious, and so forth. It is all as one. It is needful to observe some general principle as to liberty. This is the object of every legislator with any pretensions to fair dealing. Some are greatly afraid of liberty of any kind, believing that it is the general tendency of men to go wrong, but that the official man can make wise resolves and map out a correct course for himself and all others, and that this will be followed if penalties are imposed on transgression. The wrongdoer is assumed to reason and deliberately choose his course. Other statesmen have thought that men are prone to error, and to do wrong to themselves, but that it does more harm than good to coerce them; so such statesmen confine themselves more to protecting society from inroads by the wrongdoers, and it is assumed that these latter may learn by experience, so far as they themselves are concerned. There is also an opinion, growing of late, that men are creatures of circumstances, and that criminals do not generally reason much or well; that they almost invariably expect to escape detection and that the legal punishment has very little to do with the recurrence of crime. In support of this view it has been shown that the number of certain crimes was undiminished when the most severe and cruel penalties were imposed, and that crimes have diminished in one form and increased in another, following the conditions of life, but not following any order of punishment. The design of the Edmunds law being special, it may succeed without regard to the deeper question of social morality. Utah presented the spectacle of acknowledged polygamy. This, as a scandal upon the marriage relation, can doubtless be suppressed if the government exerts all its power, and with such suppression the government will have done specifically what it proposed to do, but a little in advance of what would have come about by general immigration into Utah, and the substantial equality of the sexes in numbers. Of course anything like equality of condition must render every form of marital subjection equally difficult of maintenance. Subjection is distinctly the Mormon idea. Modern civil right has so far modified former monogamic subjection that a substantial equality between husband and wife is about established. But the women who were so helpless as to become dependents of Mormon polygamists are not yet safely provided for. This branch of the subject ought to be considered in such a measure as Mr. Edmunds has been credited with the intention of proposing, to break up and distribute the assets of the Mormon Church corporation. If given wholly to the education fund it would be a sad neglect of the unfortunate discarded wives and mothers who need some of the spoils of their late lords and masters. In fact, many of those women have worked to enrich the Mormon Church. They should have homes given them if possible.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

It is not often that THE NEWS and Mr. Samuel J. Randall agree, but when they do agree they hug very close. Nothing would give THE NEWS greater pleasure than to agree with Mr. Randall all the time. He is very entertaining and extremely bright, and consequently must be a very pleasant companion. But unfortunately Mr. Randall, by some method best known to himself, manages to keep wrong about two-thirds of his time. If enlisted in the service of the iron barons of Pennsylvania early in life, and up to this date has not been able to emancipate himself. Of course, under these circumstances, THE NEWS must differ with him often and seriously. But when Mr. Randall gets on the right path THE NEWS always makes haste to acknowledge it. Mr. Randall introduced a bill in the House of Representatives on Thursday, entitled "a bill in relation to the manner in filling vacancies in the office of President and Vice President." The bill provides—

That the Presidential Electors shall hold their office for a term of four years; that when, in case of the removal, death or resignation of the President, the Vice President shall have become President of the United States, the Electors shall meet in their respective States and elect another Vice President. In the same manner, in case of the removal, death or disability of the President and Vice President, the Electors shall elect another President and another Vice President. In case of the removal or death of the President or Vice President, the Secretary of State shall notify the chief executives of the several States thereof, and they be requested to notify the Electors to meet on the first Wednesday next ensuing after the expiration of one month from and after the notice by the Secretary of State, and shall elect a President and Vice President, and in case no Vice President shall have been elected, the Secretary of State shall act as President until an election can be held and consummated, and if there be no Secretary of State, then the officer to revert to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the chief of the Postoffice and the Postmaster General in the order named, who shall act as President until an election is held.

This plan was advocated by THE NEWS a day or two after the death of Vice-President Hendricks. Just as a curiosity, to show how well Mr. Randall and THE NEWS can agree when they try, or at least when one of the parties makes an effort to come to the position of the other, the following from THE NEWS of Dec. 11 is given:

Why not make the State Electors a continuing body? One such body could exist until its successor was provided, and in case of the death, resignation, removal or inability of the President, could be assembled immediately to elect a President and Vice President. The body could be guided by public sentiment or by conventions in the second place as much as in the first. There is no end of theory, speculation and debate as to the best way to solve the present difficulty, but perhaps a permanent body of electors would be the easiest, most direct and most safe and effective way to cover all possible exigencies.

It will be seen that Mr. Randall follows pretty closely the suggestion thrown out by THE NEWS. This is entirely to Mr. Randall's credit, because the suggestion was a good one. It is the easiest, safest and most consistent way of providing for the presidential succession. It would keep the Presidency and the Vice Presidency in the same political party for the four years for which the President was indirectly elected by the people in the first place. No doubt the present system offers a good deal of temptation to enthusiastic political assassins, especially if the taking of a life could change the party or factional complexion of the government. Even foreigners, with keen discernment, can see the weakness of the present system. London Truth, in its

issue of Dec. 3, indulges in these remarks, which are in the main appropriate:

An American Vice President is only an "understudy" for the presidential performer, and even a Vice President has his own "understudy" in the person of the Speaker. When Gen. Garfield died, this latter official became Vice President, because the chosen Vice President had entered the White House. Now that Vice President Hendricks is dead, this Senatorial officer again becomes Vice President. Oddly, too, it is the same gentleman who was "understudy" for Mr. Arthur who has again become the V. P. In the first instance the change made no political difference, but now the dead Democrat is replaced by a Republican without any popular voice on the subject. This is an anomaly of a written constitution always too Tory for a Democratic country. Moreover, if President Cleveland should suddenly die of apoplexy, as his "understudy" did, Mr. Edmunds would succeed, and thereby a Republican President would rule against the popular will. It appears to me that the sort of constitutional mechanism offers a premium for partisan assassination.

This is a little mixed, like all English allusions to or dissertations on American politics, but the main point is clearly put. Mr. Randall's bill covers the ground and Congress would perform a patriotic duty by making it a law.

BRADSTREET'S gives a synopsis of a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the taxation of the lands of railroads received under the land grants from the United States. It appears that the companies are in the habit of neglecting to pay the cost of survey of lands granted and earned by them. By virtue of the fact that until these costs are paid by the companies patents cannot issue for such lands and the title to them remains vested in the United States, the companies can successfully evade payment of taxes upon the lands until it suits their purpose to assume the ownership. The suggestion was made by the court in its opinion that congressional action was needed in the premises. Senator Van Wyck has already introduced a bill under the provisions of which land grant railroads will be obliged to pay the cost of survey of lands acquired under the land grants within a reasonable time after the completion of the survey or suffer the loss of such lands.

OUR about New Jersey hydrophobia threatens to become epidemic. The inducement is the chance of a deadhead trip to Paris.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children interferes, under a law of course, with children appearing on the stage to strew flowers. Their part occupied a few minutes and at least gained them the price of a meal. The humanitarians should inquire if the poor children have any supper when they earn nothing. But this is not the business of your professional good man.

MR. BOOKWALTER has a long and strong article in Bradstreet's on the losses incurred by a policy of restricting trade with Europe. This policy is sending capital and talent to develop Asiatic and other countries, which compete strongly with American farmers. The latest report of the London wheat market sustains Mr. Bookwalter's argument.

EVERYBODY, almost, likes good victuals, and so there is no lack of advice to girls to learn cooking. Perhaps there is need of paying the cooks better. The Lounger in the Cleveland Plaindealer, in utter disregard of the fact, if he is a man, that he does not know how he would feel if he were not a man but a girl, says:

"If I were a girl I'd have enough ambition about me to get thoroughly equipped and know enough to direct the operations in the kitchen, though I took no manual part in them. Kitchen work is fit work, unless enthusiasm has a deep seated foundation in one. Or thoroughness, which is the same thing. Good cooking means good health. Medicine is the side partner of grease, and nature, aided by wholesome food, would keep many of us on a mere vegetable and fruit diet, were it not for it. As it is, nature is deprived of her partner until a ruined stomach asserts itself, and then repents it too late to do as it should, and we get well only to be as foolish as before, until foolishness takes us over the cliff and the population is reduced. Bad cooking gathers more victims in a year than does the locomotive, and is altogether useless, which the machine isn't."

Bad cooking kills off the unwise. Intemperance and injudiciousness in eating is a side partner to injudiciousness in drinking, and the friend of solid comfort has the inside track.

MR. CHENOWETH seems to be organizing for his fight. With the Texas and Kentucky delegations solid for him, and possessing the friendship and respect of the administration, it is highly probable that he will come out victorious.

AND now it is being charged that the late Self Endowment and Benevolent Association of America was dead two years before it was buried. And it was allowed all this time to transact business.

THERE is a great world of iron southeast of Dallas. In having the eye fixed on the long lead pipe, let not Dallas forget the iron.

The personal estate of Mr. Hendricks amounts to only \$8500. It is a small amount but he made every dollar of it honestly.

The usual Panama advices are in. This time it was a hurricane instead of the yellow fever.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is the private Secretary of Senator Evans, who is being severely sneered at because he is so proud of the fact.

CAMPBELL, who figured prominently in the Louisiana returning board, is the genius who has the pleasure of introducing Dakota to the other States as a new sister. The mere fact that Campbell is connected with the matter should be good grounds to look closely into everything connected with the move to make Dakota a State.

PARSON DOWNS, though indicted, may be said to be vindicated. His female friends have given him a carpet for his sitting room and a red dressing gown to joll in.

The railroad boom is not confined to any part of the State. Everywhere there are rumors of sales and constructions.

It is gratifying to THE NEWS to have an intelligent indorsement of its market reports and specials giving accurate commercial data. The labor and expense required in securing the most reliable news in the business world are fully appreciated, as the remarks made by a gentleman traveling for a leading concern of national reputation, quoted elsewhere, will show.

PENCIL POINTS.

The best way to get rid of the prohibitionists is to induce them to organize a third party in politics.

A Memphis paper received Tenyson's poem by telegraph. When the editor, next morning, looked over the "red plowed hills," and other things which the poet never dreamed of, he immediately concluded that poetry by telegraph is no good.

Col. Tom Ochiltree has expressed himself with regard to a question which is agitating political economists. To a New York reporter he said: "These statesmen who want to regulate silver are not calculating on one factor. They have failed to estimate the fact that there are millions of people in the West and South who are represented in Congress and who have an opinion on this question quite different from theirs. Why, the West and South feel as strongly on this silver question as the South did before the war on slavery. It will take nothing short of a war of attrition to force them to give up silver coinage." The man who is not ready to define his position on the silver question can hardly be expected to rank as a statesman.

A Chicago man has gone to St. Louis to run a hotel. This move is regarded from different standpoints. Chicago takes it as an indication that St. Louis had to go away from home to find a man who can keep a hotel, while St. Louis thinks it is but the beginning of the tide of immigration which has set in from Chicago to that city.

A \$1,000,000 manseum is being built for the reception of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and a Chicago man offers the following as a suggestion for the inscription:

Here Lies the Body of WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Who Died on the 18th of May, 1885, at the age of 57 years, 10 months, and 10 days, and was buried in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 21st of May, 1885.

From His Father in 1877, and Bought of him for \$200,000,000, and Sold to His Family in 1885, for \$200,000,000.

"The Public Be D—d."

THE STATE PRESS.

What the Newspapers Throughout Texas Are Talking About.

And now the San Marcos Free Press complains of an attempt to boycott it:

"I am a free trader, and I am a certain saloon keeper in this place, lately said to a certain grocery dealer that he would give him (the grocery dealer) his patronage provided he would not patronize Julian or the Free Press. We presume the saloon keeper took his cue from the course of some of our county officials toward the Free Press and its editor. But, as our informant remarked, boycotting may do in Ireland, but will hardly prove profitable to those attempting it in Texas."

The Colorado Citizen says:

The message of the President is much too long for the country papers to publish. State Press thinks it too long for any purpose.

The national bird is disappearing. The Columbus Citizen says:

Last Saturday John W. S. Delany showed us the beak and talons of a large gray eagle, which had been killed by his 12-year-old son the day previous to the eagle's fall. The eagle measured seven feet from tip to tip of its powerful wings, and its talons had a grasp of fully six inches. When we came here, twenty-six years ago, specimens of eagle tribe were seen quite frequently; but now they have almost entirely disappeared from our forests, and ere many years it is presumed the species will become entirely extinct.

So of Galveston. At the beginning of this city Eagle Grove, on the bay shore, at the present terminus of the railroad bridge, was in possession of the birds that "clasp the crag with crooked hands, close to the sun, in lonely lands;" but they were all soon killed, captured or driven away. That noble bird was a great robber, no better than the pirates who were once joint tenants of the island with him. He got his living mainly by robbing the fish hawk of his prey, but had no objection to devouring other birds.

The Austin Statesman says:

If the reported discovery of an association of foreign dynamites for the wholesale assassination of leading citizens of San Francisco is correct, as narrated in the dispatches this morning, it shows that the same scoundrels who tried to blow up women and children in Europe would enact the same deed in this country, if permitted. But this is the wrong side of the water for these cowardly and contemptible villains. They will not be tolerated in this country only to adorn the tree limbs and lamp posts as a warning to others. These San Francisco assassins, though fortunately discovered before carrying out their infamous scheme, still richly deserve a hempen cravat, and that without any compulsion.

The San Antonio Express makes a partial canvass of the preferences of the papers for Governor. The Tyler Courier is for Terrell; the Delta Banner, Alexander Tribune, Paris North Texan, Moscow Pinery, Kerrville Eye, Collinsville Times, Sulphur Springs Gazette, Willis Index and Baird Clarendon are quoted as favoring Swain; the Sweetwater Record for Peter Smith; The Hays County News, Navasota News, Wax Examiner and perhaps some others for Ross; the Meridian Times for W. D. Wood; the San Marcos Crescent for Gibbs, and "scattering" seems to be in the lead thus far.

After awhile people may be told what the name of Texas signifies. Its origin is really unknown, but those who profess to know say it means friend and welcome. The El Paso Herald now says it means "Paradise." The Herald says:

The Mexican pronunciation of the name Texas is much more beautiful than the American pronunciation, and should be revived, and the harsh sound of the "x" eliminated. It is Texas.

The way to pronounce it is to act as if it stuck in one's throat, like the amen of the wicked man in the play. The Herald says:

The spelling of the word Texas might be changed to conform to its Spanish pronunciation, as now pronounced. It is not the original name of the old Mexican province.

There are a good many other old Mexican and Spanish names for things in Texas in the same category; but it is not probable that her American way of pronouncing them will give way. Old people remember when St. Louis was called "St. Louy," and Louisville "Louyville."

The Laredo Times says:

W. D. Cleveland, of Houston, can write as well as Grover.

Better, in one respect. He does not waste words.

The Abilene Reporter prints the following:

In Jones County, just north of Abilene, last week, the grand jury found twenty indictments against S. W. Swenson, of New York, and his nephews, Alf and Clint Dyer, managers of the ranch, for illegally fencing school lands. The Swenson ranch managers have, as a rule, been very liberal toward the settlers, though they may have fenced away a fence which inclosed a few sections of school lands. Last summer the Reporter published the fact that they abandoned one large leased pasture because a neighborly settler located a cow on the school sections to make the pasture unde-

sirable to them. They rightly abandoned instead of opposing the settlement.

The Land Board declared the inclosure act could not be enforced and insisted that Ireland should send the military power out west to enforce the law. The Reporter is very sure that there is no necessity for such an extreme measure. If the General and the civil authorities under him will make the proper effort, this law can be as nearly enforced against illegal inclosures as any other law is enforced. The inclosure act has opened many hundred thousand acres which have been illegally inclosed or monopolized. The Reporter remembers distinctly reporting the removal of a number of such fences last January, and many other illegal, unlawful monopolies and school lands will be stopped. This, with the law permitting leases (only until there is a demand for the land by settlers), has added over \$200,000 per annum to the free school fund. The laws are bearing good fruit, and objection to them is growing less as they are better understood. Let the Attorney General and civil authorities do their duty, and there will be no necessity for military law in the western counties.

The LaGrange Journal makes some thoughtful remarks on the increase of youthful criminals and the necessity for a reformatory:

Texas is not the only community which is puzzled concerning the disposition of youthful criminals. In any State it should be a matter of the gravest consideration. There is no difficulty in realizing that the fact that the penitentiary is not the place for boys. It is bad enough for hardened criminals. But to imprison children between the ages of 10 and 17 in such an institution is an outrage upon the humanities of civilized life. Georgia, for instance, is reported to have over one hundred boys, ranging between the ages mentioned, in her State prison. They are naturally receiving the most thorough criminal education from the hardened sinners with whom they are associated, and from this reservoir of crime they will eventually emerge as a society of not only outcasts, but dangerous and menacing elements in society. No community can hope to extirpate crime with so large a class of boys being educated for the business of crime. What is true of Georgia is equally true of Texas. What is needed in both communities is some reformatory institution, where these young criminals can be placed free from the influence of the bad boys who surround them, and taught some useful trade that will fit them for honest lives.

There are numbers of them that might be saved, and it is well worth the experiment, not only for the boys themselves, but for the benefit of that society to which their reckless careers will be a burden and menace.

It is always better to prevent people from becoming criminals than to undertake to reform them after they have gone wrong.

The old apprentice system was the means of making thousands of useful and respected citizens out of boys who would otherwise have been in vice and crime under the present habit of allowing them to grow up in idleness.

The Spanish Royal Household.

From a Late Paris Letter.

It is rather odd that Queen Isabella, who bitterly opposed the marriage of her son to his cousin, and who furthered his second alliance with all the strength of her influence, should now be named as the political opponent of her daughter-in-law. But the two royal ladies have never gotten along well together, being wholly uncongenial in tastes as in character. Queen Christina has always expressed, with possibly indiscreet frankness, her dislike to the surroundings of her mother-in-law, and especially to the notorious "Camerilla," while Queen Isabella looks with scorn on her daughter-in-law's favorite occupations of music and painting, and her disapproval of her artistic accomplishments as unroyal.

The Princess Mercedes is a fine, healthy little girl, whose education and surroundings have been carefully supervised by her mother, and that notwithstanding her judicious training she is likely to become more worthy of the crown of Spain than ever were her father and her grandmother. Her mother has called her a beauty, and if she ever does come to the throne, will have any amount of virtues and talents enable her to win the hearts of her subjects?

For there exists to-day two ex-sovereigns of the old domains of the Kingdom of Italy, Isabella and Prince Amadeo, of Italy. Of the former there is but little to speak. She has been a feminine Louis XV., with any number of masculine De Montespanians always at her beck and call. Yet to this day she is very popular in the land that experienced her misrule. "She is so Spanish," they say. That is, she was born in Spain, wears a mantle of white, drives white horses, spells her name with a Y, and adores bull fighting and toradors.

The Crazy King Again.

From a Munich (Bavaria) Letter.

King Ludwig has again given an exhibition of eccentricity of a very peculiar kind. He had announced three or four times recently his intention to pay a flying visit to the capital of Bavaria, and all preparations had been made at the Court Theater for playing the piece he had ordered to be given. His carriages were actually waiting at the station at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the king, dressed in his usual riding attire, spelled her name with a Y, and adores bull fighting and toradors.

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SPECIAL NEW YORK LETTER.

CABLE MISTAKEN FOR A "BUNCO BUCK."

The Novelist Nosing for a Texas Rancher. Lecturers and Readers—Good and Gay Girls of Gotham—Vanderbilt.

Special Correspondence of The News.

New York, Dec. 16.—George W. Cable, the novelist, came to town the other day, as he often does, from his new New England home. He wished to meet Mr. Rushton, the Texas cattle rancher, and went to a Broadway hotel where the man was a guest. Cable had never seen Rushton. "He is about the corridor somewhere," said the clerk, and so Cable looked about for a somewhat unfastidious and rustic figure, such as he guessed the stranger might be.

"Ah," he said affably to the first individual of that sort who came along, "are you Mr. Rushton?"

The accented man gazed impudently into the inquirer's face, and then shortly answered "No." Cable is a polite little fellow, and he was hurt by the lack of that quality in the other; but he passed quietly along until he encountered a second apparent prairie denizen.

"This is Mr. Rushton?" he said, affably.

"No, sir," and the tone was positively insulting; "this is not Mr. Rushton."

Cable went to a big mirror and looked at himself to see if anything in his personal appearance had become offensive. The reflection was that of an unobtrusive man, clothed soberly, and with nothing in his aspect to rouse antipathy. He sauntered away, and soon met an ideal Texan ranch owner.

"I am not mistaken this time," he exclaimed, extending his hand. "You are Mr. Rushton, from Texas. I've been—"

"Yes, you are mistaken," was the brusque response, and there was fire in the eyes of the speaker. "A big mistake if you take me for a greenhorn. I ain't Rushton, and I shan't be fool enough to give you my name, neither. Oh, I've read of you rascals. If I was to tell you who I am it wouldn't be ten minutes afore you'd get at me, pretending to be a son of somebody that lives in my town. I've a notion to hand you over to the police."

Cable was dumfounded, and then amused, for he had merely learned a fact that any curious experimenter can substantiate on trial—that the feats of the bunco swindlers have become so widely known that the simple question whether the tourist is somebody whom he isn't arouses suspicion and resentment.

In the way of clever tricks, some are being worked ingeniously for the benefit of Helen Dauray, the rich actress who had leased the Lyceum Theater for the purpose of starring. One of them was in combination with Miss Kate, who was also to play a position to gain by it, and it was so adroit that half the daily papers in town were fooled. Kate wrote a brief letter to Helen's manager strongly commending her and the play. This was published, and the letter itself and sent through the mails rather extensively. Copies were delivered to the journals, who either published it or itemized its points. Next Kate wrote to the editors declaring that, though the letter itself was honest and true, she had not authorized its multiplication. That produced a second batch of paragraphs. Finally, reporters were invited to come to the Lyceum, as a piece of interesting news, which they found to be that a number of recipients of the lithographed letters—many hundreds, as seen by the magnifying eyes of the manager—had sent them to the Lyceum, supposing them to have been inclosed by mistake to the persons who imagined that mistakes from that lady to them had in turn been sent to the theater. This story got space, and Helen was thereby boosted while Kate was put extensively before the public just as she was about to lecture on Sunday evenings in the Union Square Theater.

The lecture business is stagnant. A friend with considerable public reputation has found that out to his cost. He spent money liberally for colored posters, and employed an advance agent to go to New England to prepare the way to fame and fortune. He is a man of energy, who usually succeeds in his undertakings, and his acquaintances rather envied him the money he was going to make. In a few days, however, he came to town loaded with experiences. He had ascertained that the whole field of amusements was overworked, and that no portion of the soil was more thoroughly worthless than that which lecturers cultivate. Every town of any size has an opera-house, wherein dramatic companies appear frequently. If a song-and-dance man is applauded in New York, or a chorus of girly girls pious bouquets, he or she waits for nothing more, but badgers some literary worker to write a play, and goes "on the road" with it.

"In such a state of affairs," he says, "a lecturer has no chance of success. If he is to lecture in a place to-night, and the 'Beatific Belles' Combination are to show to-morrow, with song and buffoonery, fights and scenery, what show have I? Lecturing is in such a state that at least nine in ten of the comic lecturers are glad to accept 10 per cent of the door money, and very few fail to jump at the offer of \$30 to amuse a company in Fifth Avenue residence, though two years ago such an intimation would have been resented as an insult."

Dr. Heber Newton's church folks—rich Murray Hill people—were the only lecturers for a winter course, and not only got celebrities, but picked and chose from among the great number of candidates. The average pay was less than \$30. The only man who lectured in New York this season in New England. Mr. T. will not take less than \$200, which nobody will give, and Cable will probably do nothing. The opinion of my friend is that by next winter we shall see the lecturers hiring the theatres for Sunday evenings, and confining their work to that night in the big cities.

If the reader is more than 40 years old, and as a youth used to hear the popular lecturers of that period, he may be able to recall Prof. Herschell Leander Corwin, whose themes and foreword were so high that he impressed his younger auditors stuporously, and was in great favor with the ministers and others who desired the intellectual culture of their communities. Well, I recognized him on sight in the Bowery, this week, although his hair was white and his step unsteady. His dignity was all there, snugly buttoned into a coat less fine than of yore, and his big head was up. On his arm hung a small woman, who hobbled along laboriously, with the support of him and a cane. The couple entered a dime museum, and I curiously followed. But inside I lost them and was about to depart, when the ringing of a gong announced that the first of the afternoon's half-hourly lectures on the curiosities was to begin. The orator was none other than the venerable Prof. Herschell Leander Corwin, and the first subject of his deep, bass, solemn lying was the woman who had come in with him, and who was his wife, as I subsequently learned. She was deformed by an absence of knee pans, and therefore her legs could be flexed forward as well as backward. That enabled her to assume the position and nearly the gait of a four footed brute. Costumed in shaggy cloth with her long hair disheveled, muttering a jargon and walking on her hands and feet, she quite satisfied the spectators, who were assured by the professor that she was a wild what-is-it, caught in the marshes of Florida.

"This is something of a departure from

the old subject," I said to him, afterward.

"No, no, sir," he replied, with dignity unabated; "natural science has ever been my study, and I am still in the field."

Keeping up port under poverty's stress is to be observed in Fifth Avenue quite as often as in the Bowery. Many a pompous dweller in a fashionable neighborhood, of his family and social position, dreads instead of scorning the tradesmen's collectors, and affects a simplicity of personal habits that is very far from his desires. A story is this week told on Murray Hill of an impoverished old grandee, who, with his pretty daughter, moves in the Astor circle, and who is understood to base his hopes of better finances upon his girl's ability to marry wealth. She was going to the Junior Patriarchs' ball, the first exclusively modish gathering of the dancing season. While affecting the utmost unconcern and ignorance as to her wardrobe, he was well aware that she had worn a brand new dress at a dinner a few days before, and he feared that she might order a similarly fine toilet for the ball. He would not condescend to say, in so many words, that he could not afford to give her two or three gowns so near together, but he hit upon an expedient.

"My daughter," he said, "I wish to tell you that I do not approve of low corsages on young girls, and it would be unbecomingly to see you in décolleté costume at this ball. I much prefer that you should wear the same beautiful dress that looked so well on you at the dinner. Will you please me in this?"

"I will wear the same dress," she dutifully replied.

But on seeing her arrayed for the ball he observed that her neck and shoulders were bare.

"Why have you disobeyed me?" he said, in the presence of her companions.

"I promised to put on the self-same dress as I wore at the dinner, and so it is. But the waist has an adjustable section, which was on at dinner and off for the ball."

"My daughter seems to have misunderstood me," said he grandly aloud, "but she will not disappoint me. She may go to the ball dressed as she is."

Notwithstanding the mass of printed matter concerning the dead Vanderbilt, the talk of his acquaintances still yields new points. "Everybody seems anxious to say a good word for Bill Vanderbilt," said one veteran comrade of the millionaire, "and men and women who rated him the stingiest fellow I ever knew declare that he was a true friend—that he was merely prudent and sensible. The story of his repaying a poor devil, with a hundred thousand or so, for giving the boy at the Geysers Spring a quarter when a dinner was the price of the two glasses of water drunk, is now told to illustrate his sense of fairness, but at the time it was used as evidence that he was stingy. You know the narrative—how, after drinking from the glass held in his heavily gloved hand, his companion, seeing that the horses were restive, and that Vanderbilt's swaddled fingers wouldn't go into his change pocket, forked out a quarter, whereupon Bill said, 'Well, that's an old true story, but it was told in Bill's lifetime that he adroitly gave his friend a good opportunity to pay by keeping his glass some minutes, by suddenly shifting the reins from one hand to two, which was the signal for his horses to forge ahead. But the tale had a different climax among the boys of the time at Saratoga. James O'Brien was the friend, and afterward he spoke to the lad at the spring about Vanderbilt having lost him 15 cents."

"Pshaw," the boy replied, "ye'll get it dollars out of a sport quicker'n' I cents from a fellow who was as good as dead."

"Bill Vanderbilt was constitutionally very close. He got that trait from his father, who admired him for it. There is a pleasant anecdote about the Commodore asking Bill to quit smoking, and Bill saying, 'Anything you want, father, you have only to ask me to do and it's done'—but in the old days I remember that the son learned to smoke, because he customarily gave 5 cents to a waiter. Some of the waiters in the Broadway restaurants, in the neighborhood of his theater, as the Nickel Charley, because he customarily gave 5 cents to a waiter. Some of the waiters in the oyster houses are sort only on the surface, and need only a small amount of scratching to disclose that they are very tough inside. One midnight Backus dropped into an oyster saloon, ate a stew, drank a glass of water, munched all the crackers in the dish, buttering them with an extra pat to order, and then arose to put on his coat, with the usual piece between his fingers ready to bestow on the waiter. His fur-collared beaver overcoat, a gorgeous garment of the typical style for a showman, lay on a chair under the opposite edge of the table. The waiter grabbed it with one hand, and tipped a bottle of oil over it. It wasn't an accident, though Backus may have believed so; but he resolved to punish the wretch dreadfully by slipping the small coin back into his own pocket.

"You're entirely welcome, sir," remarked the waiter, in a heartfelt way, as he wickedly surveyed the damage he had done for vengeance.

Capt. Veal at Albany.

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The present of this kind is useful as well as ornamental and will be appreciated more than anything you can get for the amount invested, at Leon Kahn's.

Galveston, Texas.

The Malignant Ingenuity of a Fiend

Could scarcely devise tortures more excruciating than those to which the victim of rheumatism, in the inflammatory stage, is subjected. It is also dangerous on account of its tendency toward the heart and stomach. Among the benign qualities of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is that of expelling from the circulation those acid impurities to which the disease is attributable. Analysis proves that, in cases of rheumatism, the kidneys fail to eliminate these impurities from the blood. The Bitters, by stimulating these organs to activity, enable them to perform this all-important function, and, therefore, averts the disease or remedies it at the outset. The functions of digestion and secretion of bile by the liver are also healthfully stimulated by the Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia and liver complaint, and remedies fever and ague, bilious remittent, and other ailments of malarial birth. It is also the leading tonic of the age.

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Am convinced, after testing its virtues in some exceedingly severe and obstinate cases, that TONGALINE possesses decided and marked curative properties in Rheumatic Neuralgia and also in many instances of Menstrual Pain. —WALTER COLES, M.D., St. Louis, Mo. Have tested Tongaline in several cases of Neuralgia. It is very seldom that I give laudatory notice or praise of proprietary medicines, but my own experience with Tongaline justifies in saying it has given me perfect relief. —C. O. BROWN, M.D., Fairbury, Neb. Used TONGALINE for a patient who had Neuralgia, and after a few doses she was entirely relieved. I have also used it in Neuritic and acute Inflammatory Rheumatism, with the very best results.

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It is the most popular route between EAST and WEST. It is the SHORT LINE to NEW ORLEANS and all points in Louisiana, New and Old Mexico, Arizona and California. It is the favorite line to the North, East and Southeast.

It runs elegant PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS through between ST. LOUIS (via Texarkana) and DEMPING, N. M.; also PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between FORT WORTH and NEW ORLEANS without change. SOLID TRAINS EL PASO to ST. LOUIS (via TEXARKANA).

By either Line there is but ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, BOSTON, LOUISVILLE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and Other Principal Cities.

Train for Little Rock, St. Louis and the Southeast and East via T. & P. R'y—"Buffet Car Line"—leaves Dallas 8:40 a. m. Trains for New Orleans via T. & P. R'y leaves Dallas 8:40 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. Train for the West and points in Southwest via T. & P. R'y leaves Dallas 6:55 p. m. Train for St. Louis and the North, East and West via Mo. Pac. R'y—"Hotel Car Line"—leaves Dallas 10:30 p. m.

Passengers booked to and from all points in EUROPE via the AMERICAN Steamship Line, between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and the RED STAR Steamship Line, between New York, Philadelphia and Antwerp. For full information or tickets call on H. P. HUGHES, Pass. Agent, Houston, Tex. E. F. TURNER, Ticket Agent, No. 506 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

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is so overcome by this system that the long felt want of a first-class daily newspaper "on time" and thoroughly reliable to every point of the compass from the two offices is at last secured now and for all time to come, neither conflicting nor clashing and each combining the leading excellent features of the other. A most complete and extensive TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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EDITORIALS carefully and ably prepared by trained journalistic writers on issues Local, State and National, and also on matters of moment in Foreign Countries. A complete and thoroughly accurate COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,

embodying full market reports from all the leading centers of trade and commerce, features so essential to the desires and necessities of every well regulated business house and man or firm making financial investments.

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Published every Thursday at Galveston and Dallas on the same plan as the Daily.

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SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

Contains carefully epitomized selections of reading matter from the columns of the two daily issues, with particular attention paid to the demands of its specific class of readers. SOME SPECIAL FEATURES expressly adapted to the HOME AND FIRESIDE will always be introduced, making the WEEKLY NEWS a watched for and welcome visitor.

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Small or large sums invested. Correspondence solicited. Write for explanatory pamphlet and daily market report.

COMMERCIAL THE GENERAL LOCAL MARKET.

APPLES—Western \$2.25-3.75 per bushel. Peach butter by the barrel 80¢. BACON—Short clear smoked 67¢, short clear 65¢.

10x14 bright do \$7.75-8.50; horse shoes \$4.50 per keg. Iron nails \$3.75 per ton.

LEATHER—No. 1 oak harness, Louisville, 3 1/2, 2 do 3 1/2; No. 1 oak harness, Ohio, 3 1/2, 2 do 3 1/2.

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Money closed easy at 1 1/2 per cent.

FINANCIAL. Exchange closed firm at \$4.56-4.58; actual rates 4.84-4.84 1/2 for sixty days and 4.87 1/2-4.88 for demand.

NEW YORK COFFEE FUTURES. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Coffee for futures opened: December 6.55-6.56, January 6.56-6.57, February 6.57-6.58.

ordinaire 65, low middling about 62 1/2, low middling landing 62 1/2. Futures easy; December 30 1/2, January 30 1/2, February 30 1/2.

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35c, good fair 20¢-22c, fair 28¢-30c; good demand for higher grades, lower grades neglected.

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LOCAL NEWS FROM SHERMAN. A Small Boy Seriously Cut by Falling—The Grayson Rifles and Their Armory.

Special to The News. SHERMAN, Dec. 20.—The churches to-day have had large attendance and the sermons delivered have been full of eloquence and good advice.

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Special to The News. SHERMAN, Dec. 20.—The churches to-day have had large attendance and the sermons delivered have been full of eloquence and good advice.

J. S. DAUGHERTY, DALLAS, TEXAS. Land Grant Bonds. Having had a surveying corps on the frontier of Texas for the last eight years, and traveled extensively in the State, he is thoroughly acquainted with the quality of lands in different portions, as well as the value of the same, and being familiar with the different proposed lines.

RAILROADS. His facilities for assisting purchasers to good bargains are unsurpassed, and he guarantees satisfaction to all parties entrusting him with their business.

City National Bank, DALLAS, TEXAS. Cash capital \$100,000. Surplus \$70,000. Accounts of gentlemen, merchants and individuals solicited.

Flippen, Adoue & Lobit, BANKERS, DALLAS, TEXAS. Corner of Elm and Foydras Streets.

F. G. MOORE, DEALER IN Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings, Stair Work, Shingles, Lath, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, etc.

M. D. GARLINGTON, General Commission Merchant. Wholesale dealer in Grain, Bags, Fruit and Western Produce.

MORONEY HARDWARE CO., DALLAS, TEXAS. SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Our line of specialties is large and prices low.

BIRD, ANDERSON & CO. Wholesale and retail dealers in ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER. DALLAS - TEX.

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Houston & Texas Central R'y.

Table with train schedules for Houston & Texas Central R'y, including local time card and routes to various cities.

King & Fordtran, GALVESTON, TEX.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FINE WINES, Liquors and Cigars.

Sole Agents for Texas for PRINCIPE DEGALES CIGARS.

LAND LOANS \$500,000 To lend on land, on long time, at low...

JAMES B. SIMPSON, DALLAS - - - - TEXAS.

Through Texas, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y. The only route to the celebrated Lampasas Springs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. We are authorized to announce Mr. Ford House as a candidate for the City Assessor and Collector...

The Morning News.

THE CITY. No one is authorized to make any purchases for our account or have work performed for any department of our establishment without the written order...

Market Quotations. Mr. R. MacKrell, representing Armour Packing Company, Chicago, yesterday in conversation with a News representative...

Christmas Presents. Can be bought of John S. Wither, 713 Elm street. What is better, or what can afford more genuine comfort...

Card receivers from \$1.50 to \$12. Hickox & Hearne.

PURE WATERBURY'S BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. Prepared with special regard to health.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. MONOMETALLIC OR BIMETALLIC BASIS

A Banker and a Wholesale Merchant Go Into the Merits of the Case from Their Respective Standpoints.

As the question of whether there shall be one or two standards of value has been brought prominently before the country by President Cleveland's message...

As the result of my experience in the past year, I am prepared to say that the holding of gold is going on rapidly, and that it will keep on increasing gradually.

That, of course, is within the range of possibility, but not of probability. Mr. O'Connor, in view of the limited gold production...

It would be in the power of organized capital to oppress the money market, and, therefore, the people, so far as this country is concerned...

That's very true, but would not the same have been the case in France had not the government forced the equation of value by holding its gold and forcing its currency upon the banks?

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OUR NEW MOTIVE POWER!!

We have for the past four years justly and honestly taken the lead in everything that required grit, pluck and enterprise...

At this stage of the season, with the Holidays close upon us, with every energy brought into requisition to attend to our enormous trade...

Waterbury Watch and Chain to every CASH PURCHASER of \$15 or

REINHARDT & CO., The Clothiers and Furnishers, Elm and Murphy Sts.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" at the Opera-house. Melange of Theatrical News.

A strong attraction is booked for to-day and Tuesday evening at the Opera-house, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," a play which has enjoyed unusual success in New York and other Eastern cities.

"Young Mrs. Winthrop" is by Bronson Howard, the author of "Banker's Daughter," and is a strong society play, founded upon a similar set of incidents and with emotional scenes equally powerful and realistic.

Emma Abbott played in Fort Worth to business nearly as large as her Dallas engagement, and the little woman was quite as profuse with her tattle to the press as she is elsewhere...

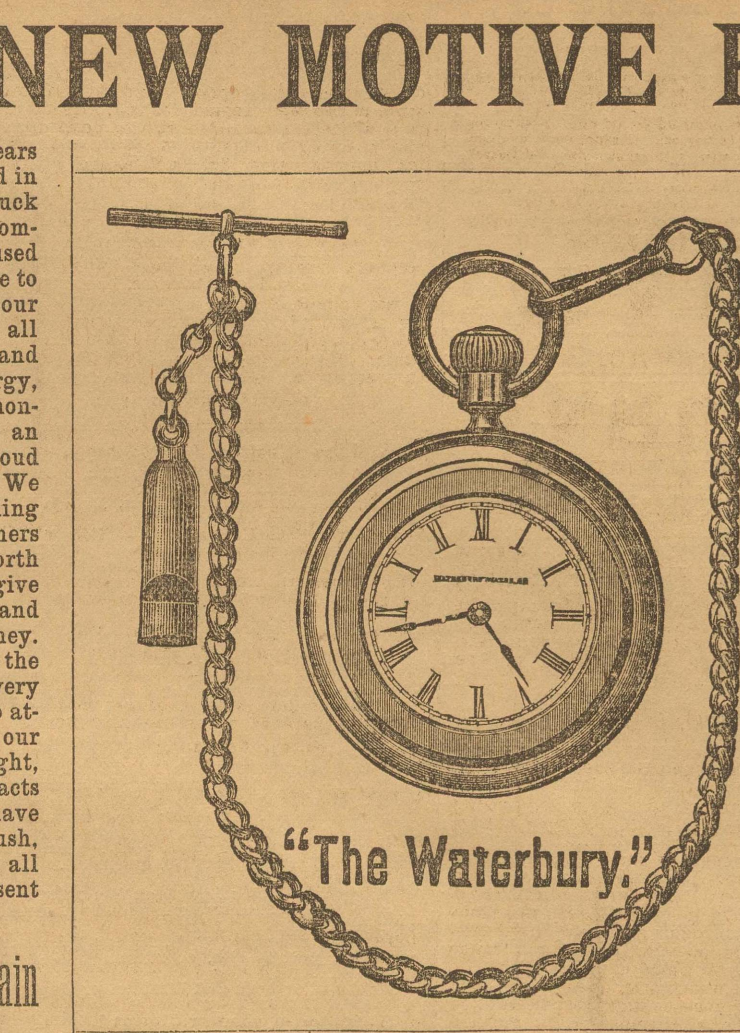
The Ford Comic Opera Company will produce the "Three Black Cloaks" at the Tremont Opera-house in Galveston, during Christmas week.

Manager Greenwald might have taken a lesson from Manageress Benton, of the Fort, who believes that scenic details are quite as essential in a dramatic or lyric performance...

Edwin Cleary, the fiery Tybalt of the Union Square Theatre Company, talks of starting next season.

George Clarke has a son acting in "Hoodman Blind." Father and son are said to be like two boys together.

Jefferson Bernstein, who has married Miss Veronika Jarboe, is handsome, well-dressed and has plenty of money to spend.



REINHARDT & CO., The Clothiers and Furnishers, Elm and Murphy Sts.

Save the Chickens. By using Bass' Chicken Cholera Cure. For sale, wholesale, by Crowds Drug Company, Dallas, Texas.

If you desire reliable goods buy spoons stamped Knephy & Son, Dallas; watches stamped Knephy & Son, Dallas; spectacles stamped Knephy & Son, Dallas.

Deserving of Success. "Who makes your clothes?" is a question frequently asked, and it is the best advertisement for any merchant tailor to secure the admiration of critics on well made clothes.

Dr. Wasserrug, sixteen years' practice, 734 Elm street. Debility, blood impurities and impediments to marriage speedily, safely and rationally cured.

Dr. F. L. Foscoe. Physician, Surgeon, Dentist, 303 Main street, Dallas. Office Telephone, 97, Residence, 283.

Bargain every day in holiday goods and toys at Goldsmith Bros.

From Fifty Cents to Ten Dollars. In another column read the list of pretty holiday goods to be found at Knephy & Son's great jewelry house, Dallas.

Buy the James Means celebrated \$3 shoes at Leon Kahn's.

Our Bulk Baking Powder is sold by all grocers at 20 cents per pound. Do not be humbugged by lottery schemes into paying high prices for bogus goods.

Jewelry Manufactory. SPECIAL NOTICE. J. W. Webb, 610 Main street.

Having put on an extra night force of workmen, we will be able to finish all our order work on time for Christmas.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1.50. Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Just for Luck. Go and pass under the "Mistletoe Bough" and make your "Wish" at Harris', the largest and cheapest Christmas gift house in town.

Blue Front. 705 Elm street, opposite Reinhardt's, have the best and coolest beer in Dallas; also fine cigars and liquors. Lunch every day.

The Dallas Actual Business College affords a rare opportunity for thorough business education. The business is brought up before the student just as it is in a business house.

If with ailments you're afflicted, and it pains you are addicted, and the peace-disturbing fiend you wish to foil, the deed is quickly done if you go to Patterson and apply his famous Babby's Foot Oil.

Manicure sets from \$2 to \$25. Hickox & Hearne. We offer this week the greatest bargains ever given before. Come and see us. 703 Elm street.

Groceries at Low Prices. at J. F. Caldwell & Co.'s Court House square.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1.25. Lewis Bros. & Co., 838 Elm street.

Doll Bodies. Kid, cloth, rag doll bodies of all sizes at Harris'.

Fish and Oysters. I. M. Lewis has removed to 607 Main st. Keeps on hand fresh fish, crabs, oysters, clams, shrimps, bulk oysters 90c and \$1 per 100.

over, and we guarantee the watch, as we do our Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods.

Now one word about our MOTIVE POWER: In keeping with our active business movements, the great factor in building up the trade of a community, and abreast with the times in everything that is new and interesting to the public, we have just erected, at a great cost, in our Mammoth Show Window, corner Elm and Murphy sts., A NEW MOTOR.

Parents who have good boys and who wish to give them a happy surprise for the Holidays, don't forget OUR GREAT PRESENT of the celebrated Waterbury Watch to every cash purchaser of Fifteen Dollars and over.

810 Prize Given to the nearest guesser of winning number of Heater at our Grand Drawing on Jan. 4, 1886. All guesses must be sent through the mail.

Blankenship & Blake Company. We offer the remaining stock of the Blankenship & Blake Company (about \$50,000) to the citizens of Dallas and dry goods merchants throughout the State.

Before the Ball. Go and get a mask in silk, satin, wire, plain or fancy, animals, fowls or reptiles at Harris'.

Lumber. I have bought the H. S. Matthews lumber yard on Ross avenue, not the accounts. Will keep a well selected stock of every thing in the building line and ask for a fair share of the public patronage.

To have your watches and jewelry repaired go to L. E. Curtis, jeweler, 701 Main street, Dallas.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1. Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Buy Your Holiday Goods from Curtis the Jeweler, and secure a chance in the \$500 prizes.

Bisque figures from \$2 to \$40 at Hickox & Hearne.

Our line of boys', misses' and childrens' school and dress shoes can't be surpassed for durability and cheapness, at Leon Kahn's.

Many of THE NEWS people have had shoes made by the Hunstable Boot & Shoe Company, 712 Elm street. They are well pleased with them. Will Hunstable fits people correctly.

Geese Whizz! Eighty-five different kinds of Christmas tree ornaments and 212 different kinds of candy boxes at Harris'.

A remarkably extensive and varied stock of choice ornamental goods, diamonds and watches at Knephy & Son's. There is nothing more beautiful and effective for holiday and wedding presents.

Dressing cases from \$5 to \$175 at Hickox & Hearne.

ELEGANT DISPLAY. At 701 Main street, corner of Poydras. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, fine marble and French gilt clocks, gold and silverhead, canes, gold spectacles, and eyeglasses, opera-glasses. Immense stock.

For Pure Home-Made Candy Go to 812 Main Street. J. W. SEABER.

BARLEY MALT WEISKY. Rich in flavor, mild and elegant in taste. It does not contain one drop of impure oil. Being a genuine barley malt whisky, it possesses much more strength and is a fine tonic for use in malarial sections.

Percheron Stallions. from 3 to 6 years old, weighing from 1800 to 1800 pounds, possessing fine style and action, well-mated, and most of the grades bred and raised by me on ranch in Grayson County, twelve miles west of Sherman and five miles east of Whitesboro. Will guarantee same class of Horses can not be purchased for less money than I offer them.

I also have TWO FOUR-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS, by Foster, he by Lexington; dams richly bred. Also a number of JACKS, 4 years old next spring, from Mammoth and Black Hawk stock. Postoffice address: Houston. Will meet parties at ranch at any time that may be agreed upon.

H. B. SANBORN.

L CURED.

BERTON, Tex., Feb. 15, 1884. We have sold several kinds of female tonics and bitters, but we believe that

MOELLER'S Berliner Tonic.

is better than any other kind of tonic or bitter put up for Female Complaints. We know of three cases where BERLINER TONIC effected a cure after other preparations of similar kind had failed; and we know of one case where a lady has been suffering for two years, employing the best doctors, but without any relief even. After she had used the first bottle of BERLINER TONIC a marked change for the better was noticed. She has now used three bottles and is in a fair way of recovery.

We believe that BERLINER TONIC is the best preparation of its kind for all kinds of Female Complaints in the world, and we can not recommend it too highly to the suffering female.

For Sale by all Druggists and by The Thompson Drug Co., Galveston, Tex.

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE. \$500.00 Given Away

IN VALUABLE PRIZES. To all parties purchasing goods to the amount of \$2.50 cash, at any time between now and the 1st of February, will have a chance in the following list of prizes:

- One Heavy Hunting Case Gold Watch and Chain, valued at \$175.
One Elegant Silver Tea Set and Wafers, valued at \$120.
One Cluster Diamond Ring, valued at \$75.
One Ladies' Gold Watch and Chain, valued at \$75.
One Gent's Silver Watch and Chain, valued at \$35.
One Silver Toilet Set, valued at \$30.

L. E. Curtis, JEWELER.

I HAVE FOR SALE A large number of High Grade and Full Blooded Imported

Percheron Stallions,

from 3 to 6 years old, weighing from 1800 to 1800 pounds, possessing fine style and action, well-mated, and most of the grades bred and raised by me on ranch in Grayson County, twelve miles west of Sherman and five miles east of Whitesboro. Will guarantee same class of Horses can not be purchased for less money than I offer them.

H. B. SANBORN.