ph Seep, of Standard Oil Company.

The Ballas Morning Re

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT DALLAS AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

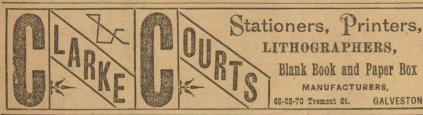
DALLAS, TEXAS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1885.

NO. 81.

CLEVELAND'S

Smoke this CIGAR and you will forget the PAST, enjoy the PRESENT and be happy in the FUTURE

SOLE AGENTS



Ask the attention of economical people to their advertisement on the second page, assuring them that everything advertised, as well as many other attractive bargains, can be found at our store. We have

Men's Smoking Jackets and Robes de Chambre. Our Store will be open till 9 p. m. during this week, and our handsome and attractive Doll Window will be brilliantly lit up

This department has just received a job in fine Blankets that have been opened too late to be mentioned in detail. They will be found in the stock on Monday morning.

HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS.

THE BALANCE OF OUR-

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.

Millinery Head- Millinery

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.

The Wholesale Millinery House, Dallas, Tex.

W.L. MOODY & CO.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Parties wishing money in advance of ship-ments are requested to correspond with us.

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.

Dallas Opera-House. MONDAY AND Dec. 21 and 22,

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

Madison Square Theater, N.Y..

Entitled

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

Miss Lena Langdon,

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

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY .- For West Gulf States, fair weather, east to south winds, light slight changes in temperature, lower baron

DOMESTIC .- A New York banker criticises a position of THE NEWS, and is in turn criticised —Letter on Japan by Minister Hubbard— Dr. Carroll's position on prohibition discussed by a correspondent-Scientific star-gazing at Washington—The "St. Joe Kid" bantering in New Orleans-Base ball litigation at Phila delphia—The House of Representatives calle up the presidential succession bill-The Green Texas Congressional delegation working for a

FOREIGN.-Gladstone writes a card on the home rule subject—Conviction for blackmail in London—Sheehan convicted of murder at Cork-More slaughtered Christ-

STATE.—The Land Board was in session at -The City Bank, considered one of the solid institutions of Houston, closed its doors-A negro boy 13 years of age was shot and killed near Pittsburg; a white man and a negro were arrested charged with the crime -A general courtmartial will meet at Antonio on the 21st-The trial of the soldier Bivens at Laredo for murder ended in his ac quittal. A number of soldiers present received the verdict with demonstrations of joy—A suit for damages has been filed in Sherman based on the service of distress warrant on States Marshal—United States Consul Linn was well received at Piedras Negras-J. M. Northman, a prominent cotton buyer of Galveston, is dead; his remains will be sent to New York for interrment—Postmaster Burks of Pottsville, charged with stealing from the mails, was held under bond-J. H. Bull was held up by highwaymen and robbed of his money and jewelry near Waco-Sudden death at Corsicana—The Knights of Labor issue a boycotting circular at Gaines ville-Jackson, the negro, confesses and is vnched at Montgomery.

RAILROADS.—The Brown party arrive-Meet ing at Greenville—A banquet at Brownwood
—Meeting at Corsicana—Local rumblings. THE CITY .- A wail from the bastile; behind his bars a prisoner craves for light and Christ mas—Real estate transfers—The bill in equity of the Missouri Pacific and Texas and Pa cific Railroads—Knights of Honor of O. J. Weaver at the St. George Hotelwidow in trouble-Hotel arrivals.

NEW YORK SPECIAL DAILY REPORT. Hope for the Texas and Pacific-Some Sarcastic

Advice-Commercial Quotations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—It is intimated that a favorable reconstruction plan for the Texas and Pacific will probably be prepared before foreclosure proceedings can be effected. The Chronicle advises those who made enormous profits four years ago from the miserable con truction of the road and palmed their securi ties off on the public at high figures to put back enough of their money to place the property in decent working condition, and then restore it to the security holders.

Rio bonds further declined to 421/4; incomes steady at 36½; terminals 43, stock 12%. Ten thousand Santa Fes sold at 120; eleven thousand sixes at 85%; Fort Worth and Den-

ing to the absence of commercial speculative buying and doubles about. Silver acceptances sold at \$4 83% to \$4 84.

Wool steady; most holders confident; 90,000 pounds of fall Texas sold, part at 20 to 21. Boston active on fine wool; prices strong: manuacturers buying ahead.

THE DOLPHIN DEPARTS.

She Saileth Southward on the Raging Main, to Sea What She Can Sea.

New York, Dec. 19 .- At 10 o'clock this morning the United States steamer Dolphin, Capt. Mead, left her anchorage at the Brookyn navy yard and headed out on her trial crip. She will call at Newport. R. I., to have her compasses adjusted, and will then proceed South, probably stopping at Savannah, Ga. Her trip will last sixty days.

DALLAS OPERA-HOUSE

Grand Opera Festival.

RETURN OF THE FAMOUS EMMA

Grand Opera Company.

Wednesday and Thursday Nights and Thursday Matinee,

December 30 and 31. EMMA ABBOTT'S GREATEST ROLES.

Thursday Night, Emma Abbott in

"LUCIA, BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Abbott, Greenwood, Pruette, Broderick, Connell and Signor Michelena.

renowned opera of "LA SONNAMBULA,"

Grand Thursday Matinee at 2 p. m., the world

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.

AN EXCITING BANK FAILURE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED BY THE COURT.

Mortgages Filed on a Large Amount of Propetty-Depositors Anxious to Know the Truth-Receiver's Bond.

Special to The News.

Houston, Dec. 19.—Great excitement pre. vailed in the city to-day owing to the suspension of the City Bank. At the doors were and a placard marked "closed" was suspended in one of the front windows. In less than ten minutes the news that something had gone wrong at the City Bank spread throughout the business portion of Houston. Many depositors hurried to the doors of the building to learn facts concerning the exciting announcement. Groups men stood in front of the bank on Main street and at its side on Franklin street, many making attempts to get inside of the suspended financial depository. Finally the depositors scattered, going to the offices of the County and District Courts, where they found undoubted evidences that the affairs of the bank had drifted into such a condition that a receiver had been appointed-This information caused them to come down to grim despair and resignation that could only be modified by the statement of the receiver that will soon be made.

Soon after the suspension became known THE NEWS correspondent visited the City Bank and attempted to gain admittance but this was denied him, the reason being given that the board of directors vere holding an important meeting were holding an important meeting and could not be disturbed. This meeting was prolonged, and during the waiting hours the correspondent was busy in getting the views of such business men as approached the bank. Strange to say, there were very few of the depositors trying to get into the bank and there was an absence offexcitement. The opinion seemed to be general that the failure of the bank would be of no great harm to anyone except a few of these small depositors, most of those who have been depositing heavily having taken time by the forelock neavily having taken time by the forelock and withdrawn their deposits. About 5 o'clock the directory meeting was

arned and THE NEWS man was ad

Mr. W. R. Baker, president of the bank, said: "I am willing to tell you all I know,

said: "I am willing to tell you all I know, and can do so in a very few words. The bank closed its doors because it had no money, and what is more it has not had any for the past three years. Its capital stock was used up three years ago, and since then it has been borrowing money in New York and reloaning here at a greater rate of interest."
"How was the capital stock used up?"
"It was invested in real estate here in the cfuy and other points. There are several buildings, including the Hutchings House and the bank building, owned by the bank, and beside this there are several available blocks and lots of ground in the city, the property of the bank. These investments were made there four or five years ago, and this, taken in connection with the fact bank. These investments were made there four or five years ago, and this, taken in connection with the fact that the bank has lost a great deal of money by bad debts, it is not a surprising fact that it had no capital of its own, and simply credit that could be destroyed at the first hint that the bank was in trouble. This is exactly when Major Botts died, the directors of the bank came to me and asked me to assume the presidency of the bank. I owned more of the stock than any other stockholder and that probably influenced them in making the request. I consented. I had not been in office many days before I saw the condition of affairs, and knew that the wreck was complete and liable to be made public at any moment. I was much astonished to see the state of affairs, but went to work to try to remedy matters and bring the affairs of the bank in better shape, but it was too late to do any good."

CAUSE OF THE CRASH. "What caused the crash to-day?" "Well, somebody uttered a suspicion against the bank's solvency, somebody else repeated it, one or two depositors drew out, and then the crash came. Early this morning it was generally known that we were crippled and were county under the county of the c pled and were going under, and the calls on the bank were too great for us to meet, so we closed our doors and gave up the fight."

doors and gave up the fight."

"Why is the run made on the savings bank, Mr. Baker? Is there any connection between the two institutions?"

"I suppose the run is made because the people do not understand better and think that when one bank breaks all are liable to go. You know the depositors in the savings bank are nearly all poor people and have crude ideas about banks and banking. That, I think, explains the run they are making over there. No, there is no connection between the two banks. We owe them \$200 or \$300, but they do not owe us \$1. Either bank could be instantly obliterated without in the least affecting the other."

"What effect will the run on the Savings have do you think?"

"Not a particle. I believe the institution

have do you think?"
"Not a particle. I believe the institution is perfectly solid and safe, and not only has large capital, but could easily get as much more as it wanted. The run will do it no harm, and, aside from the extra work it will give the clerk in the bank, will not amount to a row of nire. not amount to a row of pins.
The depositors by withdrawing their money will forfeit their interest, which is paid semi-annually, and this alone will be big saving to the bank.
"What will the City Bank do now, Mr. Baker?"

"It will cease to exist as a bank after to-day. Of course Major Weems will be in charge as a receiver, but the bank as a bank has gone out of business."

"Are the liabilities very great?"

AS TO LIABILITIES. "I can't say what they are. No one can statement is made, which will be in a few days, when it will be given to the public."
"What are the chances of the creditors being paid?" say anything about that until a complete

being paid?"

"I am certain every depositor will be paid dollar for dollar; in fact, I have no doubt that such will be the case, since the assets of the bank are large enough to cover any possible amount of deposit the bank can have."

"Who will be hurt by the failure then?"

"Only the stockholders. I own a quarter of all the stock of the bank, and expect to lose every bit of it. It will be a miracle if the stockholders get I cent on the dollar."

"Will the suspension have any effect on the business of the city?"

"No, I don't think it will. The people,

"No, I don't think it will. The people, that is the business men, were somewhat prepared for the collapse, and have all guarded against it."

Baker had so completely covered the points in the case that he had nothing to add, except to indorse what was said. His statement would be ready in a day or two and would be given to the public at the earliest hour possible.

At 1:45 the fellowing documents were recorded in the Courity Clerk's office: City Bank of Houston to William R. Baker, to secure him in the sum of \$75,000, into sixty days from date, a mortgage on lots 6, 7, 8 and 12, in block 15, on Franklin and Travis street, with improvements, known as the Hutchins House, together with all furniture, fixtures and personal property therein belonging. The City Bank of Houston to Robert Lockhart, trustee, lot 1, in block 15, and improvements, with furniture and fixtures in same; one-half of lot 9 in block 15; lot 12 in block 20, and improvements; block 1, Washington street; block 1, McKey's survey, with improvements and machinery, known as the elevator property; 25 acres in the D. M. Williams survey, known as City Mill property; twenty-eight shares of capital stock of the R. R. R. E. and B. S. Association and Savings Bank. Also, the following judgments from the District Court in favor of said bank: Against the estate of W. J. Hutchins, No 11,478, for \$254,231 25.

While the County Court clerks were busy filing documents bearing upon the bank suspension, the clerks in the office of the District Court were receiving documents bearing upon the same subject.

Messrs. Goldthwaite and Evil, 18 wayers for the City Bank of Houston, at 2:30 o'clock to-day filed an application in the District Court to put the bank in the hands of a receiver. The application was considered by Judge James Masterson, who made the following order: City Bank of Houston, et al., vs. Robert Cohen, et al., 1 hereby now application was considered by Judge James Masterson, who made the following order: City Bank of Houston, et al., vs. Robert Cohen, et al., 1 hereby now appoint Benjamin F. Weems, of Houston and return same to the District Court of Harris County, Texas, and the property and to

whereas, The above bounden B. F. Weems has, on this day been appointed by the Hon. James Masterson, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Texas, receiver of all and singular the property and assets of the City Bank of Houston, with orders to immediately take said property into his possession, which appointment and orders have been made in a certain suit pending in the District Court of Harris County and numbered, wherein the City Bank of Houston et al. are complainants and Robert Cohen et al. are defendants—now the condition of this bond is such that if the said B. F. Weems shall well and faithfully discharge the duties that if the said B. F. Weems shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of receiver in said suit, and they obey the orders of the court therein, then this obliga-

orders of the court therein, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain
in full force and effect.
Witness our hands this, 19th day of December, 1885.
B. F. Weems,
Robert Brewster,
Wm. D. Cieveland,
F. S. Rice.

F. S. Rice,

State of Texas, County of Harris: I, B.
F. Weems, do solemly swear that I will
faithfully discharge and perform the
duties of receiver in the above entitled
cause and obey the orders of the court
therein. B. F. WEEMS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
19th day of December, A. D., 1885.
R. A. GIRAND,
Notary Public, Harris County.

Notary Public, Harris County. A LUCKY FIRM.

On Nov. 2 the firm of Carson, Sewell & Co. drew from the City Bank between \$20,000 and \$30,000—all the money the firm deposit-This amount was transferred to an-

ed. This amount was transferred to another bank in the city.

EFFECT ON OTHER BANKS.

After the closing of the doors of the City Bank, Main and Congress streets were dotted with small groups of persons discussing the financial condition of the City Bank and other banks of the city. Finally timid depositors commenced to draw from the Houston City Savings Bank, and m less than fifteen minutes the front of the place was blocked up. But, right royally, Paying Teller Henry Curtain responded to all paper that was brought against the concern. The savings bank proved a perfect little financial giant, and when the closing hour come her colors were flying just as if nothing unusual had been going on. After her doors were shut for the day depositors commenced to make inquiries among the leading men of the city, all of whom spoke in terms of confidence of the bank. These expressions caused many depositors to go to their homes feeling satisfied that their deposits were just as safe as if in their own hands. While the run on the Savings Bank was being made, a business man of this city forced his way into the bank and made a deposit. At 6:30 o'clock this evening The News correspondent interviewed Cashier E. Raphael, who stated that there were no business complications between the Savings Bank and the City Bank, and that the City bank owed their institution only something over \$300. He also stated that at the usual business hour on Monday the doors of the bank would be opened and all checks honored. Although the excitement of the afternoon has been very great and the run on the bank strong, depositors are now quieted and the excitement greatly allayed. Offers of assistance by business men and bankers reached Mr. Raphael during the afternoon. This makes the third run made on this bank during a career of fourteen years. This first run was during the panic of 1873, the second in 1877, when the Houston and Texas Central Railway changed hands. These two runs were met with success, the bank coming out with the newed strength and con EFFECT ON OTHER BANKS.

CUERO, Dec. 19 .- Dr. E. J. Trader, who killed a man named Cook, at Helena, Carnes repared for the collapse, and have all county, some months ago, gets five years in the penitentiary. The case was decided to-day. RELIABLE CONDIMENTS, ETC.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM. RICKER & LEE. Roasters of Coffee and Grinders of Spices, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE LYNCHING TOOK PLACE.

MONTGOMERY MOB ACTS ON ITS PLAN.

Jackson, the Negro Who Murdered the Smith Family, Executed According to Programme-A Full Confession.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 19.—The Mink Prairie tragedy culminated to-day in the hanging of the negro Jackson. There has been intense feeling about the matter all over the country, but the people did not want to take the law in their own hands until they were sure they had the right party. The little girl told before she died who struck her mother and brother, and when Mrs. Smith and the little boy regained their senses they told the same story, leaving

NO DOUBT as to who the murderer was. After the negro Jackson was captured the second time he was brought here and lodged jail, where he has been closely guarded. The feeling against the negro seemed to increase at each report from the afflicted family, and reached such a point yesterday that the officers did not think it safe to keep him here in jail, as he could be easily taken out by a mob. So last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, they started with him under a strong guard to try and outflank any move that might be formed and take him to Houston for safe keeping. They had not got more than two miles from town when they were surrounded by a crowd of armed men, who demanded the prisoner.

THE CROWD HAD THE DROP on the officers, and they seeing that resistance was useless gave up their prisoner. The mob then took charge of him and disappeared. This morning men rode into town from all directions, and toward noon everybody seemed by common consent to gather at a point on the Houston wagon road about a mile from town, near a tree where a white man was hanged twelve or fifteen years age for murder. By 12 o'clock there were probably four or five hundred people assembled and a little after 12 a large crowd was seen coming up the road. Some of them carried shotguns, and in their midst was the negro Jackson. A rope was soon thrown over a limb and around the negro's neck. A colored preacher then mounted a box, read a chapter from the Bible and offered prayer for the man who, in a few short moments, was to appear before his maker. After prayer Jackson on the officers, and they seeing that re-

CONFESSED HIS GUILT. and told how he struck Mrs. Smith and the children with a piece of iron, and after having, as he supposed, killed them, searched the house for money; how he, seeing Mrs. Smith try to get up, struck her again, and finding no money, left the house and joined two other negroes, who, he claimed, were outside waiting, and who, he said, persuaded him to try and rob the house. He talked for some time to the crowd, answering any questions that were asked him and seeming to realize that he had only a few moments to live. He said he deserved to die, and warned all present, especially the colored people, against doing wrong. At 12:45 p.m. the rope was pulled, and in a very few minutes the negro was dead, dying with hardly a struggle. There was no drinking nor lead talking, all seeming to understand the gravity of the occasion, and the serious step they were taking, in executing the house for money; how he, seeing gravity or the occasion, and the serious step they were taking, in executing the man without a proper trial. The people deplore the necessity of lynch law, but such a cold blooded deed, done in broad daylight, for a few dollars, and a woman and her children murdered, was

MORE THAN THEY COULD LET PASS and wait patiently for the law to take its course, with the chances of the murderer escaping on some technicality in the end. The Sheriff made every effort to protect and recapture the prisoner, but nothing could stop the crowd. They dispersed shortly after the hanging and everything is quiet.

BAYOU CITY BUDGET.

Had Both His Legs Amputated-A Wealthy Pauper's Death.

Special to The News

Houston, Dec. 19.—Last summer a man named Julius Smith, a cook in a restaurant, being in a hurry to kindle a fire with which to cook dinner, poured oil into the stove from a can. In the bottom of the stove lay the smouldering remains of fire. As soon as the oil trickled to the red hot embers an explosion took place, and Julius Smith's legs were enveloped in flames. He ran out into the street, where he was caught and the flames subdued. Both legs were severely burned, and the poor fellow suffered intense pain. He was put into a carriage and hauled to the hospital where he has been under treatment ever since. After consultation to-day Drs. Boyles and Stuart decided to perform the operation, and at 10 o'clock this morning both legs were taken off above the knees. The patient is now resting quietly, but it is feared that he is in great danger of dying, owing to his weak condition.

Last Tuesday a pauper died at the County Hospital. On looking over his ragged effects a bank deposit book was found and there was \$500 to his credit. This man was a kind of pauper not usually found lying around loose. He wore old clothing and went unwashed and hungry to the last. His friends can now give him a burial case worth having. He should not be deprived of the full benefit of his money aren in the graye. the stove from a can. In the bottom of the

burial case worth having. He should not be deprived of the full benefit of his money even in the grave.

Couldn't Suicide, So She Married.

New Haven, Dec. 19.-Kate Doughan, who tried to hang herself in the cellar of the lock-up on Wednesday, was married to-day by Justice Maulton, to M. Fredericks, a gun maker, who paid her fine and has been her 'devoted admirer for several months. Kate is the Montreal banker's daughter who was seduced and ruined four years ago, while a student at Wellesley College, by a Harvard senior, and who has of late frequented the lowest haunts of vice in this city.

Will Arbitrate.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—It is generally understood that Walter F. Cleveland has been accepted by the lasters as the representative of the forty-two manufacturers on the arbitration board, and the manufac-turers have accepted Mayor-elect Whipple as the representative for the lasters, and both gentlemen have consented to serve.

Forefathers' Day.

Boston, Dec. 19.—The New England Club celebrated Forefathers' Day by a dinner at Young's to-day. Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, Congressman Long, Editor Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, Gov. Currier, of New Hampshire, and others.

STATE SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

DRIFT CAUGHT IN THE NEWS DRAG NET.

All Sorts of Items of the Day Culled and Condensed from Every Point of the Compass in Texas.

Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, Dec. 19 .- District Court adjourns next week, probably on Wednesday. E. R. Davis, of this city, is an applicant for a position in the revenue service. He has been indorsed by nearly all the Texas delegation in Congress, and has the unani-

mous support of the people here.

The fires in the Indian Territory have greatly injured many of the Gainesville

greatly injured many of the Gainesville cattlemen. Some of the ranges are almost entirely burned off.

The following card was distributed around the city to-day.

"To the Merchants and Business Men of Gainesville: Gentlemen—Below you will find a communication given to Daily Hesperian, in reply to the article The Boycotters, contained in their issue of the 18th inst. As they refused to publish it, and being a representative member of the order, I take this method to set ourselves aright before you. Respectfully.

I take this method to set ourselves aright before you. Respectfully,

A Card—Sir: In your issue of to-day we noticed an article (the "Boycotters") which we consider does a great injustice to the Knights of Labor. We know of nothing ever having been said or done by the order here that would warrant the statement contained in the article mentioned, and we would respectfully ask you, in justice to the order, to say we would not sanction or countenance such proceedings. Yours respectfully,

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The lawvers in the J. E. Rainy case are conducting a long argument. R. V. Bell made the opening speech for the State. He is to be followed by W. B. Johnson for the defense. Mr. Johnson is to be followed by A. M. Thomasson for the defense, and County Attorney Worthington is to close the case.

Terrell.
Terrell, Dec. 1: -The old Crescent corner, fronting Moore avenue and Virginia street, is soon to support the handsomest two-story building in the city, with four rooms below for business, and well arranged offices and bed room apartments

The young men inaugurated a mask ball, which came off at the opera-house last night and proved to be a very enjoyable oc-

night and proved to be a very enjoyable occasion.

Next Wednesday will consummate the heme of all Mr. John Wyche's aspirations he will then join the ranks of the benedicts. "The wiles and guiles that women work dissemble with an outward show," as will be evidenced in another matrimonial alliance in the near future, and some jealoushearted lover will have to be kissed with sweet maid lips or else he will faint.

Levy Kemper, a bartender, being tired of life, about 3 o'clock took fifteen grains of morphine. Three doctors tried their skill to revive him, but he was too far gone.

The city has been filled with book peddlers, traveling auctioneers, patent right dealers, co-operative life insurance agents, and sports, and all appear to thrive.

and sports, and all appear to thrive.

DENTON, Dec. 19 .- Mrs. Ada V. Holcomb, wife of L. F. Holcomb, died at her home in this city vesterday.

The Knights of Labor are making extensive preparations for a grand ball and banquet on the 23d inst., the proceeds to go to the Galveston sufferers. Knights from all parts of the State are invited.

The County Farmers' Alliance will meet in this city Jan. 1, 1886.

All of the Sunday Schools will have

Christmas trees.
Delia Cochnaner, a young lady recently from McAllister, I. T., died at the residence of D. R. Long yesterday.
Dr. J. L. Scott has removed to Denison.
Forty-one new cases have been filed in the District Court which convenes here

Mexia.

MEXIA. Dec. 19.—Cotton shipments to date 15,674 bales; on hand in the yards 1650 bales; total receipts 17,324 bales.

The County Commissioners met at Groesbeeck yesterday and appointed Mr. R. W Priest, of this place, to fill the vacancy in the office of Tax Collector caused by the death of Collector J. A. Shriver. The appointment gives general satisfaction here. Mr. Priest was formerly County Surveyor of this county, which office he filled several

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church is to give a supper at the Opera-house on Tuesday, the 29th, for the benefit of the Methodist parsonage.

An effort is being made to raise money to build a Catholic church. Citizens are sub-

Weatherford.

WEATHERFORD, Dec. 19.—About 1 o'clock this morning a frame house, the property of L. M. Baily, occupied by a negro named Lewis Cornelius was discovered to be on fire, but too late to save anything.

The rock work on the new courthouse is about completed. The contractors are pre-

about completed. The contractors are preparing to put the cornice around the top.

The college building is being completed rapidly. The public school is expected to start up the first Mouday in January.

The case of the State vs. Tom Hamilton, charged with theft of cattle, whose examining trial was set for to-day before John W. Squyres, Justice of the Peace, was postponed until next Wednesday, the 23d instant, by the defendant.

Denison.

DENISON, Dec. 19 .- Ground was formally broken yesterday for the erection of the waterworks. As soon as the necessary machinery and other apparatus can be got in readiness the works will be pushed to com-

Mr. Steve French, day clerk at the McDougal Hotel, resigns his position on Jan. 1, to engage in other business.

E. P. Foster, a barkeeper at a saloon, was find \$29.50 for selling ligner on Sunday. fined \$32 50 for selling liquor on Sunda M. V. Heck was fined \$20 60 for gambling.

Wichita Falls.

WICHITA FALLS, Dec. 19 .- No new devel opments in the Israel case, but some may be expected at any time. It is rumored that the assignee has said that he does not expect to pay more than 20 cents on the

Quite a quantity of cotton was in town today. One man had four bales that he claimed to have raised from four acres; a pretty good yield.

F. C. Wilson was fined yesterday \$25 for assault on J. N. Israel.

Preliminary Examination of Prisoners Charged With Murder.

MESQUITE, Dec. 19.—Rev. Z. Parker, the pastor of the Methodist Church for the ensuing year, arrived and took quarters at the

parsonage to-day.

The Teachers' County Istitute was organized here to-day, with Prof. Winter, of this place, as president. The attendance was small, but the proceedings were interesting. The next meeting is to be held at Duck Creek, Jan. 23, 1886.

McKinney.

McKinney, Dec. 19.—D. O'Brien, of Colo-

to the annovance of the passengers on a Central Railroad train. The Sheriff and the County Attorney of Collin happened to be on the train, and they speedily brought about an interview between Mr. O'Brien and Esquire G. H. Lair. Mr. O'Brien is poorer to the amount of \$35.

W. E. Bond to day paid \$230 50 as the cost of his fun in slashing the cushions on the Central Road a few days ago.

WAXAHACHIE, Dec. 19.—Senator W. H. Getzendaner and Representative Yeagon received letters from the Maryland Military and Naval Academy authorizing them

tary and Naval Academy authorizing them to appoint a special cadet to that institution from their respective districts.

Since local option has been defeated man ceases to be dry.

The fire alarm was sounded last night, the residence of J. P. Cooper having caught from a defective flue. Damage light, as prompt action extinguished the flames.

BONHAM, Dec. 19.—In a further examination of the goods of J. F. Rochell this morning, it was discovered that eighteen boxes. supposed to be XXX soda crackers, proved to be 18,000 fine cigars. They were levied on by the Sheriff in favor of A. Vaccora & of Memphis, Tenn. No further devel-

Palestine.

PALESTINE, Dec. 19 .- The following convictions were had in the District Court yesterday and to-day: Jim Porter, colored, stealing a horse, ten years; Jim Terry, colored, assault to murder, pleaded guilty, two years; Louis Brown, assault to rape, seven

MOUNT PLEASANT.

An Obstreperous Crook-Hurt in a Gin-Arrested for Murder.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 19 .- Peter Demer,

Special to The News.

cook at the King Hotel, undertook to run the ranche to-day. He commenced by re fusing to cook, and wound up by insulting the proprietor's wife, a lady border and Mrs. A. M. Diedrick. Capt. Leakey found it necessary to interfere, when Demer opened upon the Captain a torrent abusive language, and catching the Captain by the beard, the cook picked up a butcherknife, but before he had an opportunity of using it the Captain had him on the floor with his foot on the cook's neck. The sole of the Captain's boot took some of the bark off of the cook's face, making the blood come. He rubbed his hand over his face, making it look as if he had been badly

one up. The scratches were very slight, owever. Leonard Blunt, a boy about 12 years old, at A. J. Austin's gin was badly hurt to-day.
He went to cross the belt and it drew him in.
Allen Lake, son of Capt. J. P. Lake, of
this place, and Samuel Lakey, colored,
were arrested by Constable Deriddle, of
Mount Pleasant, for murder done in Camp
County. They were turned over to Deputy
Sheriff Fore, of Pittsburg, Camp County, and taken there this evening for trial.

GALVESTON ITEMS.

Death of a Prominent Cotton Man-Aldermanic Election, Etc.

Special to The News. GALVESTON, Dec. 19 .- The remains of Mr. Jas. M. Northman, who died in this city yesterday evening, will be shipped tomorrow to New York for interment. The deceased was a prominent cotton buyer of this city and one of the leading members and a director of the Galveston Cotton

Exchange, which body met to-day and passed suitable resolutions of regret and condolence. The exchange is draped in mourning out of respect to memory of its dead member, and a committee of the exchange has been appointed to act as pall-bearers to escort the remains from the residence to the train.

The City Council met in special session to-day to canvass the returns of the recent election for Alderman in the Seventh Ward dealers the result which was that Mr.

and declare the result, which was that Mr. W. J. Hughes had been elected to fill the un-expired term of E. O. Smith, resigned. Mr. Hughes will take his seat at the next meet-

ng of the Council on Monday. Hon. J. E. McComb, of Montgomery, has arrived in the city and assumed the duties of his new office as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, he being the Democratic appointee, vice Mr. Asa Stratton, removed.

THE NANTICOKE EXPLOSION.

Dead Body Discovered-Fears That the Missing are all Drowned.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 19 .- The men at work rescuing imprisoned miners at slope No. 1. Nanticoke, stumbled across the dead body of one of the men, Jno. Kiveles, this morning. It is presumed that Kiveles separated from his companions, and in trying to reach the air shaft, which so many reached before him, in order that he might be hoisted to the top, was overcome by water and was drowned. This does not say that his companions have met a like fate, as it is possible that when they saw that all escape was cut off they sought the highest part of the mine. The question is now whether the men are not drowned or suffocated. The latter seems more likely. It is now believed that it will take fully four days to cut a passage to where the men are. Only twelve men can work together at a time in removing the debris, which blocks the main gangway leading to the mouth of the slope where the exit from the mine is made. Excitement in the vicinity of the disaster to-day is greater than ever. Relatives and friends have now given up all hope of seeing their dear ones alive. An experienced miner gives it as his opinion that the men are all dead from sufbe hoisted to the top, was overcome by

Banana peel—fall on sidewalk—people laugh. St. Jacobs Oil heals pain.

• SAN ANTONIO.

A Serious Fall-The Houston Failure-Court Martial.

Special to The News. SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 19 .- A man named Frank Moore fell from the roof of a house about twenty-two feet high this forenoon and struck on his face, breaking his nose. This was the only external injury he suffered, but the shock has made his condition

serious.

The news of the failure of the Houston City Bank has created considerable excitement in commercial circles. Nearly all the local banks were correspondents of it.

General court-martial appointed to meet at the post of San Antonio on Dec. 21.

With Murder. Special to The News.

SHREVEPORT, Dec. 19 .- All the parties except Scott Bowden, colored, charged with the murder of Sam Ragland, colored, at a dance at Mooring's store in the upper part of this parish, on the night of Dec. 5, were discharged to-day. On preliminary exam ination the evidence went to show that Bowden committed the murder by striking Ragland with a piece of fence rail. One of the witnesses, named Aller Ford, colored, was sentenced to jail and fined for con-tempt by Judge Hicks, who tried the case.

rado City, amused himself yesterday evening by displaying and discharging a pistol, ous narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure.

We have succeeded in making memorable every year that we have been in business. Some grand forward stride has marked each twelve-month of our existence. Eighteen hundred and eighty-five has been no exception to the rule, and now that we are gradually coming to its end, we have determined to mark its close by a most

Extraordinary Sale of Holiday Goods.

This sale is great not because the comparative prices are lower than we have made other on goods we could not truthfully say this, for our history is spotted with the data of extraordinary sales, which each in their time and place have outdone all attempts at competition, just as completely as this one will. For the next four days, when goods are most in demand, and especially fancy goods, we undertake to make prices that other houses could not afford to name, even under pressure. Such magnanimity makes our sales great and extraordinary. Such energy and forethought ranks us beyond and above all peradventure

HOUSE LEADING

SOUTHWEST.

During the next week our stores will be open till 9 p. m., thus giving everybody an opportunity of securing our timely bargains. Our handsome Doll Window is lit up every night, and its real splendors show to much the best advantage under gaslight.

PRESENTS

Our Silk has been so much favored that reductions are entirely uncalled for. Yet we quote some specialties for the next four days: A special line of Colored Gros Grain Silks at 85c a yard, most excellent value. Our Black Gros Grain Silks from \$1 a yard up are guaranteed 50 per cent better value \$20 up, are cheap and choice.

PRESENTS

If you want a present that is neat and cheap buy one of our Linen Table Scarfs at 75c, reduced from \$1.25. If you want better quality you can buy our \$1.50 Scarf for \$1, or our \$1.75 Scarf for \$1.25.

Our line of Splashers and Tidies is the largest ever shown, and we start a linen stamped Splasher at 25c each.

Piano Covers, Table Covers, Felt Scarfs and Lambrequins, Linen Table Sets, etc., at our reduced Holiday prices. A real Antique Lace Bed Set, worth \$15, for \$10. Nottingham Bed Sets, worth \$4, for \$2.25.

PRESENTS

CURTAINS AND RUGS.

Our sale of odd lots of Lace Curtains will be continued this week, and many regular lines, of which we have too many, have been similarly marked down. Portiere Curtains are being offered by us this week at the following low prices: Handsome Portiere Curtain, striped Dado fringe all around, at \$4.50 a pair, worth \$6. A better Curtain of same style at \$6.50 a pair, reduced from \$9. Portiere Curtains with deep, handsome Turcoman Dado, at \$10 a pair, worth \$15. Full Chenille Portiere Curtains at \$12.50 a pair, worth \$18, and so on up to Shiela Curtains at \$45 a pair, worth \$65. Our handsome line of Rugs and Mats are gradually getting less. Our low prices won't leave one in stock by Dec. 26.

PRESENTS

As an index to what this department can offer in the way of Holiday attractions we quote: Misses' Silk Hose, sizes 5 to 8, price 50c to 90c a pair, according to size: Ladies' black Silk Hose \$1 a pair. Ladies' heavy pure Silk Hose at \$3.75 a pair, reduced from \$5. In Gloves we offer a 4-button kid Glove at \$1 a pair that cannot be equaled elsewhere at \$1.50; 8-button length Mousquetaire Gloves of undressed kid, at \$1.50 per pair. The finest quality same style in 6-button length, at \$1.75 per pair.

The only house in the Southwest that presents for people's inspection and consideration a vast general assortment of goods equal for size and price to anything shown in this whole country is

Large size fancy Silk Handkerchiefs at than anything offered elsewhere. We are showing a very exclusive and extensive line of Silks, Satins and Broand plain Camel's Hair Underwear from cade Velvets in evening shades. Our | \$2.50 per suit up. Red all-wool Undershirts colored Brocade Velvets to match, from Jackets at \$2. Large line of Stockinette Jackets.

PRESENTS

We always remember the boys, and we glad Christmas time. We have made some prices that will make the poorer boys happy. We have a lot of suits in sizes 4 to 10 at \$2 year sizes at \$3 per suit, worth \$4.50. We suits at \$6 that once sold at \$8.50 and are have a fine fine of fancy woolen plaid suits, now selling for that by our competitors. sizes 4 to 11, at \$5. School suits from 10 to 15 at \$3 and \$3.50. Nice gray plaid school suits, sizes 9 to 12, at \$5. We have three lines of good style, serviceable boys's suits, in sizes from 12 to 17, at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 that are honestly worth one-half more. In Boys'

PRESENTS

In our ladies' stock we have a few more mas surprises. We cannot enumerate, but our prices are way down on all lines. Our specialty in Short Wraps is a fine French Boucle, trimmed in fine Astrachan and wide Mohair braid, at \$12.50. Also, a fine Black Velvet Brocade Short Wrap, trimmed with Chenille fringe, at \$15. Our Newmarkets of all kinds, both for Ladies and Misses, are being sold at one-third less than value.

PRESENTS

In addition to our very elegant stock of Triple Extracts and Toilet Waters of standard and fine make goods, which we always sell at such very low prices, we have succeeded in purchasing a lot of the celebrated DR. PRICE'S TRIPLE EXTRACTS, a justly popular line of Perfumes. These goods we bought at 50 cents on the dollar, and propose to sell accordingly. Here is a grand Holiday chance to buy at the following low prices:

25c BOTTLES FOR 10c. 50c BOTTLES FOR 25c. 75c BOTTLES FOR 35c. \$1 BOTTLES FOR 50c.

The only house in the Southwest that presents for people's inspection and consideration a vast general assortment of goods equal for size and price to anything shown in this whole country is

PRESENTS

To the frugal mind the question of Christ-50c each, and from that up to the finest | mas presents presents no troubles. They goods made. French Suspenders at 25c a look around them, see what the members of pair, up to dainty embroidered styles. the family most need, and then get it. What Gents' Scarfs in all the new styles, from 25c | more appropriate gift than the one that fills each up to the finest goods of the most cele- a want! Those that intend buying Overbrated manufacturers. Printed Linen Hem- coats should study the following bargains stitched Handkerchiefs from 25c to \$1 each. | and buy them. We have Woolen Reversible Fancy and plain Silk and Worsted Mufflers. | Overcoats at \$5. We have black and brown Union Beaver Overcoats at \$5. We have striped Cassimere Overcoats at \$4.50. We have black, blue and brown Chinchilla Overcoats at \$5. We have dark striped colored Silk Dress Patterns, with from 50c each up. All-wool Cardigan | Woolen Cassimere Overcoats at \$8.50, and we have all the finer grades and styles of Overcoats at comparatively low prices.

PRESENTS

Do you want to know where to buy your know they want suits and overcoats for the | Clothing for Christmas? Come to our store this week. For the poor man we have suits for a whole suit. Another lot from 8 to 12 circumstances we have Union Cassimere now selling for that by our competitors. Black Woolen Corkscrew suits at \$10. Look at the \$15 suits of other houses and then look at this for \$10. If it is not as good we shall never ask for your trade again. We also have an odd lot of Cassimere suits in steel gray, frock styles, good, serviceable suits, at \$8. Come and see them. You'll know they are worth more.

PRESENTS

A nicely-trimmed Hat or Bonnet makes a fine and choice styles of garments, both in delightful Holiday present. To show you long and short; also a few more Seal how cheaply we can trim you one of either Sacques. During the past week our stock | we quote prices on the material: We sell of "Christmas Call Fors" was much en- all our fine French Fur Hats, untrimmed, at hanced by the selection of fine Cloaks laid | 75c each. We sell wings at 25c, 50c and 75c aside to be called for this week as Christ- each; plumes at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, and bunches of tips at 50c and 75c, all of which are worth double and sold for double early in the season. We sell good quality Sill Trimming Velvets in black and colors at \$1 a yard. These prices will make you stylish trimmed Hats from \$2.50 up. Those in search of the more esthetic creations of the milliner's art can find them with us at comparatively low prices.

PRESENTS

We have just received the closing of an importer's stock of colored Cashmere Shawls, and they are our prominent Shawl offering for this week. Zephyr Knit Shawls have had the prices cut in two. Our regular stock of Woolen Shawls embraces many bargains, Ladies' Trimmed Felt Skirts handsome styles, reduced as follows:

\$1.50 SKIRTS TO \$1.00. \$2.25 SKIRTS TO \$1.50. Alpaca and Farmer Satin Skirts, deep quilted satin flounces; also, Felt Skirts with satin flounces, reduced as follows:

\$4 SKIRTS TO \$2.50. 85 SKIRTS TO \$3.50.

The only house in the Southwest that presents for people's inspection and consideration a vast general assortment of goods equal for size and price to any thing shown in this whole country is

Sanger Bros.' Sanger Bros.' Sanger Bros.' Sanger Bros.'

PRESENTS

The most extraordinary and only sale of Edwin C. Burt's ladies' fine shoes. We have just closed from this celebrated manufacturer the balance of his stock of ladies' shoes of this year, and will offer choice of the line at \$4.50 per pair; they are worth \$5.50 and \$6. This sale lasts till Christmas Day only. Our Men's fine Slippers from \$1.50 to \$4 a pair comprise a line of goods that can be found nowhere else. Our Ladies fine Slippers for house, street or ball are incomparable for price, style and quality.

PRESENTS

Our Worsted patterns are a safe present for gentlemen to buy. The materials are correctly combined and the quantity of goods sufficient. We sell them at \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and up to \$25. They are worth one-half more in

each case. Canvas Cloth 85c a yard, reduced from \$1.25. 54-inch wide fine French cloths at \$1.50 a yard, worth \$2.50. Fancy striped Skirtings at 50c to \$1 a yard, worth double. Fancy check Boucle plaids at \$1.35 a yard, reduced from \$1.75. Fine fancy check Dress Goods at \$1, reduced from \$1.25, worth \$1.50.

PRESENTS

PLUSH GOODS. Our Plush Cases have been marked so fearfully low that people often ask the price over again to be sure they heard aright. For instance, we sell all our \$25 Cases, whether toilet, necessaire or general fittings, at \$15; \$20 Cases at \$12.50; \$16.50 Cases at \$10; \$15 Cases at \$8; \$12.50 Cases \$7.50; \$10 Cases at \$5; \$7.50 Cases \$4.50; \$6' Cases at \$3.50, and so on till we reach a \$1.50 Case for \$1. We have the finest line of Odor Cases from 50c to \$1.50 that were ever seen. Our Broom-holders, Bottle and Cushion Toilets and Bisque Figures have been fearfully marked down, and nothing is left bu

PRESENTS

for reople to come early and get good

OTHER CHRISTMAS GOODS. We have marked down our elegant line of Albums, both in plush and leather bindings, that they are actually at one-half the price of other houses. We are showing the choicest line of bindings with new interiors that were ever seen before. Our Doll stock is getting low and what is left has been materially reduced in price. We are showing a fine line of Plush Frame Mirrors, and are selling them at our every day low prices. Photo frames for cards, cabinets and panels at the lowest prices ever heard of. We would like to quote each and every article but it would cost too much to do it, hence ask you to look well over store when you call. See our Gents' Smoking Jackets and

The only house in the South-West that presents for people's inspection and consideration a vast general assortment of goods equal for size and price to anything shown in this whole country is

Robes de Chambre.

ALL TALKING ON HOME RULE.

MR. GLADSTONE WRITES A SHARP CARD.

Opinions of Other Leaders in England, Ireland and Scotland - A Murderer and a Blackmailer Convicted.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CARD. Lendon, Dec. 19.-Mr. Gladstone to day telegraphed the following to the Central

"Hawarden Castle, Hawarden, Wales-I I should at any time have any plan, or any intention to announce on the question of Irish government, it will be done on my own responsibility and not on any anony mous or irresponsible declaration. My po mous or irresponsible declaration. My political friends are assured that I remember my many obligations to them. They may safely understand that I am bound to none of the ideas announced in my name. After saying this I hold myself excused from replying to any further inquiries concerning like rumors or allegations.

W. E. GLADSTONE."

OTHER OPINIONS.

The opinions of the various English statesmen and others on the alleged schemes of Mr. Gladstone for giving the Irish people home rule continue to come in. In answer to telegrams requesting their views sent out by the Central News, the following, among others, were received

Lord Derby writes: "The plan, as it was originally published, has been materially modified by subsequent statements, and therefore I find it impossible to express an

meretore r infult impossible to express an opinion."

Mr. W. E. Forster, ex Secretary for Ireland, writes: "I cannot give an opinion on a statement unauthorized by Mr. Gladstone purporting to give his views, and which Mr. Gladstone has since denied. I am," he adds, "too ill to give any views on the Irish question."

question."

The Hon. Jas. Lawther, at one time Chief Secretary for Ireland under the late Lord Beaconfield's administration, writes: "I had better defer expressing an opinion on such as astounding scheme as that attributed to Mr. Gladstone until definite and authentic evidence is produced relative to its authorship."

authentic evidence is produced relative to its authorship."

Mr. Glames E. Redmon (Nationalist), member of Parliament for the North division of Wexford, in an interview with the Central News correspondent regarding the home rule scheme, as printed in the Standard said: "Supposing the scheme to be accurate, it is fairly satisfactorily and affords a basis of settlement by mutual consent." Mr. Redmon declined further to commit himself on the subject, excusing himself by saying until he had consulted with other members of his party he could not discuss the matter more fully.

STILL GUESSING AT GLADSTONE. It is now asserted in some quarters that the various publications purporting to be Mr. Gladstone's plan for extending home rule to Ireland were furnished by generally well informed parties who are known to enjoy Mr. Gladstone's are known to enjoy Mr. Gladstone's confidence, at least to a limited extent, and it is hinted that the publications were inspired by them at the instance of Mr. Gladstone himself for the purpose of sounding the nation with a view to ascertain how such a scheme would stir it up. That Mr. Gladstone intends on certain conditions to introduce a bill in the next imperial Parliament, giving Ireland some form of self-government, is the opinion of all political leaders, but how bold a step he will take will depend greatly on how the preliminary agitation of such a scheme is taken. It is asserted that Mr. Gladstone has been forced to resort to this piece of stratagem because of his inability to bring about a conference with the party leaders to discuss an Irish home rule plan, and to start a little agitation of the matter in the public press was the only means available by which he could obtain the views of those he wished to discuss the matter with. Mr. Gladstone is said to be much emboldened by the manner in which the alleged scheme has been received, and has declared to some of his immediate advisers that he is glad a general notification that such a scheme was contemplated has been received with less eral notification that such a scheme was eral notification that such a scheme was contemplated has been received with less perturbation than he expected, and that he is greatly elated at the prospects of the small opposition that his pet scheme will in

ENGLAND.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL. LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The Central Criminal Court was crowded with an attentive audience to-day, evidently drawn thither in anticipation of racy developments during the trial of Charles Mollison, until recently a gamekeeper on the estate of Viscount a gamekeeper on the estate of Viscount Clifden. Mollison, who had been dismissed from the employ of the viscount, immediately after his discharge began writing the latter letters, charging him with having committed a number of revolting crimes and threatening to expose him if he did not pay over the sum of £500. Viscount Clifden had Mollison arrested and charged him with attempted blackmail in Marlborough Police Court. After the preliminary hearing the prisoner was remanded for trial, to-day being the day. Among those present were a number of ladies, many of whom sat throughout the trial. The letters were all placed in evidence and read. Their contents were disgusting in the extreme, and charged the noble lord with having on numerous occasions committed beastly and unmentionable crimes. Lord Clifden took the stand in his own behalf and reviewed briefly his relations with defendant from the day the latter entered his employ up to the time of his discharge. The plaintiff denied emphatically the charges contained in the letters sent him by Mollison. The jury after a short deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. On the result heing announced Cliftlen made an anneal Clifden. Mollison, who had been dismissed snort denoration brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. On the result being announced Clifden made an appeal in his behalf and asked the magistrate to be merciful. He asserted that if Mollison was set free he would at once leave the country, adding that money to aid him and his family to emigrate to America had already been subscribed. The judgedeferred

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Liberal press of that city is urging Russia to enter into an alliance with England, asserting that such union is the only means for settling the Eastern question and for punishing the perfidy of Austria and

ready been subscribed. The judge deferred

A dispatch from Brussels states that Mr. Stanley Hatton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in that city and is awaiting an interview with King Leopold in regard to the Congo country and the promotion of railroad and other schemes for opening up that territory. He states that the funds for the bridding of a reilroad have classed where building of a railroad have already been

assured.

The agitation with regard to home rule scheme for Ireland has had a depressing effect on the shares of the banking institutions of that country. The shares of the Bank of Ireland have suffered the greatest shrinkage, and to-day were quoted £274, against £340 at which they were quoted one year ago.

MR. GUION DEAD. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—Stephen Barker Guion, the well known vessel owner, died suddenly at 10 o'clock to-day of appoplexy. He was born in New York in 1820.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SWEPT BY A GREAT CYCLONE.

Kong, which arrived to-day, state that a typhoon swept over the Philippine Islands on Nov. 7, destroying over 4000 buildings, including thirteen churches and ten convents. Eighteen human lives were lost, and 500 head of cattle perished. This report only comprises the destruction in nineteen of the thirty-four districts of the islands. The remaining fifteen have not been heard from.

IRELAND.

THE PATRIOTIC UNION'S POSITION. DUBLIN, Dec. 19 .- The Patriotic Union disclaims that portion of the proposed home rule scheme which stipulates that the Royal Irish Union with the United Kingdom shall remain unimpaired.

CONVICTED OF MURDER. CORK. Dec. 19.-The trial of Wm. Sheehan. who, with his brother-in-law, David Browne, was indicted for the murder of his mother, Catharine, his sister, Hannah, and his brother, Tom, whom he murdered some years ago at Castle Down Rock, was concluded at the Assizes Court to-day. The jury promptly brought in a verdict of guilty, and the magistrate sentenced him to be hanged on Jan. 20. The announcement of the verdict caused an outburst of applause by the audience. Sheehan when asked why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him vehemently protested that he was innocent. The evidence shown in the trial clearly proved his guilt. An old man named Duane, employed as a servant on the farm at the time of the murder, and who all along denied all knowledge of the crime, made a clean breast of the affair several months ago. In his confession Duane stated that Sheehan committed the murder with an instrument called a "Graiffaun," which is used in breaking lumpy mould after plowing, and closely resembles a cooper's adze. On the evening that the murders were committed the murderer induced his brother Tom to enter a stable, where he struck him a terrific blow on the head, killing him almost instantly. His mother and sister, Hannah, met a like fate in the parlor of the dwelling. tenced him to be hanged on Jan. 20. The

ANNAM.

MORE CHRISTIANS KILLED.

PARIS, Dec. 19 .- Advices from Annam say that the Christians encamped in Andiuh resisted numerous attacks by the natives, and in the final sortie dispersed the Annamites. Three hundred converts were killed in the fight. Massacres of Christians have occurred in the villages around Andiuh.

SPORTING NEWS.

ANOTHER CLEAN HIT FOR THE "METS." PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The hearing in the case of Erastus Wiman, of the Metropolitan Base Ball Club, of New York, against the American Association of Base Ball Clubs, took place in the Common Pleas Court No. 4. Both sides presented affidavits. The complaints were made by Mr. davits. The complaints were made by Mr. Wiman, George Williams, Manager Gifford and a number of base ball experts and players, and they recited that damage would result to the club if its expulsion by the association was allowed to stand. Defendants, through an affidavit by Chris Von Der Ahe, claimed that the Association was not a permanent one; that clubs were often dropped from it and that to play with the Metropolitans would result in pecuniary loss to the other clubs of the Association. Argument was then begun by counsel in the argument was then begun by counsel in the case. The court, after hearing Mr. Rawle, decided the case in favor of the plaintiffs, continuing the injunction previously granted until further order of the court.

granted until further order of the court.

In deciding the case Judge Thayer said:

"The act of 1836 gives the court plenary power to control partnerships and unincorporated associations, so that in either light in which this association is viewed it is equally within the control of the court. This is certainly an unincorporated association. Membership in such an association is legal property, and no one can be deprived of it without notice, cause or trial. It is suggested that the plaintiff was not expelled, but defendants formed a new association, leaving plaintiff out. This is not sustained by evidence, and the constitution of the association shows it to be a continuing body. Any attempt to expel

to-night that some other plan to get rid of the "Mets" would now be tried. Mr. Wiman left for New York immedi-ately after hearing the decision. He was in an exceedingly cheerful mood over the victory. President McKnight, of the asso-ciation saws he does not know what the ciation, says he does not know what the association will do now. He has called a special meeting of the body for Dec. 28 in this city for discussion of the matter.

THE ST. JOE KID'S BANTER. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.-Lemuel Mcdregor, the prize fighter, known as the "St. Joe Kid," who recently arrived here from Dallas, Tex., claims to be anxious for a "scrap" with Al.Marx, of Galveston, known as the "Texas Cowboy," who gained considerable notoriety by standing up a few rounds against John L. Sullivan two years ago in a glove contest at Galveston. ago in a glove contest at Galveston. Mc-Gregor has deposited \$100 forfeit with the Picayune for a hard glove fight for the championship of Texas, Marquis of Queensoury rules. Marx has not been heard from

CITY AUTHORITIES DENOUNCED.

Suffering Employes of the Singer Sewing Machine Parade and State Grievances.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 19.—The employes of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, who have been locked out by the closing down of the works of that company in this city, about 3500 in all, to-day gathered in the streets and in the neighborhood of the closed works. They are very bitter in their expressions against the city authorities, who brought about the trouble by who brought about the trouble by exorbitant taxation. Serious trouble is feared between them and citizens who are non-employes of the company. The Singer hands are outspoken in their praise of the company, while others are equally outspoken in denouncing the company for its action in attempting to avoid what they assert is its just liabilities. The Mayor and officers of the city say they regret the unpleasant situation, but that the law compels the action they have taken. A steamer belonging to the company was law compels the action they have taken. A steamer belonging to the company was levied on this morning, which, together with the two locomotives already leved upon, will satisfy the amount that is claimed. The officers of the Singer Company sympathize deeply with the idle hands, but say they will let the city sell out the works under a tax levy rather than submit. They assert that their works in Scotland can turn out all the machines necessary at present. sary at present.

A Man Missing. GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 19 .- On Saturday night last, Clinton B. Hegiman, a wealthy young farmer of this place, left his home, stensibly for the purpose of getting the family mail, and has not been heard of since. Organized searching parties have scoured the vicinity for the past few days, but no trace of the missing man has been found, and the general impression is that he has been murdered. A reward of \$500 has been offered for information of his has been offered for information of his

Another 310 Prize Given to nearest guesser of winning number of Cook Stove at our Grand Drawing on January 4, 1886. All guesses must come through the mail. B. O. Weller & Co., the Hard

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1 25,

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Advices by steamer Oceanic from Yokahama and Hong Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

LEAFS FROM THE LAND BOARD

ANOTHER VERY EDIFYING DISCUSSION

In Which Members Express Themselves Quite Freely-The Grass Commissioners Considered and Salaries Fixed.

Special to The News. Austin, Dec. 19.—There was a meeting of the Land Board this morning. Instead of considering the grass commissioners' reports, the board considered the commissioners themselves, and concluded to continue their services at \$150 per month. They are to locate at some point in their respective districts from which to radiate their work.

The question of forfeiture of lands where parties failed to make payment before Aug. , the date to which an extension of the time for payment was granted, was discussed, and the board in effect, ruled that payments made after that date did not remedy the default and that the lands be declared to be again upon the market, that the first payment be declared forfeited, and the money received from the parties since Aug. 1 be declared subject to the order of the parties, to be returned to them. The forfeiture embraces the interest also which may have been paid in prior to August.

In discussing the question of forfeiture, State Treasurer Lubbock opposed such action, contending that the parties had some

action, contending that the parties had some equitable rights, and that it was not the policy of the State to dispossess them.

Attorney General Templeton said that it was the law and not the board which required such action.

Comptroller Swain—The settlers certainly have my sympathy, but we should be governed by the law.

The proposition of the railroads to employ surveyors as commissioners to settle controversies between them and the State, as to conflicts about the lines between the alternate school and railroad sections, was discussed. It was determined to await a definite proposition from the railroad companies, which, judging from the tenor of the discussion, will be accepted.

Land Commissioner Walsh said he had tried to get the Legislature to take some action to have these conflicting lines marked out and properly designated. The railroads are now as anxious as the State to have them determined. The companies will send parties to make the lines, but want the State to send some one with them as its representative.

Lubbock—Why can't these Grass Com-

epresentative

Lubbock-Why can't these Grass Commissioners act?
Walsh—The expeditions would occupy too much of their time.
Swain—It is an important matter and will require experts to represent the State's in-

terests.

Walsh—Yes; if we put a man in possession of a wrong section he will have an equitable right against the State, so I don't want to put him in possession of the land until our lands are properly designated. So, Templeton, we must have competent men

Templeton—Yes, certainly, as it would in-olve questions as to the validity of men's

rights.

Walsh—One great difficulty has been caused by the variations in the magnetic needle in running the lines, and it requires men who are professional experts to designate the lines properly, as the lines which we will establish are to be permanent lines of demarcation.

we will establish are to be permanent lines of demarcation.
Swain—Let us have those landmarks so established that they can always be found.
Col. Swain remarked that if the railroad companies would do what he understood they proposed to do, send men to make the survey and mark the lines and pay their expenses, the State board would send men to see that it was done right.

Templeton—Suppose we confine our operations to a particular section of the State before making a general application of the work.

of the work.
Walsh—Take Wheeler County District to continuing body. Any attempt to expel plaintiff without notice or trial would be a nullity. We therefore order that the injunction be continued."

A representative of the association said to-night that some other plan to get rid of gone through the entire county, except as to sales by the board during the last few months. Mr. Evans had suggested in be-half of the railroad companies that they yould not send men who were objected to by

Templeton—I have heard that the rail-Templeton—I have heard that the railroad men intended to make their lines cover the towns along their routes.

Swain—But the Land Commissioners have the field notes, which should prevent this. Walsh—But the trouble is with these field notes is they were marked by the railroad company from maps and calculations made without going on the lands.

The board then adjourned without fixing a day for the next meeting.

The Comptroller deposited in the treasury to-day \$14,000 for account of the available.

school fund.

Mrs. A. Wahram died at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the effects of an overdose of morphine, which she took to soothe the pain of rheumatism.

The preliminary examination of the Muiranteed of the

The preliminary examination of the Muir-Davis difficulty will be held as soon as t result of Davis' injuries are ascertained.

MORE POLICE. The City Council to-night passed an ordinance increasing the police force to twenty men, appointable by the City Marshal and removable for cause by the Mayor and Marshal. The salaries of city officers and police remain unchanged.

Mr. Muir was released this evening on

A CINCINNATI STRIKE ENDED.

The Shoe Cutters Obey the Order of the Knights of Labor.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The strike of the shoe cutters is over. It was ended to-day by the local union deciding to obey the mandate of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, commanding them to return to their benches under the same conditions in which they left. All the cutters will return to work Monday, and thus what promised to be a bitter fight has been happily avoided. The shoemakers are glad that the cutters have decided to obey the Grand Assembly, and the manufacturers feel a greater confidence in the honesty and straightforwardness and fairness of the Knights of Labor. Not all the shoemakers can go to work on Monday, as the departments have to wait on the cutters, but by the ments have to wait on the cutters, but by the latter part of next week all the men, 2500 in number, will be at work again. PROSPECTS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF AN-

OTHER STRIKE. BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The lasters this forenoon selected as their representative on the board of arbitration, Col. John Whipple, the Mayor-elect of Brockton,

and he has consented to serve. Henry A. Ford has been accepted by the lasters as the arbitrator for the manufacturer, and the prospects of a speedy settlement are bright-Cornell's Changes. ITHICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The following changes in the Cornell professorship are to take effect Jan. 1: The salaries of the full professors are raised from \$2700 to \$3000 per annum, assistant professors from \$1500 to \$1800. Prof. D. Wilson is made emeritus professor of moral philosophy, and Prof. Shackieford meritus professor of rhetoric. The Sanscrit professorship is a bolished.

ler's saloon, near the Louisville and Nashville depot, this city, at 7 o'clock to-night, a negro desperado, known as Nels Burr, shot at George Waller (white) and instantly killed Robert Dunn, a white farmer living near this city. The Sheriff arrested the negro and hurried him to the jail. A white mob of over one hundred followed yelling: "Hang him! hang him!" The greatest excitement prevails, and Burr will no doubt be lynched.

HOW FORT WORTH SHOWS UP. A Big Year in Business and Real Estate. The Day's Local Notes.

Special to The News. FORT WORTH, Dec. 19 .- The Mail of this evening contains a three column interview with leading merchants and real estate men, in which it is shown that the business of the city has increased on an average 50 per cent over last year at this time, and that the real estate business shows a good increase and a very flattering outlook for the future.

A suit for divorce was filed in the District Court to-day by G. T. Glenn, of this city, from his wife, Mollie Glenn, in which he charges her with unfaithfulness to her mar-

charges her with unrathrances riage vows.

The announcement is made that the Ellis building, corner of Third and Throckmorten streets, now in process of construction, will be made a first-class hotel, with all the modern improvements. The original plans have been changed and the building, which will accurve a quarter of a block, will be nave been changed and the building, which will occupy a quarter of a block, will be four stories in height, and constructed especially for hotel purposes.

District Court—Suit of R. Y. Mangum vs. Texas and Pacific Railway and C. A. Ginnocchia for \$10,000 damages by breaking a leg. Verdict for \$1000 against each of the defendants

Court adjourned till Monday.

The following marriage licenses were

issued to-day:

M. H. East and Miss Phebe Sexton.

Wm. C. Crews and Miss J. B. Baldwin.
George A. Risk and Miss Missie Lydle.

The following real estate transfers were recorded to-day:

H. S. Broiles et al. to E. M. Rowe, lots 15 and 16, block 4; consideration \$475.

T. E. Bushong to B. F. Dwiggins, 60 acres of the north half of survey No. 483; consideration \$800.

Geo. R. Turner and wife to S. M. Cham-

Geo. R. Turner and wife to S. M. Chambers, part of block —, Field's addition to the city of Fort Worth; consideration \$280. S. H. Mulkey and wife to G. R. Turner, lot 6, block 6, Mulkey's sub-division; consideration \$167 32.

M. Gates to S. H. Mulkey, lot 6, block 6, Mulkey's sub-division; consideration \$200. from the Indian Territory this evening. It is supposed that the fame of Emme Abbott drew them hither. Several persons from surrounding towns also came to hear Miss

Abbott.

T. B. Burnett came in this evening from his ranche in the Indian Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Worsham, of Henrietta, is in the city.

Hon. J. G. Hazlehurst, District Judge at Carthrage, is in the city.

THE FIRE RECORD.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—A destructive fire has been raging at St. Francis Xavier street since early this morning.

The premises of the McDougall Logee Company, wholesale oil merchants, are completely destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. Lockhart & Co., dry goods, and Adam Darling, a chinaware dealer, are heavy

Total loss, \$150,000; covered by insurance. WAREHOUSE BURNED. Special to The News.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 19.—A fire occurred at o'clock this morning on East Houston street. A warehouse used to store grain and corn was consumed. The total loss amounts to \$1500, partially covered by insurance. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

COUNTERFEITER CAPTURED.

Jerry Dean, the Buffalo Boy, Bagged With His Outfit and Boodle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.-Jeremiah D. Dean, a noted counterfeiter, who has already served a sentence in the penitentiary, was arrested last night at his room, at 317 West Randolph street. Dean's entire counterfeiting appa ratus, with a large quantity of metals and other materials, were captured. In default of bail, Dean was to-day committed for exmination. The prisoner is a native of

They Were Real Actors.

An amusing story is told by the manager of one of the New York theaters, according to the Tribune. He lives at the Murray Hill Hotel, and his waiter there is an old Irish man named Martin. Martin's theater-going has been confined chiefly to the Bowery, so that when he received a pass for the Lyceum was immensely flattered. The day after e went he was asked how he enjoyed the play. "It's a moighty purty place, sorr, a moighty purty one, but"—here he sank his voice to a confidential whisper—"is them "Tead actors ye have there, on the stage?"
"Of course," was the answer; "what do you mean by asking that?"
"Begorra, sorr, I thought thim was all ladies and gintlemen, they were so quiet and illegant in their manners!"

Mutual Satisfaction. Philadelphia Press

Young Mrs. Blentop to Watkins Debrush, just introduced: "The likeness is good and the drawing admirable, but the coloring is abominable—in fact, it is a perfect Debrush: "But, madam, it is just like

old Sornbeck. His face, you know, is just like a warty apple and has no more expression than a baked pudding. No artist could make a decent picture of—"
"Sir, I would have you understand that we are discussing a portrait of my father, and—"

"And perhaps, madame, you are not aware that I painted it."

Both agree that the etchings are more attractive. Imprisoned in the Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 19.—The number of men imprisoned in the mine of the Sus quehanna Coal Company at Nant-coke cannot be exactly stated, but it is believed not less than twenty-nine persons are in the mine. Of these nineteen are Welsh-Irish, or American, and the rest Poles, or Hungarian laborers. Whether they are alive or dead has not yet been ascertained. Rescuers are working with great energy to-night. Gangs are relieved every four hours. quehanna Coal Company at Nanti-

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Philpott Station, Ky., was the scene of a terrific boiler explosion at noon yesterday. While all hands were engaged at work at William & Jollie's sawmill the boiler exploded, causing consternation and death. Henry Parrish, a stranger who had been employed about the mill but two days, was instantly killed. Engineer Burton is seriously injured. John Adcock was severely cut about the head and face and James Williams Jr. was hadly cut by the fiving liams, Jr., was badly cut by the flying fragments.

WAYS OF THE HIGHWAYMEN.

A CATTLEMAN RELIEVED OF HIS MONEY

And His Valuables and Allowed to Depart-A Postmaster Held for Robbery-Lyttle Turned Loose.

Special to The News.

Waco, Dec. 19.-Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg is in the city, a guest of Judge George Clark. He is here on his annual visitation. The rite of confirmation will be administered to a large class at St. Paul's Church to-morrow.

Postmaster B. F. Burks, of Pottsville, Hamilton County, had a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Finks to-day. He is charged with stealing from the mails. The testimony elicited showed that the postwas kept in a building occupied as a general store by the postmaster. A lady resident of the place ordered some collars and cuffs of a peculiar pattern of a New York house. The goods were mailed to the ladies' address, but failed to be delivered. Some time afterward the wife of the postmaster was seen wearing the missing goods. The accused testified that the cuffs and collars were found by him lying loose on the voor. Two young men having slept in the store the night before, he took it for granted that the articles had been left there by them. As the young men did not call for the goods he gave them to his wife. The postmaster, dispensing with the service of counsel conducted his own defense. He was bound over in the sum of \$200 to await the action of the grand jury. He made the bond.

sum of \$200 to await the action of the grand jury. He made the bond.

Enough subscribers have been secured here to make the Pan Eiestric Telephone system enterprise feasible in this city. The plant and wire will be ordered Monday, and the new system will be ready for service by Feb. 15.

ROBBED BY FOOTPADS. The third highway robbery in McLennan County during the past two months occurred this evening, five miles east of the city, in the Tehuacana bottom. The road agents, two in number, were heavily armed and masked and on foot. The victim was J. H. Bull, a well known cattleman, living near Hubbard City, in Hill County. He came here several days ago with a bunch of cattle which were converted into cash and started homeward this evening with a portion of the proceeds of the sale on his person. When he rounded a curve in the Tehuacana bottom he saw the two masked men and checked his horse, but before he could wheel he was covered by the robbers and ordered to halt and throw up his hands. One of the highwaymen, walking up to his side, said: "We ain't going to hurt you unless we have to. What we want is the stuff. Hand it out, and be quick about it."

Bull put his fingers in his vest pocket and dsew out \$95 in currency. As he handed it to the robbers he said: "This is all the money I have on me."

They seemed to doubt him, but as he started to dismount, to be searched, they ordered him to stay in the saddle, remarking, "We believe you, but we want your watch and chain; shuck it off."

As the articles were delivered he was ordered to push on and did so without any attempt to parley. He rode about a 100 yards before looking back and on doing so saw the men entre the thicket that lines the road. He partially hid himselves and horse and waited to see if the highwaymen would unmask and come into the road again. After waiting fully twenty minutes he put spurs to his horse and took the back track for this city. The Sheriff sent a party in pursuit. The watch and chain are valued at \$125.

HE WAS THE WRONG MAN. County during the past two months occurred this evening, five miles east of the city, in the

HE WAS THE WRONG MAN. Tom Little, who was arrested a few days ago by a Tarrant County deputy sheriff on suspicion of being a man wanted in Comanche County, to answer two indictments for swindling, and in Richmond County, N. C., to answer a charge of murder, is at liberty. He proves o be the wrong man.

THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Wise Suggestions for the Right Use and Adornment of the Morning Meal.

More care than is usually given the break fast table would be well spent, both for the comfort and refinement of the family. The informality of the first meal of the day does away with much of the ceremony, espe cially when the family breakfasts alone, but good taste may always be displayed. Little attention to decoration and pretty arrangements of fruits and flowers charm the eye and whet the appetite, while the every day observance of simple elegant table manners promotes comfort

every day observance of simple elegant table manners promotes comfort and culture and prevents the possibility of embarrassment upon state occasions. Every meal ought to be as good as the house-keeper can afford, and as taste costs nothing but a little expenditure of time, there is no reason why the most modest meal should not be neatly spread and served with style that will add a charm to the occasion. It is always preferable at the family breakfast to have a few well cooked dishes, such as suit the taste of each individual. There is really very little extra work in this way of living, and when adopted all anxiety in entertaining ceases.

Breakfast parties are growing in favor with Americans of late years, and it is a much more substantial meal with us than with foreigners, besides being less formal than the dinner. The hour is from 9 to 11 o'clock, varying with circumstances. The invitation may be a simple informal note or the card of the hostess, in which latter case below the name is written. "Breakfast 10 o'clock Thursday." In serving breakfast there is little difference in form. The hostess usually serves the coffee, tea and chocolate; the other dishes may be served by the gentlemen of the house or from the sidetable, as desired. The breakfast should never be elaborate, but dainty and tasteful; the few dishes should be of the choicest, and everything should be conducted with as little formality as possible, the attendance of one servant being sufficient, unless the guests are numerous.

A breakfast table may be spread at tractively with a white cloth and a scarletand-white napkin under each plate, with

A breakfast table may be spread attractively with a white cloth and a scarletand-white napkin under each plate, with
mats bordered with scarlet. Fruit may be
set in the middle of the table in a large
glass bowl, and should be served first; then
oatmeal, after which meat and vegetables,
to which each guest is helped by the host;
then hot cakes, with syrup and the coffee
follow. Meats are covered, and cakes are
brought in between two plates. Butter is
in small plates, with ice around it. Honey
or syrup is served in saucers. Melons in
season are a delicious breakfast dish, while
oranges and bananas are healthful and
dainty. Sliced tomatoes, properly dressed,
are exceedingly refreshing. Oatmeal and
crushed wheat porridge are popular and
wholesome breakfast dishes, and are much
used at fashionable tables since it has become known that Queen Victoria is partial ome known that Queen Victoria is partial to them.

Gents Silk Plush Embroidered Slippers \$3, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street. He Made the President Laugh.

Gen. Sheridan has often been mistaken,

asked Gen. Sheridan to accompany him to the reception room, where they engaged the ruralists in conversation, most of them thinking that it was P. H. Sheridan to whom they were talking. Gen. Sheridan finally became reticent, and the President sought to engage him in further talk. The conversation between them ran about like this:

Hayes-General, have you much fruit in ouisiana?
Sheridan—Oh, yes. We have oranges and Sheridan—On, yes. We have oranges and appricots and grapes in profusion.

Hayes—Do you have any of the hardy Northern fruits—apples and pears?

Sheridan—There are a few apples raised along the northern boundary of the State.

Hayes—Do you ever raise pears?

Sheridan—Always if we have three of a kind.

There was a moment's icy stillness and then a big fat fruit grower, with a roguish eye, unable to hold in, began to snicker, and in less than a twinkling of an eye the all guffawing. The President h laughed with the rest.

Things to Decorate.

As the Christmas goods begin to be displayed, remarks the Philadelphia Press, lots of odd things in wood are to be seen, especially those in white hard woods for deco-

pecially those in white hard woods for decorative purposes. There are picture frames, paper knives, ash receivers, cigar cases and smoking sets in unique designs. All of these are ready to be ornamented with birds and flowers and bees and grasses by the dainty brushes of dainty maidens.

There is one design that puzzles the girls a great deal. It is a perfect imitation in wood of a square soda cracker.

"Now, what's the sense of that?" demanded a pert 13-year-old miss, in an art store the other day. "One might just as well go into the pantry and get a real soda cracker. I suppose they're to be painted, but what are you going to paint on them, anyway? Oh, I've got an idea; I'm just going to get one and paint a big black roach on it. That will be so lovely and appropriate, won't it?" ate, won't it?"
"Lily!" said her older sister, in a tone of

deep reproof. "What is Smith doing now?" "He is traveling with a circus." "Pretty hard work, isn't it?" "No, he has nothing to do except to stick his head in the big lion's mouth twice a day."—Texas Siftings.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers 750, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street



Our stock of Boots and Shoes for Gents, Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children is the most complete in the city. We carry the largest and best stock ever exhibited in Dallas, and at prices to suit the times. tom made goods have been sold heretofore in this market. Call and examine our fine stock and get our prices before making your pur chases at

· LEON KAHN'S.

875,000 STOCK H'URNITUR E Bankrupt Prices. Good Parlor Suits - \$33. Good Chamber Suits, \$20.

All fine goods in proportion. T. BILLINGTON. 639 and 641 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

WANTED.

500 TIE-MAKERS AND 200 TEAMS

For ties 6x8, 8 feet long, in the very best of fresh, upland postoak. I am paying 16 cents for making. Can also employ a large number of men as scorers and sawyers at \$1.50 per day, and first-class tie-makers at \$3 per day. Board and lodging \$4 per week. Pay day five days after inspection. Teams will find steady work at either Emory or Bolton Switch. Job begins on Jan. 1, 1886, and will last a long time.

For work apply to either of the places mentioned below.

E. P. COWEN, Contractor.

Apply in person to John L. Galt, Emery, M., K. and T.: Jonas Baum, Mineola, Tex.; W. B. Harl, Bolton, Texas and Pacific.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.

On the night of the 7th inst., a white horse, branded with an inverted C over the top of the letter T, slightly knee sprung. The black top buggy, the right side of the seat fastened with a wire, the left shaft broken and riveted. Also, a whip and lap robe. Any person returning the same or giving information of its whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. JOHN BELL, M. D., East Dallas.

Mr. David and Mr. Julius Cahn Will represent us in Texas for the purpose of soliciting orders for our goods, and orders entrusted to them will receive prompt and careful attention.

Schepflin, Baldwin, Tweedy & Co.,

Manufacturers of Mens', Boys' and Children's Clothing,

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY. New York Office.....318 Broadway. TEXAS TRUNK RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR, DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 4, 1885.—Notice is hereby given that the public office of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company has been established in rooms 18 and 19 in the Merchants' Exchange Building, on Lamar street, Dallas, Tex.

Pan Electric.

New connections this week: 270, Elsas, Keller & Co., bag factory; 12, J. C. McNealus, residence; 274, Crutcher & Crutcher, real estate; 41, Cotton Press Company, two rings; 181, Dr. G. Schiff, residence; 275, F. A. Cambpell, plumber; 255, S. C. Carroll.

D. M. CLOWER, Manager

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

\$1800. Prof. D. Wilson is made emeritus professor of moral philosophy, and Prof. Shackleford meritus professor of rhetoric. The Sanscrit professorship is abolished.

A Lynching Looked For.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 19.—A Vernon, Ind., special to the Courier says: At Wallard Professorship is abolished.

Silk Embroidered Slippers 31, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

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House once during the Hayes administration when a delegation was announced. It was a horticultural convention which had ladies' cur kid button shoe at Leon Kahn's.

Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers 31, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

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Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers 31, Lewis B

TEXAS AND PACIFIC IN COURT.

THE IMPORTANT BILL IN EQUITY

Of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company vs. the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company.

The bill in equity of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and the orders of the judge appointing receivers were filed in the United States Circuit Court at Dallas today. The bill avers that since 1881, arrangement existed between the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company and the Missouri Pacific Railway Company by which the lines of the Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific were to be, and in fact have been, operated in conjunction with the Missouri Pacific and its leased and operated lines, under the belief that such operation would be of mutual benefit, and that if any deficit should appear in the operation of the Texas and Pacific the Missouri Pacific would advance the amount of same on the faith of the earnings of the Texas and Pacific Company, to be repaid out of such current earnings, but said earnings proved wholly insufficient for the purpose, and up to Sept. 30, 1885, the date of the last account stated between the two companies, the orator had advanced in payment of operating expenses and interest on account of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, \$1,688,015 79, of which the sum of \$1,130,783 60 is represented by promissory notes bearing date Dec. 1, 1884, payable on demand, and the balance of \$55,143 19 is the balance stated in account current of Sept. 30, 1885, since which time said indebtedness has still further increased to the date of filing

The bill further alleges that outside of the indebtness secured by mortgages the Texas and Pacific owes the Missouri Pacific a large floating debt incurred for labor, material, repairs, operating and managing

It further avers that for several years past, said company's expenses have been so large that its surplus was insufficient to pay the current interest on the mortgage bonds as it matured, and that the necessary maintenence and repair of its property have been neglected in a false policy of abortive efforts to pay interest upon its bonded debt as it matured, and while its current interest amounts annually to nearly \$1,900,000 exclusive of the income and land grant bonds, its net receipts will not for the current year, nor for the present year, equal \$1,000,000 per annum, so that a default without borrowing money for the purpose of paying maturing interest is inevitable.

The orator further avers that it has advanced the defendant company \$1,500,000 to protect it against defaults for necessary equipments, supplies labor, repairs and so large that its surplus was insufficient to

equipments, supplies labor, repairs and current interest, which advances were made in protection of the coupons of the property and on the faith and promise of the current earnings; but that the defendant has failed to pay said balance or any part thereof, instead of which it has been applying the earnings in a vair effort to avert a ng the earnings in a vain effort to avert a

ing the earnings in a vain effort to avert a default in the payment of its interest.

The only security the orator has for the payment of these advances in addition to its said equitable lien thereupon is a collateral of \$2,000,000 of the bonds of defendant, known as the terminal bonds, which bonds are secured by a general mortgage, covering the entire property of the company, whereby the orator is made a lien holder on said entire property.

tire property.

The bill then avers that the defendant's The bill then avers that the defendant's railway is in bad condition, requiring large expenditures to put it in order, "that would further disable it from paying its fixed charges, and with its property mortgaged as it is up to, if not exceeding, its full value, it is wholly impracticable to encumber it with any further liens, as the securities thus issued must be sold at ruinous discounts to realize cash."

The bill, however, avers that the lines, if

counts to realize cash."

The bill, however, avers that the lines, if put in a first class condition, would have an earning capacity that would enable the company to pay off its floating indebtedness, and meet without difficulty the fixed property should remain intact and not be

segregated.
"Wherefore," the bill continues, "your orator, showing that it is a creditor of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of \$1,688,015 79, and additional sums to date not yet definitely ascertained, and that the same is an equitable lien on all the earnings of the company, and all its property, and is secured by the said \$2,000,000 bonds issued under the said general and terminal mortgage, and that said \$2,000,000 bonds issued under the said general and terminal mortgage, and that the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company is an insolvent corporation owning 1487 miles of road, with mortgages thereupon to the amount of \$43,340,000, the interest whereupon it is unable to meet; that the line of the road is out of repair and in so dangerous a condition that the said company cannot perform its duties as a carrier with safety, expedition and convenience to the public; that judgments had been obtained against the company under which the assets are liable to levy and sale; and, whereas, your orator has no adequate remedy at law, comes to your honorable court and prays that your orator have leave to make of all said trustees in the mortgages hereinbefore named defendants hereto, on their coming into the jurisdiction of gages hereinbefore named defendants here-to, on their coming into the jurisdiction of this court, or in accordance with the prac-tice of equity of said court, or that they have leave to become parties hereto in as-sertion of their rights and interests." The funded indebtedness of the company under the mortgages is given as follows: First mortgage, issued June 1, 1875, a charge upon the eastern division, \$3,784,000,

exclusive of balance of issue held in sink-

Consolidated mortgage June 1, 1875, a second charge upon the eastern division, \$9,316,000. Income and land grant bonds, a third charge upon the eastern division, and a first charge upon the land grant of the company, \$8,300,000.

Bonds under the mortgage of Jan. 20, 1880, first charge upon the Rio Grande division,

Bonds under the mortgage of July 31, 80, a first charge upon the New Orleans dission, \$6,720,000. vision, \$6,720,000.

Bonds under the mortgage of Aug. 1, 1884,

Bonds under the mortgage of Aug. 1, 1884, a first lien upon certain terminal properties and a general lien upon all the property subject to prior mortgages, issued and outstanding as collateral, about \$2,624,000.

The orders of Judge Pardee appoint Lionel L. Sheldon and John C. Brown general receivers of all the railroads of the company defendant, both in Louisiana and Texas, and of all the property of said company; the said receivers being appointed subject to the rights of all parties in interest, to suggest other appointees, or to show cause or make objection to the same before me on the 9th day of January, 1886, and to the premises.

City Improvements.

During the past week signs of improvement in building and repairing were visible all over the city.

A brownstone culvert was put in on Sycamore street to drain a part of Bryan street. Gas pipe was laid on Bryan and Live Oak streets to Herd street, and is in process of extension southward on Ervay and Young streets.

The opening of San Jacinto street across the Houston and Texas Central was

down to make room for a beautiful iron The improvement of Ross avenue from Sycamore street east to the Houston and Texas Central Railroad made rapid headway, and water pipes were laid on Ross avenue east to Pavilion street, and on Bryan

The framework was laid for about twenty private residences, and the foundations for several large buildings securely cemented against harm by frost. Everything, too, wears a brighter look, including Capt. Silers' busses, all of which he has had painted, and has reinforced the old stock with two beautiful new vehicles.

LATEST RAILROAD NEWS.

HEAVY MORTGAGE RECORDED. Special to The News.

SHREVEPORT, Dec. 19.—A first mortgage was recorded here to-day in favor of the Central Trust Company, of New York, for \$1,323,000 on road, etc., of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway. The mortgage is to complete the road in first-

mortgage is to complete the road in first-class condition and build necessary depots, etc., from the Mississippi River to the Texas line, a distance of over 200 miles. It is also rumored that parties interested in the Queen and Crescent, of which the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific is part, contemplate gaining control of the Shreve-port and Houston and Houston, East and West Texas, narrow gauge roads, with a view of having an outlet to the gulf by altering them to standard gauge. The Shreveport and Houston has just been taken out of a receiver's hands by New York parties. York parties.

A MEETING AT PARIS.

Special to The News. Paris, Dec 19.—At a railroad meeting of citizens of Paris last night at the courthouse John C. Gibbons was elected chairman and T. H. Cannon secretary. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the extension of the Gulf, Colorado aud Santa Fe Railroad from Dallas to Paris. The following gentlemen were appointed a comlowing gentlemen were appointed a committee to meet in Dallas on the 25th inst. in conjunction with committees from the several towns along the route: John Martin, R. R. Gaines and Dr. S. E. Clemens. Paris will favor the road coming to this place, but will oppose its going north from here, desiring it to meet the St. Louis and San Francisco at this place.
Grading is being done on the Marshall, Paris and Northwestern from this place at the rate of one mile per day. The depot for this city has not yet been located.

MEETING AT CORSICANA.

MEETING AT CORSICANA. CORSICANA, Dec. 19 .- At a meeting of prominent business men to-night in behalf of the Corsicana and Sabine Pass Railroad, addresses were made by Mayor Neblett and several of the other leading spirits in behalf of this enterprise. Hon. L. D. Bradley addressed the meeting and showed the advantages such a road would furnish in a forcible manner. He being from the flourishing village of Fairfield, is fully cognizant of advantage to be derived from railroad facilities. He contrasted forcibly the progress of Corsicana as compared with Fairfield. He said that twenty-five years ago the two were of about the same size. Now Corsicana, with railroads, is twenty times the size of Fairfield, without railway. The Mayor was authorized to divide the city into several districts and appoint a committee of three for each district to finish the subscription at once. Capt. F. A. Hyatt and his engineers are here now, and assure the citizens that within twenty days after the completion of the subscription the work will be commenced on the grade. The Mayor was authorized to appoint a committee on depot ground and also on right of way.

THE SANTA FE EXTENSION. and several of the other leading spirits

THE SANTA FE EXTENSION. HONEY GROVE, Dec. 19.—The business men and citizens met Capt. W. G. Veal at the Opera-house at 7 p. m. and listened to a talk on the subject of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe extension. The meeting was enthusiastic, and organized a committee on general interests of the town, with special reference to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe extension. Delegates were appointed to meet the citizens of Dallas were appointed to meet the citizens of Dahlas on the 22d instant. These delegates and other members of the committee will canvass the town before leaving for Dallas, to ascertain how much can probably be raised as a loan for the road to make this point in its line. Capt. Veal goes home from here to-morrow.

AN ENGINE EN ROUTE.

ceived that the engine purchased by the Fort Worth and New Orleans Road will be here next week. Track laying, it is said, will then commence.

RUMBLER'S NOTES. The central passenger committee will

hold its next regular meeting at Louisville, Ky. The Illinois Central Railway Company has organized an excursion party from St. Louis for the City of Mexico and California. The first party will leave St. Louis Jan. 12.

The first party will leave St. Louis Jan. 12. The tickets are good for six months, and are sold for \$110 for the round trip.

It is thought in railroad circles that a passenger rate war from El Paso is liable to occur any day. It is said that tickets are being sold to Eastern points below pool rates, and the roads which have been sticking closely to the established rates threaten to ignore the pool. Tickets can be bought to New York for \$40 and at correspondingly low figures to other Eastern points.

The Woodruff Sleeping Car Company is rapidly coming to the front in such a manner as to cause some uneasiness to the Pullman. The Woodruff people are now running through cars between Louisville and Little Rock, and they claim that their coaches go over six thousand more miles of road now than last year.

Railroad men say that if the schedules on many of the Southern roads are not made slower there are likely to be a great many disasters this winter, as neither the Southern roadbeds nor their equipments will safely admit of a speed of forty-five

will safely admit of a speed of forty-five miles per hour.

In the month of November

In the month of November the reports show there were twelve members expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Seven of these were for drunkenness. There are some 15,000 members of this Brotherhood and the organization is doing good work toward elevating the standard of sobriety among its members.

Thomas H. Kingsley, of the Louisville and Nashville, headquarters at Houston, who for short is called "Long and Naughty," is shaking hands with his friends in the city.

H. Winfield, of the Great Wabash,

left this morning for the Fort.

J. R. Merryfield, of the Ohio and Mobile, is again at headquarters.
George F. Lupton, or "Lup," as he is known on his native heath, was in the city yesterday and left for Houston, his head-quarters, last night.

The Santa Fe Banquet.

Special to The News. Brownwood, Dec. 19.—The banquet tendered the officials and employes of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad this evening was a grand success. Champagne flowed freely and toasts were numerous. Prominent among those present were Messes. Phillips, Parker, Sherman. Lynch, Ricker and Owens. The table held about 150, and the repast was a credit to any city. Numerous regrets were expressed that more of the officials were not present.

Attachments have been run against the Tobolowski Bros.' candy store, on Main street, by E. M. Kahn for \$75 and by E. M. Tillman for \$99 80.

Don't Forget

progressed with to the extent of building wooden culverts on each side of the railroad.

The Main street front wall of the Nolan & McRosky building was partly taken

To go to 623 Elm street before selecting your Christmas presents. Everyone says that A. D. Aldridge & Co. are far ahead of all competition, and that their prices are surprisingly low

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.

J. O. WEAVER, OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

Cuts His Throat From Ear to Ear With a Razor in His Room at the St. George Hotel.

Dr. E. W. Meisenholder, of York, Pa., a brother-in-law of J. O. Weaver, senior member of a musical instrument company. whose reason became suddenly dethroned a week ago, arrived in the city yesterday to look after and take back Mr. Weaver, who, for several days, had been confined in room 72 at the St. George Hotel, where he was kept under constant watch by Officers Keehan and Ramsey. Mr. Weaver recognized his brother-in-law and, as was his custom during the intervals between his paroxysms, which were only ushered in when reflection gave way to business troubles, or at least what was pictured to his disordered intellect as business troubles, conversed rationally. The doctor, from the appearance of things, concluded that he would not need the assistance of a guard on the homeward trip, and made preparations to take his departure on the night train. After settling up all expense accounts growing out of the attention required by Mr. Weaver he went, accompanied by Officer Ramsey, to the St. George Hotel, where he had registered, for his valise, which, on returning, he placed in Weaver's room. Then, after packing his trunk, he and Officer Ramsey left the hotel and crossed over to Mr. Watkins' music store on business connected with Mr. Weaver's firm, During their absence Officer Keehan, as was his custom, took the insane man out into the corridor for a walk. For a few minutes Weaver conversed sensibly but transport the subject of the home. For a tew minutes Weaver conversed sensibly, but, turning on the subject of the home trip, his weak point developed, and without the slightest warning, he darted into his room and locked and thumb - latched the door, placing himself beyond the reach of the officer. The latter seeing the transom window closed, with no possibility of effecting an immediate entrance, started around to the rear, fearful that the insane man would jump out of the window, in which event the jump out of the window, in which event the officer thought he might, if he got to the yard in time, be able to break the fall. A few minutes later Dr. Meisenholder and yard in time, be able to break the fall.

A few minutes later Dr. Meisenholder and
Officer Ramsey returned, accompanied by
Dr. Leak. Having learned what had happened, and suspecting trouble, they secured the services of a small colored boy,
who succeeded in entering the from through
the transom window. On opening the
door a horrible scene met their gaze. Mr.
Weaver, with his throat cut from ear to ear,
lay in a pool of his life blood breathing his
last. A reeking razor lay beside him on the
floor, which Dr. Meisenholder recognized as
one he had carried in his valise.

A News reporter, in addition to those
facts elicited at the inquest, received the
following interesting information last night
from Officer Ramsey. The officer said: "I
fear the idea of suicide in that manner was
seized by the insane man during a conversation in his room about noon. I was
teasing Officer Keehan about his stinginess
in the matter of shaving himself,

in the matter of shaving himself, and Dr. Meisenholder remarked that he, too, shaved himself. The razor with which the deed was done was in the doctor's valise, and was taken out of it, I suppose by Weaver when he flew to his room and locked himself in. I am satisfied that he meditated on suicide all through his in sanity. In counting up his liabilities and assets he always put his insurance with his assets. He used to say that they would never assets. He used to say that they would never take him home alive. There was \$11,000 insurance on his life, \$10,000 of which was in the Mutual Life Insurance Company. A thousand dollars of it was made payable, he said, to his wife and the remainder to his estate. He said his creditors were trying to kill him to prevent his making his life insurance payable to his wife. He was about 38 years old, and was married ten years on the 10th of this month.

Judge Schuhl had a jury of inquest last evening on the remains, which after taking some evidence in accordance with the above facts, adjourned till this morning.

Dr. Meisenholder, who acted a brother to his unfortunate brother-in-law, was almost prostrated by the horrible finale. He will take the remains back for interment. The walls in the room where the suicide was

The walls in the room where the suicide committed were found streaming with blo which, on the arteries being severe spurted upward to a considerable height.

Matrimonial.

Matrimony, like turkeys, thronged the market, so that the twang of Cupid's bow kept ringing of merry peals at intervals throughout the day in the City Clerk's office. Seven couples, all "fair women and brave men," came up to the scratch, and toward evening Capt. Hill wandered what

the census was coming to anyhow. The following were the couples for whom bridal cake has been baking:

A. W. Louder and Leah Miller.

J. W. Gunn and Minnie McElroy.

T. W. Cullom and Minnie Parker.

J. O. Shepherd and M. C. Humphreys.

W. L. Smith and Tennie Rippy.

T. J. Ledletter and Susie Jackson.

Charles Drake and Janie Johnson.

Most of those parties were from the rural retreats and it is to be presumed that all the country fiddlers and fifers have been engaged to do the thing spry.

List of patents granted to citizens of Texas, for the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1885, compiled from the official records of the United States Patent Office, expressly for THE DALLAS NEWS, by J. F. Beale, sofor THE DALLAS NEWS, by J. F. Beale, solicitor of patents, No. 637, F. street, N. W., Washington: Wm. A. Brown, Terrell, motive power; W. S. Denton, Dallas, oil can; J. C. Farley, Hearne, stalk and clod cutter; W. A. Grant, Houston, soap manufacturing machine; W. A. Grant, Houston, manufacture of soap; A. F. Harrell, Terrell, motor; S. F. McAllester, San Marcos, car coupling; D. C. Summers, Summer's Mills, device for packing cotton.

Undelivered Telegrams.

The following messages are remaining on hand at the Western Union Telegraph Office, corner Elm and Lamar streets. Parties can get them by calling from 8 to 10 a. m. and from 4 to 12 p. m.: J. M. Denman, F. C. Rutherford, E. M. Tillman, Betterton & Hopkins, Jones Bros., W. H. Hatch, W. H. Shelby, L. B. Cain, E. S. Stover, Miss Nellie L. Jones, Maroney Hardware Company, Gov. John C. Brown, Texas Spring Bed Company, DeStefano Bros. (2), Mrs. Jennie Prowdey, R. D. Strather, S. H. Lowden.

Skating Rink.

The large iron roofed building on upper Elm street is nearing completion, and will be devoted to the science of skating, under the direction of Mr. French and his part-ner, who say they have come to stay. The building will compare favorably with any other designed for a similar purpose in the country, and will be opened to the public this week.

A Widow in Trouble.

Mrs. Walker, a widow residing on William street, has appealed to the police for protection against two vile men, whom she charges with grossly insulting her. If wile men could be forced to work on the poor-farm instead of being let off with fines, there would be more help for the widows and the orphans.

Orphans' Home Benefit.

of the Orphans' Home. Many leading singers in the different churches have agreed to assist in its preparation and performance, and as a chorus of 75 or will be desirable, all who can sing ordinary church music are earnestly invited to come and learn more of the plans for its rendition. It is a beautiful composition and not at all difficult or lengthy. The books, if not already here, are expected tomorrow. A meeting, to complete preliminaries, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Baptist Church, when it will be necessary to elect a conductor.

LOCAL NOTES.

A fire broke out last night at Duffy's foundry, but was nipped in the bud. W. T. Davis, charged with the the tof tur-key at a raffle, was honorably acquitted yes-

The paper festival last night for the benefit of the Dallas Public Library was a complete success.
Capt. W. F. Morton, who has got back from Arkansas, reports that State as being visited by snow.

About twenty county school teachers were paid their salaries yesterday for the expired

G. R. Shadrick was arrested yesterday on a charge of taking a suit of clothes that did not belong to him.

Col. Arbuckle has received a large importation of Holstein cattle, including some very valuable registered bulls. Mr. Highlander, who was assassinated Friday night, was seen in a terpichorean establishment before he left the city.

The city school teachers were paid yesterday for the scholastic month which expired on the 11th instant. Their salaries aggregated \$1641 10. Joe Leonard, who was brought down from the Indian Territory on several charges, was turned loose yesterday by United States Commissioner McCormick.

A sneak thief entered the buggyhouse of Mr. Fisher, corner of Cochran and Crockett streets, and stole a new saddle. The horse and buggy were in the company of the saddle, but the thief's hands failed to

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, at 7:30, in the Lamar Street Church, Crowdus building. All members are requested to be in attendance as business of importance to all will be brought before the association.

brought before the association.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South holds services in the hall over the store of Crowdus & Co., between Main and Commerce streets. Services to-day: Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Preaching by the presiding elder at 11 a.m. Preaching by the presiding elder at 7:30 p.m. First Quarterly Conference for the present conference year meets at the hall at 7:30 p.m. on Monday next, Dec. 21. The ministers and official members are expected to be present and ready to report in full.

Sabbath school, South Dallas, 3 p.m.,

Sabbath school, South Dallas, 3 p. m., Dr. D. H. Denton.

PERSONAL.

H. B. Sanborn, of Houston, is in the city Otto Sondheim, of this city, left last night

for Paige, Texas. E. M. Barkey, of New York, is in the city, and will spend the holidays here.

Dr. George A. Nelson and wife, of Terrell, are registered at the St. George.

Master Zimri Hunt has returned home

John S. Witwer left last night for Hot Springs, where his brother is very ill with malarial fever.

T. B. Kellow, Assistant Postmaster at Duncanville, was a pleasant visitor at The News office yesterday. Hon. H. W. Ogden, of Bossier Parish, Speaker of the House of Representatives of

Louisiana, is in the city. Dr. Robert Gale, of McKinney, has been appointed by the government physician to the San Carlos agency, Arizona Territory. E. E. Blackburn. of the Lewisville Head-light, and Frank Keys, of the Lewisville Mill Company, paid The News a pleasant visit yesterday.

Timothy Maroney, of New Orleans, a well known commercial traveler and brother of James Maroney, a leading merchant of this city, is visiting the latter.

Judge George R. Fearn is joyfully looking forward to the return to-day of his wife and family, after a four months' absence in Mississippi and St. Louis.

Bivens Acquitted of the Charge of Murder. Mexican News.

Special to The News. LAREDO, Dec. 19.—The trial of the soldier Bivens for murder last night terminated in a verdict of not guilty. The acquittal was greeted with loud applause by the large number of soldiers who had attended throughout the trial. This gave place to an amusing scene. Judge Russell, to maintain the aignity of his court, ordered the Sheriff to arrest the soldiers for contempt of court but the sequel showed that to arrest seventy men who broke to run, a once was more than one Sheriff could do once was more than one Sheriff could do, only one man being caught, who, when he was brought before the Judge, proved to be a genuine, whole souled Irishman, purged himself of contempt by stating in a rich Irish speech and gave three cheers for his honor for being so just a Judge as to give a poor soldier boy a fair trial in the court. It is needless to say that the offender was released without a fine.

A drummer was so unfortunate last night

A drummer was so unfortunate last night as to lose \$300 worth of his samples, which were stolen from the sample room of one

of the hotels.

A Mexican boy, 15 years old, was sentenced to-day in the District Court for burglary.

Gov. Garcia, that was, of Nuevo Leon, arrived at his capital from the City of Mexico at the city of Monterey yesterday, but found his glory all departed and in the hands of Gen. Ryes, the military governor. He has issued a printed protest to his people concerning the overthrow of his government. the overthrow of his government.

PITTSBURG.

A Colored Youth Shot and Killed-District Court Adjourned.

Special to The News. PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Late last night a negro boy named Chas. Young, aged 13 years, while on his way home from town with two smaller boys, was shot and killed, with two smaller boys, was shot and killed, five miles north of this place. A negro named Sam Lewis, and Allen Lokey, a wifite man, are charged with the crime. They have been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Fore and committed to jail. A coroner's jury has been impaneled, but a verdict has not yet been returned.

Bob Wright, colored, convicted of an assault with intent to murder, received a five years sentence.

years sentence.

The District Court has adjourned, having about cleared the criminal docket, but the list of untried civil cases is a large one.

Struck Against the Foreman.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The piano makers, seventy-five in number, employed at the factory of Charles M. Stieff, have struck and refuse to go to work until the foreman, a man named Wilkening, who they claim has made himself obnoxious, is discharged.

1886. Diaries, diaries, diaries. See them at A. D. Aldridge & Co.

A grand display of these sparkling gems at Knepfly & Son's, and it is at this great About the middle of January, or a little later, a cantata will be given for the benefit jewelry house where you can rely upon receiving good goods and the full value of your money.

Diamonds and Watches.

A WAIL FROM THE BASTILE.

CHAINED TO THE ROCK OF TEARANAGES.

Behind the Bars a Lonely Prisoner Yearns for Christmas and the Good Things Thereof.

DALLAS, Dec. 19.
"Far, far away from groves and shady bowers
In durance vile we pass the lonely hours." When misfortune has thrown ner darkening pall about us, when adversity's relentless decree has overthrown our brightest hopes and most sanguine expectations, when the iron hand of the law has laid hold on us, how friends of yore withdraw and dissever former attachments, and how they give the frown of contempt and kick us down the slippery plain of humiliation till we, as it were, have descended far adown the chasm of degradation! Yet, does it follow because friends desert us in an unucky hour that we, whom invincible fate has placed behind the bars, are utterly depraved? No, indeed! There are those amongst our vagrant train for whom hope's daintiest artist once frescoed futures of golden beauties, their roads of life macadamized with sparkling stones and rubies, begemmed and strewn along the way with the bright blossoms of hope, and the sweet buds of promise, whose strong hearts were filled with loves's soft, sweet, mystic music, which will ever re-tain the freshness of early strains while their noble hearts beat the march of life. Yet there are others whom misfortune has marked for her own—whose depraved natures are pregnant with all the lower and baser instincts of which the genus homo is given; but here, all alike—the meek, the vicious, the virtuous, the lewd—are pent within a common felon's cell, accorded equal personal rights and privileges.

To be clutched like a wild beast, chained, dragged and thrust into a prison dungeon, reduces human nature to a level in the eyes of the good and great of the world. Yet, kind reader, who can look through our "clay-shelled frames," deep into our souls, and separate the "wheat from the chaff"—to car, in whose patters inherent goodness.

and separate the "wheat from the chaff"—
to say in whose nature inherent goodness
lies enshrined, or in whom wanton meanness lurks?

Should these lines be read by some congenial soul, who may deign to heave a sympathizing sigh for the unfortunate, be slow
to censure, lest you render rash judgment;
and oh, if haply, they be scanned by fairer
eyes, then knowest thou, dear lady, that
many a noble-hearted, hightoned and
chivalric man, through a series of misfortunes which he had no power within himself to avert, is in durance vile; who, in
misfortune and adversity, has a heart of
"rock and oak," while in the sunshine of
fortune and prosperity, 'tis "vine and ortune and prosperity, 'tis "vine and

How many Christians are there—devout or ostentatious—who can truly say: "I have fed the hungered, attended the sick and visited the imprisoned?"

have fed the hungered, attended the sick and visited the imprisoned?"

The old year fastly wanes. Ere another fortnight shall have passed the Christmas holidays, with their banquets and merriments, will have been enjoyed by the outer world; but we, who are pent up, soul and body, what of life is there for us to enjoy?

Ye wealthy lords and matrons fair, whose guests are loud in laugh and song, whose tables groan beneath the weight of chira, glass and gorgeous silver, filled with luscious nuts. Levantine figs, Orient dates, and pyramids of creamy ice, with frosted cakes, while Syrian fruit and Indian spices deck your plenteous banquet halls, do not forget the unfortunate inmates of the County's Castle, who are shut out from all that is beautiful and bright, without the opportunity of procuring the requisite "sass of life," much less its luxuries.

And again, ye who worship at Bacchus' shrine, while the amethystine chalice gleams with rich champagne, limpid Rhine and purple port; that breathes soft fragrance on the air, till Herman's balmy dews with Eschol's clusters seem to blend; while round the gay and festal board the proffered toast is passed; oh, then remember the "boys behind the bars," and each devotee send up a brimming bowl of the "healing balm," and let us steep our thirsty souls and lull our harrassed minds and worried frames to calm repose.

Old Santa Claus is barred without by

and tull our harrassed minus and worried frames to calm repose.

Old Santa Claus is barred without by prison walls and iron cage. There is no open window or chimney's flue to admit the welcome guest. He will turn away with his horic store and seek the nursery fire, where he may bestow his gifts upon credulity of infantile faith. Oh, who ould not say: "Make me a child again night?"

Side by side the little stockings Hang upon the nursery wall; Santa Claus came down the chimney Through the snow to fill them all.

Oh, the blessed faith of childhood, Fled from me forevermore; All your joys are past and vanished, Christmas mirth for me no more.

What have love and learning brought me, That I would not give again?
What has manhood ever taught me,
But that life is bitter pain? Take, oh Time, your years of learning, Take your gitts, I spurn them all; Give me back the days of childhood,

Hang my stockings on the wall! A PRISONER.

Mr. Heath Released. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.-Wm. Heath, the well known broker, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail for some time under \$500,000 bail in a suit brought by Mr. Morosini for misappropriation of securities, was released late this afternoon. Judge Donovan naving reduced his bail to \$100,000, which was at once furnished by his friends. It is believed the suit will be compromised.

Floated Off.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The steamship State of Alabama, from Glasgow, which ran aground yesterday during a fog, was floated off this morning, having sustained little

The Sentence of Death Passed. PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—The court overruled the motion for a new trial for Edward Coffey, the murderer of Policeman Evans, and the sentence of death was passed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL.—C. D. Neal, Mississippi;
J. D. Cunningham, Kaufman; T. J. Warren,
T. and P. railway; J. L. Turner; Geo. P. Halcomb, Blooming Grove; H. C. Brown, Fort
Worth; P. C. Hardin, C. W. Phillips, B. Winfield, Terrell; W. E. Smoot, L. R. Weaver, G.
W. Henderson, S. E. Hucaby, Plano; W. H.
Winfield, Wabash Route; J. D. Polk, E. T.
Muckelroy, San Augustine; J. B. Harris, Terrell; J. B. Ammerman, Cisco; Dan O. Donald
and family, Texas; O. P. Thomas, Galveston; R. R. Sykes, Louisville, Ky.;
Dr. Geo. A. Nelson and wife, Terrell;
Robt, M. Kelso, A. E. Tullman, F. A. Tompkins,
Missouri Pacific Railway; C. W. Phillips, Terreli; E. T. Dodd, Quincy, Ill.; O. Davis, Plano;
Thos. E. Gerren, Denton; Miss Ellen Kendrick,
Plano; C. W. Clouks, Houston; Dr. S. Gullit
and child, McKinney; N. R. Powell, Fort
Worth; Alvin C. Omsley, Denton; H. W.
Spaulding, Grinnell, Iowa; S. D. Murvan,
Kingston.

Spaulding, Grinneil, Iowa; S. D. Murvan, Kingston.

GRAND WINDSOR.—J. C. Middleton, St. Louis; J. W. McKeen, Dayton, O.; W. H. Griffin, Galveston; E. W. Meisenheier, York, Penn.; W. F. Lewis, E. F. Swinney, Colorado, Texas; Frank Trumbull, St. Louis; A. D. Miller, Denton; Gov. John C. Brown and son, Mrs. John C. Brown, Miss Marie Brown, Texas and Pacific Railway, St. Louis; E. B. Wheelock, New Orleans; C. M. Haven, Chicago; J. W. James, Pa.; Ben. B. Cain, C. Johnson, Tyler; Geo. F. Lupton, Q. and C.; A. F. Ramsey, Cleburne; J. H. Littlefeld, Hill County; Bertie Chaney, Fort Worth; L. W. Oglesby, Plano; W. B. Wells, St. Louis; Jas. M. Steere, Dallas; G. E. Bennett, city; Giles B. Buck, St. Louis; Thos. Shire, Dallas; J. C. Andress, New York; J. C. Gorham, Austin; T. D. Matthews, city;

C. E. Benedict, Cincinnati; Bois D'arc Murphy, D. W. Douglas, city; D. L. Anderson, Spring-field, O.; P. Harvey Harrison. Rock Island, III, J. H. Eddins, New Orleans; M. H. McAtee, J. H. Eddins, New Orleans; M. H. McAfee, Little Rock; O. H. Aiken, Texarkana; Seth Mil-ler, New York; Jos. Trewer, Dallas, I. E. Rose, Wills Point; R. N. Thomas, St. Louis; F. S. Pope, Louisville; John W. Baster, Weather-ford; V. S. Huster, South Dorset, Vt.; James Mayfield and son, Wichita Falls; Henry A. Tal-mage, Fort Worth.

LETTERS UNCALLED FOR.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Dallas Postoffice for the week ending Dec. 17.

LADIES' LIST. Anderson Mrs M J Amburn Bell Benjamin Puss Boothe Molley Beacham Nara L E Butterfield Lillie Holman Frosia 3
Henry Jannie
Harris Mrs J. T
Hix Lillie
Holland Mattle
Jones Harriet
Johnston Mollie
Jones Mrs W P
King Maggie
Lake Kittie
Mitchell Martha
Murphy Ida
Murphy Ida
McTaylor Fannie
Hoeller Mrs Belle J
Jelesby Kate
Tierce Mrs L
Jerry Mary A
Laymer Mary A
Logers Mrs M C Raymer Mary A
Rogers Mrs M C
Roberson Susie
Shellmett Mrs J
Smith Lulu
Slaughter Miss A B
Strickland Jennie
Wilson Lou
Willis Emma

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Andrews Warren P
Ashbell Jas 2
Byerly F O
Bryan Wm
Blanton D F
Bogel Hugh
Burton Ben
Barker G W
Bancum W M 2
Collins James
Clark Sam
Crant J C
Connett Warren
Cox Jesse T
Crosby Joel S
Cooper Asa
Cumming J S
Crocks Will
Carr Lewis
Dry Charles
Dowzer H K
Davidson Wm
Erby Gus
Eldredge Ben
Eurich M
Francis Jas
Ferguson Jno
Greeniee Robt
Garrard Jno W
Hemenway O S
Holland A S
Hoyler Billy
Harge Carl
Harrell Eugene
Heuson Will
Henderson W A
Hanback Davis
Lores L rick W T las W B Smith John Snyder Mr. Siddons W M Steffen F E Spencer Lemr Sessions E H Talar Jack Tucker J M Tindell W N am JW2 JR ompson B

Wells A R
Welch Gil E
Westbrook E M
Wallace Geo
Walke Col
Willis Manu A
Winston Arthur
Wallen Will E
White R Y Zuber PH FOREIGN.

Butterworth Mrs Wm Haigh Albert Richfeld Wm Baye Mary Braswell Henry Catten Mrs M A Davis Mrs Chriss Gallagher Lon Friffin Ed illbert Coo MISCELLANEOUS.

Boatner C A
Camorn W M & Co
Dillard Harry
Fred John
Goss Dick
Halehome Charlotte
Jordan Martha
Lynch D
Marjolo P
Murray J W
Silliman J M & Co
Snyder Geo H
Wheeler Jack
Smith Bros & Co Savage Sesse Smith Eliza Wheeler Jack Dallas Pump Co Lyman Howard Lyon Teachers Furnishing Agency Veterinary and Live Stock Journal.

Weir G T
Wilson G R
Simpler Mattie
Miller Jeff
Nesbit W G
Gatewood A S
Gray Reuben F
Johnson Fannie
Leatherman Hen Leatherman Henry

ating Wm & Co

Williams S m Sanders W H (2) Poland E R (4) McClain S H Meader Jennie A Ingle Mrs E W Daniel N L Bullock W L Ingle E W 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

One Elegant Silver Tea Set and Waiter, val-One Cluster Diamond Ring, valued at \$75. One 'Ladies' Gold Watch and Chain, valued

One Silver Toilet Set, valued at \$20. We do not charge extra on account of giving away these prizes, but sell all goods as cheap as they can be purchased in Dallas. Call and

One Gent's Silver Watch and Chain, valued

see the fine display of Holiday Goods at 701 Main St., Cor. Poydras.

JEWELER.

OF WOMEN AND FOR WOMEN.

HOLIDAY THOUGHTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Fashion's Subtleties-Household Hints and Various Items about Woman's World and Woman's Work and Wit.

Every one who has a home or friends is just now thinking of Christmas and its anticipated feastings and pleasures. The stores which display fancy goods are besieged day and evening by customers in search of articles suitable for holiday presents, and there are great numbers and great varieties of such things displayed in the stores. But everybody who expects to remember a friend or relative in this joyous season is not pecuniarily able to select from the rich stores of costly presents which are so temptingly displayed, and even those who are find it hard to make up their minds what to buy and what would be appropriate and acceptable. Too many tastes run in the same direction at Christmas as well as on occasions of marriage presents, and few persons are ever satisfied with what they do on such occasions, however generous their wishes, and however capable they may be of carrying them

It has been said that with the heiresses and millionaires of society Christmas giving is the lightest kind of labor. There are necklaces and bracelets, ear-drops and shirt-studs, cuff-buttons and hair-pins, with solitaires as big as hazel-nuts: umbrellas, solitaires as big as hazel-nuts; umbrellas, fans and walking-sticks mounted in solid gold, oxydized silver, pure ivory and clear pearl; silk hosiery, linen, lace and silk handkerchiefs; hair, nail and clothes brushes bound with all the precious metals; shoe-horns and buttoners studded with jewels; beautiful bits of marble, bronze and china; folios of engravings, etchings and rare photographs; workbaskets made from the willows of every zone; poker sets, chess and ivory checkers, boxed in brass-bound mahogony, teakwood, ebony or mosaic, with hogony, teakwood, ebony or mosaic, with buhl, capo de monti or some richly carved wooden table. These and a thousand other wooden table. These and a thousand other loyely things are arrayed before the rich, who have only to choose and leave the bill to be paid in thirty days or six months. But unfortunately everybody who has cherished friends is not a millionaire, and the little clerk who draws \$10 a week and the housewife whose all never exceeds \$75 a month field Christmas presents a difficult as onth find Christmas presents a difficult as

A PLEASANT PROBLEM. The task would not be half so elephantine if it was begun two months or three weeks before the great holiday. But people put off getting ready until the eleventh hour, and not only spend more money than they can afford, but buy things that are neither useful nor acceptable. To the woman who can paint all things are easy, and \$1 judiciously invested will provide a love token for ten persons at least. There are myriads of designs in pine, tin, paper and pottery which can be bought for a song and converted into regular masterpieces if the paints are manipulated by an artist. A skilled needle-woman is almost as independent, and after a peep in the decorative art rooms or Exchange for Woman's Work her way is clear. There are knitted wash rags, iron holders, dust caps, table mats, poker rags, sweeping mits, match holders, twin covers, breakfast caps, sponge bags stocking bags, sachet bags, handkerchief bags, chair bags, opera bags, serving bags, and rag bags, and any one of which can be made of satin and trimmed with lace and ribbon for 50 cents, If cretonne or sprig muslin is used that figure will pay for three or four of the above articles. Every lady knows the joy of a pretty sachet, pin cushion or collar bag, and the cost thereof is most inconsiderable. most inconsiderable.

A yard of velvet, plush or brocade may be had as low as 90 cents, which will make five or six photograph receivers. A yard of very nice satin need not cost over 50 cents.

With this lining the book will be not only pretty, but serviceable and suitable for a lady or gentleman.

One of the newest bits of fancy work is a dustrag bag. Buy half a yard of orange satin, shirr it three inches from the top, put a ruffle of 8-cent lace around it and close

dustrag in and use the bag for a chair cushion.

And now for the purchasable presents, for all have not the leisure necessary to make Christmas presents. A penknife, ivory paper-cutter, cardcase, pocketbook, bankbook, memoranda, inkstand, deck of cards, bunch of calling cards or calendar is always acceptable and timely, and neither need cost more than 50 cents. For 30 cents a pure linen handkerchief may be had, and many people can better afford to be had, and many people can better afford to make this kind of a present than one of greater expense. A silk muffler is nice, bu it will necessitate the surrender of at leas

it will necessitate the surrender of at least title necessitate the surrender of at least \$1. Neckties are favorite gifts, but too often they are money thrown away. A man has his own ideas of neckwear and no one but himself knows how to cater to his taste. Another gift that is invariably a fizzle is a pair of slippers. They never fit. If too small they are not worn, and if too large the recipient is insulted. Give a man anything you like, but permit him to buy his own clothes. There are lots of novelties for desk furniture, such as paper weights, blotters, erasers, stamp moisteners, letter openers, paper knives, pen wipers, pin holders, pads, files, and paper baskets, which every business man appreciates and which may not cost a great deal.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS STOCK

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS STOCK choice might be made of fans, coin purses pocket match-boxes, gloves, garters, thermometers, salt cruets, napkin bands, nightgown cases, whisk receivers, water bottles, collar boxes, traveling cases, needle box, stamp safe, parlor safe, magazine holders et al. A cut-glass bottle is never amiss. whether filled or otherwise. A plain one containing three ounces of rose water and one of glycerine will cost less than \$1 and save the hands and face of the recipient from chaps all winter.

For those who have few or no wants, but

who must be remembered, get a bunch of flowers, a loaf of angel's cake, or head of nice, crisp celery. A basket of fruit is

ANOTHER CAPITAL FANCY. The basket will cost 10 cents, and a piece of tarlatan and a few yards of twine, 7 cents. Pick out a bunch of green and one of red grapes a red apple, juicy lemon, sweet orange, large pear, firm pomegranate, sound banana, and a few apricots, fresh figs, or any other seasonable luxury; line the basket with pink or green paper, arrange the fruit with reference to color, fill up the interstices with nuts or solid candies, sew on the tarlatan, tie a bunch of holly or bow of ribbon on the handle and you have a Christmas greeting that will make the most exquisite club man smile, or please the most

A similar christinas box is the tutti fruth.
Procure a pretty box at the confectioner's; line it with a lace d'oyley or Japanese napkin, and fill with bits of citron, candied cherries, pears, and pineapple, a bunch of raisins, some almonds, cubes of apple shot with cloves, whole dates and prunelles, new figs, and dried olives. Sprinkle with cinnamon dryps and the un with pretty ribbons. mon drops, and tie up with pretty ribbons. If the heart is bigger than the purse write a pretty letter to your friend, tie a bow of thoughtful pansy ribbon to a sprig of holly, and send them to the friend's breakfast ta-

A very popular and much petted divine of | "imaginary ailments"—for that a great | men's calf shoe, in bal. gaiter and button, the city received from a young lady in the | many of them are, there is no doubt. There | at Leon Kahn's.

parish a single white rosebud run through plain white card, on which was written "Merry Christmas." In speaking about it the gentleman said: "The most welcome of all, for it entails no obligation."

CONCERNING WOMEN.

M. Mantegazza, an Italian scientist, has written an article on wrinkles, which appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette. He says the life history of a man can be written from his wrinkles. After giving the pros and cons of the different lines of the face M. Mantegazza says the crow's feet mark the passing of the fortieth year, and are especially despised by ladies. He then cites a case of one lady who succeeded in keeping hese tell-tale lines off long after they were these tell-tale lines off long after they were due by means of springs, which kept the skin stretched at night at the corners of the eyes. A patent on such a spring would make a man's fortune here. "Going in the sun," says M. Mantagazza, "with the face insufficiently covered brings wrinkles on prematurely. But they are in every case normal at forty. Wrinkles in the upper eyelids, and sometimes in the lower, he assures us, are the result of hard living, grief or worry.

A lady writing upon the subject of nursery government, says: "Frightening children is a sin of life-long consequences. Mothers, too often ignorant of the true method of government, save labor and do the matter up quickly by terrifying the timid youngsters into obedience, not realizing the long mental pain that comes from terror." Young people grow out of some of these fears in time, perhaps, but many of them haunt them through life. The most lasting fear is that caused by peopling the darkness with ghosts, hobgobblins and old men. Strong men have confessed to an unconquerable dread of the dark, a nervousness born of the terrors of the nursery. Surely every mother should have both the present and future interest of her children too much at heart to practice a deceit upon them from which in all after years they will suffer and for which they will censure her when they are old enough to detect the deceit.

*** terror." Young people grow out of some of

Since the hair is worn high again the opportunity is afforded of wearing flowers and feathers to complete the pretty coiffure. These very becoming additions to the evening toilet have been entirely abolished of late, on account of the severe simplicity observed in the arrangement of the hair, which really admitted of no ornamentation. Now the hair is "done up," to borrow a feminine expression, in such a manner that a knot of flowers, an aigrette or three small tips can be placed on one side with the most coquettish and pleasing effect, very becoming to almost every one, young or old. Handsome jeweled ornaments are also in place now.

The proper thing to do now is to send your lover a silk handkerchief with his monogram embroidered by yourself in your own hair instead of embroidery silk. Devotion can do no more. This is a custom of long ago revived, and is really a very pretty one.

Young ladies expect now to receive large bunches of pale pink roses—the fashionable flower this season—tied with equally pale pink satin ribbon, by way of remembrance from their gentlemen friends. Each rose costs about \$1, and eighteen roses are required in a regulation bunch. A trifle expensive, but it is the humtum caper.

In her book, "The Wit of Women," Miss In her book, "The Wit of Women," Miss Kate Sanborn has the following, as illustrative of the wit of the first lady in the land, the President's sister: A friend said to her, as she was leaving Buffalo for Washington, "I hope you will hail from Buffalo." "Oh, I see you expect me to hail from Buffalo and reign in Washington," was the quickreply. Miss Sanborn also reminds her readers of the delicate wit of Mrs. Carlyle, and recites how Mrs. Carlyle, writing one night to "her dearest," begins by saying she has "taken time by the pigtail." In the same book we learn that when the husband of Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs wished himself as rich as Crœsus, she consoled him by saying that "at any rate he was King of Lydia."

Vigorous efforts will be made this winter to introduce by legislative action the study of temperance hygiene into the public schools of Louisiana and Mississippi.

The new industrial college for women at vorkwomen. They will be an honor to their

The county superintendent of common schools in Shelby County. Tenn., is a woman, Mrs. Horton. She fulfills the duties of her office with justice and ability.

FRENCH WOMEN.

It has been said by some writer that there are no happier women in the world than French women. And he gives as a reason that their lives are full of occupation, and a busy life cannot fail to be happier than one in which idleness throws down the barriers that shut out ennui and imaginary ailments. Nothing can be truer than this When a woman spends her life in frivolities and is dependent on society for her happiness, she is much to be pitied, for there is no real happiness to be found in such a life A woman's chief pleasure, if she is a truehearted woman, is in her own home. Her house and her children are her first care, and there is no need make this a drudgery. wisely arranging everything with careful method she can allow herself time for social intercourse, music, reading, etc. There is nothing equal to system in a woman's work. By it she can avoid the countless worries that make life a burden to so many I heard a little girl say to another one day "Oh! everything is hither skither at our house." I suppose she had heard the expression "helter skelter," but I thought in her artless way she had expressed confusion to perfection. How many households would reveal this state of affairs could we but peep into them, and as a consequence the children are not happy, neither are the parents. That a woman should "look well to the ways of her household," is truly divine admonition, and one that all women should obey. How often we hear the expression, "Well, I pay a servant to do that, and I certainly don't intend to do the work." Admitting that is so, and the servant is employed, yet there is no servant, no matter how superior, that can do many things about a home that a wife and mother can. I have seen those servants and heard fashionable ladies brag f them, and yet I have seen in those ele-ant parlors dust on handsome bric-a-brace hat was disgraceful. It does not hurt any ady to attend to the little minutiæ of house firibbon on the handle and you have a thristmas greeting that will make the most required by the most required by the most received from a young lady in the latter to your friend, the above the heart is bigger than the purse write a pretty letter to your friend, tie a bow of houghtful pansy ribbon to a sprig of holy, and send them to the friend's breakfast table.

A very popular and much petted divine of the city received from a young lady in the latt was disglated. It the short in that does not enjoy anything prepared by his wife's hands more than by the most skillful cook; even a salad dressing, or a dainty desert is always more appreciated! For, apart from gratifying the palate, there is a degree of real pleasure experienced in knowing that love and a desire to please him has been the motive power of the act. Apart from this, it is good for a woman's health to have something to eccupy her time and thoughts. For every hour there shall be laid out an appointed pursuit of duty or pleasure. If this raily to attend to the little minutize of house-keeping. There is not a man in the land that does not enjoy anything prepared by his wife's hands more than by the most skillful cook; even a salad dressing, or a dainty desert is always more appreciated!

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are many ladies among my acquaints that are seldom able to visit, and never that are seldom able to visit, and never go to church—the sitting so long is too wear some; but three hours at a good opera act like a tonic, simply because the mind is diverted. Healthy employment is the bes medicine for mind and body, and from this happiness is sure to follow. Let our women try it, and it need not be said that French women, or any others, are happier than those of this, our beautiful Southern land.—Exchange.

WOMAN AND HER WAYS.

Washington fashion allows ladies to use perfume about their persons concealed in sachets, etc., but forbids them to saturate heir handkerehiefs with it.

When Adelaide Neilson died she had in ner possession a copy of every photograph of herself which had been published, and the total of these cartes, cabinets and panels was 609.

London artists say that women in good society who will consent to pose for the head, the bust, the arms, are so numerous that professional models often find their

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's mission seems to be to nurse the sick. There has rarely been a time in twenty years that she has not had the care of some invalid or

very old person. Lady Churchill's campaigning costume was a dark blue dress with a primrose vest and a little black velvet hat—all of which were most becoming. She still has more of an American look than English.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says in her new novel, "Mal Moulee:" "Nowhere else, in no other class or profession, can be found so much talent and so much wit as exists among our American journalists.

Miss Virginia McAfee owns in Holmes County one of the most prosperous planta.

County one of the most prosperous planta-tions in Mississippi, which she manages wholly herself, and prides herself in making the finest corn crop in the Yazoo Valley

Miss May Endicott, the only daughter of the War Minister, is very English in ap-pearance. She drives in a drag with a stiff London coachman in the front seat, and wears a close-fitting suit of blue flannel, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch and Miss May McCulloch are at present in Florence, Italy, where the former lived for many years. They will go to Rome before returning here by the first of the year. The ex-Secretary has returned from his farm to his house in McPherson Square.

McPherson Square.

Mother Eve's daughters queen it over the whole world, of course, but South Africa is their own special corner of the earth. The exportations from that region last year were valued at \$37,500,000, and of that \$25,000,000 were paid for articles for women's adornment—ostrich feathers, diamonds and that sort of thing.

Miss Louie Howard is the "angel" of Burlington, Vt. She has given the Howard Relief Association \$10,000 and part of the Exchange Block. She has also assisted several young men in the High School and in dlege, several now depending upon her arity. She is now confined to her room.

Men should remember that a woman can ot be always smiling who has to cook the inner, answer the door bell a half dozen inner, answer the door bell a half dozen imes, and get rid of a neighbor who has lropped in, tend a sick baby, tie up the cut inger of a 2-year-old child, tie up the head of a 6-year-old on skates, and get an 8-year-old ready for school, to say nothing of sweeping, cleaning, dusting, etc.

Sara Bernhardt is not the only French-woman who has achieved skill in the sculp-tor's art. The published list of gifts just made to a charity under the patronage of a number of ladies in Paris includes several works of art by the patronesses themselves, among them being a statuette by the Duch-ess of Uzes, which, we are told, "no master of the day would disown," and a bust of Chopin, modelled by the Countess de Beau-mont-Castries. Sara contributes a groun mont-Castries. Sara contributes a group.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIRLS.

The Youth's Companion gives some pretty ancy articles, among which are the follow-

A Card Rack-A novel card rack is one

where the cord is attached to the cone. On the lower end of the cone sew another tas-sel. Then gild the cone all over, and when dry it will be ready for use. A pretty pen wiper can be made by cut-ting out of a piece of card board a turtle; draw an exact turtle on the card board, feet, head etc. and cut it out and point it as nead, etc., and cut it out and paint nder the card board serves for the pen

Clove Ball—An easy thing for a little and round until the whole apple is solidly overed. The cloves absorb the juice of the pple, which is thus preserved, and will eep for years with a pleasant fragrance

apple, which is thus preserved, and will keep for years with a pleasant fragrance for your bureau drawer.

Dressing Case Cover—Take two strips of congress canvass 5 inches in width, and whatever length the case is. Run a narrow hem in each edge; overhand the two strips to a handsome piece of antique lace insertion of the same length and 3 inches in width; then pull out enough lengthwise threads in each canvass strip to run in three ribbons % of an inch wide and leave a plain space between them. The ribbon should be of different colors—two of peacock blue and one of yellow for each strip—and woven in the canvass by passing over six threads and under six. The cover is bordered with antique lace, and mats can be made to correspond. The ribbons can easily be removed when the cover needs to be laundered.

FLOWERS IN THE CLASSICS.

The emblematic flower of the Hindoos is the marigold.

The national flower of the Chinese is the

rysanthemum. The sweet basil and the moonflower were sacred to Asiatic deities.

The thistle is the emblem of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland.

The fleur-de-lis is the badge of the royal

nouse of France, and the amaranth of that of Sweeden.

The rose in England leads back to the red

and white roses which were the badges of the Lancastrian and York rivals to the English throne.

The lily and the oak have always been

he ash of war, and the grape leaf of fesdays of the week are named after

The days of the week are named after deities who had each its special flower. The sun, the sunflower; the moon, the daisy; the god Tui' day, the violet; the god Woden's day, the blue monk's head; the god Thor's day, the burdock; the goddess Frea's day, the orchia, the Saturn's day, the horse tail. When Rome was in the zenith of her glory to Juno was devoted the lily, to Venus the myrtle and the rose, to Minerva the olive and the violet, Diana had the dittany, Ceres the poppy, Mars the ash, Bacchus the grape leaf, Hercules the poplar, and Jupiter the monarch of trees, the oak.

All nations have had their emblems in the flower world. Thus the heliotrope was emblematic of Egypt, and the lily of the Nile, the fig tree of the Romans, the tentain of the Celts, the vervain of the Gauls, the lotus of the Greeks, the bean of the Pythagorians, the soldeneda of the Alps, the violet of Parma, the adonis of Castiligione, the carnation of Lodi, the willows of the Orient, the hybiscus of Syria, the rose of Damietta, and the jessamine is emblematic of Martinique. emblematic of Martinique

\$3.85 will buy a genuine hand-sewed

OUR DICK ON THE ORIENTALS.

MINISTER HUBBARD WRITES OF JAPAN.

Products and Industries of the Island Empire of the East-A Progressive, Peaceful People—Hints to Americans.

United States Legation, Tokio, Japan. Nov. 23.—Hon. J. B. Simpson, Dallas City, Texas: My Dear Sir-In answer to your respectful inquiries as to the fruits and ereals and farm products, as well as indusrial resources of Japan, I have great pleasure in giving you as briefly as possible the esults of my observation and experience in this country. As to your other inquiries concerning our trade and commercial relations with Japan, and particularly desiring to know, if possible, the best ways and means of increasing our American export trade with this country, I have great leasure in submitting in the conclusion of his reply my views on these subjects of inuiry proposed. They are submitted with ne hope that their expression may interest ou, and through you our countrymen.

As to the fruit products:

1. The grapes of Japan are excellent, and especially for table use. The best crapes here closely resemble our California nuscatel, only it is, to me at least, a much water and way of the control of the co

grapes here closely resemble our California muscatel, only it is, to me at least, a much sweeter and more delicious table grape.

2. The oranges of Japan are not very large, but very good. They are seedless and grown in the southern portions of the main (Niphon) island.

3. The apple in the extreme northern portions of the country (Yesso) grow and mature well, but they are not equal in any respect to our American apples.

4. The pear grows luxuriantly and is very large, but lacks the rich and luscious qualities of our American pears. They never become mellow ripe, as with us, but the meat is comparatively tasteless and brittle as an artichoke. Strange to say, however, when preserved in the usual way, with fine sugar, the genuine pear flavor is brought out, and the preserved fruit is very delicious.

5. Peaches are not equal to our American growth. I have never seen a really good peach in this country. The natives never let them (or any other fruit for their own use) become fully ripe. It is the opinion of many foreigners here that by proper

wn use) become fully ripe. It is the opin-n of many foreigners here that by proper ulture the peach could be grown with great access. Their flavor, unlike the pear, is reserved in the ripe fruit.

The Japanese persimmon is really a icious fruit. No royal or princely menu complete here without the Japanese

deficious trutt. No royal or princely menu is complete here without the Japanese kaki or persimmon.

7. The berries are good. The strawberry grows well and preserves the fine saccharine properties of the American fruit, but there are none raised here at all comparable to those raised by our American gardeners, either in size or delicacy of flavor.

8. The pineapple, the appricot, the pomegranate, the lime and the lemon all grow (and to some extent here) in the Southern portions of these islands. I cannot speak of them so confidently as yet, except that the pineapples brought here for this market in ships are very good and fully equal to the South American pineapple.

I have thus, as you wished, given you briefly a sort of bird's eye view of the present condition of the fruit culture of this empire. The apple and pear and strawberry have all been introduced since Commodore Perry's (American) expedition opened up this land to the civilization of the Western powers. Vou are interested the way of the western powers.

quality.

10. Cereals—Of course all the world knows pacity of from 50 to 200 barrels per day encourage the raising of wheat by the

to encourage the raising of wheat by the native farmers.

Ten years ago wheat was not cultivated at all in Japan. With their 37,000,000 of people, the introduction of wheat culture will, if successful, wonderfully revolutionize the food supply and make that problem of easy solution hereafter. Barley and oats and rye grow well, and I am assured that in the table lands of Yesso the yield of both wheat and barley is greater than in our own California. I doubt if that be possible; yet I give the current expression here on the subject. Indian corn is never used here for horse feed. Barley, oats and hay confor horse feed. Barley, oats and hay constitute the feed of the horse, and of all other beasts of burden. The grasses are generally coarse and acid, except on the

table lands.

The food supply for the native Japanese is rice, fish and vegetables. They use but little meat, and formerly none, though since the opening of the ports to foreigners meat as an article of food has been largely introduced among the natives. Living is cheap to the native. His rice and his fish and his vegetables need not cost him over 8 sen (8 cents) per day. His wages vary from 10 sen to 40 sen per day for day laborers and mechanics. House servants receive (from foreigners) from \$5 to \$10 (yen) per month, and they find and clothe themselves; from the natives they receive much less. There the natives they receive much less. There are no better servants or laborers on earth than the Japanese, gentle, polite, honest and industrious as they are.

Of the 37,000,000 of inhabitants of the Em-

pay their taxes to the government in kind a certain fixed per cent of what is raised on the farms, whether of rice, silk, cereals or other products of the soil. The other 17,000,000 are merchants, traders, mechanics, soldiers, sailors and fishermen. All these classes pay to the government a certain per cent of their gross receipts (except, of course, the soldiers and sailors). The fishermen payt to the farmers constitute the surse, the soldiers and sailors). The fishmen next to the farmers constitute the ost numerous class in Japan. They literally cupy the entire shores of all the main ands with their busy villages, and day do night ply their vocations with cheeriness and merry hearts, if one may judge om the songs always heard and happyoking faces always seen of these humble hermen of the sea. The general export add benefits largely from their vocation, pecially to China and to India and the ust Indies. Their fish are most superior, do their mackerel and salmon and iwashi hich we call sardines) are esteemed in

Oysters and all kinds of shell fish, how quail, the woodcock, the snipe and the reed-bird, so called. Wild turkey and the domestic turkey are plentiful, and so are the peafowl, while ordinary poultry is as plentiful as in America and as cheap.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIES AND VALUES. I have without much order given you, as desired, a just idea (certainly unexaggerated) of the fruit products, the cereals and vegetable crops and the other means and sources of food supply for these 37,000,000 of people. In conclusion, I have to say that their principal source of profit, or revenue, consists in the cultivation of the teaplant and silk, the manufacture of their famous wares (both porcelain and lacquer) and bronze) and the cultivation of rice for export to foreign lands. Tea and silk con-stitute their principal export trade of

value.

They have extensive mines of copper and coal, and especially of sulphur, demanding the employment of many thousands of laborers and miners. Their skilled artisans in bronze and in the productions of their wonderful vases and wares and statuary, and their superb and rich silk fabrics and laces, are unsurpassed on the earth for the quality of these products. Their innumerable "curio" works of all fashions and designs, furnish employment and profit to multitudes of people and revenue to the empire.

mpire.
The import and export trade amounts to \$61,837,456 annually. Their trade with the United States reaches \$15,577,350 annually. Japan sells to the United States annually. Japan sells to the United States annually over one-third of her entire exports to all nations; yet she only buys in return from the United States scarcely one-fifth as much of American products as she sells to our countrymen! Why is this so? It is not because of a want of appreciation of the Great Republic, or of its people, for of all people under the sun Japan probably likes and loves America and Americans as well, if not better, than all other peoples. They have always received just and generous treatment at our hands. We have never menaced their peace or their boundaries, or disturbed their neighbors of the Orient, India, China, Burmah, Corea, or the weaker divisions of Asia. We have also always recognized the progress and wonderful recent acchievements of Japan in the higher civilization, in education after Western systems, in true statesmanship and fines and in her actablishment of law

nized the progress and wonderful recent acchievements of Japan in the higher civilization, in education after Western systems, in true statesmanship and finance and in her establishment of law and order, and the protection of the rights of persons and property by just judicial tribunals, similar to the courts of England and America. These advances our country has always not only recognized, but hailed with generous congratulations. The people and the rulers of Japan know this, and the title of "American citizen," like that of "Roman citizen" of old, is a moral passport through all these ancient islands. Yet Japan, for all this, buys five times more from England than she does from America, and sells to England five times less than she sells to America! -Yet, on \$11,000,000 worth of raw silks and teas sent to us from Japan no import duties are collected (going duty free). while we pay tribute on all of our exports sent to Japan! Why is it so? Being in the diplomatic service of our country, I could not through the channels of the press certainly, nor to even you scarcely, under wise instructions governing our American ambassadors in foreign lands, enter into any criticisms of a political or international character. Nor do I propose so doing, for we have none to make. With all the treaty powers represented at this court the United States holds the most cordial relations of friendship, and proposes to so continue. If Japan's balance of trade is now against us, and in favor of the mother country, we have no quarrel to make and no complaints at our misfortune. But we do venture to say one thing, which I am sure the American Minister of Foreign Affairs at Washington would approve, even should it find its way to the American public, and that is this: American manufactories, whether of cotton, or wool, or of iron, or locomotives, or labor saving machines, have never put themselves to much extra trouble to court or secure this trade of Japan. To illustrate, these people (37,000,000,000 of them) are compelled to use thick

their exports attest, not from any tariff regulations, since Japan imposes no higher tariff on American than English goods, but rather because England made the very goods which Japan wanted. Our American mills, our Lowells and Manchesters and Providences and other great manufacturing centers, are probably afraid to make such changes in their machinery for this special Oriental market, and relying on the vast proportions of the American home demand, let this game escape and fly into the British possession! It was fairly and honestly accomplished by our English kindred. This need not be so. We are nearest to Japan. An American steamship sails from San heir exports attest, not from any tariff reg American steamship sails from San rancisco to Yokohama in eighteen days, nd can cross the Pacific in fourteen days, t takes the same steamer from London to

In railroad iron and steel rails England can now undersell America, but in railroad fixtures, cars, and especially in passenger and palace cars: in all locomotives, and and palace cars; in all locomotives, and engine works and supplies our iron mencan and do successfully compete with the English in any other market of the world. We sell more of such goods to South America, as the facts show, than any other nation, and to the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand even we annually send large shipments of engines and locomotives. Why not then to Japan? Because our iron men have held back and never pushed themselves, as they have an honorable right to do, into this market. Here the government controls and owns mostly all railroads and transportation lines by land able right to do, into this market. Here the government controls and owns mostly all railroads and transportation lines by land and sea. If, therefore, Americans can—that's the question—if they can, we repeat, sell railroad fixtures and locomotives and stationary engines and all that appertains thereto as cheap or cheaper than manufacturers of all other nations can or do, then and only then are we in position to invoke our just share of the supplying of Japan in such goods. We can demand nothing as such save in what comes to swell the trade between the two nations—from fair dealing and better bargains secured to Japan, from wise considerations and policy of the American government. Our ambassadors in foreign lands, in their official or personal characters, are forbidden to became solicitors (or drummers) for the individual benefit of their countrymen trading with the subjects of other powers. Whilst other nations have not thus always shielded their diplomatic agents, it is well that our American people as a mass should know these facts as stated, to the end that they may send their own representatives to look after and to encourage trade with a country whose commerce is already worth to us many millions, but which might in the next decade be increased to as many more. I have only hinted at the main points of this fruitful subject of our trade relations, and my letter has already grown to undue proportions. In

at the main points of this fruitful studect of our trade relations, and my letter has already grown to undue proportions. In conclusion, responding to your last inquiry, I am pleased with Japan—the land and the people. They may not be quite abreast, it is true, as yet with all the western nations in progress and education and the like but progress and education and the like, bu

riality" is asserted by the stronger powers, as in Japan.

No American or European can surely complain of his reception or security in this empire—whether they be traders seeking profit and coming in ships to bear away their products, or missionaries preaching everywhere (to them at least) a new and strange religion—telling the "Story of the Cross" and of Him who died thereon for mankind. Toleration in the largest and most catholic sense pervades the rulers and the ruled, and is at least the unwritten law of the empire. Responding further to your last inquiry, I know of no people among whom it could be more pleasant to dwell than among these people. Their past and present is full of romantic interest. Yet it is not "home!" Our countrymen can never realize (save those who have long dwelt abroad) how deep is their devotion and love of country till years of absence and great of country till years of absence and great oceans have separated them from their native land. With high consideration I am, my dear sir, yours truly,
RICHARD B. HURBARD. | will indeed be happy."—Washington Re

ANSWERING AN ARGUMENT.

A CRITICISM OF DR. CARROLL'S IDEAS

Issue Taken with His Position on "The Limit of Freedom of Action"-Private Morals and Public Guardianship.

To The News.

JEFFERSON, Dec. 16.—Some of the many utterances of the Rev. Dr. Carroll, president of the Waco University, in The News of Nov. 27, deserve at least a passing notice. His theme was "The Limit of Freedom of Action." It was obviously the intention of the learned doctor to force the reader to the conclusion that "where any line of conduct or business is shown by the history to be contrary to the public weal, it may be banned by the government." The argument is, that as the whisky traffic is shown by its history to be contrary to the public

weal it may be banned by the government. Now let us see how President Carroll supports this argument. He says "there is a large and mighty limit to the Christian mind, and that in God;" the plain English of which is, that as God is a large and mighty limit to the Christian mind, therefore, the government may (prohibit) ban the whisky traffic. But may we not ask in what respect is God a limit to the Christian mind, or to the Mohamadan or the Pagan mind for that matter? Can it be predicated of God that he is a limit to mind at all, except in the sense that He created mind—all minds—with limited capacities? I think this question will not be answered affirmatively. It will then follow that the learned doctor's argument amounts to this: That as all men are created with limited mental capacities, therefore some men may be put under the ban of the government; or, in other words, because all created mental powers are limited, it is therefore the duty of some men to restrain other men in the exercise of their natural rights. Every illustration to which the learned president resorts may be disposed of in the same way. For instance, he says "there is the limit of the law of God;" "the limit of the statistics of the State." His argument in these references is by implication; thus, that as the divine law forbids adultery, stealing, etc., and as the State makes these acts penal of fenses; as the United States broke up Jay Cooke's financial ring; as the policy of the State of Texas touching the disposition of her public domain has become a vexed question, and as the Supreme Court of the United States in the license cases in Fifth Howard holds that State statutes imposing a license 'tax on retail liquor dealers are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, although the liquors sold may be foreign liquors and have pail the government import duty, therefore it is the duty of the State of Texas to impose such a limitation on the liberties of her people as that they shall not be permitted to make or sell or drink wine, beer or other alcoholic liquors.

And this is the sort of argumentation by whi ports this argument. He says "there is a large and mighty limit to the Christian mind, and that in God;" the plain English

But why this sacerdotal clamor agains, the liberties of the people? Are we not ruled enough? We are just getting rid of the execrable limits to freedom of action imposed on us by an imperious majority in the dark days of reconstruction, and now we are threatened by ecclesiastical fulminations with other more humiliating restrictions, which make no appeal to the more tions, which make no appeal to the man-hood, the virtue or the patrictism of the citizen, but which say to him, almost in so many words, that he is incapable of selfmany words, that he is incapable of self-government and must be kept under re-straint by the strong arm of the State. If the crusade which Dr. Carroll and other

If the crusade which Dr. Carroll and other reverend gentlemen of inferior caliber in sympathy with him have engaged to lead against the liberties of the people involves merely political questions, they had better relegate those questions to the consideration of politicians and statesmen. The theologian may be a great man in his line, but he is cluster a great in the liberty had better the consideration of politicians and statesmen. but he is always a specialist and is never a success as a politician or statesman. On the other hand, if the war involves moral the other hand, if the war involves moral questions, why do not these ambassadors for Christ treat them as moral questions? Why all their strategy and sophistry in argument? Why do they not pursue the course of Moses and the prophets of Christ and his apostles on the sin of drunkenness? There was as much of it then as now in proportion to the number of people. It was as sinful and as productive of human misery then as now. These truths were as well understood by the great teachers referred to as they are and as productive of human misery then as now. These truths were as well understood by the great teachers referred to as they are now by Dr. Carroll and his lieutenants, unless these latter are wise above what is written. Did Moses and the prophets, or Christ and his apostles preach prohibition or total abstinence? If so, when? Where? Will Dr. Carroll say they did? They denounced drunkenness. So does every good man, whether he has a Christian, Mohammedan or Pagan mind. That the government may bar every line of conduct or business shown to be contrary to the public weal is not true universally. It is only true to a limited extent. There are many evils unavoidably incident to society which society must endure, because the cure would be worse than the disease. The cure of drunkenness by law would be a case in point.

ASLEEP.

An hour before, she spoke of things
That memory to the dying brings
And kissed me all the while;
Then, after some sweet parting words,
She seemed among her flowers and birds,
Until she fell asleep.

'Twas summer then, 'tis autumn now;
The crimson leaves fall off the bough,
And strew the gravel sweep.
I wander down the garden walk,
And muse on all the happy talk
We had beneath the limes;
And, resting on the garden seat,
Her old Newfoundland at my feet,
I thing of other times:

Of golden eves, when she and I
Sat watching here the flushing sky,
The sunset and the sea;
Or hear the children in the lanes,
Following home the harvest wains,
And shouting in their glee.

But when the daylight dies away, And ships grow dusky in the bay, These recollections cease; And, in the stillness of the night, Bright thoughts that end in dreams as Communicate their peace.

I wake and see the morning star,
And hear the breakers on the bar,
The voices on the shore;
And then, with tears, I long to be
Across a dim, unsounded sea,
With her forevermore.

—Every Other Saturday.

A young lady residing in the West End said to her father: "Now, pa, are you satisfied? Just look at my testimonial—"Political economy, satisfactory; fine art and music very good; logic, excellent." Father—"Very much so, my dear—especially as regards your future. If your husband should understand anything of house-keeping, cooking, mending and the use of a sewing machine, perhaps your married life will indeed be happy."—Washington Res

The Morning Mews.

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month, \$3 90.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 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 ecome stockholders in THE NEWS, published at Galveston and Dallas. A ber 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 Philadelphia Record says that "the makers of iron in Pennsylvania are now been deliberately brought about by the owners of ore mines in the West. The owners of ore mines are protected and encouraged in this form of robbery by the with our own, which must be brought from Missouri and the Superior region, or else imported from Cuba, Spain or Morocco. On the imported ores there is a duty of 75 cents per ton. This duty, in so far as it prevents importation or adds to the cost of subscribe the insurance fund. But to take iron-making, also prevents the use of Penn- | money from the treasury to insure anything sylvania ores, which are mixed with foreign ores to make certain qualities of iron and steel. Thus orediggers and iron-workers of whatever grade there may be in Penn- surance business. As the so-called tax sylvania are all put at a disadvantage by upon bank circulation is practically a pay-

Was there ever a more distorted and unnecessary abuse of the taxing power, which thus operates to cripple an industry it is

supposed to protect?" THE BANK TAX AND INSURANCE. Mr. W. W. Flannagan, cashier of the Commercial National Bank of New York, favors THE NEWS with a letter giving his observations on the national bank tax. In such discussion there is more or less said by way of illustration and supposition which cannot be repeated, to correct slight misapprehensions, without making the discussion too long for a newspaper article. Instead of merely suggesting that the government might as well be responsible for money lost in the mails, THE NEWS undertook to say that, if the government has any surplus to be applied to making good any losses, it might better make good the losses in the mails than losses of people who deposit their money in a bank. The government receives pay for carrying letters. It does not hold even bank deposits. It is not more responsible for them than for other property. Among a number of suppositions as to what government could do, if it were trying to insure people, THE News suggested, as a possibility, that import duties could be held as a fund out of

which to pay losses of imported goods. THE NEWS did not advocate such a policy. Mr. Flannagan comes and asks, "losses to whom?" Losses to the owners of the goods who have paid the government a duty, a tax which they expect to collect from the consumer; but, if their goods are destroyed by fire or other accident before they can sell them, the government might consider that these men have lost the goods and have also lost the duty, and thus the government might not unreasonably return the duty; for the destruction of those goods would apparently make room for the importation of another lot of goods to take their place. As it is, the importer, besides insucing his goods at what they are worth, has to again insure them for what he has paid in duty, or run the risk of losing both his merchandise and his money-perhaps 50 or 90 per cent added to the natural value of the goods. This 50 or 90 per cent is a tax which the government has forced him to advance, as if it were a loan, and he may recoup himself from the consumer as the final taxpayer. Every interest that wants a tax removed will say that that particular tax is not needed while there is a surplus. THE NEWS regards all taxes as going into the treasury, and the surplus, if any, is a net result of all taxes and expenditures. If a payment is to be made to aid something or reimburse somebody, it comes out of revenue-any revenue. If government is to insure depositors, it must insure them whether it takes something more or something less than the varying amount of a given tax. If a given tax is peculiarly unfair, it ought to be repealed apart from consideration of some duty which government

has to fulfill. Mr. Flannagan's intricate disquisition upon bank notes as credit and bank deposits as credit does not alter the fact that they are two distinct and different credits, and that the bank note is something more than an ordinary credit. It is a credit equipped in form to circulate and to earn an interest for the bank, while the bank also draws interest upon the bonds deposited to secure that circulation. Though currency be incomplete as issued to the bank, yet the part which government takes in issuing it is an essential part, decisive therefore. In reality the government enters into a business transaction. It does for the bondholding banker what it does for no other property holder. It allows him to deposit his special property, and it issues to him currency upon that deposit. The holding of the bonds by government for the security of the note holder arises out of the peculiar form of the credit. Some such security is essential to the circulation of the notes. It has nothing to do with the other branch of the business. The depositer has direct relations with his bank, whether it be a national bank or another bank. Its being a national bank or not has nothing particularly to do with his depositing. The note holder takes the note from anybody without ever having any direct relations with the bank that issued it. He depends upon the paper and printing done by government more than he does upon the signature for his faith in the genuineness of the note. In all but name a bank note is government currency to the people. But the bank is allowed to have that currency and lend it out in the first place. For that the bank, not its partner, the government, receives interest. Then the government takes 1 per cent tax on that circulation. Wherein does this process differ essentially from making government currency and lending it to the bank at interest on deposit of government securities? If the

government were formally so lending, would any one advocate the remission of the 1 per cent interest? Another point of difference between the relations of a depositor to a bank and the noteholder to the bank. The depositor expects to gain from the bank either interest or the secure care of his deposit. The noteholder is either a borrower or the successor to a borrower paying interest upon the note. The security to the noteholder grows naturally out of the system of currency; insurance of deposits by government aid would be a new principle, and the question would arise, why it should be extended to national banks and to none others? The depositor, if he receives interest from the bank, as suffering from an ore famine, which has the noteholder does not, has thereby a source from which to pay insurance. The bank, if it pays no interest to the depositor, has the use of his money by which to earn a fund for the insurance of deposits. tariff on foreign ore. We need ores to mix | Doubtless it would be well to organize such insurance and have it paid for by those who have the benefit of interest. This is either the bank or the depositor. In the simple holding of security for the bank circulation the government is at no risk. It does not

where the government is not a beneficiary

or trustee, as in the case of deposits in any

bank whatever, would be going into the in-

the banks as mild flat borrowers. There is that, as the banks contribute the 1 per cent, it belongs to them in principle. They them what is worth 1 per cent, or they would not accept the service. The fund | time. belongs to the government for its purposes as the government of the nation. It is the faith and credit of the nation that sustain the bond and currency system. The government farms the people's authority and good will out to the banks at a moderate price, and the 1 per cent tax is thus virtually an earning of government as a currency maker and has nothing to do with deposit business, which may be large or small.

EX-GOV. JOHN C. BROWN.

The appointment of Ex-Gov. John C. Brown as receiver for the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company is regarded as a judicious one in the interest of that corporation and the people of this State. The appointment was made by Judge Pardee in response to the wishes of the bondholders, the unsecured creditors, and a large majority of the trustees of the mortgages; while nearly all the other creditors of the road readily assented to the selection. The acceptance of this position severs the connection heretofore existing between Gov. Brown and the general Gould system, and confines his especial attention to the great artery that directly links Texas with the two oceans, and will necessitate his residence in Texas for a long while to come, with Dallas as his very probable headquarters. The distinguished official has been just ten years connected with the system of roads that has so vastly contributed to the advertisement and up-building of the Lone Star State, having been elected vice president of the Texas and Pacific Road in November, 1875. To this he had been invited as a result of the extraordinary executive ability he exhibited as president of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee in 1870, and in his two executive terms, 1870-72 and 1872-74. Before the year 1876 had expired he was very largely instrumental in the construction of some 375 miles of the road, and under the most trying of circumstances. His profound legal abilities were brought into conspicuous display when he saved the important Texas and Pacific land grant, while his financial skill and personal popularity were very largely instrumental in securing capital to Texas to extend the road now traversing the State to the Rio Grande, over 300 miles. He prepared the mortgages and made the contract for the construction of the New Orleans and Pacific Road, having himself conducted the negotiations that brought about that admirable combination. Year after year in the interest of the roads he has represented, and of the State at large, he has attended the legislative sessions in response to requests for information on the subjects of which he This varied experience in all the partments of general business and of railroad management, along with a fine judgment of human nature, fine executive power, a genial manner and a personal magnetism, have elevated Gov. Brown, step by step, into positions demanding the broadest of ability and the most important of trusts.

It is curious that some men who profess to follow the guidance of natural law and seek its elucidation-men who study and profess to teach economics—are yet pinning their faith upon political authority to establish a standard of value by prohibitions, and even to change the means of payment. It is well enough for government to fix the standard for its own business, but unless the statesmen are exceedingly wise and perfectly disinterested, they will blunder when they legislate on finance. The business of international commerce regulates itself where no government can dictate. There are many wrong ways for arbitrary power to one best way, which natural commercial relations will evolve. Let this evolution of free exchange proceed in domestic as in foreign exchange, and stability will be permanent when legislation ceases to coerce citizens as to the media employed.

THE wicked old British government compounds for its sins by pensioning scientists. Among its sins is the pensioning of poets without shutting up their muse. Prof. Huxley is to have a small pension for his eminent scientific services. We think Huxley does not need it, and would set a good example by refusing it.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press points to the Detroit and Ohio election decisions in two State Supreme Courts, expressing its feeling that the long dreaded event of State courts being involved in partisan politics has occurred. After running through the

Ohio instance, it says:

Far more astounding is the decision rendered not long ago by the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the Detroit election case. It held that a law requiring the judges of election at each precinct to be of different political parties was unconstitutional, because it involved an imposition of a "political test," forbidden by the constitution. No law that is worth the paper on which it is written is without such a restraint upon partisan manipulation. No large city could prevent unlimited abuse of power if this decision were good outside of Michigan. The decision were good outside of Michigan. The decision itself fails to command the respect of any man possessed of common sense. We have singled out these recent and startling opinions delivered by the nighest courts of two great States to emphasize a needed warning. In neither case is it possible to explain such absurd quibbling without admitting that political considerations helped the court to nake up its mind. If the day shall ever come when our courts in general are open to such onsiderations, when they do not regard a decision influenced by party relations as more leinous than the acceptance of a bribe, then his government will be near its dissolution. To maintain the integrity of the courts beyond he reach of party has become one of the first nd most necessary offices of the citizen and atriot. Ohio instance, it says:

THE Chinaman has learned a thing or two by his residence in America, and has finally reached the conclusion that an American residence without American citizenship has its disadvantages. He escapes certain obligations but he incurs risks which he thinks would be very much lessened by his ability to vote and to exercise political influence. In El Paso the Chinese residents, it is reported, are all becoming the tax upon this particular raw material. | ment of 1 per cent for a loan of mild flat | naturalized and state that their countrymen | nel it is probable the channel is shallow.

currency, it is a business transaction of | throughout the Southwest will do likewise, government as a flat currency shop and of | and thereby secure better protection for their lives and property by becoming a faca fallacy in Mr. Flannagan's argument tor in American politics. This will probably be found a better move than the emigration to the East directly after the Wyoming contribute it to government which does for Territory trouble. The vote may prove a great protection, especially about election | A Strange Scene Recently Witnessed Near the

WHEN the matter of selecting a last resting place for the remains of Gen. Grant was being discussed the right of New York city to offer a place for the tomb in Riverside Park was questioned, but that place was nevertheless selected and the remains now rest there, but it will require a special act of the Legislature to allow the tomb to be left there.

THE proposition to do away with the secret, or executive, session of the Senate while nominations are being discussed meets with general favor from the press. Newspaper men have too much knowledge of the dark doings at secret meetings, which are afraid of the light of the day, not to wish to turn the light on when any matters are under discussion in which the public is interested.

KING WILLIAM, of Germany, and Sam Jones, of Georgia, are both ill. It is not known exactly what King Wilhelm is sick of, but Germans are not sick of Wilhelm.

ABOUT this time Santa Claus is very busy filling his sleigh preparatory to his annual mission of love to the little ones, and as Santa Claus reads the newspapers he always knows where to find the things that will most please his little friends. A word to the wise is sometimes worth a sleigh load of merchandise.

ANOTHER sudden death among the world's prominent and useful men occurred yesterday. Mr. Stephen Barker Guion, founder of the Guion line of ocean steamers, dropped dead in Liverpool yesterday of appoplexy.

THE Picayune is skeptical on old proverbs. Is this to make room for its new ones? The Picayune finds that the blizzard strikes the naked lamb certain. Still the comforting saying has a meaning which the skeptic fails to appreciate. The wind blows, but a spark of infinite beneficence enters the human breast and the shorn lamb is taken up and sheltered from the blast. Thus we find the God whom we seek in the nature which we know.

THE NEWS acknowledges receipt of an invitation to attend a grand masquerade ball to be given by the young men of Mineola on the 28th inst. Also an invitation to a grand uniform ball to be given at the opera-house in Lake Charles by Fire Company No. 1, of that place, on the 22d.

THE indignation excited by Mr. Saltonstall's recent speech at a Boston dinner may afford another opportunity for the graceless paragrapher to pun on his name in the same execrable manner as prevailed was master in the fullest familiarity, at the time of his appointment. At the same time the critics of the administration legal, financial, commercial, and other de- will refer to Mr. Saltonstall as another of the President's mistakes.

THE New York Herald says:

We regret to see the head of a federal bureau under the present administration recommend subsidies and bounties to propagate American shipping artificially. This seems to be a feature of the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, though Mr. Patten is shy of expressing himself boldly.

Mr. E. Atkinson gets some applause from both sides of the house, just as the goldites and silverites like parts of what he says. One of his conclusions is this:

Low prices and high wages are the accessorrelatives of progress in production and ribution, if a safe and honest coinage of ms maintained, and the validity of contract not impaired by dishonest acts of legal terms.

There are two kinds of dishonest acts of legal tender. One kind is to make creditors accept something that is comparatively worthless. The other dishonesty is to make debtors pay something of greater value than they borrowed. The latter end is effected by contraction of the means of payment. Over all the financial system is one general prohibition of freedom, so universal that few realize the deprivation of natural right. This general prohibition is what makes a bank charter with privilege of currency so valuable.

PENCIL POINTS.

Minister Pendleton's appointment to Berlin was all right, but his disappointment in finding the post not to his liking is all wrong and proves that he made a miss-take if the government didn't.

Le roi est mort; vive le roi! As soon as the revolutionist, Gen. Caceres, had suc cessfully planted his standard in Peru the people flocked around it, and already announce that they are desighted with the change in the administration. As has heretofore been remarked, "nothing succeeds like a successor."

The man who will persist in writing Xmas for Christmas and in dating his letters with the number instead of the name of the month should never send his efforts to a newspaper.

The Silas Lapham of Mr. Howell's story is said to be a living man, and not a crea tion of the author's imagination. He is said to be a large cattle dealer, and to have made the best speech at the late St. Louis

Since Mr. Vanderbilt's death the statement is made, with some show of authority, that he was a Democrat, and one of the old school at that. A Democrat whose politics are not generally known until after his death could hardly be considered a very useful party man.

It was a wicked paragrapher who, when a brother editor lost his horse, wrote, "There is more wickedness on foot."

Some of Mr. Tennyson's critics have not a very high opinion of his later day poetry, but it is treated by some of the metropolitan papers as a matter of news to the extent of being published "by cable." New Orleans papers used to publish poetry by Cable, but that was before the publication of Creole Days and the flight of the author to a Haven

When great minds run in the same chan-

MOVING OF THE CHINESE GOD.

JOSS IN A NEW TEMPLE IN NEW YORK.

Midnight Hour-Sacrificial Offerings to His Royal and Historic Highnesss.

Boston Sunday Herald. New York, Dec. 16 .- Two years ago the Orthodox Chinese of New York erected a temple to Joss. Joss is the religious name for Suong Gung, a semi-historical general who conquered the heathens of the north, and whose prowess and wisdom brought the provinces of the Empire of China under one central government. His New York temple was a large room on the second floor of 16 Mott street. Hither the devout repaired occasionally. Joss was installed without much ceremony, for his devotees were only making an experiment to see whether a Chinese Joss upon New York soil would succeed. He was an immense success. After his installation Chinatown and the Chinese community prospered and waxed rich. A few weeks ago the grateful devotees, and principally merchants of Mott street, met and raised \$2000 to provide Joss with better quarters. A committee was appointed to hire a suitable building for a genuine Chinese temple in which to erect a regular altar for sacrificial offerings, and all the furniture and ornaments of which should be imported from China. Leon Zoe, an ex-Zanist priest, who some years ago gave up the robes, was naments of which should be imported from China. Leon Zoe, an ex-Zanist priest, who some years ago gave up the robes, was made temporary priest. The Zanist creed is the oldest of all Chinese religions. It dates back to Yu Hui Cen, the famous deist who flourished about 3000 years B. C. The faith is dying out before the advance of Buddhism in China, and Leon Joo is very likely the only priest of that faith ever in this country. After weeks of hard labor the committee selected the building 202 Chatham street, Chatham square. The entire third floor of that large building was rented. Chinese carpenters and painters set to work to build a house for Joss. Last night the house was ready to receive its tenant. The Chinese merchants, restaurant keepers and laundrymen vied with one another in making presents to Joss in the shape of decorations, The hour fixed for the transfer of the god was 12:30 o'clock midnight, and the old temple on Mott street was thronged. About 12 o'clock the Chinese Consul, in company with Lefon Gwing, the new chairman of the Chinese municipality, entered the crowded sanctuary, followed by twenty Chinese merchants in long silken robes. The room was suffocating with the odor of burning incense and sandalwood, Flaming red carrotshaped candles were burning dimly in the gaslights. The priest and

shaped candles were burning dimly in the gaslights. The priest and people knelt and asked permission to remove Joss from his old to his new place. The prayer translated in English was as follows: "O, merciful, great Joss, we thy servants have humbly this day prepared a new sanctuary, where thou and glish was as follows: "O, merciful, great Joss, we thy servants have humbly this day prepared a new sanctuary, where thou and thine may eat and drink in peace, and where thy presence will not be profaned by the vile language of foreign devils. We invite thee even now to turn thy steps thither, accompanied by their humble servants." Incense and joss sticks were burned, and rice wine was spilled before Joss to refresh him a little before he started out on his short journey. At the same time six Chinese musicians inflicted characteristic music upon the neighborhood. Expensive red flannels were then laid upon the floor, thence down stairs, and even down to the sidewalk. Joss was raised by two Chinese merchants, acting as temporary priests. The Chinese Consul was the guide of the grand march through Chinatown to the new temple on Chatham Square. Fifty or sixty devotees followed, all in long silken robes, like so many old maids going to a sewing party. After these came the bearers of candles, lanterns, flowers, roasted pig, fruits, candies, cakes, and endless varieties of oriential luxuries. The Chinese band of eight pieces brought up the rear. When they got to Chatham Square many passers by stopped to looked at the procession in wonderment. When the procession arrived at the door of the temple the process of spreading red flannels upon the staircases began once more. While this was being done, the majority of the procession went ahead of Joss and his escorts, to be in the rooms ready to receive his royal highness. Upon the arrival of their god they knelt in

done, the majority of the procession went ahead of Joss and his escorts, to be in the rooms ready to receive his royal highness. Upon the arrival of their god they knelt in two rows at the entrance of the temple, while Leon Zoo in a loud voice cried: "Welcome, O thou great spirit, who controllest the destiny of all men. Welcome into the house, newly prepared by the hands of thy humble servants. We bow to thee; we bow to thee; These last words were repeated by all the kneeling Chinamen. Wong Ta Yin, the consul, still led the way until he reached the very throne or low dial shape, when he gravely stood aside to give Joss room. The moment this was done the entire assembly knelt, while the priest chanted the regular prayer of the Tan in a musical, sing-song sort of a way for nearly thirty minutes. Candles of huge size were lit, and the sacrifices began. The first salutation to Joss upon his new throne was made by the Chinese consul, who lighted three immense sized joss sticks of sandal wood and perfumed compounds, which made the air fairly thick with a peculiar oriental odor. He bowed himself three times before Joss. The priest began his offerings of meats and fruits. At least fifteen beautiful young roasted pigs, one of which must have weighed more than 160 pounds, were offered. Beside these, there were piles of roast chickens and lambs, etc. The ceremonies did not conclude until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. The feasting The ceremonies did not conclude until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. The feasting in honor of the occasion by the Chinese community will be begun to-morrow, which will be generally celebrated by all the Chinese of New York

THE STATE PRESS.

What the Newspapers Throughout Texas Are Talking About.

The Reporter says there is a good demand for lots at Abilene for the use of new comers. Lots are sold on time to such as wish to build. The Reporter says:

Some Cisco sportsmen while out hunting urkeys on Sandy last Monday came upon large panther and killed him. There was but one rifle in the crowd, but that was used to good effect in two shots. The panther measured about nine feet and was converted.

The Canton Telephone says: The newspapers are the best friends the laboring men have and should receive their support and encouragement, even if now and then they are harsh.

And yet the Telephone says: Don't live in hope with your arms folded. We are fearful this is the way some are do-ing. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulder to the

This may be true, but it is sad. What most people want to know is how to live without work.

The San Angelo Enterprise makes Tom Green County, which has the territory of an empire, a sovereign government also. The Enterprise says:

Enterprise says:

The United States government has not usurped all the right of the people to local self government, thank God. The President necessarily has much power over the Territories and a parallel cannot be instituted between him and the Governor of a State. The Democratic party is the party of "local self government," and the people of Tom Green County can and will administer the State laws through their own local courts, and Gov. Ireland is right in not seeking to govern them on The News and Land Board idea by "general orders of the Commander-

The Wichita Herald says: We have in our city men of capital pal suffrage.

woolen mills or any other enterprise that may be deemed practicable. Our capitalists, having the water power at their disposal, are ready to take hold of any enterprise that will foster the prosperity of our city. The country produces every article necessary to the building up of immense manufactories, and Wichita Falls now has the water power to run machinery of mills of every description.

The Herald reports one industry as flourishing already:

The skating mania has struck in deep and he rink flourishes like a green persimmon The Colorado Graphic says without re-

gard to the feelings of the Nineteenth: An extra session of the Nineteenth Legislature would be a useless expense. The land problem will not be solved. It takes brains to solve the land question.

The Colorado Graphic says: Under almost any circumstances, save those existing, it would be advisable for the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to take some steps in regard to the landed interests of the State. There is no doubt that the matter needs it badly, but whether an extra session of the Nineteenth Legislature would prove beneficial is not only doubtful, but strongly improbable.

The way Nat Q. Henderson, of the George-

town Record, is pious is a caution to common sinners. He will yet bloom out into a traveling revivalist, or a home exhorter at least. This is the reason he gives for attending a religious meeting at Cisco:

We wanted to hear God's word preached; because we loved the songs of Zion, as their glorious and soul-stirring notes came wafting to our enraptured ears, rising like sweet incense on the evening air, lifting our thoughts, hopes, aims and ambitions far above the cares and storms and trials of time, and centering them on Heaven, with all its attendant beauties and glories! This was the reason why we attended church.

The Eart Worth Meil's occult wisdom The Fort Worth Mail's occult wisdom

again breaks out in words without meaning: When men are elected to an office the first time, they should remember it is an experi-ment; their inefficiency or faithlessness makes it a sacrament.

The El Paso Star directs a blast against the wandering mountebanks who are over-

running the country: So-called dramatic troupes, lecturers, prestidigitators, jugglers, burlesque combinations (rightly named), variety shows, who charge 15 and 25 cents in the East, in fact "barn stormers" of all kind, consider the West their legitimate prey, and inflict themselves upon us regularly each season.

The Star says these wandering adventurers no longer find a paying business at

Pennsylvania railroad men are generally considered about as smart as proverbial Philadelphia lawyers, but they are no match for bunco steerers around Ei Paso. The Star says:

John A. Elder, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., a John A. Elder, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., a gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, will serve as an illustration. Mr. Elder was taking in the sights across the river when the usual stranger was met, who told the usual banker's son tale, and the acquaintance was continued over the usual bottle of native wine, the usual dice box was introduced, and the usual result was achieved, the victim leaving \$70 in cash and a watch and chain valued at \$120 in foreign territory.

The Vernon Guard gives this account of the papers of its section:

the papers of its section:

The Guard is frequently mentioned by high authorities as being the brightest star in the country newspaper galaxy of Northwest Texas. These notices are sometimes at first blush taken as highly complimentary and causes the Guard scribe to feel his oats to such an extent that even the most casual observer might easily detect his vanity and self-satisfied air of importance. But alas! our vain imaginings are knocked sheol, west and crooked and the air of self-satisfaction vanishes into one of impenetrable gloom and hopeless despondency when we scan said "country newspathe Vernon Guard, Mobeetic Panhandle, Clarendon Texan, Throckmorton News, Seymore Cresset, Panhandle Mirror, Wichita Herald, Henrietta Independent, Jacksboro Rural Citizen, Graham Leader and the alleged Montague County papers, namely: Montague Northwest, St. Jo Times, Bowie Cross Timbers, Bowie Exchange and Sunset Shield. There is no denying the fact that this is a hard bunch of scrubs, and to be classed with the outfit, even though as the best one of the lot is a dead give away.

Eagell is too hard on his esteemed contemporaries. The papers named are not below the average of the State.

There are signs of a relaxation of the old common law doctrine of libel. Two recent decisions in Pennsylvania have that appear-

Judge Woodward's ruling is that where the discussion of a citizen, either in his public or private capacity, even though libelous and incorrect, is in behalf of the general weal and not proven to be the outgrowth of malice or negligence, it is a privileged publication. Judge Woodward ruled that a conviction could be based only upon the existence of malice or negligence, which malice or negligence must have been proven by the evidence. Judge Biddle gave the following ruling in the libel suit of Amos Briggs against Philip C. Garrett: "As soon as it is shown that the publication was not made without just cause or excuse (that is, it was of public concern), it then becomes incumbent on the plaintiff to show actual malice, as the implied malice is rebutted by the occasion which makes it excusable." Judge Woodward's ruling is that where

Texas papers that think immunity from an execution is a complete protection against the charge of libel should remember that the libel law has a criminal side also, and the same rules that award heavy sums to prosecutors on the civil side may condemn the accused to long terms of im-The Denison News takes advantage of the

occasion to remark:

It will be a great day for the honest wageworker when he is disenthralled—alike
from grasping monopolies and self-imposed defenders who seek to use him to advance their own interests. The boycotting
of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the notifications to Senators Sherman and Miller and
Secretary of War Endicott not to stop
there is the last straw in this ridiculous
business.

The Fort Worth Mail having said: What the Democracy mostly needs is genius in statesmanship—not mere pigmean alent—leaders, not followers.

The Denison News says:
The trouble for the last quarter of a century has been that the party had too many leaders and too few followers.

RICHMOND.

Two Men Arrested on Suspicion and Much Silverware Discovered. Special to The News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.-To-day L. B. Smith one of Sheriff Garvey's deputies, arrested two white men who had a suspicious rounding bundle and who acted suspiciously. On searching them a regular bonanza silver mine was discovered. They had knives, spoons and various other articles of silverware, a lady's new satin skirt, never worn, lady's two white men who had a suspicious looklady's new satin skirt, never worn, lady's hat, boots, etc. They would not give their names, but said they were from New Orleans and had bought the stuff. Some of the spoons were marked S. C.

There are nearly 3000 women voters on the lists in Toronto. They have full munici

THE FRESH TRAIL OF THE IRON HORSE.

Facts, Figures and Fancies Gleaned, Originated and Wired Specially for this Department of the News

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, who has just been appointed one of the receivers of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, arrived in the city this morning at 8 o'clock, on a special train consisting of a Pullman palace car and a smoking and baggage car. He was accom panied by his son and daughter, Miss Marie Brown, and Col. E. B. Wheelock, of New Orleans. The party left New Orleans last Thursday night and made no stops on the road. The object of the visit of Receiver Brown is to take charge as receiver of the Texas and Pacific.

Col. Wheelock was seen by the Rumbler and he said that the Brown party would probably be in the city until next Tuesday, when they would probably go to St. Louis, but Gov. Brown will return to this city immediately, where he expects to open his headquarters and direct personally the management of the road. He has all day been very busy with Texas and Pacific officials, looking into the affairs of the company at

At Marshall the party was joined by Warden Cummins, superintendent of the Texas and Pacific, and Frank Trumbull, freight auditor of the Gould system, who accompanied them to this city.

On last Thursday the following circular was issued:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 17 .- Circular

New Orleans, La., Dec. 17.—Circular No. 1. To the officers, agents, attorneys and employes of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company:

The undersigned, as previously announced, have been appointed receivers of all the railways and other properties of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company by the Hon. Don A. Pardee, Judge of the United States Court for the Fifth Circuit, and notice is given that all officers, agents, attsrneys and employes will continue the discharge of their respective duties as heretofore until otherwise advised. All agents and other employes handling funds of the company are instructed to close their accounts with the company, as such, on the evening of Dec. 16, 1885, but continue to make reports as heretofore.

as heretorore.

Beginning with the business of the morning of Dec. 17, new accounts will be opened by all station agents and others in the name of the receivers, and until further orders remittances will be made accordingly to D. S. H. Smith, treasurer for the receivers, and

All outstanding valid passes heretofore issued will be honored until the 10th of January, 1886, unless otherwise ordered in the meantime.

John C. Brown,
LIONEL A. SHELDON,
Paccioner

In this connection it is understood that there will be no change in existing relations between the Texas and Pacific Railway and between the Texas and Pacific Railway and connecting lines, nor in the mode or manner of interchanging business nor in adjustment of all claims originating in current business. All communications for the receivers will be directed to Dallas, which, until otherwise announced, will be their headquarters. Of course this does not include reports and correspondence heretofore directed to be made to the auditor and treasurer. All officers and employes of the road, at the date of the appointment of the receivers, will remain and continue to discharge their duties as heretofore.

The general superintendent will report in The general superintendent will report in a few days to the receivers an inventory of all property on hand under his charge and control belonging to or claimed by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company on the 16th day of December. This inventory will include all motive power machinery, coaches, cars, buildings, supplies, material, find at a few days.

e commissioner of the land department The commissioner of the land department will be extremely busy this week with his clerical force, making a full and complete inventory of all lands and town lots, promisory notes and other evidences of indebtedness, as well as all other property effects of this company in his possession or under

of this company in his possession or under his control, for the information and guidance of the receivers. All other officers, agents and employes who may have property belonging to the company in their possession, are expected to report the same as soon as possible.

It is evidently the intention of the receivers to commence the execution of the trust with a full knowledge of the condition of the property.

Judge Pardee, in appointing these-gentlemen receivers, gave until Jan. 9 for any one to show cause, if any, they can, why they should not be appointed. Of course, this is merely the red tape incident to such transactions, as the appointment gives genuine satisfaction to those most concerned.

WHAT THE RECEIVERS WILL DO. WHAT THE RECEIVERS WILL DO.

Gov. Brown says the policy of the re ceivers is to put the road in good repair the first thing. Those parts of the road need ing repairs most will be attended to first. The employes will be paid off as soon as it can be done, and everything will be put in good shape, where necessary, with expedition. Gov. Brown has been for two weeks inspecting the road from New Orleans to El Paso, and has gained much information needed in the application of his duties. He further said, in reply to inquiries, that he represents no set, clique or party; that he was not in his present position to do the bidding of the Philadelphia party or the Gould party. He states that he is acting in the interest of the road and its patrons and will do so as long as he is receiver. This he emphatically declared in no uncertain terms. ing repairs most will be attended to first

PERSONAL. Harry Brown, traveling auditor of the Texas and Pacific, is in the city.

Mr. John Ludlow, passenger agent of the Mr. John Ludlow, passenger agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan, with headquarters in St. Louis, is doing the city.

Mr. Thos. H. Thorp has been appointed Southwestern passenger agent of the Vandalia line with headquarters at Dallas. Mr. Thorp succeeds Col Geo. A. Knight, who resigned to accepted a position in the land department of the Texas and Pacific. Mr. Thoro's appointment goes into effect on Thorp's appointment goes into effect or Jan. 1.

RECEIVER BROWN AT MARSHALL MARSHALL, Dec. 19 .- Ex-Gov. John C Brown, receiver of the Texas and Pacific Railway, accompanied by Mr. E. B. Wheel ock and his daughter and son, arrived here in a special car yesterday afternoon. The were met at the depot by a large numbe of citizens, old friends of Gov. Brown, wh of citizens, old friends of Gov. Brown, who took the occasion to congratulate him on his appointment. Gov. Brown expressed the opinion that the change would be for the benefit of the road. He said that he believed with good management, that in one year, or in a year and a half, the road would be made the best paying road in the Southwest. The party left after a few hours for Dallas and Fort Worth. Gov. Brown is then to return to St. Louis. He told the officers and employes here that there would be no material changes made, and instructed them to continue in their several lines of work as heretinue in their several lines of work as here-

The following circular has just come to

GULF, COLORADO AND SANTA FE RAILWAY.

we will be ready for business to that point. Would thank you to prepare and place on sale tickets to both Goldthwaite and Brownod. But one coupon is required to either int, which should read from any junction terminal station on this railway to des-

ination.

The following arbitraries will apply which will be required on all classes.

Rate

Kindly send me samples of these tickets when printed. Very truly yours, W. H. Masters, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

Thus it will be seen that the plucky little Santa Fe is taking Horace Greeley's advice and is pushing on to the West, and when Brownwood is reached, on the first of the year, there may be a fresh incentive to push further into the great West, until the tail end of the name will lawfully belong to the read

DELEGATES TO DALLAS.

GREENVILLE, Dec. 19.—In response to a telegram from Capt. W. G. Veal, a meeting f citizens was called at the courthouse Thursday night to take action on the pro osed northeastern extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe. Judge A. S. Marshall was called to the chair, and R. R. Neyland, Esq., chosen secretary. Capt. Veal explained to the meeting the terms 7eal explained to the meeting the terms ipon which the railway company proposed of extend, and stated that there was to be a convention, composed of delegates from he various towns along the proposed route, n Dallas on Monday, the 21st inst. The ollowing gentlemen were chosen as delegates to the Dallas Convention: A. S. Marshall, T. H. King, J. M. Ragsdale, R. R. Negland, A. Cameron, E. B. Lewis, J. E. Edmonds, E. W. Terhune, F. P. Alexander, W. W. Rutland, Frank Canady and C. J. Hundley. As it is not known what will be expected of Greenville, nothing was done in the way of subscriptions. But when it is estilled that the road will extend, Greenville will do her share.

EAST-BOUND RATES RESTORED.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—The meeting of the representatives of the East-bound railway ines this afternoon decided to restore East ound rates and put a stop to the disastrous var of rates which has prevailed for the last ten days. The new basis agreed upon was \$20 first class and \$17 second class to New York. The penal rule of the Central Passenger Association was also put in effect at this point for the first time. NOTES.

Passenger Association was also put in effect at this point for the first time.

NOTES.

Mr. Hudson Fitch, general freight and ticket agent of the Toledo and Ohio Central Road, has resigned to accept a position in the coal department of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Road.

Mr. E. W, McKanna, who recently resigned his position as superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Road, has been presented with a purse of \$1000 by the employes of the road.

Mr. E. Culverhouse has resigned his position as general manager of the Kansas and Gulf Short Line Railway. He has filled this position three years. By special request he accepted the appointment to take charge of the construction of this road and its general management until its completion, which was effected Nov. 1. He remains a member of the board of directors.

Miss Laura J. Braden, who has been distinguished as being the only female railway officer in the country, will now have to surrender that distinction. She was treasurer of the Waynesburg and Washington Railway Company, owning a narrow-gauge railroad in Pennsylvania twenty-nine miles long, which has just been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Miss Braden is only another of the numerous victims of consolidation, and her removal does not decide the question whether or not women make good railway officers.

Peter Donahue, president of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company, died in San Francisco, Nov. 26, at the age of 63. Mr. Donahue was one of the "forty-niners" of California, and for thirty-six years has been an active and influential citizen. He built the first street railway in San Francisco, established a line of steamers on the Sacramento River and started an iron foundry which has reached important proportions. In 1862, with a few associates, he built the railway from San Francisco south eighty miles which is now part of the Southern Pacific, and subsequently built the San Francisco and North Pacific. He left a large fortune and a good reputation.

Mr.

to thoroughness and variety of practice information, executive ability and breadt of mind, to which is added the faculty of securing the personal attachment of thos with whom he has relations, both employe and the public. The Atchison system ha become so vast a responsibility that Pres dent Strong required just such a man to relieve him from some of its cares. As M Smith is placed in charge of the operation of the road, with headquarters at Topeka, is surmised that General Manager Robinso will perhaps devote his attention largely the important work of new constructio which this company still has in hand. which this company still has in hand.

Banana peel—fall on sidewalk—people laugh. St. Jacobs Oil heals pain.

BIG SPRINGS, Dec. 19 .- The Coroner's jury after hearing some evidence concerning the murder of Michael Quinn by Wm. H. Lessing, the San Angelo lawyer, adjourned without rendering a verdict. Lessing, who is doing as well as could be expected owing to his wounded hip, will probably have his preliminary examination Monday

Jefferson.

JEFFERSON, Dec. 19.—C. J. Schwab, saloon keeper, was closed up by attachment this morning at the suit of John M. Bender, for

Local Temperature.

The following readings of the temperature of Dallas were taken yesterday at Reinhardt & Co.'s thermometer, on Elm street: At 9 a. m. 44°; 12 m., 58°; 6 p. m., 65°.

Chemical tests show there are no nauseous narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure.

Daingerfield.

DANGERFIELD, Dec, 19.—Quite a large circle of friends witnessed the marriage, at the resinence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Con. Thigpen, of Dr. C. O. Mathews and Miss Fannie Thigpen. The mathews and Miss rannie Inigpen. The ceremonies were performed in an impressive manner by Rev. J. W. Horn. After the ceremonies were performed and congratulations were extended the party repaired to the dining room, where a sumptious supper awaited. The bride is one of the loveliest ladies of Daingerfield and greatly admired in social circles. The groom is a rising young physician of much promise and deservedly popular.

Ruination

is staring us in the face unless we sell the greatest portion of our goods between now and Xmas. By unavoidable and unforeseen and Xmas. By unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances our goods were delayed by both railroads and steamboats, until at this late hour we are getting too large a stock of goods into the house, and they must go, if low prices will make them do it. In addition to the large stock of chandelers and lamps already on hand, we will receive a new invoice on Monday or Tuesday next. We have new Dinner Sets, new Fish Sets, new Game Sets, new Glassware, new Silverplated Goods, new Cutlery, and in fact almost doubled up on stock. And we mean to sell them at rates that will silence not only our competitors but also the "fault-finders." In other words, "low prices" are the order of the day at the China Hall, the oldest house in the State of Texas in the house-furnishing line, and with its founder, D. Goslin, as manager. Texas, on Jan. 1, proximo, on which date | D. Goslin, as manager.

THE CHURCHES.

The Freethinkers will meet at Crowdus' Hall at 3 p. m. to-day.

C. M. Wilmeth will preach at the Christian Church, corner of Pearl and Bryan streets,

St. Patrick's Church, corner Wood and abel, Rev. V. Quinon pastor—First mass o'clock a. m., high mass, sermon, at 10. m. Sunday-school 3 p. m.

St. Paul's Reformed Church (German)-Services at 11 a.m. Rev. E. DeGeller, pas-cor. Subject: "The Lone Star." Friday next Christmas service and communion at

First Baptist Church-Rev. S. J. derson, of The Texas Baptist, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. Morning subject: Battle ground between Christianity and in-

Mission of the Incarnation, corner Harwood and McKinney—Sunday school at 10 a.m., morning prayer at 11 o'clock, evening payer and sermon at 3:30 p.m. Rev. Wm.

Presbyterian Organization-Sabbath school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Held for the present in the Central Academy building, corner Live Oak and North Harwood streets.

The new Antioch Baptist Church, in East Dallas, has been completed and the pastor, Rev. J. L. Griffin, will occupy the pulpit to lay. This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a baptism of some thirteen converts in

be a baptism of some thirteen converts in the river at the crossing.

Second Presbyterian Church—Services to-day at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. David Clark. Subjects: Morning, "Female Biography;" night, "The Great Decision." Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

First Conversional Church correct of

First Congregational Church, corner of Bryan and Harwood streets, Rev. C. I. Scoiled pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme: "Unanswered Prayer." At night the pastor will lecture on "The Prophetic Future of the Jews."

St. Matthews Cathedral—Commerce street—Rev. Wm. Munford dean, holy commission at 7:30 a. m.—morning prayer, literary and sermon. Services beginning at 8 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon. Services begin at 7:30 p. m. Surpliced choir of men and boys, led by a cornet. First Presbyterian Church—The improvements made in the First Presbyterian Church having been completed, the dedication services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the pastor, Dr. A. P. Smith, who will be assisted by other ministers. Services in the evening at 7:30. Seats all free.

Tabernacle M. E. Church, St. Paul and Main streets, Rev. J. R. Wolf pastor—Teachers' prayer meeting at 9:30 a. m., Sunday school at 10. a. m., morning service at 11 a. m., evening service 7:30 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 6:30. Regular services will low be held in the lecture room of this church until further notice.

urch until further notice church until further notice.

First Baptist Sunday School—The Christmas entertainment of this school, consisting of appropriate literary and musical exercises, a sciopticon exhibition and Christmas tree, will be held at the First Baptist Church on Thursday evening next, Dec. 24. Price of admission, one potato, which will be required of all, and everyone is earnestly requested to bring an offering for the poor. The members will occupy their usual places, and friends and visitors the spaces between classes. etween classes.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, IS EXCELLENT IN LUNG TROUBLES. Dr. Enoch Calloway, LaGrange, Ga., says: "I nave used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful nuccess in all Lung troubles; also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhœa of children."

Real Estate Transfers.

L. Kopenhagen and wife to Anna Slatterbeck, 47%x150 feet on Bryan street... \$750 00 E. G. Rust and wife to Ida B. Jones, lot 28, block 18, H. and T. C. R'y addition... 1600 00 S. H. Hart and wife to James Richards, 12 4-10 acres on Rowlett Creek........ 93 75 J. S. Saunders to P. H. Saunders, 31 acres of the S. Thompson survey....... 883 00 J. S. Saunders and wife to E. Saunders, 18 acres of the S. Thompson survey....... 517 00 Pattie Tucker to W. F. Curtas, 173 acres of the A. C. Haught survey......... 1777 00

Cigar cases from 50 cents to \$10 at Hickox & Hearne. Any Person Buying \$2 50 Worth in goods from Curtis, the jeweler, will get a chance in the \$500 prizes.

Delmonico! Delmonicus! Delmonicum! Our well-known caterer, Mr. Friedlander, of Delmonico fame, promises a rich treat to his customers to-day, and offers a tempting bill of fare in the way of game, fish and rarities of the season.

Gonts Silk Embroidered Slippers \$150, Lewis Bros & Co., 736 Elm street.

Reticules from 50 cents to \$7 50 at Hickox Sunday dinners a specialty at the Lamar Hotel, Paris.

For spectacles and eyeglasses go to L. E. Curtis, jeweler, 701 Main street, Dallas.

If I would visit Paris would I be cared for? You would if you should stop at the Lamar Hotel. Burt & Mears and Hanan & Sons' fine men's shoes at Leon Kahn's.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$2,

Lewis Bros. & Co. 736 Elm street.

Christmas cards from 25 cents to \$10 at Hickox & Hearne.

Go and See Curtis, the Jeweler, Purchase \$2 50 worth in goods and secure a chance in the \$500 prizes.

Reinhardt's New Motor.

The motive power which turns the elegant array of goods as exhibited in Reinhardt & Co.'s show window, on Elm street, attracts much attention, and crowds of people stop to gaze at the novel sight. The tasteful and artistic arrangement of the goods reflect great credit on Mr. J. B. Ehrich, who gave much time to fixing the window.

See the \$40 game box at Hickox & Hearne. Only a suggestion of such articles as can be purchased of Knepfly & Son, Dallas. Prices 50 cents to \$10:

Queen vest chains.
Cut glass berry bowls.
Rustic and ornamental stud buttons.
Knife, fork and spoon in case.
Initial sleeve buttons.
Pearl and ivory handled fruit knives.
Dickens watch chains.

Individual easters.
Ladies' and gents' diamond collar buttons
Solid silver and plated napkin rings.
New styles ladies' lace pins.
Gold and silver thimbles.

Society badges for all orders. Silver cups and goblets. Gold pens and toothpicks. Combination silver in cases. Gents' scarf pins. Bronze mantel ornaments. Ladies' and children's bracelets.

Onyx jewerry.

Pearl, ivory and silver table knives.

Ladies' and gents' watches.

Butter knives and berry spoons.

Garnet and plain gold rings. Diamond incrusted rings.
Royal copper smoke sets.
Carding sets.

Diamond earrings and pins. After dinner coffee spoons. Gents Silk Embroidered Christmas Slip-

Our line of \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 men's calf shoes, in all styles and toes, are the best value of any shoe sold in the city, at



Christmas Presents Christmas Presents
Can be bought of John S. Witwer, 718 Elm
street. What is better, or what can afford
more genuine comfort, than a good Carriage, Buggy or Phaeton. Mr. Witwer has
a fine lot of vehicles on hand, and parties
wishing to buy should see his stock before
purchasing elsewhere.

Absolutely Pure.

Gents' complete traveling sets from \$2 50 to \$20 at Hickox & Hearne.

G. Beaumont, M. D., Oculist and Aurist. Special attention given to all diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office 515 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.

Unexampled Offer. For the next twenty days every purchaser of \$5 worth of goods from us will receive a ticket entitling him or her to one chance in a Victor Cook Stove or Heater. B. O. Weller & Co., the Hard Cash Grocers, corner Elm and Harwood.

Brazilian crystal and pebble eyeglasses from \$1 50 to \$15 at Hickox & Hearne.

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

The Emma Abbott Return Visit.

The Emma Abbott Return Visit.

As announced by Emma Abbott in her pretty little speech Thursday evening, she and her company pay us a return visit on the 30th and 3ist. This announcement can only be regarded with pleasurable feelings by the musical community, as the performances of "Faust" and "Sonnambula" here last week are certainly entitled to be ranked among the very best ever witnessed in Dallas. The operas to be given on the return visit are Donizetti's masterpiece, "Lucia," the immortal "Trovatore" and "Sonnambula." Abbott's rendition of the part of the unfortunate Bride of Lammermoor will be awaited with interest, as it is credited with being one of her greatest roles, she having gone so far as to visit a large lunatic asylum and study the case of a young girl who had become insane, in order that her acting in the mad scene might be as perfect as possible. She will be supported by Michelena as Edgar, Pruett. Broderick, Connell, and the entire company. "Trovatore" will be sung with Abbott as Leonora and Montegriffo as Manrico, a role which will in numerous parts, such as the Di Quella, etc., give him ample opportunity for the display of his clear high notes. Pruette will be the Count, this being generally conceded to be his greatest role. Broderick Ferrando, and Lizzie Anhigh notes. Pruette will be the Count, this being generally conceded to be his greatest role. Broderick Ferrando, and Lizzie Annandale Azucena, a part in which it is claimed she has no superior save Schelchi. At the matinee Bellini's beautiful opera "Sonnambula" will be sung with two prima donnas in the teast. The prices for the matinee will be 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. The sale of seats will open Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Baskets of French flowers from \$3 50 to \$8 50 at Hickox & Hearne.

Solid Silverware. SPECIAL NOTICE. J. W. Webb, 610 Main street, have just received the largest and finest stock of Solid Sterling Silverware ever in the city, look at

TEA SPOONS, \$5 00 HALF DOZEN; COFFEE SPOONS, \$8 00 PER DOZEN,
All of which are Solid Sterling Silver.
Ovster Forks, new and elegant; Ice Cream Oyster Forks, new and elegant; Ice Cream Knife and Spoons, latest designs. You will find goods and prices to suit every one.

Classified Advertisements. SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a competent man, a position as traveling salesman or collector, 10 years experience in Texas. Address J. D. W., Dallas WANTED—Situation by reg. pharmacist of Ky.; 6 years experience. Good references. W Ky.; 6 years experience. Good references Will work reasonable. DRUGGIST, this office WANTED—A situation as bookkeeper or bookkeeper and salesman for the year 1886. Good references. Ad. Box M., this office. WANT the position of bookkeeper for 1886

In some house in Texas doing a big business. I am competent, honest and sober, and will make myself valuable to my employers.

B. M., Box 177, Paris, Texas. ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED-Two or three rooms, furnished near good board, or board for gentleman and mother. Address, Box T., News office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION OF America, 240 Broadway, New York. Insures lives at cost. W. H. Gaston, president Dallas Board of Trustees; C. C. Slaughter, treasurer; James Arbuckle, secretary and manager North

BOARDING.

WANTED-

Boarders, at 250 Paterson ave.

SALOONS. KING'S PLACE—
For Fine Liquors, Ales and Cigars.
Lamar street, between Elm and Main streets,

RESTAURANTS.

ANG'S RESTAURANT—725 Main st.; open day and night; every variety of game and flish in season; meal tickets \$6 per week. FINANCIAL.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—At low rates, and on time to suit borrowers. C. E. WELLESLEY, Dallas, Texas MONEY TO LOAN—For long time at reason able rates, and in amounts to suit.

J. B. WATKINS L. M. CO.,
Dallas, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on any security which would realize at cash sale the amount loaned. All business strictly confidential. W. J. B., Lock Box 261, Dallas P. O MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE BY Cruther & Irvine, attorneys at law, 701 Main, corner Poydras street, Dallas, Texas.

Loans negotiated by Murphy & Bolanz, real estate agents and collectors, No, 721 Main street, on Dallas City property, well located. Terms reasonable. Vendors' lien notes purchased where properly secured.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Mr. James B. Kennedy Mot New York, will visit Dallas, in a short time to loan several hundred thousand dollars in sums of \$1000 and upward, on improved property at low rates; 60 to 75 per cent will be loaned on property, the owner of which is in good commercial standing and where heads on property whose owners are not in active business. All communications will be strictly confidential. Refers by permission to Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York City. Persons wishing to negotiate loans address James B. Kennedy, Postoffice Box 3194, New York City.

Classified Advertisements. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Several desirable city properties and farms and one of the finest ranches within forty miles of Dallas on easy terms. Ellis & Pearce, 609 Main Street, Dallas.

FOR SALE—Half block of well improved property, consisting of four cottages, one large stable, two cisterns and plenty of well water; always occupied by good tenants; healthy locality and good neighborhood. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. P. Siler, Grand Windsor Hotel.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Dallas city property, two lots in the town of Lampasas, each 69x128 feet, favorably located. For further particulars, inquire of J. P. JONES, 930 Main street, Dallas. 10 HOUSES AND LOTS—In different parts of the city, can be bought at a sacrifice for spot cash. See property. Address box 249, Dallas.

GOULD HOTEL at Hillsboro for sale or rent on long time. I desire to sell on account of failing health. Good transient trade estab-lished. Address J. I. KIRKSEY. ROR SALE—By Crutcher & Crutcher, No. 701

Main street, corner Poydras, lots in the city and suburbs for residence also a nice suburban and city residences at figures below the market. Telephone 274. Conveyance to show property

Property.

FOR SALE—The most desirable residence lot in the "Cedars," 132x198 feet, the northeast corner of Ervay and Pocahontas streets. Apply to MURPHY & BOLANZ, 721 Main Street.

FOR SALE—Choice surburban property di-vided in 4-acre blocks; within 2½ miles of the Courthouse; suitable for Dairymen. For MURPHY & BOLANZ, 721 Main Street.

FOR SALE—Lot 95x175 feet, south side Gaston avenue, east of McIntyre street, with two story house of 8 large rooms, bath room and dressing room, fine well of water, good stable and buggy house, iron front fence. Price \$5500. Apply to Murphy & Bolanz, 721 Main street. POR SALE—By Murphy & Bolanz, real estate agents, 721 Main street, lot 66x100 feet southeast corner of Corsicana and Akard streets. Price \$1000.

Price \$1000.

FOR SALE—A big bargain offered for fifteen days. A magnificent new modern cottage, high ceiling, beautifully decorated, six large rooms, water all through the house, besides water closet and bath rooms, two halls and galleries, well and cistern water, fronts south, large barn, large lot, bearing fruit, peaches plums, grapes and berries. Easy terms. Must be sold. Owner leaving city, and will give a special bargain. Call at once on Murphy & Bolanz, real estate agents, 721 Main street.

TOR SALE—Corner of wain and Cabell streets.

FOR SALE—Corner of main and Cabell streets, house of six rooms, eistern and shade trees; lot 50x100 feet; choice property, centrally located and offered at a bargain. SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 731 Elm street.

FOR SALE—Cheap homes; cottages in vari-ous portions of the city, on monthly pay-ments; only a small cash payment required value ranging from \$350 to \$2500; all new and in

good condition; call and we will show these claces to you. SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 731 Elm street. FOR SALE—7% acres of land about one mile north of postoffice on Long's Lake road; new house of nine rooms, good barn, two cisterns. Will sell at a bargain for cash or will exchange for property of less value with the difference in cash. Apply to Murphy & Bolanz, Real Estate Agents, 721 Main street.

FOR SALE—By Murphy & Bolanz, 721 Main street, two houses, three rooms each, and lots, on north side Main street, east of Duncan street, at a bargain. Price \$1050.

FOR SALE.—Ten acres of land about two miles south of the postoffice, near the Erray street extension. Shade and fruit trees in abundance. Will rent it to a reliable party. Apply to Murphy & Bolanz, 721 Main street. OR SALE.—A very desirable two-story residence of ten rooms on Ross Avenue, front south. For further particulars apply to rphy & Bolanz, 721 Main street.

FOR SALE—A very neat cottage of 4 rooms in the Cedars, No. 413 Cadiz street; lot 94x 132 feet. Will sell for \$200; \$600 cash, balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with 10 per cent interest secured by a lignorithm of the per cent interest secured by a lignorithm of the per cent in the secured by a lignorithm of the secured by a lignorithm of the per cent in the secured by a lignorithm of FOR SALE—On the corner of Evergreen and Canton streets, lot 96x134 feet; house of four rooms; well, etc. An unusual bargain is offered in this property and easy terms.

SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 731 Elm St.

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms in John son, Hunt and Kaufman Counties and ope land in the above named counties and variou others in North Texas, which we will sell chea on long time or trade for farms in Dalls Octos. Simpson & Hoffman, 161 Eim St.

OR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farm of 80

acres southeast of Dallas, 65 acres in cultitation, remainder pasture; good house of five boms; cistern and tenant house; orchard of eaches and grapes. Will sell at a bargain or xchange for Dallas City property.

SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 731 Elm St.

FOR SALE—On Main street east of the Central Railway, lot 25x200 feet, running to Commerce street; house of three rooms. This property can be had very cheap.

SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 731 Elm St.

FOR SALE—On Collin street, house of three rooms; lot fronts Collin street 185 feet runing back 80 feet; fronts south. This is a nest little home conveniently located and will the local at a special bargain and on most eas SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 731 Elm S FOR SALE—On Flora street, house of four rooms, lot 38x185 feet, fronts south; good well. A tip top little house at a pargain ell. A tip top little house at a pargain. SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 731 Elm St.

FOR RENT.

Rorrest By Crutcher & Crutcher, 7 Main street, two seven-room houses of Swiss avenue, one on Gaston avenue, eigrooms, near Fair Grounds; one of five roon on Floyd, two on Pacific avenue, near Pear one business house, 407 Main street. Busine No. 1218 Elm street. Telephone us. Conve ance ready at all times to show houses.

FOR RENT—Dwellings, storehouses, sin rooms, offices and flats in every quarter Dallas City. We have a few farms, well proved, in Dallas County, to let for the en

FOR RENT—Jan. 1, storehouse, 25x100, opposite Grand Windsor Hotel, now occupied by Brunswick Balke Co. Apply at store. TO LEASE—At 6 cents per acre, thirty-thre sections of land, solid body; some schoo sections, which are for lease at the same price It is on Sulphur Creek, in Dawson County, Tarver, ROBERTSON & TARVER, San Angelo, Tex.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A two-story brick builting in a thriving town in Northeast Texabuilding is 50x100 feet, lot 50x240 feet, and corner; three years' lease at \$100 per month value \$12,000; will exchange for stock of ge #; three 5.3. \$12,000; will exchange for stock or gen-nerchandise. SIMPSON & HUFFMAN, 737

Elm street.

POR EXCHANGE—Farm of 500 acres in Ro ertson County, five miles from Sutton, of the Houston and Texas Central Railway; good welling and twelve tenant houses, stable etc.; large orchard of peaches, pears, cherricapples, almonds and grapes, all bearing; twartesian wells and surface wells; the best Brazos bottom land; rented at \$5 per acre; witrade for Dallas city property. SIMPSON HUFFMAN, 731 Elm street.

FOR EXCHANGE—By Murphy & Bolanz, 721
Main street, a large two-story residence for an improved farm in Dallas County.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED-A first class traveling salesman for boots and shoes, with good references.
Territory I. and G. N. Railroad. Good salary

WANTED—If you want work of any kind apply at the Intelligence and Employment office, 609 Main street, Dallas.

WANTED—A woman to help with housework; good wages; no washing; 420 Bryan street.

WANTED-A good house girl. Apply at MRS. J. T. TREZEVANT

WANTED-A good wet nurse. Good wages paid.

Apply No. 803 Browder street.

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Classified Advertisements.

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GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

LERCH & LANDRUM,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
San Angelo, Tom Green County, Tex.

MURPHY & BOLANZ, Real Estate and Collecting Agents, established 1874, 721 Main street. Dallas, Texas, sell city property, farms and vacant lands, rent houses and collect rents; take acknowledgements, negotiate loans, render property and pay taxes; our city and county maps for sale.

PARNEST & SHEPHERD,
LAND AGENTS AND SURVEYORS,
Refers to local Banks. Colorado, Tex.
CRUTCHER & CRUTCHER, general land and
collecting agents, 701 Main, corner Poydras
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ERICSON & HAMLUND, (successors to H. Zimmerman) 507 Main st., Dallas. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK J. SMITH & CO., general agents De-troit fire and burglar proof Safes. Also bank time locks, 812 Elm street.

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SCHOELLKOPF & CO—Jobbers and Manufacturers, Saddlery, Leather, Shoe Findings. Only Exclusive Wholesale House in the State. Solicit orders from the Trade (Merchants and Manufacturers) only. 830 and 832 Main Street and 813 and 815 Commerce Street, Dallas.

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WOOD ENGRAVING AND STAMPS. SANDERS ENG. CO., designers and wood engravers, and DODSON'S Rubber Stamp and Stencil Factory, 912 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

LUMBER. SHINGLES, ETC. CRUTCHER & HARRISON, wholesale and retail lumber, sash, doors, moldings, etc.
B. E. ANDREWS, Manager, McKinney road.

HOTEL. ABILENE'S GREAT COMBINATION
NGLISH KITCHEN and CLEVELAND HOUSE.
set location. Best accommodation. Patronre of commercial men specially solicited. HOTEL CAMP STROTHER—New hotel, 20 feet from Union Depot, Dallas; rates \$2 per day; ladies' parlor free; lunch counter connected. Strother & Johnson, Proprietors.

PACIFIC HOUSE-PECOS CITY, TEX.
The best accommodations in the city.
Every attention shown commercial men.

COAL. E. G. CHILDS, dealer in hard and soft coal.

Also the celebrated Piedmont smithing coal. Office corner Jackson and Lamar streets. RAST DALLAS COAL AND WOOD YARD—Coal, wood and feed at lowest prices. A. DYSTERBACH, 1424 Elm st. Telephone 140.

CLARK, KIRLAND & CO.—Always ready, night or day, for carriages, buggies and saddle horses; horses bo't, sold, etc.; nr. Grand Windsor WHEAT & WHEAT—Livery and hack stable, Elm, corner Live Oak st. Good turnouts, careful drivers. Telephone No. 324.

LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLES.

FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR WESTERN PRODUCE, FRUITS AND all kinds of nuts by wholesale, go to De Stefano Bros., 405 Main st. Bell telephone 180. CROCERIES, FRUIT AND PRODUCE at Holloway & Co.'s, 820 and 1342 Elm st. Just received a car of apples, also potatoes and candy.

PLUMBERS.

F. A. CAMPBELL, practical plumber, gas and steam fitter, No. 710 Murphy street. Work promptly attended to. INSURANCE AGENTS.

JOHN S. ALDEHOFF,
FIRE INSURANCE,
NOTARY.
Poydras street, Dallas

BEER AND ICE. J. LEMP'S Agency for Beer and Ice,
Dallas, Tel.
CHAS. MEISTERHANS, Agent, THE ANHEUSER-BUSCH AGENCY for Bent and Ice.

L. REICHENSTEIN, Agent.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC.

CALVESTON FISH AND OYSTER COMPANY.

Of Postoffice box 13, Galveston, Tex. Plants \$1 10 per hundred; Berwick Bay \$1 per hundred; Matagorda 75c per hundred; Galveston 50c per hundred. Choice fish 8c per pound, 50 pound lots; smaller quantities, 10c per pound. FOR FISH AND OYSTERS— address G. B. MARSAN & CO., P. O. Box 328, Galveston, Texas. HOUSTON FISH AND OYSTER COMPANY—Orders solicited and promptly filled. Selected Berwick Bay oysters. J. O'Brien, Prop.

EUGENE ARTUSY, Houston, Tex., wholesale oys er dealer. Interior orders solicited. Send for price list. MASQUERADE COSTUMES.

A N elegant assortment of masquerade cost tumes for rent by Mrs. Egger, No. 1410 Main st., near Union Depot. PIANO MANUFACTURERS.

GEO. C. MANNER, 440 Collin st., cor. Orange, Dallas, Tex., Piano-Forte Manufacturer, Formerly manufacturer of the Arion Piano in the city of New York. Specialty: Pianos tuned and repaired under guarantee.

LAUNDRY. Dallas STEAM LAUNDRY - The finese equipped laundry in Texas; work called for and del. Telephone 10, Grand Windsor building.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES. WEIR PLOW CO.—Makes a specialty of fine Buggies, Carriages, etc. General agents for Racine Wagon and Carriage Co.'s spring wagons. Write for prices, etc.

E. D. ANDRUSS-DENTIST, corner Elm and Murphy streets. (Rei hardt building.) Residence 1126 Main street.

TWO A1 dry goods drummers, with an established trade, can procure good situation and salary. Call on or address Lessing, Soloman & Rosenthal, Waco, Tex.

WANTED—At once, a first-class barber, Wages, 60c. on the dollar. MAX Hirsch, Gainesville, Texas.

WANTED—A woman for housework; good wages; no washing. Call at No. 420 Bryan Street.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

HENRY GEORGE ON THE LABOR PROBLEM

Robinson Crusoe and His Man Friday Again Point a Moral and Adorn an Argument.

But let us take another case. Let us go back to Robinson Crusoe's island, which may well serve as an example of society in its simplest and therefore most intelligi-

The discovery of the island as we have supposed, involving calls by other ships, would greatly increase the wealth which the labor of its population of two could obtain. But it would not follow that in the increased wealth both would gain. Friday was Crusoe's slave and no matter how much the opening of trade with the rest of the world might increase wealth he could only demand the wages of a slave-enough to maintain him in working ability. So long as Crusoe himself lived I should be loth to imagine that he would fail to take goodcare of the companion of his solitude, but when in the course of time the island had fully come into the circle of civilized life, and had passed into the possession of some heir of Crusoe's, or of some purchaser, living probably in England, and was cultivated with a view to making it yield the largest income, the gulf between the proprietor who owned it and the slave who worked upon it would not merely have enormously widened as compared with the time when Crusoe and Friday shared with substantial equality the joint produce of their labor, at the condition of the slave would have become absolutely lower and harder.

It is not necessary to suppose positive cruelty or wanton harshness. The slaves who in the new order of things took Friday's place might have all their wants suppliedthey might have as much to eat as Friday had, might wear better clothes, be lodged in better houses, be exempt from the fear of cannibals, and in illness have the attendance of a skilled physician. And seeing this, "statisticians" like Prof, Giffen or Mr. Edward Atkinson might with some plausibility array figures or devise diagrams to show w much better off these toilers were than or predecessors, who wore goat skins, pt in a cave and lived in constant dread of being eaten, and the conclusions of these entlemen might be paraded in all the in-luential newspapers, with a chorus of "Be-hold, in figures that cannot lie and dia-grams that can be measured, how industrial progress benefits everybody, even the

But in things of which the statistician But in things of which the statistician takes no account they would be worse off than Friday. Compelled to a round of dreary toil, unlightened by variety, undignified by responsibility, unstimulated by seeing results and partaking of them, their life, as compared with that of Friday, would be less that of men and more that of machines.

And the effect of such changes would be

"free" laborers to claim more than a bare living. The opening of foreign trade, the invention of labor-saving machines, the discovery of mineral deposits, the introduction of more prolific plants, the growth of skill, would simply increase the amount their landlord would charge for the privilege of living on his island, and could in no wise increase what those who had nothing but their labor could demand. If heaven itself rained down wealth upon the island, that wealth would be his. And so, too, any economy that might enable these mere laborers to live more cheaply would simply increase the amount that they could pay and that he could charge.

more cheaply would simply increase the amount that they could pay and that he could charge.

Of course, no man could utilize a power like this to its full extent, or for himself alone. A single landlord in the midst of ten thousand poor tenants, like a single master amid ten thousand slaves, would be as lonely as Robinson Crusoe before Friday came. The human being is by nature a social animal, and no matter how selfish such a man might be, he would want companions nearer his own condition. Natural impulse would prompt him to reward those who pleased him, prudence would urge him to interest the more influential among his ten thousand Fridays in the maintenance of his ownership, while experience would show, if calculation did not, that a larger income could be obtained by leaving to superior energy, skill and thrift some part of what their efforts secured. But while the single owner of such an island would thus be compelled to share his privileges by means of grants, leases, exemptions or stipends with a class more or less numerous, who would thus partake with him in the advantages of any improvement that increased the power of producing wealth, there would yet remain a class, the mere laborers of only ordinary ability, to whom such improvement could bring no benefit. And it would only be necessary to be a little chary in granting permission to work upon the island, so as to keep a small percentage of the population constantly on the verge of starvation and eagerly begging to be permitted to use their power tabor, to create a competition in which, bidding against each other, men would of themselves offer all that their labor could procure save a bare living for the privilege of getting that. rocure save a bare living for the privilege

getting that.
We can sometimes see principles all the tion creates a class who can neither labor | invested, at Leon Kahn's.

nor live save by permission of others, never could have arisen in this way.

The reader of "The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," as related by De Foe, will remember that during Crusoe's long absence the three English rogues, led by Will Atkins, set up a claim to the ownership of the island, declaring that it had been given to them by Robinson Crusoe, and demanding that the rest of the inhabitants should work for them by way of rent. Though used in their own countries to the acknowledgment of just such claims, set up in the name of men gone, not to other lands, but to another world, the Spaniards as well as the peaceable Englishmen laughed at such a demand, and, when it was insisted upon, laid Atkins and his companions by the heels until they had got over the notion that other people should do their work for them. But if the three English rogues had got possession of all the firearms before asserting their claim to own the island, the rest of its population might have been compelled to acknowledge it. Thus a class of land-owners and a class of nonland-owners would have been established, to which arrangement the whole population might, in a few generations, have become so habituated, that they would think it the natural order, and when they began, in ourse of time, to colonize other islands,

tion might, in a few generations, have become so habituated, that they would think it the natural order, and when they began, in course of time, to colonize other islands, would establish the same institution there. This, on a larger scale, is precisely what did happen in the development of European civilization, and what is happening in its extension to other parts of the world. Thus it is that we find in civilized countries a large class who have only the power to labor, who are denied any right to the use of the elements necessary to make that labor available, and who, to obtain the use of those elements, must either give up in rent a part of the product of their labor, or take in wages less than their labor yields. A class thus helpless can gain nothing from advance in productive power. Where such a class exists, increase in the general wealth can only mean increased inequality in distribution.

And it is in the nature of industrial advance—it is of the very essence of those prodigious forces which modern invention and discovery are unloosing, that they must injure where they do not benefit. For their tendency is to destroy independence, to dispense with skill in manual labor and convert the artisan into a "hand," to concentrate everywhere all business and make it

tendency is to destroy independence, to dispense with skill in manual labor and convert the artisan into a "hand," to concentrate everywhere all business and make it hard for an employe to become his own employer, and to permit competition to compel women and children to injurious and stunting toil. The change industrial progress is working in the conditions of the mere laborer is that change which would substitute a slave to monotonous toil for a slave who shared the varied occupations and rude comforts of his goatskin clothed master. Compare the skilled craftsman of the old order with the operative of the new order, the mere feeders of a machine. Compare the American farm help of an earlier state, the social equal of his employer, with the cowboy, whose dreary life is enlivened only by a "round up" or "drunk," or with the harvest hand of the wheat factory, who sleeps in barracks or barns, and after a few months of employment goes on a tramp. Or compare the poverty of Conemara or Skye with the infinitely more degraded poverty of Belfast or Glasgow. Do this and then say if to those who can only hope to sell their labor for a subsistence our very industrious progress has not a dark side?

When we consider that the object of work is to satisfy want, the idea that labor-saying is to satisfy want, the idea that labor-saying is to satisfy want, the idea that labor-saying is to satisfy want, the idea that labor-saying

When we consider that the object of work is to satisfy want, the idea that labor-saving invention can ever cause want by diminishwould be their own save the power of labor, and who, let wealth be never so abundant, can get no share of it except by selling this power? Would it not be to make them paupers in the midst of all possible wealth—to deprive them of the means of earning even a poor livelihood, and to compel them

even a poor livelihood, and to compel them to beg or starve, if they could not steal? Such a point it may be impossible for invention ever to reach, but it is a point toward which modern invention drives. And is there not in this some explanation of the vast army of tramps and paupers, and of deaths by want and starvation in the very midst of plenty?

The abolition of protection would tend to increase the production of wealth—that is sure. But under conditions that exist, increase in the production of wealth may itself become a curse—first to the laboring classes, and ultimately to society at large. Is it not, then true, it may be asked, that protection, for the reason at least that it does check that freedom and extension of trade which is essential to the full play of modern industrial tendencies, is favorable to the working classes? Much of the strength of protection among workingmen comes, I think, from vague feelings of this kind.

My reply would be negative. Not only

beg. Grant to Crusce ownership of the island, and Friday, the free man, would be as much subject to his will as Friday, the slave; as incabable of claiming any share of an increased production of wealth—no matter how great it might be or from what cause it might come.

And what would be true in the case of one man would be true to any number. Suppose 10,000 Fridays, all free men, all absolute Crusce, the owner of the island. So long as his ownership could be acknowledged and could be enforced, would not the one be the master of the 10,000 as fully as though he were legal owner of their flesh and blood? Since no one could use the island without his consent, no one could even live save by his grace. The order, "Leave my property!" would be a sentence of death.

The owner of the island, so long as his ownership was acknowledged, would be to the other ten thousand "free men" who lived upon it their landlord or land god, of whom they would stand in more real awe than of any deity who religion taught them reigned above. For, as a Scottish landlord told his tenants: "God Almighty may have made the land but I own it. And if you don't do as I say, off you go." No increase of wealth could enable such "free" laborers to claim more than a bare living. The opening of foreign trade, the invention of labor-saving machines, the dis-

EAGLE PASS.

Arrival of United States Consul Linn-Well Re-

ceived.
Special to The News. Eagle Pass, Dec. 19.-Mr. Ed Linn, of Victoria, arrived here this morning, and will assume the duties of United States Consul at Piedras Negras, vice Bolivar J. Pridgeon, who is removed under the civil service reform rules. Mr. Pridgeon has filled the office with distinction for nearly three years past. Mr. Linn comes highly recommended, and in a personal interview with Secretary Bayard he was instructed to protect the rights of American citizens in Mexico to the extreme end. It is expected that the grade of the office will be raised in the near future with a corresponding increase in the salary. It is now one of the most important consular offices in Mexico, and merits better recognition from our government than it has received in the will assume the duties of United States

DEADLY DIFFICULTY

government than it has received in the

Engaged in by Two Well Known Citizens in Arkansas.

Special to The News. LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 19.-News was re ceived here to-day from Jackson County to the effect that Jasper Kiddy and Craig the effect that Jasper kiddy and Craig Simmons, two well known citizens, had a difficulty which resulted in the latter being mortally wounded. It appears that Kiddy visited Simmons' house and quarreled with the host in the presence of his family. After a few hot words Kiddy seized an ax and assaulted Simmons, cutting him on the head and shoulders, and, leaving him senseless, sprang out of the door and disappeared. He has not been captured.

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The Manitoba Metis, Their Origin and History. Riel's Motives in His Agitations and Actions-England and America.

The following manifesto, written by Louis Riel a few days before his execution, was recently procured by the Montreal Star from Pere Andre, Riel's father confessor. It is a forcible document, calm but firm, and goes to show that Riel took arms, not through a love of war, but in defense of the rights and liberties of his people: Jesus, Save Us! Mary, Intercede for Us!

St. Joseph, Pray for Us! THE METIS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The paternal ancestors of the Metis were the former employes of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Fur Companies, and their maternal ancestors were Indian women of various tribes.

The French word "Metis" is derived from the Latin participle mixtus, which means "mixed;" in French "mele;" it expresses "mixed;" in French "mele;" it expresses well the idea that is sought to be conveyed. However appropriate the corresponding English expression "Half-breed" might have been for the first generation of the mixture of blood, now that European blood and Indian blood are mixed in every degree, it is no longer general enough.

The French word "Metis" expresses the idea of this mixture in the most satisfactory manner possible, and thus becomes a proper race name.

THE METIS COUNTRY.

To have a pretty just idea of the condition of the Metis at the commencement of the year 1885 in the Northwest, and particularly in the Saskatchewan, it is necessary to know how they were situated before confed-

They were people who had owned the Territory of the Northwest. The Indian blood in their veins established their right or title to the soil. They had possession of this soil conjointly with the Indians. The landed value of the soil alone represented

landed value of the soil alone represented a large sum.

Let us speak only of the lands that are now comprised within the limits assigned to the Northwest, under this name, outside of Manitoba and Keewatin; we have a territory of about 1,195,720,000 acres in extent. By dividing this number by the figure of the Metis and Indian population, and supposing that they are equally numerous, they would divide the Northwest into two equal portions—our hypothesis, which is very near the truth, giving to the Metis and to the Indians each about 597,860,000 acres.

To get at an idea of the Indian lands in the Northwest before confederation, let us say, at a rough guess, that these lands were worth to the Indians 15 cents an acre. Taking this modest

VALUATION AS A BASIS the Northwest Indians, with their 597,860,000 superficial acres of land, possessed an estate worth something like \$89,679,000.

But even here we have another consideration to take into account. The Metis, without having the ability of improving the land according to the developments and resources of an advanced civilization, nevertheless built on it, plowed it, fenced it, and used it to far greater advantage than did the Indians, so that it certainly was worth at least twice as much to them as to the Indians—that is to say, that, whiist the Indian might reasonably ask 15 cents an acre for his land, the Metis was justified in demanding 30 cents for his.

The Metis' half of the Northwest, 597,860,000 acres, was therefore equivalent to a capital of about \$179,358,000.

This was the amount of the Metis' wealth in real estate before confederation.

What shall I say of the famous trade in robes? The buffalo literally covered the plains of the Northwest. This resource alone was incalculable. land according to the developments and re-

Moreover, the Metis cultivated the land to obtain from it the necessaries of life. Their gardens and their crops were some-

to obtain from it the necessaries of life. Their gardens and their crops were something worth envying.

The enumeration of the riches that my pen traces at this moment is not an imaginary one, as some people might believe, but it is based on facts and realities that may be certified to by the greater portion of the present Metis population and by thousands of immigrants, as I am speaking of a state of affairs which existed fifteen years ago, and even lasted for several years longer. Who will refuse then to admit that in their enjoyment of their share of the Northwest as they enjoyed it before confederation, the Metis lived as well as if their lands, valued at \$179,358,000, as I mentioned above, had given them every year revenue—will it be too much to say 3 per cent—and that we may then compute in their favor a sum total of about \$5,381,740 as interest. I address myself to business men, to capitalists; let them answer for me all those obstinate and ignorant or dishonest Ontario papers which for the last fifteen years have written about my doings and actions only to calumniate me, to induce others into error, and to rave.

When the Dominion arrived in the North-

to calumniate me, to induce others into error, and to rave.

When the Dominion arrived in the Northwest in '70 it therefore found a population that, left to itself, was not only comfortable for the time being, but would have remained so for many years. They found there the Metis, who, from the very fact of being at home and in their own country, had a future before them just like any other nation.

THE METIS BEFORE CONFEDERATION. As a primitive, simple and plain-dealing people, placed by Providence in a happy abundance of riches, and not endowed with any great ambition, the Metis needed almost no government. Nevertheless, when they went buffalo hunting, there naturally arose amongst them a conflict of interests. And as much to maintain order in their ranks as to guard themselves against horse stealing and unfriendly raids, they organ ized and composed a camp. A chief would be chosen, twelve councilors were elected. with a public crier and guides. The soldiers formed groups of tens. Every hunter was a soldier. Every ten chose itself a captain. When came the time for military organization, properly speaking, the chief gave notice of it; the first soldier on hand indicated whom he wished for capon hand indicated whom he wished for captain. Nine others approved his choice; so the captain of every ten soldiers found himself at the head of soldiers who were all the more willing to follow him everywhere that his commission over them was the outcome of their confidence in him and of their uppairments choices.

come of their conndence in him and of their unanimous choice.

The laws of the prairie followed the Metis like the mining regulations follow the miners in their workings.

The Hudson Bay Company was surrounded by the Metis government in the whole fertile zone. It did not object to it. On the contrary, its factors and traders in camp, winter quarters, or Metis settlement, hunted, traded and did business under the authority of the Council of the Prairie, and under the protection of the Metis laws. And this formed a rampart which it willingly accepted as a shelter.

It would have been impossible for the company to maintain itself without incurring continual expense necessary to the keeping up of a considerable armed force.

The Metis were the men who subdued the

The Metis were the men who subdued the

Indians by their arms, and then pacified them by the cordial relations they kept up with them in times of peace. It was they who, at the price of their blood, brought tranquility to the Northwest.

ENTRY OF DOMINION AUTHORITY. When the Dominion knocked at our doors

it consequently found us quiet. What did it do? It laid hands on the country of the Metis, as well as on its own. This alone was a proof that its plan was to | prising their good faith, and thus peaceably | heaped.

rob them of their future. It even jeopardized their present status. For not only has it taken the ground from under their feet, but it has completely taken from them the usufruct thereof. I ask it of all those who are enlightened

I ask it of all those who are enlightened by notions of truth and the most simple justice: Does rectitude allow a greater people to wrest from a smaller people its country. Humanity answers no. Human conscience declares that such an act is criminal, and that its evil consequences are numberless and immeasurable. It is an evil that carries murder with it. One's country is one of the most important of the things of this earth, and, moreover, it is sanctified by the ancestors who have transmitted it. To take it from the people it has nitted it. To take it from the people it has rought forth is as abominable as to drag a nother from her little children at the time brought forth is as abominable as to drag a mother from her little children at the time they always need her services. But one's country is called thus above all because it is the gift of God our Father; an inheritance without price; I should say rather, a divine inheritance! The people that takes unjustly from another people its country commits the direst sacrilege, because all other sacrilege is but a part of this one.

Now, the government of Ottawa is guilty of all this toward the Metis.

It is true that its transactions with ignorant human beings, that were dignified with the respectable name of treaties, were nothing but filchings of others' property. It is true that instead of making the Indians die in as large numbers as it would have wished, from absolute starvation, it had established in their midst a sort of agencies, intending apparently to make them disappear more slowly by rusty, rotten park, uneatable lean bacon, and by dealing out as liberally as possible all filthy diseases; by plunging the Indian girls and women around its forts into a demoralization impossible to describe. All this is true.

In the vear 1872 it put aside for the Metis of Manitoba the seventh part of the lands that had been granted them, and it distributed them in a way, saying to those in the Northwest: "Wait; you will get as much." Five years passed whilst they waited.

In 1877 the Metis' petitions from the Ter-

In 1877 the Metis' petitions from the Territory began to knock at the doors of the offices at Ottawa.

THESE PETITIONS BECAME GENERAL.

Lake Qu'Appelle, Red Switch Lot, Mount-

ain of the Woods, Mount Cypress, Edmon-

ton, Victoria, Battleford, Lac La Biche, the

St. Lawrence settlements, Prince Albert,

demanded justice. But they were treated

with scorn. An answer was not even youchsafed.

At a time when the Indians were to be feared the Metis of South Branch had built close together on lots much greater in length than in breadth. They asked the government of Ottawa to survey these lots

them.
The Metis had hay lots; the Dominion

took them away.

They had commons and grazing grounds for their horses and cattle; it took them

for their horses and cattle; it took them away, too.

They had woodlands. The Dominion seized them. They could no longer obtain the wood necessary to them without paying a special tax, without buying a permit. The lands they had in their possession, and which belonged to them—once, because of their Indian title; twice, because of their having defended them at the price of their blood; thrice, because of their having built them up, cultivated them, fenced them, worked on them and lived on them—were granted to them as pre-emption at the rate of \$2 an acre.

The dominion at last put aside all moder-

ation. It sold to a colonization society a

whole Metis parish. The priest was there.

It sold the parish of St. Louis de Langevin, with the church land, on which a chapel was

being built. It sold the school lands and the property of thirty-five families. Is it

astonishing that the Metis rose in revolt? What people in their place would not have done the same? Human patience has its

done the same? Human patience has its limits, and when a despotism is without bounds it is natural to try to rap the knuckles of the hand that wields it.

But Ottawa had foreseen the inevitable effects of its tyranny, and in order to hold the people as in a vice it had previously passed a law by which it was forbidden to numan beings in the Northwest to form meetings of more than two persons regarding affairs

FULL OF AMBIGUITY,

whose very punctuation was crafty and

malicious; a law that could bear as many

interpretations as the hues of the dove are

This law, which was primarily directed against the Metis, came into force on June

1. 1885. Not knowing what else to do, they

I crossed the line without arms and with-

out ammunition, taking with me my wife

and children. I did not think of war; I came to draw up petitions.

The government of Ottawa in 1870 had

The government of Ottawa in 1870 had drawn up with me an agreement, not one clause of which in my favor had it yet carried out. I came to petition for my people and for myself, to ask the Dominion government what belonged to us, in the hope of obtaining at least something if we could not get complete satisfaction.

It is supposed that the hundred or hundred and fifty Metis families that had left Manitoba and settled on the South Branch had had their rights at the Red River; that therefore nothing more was owing them.

I say in answer to this that it is always PERMISSIBLE TO HELP THE OPPRESSED,

especially when the oppressed are relatives,

friends, people of the same blood. It is

right to lend one's right arm to one's host,

particularly when that host is a worthy,

hospitable host. And as the Metis of the

Saskatchewan were trampled under foot by

a shameless usurper, it was a good action on the part of those who had come to join their hospitable colony to embrace their cause and uphold it, as they did, notwith-standing the troubles to which they exposed

standing the troubles to which they exposed themselves.

But the Dominion had ill-filled its treaty obligations with the Manitoba Metis. One of their grievances against it was that after having made arrangements with me as their head man the Dominion had expelled me from Parliament several times, had banished me and through envy and hatred had persisted in refusing to recognize me as the constitutional choice of the Metis people as their first representative.

The Ottawa government was pledged not to step into the Northwest except on the proclamation of an imperial amnesty to clear away the troubles that it had itself exerted. This amnesty it was easy for it to obtain. It only needed to ask for it. It had formally engaged to get it. But it established itself in the Northwest without any regard for this engagement.

When the Dominion inaugurated the con-

stitution of the province of Manitoba, instead of leaving a fair field to all, and above

all to those with whom it had dealt, it issued warrants of arrest against them; it calumniated them, maltreated the people with whom it had sworn peace, and persecuted the

chiefs. It must have carried its bad faith

pretty far, since Gov. Archibald, its lieuten-

ant, disgusted himself with such a policy,

bitterly gibed at the Dominion in these

words: "You give representative institu-tions, you give hustings to the people. And you commit the inconsistency of raising be-side them scaffolds for the chiefs. You sow thistles, you cannot hope to reap figs. You will never gather grapes on the thorns of your conduct." And he went home to Nova Scottie

To sum up, its governmental conduct is as much as possible opposed to the laws of nations. It is a force at war with the inviolability of treaties, just as the arrangements that it made with the Metis in '70 seem to have

regard for this engagement.

many tinted.

In the autumn of 1878

Moreover, when England asked in '70 for its troops and those of the Dominion to pass on American soil, through the St. Mary's Canal, to send them to the Northwest, the United States, nobly fearing the issue of this expedition, did not allow them to pass on the territory of the republic before the English minister had answered for what these troops were going to do. The official answer was, that it was an expedition of peace and civilization. But years and facts have continually proved since then that England at that time represented a false-hood to the government of the American people; that it asked the United States for a favor under false pretexts; and that after having obtained it, she and the Confederation are abusing it every day by trying to cheat the vigilance of the government of Washington, and by governing the Northwest and the Metis in a despotic manner, although contrary to the principles and aspirations of the United States of America. Louis "David" RIEL,

Fashion in Flowers.

gain a footing in their country, and then de

Town Topics. The fashions in flowers have never been more pronounced than for this season. incoming. unusually early, of the large hybrid roses, Annie Alexis and the glorious, tinted Gloire de and the glorious, tinted Gloire de Paris, with the advent of the splendid "American Beauty," has made large roses fashionable for garniture of dresses, and a profusion of them at that. Corsage bunches and hand bou. duets are even larger than last winter; the small clusters of flowers, such as were carried a few seasons since look insignificant indeed beside the immense bouquets, loosely tied, of long stem, ravishing roses. This is a sorry blow to young men with slender purses, particularly as flowers are unprecedently dear, they having advanced within a week to midwinter prices.

ly as flowers are unprecedently dear, they having advanced within a week to midwinter prices.

Large flowers and large effects are also the style for room and table decoration. "The Rainbow" has not yet been made in ihis country. Of course it could not now be done with a blue sky, but the heavens present the bow of promise when it is dyed with crimson and gold, or when it is pallid.

The gowns in black and white for evening wear, just imported, are among the most elegant and conspicuous that have been sent from Paris. Over a peticoat of fine lace, which has an inner lining of white silk, are black velvet panels eighteen inches wide. The back of the skirt is formed with lace puffs and long loops and ends of velvet ribbon. The corsage is of black velvet, sleeveless, with pointed waist. From the left shoulder there is a fan of lace which fits into the other side, the neck being open, but not "low," because the velvet on the right side covers the shoulders. It is a "half V," and very novel and elegant for either a full or slender form. A cluster of large roses holds the lace fan at the shoulder, and there are three blown roses on the shoulder where velvet covers. There is a drapery of lace, edged with lace, over the front of the skirt, three-quarters of a yard in depth which is caught high on the right side. A spray of twelve large roses finishes this at the left side, drooping down into a velvet panel. A collar of black velvet, studded at the edges and finished with a clasp of pearls, is worn about the throat with this frock. The gloves extend nearly to the shoulder.

Dinner and Reception Robes.

Philadelphia Times. For a fashionable dinner an odd dress was made in a mixture of brown and blue. The back of the dress is brown, the front blue, having brown plush strips formed into loops at the edge and arranged to fall over lace, which is liberally introduced throughout the

which is liberally introduced throughout the dress. There is now a choice with regard to the length of a gown for dinner wear. Trains and all-round skirts are both well worn, and in deciding the wearer should be guided by her height and figure. All-round skirts are really the smartest when supplemented by pretty shoes and stockings.

Rich fabrics are used in dinner dresses for married ladies, such as were exhibited in Darlington's window last week, in marvelous brocades, with plush and velvet flowers in relief, in the most exquisite colorings. In some dresses the trains are of a cream tone, covered with some widely scattered brocade, the bodice matching the shade of the brocade in plain coloring.

A dinner dress for a lady of uncertain age is a steel-colored Sicilienne, the front having Bayadere stripes of velvet worked in steel beads and trimmed with chenille and plush. The draperies in this gown are very full, and are arranged the selvedge way of the staff so that any amount can be used.

and are arranged the selvedge way of the stuff, so that any amount can be used without joining. Really perfect is a gown with jetted front and bodice, worked on velvet, the sleeves being of silk. This is a new feature—to have sleeves and bodice differ in

Sleeves to dinner gowns admit of many Sleeves to dinner gowns admit of many subtleties of arrangement. Some even with high and half-high bodices are quite short, others end above the elbow, but certainly the most graceful meet the bend of the arm in front and at the back fall beyond the elbow in a point, being trimmed with ribbon and lace. Quite new are the sleeves slashed inside the arm almost to the shoulders, showing lace or a contrasting material. For evening wear skirts composed of gold lace are draped with faille, those in crepe having facings and bodices of plush. One in cream satin has a scarf of yah lace, edged with brown rosary beads. Some ef the clear white canvases have bright colors edged with brown rosary beads. Some ef the clear white canvases have bright colors at the back, giving them the appearance of a shot material. A primrose skirt is cov-ered with a puffing of maroon-colored tulle and a black net was lighted up with bright dragon flies, placed about an inch apart all over the skirt.

Table Linen.

Good Housekeeping. In the advance of artistic tastes relating to all things worn or used, the linen manufacturer takes his part in exquisite beauty of design. There is a departure from the traditional rose, thistle and shamrock; the lustrous damask, in one example, represent a panel formed by creeping plants and the lotus flower-the center depicts the lotus rising from the rippling water. Others, of creamy and ivory tinted grounds, have creamy and ivory tinted grounds, have various designs in white of a marine view, a landscape, a facade of a Gothic cathedral, pagodas, graceful with clustering vines, the chase. A vase of Egyptian form stands upon an altar filled with the flowers of the lotus, a drapery is held back by a figure of Sleep with the seem of poppies in one hand extended to Morpheus. A supper cloth and napkins, valued at \$135 for the set, is embroidered with gold thread and scarlet silk in an acanthus design three inches wide, with a narrow border to match. A Holbien damask is embroidered in old tapestry style in old gold and old blue in medieval design in the wide border, the narrow in lighter blue, outlined with dull red, the center has a medieval design with ferns on the edges in graceful profusion. This costs \$144. Some exceedingly elaborate sets of towels or covers are valued at the same price for a dozen, made of the finest momie cloth, netted fringes with tassels, and the two borders embroidered with gold floss silk in obelisk shape, with inner work of blue and red above in acanthus, palms and ferns. An open wheel work in two rows, of another style, is connected with ferns and eyelets a quarter of a yard wide. Less costly styles are embroidered heavily with drab thread, and the net-work fringe is half a yard deep of the thread netted in the edge. A charming set of towels and table scarfs show extreme grace and elaboration worthy of being framed instead of ignoble usage; in this it is evident the French do not agree with me. The border is white in open work below this is a border of stiff fieur de lis in gold various designs in white of a marine view,

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT IS NEAR.

The House Takes a Glimpse of the Presidential Succession Bill-Scientific Star Gazing-General Washington News.

Special to The News.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The impression is that Congress will adjourn for the holiday recess on Monday or Tuesday, though there are many who believe it should not adjourn before passing the bill to provide for the presidential successions. There is considerable opposition to the Senate bill, and some members think it wrong to pass a bill of such importance before it has been fully considered in committee and in the House. The chances are that it will not be disposed of before January, and then only after a thorough discussion of its pro-

A CATTLE TRAIL MOVE. Senators Coke and Maxey and Representatives Miller, Sayers, Crain and Lanham, called to-day on Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, to secure his cooperation in measures for establishing a trail for Texas cattle through the State of Colorado. The commissioner expressed himself in sympathy with their efforts and will aid them as far as possible. Monday Senator Coke will introduce a bill to set apart a certain strip of public land in Colorado for the purpose of a cattle trail, and Mr. Miller will introduce a similar bill in the House as soon as possible.

GREER COUNTY. Congressman Lanham called on the Secretary of War this morning to learn what is delaying the contemplated survey to determine the Greer County mat ter. It appears that the hitch in the proceedings is occasioned by a disagreement between the Governor of Texas and the Secretary of War as to the extent of the issue to be decided by the commission. The act of Congress at the last session provided only that the commission should decide where the one hundreth meridian crosses Red River, according to the Melesh map. This is as far as the Secretary seems willing to go in the matter, while Gov. Ireland desires the commission to pursue the investigation further into the details. Thus it seems the matter stands at present. It will probably be submitted to the President shortly.

ABOUT NOMINATIONS. It is probable that no further nomination will be submitted by the President to the Senate until after the holidays. Those already sent in will not be acted on until then, except by the committees, and they will not report earlier.

CHENOWETH'S CHANCES. The New York World to-day says the Senate finance committee will report unfavorably on the appointment Auditor Chenoweth. This is not be-Auditor Chenoweth. This is not believed, however, by those who have interested themselves in his behalf. Besides that of the Texas Senators and members, he has the sympathy and active support of Senator Beck, Mr. Randall and many other leading Democrats, and is sustained by the President and Secretary Manning. Besides, some of those who have been most bitter against him have relented and will withhold further opposition. Nevertheless it is not questioned that a severe fight will be made against him. made against him.

PERSONAL. B. R. Coffman, of Fort Worth, is registered here.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A communication from the board of directors of the New Orleans Exposition, inviting the members of the House to visit the Exposition on Tuesday, Dec. 29, was laid before that body.

The appointment of the committee on enrolled bills was announced by the Speaker, as follows: Neece of Illinois, Snyder of West Virginia, Fisher of Michigan, McCrea of Arkansas, Holmes of Iowa, Perkins of Kansas and Allen of Massachusetts.

Kansas and Allen of Massachusetts.

A resolution was reported by Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, for the creation of the following select committees:

On the election of President and Vice President of the United States, to which shall be referred all propositions relating to the election and the tenure of office of the President and Vice President.

On reform in the civil service, to which shall be referred all propositions touching civil service.

civil service.
On ship building and ship owning interests, to which shall be referred all propositions relating to American ship building and ship owning interests, with authority

and ship owning interests, with authority to investigate the decline of the American foreign trade.

On the alcoholic liquor traffic.
On ventilation and acoustics of the House.
Adopted.

Unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, for present consideration of the presidential succession bill, but it was objected to by Mr. Peters, of

On the suggestion of Mr. Randall, Mr. Findlay gave notice that on Monday he would move to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules. Whereupon Mr. Peters said that if the bill could be brought in today and debated upon as a bill of that up to-day and debated upon as a bill of that lignity merited, he would withdraw his ob-

Mr. Findlay at once renewed his request and asked for the immediate passage of the

Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, asked if it was any more important now than at the last session, and said the other side of the House had opposed it then, and now makes appli-cation in its importance.

Mr. Findlay replied that if the House had

made a mistake then it was no reason why it should make a mistake now.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said the regular course was for the bill to be referred to a committee, so the bill did not come up.

Consent for a call of the States for the introduction of bills was asked, but was refused

The House adjourned at 1:15 p. m.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

SATISFACTORY STAR GAZING WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The clear condition of the atmosphere last night afforded an excellent opportunity to astronomers at the Naval Observatory here to search for the new star. the discovery of which was announced from Europe a few days ago, and Prof. Frisbie took advantage of it and found the new luminary. To-day, by reducing the observations, the question of identity was settled beyond all doubt in the minds of the observatory astronomers. The position occupied is new to them and The position occupied is new to them and corresponds exactly with that of the star discovered in Europe.

CHIEF HOLLADAY. Thos. Holladay, of Missouri, was to-day appointed chief of a division in the office of the Register of the Treasury. THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

A sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee, consisting of Senators Hoar, Evarts and Jackson, to whom the bank-ruptcy bill was referred, held a meeting to-day and carefully examined the bill. It will be submitted back to the full committee THE WORM IN THE BUD.

Half a Million People Die Annually in England Before Their Time-Ouefourth of Consumption.

COD-LIVER OIL.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD.] [FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD.]
A very useful series of little works is now being published by Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York, entitled "Health Primers." They are full of facts, which, although not generally known or studied, have a direct bearing on the good of every community, and their suggestions ought to be carefully heeded. The last writer treats of Premature Deaths and gives a number of startling facts in connection with the subject. Although his figures are gained from mortality reports in England and Wales they would undoubtedly correspond with the ratio of deaths in certain sections of this country, and we can, therefore, wales they would undoubtedly correspond with the ratio of deaths in certain sections of this country, and we can, therefore, safely discuss them with that understanding. The population of the two countries mentioned is 25,000,000, and of that number 500,000 every year die prematurely, 108,000 die in infancy, 184,500, including those who die in infancy, die by the time their fifth year closes, while the deaths of the remaining 266,000 are distributed very equally between childhood and old age.

The chief cause of these premature deaths is diseases of the lungs, all of these being grouped under the common name of consumption. More than one-fourth of the whole number of premature deaths are due to this disease. From youth to manhood—15 to 25 years—consumption is the foremost cause of death. In early manhood—25 to 35 years—it still maintains the front rank, and in manhood and maturity—35 to 55 years—it is also a predominant cause. Damp soil,

in manhood and maturity—35 to 55 vears—it is also a predominant cause. Damp soil, defective drainage, want of active bodily exercise, poor ventilation, and sedentary occupations—all these are factors to be considered in discussing the cause of consumption. But the chief thing to be considered is: What is the cure? On this there are, of course, a variety of opinions. One common remedy is cod liver oil. That it ever effected a cure is doubtful. It will make the patient fatter, but simply abnormally. It strengthens no muscles, it builds up no waste, it cannot check decay, and the apparent flesh which its use bestows is as deceptive as the hectic flush on the check of the consumptive, which is so often mistaken for the hue of hectic flush on the cheek of the consumptive, which is so often mistaken for the hue of health. What is really needed in consumption is something that, while stimulating, will repair the constant drain on the tissues and put all of the physical organs in such harmonious condition that they will be able to resist successfully all attacks, however insidious, that may be made against any of them. The advance of medical science recognizes this fact and many of the most eminent physicians base their treatment of consumption upon this theory. It has often been said that when a sick person craves for any particular article of treatment of consumption upon this theory. It has often been said that when a sick person craves for any particular article of food or drink it should be given, the demand for it showing that nature is asserting herself. How often do we find people who are either in incipient or advanced stages of consumption, express a longing for spirituous liquors and speak of the benefit which they derive from them. Physicians have not been slow to notice this, and the result is that alcohol in some form or other enters largely into their method of treatment, and even with the difficulty experienced in getting pure liquor, some benefit results. If, however, a pure whisky could be found, it is a self evident proposition that the benefits to be derived would increase. A distillation of the finest malt, and the extraction from the product of that deleterious substance, fusel oil, would give to humanity something the healing and strengthening power of which cannot be exaggerated. That there is such a whisky manufactured in this country may not be generally known, but thousands of invalids have been cured by its use, and Professor Mott, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientists in America, who analyzed it, declares its purity and its life giving properties. We refer to the Duffy pure malt whisky, the sale of which is spreading all over the country. It has successfully stood the most exhaustive tests, testimonials as to its efficacy are flowing in spontaneously from all quarters, its merits have been treated of in medical journals, and learned reasons assigned for its peculiar power. It is safe medical journals, and learned reasons assigned for its peculiar power. It is safe to say that its use will cause the gaunt spectre of consumption, which haunts so many homes, to disappear, and put in its place the angel of life and of health.

A MEAN MATTER MENDED

A Young German in Ohio Does the "Square Thing" by His Old Love. CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—A peculiar instance of "man's inhumanity," and his subsequent

reparation therefor, as far as practicable, reparation therefor, as far as practicable, was brought to light in a Justice Court of this city to-day. A year ago Franz Xavier Pffeingler, a young German, came to America to accumulate wealth. He brought up at Toledo, where he engaged in magnetic healer and manipulation industry. It was at that time he determined to take unto himself a wife in the person of a young German girl of Toledo. Under his financial direction money accumulated, and the couple were soon able to purchase a small farm near Toledo, where they settled down and prepared to enjoy the proceeds of their labor. Their peacefulness was destined to be short-lived, however. Mary Epps braved the Atlantic tempests and in due time arrived at the Pffeingler farm with her two children, for whose existence she charged Franz with being responsible. Franz admitted that Mary had been his mistress in Germany, and that he was the father of her children. An arrangement was made where by Mary was to enjoy Franz's society jointly with his wife. The two women did not agree very well, and the wife finally deeded the farm over to Mary and left with her husband. It was developed soon after that the deed was not legal and the wronged woman instituted search for her ex-lover. She found him with his wife in this city, and after vain efforts in all the Justices' Courts to have the matter straightened out, the trio again betook themselves to Toledo, where a proper deed of the property will be drawn up and handed to Mary, and Franz and his wife will start anew in another field. was brought to light in a Justice Court

POLITICAL. CARRIERS REMOVED FOR "TALKING POLITICS."

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The removals in the Chicago postoffice are growing numerous, especially among the carriers, the reason given generally being that those removed have been guilty of "talking politics." The death of Vice President Hendricks was made the occasion of discharging a number of men on the ground that the offenders had spoken of Mr. Hendricks in an offensive way. Joseph Kohn, a Bohemian letter carrier, was suspended last Tuesday by Superintendent Donovan for "talking politics in his district and injuring the service." Kohn is a married man with five children; has been in the service for thirteen years, and, though a Republican, declares that he never has been an "offensive partisan." Kohn denied the charges. He is an old Union soldier and he showed his honorable discharge, but was told by Mr. Donovan that he "didn't care a — for it." given generally being that those removed

Pardoned by the President. Washington, Dec. 19.—The warden

of the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., has received official notification of the pardon by the President of James De Morrow, Wm. N. Mott and Wm. Petty, all from the Western District of Texas. De Morrow is only 17 years of age and was received in August last to serve one year for robbing the mail. Mott came in November of last year to serve three years for embezzlement, and Petty has been here four years for stage and mail robbery, this sentence being for life. He was convicted and released upon the evidence of Tom Moody and Albert Smith, each of whom are serving life sentences for the same offense, and who recently made affidavit of the entire innocence of Petty. the pardon by the President of James De

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GEO. RICK

TENNYSON.

Gems from the Poet Laureate's Latest Work, as Sent by Cable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- The Independent has received by cable, and will publish in its next issue, two extracts from Tennyson's new volume. The first, which is reputed one of the best of the short poems, is as follows:

EARLY SPRING. Once more the Heavenly Power makes all things new,
And domes the red plowed hills
With loving blue;
The blackbirds have their wills,
The thrastles, too.

Opens a door in heaven. From skies of glass A Jacob's ladder falls On greening grass;
And o'er the mountain walls

Young angels pass. Before them fleets the shower, and bursts the

And shine the level lands,
And flash the floods.
The stars are from their bands
Flung through the woods.

The woods with living airs how softly fanned; Light airs from where the deep, All down the sand, Is breathing in his sleep, Heard by the land.

O, follow, leaping blood, the season's lure, O heart, look down and up, Serene, secure,
Warm as the crocus bud,
Like snow-drops pure.

Past, future, glimpse and fade through some slight spell, A gloom from yonder vale, Some far blue fell; And sympathies how frail In sound and smell.

Till at thy chuckled note, thou twinkling bird,
The fairy fancies range,
And lightly stirred
Ring little bells of change
From word to word.

For now the heavenly power makes all things new,
And thaws the cold and fills
The flower with dew;
The blackbirds have their wills,
The poets, too.

TIRESTAS. The second extract is from the poem on Tiresias, which gives its name to the volume. Tiresias, while wandering in the forest, happened to see Minerva bathing, and was punished by the angry goddess with the loss of his sight. The life of seven generations was accorded him, and his gift of prophecy, like Cassandria's, was so cursed that no one might believe him.

(Tiresias speaks): Then in my wanderings all the lands that be Subjected to the Heliconian ridge Have heard this footstep fall, although my

Wont wont was more to scale the highest of the heights With some strange hope to see the nearer God. One naked peak, the sister of the sun, Would climb from out the dark and linger

To silver all the valleys with her shafts.

To silver all the valleys with her shafts.
There once, but long ago, five times thy term
Of years, I lay. The woods were dead for heat;
The noonday orag made the land burn and sick
for shadow.
Not one bush was near. I rose,
Following a torrent, till its myriad falls
Found silence in the hollows underneath.
There, in a secret olive glade, I saw
Pallas Athene climbing from the bath in anger;
Yet one glittering foot disturbed
The laced well.

Yet one glittering foot disturbed
The laced well.
One snowy knee was pressed against the margin flowers;
A dreadful light came from her golden hair,
her golden helm,
And all her golden armor on the grass;
And from her virgin breast, and virgin eyes
Remaining fixed on mine till mine grew dark
Forever; and I heard a voice that said:
"Henceforth be blind, for thou hast seen too
much:

And speak the truth that no man may believe."

A LEGEND OF JAPAN.

Long, long ago, during the "immortal" era of Japanese history, there lived in the city of Yedo a young noble named Karuka. Although barely 25 years of age he had proved himself so skillful a General and so dauntless a warrior that he was regarded as one of the grandest and truest sons of that splendid country which to this day artists, poets, and actors worship under the title of Dai-Nippon.

Young Karuka was as handsome and accomplished as he was brave and rich. The legend says that he was tall and slim, trongly and symmetrically built, with the val face, the almond eyes and t yebrows which constitute manly beauty in Japan. He was a skillful archer, a bold fencer, an expert swordsman, a daring rider, who had ascended the steep steps of the "Men'f Path" up the hill of Antango on a fiery steed; a good musician, well versed

fact, he was a Japanese Admirable low, among all the damsels who sighed Now, among all the damsets who signed and pined for him there was one in particular who really loved him. She was the daughter of one of the proudest Hatta-Motos, or imperial body guards; she was beautiful and accomplished, and had rejected many noble lovers who had come from distant provinces to sue for her hand, all for the love of Karuka.

in the ballad and legend lore of his land-

all for the love of Karuka.

And yet she could produce no impression upon his heart. Nevertheless, O Kiri—such was the lady's name—so far from being repulsed, only prosecuted her suit with greater ardor. When a woman disappointed in love, says the old adage, takes to brooding in solitude and silence, good rarely comes of it. And it was so in the case of O Kiri.

She began to suspect Karuka, although after long watching she had not been able

after long watching she had not been able to trace the object of his affections, and was assured that it could be nobody in his

usual circle of acquaintances.

One evening she was watching the movements of Karuka's shadow behind the paper shutters of his room from her usual observatory behind the azalea bushes. She saw him dress his hair in ordinary plebeian fashion; she saw the figure of a retainer approach kneeling, with an undistinguishable proach kneeling, with an undistinguishable mass in his arms; she saw Karuka change his clothing for what the retainer had brought and place a common broadbrimmed coolie hat on his head. Then the shutters were opened, and by the light of the oil wick in the room O Kiri saw her idol attired from head to foot in common work-

man's costume.

Her heart sank within her, for her woman's keenness told her that he was on some cavalier expedition. Presently the retainer, whom O Kiri recognized as Karuka's chief steward, fastened a pair of common straw sandals on his feet, slung an ordinary carpenter's bag over his shoulders, and, with profound obeisance, left him. O Kiri's heart beat wildly as she watched Karuka cross the castle yeard stealthilly and swiftly rather as a yard stealthily and swiftly, rather as a criminal flying from justice than a great lord in his own domain. She waited until lord in his own domain. She waited until he had got through the gateway and then darted after him. Keeping him in sight, she followed him along all kinds of evil back-lanes and by-streets, the rain soaking into her thin robes, and unusual exertion of walking quickly over uneven ground on high clods wounding her delicate feet. The people stared at her, as well they might, but she kept on, past the great temples of Shiba, past the castle of the great Lord of Satsuma. past the great temples of Shiba, past the castle of the great Lord of Satsuma, past those scattered hill temples which af-terward became European legations, until they arrived at the dirty, bad suburb of Shinagawa. Karuka went some way down the crowded, evil smelling street, the stopped at a small shop, in the front which clogs and sandals were exposed for which clogs and sandars were exposed for sale, and entered, crying "O Hana! O Hana!" Under the deep shadow of a projecting eave on the other side of the street O Kiri saw a bright-eyed, fresh-faced girl of 18 come forward at Karuka's summons, ctionately greet him and disappear into

the house with him.

Rage and grief seized O Kiri when she saw this. She leaned for support against the wooden shutters of the house, her hand tightly grasping the hilt of the small dag-

them when they went abroad, and half resolved to rush into the house and slay this common O Hana who had stepped in be-tween her and her love.

tween her and her love.

But she thought that deliberate revenge would be better than sudden outrage, and so returned home. The next day she sent a servant down to inquire about O Hana's people. The answer came that they were Etas—the pariahs of Japanese society, despised and insulted by the very beggars, the lowest of the low—a tribe who live distinct from all others, and whose business it is to execute criminals, kill animals and to make clogs and sandals.

"So," muttered O Kiri, "this will be pretty news for the city, that the head of the great Karuka family loves an Eta woman! This is pleasant for me to see, that I, in whose

is pleasant for me to see, that I, in whose veins runs the blood of the immortals, am set aside in favor of a common outcast wench! It will be sufficient to proclaim his connection to disgrace him, but I want more than disgrace; I want and will have revenge "

more than disgrace; I want and will have revenge."

But she determined to have a practical proof at home of his affection for O Hana before resorting to extremes. So she desired her father to call on Karuka in state, knowing that in the course of a week Karuka would be obliged to return the visit. Then she sent a servant to O Hana's shop to command her to bring for inspection a number of the best black lacquered clogs in preparation for the new-year's festivities. So O Hana's father brought the clogs up the next day, but O Kiri abused him for daring to come into the presence of a lady, and commanded him to send a woman to wait upon a lady. Three times accordingly O Hara came, but as Karuka did not happen to be there O Kiri made some excuse and ordered alterations in order that the lovers should be thrown together.

terations in order that the lovers should be thrown together.

So when Karuka came to repay the visit, O Kiri had so contrived that her clog woman should be announced. Karuka came in state, with his kami shimo or winged coat on, his armor-bearer and a score of retainers bearing his crest, the double triangle, embroidered on his sleeves. When O Hana was announced, O Kiri expressed great anger that a common tradeswoman should dare to interrupt a state visit, but Karuka laughed out of compliment, and O Hana entered. Directly she beheld Karuka she uttered a cry and sank on the mats. Karuka's face turned ghastly pale; he staggered as he saw that O Kiri's

on the mats. Karuka's face turned ghastly pale; he staggered as he saw that O Kiri's eyes were fixed on him.
"Dear me, Sir Karuka!" exclaimed O Kiri, with affected concern, "what is the matter? You start as if you had seen a spirit!"

Karuka stammered out some excuse, and Karuka stammered out some excuses, and, declaring that he felt unwell, begged to be allowed to depart. So O Kiri knew that Karuka really was intimate with the Eta woman, perhaps—but she shuddered to think it—was her husband, although her teeth were not blackened.

Now O Hana, although but an Eta, was wall worthy of any man's love. Her father

Now O Hana, although but an Eta, was well worthy of any man's love. Her father being out at work all day, and her mother bedridden, upon O Hana devolved all the responsibility of the household, and from early morning untillate at night she was incessantly at work. Yet none of the neighbors had seen her other than clean, tidy and smiling. But when she returned home after her expedition to O Kiri's house, her cheeks were stained with tears and her eyes red and swollen.

"Oh, mother!" she cried, "you know I have always wondered why Yoroshi, my lover, is always so clean and sweet, although he works so hard as a carpenter. Well, who do you think he is? He is no carpenter at all, but the great Lord Kuruka.

though he works so hard as a carpenter. Well, who do you think he is? He is no carpenter at all, but the great Lord Kuruka. I have just seen him in his splendid dress, with all his men and standard! Oh, what shall I do? It will be known that I have dared to love a great lord! We shall be ruined and disgraced!"

"uined and disgraced!"
"Why, then, O Hana," said the old
woman, "you must have no more to do with
nim. Of course it would never do for you

nim. Of course it would never do for you to marry a great Lord. But are you sure that it was he?"

"Quite sure," replied O Hana, "for—for he turned pale and almost fell back when he saw me. Oh, mother! I think it will break my heart to lose him, for I do love him so much, and he is so good and kind to me!"

n the evening, as she was doing her mar-In the evening, as she was doing her marketing after work hours, she went into a drug shop to get some clove pills for her mother. As a customer was being served, she had to wait, and as she waited she could not help hearing him give very strict directions about the mixing of a very deadly poison for the rats which infested his house. There was nothing very remarkable in this, for the shop was famous for its rat poison; but when O Hana looked at the man, who was a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, she recognized one of the retainers who had admitted her to the great lady's house the day before.

Karuka came that night as usual. C Hana, of course, was bound to behave differently now that she knew who he really was. She would not remove her forehead trom the mats until he improred her. She used the honorific "Sama" when she addressed him, or rather when she replied to his remarks, for it is directly against etiquette and custom for an inferior to address questions or initiate remarks to a superior. In vain he assured her that the great love he bore her made them equal; in vain he protested against her humility and self abasement, and declared that he was only waiting for the New Year's festival to pass over in order to make her his wife and take her away to his castle in the pleasant land of Tosa. No prayers, no exhortations, no reassurings of his could persuade the simple, humble minded girl that a great lord could ever be the equal of a despised Eta.

At length he rose and prepared to take his leave; then she said:

eave; then she said:
"Oh, my most honorable lord, your servant craves permission to say one thing to you. This afternoon, as your servant was

"You are a good, true little girl," said ruka. "I understand what you mean and I will beware."

Then he bade her as affectionate a farewell as she would let him, and turned homeward musing deeply on all that had taken

place.

The next day a present arrived at Karuka's castle from the father of O Kiri. It was a large, straw bound cask, bearing upon it the impress of the red carp, which betokened the famous Yebizdai wine, accompanied by the Lady O Kiri's good wishes. He thought of what O Hana had told him on the previous evening, and ordering a servant to bring a rabbit in from the garden, poured out some of the wine and gave it to the animal; the rabbit died in violent convulsions in less than ten minutes. So Karuka wrote the following

minutes. So Karuka wrote the following letter to 0 Kiri:

Madam: The wine you sent to me as a present was poisoned. I know you wish to be avenged on me. Beware! If I proclaim you as a murderess it were worse for you than it would be for me if you necessited. So Karuka wrote the following

the fact of my being betrothed to an Eta.

KARUKA.

Some weeks elapsed. During that time all intercourse between O Kiri and her family and Karuka ceased, and Karuka, with much trouble, had managed to conquer O Hana's scruples and to make her his wife privately. But Karuka saw that the secret was known. His old friends deserted him; his very retainers resigned their situations, refusing to bear the crest of a lord who had sullied his name forever; all but the old steward, who had served Karuka's father, and who swore that he would never desert he strode off one day with the intention of making arrangements to take O Hana away to his country house in the province of Tosa. A few paces from his gate he met the young prince of Nagato at the head of a band of retainers, who, as well as their mas-

band of retainers, who, as well as their master, were evidently in liquor.

"Ah, Karuka!" cried the young prince, who had never borne Karuka very much good will since the day the latter had unhorsed him at the tilting yard.

"Going to see your Eta sweetheart I support what a record what a record the future Karu-What a proud race the future Karu

which all Japanese ladies carried with pose. What a proud race the future Karu-kas will be."

The blood rushed to Karuka's face; with one sweep he drew the famous Muramasa blade, which he had so gloriously used in granted him immediately.

his country's cause, and cut the young prince to the ground. Nagota's retainers, seeing their lord weltering in his blood, rushed on Karuka with savage yells. But they had to deal with the boldest and most skillful swordsman in Japan, and Karuka, edging slowly back so that he stood against the wall, laid about him with such good will that in a few minutes half a dozen of his assailants were writhing on the ground, and the rest had made off.

But Karuka knew now that nothing remained to him but instant flight, for all Yedo would know that not only had he insulted his order by marrying an Eta, but that he had grievously wounded the young Prince of Nagato, and, if he were taken, not only would he be publicly disgraced, but he would suffer the death of a felon.

Aided by his faithful steward, he escaped in disguise that evening, but determined to call upon O Hana so as to arrange with her where to meet him. To his surprise, when he arrived at the well known street in Shinagawa, he found that the Eta people had in turn taken the matter up, and that O Hana and the child'she had borne to Karuka had been obliged to fly in order to avoid the penelties which the Fts impresed upon year.

had been obliged to fly in order to avoid the penalties which the Etas imposed upon such of their order as should dare to aspire be-

Wearied, faint with loss of blood. sick at

Wearied, faint with loss of blood, sick at heart, and almost despairing, Karuka passed the night at a mean tea house, and by daylight the next morning was on the road to the holy mountain Oyama, disguised as a pilgrim.

Four years elapsed, during which time, in spite of the most diligent search by the government and the Nagato family, not a trace of Karnka could be found. In fact, he had taken up his residence in a hut which he had erected with the help of his steward on a little-known, slope of Oyama, near the miserable village of Tanzawa, and here, free from all intercourse with the the world, he led a solitary life, hunting the deer and the wild boar and composing poetry. Of Hana he had heard nothing, although he had sent his steward, who lived in the village of Kovias, upon the other side of the mountain, to search for her in all directions.

side of the mountain, to search for her in all directions.

At the end of the fourth year of his exile Japan became engaged in a war with her ancient enemy, Corea. The gods frowned on the Japanese arms; the "Yamato Damashi," the spirit of old Japan, seemed dead; every junk brought news of further disgrace and disaster; the court and the assembly of nobles were in dispair, for there was not a general of talent to stem the tide of misfortune.

was not a general of talent to stem the tide of misfortune.

"Oh, that we had Karuka!" exclaimed one old noble, with tears in his eyes.

So the government messengers were sent forth; proclamations were posted at the entrance to all towns and villages, offering huge rewards for the discovery of Karuka. But no one knew of his whereabouts, and meantime the war went on, with such dis grace to the Japanese arms that the idea of a humiliating truce was seriously en. a humiliating truce was seriously en.

tertained.

Karuka's steward, who loved his country almost before his master, of course heard of all this as he sat among the travelers and the merchants of an evening in Koyias wine shop, and each time that he took Karuka's supplies of food to him he entreated him to come forth from his hiding-place and save his country, but Karuka, although his spirit burned to be once more in war panoply at the head of his troops.

although his spirit burned to be once more in war panoply at the head of his troops, sternly shook his head and declared that the country which had disgraced him for marrying a girl he loved had no claim upon his aid in the hour of need.

One bitter afternoon, as the steward and half a dozen jovial fellows were crouching over the brazier in the teahouse, there came in a wandering minstrel leading a child by the hand. A thick hood hid all her face but her eyes; her poor thin clothes were ragged and patched; her feet were blue with tramping through the cruel snow, and she was so wearied that she sank upon the raised floor with a piteous apology. The kind-hearted travelers made her drink some hot wine, wearied that she sank upon the raised floor with a piteous apology. The kind-hearted travelers made her drink some hot wine, insisted upon her coming close to the brazier, and one of them took off his own thick outer garment and wrapped the child in it. When she lowered her hood to thank them the steward recognized O Hana, although four long years of suffering had written sad traces on her once fresh, youthful face.

A happy thought struck him, and after she had rested herself and seemed revived and was leaving the tea house, he followed her and whispered in her ear:

"O Hana—do you not remember me?"
She started, gazed at him for a moment, and murmured his name with joyful surprise.

prise. "O Hana," he exclaimed, "you would like

to see your husband?"
A light of joy sprang into her sad eyes as she replied: she replied:
"Oh, yes, that I would; but my peeple told me that he was dead long ago."
"He is not dead," said the steward; "but I can only tell you where he is, and let you see him upon one condition."

O Hana thanked him fervently, and followed him to the little house in which he lodged.

When O Hana and the child were fast

between the quilts the steward wrote the following note:

My Lord and Master: The bearer of this

place yourself once again at the head of our the resolution he had taken. At first she was unwilling to trust the child to go with him into the solitudes of the mountains, but he swore that no harm should happen

on the swore that no harm should happen to her, and O Hana, happier than she had been for many long days, consented.

So the steward bought the child a new red dress embroidered with azalea flowers, took her on his back, and started. When he arrived within a hundred yards of his master's nut he directed the child which way she when'ld take and waited below to hear the hould take, and waited below to hear the

So great was Karuka's joy that for some So great was Karuka's joy that for some moments he could only embrace her in silence. Then he asked her about her mother, and wrote on the back of the steward's letter that he would only take again the field on behalf of his country upon the condition that if he succeeded all the past should be forgotten and he should be permitted to introduce O Hana to her proper

station in life.

The child came down with Karuka; the without staying to witness the joyful greet-ing between the long separated husband and wife, made all speed to Yedo with his mes-

Very little remains to be told. Of course the nobles gladly accepted Karuka's conditions. He came forth from his retirement; made almost a triumphal procession through the streets of the capital; saw that through the streets of the capital; saw that O Hana was settled in his old castle under the protection of the faithful steward, and went off to the seat of war. In a few weeks the news therefrom was of such a character as to infuse proud enthusiasm into every Japanese heart. The junks which had so long brought nothing but news of disgrace and defeat now sailed proudly into Yedo Bay with bunches of evergreens at their mastheads, and by the summer the Coreans had been utterly crushed and Japan had

had been utterly crushed and Japan had dictated her terms of peace.

Karuka returned full of honors to his native land; the people rebuilt for him the castle, which had been suffered to fall into caste, which had been sunered to fall into grievous decay during his exile; the assembly of Diamois voted him an annual income of 6000 "kokus" of rice, equal to £4000; the greatest in the land crowded to his castle to pay their respects to him and to O Hana, and prominent among them came the Prince of Nagato and his wife, once country, where he died at an advanced age. The child grew up beautiful, and by her marriage with the Prince of Chohiu stamped all the Eta taint from the family of Karuka.

Mr. Wakeman's Divorce. Louisville Commercial

Edgar L. Wakeman, formerly editor of the Current, is suing for divorce. If Mr. Wakeman files with his petition a very bad poem written by Mrs. Wakeman for the Chicago Daily News some months ago there is no reason why a divorce should not be

JOSEPH HATTON'S LETTER.

ENGLISH POLITICS AND THE ELECTIONS.

A Glimpse at the Field During the Heat of Battle by One Who was on the Ground.

St. Louis Republican. London, Dec. 2.—The talking is over. The fighting has commenced. In some districts the belligerent term may be used in its technical sense; but on the whole order is fairly maintained. In many places the battle of the constitution is conducted with the greatest good feeling. Here and there, however, there has been rioting, and in some of the colliery and manufacturing centers it is feared that the declarations of the polls may be attended with serious breaches of the law. In these cases the ordinary police force will be supplemented by troops conveniently placed in case of need but meanwhile not in sight of the people Polling day is not one general fixture. The time is varied, covering a week or ten days for the entire country. For instance, the day of polling in my London District of Marylebone is this 26th of November. My favorite candidate in this division is Lord Charles Beresford. The voting for Waterford, in Ireland, where a friend of mine is fighting, does not take place until the 4th of Detreland, where a friend of mine is fighting does not take place until the 4th of December, so that if I had a vote for Waterford I should have ample time to exercise the tranchise in both places. In the early days of this century the polling for a single constituency lasted many days. There being no ballot and no concealment of any kind everywholy knew from day to of any kind, everybody knew from day to day how each elector had voted and who had yet to vote. This intensified the excitement and gave to the contestants all kinds of openings for bribery and intimidation. Then there were flags and banners of rival colors, and of music playing rival tunes hotels bands of music playing rival tunes, hotels and public houses for the time belonging to rival faction, little armies of roughs imported from other districts to maintain "order" at the rival meetings, and altoether a general election was a general ANY MAN WITH \$1000 CAN BE A CANDIDATE.

Even in my time the periodic sensation of the election of Members of Parliament has been considerably shorn of its picturesque and exciting features. When I was a boy we had flags and ribbons galore, party bands of music wearing the colors of the candidates they played for, processions of each side, great hustlings demonstrations, rival hotels and bars open to all comers who had votes and were declared partisans. Those were the days when the victor was "chaired," the days when the victor was "chaired," which means that he was carried round the city in a grand chair on the shoulders of stalwart men at the head of a tremendous procession, and at the conclusion of the day the chair was broken up into pieces and carried away for relics. In those days candidates who fought the great county division sometimes impoverished them selves for life. An election was then often the outcome of family feuds, the battle of rival houses, which was fought with as much intensity as the real campaign which their ancestors had waged in the mediæval heir ancestors had waged in the mediæva their ancestors had waged in the mediaeval lays with sword and spear and battering trams and other engines of war. To-day we are almost down to the bed rock of simplicity as regards the costs and methods of parliamentary candidature. Any man who can give the proper official a guarantee of \$1000 for the legal Any man who can give the proper official a guarantee of \$1000 for the legal expenses and find two electors to nominate him can be a candidate. The expenses of printing and advertising have been so much reduced, the money allowed as legal for committee rooms is so small, the paid canvasser is abolished, and the legal costs of a contest are now so few and bribery is made so difficult that any man of moderate means may advertise himself as a candidate for Parliament. There are instances where a constituency itself will elect a man at their own cost. As if to maintain the Scriptural axiom that "to him that hath shall be given," the Birmingham division, for which Joe Chamberlain is standing, insists that his election shall not cost him a penny. He is a very rich man; so they will pay his expenses.

and he told a curious story the other day against American protection-how his firm had been paid a certain large annual subsidy by a protected American firm ot to export certain of his firm's goods o America, whereby the American rm were relieved of outside competi irm were relieved of outside compet ion. I don't know that this was very patriotic boast, but patriotism is not strong point with some of the self-mad men of the day. "Business is business, is a powerful motto with them, and man who are free traders almost to fanaticism to not think it unpatriotic or inconsisten to havild factories in protected countries. do not think it unpatriotic or inconsistent to build factories in protected countries, availing themselves of foreign protection and sending their surplus stocks into the free markets of their own country. It is against this class of Englishmen that Prof. Arminius Vambery (a famous political economist) appeals to the electors in a letter he has written to a friend at Sheffield. "I don't mix myself up in politics," he says, "but I hope the voters of England will open their eyes and send to Parliament men who have a sound understanding of the imperial interest of Great Britain, and who are determined to uphold the honor of the union jack solution, and who are determined to uphold the honor of the union jack on Asia. Thoroughly European and Western as the English are, the future of their state lies, strange to say, in Asiatic soil. It depends greatly upon the termanence and prosperity of your colonies on the East, and it is the sacred duty of every and it is the sacred duty of every and it is the sacred duty of every and it is the sacred those interests. nd to counteract the insidious efforts of he envious enemies of England who exult-igly say: "Behold declining England! ook how a once great and mighty state is proaching the level of Holland, Spain-id Portugal!"

nd Portugal!"
At Derby a Mr. Ley, a great employer of abor, addressing Sir William Harcourt at public meeting, said he knew a gentleman rho lived in a fine mansion which had cost im £50,000 (\$250,000) to build. That gentlenim £50,000 (\$250,000) to build. That gentle-man appealed against the assessment of his balace and got the annual rating value re-luced to £300 (1500), whereas the principal djacent works, which did not cost a third of £50,000, were rated at £500. Asked if he hought that fair, Sir William said of course he did not, whereupon Ley said: "The man who owns the mansion and ap-bealed against the assessment is your friend, Mr. Chamberlain, and I dwn the works." In reply, all Harcourt did was to protest against what he called this shameful personal attack upon his friend Chamberlain. THE QUEEN.

The influence of her majesty on home and international affairs has of late been much canvassed. I have it on the most reliable authority that among the multitude of persons who drew the attention of the solicitor Gazette. I know that her majesty was very angry at this; that she had the whole of the Armstrong case submitted to her, and was Armstrong case submitted to her, and was one of the first persons in the land to sug-gest that the abduction and assault gest that the abduction and assault of Eliza Armstrong was an outrage which called for her attention. Monarchs are human. No royal ruler has given us more touching proofs of this than Queen Victoria. It is always interesting if not important to know which way her sympathies go in public affairs. Those who have the privilege of her com-

panionship at the present time will tell you that she is anxious to see Lord Salisbury come back to power. As a constitutional monarch she must not say so; but as a human being and a very loyal woman, there is no law, human or divine, which can prevent her having an opinion, and among her tried attendants and friends she does not hesitate to express it. She has no fear of the people eventually doing the right thing, however badly influenced meanwhile. She believes in men having special training for statesmenship; she hates trimmers, or as they are now called, "opportunists;" she distrusts advisers who have any doubt about maintaining the integrity of the empire at whatever cost. She thinks Chamberlain's land schemes an unfair attack upon property intended to divert attention from the failure of our staple trades; and she thinks Mr. Gladstone unduly anxious to satisfy all the various sections of his party. From time to time I have been able to inform you as to the royal opinions of the Bulgarian business, and it must be admitted that the Queen has shown her usual strong common sense in her views of the prospects and capacity of Prince Alexmitted that the Queen has shown her usual strong common sense in her views of the prospects and capacity of Prince Alexander. The Prince of Wales is generally regarded as far more politic in his public actions, vis-a-vis political persons, than the queen is. For example, though Chamberlain is an enemy to the throne, the prince has shown him marked attention on more they are accessing the is even cut to Dilka. than one occasion; he is even civil to Dilke, and would, no doubt, be very polite to Parnell. THE PRINCE, PARNELL AND POLITICAL PAR-

TIES. As the prince, should he ever come to the throne, means to be a popular king-the king of all classes and parties-one can imagine him being particularly gracious to the Irish chief; for Mr. Parnell is one of the most powerful men in England or Ireland at this moment, and I mean by "this moment" the eve of by "this moment" the eve of the polling. I am writing in the midst of the conflict, but the result will not be known for some days. You will probably be discussing it with this letter. In that case I guess you will entirely realize what I mean by the power of Mr. Parnell. The Irish organization in England is as complete and under as good control as in Ireland. It was the Irish vote in the Commons that enabled Lord Salisbury to come into power. When it was settled that there should be a general election the Irish Nationalists, in convention assembled, arranged the conditions upon which candidates should have the support of the party. Then it went forth as a general instruction to the Irish electors in the English constituencies that they should vote for the conservative candidates. Thereupon the Liberals considered themselves strong enough to revile the Conservatives for what they called an unholy compact with Irish rebels. But as the weeks passed on they found Conservatism a bigger factor in the country than they expected, so their wire pullers went to Parnell and asked him what he wanted. They undertook to promise home rule, and, with or without his authority, promised that Gladstone would consider the question of legislative independence. It is quite certain that overtures of some serious kind were made, because at about that time you found Irish speakers urging upon their fellow countrymen the duty of voting whatever ticket the league should finally decide upon, whether it were Conservative or Liberal. Many Irishmen in England believed for a time that Parnell had entered into an alliance with the Liberals on big conditions, but the truth is, Parnell had never wavered in his policy of revenge and reprisal upon the Liberal or Radical candidates, except in the case of a few men of the latter party who had acted in sympathy with the Irish narliamentary the polling. I am writing in the midst of

Irishmen to abstain from voting for Liberal or Radical candidates, except in the case of a few men of the latter party who had acted in sympathy with the Irish parliamentary men. The manifesto was strong, and it has no doubt been duly cabled to America. But Mr. Parnell that there might be no mistake about it, has since endorsed it, and in a speech that is very direct, not to say violent, in its language. It is odd to see among the blue posters of the Tory party in my ward (and in many others) the green posters of local organizations of Irishmen calling upon their compatriots to vote against the Whigs, Liberals and Radicals, the manifesto concluding with the words: "God Save Ireland."

JOSEPH HATTON.

A Wall Street Man on the Reasons Why It Should be Devoted to Insurance of Deposits. To The News. COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, New York. Dec. 10.—A friend sends me a copy of your issue of Dec. 1, and calls my attention to your editorial headed "Deposits and the

THE BANK TAX.

fer to a proposition made by me before the Bankers' Convention at Chicago, and take issue therewith. I believe I state the salient points of your objection correctly when I thus classify

1. That the proposition is simply a kind of benevolence, or asking a donation to the banks from the public revenues, to secure their depositors.

2. That the proposition is "unsymmetrical," in applying a tax derived from circulation to secure deposits, as they bear no direct relation to each other.

Under the first head you suggest that the government might as well be responsible for money lost in the mails by fire or robbery. This, I think, would be entirely just and proper, coupled with proof made prior to and in anticipation of the loss. Then you cite various schemes for benefiting individuals at the public expense which you think might be adopted with equal propriety, but to which I cannot so readily assent.

Now, "let us reason together," and see if there is not a great distinction between banks, which are the creatures of the government, placed by it in the midst of the people, under its direct supervision only, and individuals who follow their daily pursuits and would not brook government interference into the details of their private affairs. Under the first head you suggest that the

affairs.

The policy of the government in deriving

revenue for its support has always been, since its foundation, by indirect taxation. This policy was varied by the necessities of war, and then we had an income tax, a ation.
All of these have now been abolished.

and the original policy adhered to, except in the case of the one direct tax on bank The repeal of this tax has been repeatedly

The repeal of this tax has been repeatedly urged upon Congress, by the representatives of the people, and this repeal approved in official reports. When the tax on bank deposits and capital was abolished, there were many advocates of the repeal of the tax on circulation as well; hence it was a fair inference that the proposed decrease of surplus revenue would be made by the abolishment of the only remaining direct tax, and for this reason the revenue derived from this tax was assumed as constituting

tax, and for this reason the revenue derived from this tax was assumed as constituting a portion of the surplus revenue.

By the way, you are in error in saying this tax is "practically I per cent interest upon the issue of currency loaned to the banks." This currency is in no sense a loan; it is solely the obligation of the bank; loan; it is solely the obligation of the bank; the government in no way promises its payment, but requires the bank to deposit with it, as trustee, security for the payment. Currency, when it comes from the government bureau, is so much engraved paper; it is sent out as "incomplete currency;" and the courts have held that until this "incomplete currency," is signed by the and the courts have held that until this
"incomplete currency" is signed by the
officers of the bank which title it bears,
neither the bank nor the bonds held by the
government are liable for its redemption.
You say "import duties could be held as
a fund out of which to pay losses of imported goods." Losses to whom?
Also, "that the internal revenue could be

drawn upon in case of whisky or tobacco being burned," and that "losses from farm houses and stocks, when destroyed by fire, could be covered by drawing from the fund

we have already a mode of providing against these losses; a mode which all prudent men employ. No one would seriously propose that the government should enter into competition with the insurance companies, or engage in any other private busi-

we have, however, no mode of providing against losses by insolvent banks; there are no insurance companies which undertake this business. What we propose to do is to remedy this defect in our financial

Let us state the proposition this way: Enact a law giving authority and requiring the Comptroller of the Currency, upon the fail-ure of any national bank, to assess prorata ure of any national bank, to assess prorata all other national banks a sufficient amount to pay the liabilities of such failed bank to the extent the assets of such bank are insufficient therefor. That is, constitute the national banks, as a whole, a mutual insurance company for the protection of their depositors, and make it to the direct pecuniary interest of every such bank that there shall be no failures among themselves. I think you will assent to this proposition, because it neither is liable to your objection as to donation of public funds, nor, from your standpoint, to inequity of assessment; for you must concede that, if it were possible to have a financial system whereby depositors were made absolutely secure, we should have made great progress toward the prevention of financial panies—a much desired end. Now compare this proposition are well as a security of a such as the proposition of the propositio

should have made great progress toward the prevention of financial panies—a much desired end. Now compare this proposition, designated as No. I, with the one you have raised objection to, designated as No. 2, and note the difference. Under No. 1 no fund will be in existence, but must be created after the failure of the bank, hence a necessary delay in creating it, and consequent delay in paying creditors.

Clearly No. 2 is preferable in this respect; and besides, No. 2 offers the additional confidence inspired by a security fund in presenti instead of in futuro.

Under both No. 1 and No. 2 the fund is contributed and the losses paid by the banks themselves. In case of No. 1 you concede this, but because the losses are paid out of a fund contributed prior to such losses as in the case of No. 2 you call this a "donation" out of the public revenues and an unsymmetrical development of benevolence."

So conceding that the tax derived from circulation is not needed for revenue, there is no material difference between the two propositions and the question resolves itself into this: Shall the government limit the tax on the circulating notes of national banks to the losses sustained from insolvent national banks? I think the general public will be more benefited than the banks by removing this tax entirely, and certainly if in removing a portion of it the great class of people who are creditors of national banks are absolutely protected, there can be no question of the public good thereby accomplished.

An impression prevails in some quarters that national banks are specially favored

accomplished.

An impression prevails in some quarters that national banks are specially favored in the way of exemption from taxation. But this is an erroneous impression. The capital invested in national banks is taxed to tal invested in national banks is taxed to the same extent as all other personal prop-erty. It pays State, county and municipal taxes, in addition to this tax on circulation, which is sought to be removed partially. It removed entirely banks would still pay as much as the same amount invested other-wise and in a great many cases more, be-cause there is no evading the tax gatherer, as in the case of bonds and other negotiable securities

as in the case of bonds and other negotiable securities.

The question of the repeal of this tax has already been discussed in a letter to the Dallas Herald, doubtless seen by many of your readers, and hence it is not entered into in detail here.

The second of your objections, as I have classified them, is that the proposition is unsymmetrical in appropriating a tax derived from circulation to the security of deposits, as they have no direct relation to

posits, as they have no direct relation to

rived from circulation to the security of deposits, as they have no direct relation to each other.

Let us first consider a few economic truths as bearing on this subject and then state the reasons why the tax on circulation was selected as a basis of the proposed guarantee fund, rather than a direct tax on the deposits themselves.

A bank note is the promise of the bank to pay money; a deposit is the promise of the bank to pay money; both are simply the credit of the bank. The note is the credit put into a negotiable form, which passes by delivery and is commonly called "money;" the deposit is this credit entered on the books of the bank, which passes only by assignment, and is commonly called "money in bank."

Either form of credit is convertible into the other by the act of the creditor.

The note holder who deposits his money, converts his negotiable form of credit into a book credit, or money in bank: the check holder who presents his check and receives money converts the book credit back into the negotiable form, and thus in the daily routine of business this conversion and reconversion goes on ad infinitum. But the law comes in, as laid down in the national

onversion goes on ad infinitum. But the aw comes in, as laid down in the national currency act, and virtually says to the bank creditor that as long as he holds this bank credit in its negotiable shape, he will be protected by the security which has been required of the banks to be deposited with Tax on Bank Circulation," in which you rerequired of the banks to be deposited with a trustee (the government); but if he changes the form of this credit, he shall lose this security. In other words, the individual who holds \$1000 or \$50,000, or any other sum in bank notes, and is not provided with a fireproof vault and a burglar lose that who denogity the same in patients. vided with a fireproof vault and a burglar chest, who deposits the same in a national bank, subject to his order, thereby releases his security which the government holds. He is required under the law to retain the amount in the form of bank notes at his own risk, subject to loss by burglars, theft or fire, in order to retain the benefit of the security held in Washington. The government makes it to the pecuniary interest of every citizen to withdraw the circulating medium of the country from the ordinary channels of trade. Is not this an anomaly which should not exist? Is the holder of one form of bank credit entitled to any more consideration from the government than onsideration from the government than he other? Why should not the depositor be entitled to the same or equal security as the

To give this equal security is all I have To give this equal security is all I have proposed.

It would seem at first blush that it would be more equitable to tax the deposits themselves in order to raise the necessary fund for the security, as you indirectly suggest, and this mode was considered in working out the scheme. It is unreasonable to suppose that the bill as originally drafted can pass Congress in its entirety; doubtless many valuable alterations will be made.

But there are some objections to vom

fund as proposed, to-wit:

1. In my opinion the tax on circulation should be removed to the extent proposed for the public good, in order to make it to the interest of all the banks to issue their full quota of circulation.

2. Many banks which would otherwise approve would oppose the scheme, and use their influence against it, if an additional tax was proposed to be laid.

3. Banks with large capital and surplus would say that in order to be equitable this insurance fund should be assessed accord-

ing to the risk incurred, and that they should not be assessed the same pro rata premium as banks with small capital and o surplus or those just commencing business.
4. That it would be unfair to assess the prudent and conservative to pay the losses incurred through the imprudent and reck-

less.
5. That a tax on a deposit is a tax on a debt, and that it is an anomoly to say the more an individual or a corporation owes, the more taxes he or it shall pay.

None of these objections apply when the fund is raised by a tax on circulation. This tax is paid for a franchise, a privilege, which the banks are free to exercise or not which they do not experience it is

which the banks are free to exercise or not and which they do not exercise unless it is to their pecuniary interest notwithstanding the tax; besides they are not required to pay any more than they now pay, and they see a cessation from such tax after a few years under the proposed plan.

In considering the subject the national banking system must be regarded as a whole, in which some exercise certain privi-

ponding assessment, which creates a fund for the benefit of the whole and consequently for each of the component parts.
W. W. Flannagan.



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COMMERCIAL.

DALLAS, Dec. 19 .- The buying movement in staples obtained renewed energy to-day, gro ceries taking the lead. One dealer sold 500 bags of coffee and delivered the lot to freighters. It was the biggest transaction lately in that value. The present Saturday ends an encouraging week, and to-morrow's Sabbath will dawn mostly upon contented workers in general business. The only dissatisfied dealers are those who handle green meats, poultry, eggs, and the ultra bulls in cotton. Butchers complain that meat is neglected by consumers in favor of less substantial edibles—a natural result of the season; and in poultry, although and as a consequence good quality of all sorts of feathered stuff went friendless and sold at a of feathered stuff went friendless and sold at a loss, Eggs are also in over-stock and sold? cents lower. Butchers' animals are dull at a decline. The weather is too moderate for activity in fat animals, and the present days are always off a little any year. Corn is in big request for feeders' account. Within a radius of forty-five miles of this city 50,000 head of cattle are being fed for the shipping movement, which will begin Jan. 15, and perhaps continue into warm weather. Thousands of hogs are penned with the feeding homed cattle to save the droppings. The imminency of these big stocks of butchers' animals necessarily depresses prices. The feeling will be better after the surplus is gone. If poultry dealers were to strongly advise growers of the discouragement resulting from urgent consignments, less calamity would occur to them. The vegetable market is steady without a prominent feature.

In potatoes there is fair business in Early Rose and in Burbank goods consigned by Michigan growers. The cabbage offered just now is also of the Michigan crop. Selling is in sacks and crates'chiefly. Onions are plentiful and unchanged. Green fruits and nuts are active and unchanged. There is good business in woolen wear and in boots and shoes.

Fright rates are changed to-day to conform with latest posting. Sail rates are added, and also railway rates to points not hitherto quoted. The Missouril Pacific has been moving a portion of the cotton lately. Steamer freight charges are very unsettled, and quotations are altered almost daily.

DOMESTIC REPORTS.

From 1825 when domestic exports and imloss. Eggs are also in over-stock and sold 2

DOMESTIC REPORTS. From 1835, when domestic exports and imports first began to be compiled by the United try imported \$1,700,892,631 more than was exported. The tide then turned and the United States has since sold to foreign governments

Fiscal	Vac	7					T	1		90	f Exp	onto
1875-76.	165	u.					P	14	ces	50	TEAD	
												13,481
1876-77.			 	 	 	 					151,1	52,094
1877-78.			 	 	 						257,8	14,234
1878-79.			 	 	 						254,60	31,912
1879-80.											167,68	33,666
1880-81.											259,71	12,718
1881-82.											25,90	02,683
1882-83.											100,6	58,488
1883-84.											72.8	15,910
1884-85.											164,66	

Grand total for ten years......\$1,544,707,618
Four months of the fiscal year 1885-86 have passed and there is a reasonable probability that the remaining months will run the figures up to the \$1,700,000,000 that the country lost in the forty years prior to 1875-76. And all this is exclusive of an enormous internal trade, no reliable statistics of which are obtainable.

the mark Lane Expre	ss gives the tabl	e nerow:
	1885.	1884.
East Indies	ewts.692,669	1,003,014
Value		593,673
China and Hong Kon	gcwt. 14,679	103,647
Value	£ 5,644	71,476
Spanish West Indies.		459,979
Value		253,573
Of East India rice		ity gives
reports from Rangoon		
	1885.	1884.
To Europe	tons.674,000	600,440
To other ports		
	NG NOV. 1.	0.000
To Europe		3,080
To other ports	3,080	
IMPORTS INTO BREME		NOV. 20.

and a rather finds training in New York, and the New York of Section 1992.

The measurement of the find years are ready to come the part of the part o

tual transactions in cash were for the middle grade.	based	on	8.10
By wagon			8

44	for the maddle grade.	
7	By wagon	
	By wagon	
	Total	STATE OF
	Total receipts to date	
	Shipments to-day. 0 Stock on hand. 1,680	Differential and a second

THE GENERAL LOCAL MARKET.

APPLES-Western \$3.25@3.75 # bbl. Apple and

APPLES—Western \$3.25@3.75 \(\psi\) bbl. Apple and beach butter by the barrel 8c \(\psi\) b.

Bagging and Ties—Boston 1\(\psi\) b 11\(\psi\) c, Southman 2 b 12\(\psi\) @18c, Empire 1\(\psi\) b 10\(\psi\) c. Ties—Arow, full length \$1.50.

Bagon—Short clear smoked 6\(\psi\) c, short clear lry salt 6\(\psi\) c, breakfast bacon 9\(\psi\) c

Bananas—\$2.50\(\psi\) & 50\(\psi\) bunch.

Baning Powder—Standard goods in the \$5\(\psi\) toz, Grape or Kitchen Queen in the \$2.50.

Beans—California in bags 4c \(\psi\) th, hand bicked medium 4c, Lima beans in sacks 4\(\psi\) c.

Blueing—Bag bineing 60c \(\psi\) cot \(\psi\) coz, 4 oz liquid 0c, pints 55c, Sawyer's \$3.50.

Beens—Texas product 25c, refined Northman 50c.

BLUEING—Bag bineing 60c # doz, 4 oz liquid 50c, pints 85c, Sawyer's \$3.50.

Breswax—Texas product 25c, refined Northern 50c.

BROOMS—Dalias or Northern best \$3.50 # doz, medium \$2.25. common \$1.75.

BUTTER—Fresh country choice 22@30c, choice western dairy 20c, New York creamery 28@30c.

BULLDING MATERIAL—Coopered lime \$2 # bbl. in bulk \$1.35; plastering lath \$3.50 # M; goat hair 75c # bu. Cement, Rosendale \$2.50 # b. Louisville \$3.25. English Portland \$4.75, Michigan plaster \$4.50. The local lumber exchange in its new list gives a discount of 15@25 per cent to large or lers for doors, sash and moldings. Rough lumber, per M, under 25 feet \$17.50, over 25 feet \$20; dressed on one side, clear \$22.25, do star \$20. do sheeting \$17.50, D and M flooring \$25, do star \$20. do sheeting \$17.50, D and M flooring \$25, do star \$20. do poplar \$25, ceiling D and M, poplar \$25, poplar boards \$50; shingles, cypress "O. K." # M \$4.25. do "Boss" and "Best" \$4.75; heart pine \$4, do S P \$3.

CANNED GOODS—Apples, 3. B cans \$1.25 # doz, gallon cans \$3.25; blackberries, 2 b \$1.10@1.20; strawberries, 2 b \$1.40@1.65; gooseberries, 2 b \$1.10@1.20; raspberries, 2 b \$1.50@1.85; whortleberries \$1.35601.50; Winslow's corn \$1.4561.50, seconds corn \$1.30@1.35; lobsters, 2 b \$2.15@2.25; mackerel, 1-b cans \$1.10@1.15 # doz, 5 b \$1.50@1.60; Numsen's 2 b \$1.40@1.15; peaches, standard goods 3 b \$1.70@1.80 # doz, pie peaches 3 b \$1.50@1.60, Numsen's 2 b \$1.40@1.50; pineapples, standard goods, 2 b \$1.40@1.50; pineapples, standard goods, 2 b \$1.40@1.50; shrimps, standard goods, 2 b \$1.40@1.50; pineapples, standard goods, 2 b \$1.40@1.50; pineapples, standard goods, 2 b \$1.40@1.50; pineapples, standard goods, 2 b \$1.50@1.50 # doz, \$2.50; peaches, standard, 3 b \$1.700. cream bar 75c, rock 75c, A. B. drops 50c, lemon drops 75c, taffy 90c, jeily beans 90c, peanut bar 90c, barrel candy 90c, banana candy 90c, pint stick 90low # b.

CANDIES—Pull weight 8 12½¢ # b, do 6 12½c.
CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS—Table fruit, 2½-b cans \$2.60 # doz; pie fruit, 2½ b \$1.50. cre

and jumbles 12c, knick knacks 12½@13c, alphabets 12c; cartoons, 10½@12c.
CHEESE—Full cream twins 13½c \(\psi \) b, Young America 13½c, cheddar 12½@13c.
COAL OILS—Eupion in bbls 28c \(\psi \) gal, Brilliant in bbls 18c \(\psi \) gal, Eupion in 2-5 cans \(\psi \).10, Brilliant in 2-5 cans \(\psi \).210, Brilliant in 1 gal cans \(\psi \).386, gasoline \(\psi \).
COFFEE—Fair 10@10½c \(\psi \) b, prime 10¼@11c, choice 12@13c, peaberry 13@14c, golden Rio 13@14c, Mocha 23@24c, Java 19@20c.
COTTON SEED—At mills \(\psi \) \(\psi \) ton, for feed 12c \(\psi \) bu.

CURRANTS—New crop in barrels 7½c \$\psi\$ \$\text{h}\$, in half barrels 7¾c, in 50 \text{ b}\$ boxes \$\text{sc}\$, old cooked over 6\text{66}%c.

Dried Fruit—Apples, Alden's process evaporated 9\text{90}\text{47} \$\text{b}\$, bright quarters 4½c; sliced peaches 5½\text{66}\$c; prunes 6½\text{77}\$c; dates in frails 7½c \$\psi\$ b\$ boxes \$\text{80}\$c; prunes 6½\text{70}\$c; galice \$\text{18}\$c \$\psi\$ boxes \$\text{18}\$cooked \$\text{18}\$

theep skins 20@40c each, according to amount

of wool.

LEATHER—No. 1 oak harness, Louisville, 35c, No. 2 do 33c; No. 1 oak harness, Ohio, 34c, No. 2 do 32c; No. 1 hemlock harness 33c, No. 2 do 31c; California skirting 40@41; fair Ohio skirting, No. 1 38c, No. 2 36c. Sole, oak, heavy X 39c, do medium 36@37c; one brand to each side, heavy 68@37c, do medium 34@35c; oak sole X backs 44c; Buffalo slaughter 30c, good 28c, damaged 25c. Calf, French \$1.10@2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) b, American kin 65c@\$1.

\$1.50 \$\psi\$ bbi
MOLASSES—Choice Louisiana 55c, prime 45c, fair 35c. Demand active on shaded values and tendency higher.
NUTS—Almonds 22c \$\psi\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$, filberts 15c, Brazil nuts 11c, peçans 4\frac{1}{2}c, cocoanuts \$\\$5\tilde{6}\$6 \$\psi\$ 100, peanuts 6c. onions—Northern and Western product \$1.25 bu, \$3,25 \(\psi \) bbl. -Louisiana or Florida \$6.50@7 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{bbl}}}

ORNGES—Louisiana or Florida \$6.50@7 \$\psi\$ blo or \$2.50 \$\psi\$ 100.

Potatoles—Early Rose \$1.10 \$\psi\$ bu, Burbanks \$1.15. Michigan crop quoted.

Potatoles—Early Rose \$1.10 \$\psi\$ bu, Burbanks \$1.15. Michigan crop quoted.

Potltry—Mixed coops of chickens \$1.75@2; turkeys \$60@56. outside rates for gooblers; geese \$5. guineas \$1.75, ducks \$2. Poultry is quoted \$\psi\$ doz.

Powder—Rifle and shotgun \$3.50 \$\psi\$ keg, blasting \$2, Eagle ducking \$3.50 \$\psi\$ keg.

Potash—Babbit's (2) cases \$2@2.15, Union (4) \$2.50@2.75.

75. —Prime to choice 5½@7c. —Sisal ½ inch basis 9½e \$ \$ \$. eotton rope 17c.
RAISINS—California London layer \$3 \$\psi\$ box,
Spanish London layer \$3.75. Muscatel \$3
SARDINES—French \$13. American \$8.
SAUERRAUT—\$11.50 \$\psi\$ blo of 45 gallons, \$7.50
\$\psi\$ bbl of 30 gallons, \$4 \$\psi\$ bbl.

F bbl of 30 gallons, \$4 \psi \psi bbl.

SWEET POTATOEN—60@65c \psi bu.

STARCH—Roval gloss, 6 \psi boxes 64@6\psi c, 3 \psi \psi \psi \psi c, 1 \psi 55\psi \psi c, 6 \psi boxes 64\psi 64\psi c, 3 \psi \psi \psi \psi c, 1 \psi 55\psi \psi c, 6 \psi bulk 44\psi \psi 44\psi c, 1 \psi n \psi \psi \psi c, 40 \psi c, 1 \psi n \psi c, 24\psi c, 25 \psi \psi \psi bl; outsian a \psi n \psi 2.15\psi 2.25, carse \$1.99\psi 2.

SPICES—Black pepper in grain 18\psi 20c \psi \psi \psi \psi bl; outnegs 65c.

nutmers 65c.
SUGAR—Plantation granulated 8c, standard granulated 8c, cut loaf 8%c, powdered 8%68%c; new crop, white clarified 7%c, yellow do 7%c, choice 0 K 6%c, prime 6%c.
SCRAP IRON—Wrought \$7 \$7 ton, heavy castings \$10\text{\$01}\$, stove plate \$7\text{\$08}\$, pig iron (Scotch) No.1 \$14.50.
TALLOW—Local product 4%c, country cakes 5c.

TEAS—Gunpowder 35@50c # tb, Imperial 40@ TEAS—Gunpowder source with the permit we be colong \$50500 to Colong \$50500 to Colong \$50500 to the day in the permit we be a colong to the permit which the standard source to the standard goods \$2004c. Snuff, Garrett's 6 oz bottles \$11.25 \,\psi\$ ox, do 10 z boxes \$4; Ralph's 6 oz bottles \$10.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$0.50, do ½ oz boxes \$4; Salph's 6 oz bottles \$1.25 \,\psi\$

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Note—All sales of stock in this market are made & cwt, live weight, unless otherwise stated. Butchers' animals are dull and hogs in limited demand. No shipping movement. Market based on local consumption.

DESCRIPTION.	Medium.	extra.
Cattle—		
Steers	\$2.25@ 2.4	0 \$2.50@ 2.75
Feeders	1.90@ 2.4	0 2.45@ 2.70
Cows		0 2.25@ 2.50
Bulls		5 1.25@ 1.50
Veal-calves		0 3.50@ 4.00
Milkers, & head		030.00@35.00
Hogs-		Commence of the later
Packing and shipping	2.75@ 3.0	0 3.00@ 8.15
Light weights	2.75@ 3.0	0 3.00@ 3.25
Stock hogs	1.50@ 3.0	0
Sheep— Natives	1.75@ 2.0	0 2.25@ 2.50
Stockers, & head	1.50@ 2.0	0

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 19.—General business is unchanged in any particular. Values are steady. The principal activity is in holiday goods. The only fluctuation in any of the markets for spot cotton to-day was an advance of 1-16c at Augusta. The other markets were as a rule either dull or quiet. Liverpool was reported dull and inclined to droop. pool futures closed at about last night's fig ares. New York futures are 2 points lower for all months except February, 1, September 3

receipts this season 455,426, same date last year
369,810.
GALVESTON SPOT COTTON.
ToneDull
Sales 213
Ordinary 6 15-16
Good Ordinary 7 15-16
Low Middling 8 5-16
Middling 8 13-16
Good Middling 9 5-16
Middling Fair 9 9-16
HOUSTON COTTON MARKET.
HOUSTON, Dec. 19.—Tone quiet. Sales 140
balos Oudinous Classes and andinous Fif ICs

2					Sales
,		Tone.	To-day	Yest'y	
7	Liverpool	Dull	5	5	7,000
,	Galveston		8 13-16		
t	NewOrleans	Quiet, easy	8 11-16		
	Mobile		8 11-16		600
	Savannah		85%	85%	1,350
	Charleston	Quiet	834	834	700
3	Wilmington	Nominal	87/8	8¾ 8¾ 8 13-16	
	Norfolk	Dull	8 13-16	8 13-16	97
1	Baltimore		91/8	91/8	250
V	New York		974	974	21:
,	Boston	Quiet	0 78	9 ¹ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₈ 9 ⁷ -16	
,			9 1-10	9 7-10	7 777
	Augusta		85%		1,174
;	Memphis St. Louis		85/8 83/4	8 % 8 % 8 %	5,200 1,861
-	St. Louis	Duit	0%	0%	1,00
0	RECEIPT	S AT UNITED	D STAT	ES POI	RTS.
	Galveston				3,361
•					
f	Mobile				3,29
1	Savannah				5,121
t	Charleston.				4,559
	Wilmington.				468
9	Norfolk				3,562
					881
0					
	Philadelphia	b			58
)	West Point.				. 1,640
,	Total thi	s day ay last week			37,940
)	Total this di	ay last week			41,269
1	Total this di	ay last year			25,958
	U. S. CC	ONSOLIDATE	D STAT	FEMEN	T.
,	Receipts thu	s far this wee	ek		37,940
,		ne time last w			41,269
200	Receipts san	ne time last ye	ear		25,959
)	Receipts this	s dav			37.940
	Receipts this	day last yea	r		25,959
	Total this se	s day last yea ason		3,178,430	

9.02c, March 9.12@9.13c, April 9.26@9.27c, May 9.40 @9.41c, June 9.54@9.55c, July 9.66@9.67c, August 9.71@9.72c, September 9.34@9.36c; sales 11,100 bales,

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.-Money closed easy at Exchange closed firm at \$4.85@4.881/2, actual

cates \$4.841/4@4.841/2 for sixty days and \$4.873/4@ 4.88 for demand.
Government bonds closed firm; currency 6's 125% bid, 4's coupons 124%, 4%'s coupons 112%

Not a feature developed this morning in con nection with the dealings on the Stock Exchange. There was an almost entire absence nection with the dealings on the Stock Exchange. There was an almost entire absence of support of any kind, and prices declined on almost every offer to sell from the opening up to 12:30 o'clock. At that hour the decline from the closing figures of last night ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent, led by Jersey Central, Lackawanna, Kansas and Texas, Pacific Mail, Northern Pacific preferred, New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, and St. Paul. Speculative interests centered chiefly in the above named stocks, and 100,000 shares, out of 140,000 sold during the morning, were in these. The weakness of the morning continued throughout the afternoon and dullness was the only feature. At the close bottom figures were touched, leaving prices generally ½ to 1½ per cent lower than the closing of last night. The specialties were dull. The day as a whole was the dullest in some time.

The sales to-day aggregated 284,297 shares.

CLOSING BIDS.

Pacific Mail. 66½ Missouri Pacific. 108½ Western Union. 73½ M., K. & T... 33½ Western Union. 73½ M., K. & T... 33½ C. and N. W. 107½ N. Y. Central. 102½ C. R. I. & P... N. Pacific common 28½ C. R. I. & P... N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Q. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Q. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½ C. R. & Son. ... 137 N. Pacific pref'd. 60½

EXCHANGE AT GALVESTON. Sterling, 60 days.......4.78 Selling. 4.83 4.83 ½ pre ¼ pre par New York, sight..... New Orleans, sight.... American silver..... .. ½ dis .. ¼ dis .. par LONDON MONEY MARKET. To-day. Yesterday Bank rate of discount..... . 47 . 99 3 16 Consols for money..... EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.

| Buying | Selling | Selling | Sterling | Bank, 60 days | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.83 | EXCHANGE AT NEW ORLEANS,

Buying. Selling. Sterling-Bank, 60 days......

GENERAL TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO Dec. 19.—Wheat was active and veaker to-day, on continued dull English martets, falr receipts, good weather, and no outide orders to buy. A very large line of puts vere sold last night at about 89% c for May, and he demand for wheat at about that figure held he market steady and firm after the decline of that price.

the market steady and danier, with some heavy to that price,
Oats were active and easier, with some heavy selling of May for Western account.
Corn was active and very weak, under the influence of splendid weather, good receipts, and big selling of long corn. The market rallied &c on lighter receipts for Monday and good buying by local shorts, and closed fairly steady.

CLOSING PRICES.
Wheat—January 93%c, February 93%c,
Corn—January 38%c, May 394%c.
Oats—January 28%c, May 30%c.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET. ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Wheat—A general depression ruled, prices declining %%%. Shorts were the only buyers, but purchased freely. The close was weak at lowest rates.

Corn underfree selling closed %%% below

CLOSING PRICES.
Wheat—January 92½c, February 94½c, May \$1.00% @1.00%. Corn—January 32%c, February 33%c, May 36 @36%c. Oats—December 27c bid, May 31c bid.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET. KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET. No. 2 red; cash 69% c bid, 70% c asked; January 70% asked; February 71c bid, 72% c asked; May 77% 678% c; No. 2 soft, cash 82% c bid, 83c asked Corn lower; No. 2, cash 26% c, January 26% c February 28c, May 31c; No. 2 white, cash nominal

Oats—No. 2 cash 27c bid, 27%c asked. NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Wheat depressed and %@%c lower, with a fairly active trading; December 91%@91%c, February 92%@93%c, March 94%@95c, April 96%@96%c, May 97%@98%c. Gorn %@%c lower and active; mixed western spot 40@53%c, futures 47%@49%c.

Oats %@%c lower.

fair 9%@9%c, prime 10%@10%c, choice 11@11%c, peaberry 12%@12%c, Cordova 12%@13c, old Government Java 21%@25%c, according to grade. Importers of Rio coffee fill orders for round lots at the following prices: Fair 8%@8%@8%c, good 9%@9%c, prime 9%@9%c, choice 10%@10%c, peaberry 11%@11%c.

Sugar quiet and easy. Round lots are quoted by plantation agents as follows: Louisiana pure white 6 5-1666%c, choice white 6 3-16 @6%c, choice off white 6 1-16@6%c, yellow clarified 6@6%@6%c, according to grain and color. Northern refined steady; wholesale grocers quote as follows: Crushed and cut loaf 8%@8%c, powdered 7%@8%c, granulated 7%@7%c, standard A 7%@7%c, off A 7%@7%c.

NEW YORK OOFFEE FUTURES.

NEW YORK COFFEE FUTURES. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Coffee for futures opened: December 6.55@6.65c, January 6.60@6.65c, February 6.60@6.70c. Noon: December none, January 6.60c, February 6.70c. Closed: December 6.65c, January 6.65c, February 6.65

MARINE.

GALVESTON, Dec. 19.—The German brigantine Delphin, Capt. Huizingu, arrived from Pernambuco this evening. The Mallory steamship San Marcos, Capt. A. C. Burrows, cleared and sailed for New York to-day with a cargo of 4500 bales of cotton. The Morgan steamship Lone Star, Capt. G. W. Mason, cleared and sailed for New York to-day with a cargo of 4856 bales of cotton. Bark Menel, Capt. P. Eyde, cleared for Palermo, Italy, with 1850 bales of cotton. British steamship Ardanrigh, Capt. W. Anderson, cleared for Sebastopol, with 3300 bales of cotton. Bark Palander, Capt. A. B. Omholt, cleared for Christiana, with 1475 bales of cotton. The last three will probably sail tomorrow.

SHERMAN'S LOCAL NEWS.

The District Court-Suit for Damages-General Notes.

Special to The News. SHERMAN, Dec. 19 .- In the District Court

to-day the case of the State of Texas vs. A. Fulton was called, and the prosecuting witness at once nol prossed the case, on the ground that the evidence utterly failed to show that there was any felonious intent at all coupled with the act for which he was indicted. The general sentiment of the people of Sherman has been that no indictment should have been returned. The action of the County Attorney in dismissing the matters meets the approbation of everybody who is acquainted with the facts.

Martin Madaris was found guilty of theft and given two years in the penitentiary. Thomas McDonald, charged with robbery, pleaded guilty and was given five years in

the penitentiary. James Holder, charged with theft of cattle, was found not guilty of the charge.

Jonathan Calvert, charged with an assault to murder, has been undergoing preiminary examination in the United States Commissioner's Court all day. The evi-

dence could not be finished and the matter was continued until Monday.

A small fire broke out about 10 o'clock in a servant's room on the premises of J. M. Cullers on East Lamar street. Persons walking along on the sidewalk saw it in time to save it, with the exception of a few dollars damage.

time to save it, with the exception of a rew dollars damage.

Peter O'Kief, transferred from the Seventh Precinct lockup to the county jail to serve out fine and costs for drunkenness, was released to-day, after taking the pauper's oath. This leaves fifty prisoners in the county jail.

the county jail.
Suit for \$4000 has been brought against E. J. Douglass, Cam Whitesides and B. W. E. J. Douglass, Cam Whitesides and B. W. Hampton for serving a distress warrant on goods which had been sold by Deputy United States Marshall Will by virtue of a judgment rendered in the United States Courtin favor of Martin Fowler & Co.

The little girl who was poisoned by corrosive deposits in canned fruits is still alive, but very ill.

The young people of Taiwing North

but very ill.

The young people of Fairview, North Sherman, had a pleasant social gathering at the residence of S. Terry to-night.

Mesdames Hill, Wantland and Ricketts, who were injured a few days since, are getting along finely.

Miss Nannie Taylor is very low, although there are some hopes of her recovery.

TRAINING SERVANT GIRLS. An Earnest Appeal for Better Treatment of the Ignorant Domestic.

If the majority of matrons would qualify themselves and then try to impart to servants their knowledge of the various trades that are comprised in housework, the aggregate advantage would in a short time be great. A girl with common sense can learn to cook plain food in two or three months. It would certainly pay to send her to the

It would certainly pay to send her to the laundry for a few lessons.

Half a dozen lessons in "second work," followed up by a not too oppressive supervision, will make a competent housemaid. This tutorage will, indeed, consume considerable amount of time, but it does not unset the family as does the recurring and dread period of "changing girls." We all know of households where seasons all follow in quick succession, year after year. The lady thinks she is unfortunate in her servants, and finally concludes they are all natural enemies to the comfort and best interest of their employers. The kind husband sympathizes in an impatient despair in the idea that all servants are espair in the idea that all servants are

orthless.
But the fact that some women have so much worse luck with girls than others can only be logically explained by the supposi-tion that they are worse mistresses. Bu what are we to eat while Bridget is learn what are we to eat while Bridget is learning?" inquires a new little wife, before whom the problem begins to loom darkly in the domestic horizon. It is no worse to bear the burdens of one who is improving all the time than to be experimented upon by a dozen strangers, none of whom are competent. And who can doubt that the father and the boys will prefer to excuse mistakes smoothed over by kind and hopeful words from the mistress to hear a runing fire of weak commissions month after ning fire of weak complaints, month after month, from housemother who does nothing to better affairs?

EL PASO.

Mr. Nimmo Seeking Information in Dry Districts-The Bunkos. Special to The News.

EL Paso, Dec. 19 .- Joseph Nimmo, formerly of the National Bureau of Statistics, is in the city securing information to be embraced in a book de-scriptive of the dry portions of the United States. He will make a close study of the Texas plain and of the dry districts of Arizona and New Mexico

close study of the Texas plain and of the dry districts of Arizona and New Mexico with a view of imparting information as to their possible development by a farming population.

John Holland, alleged to be the principal bunko man in Paso Del Norte, was arrested and placed on trial yesterday evening at the instigation of Consul Brigham. The man was charged with causing the assault and arrest of the American, Woodward. The trial was greatly delayed, as usual, continued into the night and degenerated into a row. Consul Brigham demanded the punishment of the criminal and Holland arose and claimed that he was an American and was allowed by the judge to use violent and disgraceful language toward the Consul. The Consul was unable to make audible statements on account of the boisterous conduct of the defendant, and the court disregarded his requests for order. Holland was defended by Louis Dantin, a well known local character, who the day before secured the release of Woodward. The trial, so called, will be continued on Monday. trial, so called, will be continued on Mon

Non-Union Millmen.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Dec. 19.—The 8 clock New Haven train this morning brought twenty-five men from towns in Massachusetts for the Derby Silver Company. They were escorted from the depot to the mill by Chief of Police Bradley and one of his officers. Many of the strikers followed the men to the factory, but offered no violance.

LIVE STOCK LOW AND LAGGING

THE CHICAGO MARKET A SICK ONE.

Overstocked With All Grades and Prices Off Heavily-The Outlook for Higher Quotations Not Encouraging.

Special to The News.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The live stock market during the past week has been pretty sick. At the very start quotations tumbled 10@20c. Everything was against holders. Notwith-standing the big decline of the previous week. receipts continued to pour in and the demand was extremely light. Liverpool advices were favorable for exporters, foreign figures being quoted firm at the recent advance, but Eastern dispatches were discouraging. The New York market was overstocked and salesmen here asked almost New York prices for extra beeves. Buyers, of course, insisted on reductions—big ones—and each night found the stale pens crowed with unsold cattle. Choice shipping droves were scarce, but Christmas

beeves were pretty plenty.

Butchering stuff was somewhat affected by the general gloom, but the demand was moderately active and prices were not materially lower. Canning and ordinary butchering lots were rather slow sale, but choice grades moved

readily enough.

Stockers and feeders were dull; the supply was quite large and countrymen cautious. As the week advanced the situation grew steadily worse. Eastern advices reported the

As the week advanced the situation grew steadily worse. Eastern advices reported the cattle trade badly demoralized, with offerings largely in excess of the demand and prices about as low as in Chicago. Not an encouraging feature was in sight here. Offerings of Christmas cattle were excessive and buyers scarce, so that those magnificent looking beeves were about the hardest for sellers to handle satisfactorily. Tidy fat steers of blocky build were in moderate demand and did not suffer such utter neglect as others. Big fat beeves and coarse lean lots were the kinds not wanted and for which there was not decent bid in the market. Quotations fell steadily, recording a further break of 15@20 cents, and trade was very tame.

Cows and mixed lots held up well, selling relatively away above shipping grades. The canning demand was very fair and offerings not excessive. Of course inferior qualities are always a little hard to get rid of.

Stockers and feeders were practically unchanged. Supplies of young stock were fairly large, but good to choice offerings comparatively light.

Toward the close of the week there was no improvement in the market. There could not well be with the pens full of stale droves and fresh receipts large enough to swamp holders, It seems strange that country shippers will persist in rushing their consignments forward on a declining market when the only salvation of holders is a "let up" in receipts. Buyers named their own prices and took whatever pleased them. For many superior holiday cattle it was impossible to get a bid. Values dropped about 15@20c, making a decline of fully 50@65c for the week. One countryman who bought some feeding cattle here last May at \$4.75, sold them at \$4.25, after grazing them all summer and feeding on corn two months. For some 1470 pound cornfed Colarados only \$4.50 could be obtained. The market closes pretty weak, and the outlook for the near future is not very encouraging. Butchering stock at last gave way. Supplies kept constantly increasing until they became too

r to choice bulls.....

SUDDEN DEATH AT CORSICANA.

Columbus Parker the Victim-Arbor Day Q served-Religious and Other Items. Special to The News.

CORSICANA, Dec. 19 .- About 7 o'clock this morning Columbus Parker dropped dead at his residence in this city. He had just closed his business house and gone home in his usual health. As he reached his gate he called to his wife to come to his assistance, which she did in company with another lady. They led him to the door, some twenty feet from the gate, where he sat down and died in a few minutes. He was a consumptive and subject to hemorrhage, which latter was the immediate cause of his death. He was buried this evening. He was a good citizen.

The following named parties were to-day released from jail, the grand jury failing to find indictments against them Will Cubley, S. Keater, J. Biddo and Jake

Turner. Charles Wood, charged with theft of cat-

Charles Wood, charged with their or cat-tie in two cases, was released on a bond of \$400 in each case.

The Corsicana Roller Mills are preparing to build an elevator adjoining their mills. It will have a capacity of about 100,000 bushels. Arbor day was generally observed throughout the city. A great number of trees were planted in the city cemetery, the public school grounds and on private prem-

ses.
The following marriage licenses were is-

sued to-day.

P. P. Richardson and Miss Ida J. Carroll.
J. J. Baker and Mrs. Hattie Anderson.
J. Powell and Mrs. Mattie Bryant.
Dr. Crisman is to preach to-morrow at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on "The True Theory of the Resurrection of the Redy."

"The Irde Interly of the Street Body."

At 4 o'clock p. m. the Juvenile Temperance Union is to meet at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church under the management of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is to be addressed by Dr.

Crisman.

The Methodist and two Presbyterian Churches have decided to observe the annual week of prayer, the first week in January, by two services a day at one of the churches. The Sunday-school of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have a committee of five gentlemen and five ladies preparing a

five gentlemen a Christmas tree. BRUTAL ASSAULT.

A Young Lady Attacked by a Negro and Fatally Shot.

Special to The News. GAINESTOWN, Ala., Dec. 19.-Miss Carrie Bayer, a local belle, while on her way alone to take a boat for Mobile to spend the holidays with relatives, was assaulted by a negro man, who attempted to outrage her. The young lady resisted bravely, and the negro, finding himself thwarted in his purpose, drew a revolver and shot her through the head. She lived only two hours. The country is up in arms and patrolling the river for twenty miles. The negro is known, and if caught will meet a terrible death.

Kicked by a Horse.

Special to The News.

MARSHALL, Dec. 19.—While J. C. Hickman, clerk in the Texas Express office, was getting on the express wagon at the depot this morning he slipped and fell behind the horses. One of the horses kicked him on the hip, which for the time disabled him. He was taken by friends to the office, close by, and a physician was called. The extent of his injuries cannot yet be determined. 310 Prize Given

Dr. F. L. Foscue. Physician, Surgeon, Oculist, 810 Main street, Dallas. Office Telephone, 67; Residence, 208. For Pure Home-Made Candy Go to

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

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

Composed of Petroleum Tar, pronounced by Dr. Griffith as a specific for consumption. Certain it is that it has worked wonders in curing the worst forms of Chronic Bronchitis and Consumption, purifying the breath, allaying the cough, creating an appetite and restoring to health the most obstinate cases.

The old saying is here repeated, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," for all coughs and colds commence with Sore throats or Croup with children. With this Syrup you have an immediate cure,
Composed of Syrup of Wild Cherry, an old and long-used remedy, soothing the irritated Lung and Nervous System, quieting the most annoying Cough,
Composed of Syrup of Capsicum, an "old woman's remedy for Sore Throats."

ADGER'

ANTI-BILIOUS ITTER

THE ONLY LIVER STIMULANT.

CURES

The Great Tonic and Carthartic for the

Stomach, Liver and Kidneys

Price \$1 a Bottle.

A large number of High Grade and Full

Blooded Imported

Percheron Stallions.

from 3 to 6 years old, weighing from 1200 to 1800

mated, and most of the grades bred and raised

by me on ranch in Grayson County, twelve

niles west of Sherman and five miles east of

also have TWO FOUR-YEAR-OLD STAL-

LIONS, by Foster, he by Lexington; dams richly bred.

Also a number of JACKS, 4 years old next spring, from Mammoth and Black Hawk stock.

WHISKY.

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 nutriment, and is a fine tonic for use in malarial sections. It greatly prevents attacks of Pneumonia. A splendid tonic for weak lungs and feebleness. Most excellent for driplings and pract for home tree.

E. H. CHASE & Co., Distillers, Louisville K.

For Sale by J. H. POTTS, Dallas, Texas

for drinking, and purest for home use.

Postoffice address: Houston.
Will meet parties at ranch at any time that

H. B. SANBORN.

Whitesboro. Will guarantee same class of Horses can not be purchased for less money

pounds, possessing fine style and action, aceli

HAVE FOR SALE

H

T T

BILIOUSNESS

INDIGESTION.

SICK HEADACHE,

than I offer them.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

The Only All Steel Rail Line in the State.

LO LO	CAL TIME CA	ARD.	
Going South.		Goir Arri	ng North.
2:20 pm 2:00 am		1:15 am	12:15 pm
2:45 pm 2:25 am 4:15 pm 3:52 am	Sherman. McKinney.	12:25 pm	11:50 pm 10:25 am
5:55 pm 5:30 am 8:50 pm 8:15 am	Dallas. Corsicana.		9:00 am 6:35 am
8:30 am 3:50 pm 6:45 am	Cisco. Morgan.		5:50 am 10:15 am
8:30 pm 9:00 am 1:10 am 12:01 pm	Waco. Hearne.		6:30 am 2:20 am
6:35 pm 8:25 am 2:08 am 1:28 pm	Austin. Brenham.		7:45 am
Arrive. 6:30 am 5:00 pm		10:00 am	
8:55 am 7:40 pm		7:25 am	6:40 pm
Arriva		Tooyo	

\$500.000

To lend on land, on long time, at low rates.

JAMES B. SIMPSON,

Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

THROUGH TEXAS.

PASSENGER, MAIL	AND EXPRESS:
READ DOWN.	READ UP.
6:30 a m L've. Dalla 9:00 a m Arr Clebu 1:00 p m Arr Temp 4:05 p m Arr Lampa 11:00 p m Arr Galves	ne L've. 10:55 p m leL've. 6:45 p m sasL've. 3:35 p m
MIXE	D:
3:30 p m L'veDalla 7:45 p m ArrClebur	

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all points and to and from Europe. For tickets and other information call on or address W. J. STORMS, Ticket Agent, Da'las.

The Morning Aeus.

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 from the business manager, and these orders should invariably accompany monthly statements rendered at the close of each month. A. H. BELO & Co. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 16, 1885.

Mr. J. E. Millender is authorized to take city subscriptions and collect amounts due me on bills for THE MORNING NEWS. F. A. WILMANS, City Circulator.

Dallas, Dec. 17, 1885.

The following officers were elected last night / Dallas Lodge No. 1570, Knights of Honor, for 1886: Dictator, Frank J. Smith; vice dictator, W. H. Lemons; assistant dicor, W. H. Hollaway; reporter, H. C Stephenson; financial reporter, C. W. Wheat; treasurer, J. D. A. Harris; guide, J. H. Wilkinson; chaplain, O. B. Hewett; inside guardian, A. D. Sexins; outside guardian, E. G. McKeen. Trustees—O. B. Bowser and W. H. Keller. The officers will be installed at the next regular meeting, which will take place the third Friday in January, 1886.

A Plea for the Gods. To the News.

Dallas, Dec. 19.—Some few weeks since the prices of admission to the top circle, or gallery, of our Opera-house was doubled by Manager Greenwall, owing, as the writer has been informed, to numerous complaints received by him of the noise and confusion nightly enacted in that more or less classic locality during a performance.

The increase in the admission price has had the desired effect, so far as lessening the turmoil is concerned, but has resulted in empty benches in that location by practically barring out that portion of our population who, although not so favored as some people, are still just as fond of amusement, and are the most constant patrons of the drama when such is furnished them within the limits of their not plethoric purses.

rses. Remedy: Return to the scale of prices Remedy: Return to the scale of prices adopted at the beginning of the present season. Detail a "special" to restrain the order of the "enthusiasts," as is done in other cities, and the result will be, we think, satisfactory to both the manager and his patrons (the gods included.)

PRO BONO PUBLICO. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Card receivers from \$1 50 to \$12. Hickox

Buy the James Means celebrated \$3

There is no attraction like a beautiful skin. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives it. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers

Handkerchief and glove boxes from \$3 to

Contradiction.

Mr. J. C. Park, who made charges against me for stealing two turkeys, is emphatically mistaken. The charge was immediately dismissed.

W. T. DAVIS.

EDITOR NEWS: We want it distinctly understood that we charge the highest prices in the city for photographs, and we expect to raise them another bean soon. J. H. WEBSTER, the High Priced photographer.

Our Bulk Eaking 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. BABCOCK, FOOT & BROWN.

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. We can take a few more special orders for diamond work, medals, charms, bangles, etc. Large lot of loose diamonds always on hand, with new designs of moldings.



MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO..

CHICAGO.

60 to 75 Per Cent loaned on improved property. See advertisement of Mr. Kennedy, of New York City. fifth page, last column.

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. The company is organized under the laws of the State of Texas, and commences business Jan. 1, 1886. The paid up stock will be \$300,000; shares \$500 each. The company is bound to become one of the grandest wholesale and manufacturing concerns in the State. We shall make it a source of great pride and profit to all who take stock with us. We will own a controlling interest in the company, and will give to all other stockholders a guarantee of their stock and a dividend of at least 10 per cent per annum. Our Eastern friends would take all the stock we have, but we prefer to have the fruits of our labor at home. We believe our company will be one of the leading factors in the commerce of the State long years after we have passed over the river of life.

Persons interested are invited to call and get all the information they may desire.

B. BLANKENSHIP,
S. D. BLAKE.

Photograph albums from \$1 to \$20 at Blankenship & Blake Company.

Photograph albums from \$1 to \$20 at Hickox & Hearne.

Lumber.

I have bought the H. S. Matthews lumber yard on Ross avenue, not the accounts. Will keep a well selected stock of everything in the building line and ask for a fair share of the public patronage. Will give estimates on buildings of any character at the following places where I have yards: Sherman, Whitesboro, Gainesville, Alvarado, Hillsboro, Bowie, Henrietta, Wichita Falls, Harrold and Kemp. By calling at the above yards parties can get inforing at the above yards parties can get information concerning prices. I buy in large quantities and can offer inducements in prices and selections equal to any one in the trade. Respectfully, O.T. Lyon.

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 he jeweler, and secure a chance in the \$500 prizes.

Stop at the Lamar Hotel, Paris. Bisque figures from \$2 to \$40 at Hickox &

people correctly.

Our line of boys', misses' and childrens' school and dress shoes can't be sur-passed 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

A remarkably extensive and varied stock of choice ornamental goods, diamonds and watches at Knepfly & Son's. There is nothing more beautiful and effective for holiday and wedding presents. Their case goods are elegant and cheap. Opera glasses of their own importation. Presentation canes, handsomely chased, and silverware, both plain and most elaborately carved. In short, an inspection of Knepfly & Son's great stock of jewelry will convince you that it will be a saving of trouble, time and that it will be a saving of trouble, time and money to make your purchases there.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers 75c,

As Usual.

Useful and ornamental Christmas Gifts for children, young people and grown folks.

Fine Books, Toys, Fancy Goods, Christmas Cards.

J. D. A. Harris,

730 and 732 Main street.

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

Holiday Goods.

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. All the latest designs in new goods. Call and see L. E. Curtis, Jeweler.

Save the Chickens

By using Bass' Chicken Cholera Cure. For sale, wholesale, by Crowdus Drug Company, Dallas, Texas.

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

Visit the new 99 cent Cash Store, 719 Elm

If with ailments you're afflicted,
If to pains you are addicted,
And the peace-disturbing flend you wish to foil,
The deed is quickly done if you go to Patterson
And apply his famous Rabbit's Foot Oil.
So pleasant the sensation of each application
The patient seldom fails to cry for more; [again
'Twill take away your pain and bid you come
To "The People's Druggist," Patterson's Drug
Store.

Manicure sets from \$2 to \$25. Hickox & Globe Clothing House.

We offer this week the greatest bargains ever given before. Come and see us. 703 Elm street

Greceries at Low Prices

at J. F. Caldwell & Co.'s. Court House square. Dr. Wasserzug, 734 Elm street, treats all chronic and special men's diseases. Sure

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1 25, Lewis Bros. & Co., 836 Elm stre

Kid, cloth, rag doll bodies of all sizes at

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. Families needing anything in Mr. Lewis' line will do well to telephone him.

Gorgeous Display of Holiday Goods.

workmen, we will be able to finish all our order work on time for Christmas. We can take a few more special orders for diamond work, medals, charms, bangles, etc. Large lot of loose diamonds always on hand, with new designs of moldings.

Gents Silk Embroidered Sippers 31 50.

Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

J. W. WERB, 610 MAIN STREET.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, Silverware, Silver Platedware, Gold Pens, Pencils, Toothpicks, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Music Boxes, Carving Sets, French and American Clocks, Plush and Fancy Goods, China and Bisque of every variety, and all at greatly reduced prices. Parties at a distance can have goods sent them on approval. J. W. WERB, 610 MAIN STREET.

to the nearest guesser of winning number of Heater at our Grand Drawing on Jan. 4, 1886. All guesses must come through the mail. B. O. Weller & Co., the Hard Cash Grocers, corner Elm and Harwood.

Strike While the Iron is Hot!

BUY WHEN BARGAINS ARE BOOMING!

AND AT-

These Figures Have Been Cut One-third of Actual Value of Every Article Named.

OUR SPECIAL

\$5.00

Suits cannot be bought elsewhere for less than \$8.50. These are real Genuine Bargains.

OUR SPECIAL

JAUNDICE. \$12.50 DYSPEPSIA, AGUE CAKE. Scotch Twill Suits take the lead of

CONSTIPATION, anything that has ever been produced for the money. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

OUR SPECIAL

\$15.00

Imported Corkscrew Suits, all wool and fast colors, in all shades, can not be duplicated under \$20.

OUR SPECIAL CUSTOM MADE

Fancy plaid and worsteds in Sack Suits equal if not superior to any made from your tailor for \$45.

OUR SPECIAL

\$8.50

Suits are all-wool, four different patterns, best value for the money ever offered; former price \$12.50.

OUR SPECIAL \$12.50

Suit in Sack or Freck French Cassimere is a marvel of beauty and is fully worth \$18.

OUR SPECIAL

\$15.00

Overcoats, all the leading styles in Chinchillas, Corkscrews, etc., for which other houses charge you \$20.

OUR SPECIAL

Fine Imported Corkscrew Cutaway Frocks, black, brown and blue, will cost you \$55 in a tailor shop.

OUR SPECIAL

\$10.00

Suits, all-wool and fast colors, in fancy Cassimeres, plaids and pin checks, never been sold under \$15.

OUR SPECIAL

\$12.50

Overcoat, Beaver, Chinchilla or Worsted, needs no recommendation from us, but ask your friends.

OUR SPECIAL

\$20.00

Suits are too numerous to describe as to colors and shapes, but no man need be ashamed to wear one.

OUR SPECIAL

Full Dress Suits can not be ex-

celled in either price quality or

variety in the State.

If you need Clothing for yourself or boy, this is the week to buy. We are forcing the sale of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Now is your chance. Don't hesitate, but follow the masses. They will guide you right. Common sense and facts tell you that winter is here. MOTHERS, PARENTS, GUARDIANS, READ, ECONOMISE! We have made up our minds that they must go. Remember, the early bird catches the worm. Five hundred Children's Suits that were \$6, \$7, \$8, go for \$4 per suit in this grand winter sale. Two hundred and fifty Boys' Suits, long pants, that sold for \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, go for \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8. The prices on our entire stock are proportionately low. No one can afford to buy an article of Clothing before calling on us and examining our goods and prices. Our bargains

are in goods, and not in bombastic advertisements. We warrant that, come what may, we never shall be undersold.

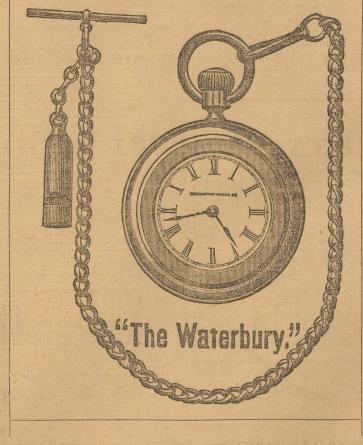
Corner Elm and Lamar Streets.

We have for the past four years justly and honestly taken the lead in everything that required grit, pluck and enterprise, and when our competitors were generally asleep, we used such motive powers to bring trade to Dallas (and last, but not least, to our own doors) that perfectly baffled all croakers, who talked hard times "and no business." Our push and energy, OUR LOW PRICES, our fair and honorable dealing, have brought us an active, profitable trade. We are proud of it. We will take care of it. We will endeavor to increase it by holding a place in the hearts of our customers and the intelligent people of North Texas; by our proper endeavors to give every customer the most Clothing and Furnishing Goods for the least money.

At this stage of the season, with the Holidays close upon us, with every energy brought into requisition to attend to our enormous trade, taxing our time from early morning till midnight, it is useless to go into an array of facts and figures. Only this much we have to report: We will, despite our rush, despite our low prices, defying all competition, still continue to present to our patrons a Genuine

Waterbury Watch and Chain

to every CASH PURCHASER of \$15 or



over, and we guarantee the watch, as we do our Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods. One special item we beg to call attention to: We have just received a line of English Cashmere Undershirts, the most elegant goods in the market, which we have bought at half their value at forced sale, and our customers shall share this bargain with us from now till Christmas.

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. It is propelled by water and runs perpetual!! The most interesting machinery for the display of Gents' Furnishing Goods in a show window ever shown in this country It is not only of great interest as a novelty to everybody, but it will attract thousands of visitors to our show windows who will be delighted to see the elegant display of Fine Furnishing Goods and Hats for the Holidays.

Parents who have good boys and who wish to give them a happy surprise for the Holidays, dont forget OUR GREAT PRESENT of the celebrated Waterbury Watch to every cash purchaser

of Fifteen Dollars and over.

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