The Ballas Morning Aews.

DALLAS, TEXAS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885.

NO. 19.

Assorted Grades-Lowest Prices.

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H. W. GRABER & CO.,

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the West Gulf

DOMESTIC-Big fire in St. Louis-The Chieago grain market last week was characterized by mercurial and fluctuating features—Mr. Beecher preached on the "Parable of the Feast," and made some preliminary remarks intentions as to federal appointments.

FOREIGN-English politics reviewed in our Sunday cable letter-A meeting of tenants —The Loyal Defense Union, anti-boycott, was in session at Cork—The royal gathering at Copenhagan broke up and the royal family

THE STATE.—Synopsis of opinions of higher courts—Interview with Hon. T. T. Gammage, of Palestine—A bold highway robbery reported from Denison-Sherman citizens aroused over a new phase in railroad matters —Negro fatally shot at McKinney while assaulting an officer in discharge of his duty— Horse thieves rampant near Palestineman society celebration at Laredo; two Mexi County elopers brought back, to Wacoern-Sympathizers with Parnell hold a meet ing in Galveston—A compromise of labor dis turbances at Galveston has been effected-San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad propo sition—Tom Varnell was arrested in New Mex ico and taken to Hillsboro for trial for murder.

RAILROADS .- General officers of the Texas and St. Louis Narrow Gauge arrived in Texas broad gauge-Thirty-nine cars of steel rails were transported to Big Sandy, Athens, and Winona, to be used on the Texas and St. Louis-Editorials from Paris, Sherman and Bonham papers favoring the bringing of the Marshall and Northwestern through these several towns-The extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe causes a big boom at the Canadian Pacific for \$1,000,000-Passenger rates fixed between Kansas City and Eastern and Southern points-Annual convention of Railway Conductors to be held at Louisville to-morrow-The survey of the Wyandotte, Nebraska and Northwestern being pushed -What D. O. Mills said about Canadian Pacific-Freight earnings of the Colorado Railway Association-Facilitating payments to employes-The Omaha and North Platte incorporated—Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Kerrigan will come to Texas—A locomotive on the Canadian tumbled sixty feet—Beeville offers big inducements to the Aransas Pass Railroad.

THE CITY—Something of Josh Billings—Prof. Black's sermon—Mixed on horses—

THE CITY—Something of Josh Billings—Prof. Black's sermon—Mixed on horses—New headquarters for an express company—Theatrical points—The Dallas Celts in council—News of the city in brief notes—The German barber's joke; a local sketch in dia-

INDIAN TERRITORY TROUBLES. A Triangular Contest for Leadership-The Opposition to Chief Bushyhead and His Methods.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 18.—Advices from Indian Territory say the meeting of November is anticipated with more than ordinary interest. It is expected that this assemblage will settle the question as to what factions shall predominate in Cherokee affairs. There are three parties in the nation, namely, National, Loyal and Downing which nearly equally divide the voting strength of the Cherokees. The leader of the first named is D. W. Bushyhead, who was elected principal chief for a term of four years in 1883. Though his administration has been reformatory and progressive, it is bitterly assailed, and it is claimed that it will be subjected to a rigid legislative investigation. There are sixteen Senators and fifty-eight Representativee in the council, and an attempt is being made to combine the opposition of the Loyal and Downing members against the Bushyhead administration. Should this be done serious results will follow. The chief charge against Bushyhead is that he was largely instrumental in giving a lease to a syndicate of cattle men of 6,000,000 acres of Cherokee land at a nominal rental, and that the recent sale of land for \$300,000 was sanctioned by him without the nary interest. It is expected that this as-6,000,000 acres of Cherokee land at a nominal rental, and that the recent sale of land for \$300,000 was sanctioned by him without the consent of the people. His statement in an interview with Secretary Lamar that the Cherokees were pleased with the lease made to the cattlemen is contradicted, and it is the wish of the Cherokees that the United States authorities send a commissioner to learn the real feeling of the In dians on this point. These matters, however, will be thoroughly ventilated by the Legislature. Chief Bushyhead has returned to Tahlegua from Washington. turned to Tahlequa from Washington.

Off the Track. Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 17.—The Chicago woodstock, Ont., Oct. 11.—The Chicago and Canadian Pacific Railroad express, due here at 4:45 a. m. to-day, owing to a switch having been left open, ran off the track near the depot here, throwing the engine down an embankment and almost totally wrecking it. The engineer and fireman jumped into the creek below, escaping without injury. Fortunately the train was running slowly, otherwise the accident would have been more serious.

BIG FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

The Bell Telephone Exchange Threatened With Destruction.

Special to The News. St. Louis, Oct. 18., 9 p. m.—The central office of the Bell Telephone, situated on the fourth and fifth floors of the Third National Bank building, 413 Olive street, is burning. The flames have complete possession of the upper floor.

LATER-CONTROLLED.

The fire was controlled within thirty minutes after its discovery. The fifth floor, which is the operating room for the Central Station, was completely gutted. The loss to the telephone company will not exceed \$5000, which is covered by insbrance. Loss on building, \$10,090; insured. The cause of the fire was the contact of a telephone with an electric light wire, the current burning the wooden supports within the cupola and then spreading to the ceiling of the operating room. The fire burned of the operating room. The fire burn away the cupola before it was discovered.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

PRELIDENT CLEVELAND'S INTENTIONS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—It is believed to be the intention of President Cleveland to complete as far as possible his list of appointments previous to the assembling of Congress. Respecting the President's intentions in the matter of making changes, a writer in the Capital to-day gives what purports to be a semi official statement of the executive on the subject. The story runs as follows: "The President explained to a visitor the other day, and the visitor repeated his words to me, that whenever vacancies occurred or good cause was shown to justify removals, he would appoint Democrats to office, and the best Democrats that could be found. The tenure of office law was recognized so far as was consistent with efficiency of the civil service, and his party must be patient and wait for vacancies to occur. He was a Democrat, the President said, and was a Democrat, the President said, and as a Democrat believed that such a policy would only be recognized by the people whose respect and confidence he valued as a proper one for him to pursue, but he believed it would strengthen the Democracy more in the end than hustling all the Republicans out of office and hustling Democrats in. He was willing to recognize that political services entitled those who performed them to the honors that were won by their efforts was willing to recognize that political services entitled those who performed them to the honors that were won by their efforts, but such men should seek offices and not expect to find their rewards in the patronage of the executive. He did not object to receiving applications for appointment, but rather desired them. The more numerous the better, as they gave him larger field to choose from, and made it easier to find good men, but he did object seriously to the unreasonable pressure that was often brought to bear upon him to appoint some particular man to an office, for which he has no especial fitness, simply because such a man was recognized as a useful and competent party leader and wanted a place that would permit him to devote more time to political matters than if he were engaged in private affairs. The President, with some emphasis, asserted his belief and adherence to the principle that when a man was elected or appointed to office he became the representative and servant of the people, and not of the party with which he happened to vote. It was impossible for a man constantly engaged in political controversies to remove bias from his mind, and the only way to secure a non-partisan administration of public trusts was to divorce official remove bias from his mind, and the only way to secure a non-partisan administration of public trusts was to divorce official power from political leadership. He had reached this conclusion from his own experience, and intended to remove all ground for criticism in this direction while he had any authority. When a man accepted office under him he must expect to abstain from active participation in political affairs. He might express his views as freely as he chose in a respectful, tolerant way, but officeholders could not be political leaders and campaign managers without doing injustice to the interests they were entrusted with or provoking hostility to their oppowith or provoking hostility to their oppo

Terrible Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Word has been received here that after the Southern express ran into the emigrant train this evening near Jersey City, a Lehigh Valley train from the South dashed into the wreck.

HORROR ON HORROR. JERSEY CITY, Oct. 18 .- A train containing eight hundred emigrants was run into tonight by a passenger train between Jersey City and Newark. A number are reported killed and wounded. The emigrant train left Jersey City for the West at 6:15 p.m. to-night. There were 800 passengers aboard, mostly Norwegians. At the Meadows, just outside of the city, the train was detained by a wrong signal of the operator's. The train was followed by the Southern express, which crashed into the emigrant train, wrecking the rear cars and killing ten people outright. Many others were seriously injured. The scene was one of extraordinary confusion, and the cries of those who were wounded were pitiful. The accident occurred on the Hackensack bridge, which caught fire shortly afterwards and lighted up the scene brilliantly. The news of the dreadful catastrophe was at once telegraphed to this city, and a relief train with physicians and bandages was quickly despatched to the scene. The fire department was sent out. The dead and wounded were brought back to the city. Jersey City for the West at 6:15 p.m. to-night were brought back to the city.

pitched upon one Jones for their candidate for Liautenant Governor. We defer criticism of the selection for the simple reason that all we know about Jones is the mere and isolated fact that we have heard his name somewhere before.—Chicago News.

LONDON CABLE LETTER.

Political Prospects of the United Kingdom Reviewed.

The Coming Week to Be One of Active Work and Much Oratory-Chances of Various Leaders-The Parnellites, Etc.

London, Oct. 18 .- The chief outcome of the week's political turmoil has been a more serious and patient discussion of the question of home rule. Three ex-Ministers-Lord Roseberry, Sir Hugh Childers and Sir Charles Dilke—have proposed detailed plans to meet the Irish claims. Lord Roseberry's scheme has attracted the most attention, because it is believed that he meditates tak ing an independent line with a view of securing for himself the future leadership of the Liberal party. He laughs with audacious frankness at the vehement attacks upon Parnell's proposals made by Dilke and Childers, and he formulates a new scheme which is complete and original. This new phase of the question is best marked by the exclamation in to-day's Times, which says:

"The whole point now is, how much home rule England will grant to Ireland."

SHREWD SALISBURY. Lord Salisbury's speeches continue to improve. Whenever Mr. Chamberlain makes a mistake the Premier is alert to jump upon it. The Radical leader has again got into a scrape by making his proposals first and thinking them out afterward. Free schools means the endowment of state and denominational schools alike; therefore, Mr. Chamberlain has provoked violent hostility from the extreme Radicals, who wish to starve out and not to re-endow religious education. CONCLUSIONS FROM A CLOSE CANVASS.

Several weeks ago the Central News untook the onerous and expensive task of canvassing the entire kingdom, with a view of ascertaining the probable result of the coming parliamentary elections. Every constituency was visited and exhaustively beaten up, and every contingency which might even remotely effect the chances of candidates was carefully considered. The deduction from the mass of information collected is that the Liberals are certain to win. The effective work done by Mr. Cham berlain is shown in the preponderance of voters holding Radical views, his converts having been mainly secured from the ranks of the Whigs. So thoroughly have the Radical leader's teachings taken root that the Whig element has been almost entirely eliminated from the contest. The Tories upon Lord Hartington, may possibly reduce the Liberal majority somewhat, but its influence is insufficient to turn the scale,

DOUBLING THEIR DILIGENCE. As the time for the election approaches promises to be exteemely lively. Mr. Chamberlain will speak at Birmingham on Monday, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at York on Tuesday, the Marquis of Hartington at Grimsby on Wednesday, Lord Randolph Churchill at Birmingham on Friday and Saturday, and a multitude of less prominent orators are booked to address the electors in nearly every part of the kingdom.

WANT TO HEAR CHURCHILL. Lord Churchill's addresses are awaited with the greatest interest by all parties. He has a well-known, and in some quarters a well-dreaded, habit of slashing right and left after his opponents have exhausted their strength, and in the exercise of this habit on the occasion of his appearance in Birmingham he is expected to make some important references to Irish affairs. As yet Lord Landolph has not noticed Mr Parnell. Whether or not he has purposely ignored the Irish leader is not positively oncession on the part of the Indian Secr tary is futile. It is, therefore, likely that a spirit of defiancy, which delights the English heart, will be regarded by Lord Randolph as the safest and most effective weapon he can use in dealing with the Irish question.

LORD HARTINGTON. The unexpected, and in some respects gratuitous onslaught upon Lord Hartington by the Daily News has been exhaustively discussed in all circles to-day. While the matter has been given almost inuumerable phases, there seems to be only one opinion as to the origin of the attack. The general belief is that Mr. Gladstone, being admonished that the time has arrived when his successor to the leadership of the Liberal party should be chosen, has taken this means of showing his preference for Mr. Chamberlain, and that in furtherance of his desires he inspired the Daily News to the performance of the disa-greeable duty of setting one of his friends above another.

MINERS' WAGES. London, Oct. 18.-In reference to wages the delegates appointed by the Miners Union to pass upon their demands for an increased rate of pay, have approved of making a demand upon operators for an advance of 15 per cent, but decided to take a ballot of the whole of the operatives before ordering a general strike to enforce the de-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

DENOUNCING EVICTIONS. DUBLIN, Oct. 18 .- A largely attended meeting was held to-day to protest against the evictions of tenants of the Earl of Pembroke. Sir Thomas Esmond, the principal speaker, vehemently denounced the evictions as out-rageous and entirely unjustifiable.

THE LOYAL DEFENCE UNION. CORK, Oct. 18 .- A special meeting of the Loyal Defence Union was held last night. Reports were read showing that through the efforts of the agents of the Union boycotting has been materially checked.
A resolution was passed establishing a financial branch of the Union in London and, amid much enthusiasm, it was

resolved to equip a strong force of farriers who will travel through the country, shoe the horses of boycotted farmers, and attend cattle sales for the purpose of buying boycotted cattle, paying fair London prices

DENMARK.

ROYAL GATHERING BROKEN UP. COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.—The royal gathering broke up to-day. The Czar departed for St. Petersburg and the Princess of Wales. with the other royal personages, left for Paris to attend the marriage of Prince Waldemar to the daughter of the Duke of

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD.

Very Bold Acts of Outrage Upon Suffrage Charged-Movements Started to Punish the Perpetrators-A Terribly Tough Tale.

Special to The News. CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.-There has been greater fraud at many a former election in Cincinnati than at this October election. The only difference is that at this election a registration law made the fraud apparent. The registration afforded a means of taking a measure of the fraud-not a full measure, but a sufficient one to expose fraud, locate it, and concentrate public attention upon the appalling fact. It furnished specifications to the charges. That there were great frauds men of both parties unite in charging. It was not a case of outrage by individual acts, but it was organized and managed from a head center. Money was used freely. These methods have to some extent by Republicans and Democrats at former elections. but never by either party on so gigantic a scale as they were used at this election. Had the mischief stopped here it would have caused but little comment and no excitement. But it went to every extreme that audacious ingenuity could de-

vise. The registry law in its most imvise. The registry law in its most important requirements was disregarded in many precincts, and votes of all who offered were taken in some precincts without inquiry as to whether the voter had registered and without reference to the registration list. In this way some precincts took in from 20 to 30 per cent more votes than the number of voters registered in that precinct. The Nineteenth Ward in this way gave a Democratic majority greater than the entire number of voters registered in that ward. In various other ways the law was disregarded and violated. One judge of elections in a precinct in the Eighth

where the votes were received and the dge in carrying the ticket to the box had so back turned to the voter. In the prenets where the vote was fair and open the cllot box was in reach of the voter, so that a index without turning around. ballot box was in reach of the voter, so that the judge, without turning around, could put it in the box before the voter's eyes. Then, in two precincts the judges went home after the election and, in one of them, did not count the ballots till midnight of the next day. All this open fraud, together with the indications of fraud, caused great and widespread excitement, which was shared more nearly equally than ever before by men of both parties. Had the indignation meeting been held in Turner Hall last Thursday night, there is every reason to believe that the volcano would have burst and deluged the city with fire and blood.

CRIME.

KILLINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 18.—At a late hour last night four or five negroes attempted to force admission to the house of Mike Barilla, a Hungarian miner. While the negroes were pounding at the door Barilla came out and threw a pick at them. Robert Scott, one of the negroes, commenced shooting at the Hungarian, one bullet taking effect in his head, killing him instantly. Another hit Barilla's wife in the leg, causing a serious wound. Scott's companions have been wound. Scott's companions have been arrested, but Scott remains at large. The murder has caused intense excitement among the Hungarians working in the

mines here.

About 11 o'clock last night, as the Tasker brothers were returning from a shooting match at Hadentown, ten miles distant, they stopped at the house of Ira Tate, a young married man. One of the brothers threw a stone through the window and awakened Tate, who sprang from his bed and seized a shot-gun and came to the window. At that moment Rel Taskor hurled a club at Tate, which missed him and knocked his wife down. Tate fired the and knocked his wife down. Tate fired the gun, killing Rel Tasker instantly. Tate came to Uniontown and gave himself up. This is the sixth homicide that has occurred in Fayette County inside of a month. The murderer of Ferry, at Meyers Station, a week ago, is still at large.

Marine Matters.

GALVESTON, Oct. 18 .- Sailed: The steamship Lone Star with 4100 bales of cotton for New York, the steamship State of Texas with 3100 bales of cotton for New York.
GALVESTON, Oct. 18.—Sailed: Steamship Lone Star, Mason, New York; steamship State of Texas, Williams, New York.
Arrived: The steamship Lampasas, Master Crowell, from New York, with a full cargo of general merchandise came up to cargo of general merchandise, came up to the dock after dark.

New York, Oct. 18.—Arrived: The City of Montreal from Liverpool, the Edam from Amsterdam and the Denmark from London.

Shreveport Court and Railroad Notes. SHREVEPORT, Oct. 18 .- Judge Fenner, of the Supreme Court, is registered at Tilly's Hotel. The other judges, except Chief Justice Bermudez, will be here on to-morrow's train. The Chief Justice will not attend this term of court. Twenty-five cases are already docketed. Col. J. A. Snider, of Bossier, and Judge Logan, of DeSoto, arrived to-day to attend the Supreme Court.

Mr. J. Hardy, commercial agent of the Vicksburg and Meridian and the Vicksburg.

Sheaveport and Pacific, is in the city.

If you don't come say, "I would rather be damned;" and some say, "I would rather have religion than hell."

Not to go into any more detailed examination of the matter in the way in which Christ represented the coming to religion.

To him it was a thing that every man in the petition of the Attorney General. train. The Chief Justice will not attend this

PARABLE OF THE FEAST

The Theme of Mr. Beecher's Sermon Yesterday.

When You Prepare a Feast Invite the Poor-Preliminary Remarks on Woman's Work and Kitchen Training for Girls.

the benefit of the Working Girls' Society, Mr. Beecher, after describing the object of the society to be the education of working girls in useful branches of knowledge, such as dressmaking, cooking, type writing and millinery, said: Of dressmaking there is no need for me to speak. It comes by nature, but looking on all the efforts that are being made now to economise and to lift up the ignorant and the working classes of the community, there are a great many fundamental elements, but the one neglected element of economy is cooking. It is astounding to think what sort of things we have to eat and in what condition. I consider the kitchen as being the devil's own organized kingdom against the kingdom of health in the human family. The want of economy, springing from the want of knowledge, the gross food, the greasy food, the want of delicacies and of regard for the finer elements of health heathenish. The heathens live better than

we do, oftentimes, in that regard. We do not want any French morality, but we should like some French cuisine.

The art of one onion to make a dozen soups, every one of a different flavor; the art of rendering the poorest meat and the cheapest, such as are within the reach of all, into such tasteful and relishful dishes as shall perfectly satisfy the men who gorge themselves with pork and rude beef, and to teach young women how so wisely and lay a foundation under their future married life that will avail very much. I would not hold back any moral or religious element, but the kitchen has a great deal to do with grace in civilized society. It seems to me that fashion goes from bad to worse all the time. Sometimes it attacks one part, sometimes another, and to a very large extent it is a blotch against taste, and I can't expect that millinery will amount to very much; but typewriting, that is very important and opens one of the quiet occupations for women, that we desire much to see extended. One of the great questions of the day, and especially in cities, is what occupations are open to single women or married, for that matter, but especially for maidens, by which they can earn an honest livelihood, without breaking down their health, and

part of family education should be to have a substructure of effective working knowledge, by which they might maintain themselves under reversed circumstances. It is all very well to undertake to enforce the motives of duty, but a woman, wrenched out of her rooted ground, transplanted into a poor and sandy hill and compelled to bring forth all the fruits that belong to her former station, it is asking a perpetual miracle. Broken hearts lie around thick. We have been taught by novelists that love breaks folks' hearts, or the want of it, but there are a hundred things abroad that are breaking hearts; and when I say breaking their hearts, the heart has nothing to do with it—it is breaking their nerves. There is no part of society which has in it more good; there is no part more easily assailable and more susceptible to delinquencies than young womanhood. There is no class of which more drops by the road, and that constitutes an element on the stream of death and damnation, that rolls down through the streets of our great cities, and any attempt to meet their wants and to anticipate the disasters which easily fall to them, will be, certainly, of the mind and heart of Jesus.

Mr. Recebes's themse this morning was the

THE TEXT AND THE TALK.

Mr. Beecher's theme this morning was the parable contained in the fourteenth chapter of Luke: fifteenth to twenty-fourth verses the story of the rejected invitations to the Mr. Beecher said: "The origin of this

striking parable is to be found in a few

words before the text, where Christ was laying down the law of disinterestedness, even our pleasures; where he was in the most significant manner protesting against the commerce of friendship-buying and selling it, interchanging it and trading it, as if it were ware. 'When it and trading it, as if it were ware. 'When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends nor thy brethren; neither thy kinsmen nor thy rich neighbors, lest they also bid thee again and a recompense be made to thee.' He invited me and I invited him; so we are quits. It is an underlying question of advantage. Now, true love runs without asking any questions, except the permission of loving, and true friendship of the highest type also says, 'Let me give,' and is surprised if it

except the permission of loving, and true friendship of the highest type also says, 'Let me give,' and is surprised if it receives, too; and if there is anything in the world that is disinterested, it should be the faithgiving of an elevated nature in the donation of kindnesses. When thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed, for they can not recompense thee."

Disinterestedness, therefore, not selfishness under the cloak of charity. "They cannot recompense thee." A man made a great supper, a feast—that is the kingdom of God is represented in this way, Christ represents the offer, the kingdom of God, or of the highest conditions of the human, as a thing most welcome and most joyful. Now, contrast this with the offer of religion that is made in our day. To a very large extent it is a duty; well, it is duty, but that is not the way in which Christ in this parable offered it. It is a pleasure, or it ought to be. It is often represented as a thrall. "You must crucify everything." The whole natural man has to be crucified. Pleasures are to be disallowed, and men have got to have in their minds catechism and doctrine, and all sorts of things which don't seem to come by nature, and rather than be lost they submit themselves to these things; and so the pulpit preaches to men. "You will be dammed nature, and rather than be lost they submit themselves to these things; and so the pulpit preaches to men. "You will be damned if you don't come to religion; take your choice." And some say, "I would rather be damned;" and some say, "I would rather have religion than hell."

Not to go into any more detailed examina-

fulness, nevertheless a friend of God, with an interior faith and an exaltation of his best powers, such as shall make him superior to the temptations or the accidents or the besetments of human life. Now let us in this light look back to the parable and see the excuses that are made for not entering into the fullness of that spiritual kingdom and of that superlative manhood in which it consists. The first one says: 'I have bought a piece of ground, I must needs go see it.' Would his ground run away? Couldn't it wait any day? But it was property. Property is very conservative. Property requires a good deal of watching and the first excuse there may be, translated into modern phrases, is estate of property owning; the second excuse is equally significant and translatable. The messenger, the second man says, 'I have bought five yoke of oxen, I go to prove them.' That represents business. Occupation knows no law. The third NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—In reading a notice this morning of a concert to be given for translatable. The messenger, the second man says, 'I have bought five yoke of oxen, I go to prove them.' That represents business. Occupation knows no law. The third represents social surroundings, the environments of social life, the thousand sweet cares, the interlacings, the captivities; the 10,000 elements of life that appeal to our affections. 'I have married a wife and can't come.' That is the way he felt. If it had been two years later he might have said: 'That is the very reason I will come.' [Laughter.] 'But at present I can't come.' and under this simple figure he represents the binding influences of social and companionable life. The intimation is that it is not refusal of religion that usually men make; it is simply the setting aside for the present, the not taking it. It is politicly setting it aside, with various excuses. There are very few men who reject religion outright. They do reject doctrine outright, and they ought to be honored for it, many of them. They do reject church economies; they do reject certain forms of church Ilfe and religious life. They are not to their taste; they are not to their consciences; they are not to their judgment; but there are a very few who reject that which all these things mean or strive to represent. The emancipation of one's reason and sensibilities from the thrall of ise them for Him for time and for eternity

ensirined in the word of cod and made known under all forms of religious instruction, but every household of father and mother is a pulpit and is still crying out to every one of the children: 'The feast of the Gospel is spread out before you, come and welcome!' It is in everything that is in love and feals its strong hard and great temptations. verything that is in love and eels its strong hand and great temptations. feels its strong hand and great temptations. There is still in use every weakness that wants the recognition of this call of God to higher strength. I bring to you the overtures of the gospel and say it is a feast spread. The food is angels' food; the service is honorable service; the remunerations here are ample, for godliness is profitable in the life that now is, as well as in that which is to come, and the reversion, "lay up your treasures in heaven."

THE BAYOU CITY BUDGET.

Testing the Hook and Ladder Apparatus-A Morphine Victim in the Throes.

Houston, Oct. 18 .- The Hook and Ladder Co. was out on the Fair Grounds trying its new and beautiful apparatus to-day. The new and beautiful apparatus to-day. The grand stand was the building on which the ladders were thrown, and everything worked smoothly, the members handling the ladders with satisfaction. A few days' practice will put the force in good working trim. The Houston Street Car Co. has received a new and handsome street car. It is now running on the Glenwood line and attracts.

During the night a man was picked up on the International and Great Northern Rail-way, one and a half miles outside of the city, in an insensible condition. He was brought into the city and placed in the hallbrought into the city and placed in the hall-way of the station house. James Boyles, of the city infirmary, was called and examined the man. He stated it was his belief that the man had taken an overdose of morphine. The only identity was a postal card addressed to Mr. Knoll, Brenham. He had in his possession a Catholic Bible and \$14 60. Every effort was made to arouse him. When The News correspondent left the man was resting quietly. He had revived, and being spoken to, under the influence of a hyperdermic injection, he stated that his name was George Jackson.

GALVESTON GLEANINGS.

Meeting of Irish Citizens in Sympathy with Parnell-Status of the Strike.

Special to The News.

GALVESTON, Oct. 18.—There was a general meeting here this evening of Irish citizens in sympathy with Parnell and the home rule movement. Several patriotic speeches were made, and quite a sum realized with which to aid the cause. Messrs. Pat Tiernan, Thos. Groggan, Pat Barry, Gen. Malloy, Dan Buckley, Harry Devlin and John Highland are among the representative citizens prominent in the movement.

The longshoremen's strike still continues and the colored laborers were again at work on the New York wharf without molestation. A compromise of the present disturb-

tion. A compromise of the present disturbance is in negotiation by which there will be a division of labor of the Mallory work between the white and colored laborers as the best way out of the difficulty. The Knights of Labor have refused to make an issue

STATE SPECIAL SIFTINGS.

A Good Shower and Two Pay Cars Visit Corsicana.

Laredo Germans Have a Happy Time-Paris Wide Awake on the Narrow Gauge-Horse Thieves at Palestine. Etc.

Morgan.

Morgan, Oct. 18.—Heavy rains have been falling all day, and in consequence thereof the charming dulcineas and their noble beaux have been chiseled out of their Sunday promenade.

The Methodist revival came to a close without making many converts.

The ladies of the Baptist Church are getting up an oyster supper; the proceeds to go for the benefit of the academy building. The tax collector was in town yesterday soliciting the payment of taxes.

Miss Maud Barnes, of Cleburne, is visit-

Miss Maud Barnes, of Cleburne, is visiting friends here.

F. W. Carter, Morgan's inventive genius, starts for Chicago to-morrow to supervise the manufacturing of his patents.

All the Wolfs have left town. One family has gone to Cleburne, the other to Whitney. Charles Abbott, yardmaster of the Texas Central Road, has gone to Cleburne to take charge of the Santa Fe yard at that place. Cars can hardly be had to ship the cotton. It is surprising to see how eagerly and affectionately the natives grab on to The Dallas Morning News. DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

Corsicana. Corsicana, Oct. 18 .- The day has been very disagreeable for people of migratory disposition. A steady rain has been falling since 10 o'clock this morning and a light

norther is now blowing. Both the Central and Narrow Gauge Railroads having paid off their employees during the last week, the bibulous Democrats of the neighboring railroad sections spent the day in the city, and doubtless the Recorder's Court will show a good docket to-

morrow.

A band of youths are now doing the city in the way of petty burglaries. The eye of the law, however, has seen some of their The dengue fever is now putting in its work on the East Side, a section of the city heretofore comparatively free from its rav-

ages.
E. A. Weiler, foreman of Barrett's advertising car No. 2, with his force, is at the Commercial, and will paste the surround-

ing country to-morrow.

The "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" troupe is at the Commercial to-night.

Taylor, Oct. 18.—Receipts of cotton up to yesterday, 3560 bales. Several cases of dengue still exist.

Several citizens will be present at the reg-

Several citizens will be present at the regular term of the County Court, to be held at Georgetown commencing to-morrow.

The streets yesterday presented a lively appearance, farmers, stockmen, and others being in town.

Pumphrey & Server have shipped this week to the New Orleans market a lot of choice corn-fed beef cattle.

The International south-bound train was delayed to-day in consequence of a bridge on the road six miles south of this point being destroyed by fire. The bridge gang from here are busy making the repairs. The Missouri Pacific south-bound train waited two hours here for the International and took its departure.

A heavy rain has prevailed since noon to-day.

day.
Business in railroad circles is active. T.
W. Casey, the yardmaster, remains here.

LAREDO, Oct. 18.—The Germania Society of Laredo celebrated in grand style last night, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Wethernon, the occasion of their first anniversary. One of the most pleasing features of the entertainment was the vocal music rendered by the singing club, under the direction of William Klemans.

A great number of children attending the public schools in Laredo are down with the dengue. Several of the teachers have had to abandon their posts during the pastweek. The weather is warm and cloudy, with prospects of more rain.

A courier arrived in town a few moments

ago and reported that two Mexican women had been killed about noon at a ranch six-teen miles from Laredo. Justice of the Peace Winslow has gone out to hold an

Paris.

Paris, Oct. 18.—A massmeeting of citizens was held at the courthouse last night to receive a proposition from the officers of the Marshall and Northwestern Railroad. E. E. Dohmey was elected chairman and B. J. Baldwin, Jr., secretary.

Speeches were made by Judge Gaines, J. C. Hodges, Mayor Gibbons and others. A written proposition was presented from the officers of the road to come to Paris for \$75,000 in stock, depot grounds and right-of-way for ten miles. The proposition as yet has not been accepted, but Paris has an opportunity to have another railroad in one year.

One hundred horses are now here to take part in the races that begin next Tuesday. The city is already filled with horsemen, and the races, judging from the number and quality of the horses and the people o ground, will be the best ever in Texas.

Tyler. TYLER, Oct. 18.—A colored man by the name of Shields from Washington City, made an open air speech here to-day to the colored people. His utterances were well timed and intellectual. He urged the nego "to educate" and reform morally. They greeted his remarks with frequent expressions of approval, such as, "dat's so!" "He

sions of approval, such as, "dat's so!" "He is gettin' dar, now!" "You hear dat gent'man talkin', don't yer?"
Rev. Dr. George Patterson, of Christ Church, of this city, returned last night from a visit of two months to Northern watering places and franche.

from a visit of two months to Northern watering places and friends,
Definite steps are being taken toward the establishment of a wagon factory in Tyler, the purpose being to manufacture a superior wagon about which there are peculiarities recently invented by a gentleman at Rusk.

THE DALLAS NEWS is rapidly gaining in this city something like the pristine popularity of its aged and honored mother.

Mount Pleasant.

Mount Pleasant, Oct. 18.—Mr. James Carson, a well to do bachelor farmer, residing two miles north of town, had his barn. containing his entire corn crop, about two hundred and eighty bushels, and one thou-

hundred and eighty bushels, and one thousand bundles of fodder, burned on Friday might. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. Loss \$200.

Judge W. P. McLean, district judge of this, the Nineteenth judicial district court, is at home to-day, having adjourned court at Boston, Bowie County, yesterday. He will continue court at Daingerfield to-morrow.

Harrold.

HARROLD, Oct, 18 .- A good rain fell last night. It was much needed by farmers to put their wheat land in condition. There will now be a good deal of wheat put in, which has been delayed on account of need

of rain.

A norther succeeded the rain, and it is

Trinity. Last Saturday night Mr. Thomas E. Suggs, of Nechesville, was relieved of a valuable horse, saddle and bridle. Yellow horse, about sixeeen hands high, reddish mane and tail, knot on back where saddle works, branded on right shoulder with bar and half circle, about seven years old; \$25 reward is offered for delivery to owner, or a reasonable reward for information leading to the recovery of the same.

Arlington.

ARLINGTON, Oct. 18 .- To-day was the day set apart for the dedication of the new Methodist Church, which, by the way, is the finest church in Tarrant County. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the services were not attended by a large audience. The few who were there, however, raised \$700 to clear the building from debt, and the house was presented unto the Lord. Rev. Mr. Stockton, presiding elder of this district, preached the dedicatory

Mesquite.

Mesquite, Oct. 18.—John L. Reynolds, a greatly respected citizen, living north of Mesquite, died this morning after a protracted illness. He is to be interred with Masonic honors to-morrow.

SHERMAN'S SILENT SUNDAY.

Damp, Disagreeable Weather and Small Attendance at Churches.

Special to The News. SHERMAN, Oct. 18 .- A slow rainfall set in about 9 o'clock last night and is still in progress at intermittent periods. From general appearances it will terminate in a damp and disagreeable spell of weather.

LIGHT TRAVEL.

Travel on the railroads running into Sherman is very light. A local agent yesterday informed THE NEWS reporter that through travel was duller than has been known for years. Local travel constitutes the bulk of

EXTENDED RUNAWAY.

Yesterday evening about 7 o'clock a team attached to a float belonging to Henry Wilson became frightened at some object at the corner of Maxey and Pacific streets and ran away. The course of flight covered over a mile, and the horses were only checked then by a collision with a pair of grain scales on the south side of the square. RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The disagreeable weather to-day rendered the attendance at religious services throughout the city very light. It is feared that a continuance of the inclemency will materially interfere with the proposed services to be begun here shortly by Rev. Dixon Wil-

New residences are springing up in all parts of the city, and particularly so on Montgomery and Mulberry streets. SERIOUSLY HURT.

Mr. William Meredith, whose unfortunate mishap was reported yesterday, is still in a critical condition, and an examination made by physicians shows that several ribs on the left side were fractured and otherwise in-

Some of the Shermanites who visited Pecos City have returned.

KICKED BY A MULE. Jas. McCown, an employe at the Mulberry street stables of the Sherman City Railway Co., was severely kicked by a fractious mule last night. McCown's right ankle and left arm are badly bruised.

NEW PAPER. The Sherman Evening Register will make its first issue to-morrow afternoon. The paper starts out with the highest prospects.

RAILROAD RACKET. A telegram was received from Paris this morning announcing the fact that the directors of the Marshall and Northwestern Railroad had accepted the propositions made by Paris, viz., to take \$75,000 in stock, to donate the right of way for five miles on each side of the city, and to donate depot and roundhouse grounds in the city. As soon as the news was received here the committee appointed to visit Paris and confer with the management of the road held a meeting at the City Bank and abandoned the visit. During the meeting a number of the directors of the old. Texas Louisipport the directors of the old Texas, Louisiana and Western Road were present and made known their intentions to resume the charter of that road and proceed to build the road to its proposed terminus, Monroe, La. The action of the directory of the Marshall Road in accepting the proposition of Paris has not caused any disappointment among the citizens generally, but has inspired them with a determination to build a road whose interests shall be identical with those of Sherman. A prominent business man informed the correspondent of The News this morning that in his opinion the Teys Louisians and Western would be tion of the directory of the Marsh the Texas, Louisiana and Western would be in running order to Mount Pleasant before the Marshall and Northwestern had got more than sixty miles from Marshall. One thing is certain, and that is, Sherman will have an outlet to the pineries within the coming year.

have an outlet to the pineries within the coming year.

After receipt of the telegram from Paris in regard to the agreement affected between the citizens and management of the Marshall and Northwestern Railroad several prominent citizens met at the wholesale grocery house of Cullers & Henry, 123 east side of square, at 5 p. m., and were discussing the situation when a telephone message was received that Messrs. Hartsell, Lloyd and Scott, of the Marshall and Northwestern, had arrived. The meeting then adjourned. Several gentiemen present at the meeting called upon the railroad magnates and found them indignant over the telegram from Paris. Col. Hartsell informed The News reporter that the officials of the road had never accepted the proposition of Paris, and that the message forwarded to Sherman was without foundation. Messrs. Hartsell, Lloyd and Scott will meet the citizens' committee in joint conference to-morrow.

to-morrow.

R. J. Kennan and Miss Rurah Lindsay were married by Rev. William Hyde, of St. Paul's Congregational Church, at the residence of the bride's father, 219 East Houston street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The case of Doyle vs. Douglass will be called in the County Court to-morrow.

The rumored injunction against local conveyances running on Sunday was not served, and street cars and hack lines are in full operation at this hour, 9 p. m.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL. The Edwin Browne combination, who have been in the city for two nights, went out to Gainesville this afternoon. Indian Agent Lee Hall and family, who have been visiting in the city for several days, returned to their home in the Kiowa-eservatien yesterday.

reservation yesterday.

Dengue fever is growing scarcer and of a less rabid type.

The Board of Municipal Aldermen convene in regular session in the Police Court room to-morrow night.

There was a social party and dance at the residence of J. P. Arnold, 402 East street, last night. The Juvenile orchestra furnished splendid music for the occasion.

Jos. Crabtree accidentally shot his left first finger off in the Choctaw bottom yesterday. He came to the city for medical attention.

The Aransas Pass Railroad. Special to The News.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 18.-Mr. Frank Sidmore, of Beeville, who was delegated by the inhabitants of that town to represent their interests and secure the road for them, has just left the city with a written proposition from the president of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad, which stipu-Palestine.

Palestine.

Palestine.

Palestine is believed that a regularly organized gang of horse thieves are operating through this county with a rendevouz somewhere west of here in one of the almost impenetrable bends on the

FORT WORTH'S MAYOR.

Peter Smith's Views on Deep Water at Galveston.

Death of a Sporting Character from Dengue-Capture of a Murderer-The Machine Shops-Gossip and Fact-Notes.

Special to The News.

FORT WORTH, Oct. 18.—One of your contemporaries comments upon what purported to be an interview with Peter Smith. and thereby attaches an importance to what was otherwise of no moment. Col. Smith is on his way to St. Louis, but his views are so well known on the deep water question that it is not difficult to explain away the absurdities of the alleged interview.

Mayor Smith is a long way from being the ignoramus the interview would imply. He is a Texan at heart, in spirit and in looks. although born a Kentuckian. People who although born a Kentuckian. People who only judge by his appearance, by his negligence of dress, his brusqueness of manner and disinclination to talk, may sneer at the "cultured and eloquent Peter," but men who have learned him in the thirty odd years he has been identified with Fort Worth's interests know him to be educated, wall informed shrowd enterprising and as well informed, shrewd, enterprising, and as genial, good hearted a man as ever walked HE LEFT DALLAS.

Peter Smith graduated at Bethany College, West Virginia, and made his way to Dallas in search of the fortune he has found Dallas in search of the fortune he has found. But he concluded to go further west, and being without money he footed it to Fort Worth where, in 1853, he taught school for some time in the old government building that stood to the west of the present courthouse on the bluff. He was meantime preparing to practice surveying, and is still the best posted authority on titles in the county.

county.

He entered the army as lieutenant in a calvary regiment (I cannot just now recall the name) and won his spurs in that profession, as in all he has undertaken. He was wounded while serving under Dick Taylor in the Red River campaign and mustered out a genuine colonel.

BUYING UP LAND. He returned to Fort Worth and practiced law, at the same time proving his faith in the future of Fort Worth by buying up land then regarded as little better than waste He married a daughter of Col. James Young, a thorough practical Christian lady, and held in the highest esteem by

lady, and held in the highest esteem by everyone who knows her.

Col. Smith went into every enterprise that promised to promote the interests of the town, and was almost invariably successful. Had he been a grasping man many who now own their homesteads would have been poorer, but Peter Smith might have been better off by two or three millions instead of the half million he is reputed to he would

COL. SMITH'S VIEWS.

A man such as he, then, is not likely to entertain silly views on a great public question. That he ever said deep water must be had at a cost of, or that it could cost \$50,000,000, is preposterous. He has frequently said that the value to the State of deep water at Galveston could not be computed, and that an outlay of \$50,000,000 would still leave a balance in favor of the State. He has also said that if the entrance to the port could not be deepened that other means might be adopted, and that if the Federal government would not undertake the work the State should,

the State should.

He is also in fayor—I am quoting his well-known expression of opinion—of Galveston as the port because of the great vested interests there, because it is a city with millions of taxable property, that it is the entrepot for nearly all the Texan railroads; and that deep water at Sabine Pass would not be of such general benefit as at Galvesveston, all existing conditions being duly considered. considered.

THE MACHINE SHOPS. One of the principal topics to be brought before the Missouri Pacific authorities by the conference committee will be that of the location of the machine shops. The company owns 200 acres of land alongside the railroad, and they are not likely to see that go to waste. There is an opinion that the authorities have given the offices to Dallas in order to give Fort Worth the ma-chine shops. If they do, there will be an-other spurt forward on the part of Fort Worth. Worth.

T. P. VARNELL CAPTURED

Sheriff T. Bell, of Hill County, passed through here to-day, taking with him Tom Varnell, who, about two years ago, shot the father of the girl he was accused of seducing. He was captured in New Mexico.

DEATH FROM DENGUE. This afternoon Dan Ryan, a well known sporting man, generally known as Red Ryan, died at his residence, on Throck morton street, between Sixth and Seventh from a relapse in dengue fever. He has

been in Texas for fifteen years. He was a stonemason, and worked for a time as su-perintendent of the masonry work on the Red River bridge. PERSONAL AND GENERAL. The churches suffered in consequence of the heavy fall of rain.

the heavy fall of rain.

The police have only arrested two or three drunken characters since yesterday.

The rain and the closed saloons have made the streets very quiet to-day.

W. F. Carpenter, the husband of the ill-fated Lucille Kirby, is in town from Harrold

A THIN TALE. Last night a man much under the influence of liquor complained to Officer Coker that he had been waylaid by highwaymen and robbed of \$500. There were elements of doubt about the story. It now transpires that he had been boasting in saloons of having sold 300 head of cattle, and if he was robbed, it was because he was supposed to have a large sum of money about him. He only sold one cow and could not have had more than \$15. He was too drunk this

morning to tell a coherent story.

Mr. R. A. Bacon, after a prolonged summer trip, has returned quite restored to Mrs. P. S. Pfouts, of Dallas, is here.
Mrs. and Miss Blanche Thorne, of the
Black Flag Co., arrived to-night.

TOM VARNELL'S ARREST.

He is Quietly Taken in His Saloon in New Mexico and Brought Home for Trial.

Special to The News. HILLSBORO, Oct. 18 .- Tom Bell, Sheriff of Hill County, and one of his deputies, J. W. McKinney, arrived on the south bound Missouri Pacific train this morning from the Magdalena mines, in New Mexico, bringing with them the notorious Tom P. Varnell who, it will be remembered, killed Mr. Land about two years ago, in this county, near Hubbard City, and who is also charged with an attempt to assault Miss Land at the time of the killing. Sheriff Tom Bell got on the track of Tom P. Varnell some three weeks ago, and finally located him at the Magdalena mine in New Mexico, where Varnell says he has been in the whisky business about three weeks. Bell says that he had his man arrested in twenty minutes after he arrived at the mines, and this is the way it was done. The Sheriff of the county in which the mines are located, together with two of his deputies, went into the saloon where Varnell was and told him that he wanted him as a witness in a case. Varnell asked him to show him the papers. The Sheriff put his hand to his side pocket, as though he would draw the papers, but returned it with his pistol upon Varnell. the track of Tom P. Varnell some three

Varnell caught the Sheriff's pistol and attempted to draw his own. At this stage of Varnell caught the Sheriff's pistol and attempted to draw his own. At this stage of the proceedings the other two deputies caught Varnell. Bell and McKinney then rushed in and secured the long sought for prisoner. When Tom Bell was a candidate for Sheriff he told the people if they would elect him he would do all in his power to arrest Varnell. And thus faithfully has he fulfilled his promise. The arrest was quite a surprise to everybody here, and to Varnell's friends more than anybody else. It has been raining here all day, and the

nell's friends more than anybody else.

It has been raining here all day, and the clouds are still very low and heavy and it bids fair to rain all night.

Miss Anna A. Jordan arrived here last night from Eatonton, Ga. She is a lady of rare musical attainments. She comes to visit her brother, Mr. Geo. I. Jordan, whom she has not seen for sixteen years.

MEN WHO WRITE RISKS.

Trying to Get Insurance Commissioners to Face Smallpox.

Mr. F. Parkins, of Montreal, Canada, secretary of the Accident Insurance Co. of North America, was at the insurance department in St. Louis last Friday and had a conference with Commissioner Carr relative to an examination into the condition of the company's affairs. It appears that a rival company's employes have been circulating reports unfavorable to the financial condition of Mr. Parkins' company in Missouri, Maryland and New York, and it was determaryland and New York, and it was deter-mined to request the insurance commission-ers of those States to visit Montreal, examine thoroughly the company's books and papers and make an official report thereon. Mr. Parkins stated that the reports have not in-jured the business of the company; on the contrary it had largely increased, but it was felt that an official report of the insurance commissioners of those States would set at rest all doubts that might linger in the minds of those who had heard the unfavorable statements.

Under ordinary circumstances a trip of this sort would be quite pleasant, as the insurance company would, of course, pay all the expenses of the commissioners and their assistants, entertain them liberally while in Montreal and allow each of the assistants \$10 a day for his services. But since the invitation was extended the smallpox has broken out in a very virulent form in Montreas, and the deaths from the disease number between fifty and sixty per day.

Naturally, in view of this state of affairs,

no one is over-anxious to go to Montreal, although assured that there is really very little danger to one who has been vaccinated. The result is that, as far as heard from, none of the insurance commissioners are breaking their necks in their efforts to rebreaking their necks in their efforts to respond to the generous invitation of Mr. Farkins and his fellow-officers. The New York commissioner, Mr. McCall, has written a very polite letter to Mr. Parkins, stating that his business matters are so important and pressing at this time that it will be impossible for him to leave them under a month; besides, he is perfectly satisfied that the affairs of the company are all right and he does not see the necessity of an examination at this time anyhow. The Maryland commissioner has not been heard from at all, and at last accounts Mr. Parkins was trying to induce the Missouri commissioner to face the smallpox. to face the smallpox.

DENISON DOTTINGS.

Highwaymen Make a \$700 Haul-The Paul's Valley Railroad Project Revived.

Special to The News. DENISON, Oct. 18 .- Charles Bear, living about six miles west of this city, was "held up" yesterday morning by two men, one of whom covered him with a sixshooter while the other relieved him of \$700. The highwaymen generously gave him back \$4 in silver, which he had in his pocketbook. Mr. Bear was on his way to Denison to purchase

supplies. No arrests yet.
Myrtle Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias,
will give a grand ball Nov. 11 at McDougal's

will give a grand ball Nov. II at McDougal's Opera-house.

This morning's issue of the Sunday Gazetteer has a lengthy article on the importance of a railroad being built from Denison northwest to Paul's Valley, I. T. The road would run through a fine section of country and open up large coal fields. The people will realize its importance and will probably take active steps at an early day toward its construction, as it would be of great value to Denison.

A fine rain fell this morning, lasting about two hours. This afternoon the weather is clear and pleasant.

Mr. Charles Dillingham, receiver, and Daniel Riply, general freight agent of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, passed through this morning in a special car bound. through this morning in a special car, bound for Houston.

TRAGEDY AT MCKINNEY.

A Negro Assaults an Officer in the Discharge of His Duty and is Fatally Shot. cial to The News.

McKinney, Oct. 18 .- A shooting scrape occurred at McKinney Saturday night, in which a negro by the name of King probably lost his life. The negroes have been having dances every Saturday night for some time past, and on this occasion several of them, among them a several of them, among them a woman or two, got drunk and became involved in a fight. Deputy Sheriff Bellew was called in to quell the disturbance. He arrested a negro man, when King interfered. The officer endeavored to take his prisoner away, when King assaulted and knocked him down. When the deputy arose he struck King over the head, knocking him down. King, in his turn, got up and rushed at the officer, who shot him. The ball entered the groin, passing through King, severing the tube or duct leading from the kidneys to the bladder. The physicians pronounce his case hope-The physicians pronounce his case hopeless. No complaint was filed against Bellew, and up to late this evening he had not been arrested.

The Dude Barber Ahead. Westchester Village Record. William Brochard has a barber shop in

Downington, and about a week ago he want-

ed to go away for several days. He consequently went to Philadelphia and hired a man to work for him during his absence. The man arrived in Downington. He was dudish looking in the extreme, and wore a handsome diamond ring on his little finger. On Friday two men who were detectives entered the barber shop to get shaved. One of them spied the ring on the finger and recognized it from the description as one which had been stolen in Philadelphia. The detectives winked at one another and then got int the chairs to get shaved, a boy lathering one and the new barber the other. Now the dude barber had noticed the winks of the detectives, and was thus put on his guard. As soon as he had his man lathered, he said to the boy that he had to go out for a minute. He went out and to the house where he tectives sat in the chairs waiting to get shaved, and also to catch the man. But the barber came not, and the detectives soon realized that their bird had flown.

A wedding took place Wednesday at the Washburne homestead in Livermore, Mass. Miss Marie Lisa Washburne, the youngest daughter of E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, ex-Minister to França was marvied to A. Minister to France, was married to A. H. Fowler, of Colorado. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. French, of Turner. The bride was attended by Miss Augur, the daughter of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, United States army. Frederick Crocker, of Charleston, S. C., acted as best man.

THE NEWS FROM WACO.

Another Daylight Burglary in Mercantile Show Windows.

A Brakeman Injured-Cotton Receipts-Licensed to Marry-The Elopers Brought Back-Miscellaneous Local Matters.

Special to The News.

WACO, Oct. 18.—The show windows of Lewine Bros. were burglarized this morning. A suit of clothes, hat, shoes and other articles of mens' wear were stolen. The entrance was effected by breaking the glasses with a stone. The establishment of Sturgis & Co. was burglarized the same way in the forepart of the week. In both cases the show windows are in the full glare of the gaslight.

A BRAKEMAN INJURED. James Mathinson, brakeman on the Texas Central Railway, was thrown from a box car yesterday as the train was nearing Fow-ler Station. He was taken to the hospital at Houston last night, suffering from con-cussion of the brain.

RAIN. It has been raining slowly since morning, with occasional heavy showers throughout

The daily receipts of cotton for the week ending yesterday, according to the Examiner, were as follows:

TO MARRY.

Marriage licenses issued for the week: B. 2. Moore and Miss Arminda Hayney, John McClain and Mrs. Laura Beal, William Jones and Miss Eliza Jane Brown, D. A. Berkshire and Mrs. E. T. Wilkinson, Sylvester O. Gray and Miss Lula J. Burns, Ephraim Herring and Mrs. Hattie Hill, T. J Taylor and Miss F. M. Stom, Horace Harris and Miss Zora McDaniels, Sam Slauter and Miss Mollie Jones, S. W. Chambers and Miss C. T. Fowler, Harris Jones and Miss Phillis Miller.

John W. White, who abandoned his wife and eloped with his sister-in-law, was brought in at noon by the Deputy Sheriff of Eastland County and turned over to the authorities here. The sister-in-law has repented of her folly and gone to the home of her brother to seek forgiveness and a shelter. White is as mum as an oyster. Teel and his sister, Mrs. White, left for the home-stead this evening stead this evening. APPROACHING MURDER TRIAL.

Col. J. M. Anderson left this evening for Hillsboro. The case of Friar, charged with the murder of Teel, in the postoffice at Abbott, will be called to-morrow. Col. Anderson is to assist in the prosecution. Great interest is taken in the result. Both the deceased and the accused were farmers, with strong personal friends.

JUDGE RIMES. Judge Rimes has wired a legal friend that he will be in Waco to-morrow morning. The precise turn matters will take in the The precise turn matters will take in the District Court complication is not known. It is conjectured, however, that he will mount the bench and proceed to discharge the duties as though nothing had occurred during his absence from the State on the opening day of the term of court. There is a disposition on the part of the bar to condone the past if Judge Rimes will make the proper pledges to the bar. There are other members of the bar who will be satisfied with nothing short of his resignation. The situation is one of expectancy.

THE "STEEPLE JACK."

How an Expert Member of the Craft Takes Down a Church Spire. Chicago Tribune.

How a "steeple jack" fixes the ropes by which to reach the dizzy height of a lofty spire, and how he wends his aerial way with ease and safety to the top, are matters little known to the dwellers on the earth. Various methods, differing in their degrees of ingenuity, have been practiced by different members of the "steeple jack" craft, and not the least interesting or ingenious is that of Charles Aubin, a French Canadian, who recently taken down the spires of the German Reformed Church and of the Reformed Episcopal Church at the corner of Washington boulevard and Carpenter street. Aubin, who is a little, thin rather shriveled-looking man of about five and thirty, has had considerable experience among the steeples of St. Louis, St. Paul Troy, Albany and Fitchburg, Mass. He sets a high value on his profession, and is so jealous of his trade secrets that he only

sets a high value on his profession, and is so jealous of his trade secrets that he only fixes his climbing ropes by night, when no sneaking interloper will be present to pirate his patent.

To a Tribune reporter, however. Mr. Aubin confided yesterday a few of the mysteries attending his ascent to the top of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal steeple, which explain pretty much how his work in general is accomplished. The total hight of the steeple from the ground was 200 feet, the spiral portion which rose from the tower being 125 feet. Placing his block and tackle and his swing-stage in a convenient position on the ledge of the tower, he climbed to the highest possible point in the inside of the spire from which he could gain an exit to the open air. Emerging from the interior, he winds a rope three times around the spire in a mysterious and unexplained manner, and fastens the two ends together. He then winds another rope once around the spire, fastens its ends together, and attaches thereto a belt which is bound around his body. This part of the apparatus is designed to keep his body from falling back and afford general steadiness in the ascent. He then grasps the lower coil of the triple rope with one hand and the higher with the other and walks along the center rope, changing at every step his handgrasps on He then grasps the lower coil of the triple rope with one hand and the higher with the other and walks along the center rope, changing at every step his handgrasps on the other ropes. He thus winds his way around the spire, getting higher at every step, steadied meanwhile and kept in position by the rope to which the waist belt is attached. As he gradually gets higher the support rope tends to get loose, and this is remedied by drawing on it by the buckles of the waist belt. When a height is reached where the spire is sufficiently narrow to permit the climber to grasp it around with his arms he lets go his hold on the ropes and clambers to the top. Once there, by means of a small clothes line, he lets down a hammer, the claws of which seize the block and tackle on the tower below, and both are then raised to the top. A descent is then made for the swing-stage, which is attached to a hook of the block, and the steeplejack is now ready to begin work. He starts in to remove the boards of the wooden spire about eight or ten feet from the top, and then saws off in sections the posts above. The same process is carried on in the descent by block and tackle, until after a week's work the steeple is a thing of the past.

Ward of Buffalo. When he was running against Folger for Governor there was some interest among the boys to see. if he would vote for himself. There was a general idea that he might cast a complimentary vote for his opponent. When he got to the polls. however, and put in a full ticket, one of his friends said.

friends said:

"You don't mean to vote for yourself, Mr. Cleveland?"

"Yes, I do," he answered. "I always vote the full Democratic ticket because it is the party, more than the man, I vote for," and he added with considerable significance, "I expect every Democrat to do the same." Subsequently in 1833 he went home to vote for the Maynard ticket and again in 1884 for his own electoral ticket. There was a local election for Mayor in 1883 and he went home then and voted for Jonathan Scoville, the regular nominee, though John B. Manning a brother of Daniel Manning, was running on an outside ticket. The excitement then was very high and Scoville was elected by only 136 plurality. It is generally conceded that his election was due to the firm stand of Cleveland for the regular ticket at that time.

Interpreting the Ohio Verdict. New York Times.

Good Democrats vote the Republican ticket and sustain President Cleveland's administration.

New York Graphic. New York Graphic.

Our Mugwump contemporary, the Times, contends that the Republican success in Ohio "sustains the administration of President Cleveland." This is characteristically mugwumpian logic. Doubtless Ohio's majority of nearly 32,000 for Blaine last year was also designed to express confidence in Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland. New York Evening Telegram.

The Republican victory in Ohio, in his judgment (Senator Eustis'), is a stinging rebuke to the administration, as Gov. Hoadly was the President's candidate, and he (Mr. Eustis) is more confident than ever that the Democrats of the coutry will sustain his opposition to Mr. Cleveland's policy.

New York Mail and Express.

All the power, influence and fine tactics of the two abliest politicians in the Cabinet, Mr. Manning and Mr. Whitney, with his powerful Ohio connection, were put into the support of the President's candidate for Governor. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of a Republican success so signal, in a State so proverbially liable to political revolutions and whose politics are so indicative of the drift of the doubtful voters everywhere, and in the first year of a new administration.

New York World. New York Mail and Express.

a new administration.

New York World.

It requires more water now to keep the Ohio man away from the polls than formerly. He will risk a little mud and rain when he knows that the great eye of the nation is resting exclusively upon him.

New York Commercial Advertiser

New York Commercial Advertiser. Their (the Democrats') hope of victory through prohibition help was so well founded in appearance that only the most confident Republican predictions contemplated a Republican plurality so great as that actually given that actually given.

Utica Herald.

They (the Democrats) have sedulously nursed the Prohibition movement only to be made its victims. They are beginning to realize that something of the same sort is likely to happen to them in New York State. Washington Post.

Washington Post.

We are quite willing to believe that the result might easily have been otherwise... had the campaign been shaped so as to hold out to patriotic citizens a prospect of some relief; had it involved the return of the Democracy to the wise counsels and lofty statesmanship of such leaders as Allen G. Thurman. New York Evening Post.

New York Evening Post.

One of the consequences of the election will be the return of Mr. Sherman to the Senate. He will thus have the opportunity to introduce a bill to reduce the representation of the Southern States in Congress in proportion as he thinks the colored men are disfranchised. Brooklyn Union.

The election of a Republican Governor and Legislature is proof that the transfer of the national government from Republican to Democratic hands caused no demoralization of the Republican party. New York Telegraph. Ohio has set her foot down and declared in most emphatic tones that she will have no tampering with the tariff and that the free traders must take a back seat.

Philadelphia Inquirer. To defeat such a man (as Hoadly) is a victory that any man may well be proud of personally; but the people have especial reason to rejoice, because they have discrethat was certain to work the most direful results if continued.

Philadelphia Press. The triumph will inspirit and stimulate Republicans throughout the country. It will carry encouragement and resolution to New York, Pennsylvania and Viginia.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette The Republicans made the fight against The Republicans made the fight against the Leonard party hot and severe and drew the lines. The Democrats coddled the fraud, and the result is he (Foraker) got many Democratic votes. Gov. Hoadly damaged himself seriously by his indorsement of the Allen O. Myers legislation. All the machinery of fraud of the gang Democracy in this city with which the Commercial Gazette has made the people familiar was in full operation yesterday, and it would be impossible to exaggerate the reckless wickedness that was perpetrated. ness that was perpetrated.

Boston Globe. So far as Gov. Hoadly is concerned, Democratic disappointment over his misfortune will be tempered by the remembrance that it was on his recommendation that President Cleveland appointed Cipher Noyes, of Returning Board infamy, to a position of trust and honor.

He Was Insulted.

From the Detroit Free Press. "Maybe I vhas insulted?" he said as he took a chair in the Central Station yesterday and used a very small handkerchief to blow a very large blast from his nose. "Maybe you were," said the Captain as he

closed the blotter. "I likes to go oop on Myrtle street," continued Mr. Dunder. "I goes oop py Grand Rifer, shust like my son Shake tells me to, und by und by I doan' find no Myrtle street. I looks oop and down, und in all der alleys und pehind all der buildings, but I doan' find him. I vhas most discouraged, vhen a young man comes along. He looks all fired out, but I like to ask him, und so I says: "'Maybe you knows where Myrtle street

vhas?' "'Eh?' he says, und he puts some eye glasses on his nose und looks at me so long

glasses on his nose und looks at me so long dot I vhas ashamed.

"'I like to find Myrtle street,' I says.
'Maybe you vhas so kindt und shentle dot you tell an old man like me how to find it. I like to see my wife's sister, you know? She falls down shtairs und bumps all oafer, und I like to know if she feels hurt.'

"Dot's vhat I told him, und he put dot eye glass avhay, takes a cork mit a shtring tied to it from his west pocket, und shust so sure

as avinay, takes a cork in the shirting fied to it from his west pocket, and shust so sure as you whas alife he puts dot cork in his ear and whalks away! He pelief he has der earache, but when he goes home my son Shake falls on der floor mit his laughing, and he says dot whas a guy on me. Captain, whas dot so?"

"Yes"

"Does he mean to insult me?"
"I guess he did."
"Um! Say, Captain!"
"Yes."

vhas too long in Detroit, und I pays

sections the posts above. The same process is carried on in the descent by block and tackle, until after a week's work the steeple is a thing of the past.

The President at the Polls.

New York World Special.

Albany, Oct. 14.—President Cleveland is very certain to go home to vote. He never failed to do so when Governor. One of his friends here, Mr. Charles A. Earle, who is in position under Gov. Hill and was appointed by Gov. Cleveland, said to-day:

"Mr. Cleveland always votes in the Ninth"

"I vhas too long in Detroit, und I pays too mooch taxes in two wards to put up mit sooch conduct. I shall go oop Grand Rifer some more. I shall meet dot same young man. He vhill put dot cork in his ear for me again, und—und—"

"Don't get excited, Mr. Dunder."

"Oh, derec vhas no excite in me. I vhas shust so cool as pumpkins. I shust like to say dot I drife dot cork through his headd him all oafer town by der shtring! You keep some boleecemans away from me?]

"Mr. Cleveland always votes in the Ninth"

THE SPORTING RECORD.

Proceedings of the Convention of Base Ball Organizations.

The League and the American Association Har monious-Turf Events on Various Tracks-Gallagher Seeking a Fight-Notes.

BASE BALL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The convention of the delegates of the National League and American Association was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The conference committee continued their deliberations. Shortly be to submit their report to their respective associations. At last accounts no action had been taken on the report, the nature of which, it is rumored, will be a decided surprise to the base ball fraternity.

EVENING SESSION. The representatives of the American Association and the National Base Ball League are in session this evening. The result of the conference is not yet known. Billy Voltz, who has seen the new agree ment, says that it will occasion a good deal of talk when it is made public. The agreement does away with the old reserve rule. which places the number of men at eleven, and substitutes a new rule. which includes all the men belonging to the club. If either the Leage or the Association releases a player he cannot be engaged by the opposite organization until ten days after the date of his release. The clause relating to salaries provides that \$2000 shall be the limit. This, it is thought, will be the cause of much wrangling when the two associations meet. Only those clubs belonging to the League or the Association will be recognized. The League is given the right to secure players from any club it chooses. The Association has the same privilege.

A HARMONIOUS SETTLEMENT. The conference of base ball managers at New York to-night resulted in a harmonious settlement of all questions at issue between the League and the American As-

It was decided that the Detroit, Buffalo It was decided that the Detroit, Buffalo and Providence clubs should remain in the league for the season of 1886 and that White, Richardson, Brouthers and Rowe—the "big four"—are held by the league and will be open to contract. An agreement between the League and the American Association was completed, of which the following are the points: No contract shall be made for the services of any player by any club for a longer period than seven months, beginning April 1 and ending October 31. Every contract shall be forwarded within ten days to the secretary of the association, who shall notify the secretary of the other association. When a player under contract to shall notify the secretary of the other association. When a player under contract to any club is expelled, blacklisted or suspended in accordance with its rules, notice of such disqualification shall be served on the secretary of the association from whose club such player shall have been disqualified. All clubs shall be debarred from employing or playing with such player until the period of his disqualification shall have terminated. Immediately upon the release of the player from the contract he will be subject to the acceptance of the other clubs of the player from the contract he will be subject to the acceptance of the other clubs of such association if expressed in writing to the secretary. The secretary of said association will notify the secretary of the other association of a player's release. No club not a member of either association on the date of this execution shall be entitled to membership of said association. No games shall be played by any member of either association that presents in its nine any player rendered incligible. memper of either association that presents in its nine any player rendered ineligible. No club shall pay any of its players for a season's services a salary in excess of \$2000. Nor shall any club, employing a player for any portion of the season, pay such player for his services in excess of such amount, and no advance money shall be paid prior to April 1

to April 1.

A board of arbitration of three, representing each organization, was appointed as follows: Young, Day and Soden, of the League; Byrne, Phelps and Von Der Ahe, of the American. This board shall have jurisdiction of all disputes between the associations. These articles were signed by N. tions. These articles were signed by N. Young, president of the League, and D. McKnight, president of the American

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 .- Philadelphia 1, Athletic 7.

ST. LOUIS WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP. ST. Louis, Oct. 17 .- St. Lous 3, Chicago 2. This game wins for the St. Louis Association Club the base ball championship of the

world.
St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Brown Stockings (American Association) 5, Maroons (National League) 2.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Cincinnati 3, Louis-

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- At Brighton Beach to-day: First race for maiden two-yearolds, five furlongs, was won by Gen. Price in 1:04, Unique second, Gold Star third. Mutuals paid \$13 60.

Second race for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowance, three-quarters of a mile: Won by Joe Shelby in 1:16%, Miss Goodrich second, Ben Thompson third. Mutuals paid \$161 25. Third race, seven furlongs: Lizzie Mack

won, Ferg Kyle second, Three Cheers third. Mutuals paid \$54 60.

Fourth race, all ages, one mile: Tom Martin won in 1:54, Joe S. second, Weasel third. Mutuals paid \$7 30.

Fifth race, handleap for all ages one and an one-eighth mile: Ten Strike won in 1:57%, Jack of Hearts second, High Flight third. Mutuals paid \$25.

PELHAM RACES. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- The first race at the Pelham steeplechase meeting to-day was

a handicap flat race, over half mile. Tomboy first, Wild Tom second, Economy third. Time not given. Second race was a handicap flat race over

three-quarters of a mile. Cyclone first, Black Hussar second, Cigarette third. Third race was a hunter's handicap over the full course. Pilot first, Marsh second,

the full course. Pilot first, Marsh second, Trouble third.

Fourth race was the Pelham steeplechase over full course. Jim McGowan first, Tilford second, Schoolmaster third.

Fifth race was for the consolation cup over the short course of a mile and a half. Pilfellow first, Emulation second, Cigarette

third.
Sixth race was a heavy weight race over the full course. Hobson's Choice first, Cyclone second, Dundee third.

MYSTIC PARK RACES. BEDFORD, Oct. 17 .- The October meeting

closed to-day. Summaries: Purse of \$300 for 2:32 class, postponed from yesterday, Screwdriver first, Nellie M second, Hilda third. Best time 2:281/4. Purse of \$300 for 2:30 pacing class, post-

poned from yesterday: Gideon first, Hor-ense second, Ned Hanlon third. Best time

Purse of \$100 for horses in road wagons: Billy R first, General second, E. D. H. third. Time—2:40%. LATONIA RACES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club closed this evening. The first race was a selling purse, six furlongs, won by Bangle, Goldban second, Lavina third. Time-1:17%.

Second race was for maiden two year olds, five furlongs: Eloise first, Schottka second, Felicita third. Time—1:04%.
Third race for maiden three year olds, seven furlongs: Hillsboro first, Lepanto second, Littlefellow third. Time—1:30%. disk, the fittings. Entire mist, Stocked econd, Felicita third. Time—1:04%.

Third race for maiden three year olds, even furlongs: Hillsboro first, Lepanto econd, Littlefellow third. Time—1:30%.

Fourth race—One mile dash: Gleaner

Mittodig D. Howe, of the flows of the finest estates in Manchester, has just bought of Miss Bartol, daughter of D. C. Bartol, two acres of the "Giles Point Field," containing the famous "umbrella tree," for \$10,000.

first, Glendale second, Pink Cottage third. ime—1:45%. Fifth race—Gibson House purse, free

handicap, one mile and a quarter: Step-along first, Emma Manley second, Pearl Jennings third. Time—2:11%.

JACK GALAGHER AT EL PASO. EL Paso, Oct. 17 .- Jack Gallagher, the Missouri pugilist, has arrived here, and it is expected that a prime prize fight will occur soon in this city. A number of sportoccur soon in this city. A number of sporting men are taking a hand in the matter, endeavoring to persude Jack Morrisy, the Pueblo, Cal., puddler, who has a big Western reputation as a bruiser, to encounter the Missourian. Gallagher is well backed and anxious for a ring exercise, and if Morrisy refuses to tackle him an effort will be made to obtain some other pugilist. Morrisy wants odds. risy wants odds.

ON THE WHITE HOUSE STEPS.

Pen Pictures of Men Who Serve the Glorious Nation.

"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

I stood for half an hour at the front door of the White House yesterday and watched the different Cabinet Ministers as they came in to attend the regular meeting of the Cabinet, which is held at 11 o'clock on three days of the week. Postmaster General Vilas was the first to arrive. He came promptly on the stroke of 11, in the stylish coupe which he keeps at the expense of the government. His horse is a magnificent dapple gray, and he has an English coachman with stiff side whiskers of the same color as the horse. This coachman is a skeleton in livery. He sits as straight as a line and as solemn as a funeral while he drives along at a smart trot. Mr. Vilas brings his assistant with him, and he is the most business-like of the Cabinet Ministers. When he jumped from his coupe on to the White House doorsteps he had a portfolio as big as that of an artist under his arm, and his left hand held a bundle of papers. He stopped not a moment, but rushed into the White House and hurried up the stairs. Next came the Secretary of the Treasury in a two-horsed closed carriage. The Treasury adjoins the White House, but it takes two horses and a double carriage to bring Mr. Manning half a block. Manning is the Jumbo of the Cabinet. He is much like Cleveland, and about the White House strangers always take him for the President. At Albany he and the Governor were dubbed the two Drumios. Manning seldom hurries. He stepped slowly from the carriage to-day, and sauntered into the Executive Mansion as though he expected to live to the age of Methuselah. He brought no papers with him, and walked up the steps with his hands behind his back, slow, heavily, and solemnly. The next comer glish coachman with stiff side whiskers of steps with his hands behind his back, slow, heavily, and solemnly. The next comer was the Secretary of State, who came on foot from the State Department, walking along jauntily with a bamboo stick in his hand and a tall white hat upon his head. He stepped lightly into the vestibule and then went up the steirs three at a time looking for all lightly into the vestibule and then went up the stairs, three at a time, looking for all the world like an English parson who cares more for fun than for religion. Business was evidently not troubling him, and he had no papers in his hands. After Bayard came Secretary Lamar in the carriage which he paid for out of his own pocket. Lamar is not well, and he does not look well. He had a light overcoat over his arm, although the thermometer was away up in the eighties, and he walked slowly up the steps and and he walked slowly up the steps and into the Cabinet chamber with a weary tread. The last time he was here to a Cabinet meeting he did not feel able to mount the stairs, and he had to be taken up in the elevator. Endicott and Garland were absent from the city yesterday, and they did not, of course, appear, but Whitney was present, and he came in last of all. It must have been 11:30 o'clock before he was gone walking slowly across last of all. It must have been 11:30 o'clock before he was seen walking slowly across from the big granite pile in which his department is. A gentleman was with him, and the two stopped at the White House door and talked for some moments, while the President and the rest of the ministers waited upstairs for them. At last he entered and calmly walked up the stairs, as though he was first instead of last.

The Capture of Jeff Davis

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.
Unavoidable circumstances have prevented me from contradicting, at an earlier date, the statements credited to Lieut. Harry Isgrigg, formerly of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, which appears in the Commercial Gazette in September last, concerning the capture of Jefferson Davis, and I respectfully request that you will allow me space to correct some of those statements, as they should not be permitted to go un-

In the first place, Isgrigg was not provost marshal at Macon at the time Davis was captured, nor at any other time or place during the war. No superior officer, who knew Isgrigg, would have placed him in any such position of responsibility, as he was not only unreliable and untrustworthy, but on one occasion was reduced to the ranks and disgraced before his regiment for gross coverdice.

ranks and disgraced before his regiment for gross cowerdice.

The statement that Davis was brought into Macon by Isgrigg in a farm wagon is a falsehood made out of whole cloth, purely

Macon by Isgrigg in a farm wagon is a falsehood made out of whole cloth, purely and simply. I have never seen it equaled for unblushing falsity. As is well known to the country, Jefferson Davis was captured by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry—or rather a detachment of that regiment—under the command of Lieut. Pritchard, and Isgrigg had no more to do with his capture than "the man in the moon," and Isgrigg knows it. My recollection is, that when Davis was brought into Macon, and was taken to headquarters, at the International Hotel, Isgrigg was not even present, but was in camp, outside the city limits.

The most unblushing falsehood of all is the statement that "when we stopped at the International Hotel and were about to get out of the wagon, Capt. Thompson (meaning the writer of this article), of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, drew his revolver to fire at Davis." A more unjustifiable falsehood was never uttered in the same number of words. It is true I was present as Mr. Davis ascended the steps, standing perhaps within five or six feet of him, but the idea of trying or attempting to shoot him never entered my head, nor do I believe it was thought of by any soldier present. As Davis, his wife and private secretary ascended the steps through the open ranks of the soldiers present, the soldiers faced inward and presented arms, to which Mr. Davis lifted his hat in recognition of the compliment. As he entered the hotel he turned partially around and again elevated his hat, and then passed out of sight, and I saw him no more.

his hat, and then passed out of sight, and I saw him no more. saw him no more.

This is quite enough to refute the willful falsehood that "Davis, seeing Thompson's purpose, cried out, 'For God's sake, Lieutenant, save my life.'" Not a word was uttered to, nor by, Mr. Davis as he entered the hotel, nor was there any mark of disrespect exhibited by any one toward him, but the demeanor of the soldiers present was that of men who felt they were conquerors and Mr. Davis a conquered adversary. I repel with indignation the imputation that any soldier of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry (excepting, possibly, Lieut, Isgrigg) would soldier of the Fourth Indiana Cavary (excepting, possibly, Lieut. Isgrigg) would have been guilty of such base cowardice as that sought to be fastened on me by the false utterances of Harry Isgrigg.

Publish this and oblige

JOHN H. THOMPSON,
Late Captain Company B, Fourth Indiana

Aurora, Ind., Oct. 11.

A Crippled Company.

From the Lewiston Journal.

A singular coincidence happened at the residence of L. B. Bunnell this week, according to the Phonograph. Four people that had limbs broken recently, all took dinner together. Three of them are still on crutches.

Mr. George D. Howe, of Marlboro street,

THE GERMAN BARBER'S JOKE.

He Saddens the Ghost Editor and Gladdens the Horse Reporter.

"You don'd got some new chokes dis veek, aind it?" inquired the German barber at the Windsor yesterday morning as the horse reporter seated himself in a chair.

"I had some fresh ones, Fritz, but the weather changed last night, the ice gave out in the jokery, and the janitor had to throw them all out this morning."

"Vot vos der style auf your hair cut?" asked the German barber, after chucking a damp towell inside the horse reporter's neck, and taking down a pair of pruning shears from a hook.

"You're not going to turn those reaphooks loose in my mane!" remonstrated the lover of Maud S., eyeing the plural instrument suspiciously.

"Dose leedle vones vas dis morning nicked

"Dose leedle vones vas dis morning nicked like a buzz saw," explained the German barber, preparing to mow.

"Let'er go, Bismarck," said the horse reporter, shutting his eyes and clinching his teeth as the tonsorial Teuton tangled his left hand fingers in his top-knot and crunched away among his back ringlets with the reaping machine; "though I don't see much use in your plowing through my feeble curls with those blades. It seems to me if you'd just snap them things around me if you'd just snap them things around my ears a few times you'd jar all the hair off my head like an earthquake."

"You don'd have so mooch curiozidy like some oder beoples, ain'd it?" asked the German barber, solemnly pausing to remove a horse shoe nail from behind his victim's left on beat the statement. victim's left ear, kept there for luck.
"Here, Wilhelm, give me back that last remnant of a vanished race," and the biogra-

ormentor's hand and put it in his vest pocket.
"You don'd haf inkvired," pursued the German barber, "vot haf my leedle seezars made nick demsellufs up like a buzz saw.

guess for you dot conunderum by my-"Dot ghost editor vot writes up der stiff peesness und der krave yardt boedry on der Nooze, he comes mine house insite last night mit der 10 o'clock train from Paycos ity, und a pig crowd auf dem rowdy railroat ellers, und he says, shoost like a schmart

Aleck:
""Hello, Tutchy: how you vas? How's
your dog.' Und I dold dot kost editor.
"My tog has peen deadt efer since he pit
you in der pack pardt auf der shop last
veek."

"Den dose rowty railroat fellows go 'haw! haw!' choost like a gang auf coyotes; und dot ghost editor he gets my chair insite und

dot ghost editor he gets my chair insite und he say:

"'Tutchy, gif me a San Antone shingle on der halluf shell, und a shampoo cocktail.'

"Den dose rowty railroat fellers go 'haw, haw,' und yell oudt, 'Vonce more for de segars, Tutchy!'

"What's all that got to do with nicking your 'leedle' scissors?" interrupted the horse reporter snappishly, as the barber removed the neck towel and was carefully brushing the short hair down his back.

"Shtop a leedle, und I dold you all aboudt it. Vell, you see dose ghost editor, he lofes to laugh at his own chokes; und vile I vos gifing him dot San Antonio shingle on der haf shell, py'm py, directly he says:

"'Catch anydings?' I ask him.

"'Yaas,' he sait; 'a poat full of suckers.'

"'Anydings pesides?' I inkvires me pack again.

"'Yase,' he dold me pooty kyick,' I catch

again.
"'Yaas,' he dold me pooty kvick, 'I catch
me some dangloose feefer.'
"'Vos dot all vot you catch at Paycos?' I

me some dangloose feefer."

"'Vos dot all vot you catch at Paycos?' I inkvire vonce more.

"Den you ought dot ghost editor to haf seen." and the German barber laughed in a smothered way while he mopped the horse reporter under the chin with the lather brush. "Dot ghost editor pegins to schvell like he vos a pull frog trying to pe an ox. Ten he says: "Tutchy, I catch me someding else at Paycos. I mate a mash. You bet, I cot der heardt of a pooty country girl. She vos so sveeter as green apple pie, Tutchy, und whiter as a brandt new tombstone. Und sooch hair. Tutchy. It vos so yaller as gold, und soft like silluk; und ven she leaned it against mine shoulder, her curls teeckle my cheek, till I like to haf fell all in bieces.' I laf so mooch dot I go me in der pack room to keep myselluf from oxploding.

"Den I take an old caseknife und knock it against my leedle new seesors und nick 'em all ofer. Ven I come pack und go to finish der ghost editor's hair cut, he chumps up

against my leedle new seesors und nick 'em all ofer. Ven I come pack und go to finish der ghost editor's hair cut, he chumps up und sqveal like a pig.

"'Vots der matter mit your cutters,
Tutchy,' he hollers oudt.

"'Vots der matter mit your hair,' I holler pack, und I runs mine fingers his head all ofer und shake my head and say:

"'Did dot young laty vot vos so fond aut you at Paycos teekle your cheek mit her pack hair, und press her canary head across your vest?' und I shook my head und looked so sad as a door knob.

"Vy do you ask," said der ghost writer, looking wild.

"'Noddings,' I dold him, 'only you haf serofoolo, varioloid und schmall-pox growin' all ofer your scallup.'

"'Mine Gott!' he yelled, und rushed up stairs in der hotel.

"Mine Gott! he yelled, and rushed up stairs in der hotel.

"Dose rowty railroat fellers nefer go 'haw, haw' dot time. Dey vent avay pooty kyick de front vay drough.

"What became of ghosty?" asked the horse

"What became of ghosty?" asked the horse reporter.

"I sent my poy Hermann up to his room, und he found him mit his haf shaved, head tied up in a mustard plaster und his feet in der coal scuttle. He vas prayin' like a preacher, but he called Hermann und saidt: 'Poy, do you know a red heated man vot is called der horse reporder. Gif him dis und auf he dakes schmall pox I vill gif you de best lot in Paycos City.' Herman brought it to me und I haf saved it for you." Here the German barber held aloft a tiny lock of sunburnt hair. The horse reporter seized the trophy, put it tenderly inside the vest pocket containing his rabbit's foot and horse-shoe nail, gave Herman a quarter, tossed a silver cart wheel to the German barber and went out into the circumambient atmosphere singing:

Only a Pecos maiden,

Only a Pecos maiden, Who pines like a drooping flag— Only a ghostly editor With his head done up in a rag.

SINGULAR STORY OF A ROBBERY. The Boston Journal Publishes the Story of a Somewhat Remarkable Robbery.

The victim was a young woman who had been employed as a nurse in the Boston City Hospital. She had secured a place in a New York hospital, and on Thursday evening went to the Old Colony Railway station to take the 6 o'clock express for that city. She arrived at the station at 5:30 p. m., purchased her ticket, taking the money from her purse, which contained \$30. She then got checks for her baggage and started for the trainhouse. While she was scrutinizing the dials near the main side entrance, to make sure of her train, she was suddenly tipped back-ward, a hand was placed over her mouth and two men carried her at once to a close ward, a fand was placed over her mouth and two men carried her at once to a close carriage in waiting. Her struggles were in vain and she could not scream. The driver had evidently received his orders, for he drove rapidly away. Her eyes were covered so that she could not discern the ruffians, who held a hand over her mouth to stifle any outcries. While the carriage was moving rapidly the fellows robbed their victim of her purse and a gold pin. They attempted once to etherise her, but she broke the bottle. Finally the carriage was stopped, and opening the door the ruffians pushed the woman into the street and drove off.

The young woman was faint and dead from fear, and on coming to her senses she found that she was lying near the street railway track in Cambridge. She found that the car would pass through Watertown, where she had an uncle, and not having

and purse were missing. On Friday her watch and shawl pin were found on the spot where she was thrown from the carriage, they probably having fallen from her clothney probably having fallen from her clothing. Her uncle gave her money to go to New York, and she started again on Friday vening. The police were informed, and chief Inspector Hanscom has given the natter into the hands of a detective, but here is little hope of discovering the felows, for the woman did not have an opportunity to see their faces.

THAT DUCK AND DEER HUNT.

How Coodledodger Rakes in a Scoop at Long Range.

A solemn silence vibrated painfully over the sanctum last night. The city editor was out groping in the gloom for the stray items, the society reporter was quietly meditating over his own vast importance, the paragrapher was serenely gloating over his last brilliant gem, while the commercial reporter was placidly sucking on his old clay pipe and vigorously scratching the dandruff from his head. The managing editor looked the saddest of the whole outfit. He was scanning a pathetic poem from the pen of a native bard from the wilds of Brazos County. He was in the worst fix of us all.

At last the moon gently slid from under a cloud, and as its gentle ray beamed down upon the specialist it seemed to lighten his mind with a sudden thought, for he smiled æsthetically and directed his manly strides toward the telephone.

After giving the instrument a vigorous ring and placing the smokestack to his ear, he heard the sweet murmur from a gentle female voice exclaim: "Hello!"
"Hello, darling, is that you?"
"Yes, it's me. What do you want?"
"Run me through to the Austin office, and the pert time I meet you l'il have a pocket."

the next time I meet you I'll have a pocket full of chewing gum for you."

Another few minutes of silence, when another gentle damsel's voice calls: "Well, what is it?"

"Good evening, sweetness! Please con-nect me with John Ireland's roosting place,

Another silent spell and a gruff, bellowing voice yells out:
"What is it?"

"Is Gov. Ireland home?"
"No!"
"Where is he?"

Here was a nice predicament. If the Governor of a State can't be found at home at the respectable hour of 10, where can he

Cling-a-cling-a-cling," again sounds the "What is it?" again asked the gentle 'Connect me with the bank, please, A moment of silence, and then came: "Well!"

'Is Governor Ireland there?" "No, not been here to-night."
"That's all, good night!"
"Cling-a-cling-a-cling."
"Well," exclaimed the madonna.

"Is Gov. Ireland there?"
"No, just left a few minutes ago."
"Where did he go?".

"Dunno!"
The specialist began to look glum. He was getting hot on the trail, but still not quite up yet. A happy thought seemed to glint across his brain, for his eyes lit up and a smile stole softly over his counte-

"Cling-a-cling."
"What is it?" again asked the telephone girl. "Run me over to Mrs. Dooley's boarding-

"All right!"
"What is it?" came trippling up from "Is Gov. Ireland there?"
"Yes."

"Yes."

"Ah. I got there strong that lick," murmured the specialist to himself.

"Is he busy?"

"He is eating pickled onions."

"Call him to the funnel, please."
A minute of painful suspense, and then
ame: "Well?"

"Is that you, Governor?"
"Yes; who are you?"
"Coodledodger" "Coodledodger."
"Why, hello, Sam, old boy, what do you want?" "How many deer did you kill on that

Didn't kill any." "Didn't kill any."
"Why?"
"They were too young and tender. I left them in the brush till I go again."
"You might have brought one to town anyhow just to show the boys."
"Oh, no, I'm too old a coon for that; besides the old women wouldn't let 'em come, they thought the temptations at the capital city too strong for the innocent deers."

'Catch any ducks?"

Yes, a few."
White or black?"

"Didn't you want to bring any of them along?"

"No, not particularly; they don't wear any shoes down there in the brush and they don't care about coming to town 'cause the hard sidewalks cut their feet."

"Rather tender ducks down there?"
"Yes, and mighty shy of strangers. Terrible rough and so on, but awful coy and tender. How is THE NEWS coming on at Dallas?"

Fine, John; just abooming. Did you hear the Senatorial bee buzzing very loud down in the brush?"

John must have resumed his pickled onions, for forever after the telephone was dumb.

Women Who Speculate.

"That women speculate and do not stop at ordinary ventures I know to be a fact," said a prominent New York banker, "but they usually employ men to do their work. You see, they cannot operate in person because of the prejudice of their own sex, but they can study, and scheme, and sex, but they can study, and scheme, and direct—and this is what they do. The cases in this city where brokers carry heavy lines of stock under their own names which really belong to their clients are not a few, I can belong to their chiefs are not a tew, I can tell you. These women, however, do not all live in New York. Bless your heart, they represent every county in the State, and, for all I know, every city and town. They are usually women who have inherited property, wards of indulgent guardians, or women who have seen the world. By this I means women who have traveled and learned of the wonderful achievements in the stock line of some noted foreigners, titled or untitled, and desire to outshine

"And are they successful?"

"As a rule, yes. Women have a very keen appreciation of the 'perhaps.' Then again, they are content with a small margin of profit. And, finally, they seldom play like a man for a four-time winner, as it were, or press the limit. If a purchase of to-day shows a gain they are content to pocket that gain rather than wait for another advance to-morrow, which advance is not always sure to come."

"If they lose?"

"They lose as little as possible by getting clear of their stock as soon as they see it is

"They lose as little as possible by getting clear of their stock as soon as they see it is going contrary to the way they want it to go. They are very philosophical and cautious, are these same women. But all the women who are represented on the street and in the exchanges are not moneyed parties by long odds."

"No?"

"No?"
"Far from it." Many a woman sends her last \$10 to put up her margin when the day shall begin."
"I should not think a broker would bother

with a business so small?"
"The brokers in those cases are usually that the car would pass through Watertown, where she had an uncle, and not having a cent of money, she was compelled to walk. Following the tracks, she finally arrived at her uncle's house at \$240 p. m. She related to her friends the adventure. Her clothing was torn and filled with the odor of ether. Her gold watch, breastpin

man came to New York to attend lectures at was not willing to commence her work until she had realized sufficient money to see her through her studies. Listening to the advice of a male cousin, she sent \$50 by him to put up as margin on oil. That \$50, in a week's time, brought her back nearly \$1000."

"All women, however, are not so successful."

"All women, however, are not so successful."

"I should say not. There are thousands of dollars swallowed up in margins every day that represent many a young woman's pin money for a month. Women are natural born gamblers. They take to gift enterprises, lotteries, speculation, and betting as a duck does to water. If you want a good proof of it, go any day to these large tea stores where the proprietor gives away a piece of crockery or a silver-plated spoon with every pound of tea. You will find women coming there to buy from districts miles away. They really spend more in car fare and time than the gift is worth, besides getting an inferior grade in their purchase. The proprietor, however, knows their weakness and profits accordingly."

"Are there any female brokers in business in New York?"

"None that I know of. Men brokers, however, have their female aids—women like

in New York?"

"None that I know of. Men brokers, however, have their female aids—women like Vic Woodhull and Tennie Claffin—and these women are powerful allies, I can tell you."

"What is their method of operating?"

"It depends upon circumstances. As a rule, they seek the confidence of some recently bereaved widow—one, bear in mind, that has not been left moneyless. Then they proceed to advise her against trusting the wicked men in matters of business, invariably winding up by recommending their banker or broker as the man above all others to look after her affairs. The same plan is followed with young girls who succeed to legacies, or young women from the the country who come to the city looking for safe investments for their savings."

"As a class, what women do you think have the greatest use for a broker?"

"Actresses. There is hardly an actress in America to-day—that is, one of any note—that does not dabble, more or less, in stocks. The reason for this is, I suppose, that no class of men become more intimate with ladies in the theatrical profession than the banker and the broker. Confidence, of course, begets confidence, and in a short time the actress has made the plunge into financial maelstrom. There is an up-town firm of brokers whose business is almost

time the actress has made the plunge into financial maelstrom. There is an up-town firm of brokers whose business is almost entirely made up of orders from prominent actresses. Mrs. Langtry, Lotta, Maggie Mitchell, Rose Coghlin, Modjeska, Mary Anderson, Fanny Davenport and others of equal fame, all have a nice little bundle of good paying stocks, and, as a rule, are ready to buy more."

A ROMANCE.

A Runaway, a Surprise and a Very Happy Tableaux.

Houston Post. Quite a romance has developed itself during the stay here of Mr. J. O. Barrows' "Professor" Company, now at Pillot's Opera-house. It seems that about twelve weeks ago, while the company was playing in St. Louis, a young society lady of that city, Miss Margaret Leigh, the niece of Mr. Freeman Barnum, proprietor of the Hotel Barnum, and recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Cleveland, having obtained some prominence in ameteur theatrical circles, determined to go upon the stage, and applied for a position in the Square Co. Miss Leigh's Madison uncle, Mr. Barnum, strongly objected, but seeing that the young lady was determined, finally gave his consent, provided that Mr. Barrows would consent to take charge of her and to see that she came to no harm. This Mr. Barrows consented to do, and the young lady was cast for the part of "Susy Sundown." Matters went smoothly for a short time, but at the end of five days Mr. J. E. Kellard, the gentleman who plays Beauregard, the artist, approached Mr. Barrows and informed him that he dearly loved Miss Leigh, and proposed to make her his wife at once. Mr. Barrows at once entered a peremptory injunction and announced that he insisted on a stay of proceedings, until the parties had been together a sufficient length of time to be certain that no mistake was made. An appeal from the decision was made by both plaintiffs, but the august professor overruled the plea, and the case was continued generally. A week or two later the matter was again brought up, but again Mr. Barrows objected and threatened to dismiss them both from the company. "Then we will uncle, Mr. Barnum, strongly objected, but was again brought up, but again Mr. Barrows objected and threatened to dismiss them both from the company. "Then we will go right away and be married," said Miss Leigh, and as this was a knock down argument, the judge was fain to reduce the sentence. It was evident, however, that something had to be done, as the parties were set in their determination, but Mr. Barrows could do nothing. No one was surprised, then, when about 6 o'clock last evening Mr. Kellard brought Miss Leigh before Mr. Barrows at the Capitol Hotel and introduced her as his wife. The company was informed of the fact, and the Capitol guests were treated to a tableau off the stage. The happy pair had slipped off during the afternoon, and after procuring a license, called at the parsonge of the Rev. Dr. DuBose, of the Methodist Church, and were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Kellard is a very pretty young lady, a clever little actress, and no doubt in time will prove one of the brightest lights of her profession. Her husband, Mr. Kellard, will be remembered here as Mr. Frederick Warde's leading man last season. He is worthy of all the praise that can be said of him, and the Post congratulates the happy couple, and hopes they will come out as happy in the end as the artist paints Daisy Brown in the pretty play in which they hold such prominent parts. The company is composed of young people, who are personally attractive as well as talented, and now that the matrimonial boom has struck, Mr. Barrows and Treasurer Feely are puzzled to knew where it will end.

are puzzled to knew where it will end.

Bears in Oregon. Portland Oregonian: The early snowfall on the summit of Pine Creek Mountains has started the bears down to the lower levels The miners will have bear steaks and bear skin caps or overcoats, or the bears will have lodgings furnished for the winter in the tunnels and prospect holes. Bears have increased greatly in in numbers in the State since the great wind storm of January, 1880. which threw down so much timber and rendered the woods almost impassable in some parts of the State, and prevented the hunting of bears with dogs. In some parts of Southern Oregon "the woods are full of 'em." A gentleman who has lately been out to Coos County says there are more bears than hogs in that county. He saw a "neck of woods" out there called Packard's Home Market. It appears that a settler named Packard had a lot of hogs running in the woods which got fat on mast. He was asked what he was going to do with them, and said he had a "home market" for them, meaning a gang of Chinamen working near by. Just at this juncture the bears found the fat hogs and killed and ate them all, and since that time the place, which is lettered with ham bones and short ribs, has been called Packard's Home Market. which threw down so much timber and

Mrs. John L. Gardner is one of the best amateur authorities on violets in Boston. She is extravagantly fond of the flower, and always keeps her greenhouse stocked with the choicest varities.

The marriage of Miss Mary de Marini, of St. Petersburg, Russia, and Mr. John A. Oldenburg, of Minneapolis, took place at the latter city Sept. 28. The bride is a grand-daughter of the late Samuel Downer,

rand-daughter of the late Samuel Downer, frand-daughter of the late Samuel Downer, for Dorchester, Mass.

The wedding of Miss Longfellow and Mr. Thorpe on Wednesday at the Longfellow mansion, more familiarly called "Craigie house," was a quiet affair. Rev. Samuel Longfellow, uncle of the bride, officiated, and Miss Ole Bull, the little niece of the groom, was the maid of honor. Mr. Thorpe has rented a house on Concord avenue. has rented a house on Concord avenue, Cambridge, where the young couple will

Stories About Grant. "I do not believe Gen. Grant knew what

fear was," said Capt. John Kendall to a little knot of old army comrades who were talking of their war experiences. "I remember one day when we were before Vicksburg, the General and one orderly came over where we were lying behind preastworks not more than 200 yards from the enemy. The General looked very seedy. His coat was worn and dirty, and one sleeve was torn half out. One shoulder strap was gone and the other was fastened only at one end, so that every time he took a step it flapped and flopped in a decidedly picturesque manner. When he came he said nothing, but immediately stepped up on the breastworks and leveled his glass at the enemy. Somebody called his attention to the fact that it was extremely hazardous to stand there, that he was likely to be picked off any moment, but he made no reply. After looking through his glass for several minutes he said, as if speaking partly to himself: 'They will never attack us. They are our prisoners.' Then he jumped down and said: 'Well, boys, are you getting enough to eat now?' We had been living on almost nothing for several days, brown sugar that we had captured on some foraging tours being our main dependence. But rations had now begun to come more versitable and the said of the said of

main dependence. But rations had now begun to come more regularly, and we told the general that we were getting enough to eat. 'Well,' said he, 'I'm glad of it. A man can fight a great deal better on a full haversack than on an empty stomach."

Capt. Kendall's story of Gen. Grant's fearlessness recalls a story I once heard Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut tell in the office of the lote William B. Allen, internal revenue collector for the Second Illinois district. Said Gen. Hurlbut: "It had so happened that I had not been in danger for a long time. There had been good enough reasons why I had not been at the front, but the boys didn't know those reasons and had come to look on me as a coward. Indeed, there was so much disrespect for me in my here was so much disrespect for me in my command that, as I learned afterward, I was prove that I was not a coward or perish in the attempt. In a short time I had an opportunity. My command was drawn up on one side of an open field and the rebel line was made just outside a skirting timber on the other side. Both lines were standing and firing. This was my chance. I rode by my command with all the appearance of calmness that it was possible for me to assume, and passed out to the middle of that open field, where bullets were flying like hallstones. To tell the truth, I was scared almost to death, but my pride was even greater than my fear, so I rode down the field between the lines at a walking pace and occasionally raised my glass to my eyes and looking along the enemy's line. It was the greatest wonder in the world that neither myself nor my horse was hit. Presently I heard a cheer go up from my command, and I knew it was meant for me, but, of course, I paid no apparent attention to it. After awhile I turned my horse toward our lines and rode back in a slow canter, and as I passed to the rear my boys sent up a tremendous cheer that left no room for doubt that I had regained the respect of my command."

Gen. Hurlbut never lost that respect again. He was known as the "War Eagle" (his nose somewhat resembled an eagle's beak) to the end of the war, and to this day many of his old "boys" speak of him as "Fighting Steve, the War Eagle."

A Smallpox "Remedy."

Montreal Witness. A correspondent of Le Canadien recommends as an unfailing remedy for smallpox the application, when the first symptoms appear, or two small Spanish fly blisters to the arm of the patient between the elbow and the shoulder. Those, he contends, will and the shoulder. Those, he contends, will draw all the virus of the disease to that part of the body, and it may be let out by opening the vesicles from time to time with a penknife or a pair of scissors. The blisters should be allowed to remain till they fall off and no more pus runs from the wound, when it will dry up on the application of a little lard, and the patient will be fully recovered in less than a week. He claims that he has seen this remedy used in

La dies' Kid Button Worked Holes 31 50 at Lewis Bros. & Co.'s, 736 Elm street.

catching the disease

Infants' Kid and Goat Button 50c.

[Established in Dallas in 1876.]

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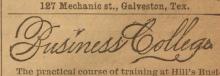
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I receive three cars a week. APPLES IN THREE BUSHEL BARRELS A SPECIALTY.

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Wholesale dealer in Grain Bags, Fruit and Western Produce. APPLES A SPECIALTY. Louisiana Oranges--Louisiana Oranges

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 auvance
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 5 per cent off.

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 15 per cent off.

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 20 per cent off.

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3T WORTH—Reportorial and Business Office, Houston street. ACO—Reportorial and Business Office, 171 South arth street. rth street.
DUSTON—Reportorial and Business Office, at annex to Prince building, Main street, near AUSTIN-Reportorial and Business Office, 810

SAN ANTONIO—Reportorial and Business Office, 38 Soledud street. THE NEWS is on sale and may be procured at he following stands:
W. S. Roose, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington,

D. C.
P. Roeder, 322 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
Ed. Jett, 802 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
James Overton, Southern Hotel and Union
Depot, St. Louis, Mo.
George F. Wharton & Bro., 5 Carondelet George F. Wharton & Bro., 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans. George Ellis, opposite postoffice, New Or-

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885.

Persons who cannot obtain copies of THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS on railways or at news stands will confer a favor by notifying this office by letter or in person.

THE NEWS is now perfecting arrangements whereby its distribution will be sys tematically and promptly effected upon all lines of railway centering upon and connecting with Dallas. It may be a few weeks before this is accomplished, but that it will be accomplished the public may rest assured. To the west and northwest of Dallas there have been some difficulties experienced in the matter of distribution within the past week, but it will not be long before the reading public of Texas all over the State will find THE NEWS a prompt daily visitor.

THE attention of the readers of THE News is directed to the completeness of its commercial columns. The management is making constant additions to this department of the paper, and will make no cessation in this direction until the commercial features of The News meet pretty much every requirement.

THE PRESIDENT, THE PEOPLE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

President Cleveland, though not such an elegant phrase maker as Mr. Tilden, is still a very good letter writer, and seldom fails to say something, when he writes, deserving attention. A week or two ago Mr. Cleveland addressed a note to the president of the Cleveland Democratic Club, of Buffalo, in which he said, among other things:

in which he said, among other things:

A marked improvement in our politics must follow. I think; a better understanding of the reasons for the existence of parties, and a clearer apprehension of their relations to the welfare of the country and the prosperity of our people. Membership in a party might as well rest less upon a blind, unreflecting entusiasm for a certain continued partisan companionship, as the hope of personal reward and advantage, and more upon a deliberate attachment to well defined and understood party principles. And this better condition is to be realized largely as the result of such work as the Cleveland Democracy has undertaken. The Democratic cause need have no fear of the most complete discussion of its principles, and the history of its great leaders and their achievements cannot fail to inspire the members of the party with pride and veneration. It is well in these latter days to often turn back and read of the faith which the founders of our party had in the people—how exactly they approached their needs, and with what lofty aims and purposes they sought the public good.

The principles set forth in this note, on

The principles set forth in this note, on the whole, coincides with the President's conduct of the administrative affairs of the continued partisan companionship" than press. He stands with THE NEWS on gen- much to the gratification of the curious. Miss C. L. Wo.

upon a "deliberate attachment to well defined and understood party principles." During the last presidential canvass Mr. Cleveland declared that public office was a public trust, and not a partisan perquisite to be used to reward party workers. This sentiment was generally applauded by Mr. Cleveland's party, and on the strength of it he received the support and votes of the Republican independents who bolted Blaine. It is a fact that not a single Democratic organ or orator called Mr. Cleveland to order when he announced his conception of public office as a public trust, in his letter of acceptance. How is it since he became President? All the little organs, and all the bosses, little and big, are now calling for the discharge of officials, no matter how competent, because they are not members of the President's party, and for the appointment of untried men because they are members of the President's party. This is not in accord with the doctrine declared from time to time since 1876 in Democratic platforms, and specially held forth by Mr. Cleveland during the last canvass. And although Mr. Cleveland has made commendable efforts to purify the public service and abolish the spoils system, still his administration in this respect will hardly stand the light of day. Yet the President can hardly be blamed for this. It would be too much to expect that the executive would have personal knowledge of every person called to the public service, and hence he must depend upon suggestions and advice from some quarter. Custom has established the practice of members of the legislative branch of the government recommending some of their constituents for the public service, and perhaps if this method were not abused it would be as useful as convenient. But unfortunately Congressmen and Senators are seldom actuated by unmixed or wholly unselfish motives in their indorsements and recommendations, and the result is that little spoilsmen of the Higgens type crawl into the public service. This would not be so bad if the indorsers of these men were held responsible for them. But they are not. The administra tion in general, and Mr. Cleveland in particular, will be held responsible for every foolish or knavish act of every subordinate in the employment of the government. Nor is this all. The party of the President will be called upon by the people to render an account of the President's stewardship, and every act of the Higginses and the like will be safely stowed away in the public memory when the people assemble to name Mr. Cleveland's successor. Undoubtedly

A DEMOCRATIC PROHIBITIONIST EXPLAINS.

may hope for a purified, clean and non-

partisan civil service.

this will not be rendering unto Mr. Cleve-

ministrative subordinates fail to come up

to the standard of Mr. Cleveland, the pub-

lic should not be altogether disappointed.

It is hard to get rid of an old custom, and

the spoils system has been thor-

oughly ingrained in our politics.

system. Of course it will be asked: Why

spoilsmen who are afflicting his adminis-

asked, but not answered. A great many

members of the legislative branch of the

government—especially the Senate—are de-

pendent for a continuance of power upon

ident is in a manner forced to tolerate

the tools and henchmen of Congressmen

edy this matter. Congressmen and Sena-

Capt. T. T. Gammage, of Palestine, comes to the defense of his Democracy in an interview with a NEWS correspondent printed elsewhere. Capt. Gammage says that he has always heretofore voted an un scratched Democratic ticket and means to continue political business at the old stand in the future. He very truly remarks that it is an easy matter to read him out of the Democratic party, but not such an easy matter to prevent him from voting the Democratic ticket. In fact, Capt. Gammage gently insinuates that he will keep on voting the Democratic ticket whether people like it or not, all of which goes to prove that his consistency is not of "the virtue-of-fools" order. Capt. Gammage finds it necessary to defend his Democracy because of the part he took for prohibition in the recent election under the local option law in Anderson County. He draws a broad distinction between local prohibition and general prohibition, though it must be said that, after all, both methods, in final reduction, meet and effect the same purpose. It was Roger Q. Mills who said that he would as soon be deprived of his liberty by the United States as a whole, or by the State of Texas as a whole, as by a few men in his precinct, and to look at the question straight it is difficult to see where Mr. Mills is not right. Prohibition is prohibition, and the liberty of the citizen is about equally affected, whether it is a national, State, county or precinct ordinance. Capt. Gammage, besides, seems to lose sight of the fact that local option prohibition is a part of the plan of the general prohibitionists. If a large portion of the State were captured for prohibition under the local option method, the prohibitionists would have a base of operations to make a general State campaign. No doubt Capt. Gammage is honest in his belief that there is a difference between local option prohibition and general prohibition, but the citizen deprived of his liberty by

either form of prohibition would hardly

have much choice. On other matters Capt.

Gammage presents a pretty fair article of

Democratic belief. He is for tariff reform

eral matters of State policy, and intimates that any of the prominently mentioned Democratic candidates for Governor will be satisfactory to him. Capt. Gammage, on the whole, presents a pretty straight front, and THE NEWS has hopes that he will yet come out all right on the true Democratic position regarding personal liberty as affected by theories of prohibition and arbitrary government paternalism.

MASSACHUSETTS Democrats believe in manhood suffrage. Republicans in that State believe in dollar suffrage, but disfranchise manhood.

TAKING it all in all, perhaps, Hoadly won't be the first Democrat to be appointed to the Supreme Bench now. If so, the Ohio election may not be as black as it seems.

BECAUSE of Col. Ochiltree's silence the New York Journal accuses him of suffering from "ossification of conscience."

Banana beer is used in the Congo country against malarial fever. How would banana beer do for a temperance drink?

THE Pennsylvania law is designed to make marriage more difficult. Does it make the good marriages difficult, as well as the evil marriages? It puts no bar upon mercenary marriages—perhaps the worst of all in a moral sense.

THE author of the kindergarten was called a weak-brained crank, and died before his great work was appreciated. German authorities closed his schools under the excuse that he was developing too much freedom in the minds of the children of Germany.

A PHYSICIAN tells in the Homiletic Review why so many clergymen are suffering from dyspepsia. First, in his opinion, clergymen are physically the laziest people in the world; and, second, many of them are constantly invited to eat big dinners. For these reasons dyspepsia soon marks them for its own. In whatever cases this is true the sufferer would do well not to consider it as an accusation, but a charitable admonition to take more exercise before the complaint is confirmed or chronic

A PIONEER in silk culture, residing in Wisconsin, expressed a desire for the Legislature to offer premiums of \$500 and down to \$200 for the best specimens of silk raised in the State, also for a protective duty on raw silk. When asked why it would be good policy to bribe people into going into the industry he replied: "Because silk raising cannot be made profitable the first or second year. The trees have to grow first. It takes an immense land all that is due him. If the little adamount of food," It is usually the case that such industries as demand an outlay for deferred returns are more profitable later on than those which pay at once. Now the question is, what proportion of their future gains do they propose to give Such deep seated disease requires the Government for advancing them capital or going into partnership with them by the careful doctoring to be expunged from the methods of bounty and protection? It is rather late in the day to protect more raw does not the President get rid of the little materials or anything else by communism of Government with business

tration? Such a question can be very easily WILLIAM TEBB, writing to the Brooklyn Union against vaccination, claims that the statistics for that practice are peculiarly made the basis of fallacy. Smallpox diminthe little fellows who are bringing discredit ished after vaccination was introduced upon the Cleveland administration, and because with its introduction smallpox as no administration can hope to ceased in a great measure to be diffused by be successful without a party, the inoculation, and "this diminution was erroneously attributed to the prophylaxy conand Senators. Only the people can remobserves, where but a few have been vac- meat cinated, they are credited with spreading tors are responsible to the people, and the salvation over millions who are unvacwhen the people rise to the height of their cinated. When vaccination became an arcivic duties and hold Congressmen and ticle of popular belief, the well-to-do peo-Senators responsible for recommendations ple got vaccinated. The poor and ignorand suggestions given to the President we ant, who live in dirty streets, remained unvaccinated. The latter succumb to smallpox because of dirt and overcrowding. The former are protected by general conditions, but they have been vaccinated, much as they were baptised. Such observations and arguments furnish plenty of hints for

medical speculation and exploration. THE following story is told of James R. Randall, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle: He attended one day a colored church in the country, and had in his pocket a silver half dollar, just the fare back to Augusta. At the conclusion of his sermon the minister ordered a collection for his own benefit. "Of course," said he, "I s'pects every pusson to give somethin' but I'se told dat Mr. Thomas, up de lane yonder, had some turkeys stole Friday night. I don't want any man who had a han' in stealin' dem turkeys to put any money in de plate." When the plate reached Mr. Randall not a man had refused to contribute, and the preacher's eyes were on him. His half dollar accordingly went into the plate.

THE vicisitudes of editorial life are thus illustrated in the Boston Herald's notice of a newspaper change: The gifted person who has for some years been employed to point out the unutterable baseness of the Democratic darty in our esteemed contemporary, the Traveller, has been employed to describe the inexpressible wickedness of the Republican party in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Globe.

THE exceptionally Democratic New York Star makes this pleasant reference to Texas:

Coldblooded assassinations are of such request occurrence in Texas as to attract but ittle attention. The proper authorities appear to be terrorized into impotence by the law Of course every intelligent and law abiding citizen of Texas can stand up and

IRA DAVENPORT was one of the half breeds who labored night and day to prevent the return of Roscoe Conkling to the Senate. Mr. Conkling has still his grip on the stalwarts, and both the stalwarts and Mr. Conkling are endowed with matchless memories.

truthfully enter a denial.

"THE DUCHESS," whose stories, such as Phyllis and Mollie Bawn, are very popular government. He has relied less "upon a and for silver coinage, for deep water at with readers of that class of light literablind, unreflecting enthusiasm for a certain | Galveston, and for a free and unterrified | ture, has betrayed her identity at last,

She is described as a red headed spinster, living at Woolwich, England, with the rather pretty name of "Elaine Langworth," and says she is an Irish woman. Most female writers adopt a masculine pen name, and in that case she might have passed for Dutch.

THE New York World publishes a recapitulation of the New York City and County vote, which shows that by the trading of the local Republican ticket in 1884 for Blaine votes the Republicans came very near defeating Mr. Cleveland, but lost their local ticket, which, otherwise, might have been elected. The figures are also intended to show that the mugwump vote played no very important part in Mr. Cleveland's election, and also to serve as a warning to the Democrats that, without unity and harmony, they are in danger of defeat at the coming election.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR is pleased to know that Roscoe Conkling can't keep any more silent than he can.

IF Kentucky were half as devoted to purity in politics as she professes, she would go over and hit Ohio in the jaw.

JOHNNY McLean's style impresses one with the idea that he would make a first class Deputy United States Marshal at a Cincinnati election.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard saves every dollar of his salary as Minister to Japan. He will pant to hear the news from Ohio for the next three months.

It is said that the excitement in Ohio has been such that Mrs. Hayes has been forced to hide the bottle.

MR. TALMAGE has his life insured for \$65,000. He is sure of glory, and wants to leave his family fixed.

SERVIA and Greece want to fight Turkey. And there are hundreds of people who have meat and bread for sale who want to hold their coats.

IF President Cleveland had been one of

those farsighted and farreaching statesmen he would have sent Johnny McLean as consul to some far away isle in the sea. IF Gladstone can give Sherman that

throat disease he can draw on the South

TAKING it all in all neither side in Ohio has felt justified in going to a brass band expense in celebrating the result.

NEW ENGLAND has a rival of Mrs. Langtry in a Mrs. Holyer. She has blue eyes, golden hair, and a mouth that can bite a pumpkin pie in half and yet retain an an-

THE trouble with Thurman seems to be that he is absent minded. He went through the campaign and didn't once mention the fact that Hoadly was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

OLD SPOT, the horse Gen. Grant used at Vicksburg, has been sold to a circus man for \$11. And he is probably the youngest horse now in the circus ring.

JUDGE HANCOCK, of Austin, is credited with being without a smile in his whole composition, and yet, they say, a kind of an unusual bright expression flitted across his countenance when he saw Mr. Jack Evans toddle out on the plank.

CINCINNATI is willing for the South to remain in a constant state of rebellion if ferred by cowpox." In some countries, he | it can sell the rebellious barbarians their

IF Mary Anderson ever plays Rosalind in short dresses, in Texas, the Cleburne Chronicle promises her a house overflowing with country editors.

PROHIBITION is not an issue in Texas

It is said that the greatest benefactor is he who can grow two blades of grass where only one grew before he undertook the job. And there are editors in Texas who make three bales of cotton come to town to every one that is grown in the country.

THE grand jury at Austin has resolved itself into an avenging Nemesis. It intends to see why the officers of Travis County can't protect the cooks at the capital.

THE NEWS IN NORTH TEXAS.

Mesquite Mesquiter. We now receive THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS instead of the Galveston edition. She's a daisy, too.

Jewett Messenger. THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS is one of the spiciest, newsiest and best dailies in Texas, and bids fair to become a power in the journalistic arena. Success to the new daily, and may it never grow less interesting.

Meridian Times. Meridian Times.

The crowd that got up on the fence and stretched its neck to see The News and Herald fight sneaked quietly down again and didn't have any fun at all. Blanco City Star-Vindicator.

Blanco City Star-Vindicator.

THE DALLAS News, a fac simile of its old mother down by the deep sounding sea, comes to us this week asking for an X, which request we are more than willing to grant. But for the heading we could hardly distinguish between the two papers. The same master spirit that guides the one manipulates and manages the other, and the Star-Vindicator predicts that the same judicious management which has made The GALVESTON News the leading paper of Southern Texas will also make The Dallas News the leading paper in the middle and northern part of the State.

Fort Worth Mail. Fort Worth Mail.

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS is a splendid

High Water Marks. Chicago Tribune.

High-water mark circulation of the Herald. 190,000. This paper has the largest circulation in the United States .- New York Herald, Oct. 13.

of the World is double that of the Herald .-New York World, Oct. 13.

The World offers to prove it by asking the entire public "to visit the press room and look at their books." This reminds one of the fellow who proved by the sheep that his flannel was all wool and a yard wide.

We solemnly swear the circulation of the

Sunday World is 195.546. The circulation

The guests at the dinner given by Mr. George Bancroft last week in Boston were Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Perkins, Miss Ellen Mason, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs,

S. C. L. Wolfe, Mr. Alexander Bliss and

STATE PRESS.

What the Interior Papers Say. The Whitney Messenger makes this apt illustration

We tackled a friend of ours Saturday to we tackled a friend of ours Saturday to take our paper, he having never become a subscriber during the two years we have been publishing a paper here. He refused, saying he could get a larger one for less money. This puts us in mind of the party who bought a No. 12 boot when a No. 6 was large enough, just because there was more leather in it and the price was just the large enough, just because there was more leather in it and the price was just the same. To be sure the metropolitan paper is larger than the one printed in your own county, but does it fit you as well? Can you grumble at your county commissioners through the New York Herald or the Chicago News? Can you blow up your representatives for bad legislation in your distant city paper? Does it tell you when you're appointed road overseer or school trustee, or when court meets, or what the rate of taxation is, or when your land will be sold for taxes if not paid, or the thousand and one things in which you are interested? Then take your own county paper, and after that take your own county paper, and after that as many others as you can afford to take.

The Waco Day paraphrases and remarks

The Old Alcalde says there lives no man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said that he would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas, if tendered to him. The venerable Texan is old enough to recognize and admit the common weakness of human nature.

The Weimar Gimlet has a chapter on one of the worst evils of the day, though it is generally referred to in a jocular way, the influence of dime novels and "yellow covered literature" on boys. The Gimlet says truly:

A 10 cent novel may cost a boy ten years in the penitentiary. Such a novel is equal to a circus in its attractions for the average boy. He likes to hear wild, romantic stories, and the credulity that belongs to his age will cause him to swallow down all such nonsense for solid truth. Boys, don't you know that dime novels are generally almost

age will cause him to swallow down all such nonsense for solid truth. Boys, don't you know that dime novels are generally almost utterly false, and that they are written to be sold for 10 cents apiece, and not for the purpose of benefiting the human race? It is a fact, boys. These novels often take up some outlawed character, a character that is abominated by all good men, and make a hero out of him. They portray him as being the very soul of honor and chivalry. They tell of his daring deeds in robbery, and paint a fine picture of his magnanimity to the innocent and distressed. The credulous boy believes all this falsehood, and takes his imagined hero for a model by which to shape his own conduct. Thieves, robbers and assassins are incapable of genuine magnanimity. Their hearts are sealed against every noble impulse, and ruled entirely by contemptible selfishness. The inclination to admire the lawless deeds of false heroes is too common at hing among boys for their future good and the future good of the country. Dime novels foster and cultivate this inclination, and the boys should not by any means read them. If they wish to display great courage there are a thousand fields for its exhibition. and cultivate this inclination, and the boys should not by any means read them. If they wish to display great courage there are a thousand fields for its exhibition—fields that are not fraught with dishonor or violence. We find them on every hand. Highways and byways innumerable lead to them, and they are the true fields in which to operate. We refer to the fields of labor, containing the various honorable occupations of men. They are not battlefields stained with blood, but fields filled with strife and contention, and those with unsullied manhood and true heroism are the ones that play the most admirable parts acted there.

The Laredo Times says:

The Laredo Times says: Richard B. Hubbard can take his choice of an epidemic disease without sending off for it, as typhoid fever, cholera and smallpox are quite plentiful in Japan. Big Richard has room for them all at

once, and may get through sooner than others. They have some new names for old things

on the Rio Grande. The Brownsville Cosmopolitan says:

When the rain came up yesterday many people predicted a chubasco. Of course a chubasco is something bad. It is called a squall in English by sailors, and answers to the name of the tornado in the United States. Chubasco is Spanish.

The Weimar Gimlet says: The Austin Statesman says it is determined to be one of the best newspapers in Texas. It surely can't mean by this that it is going to take in The Galveston News, for The News is hard to take in.

The Gimlet should remember that there may be as many best papers as best cotton markets. The State is full of both. Weimar has had a grand melee on skates.

The rinks of Flatonia, Schulenburg, La-Grange, Columbus and Weimar were all represented. The Laredo Times makes this sinister shot at a crosseyed man:

His name it is Tobias, And he aint over pious, And his eyes are on the bias, so to speak.

The Bryan Enterprise wants some fellow to get a knock down. It gives this advice: If you have aught against your neighbor go up to him like a man, look him square in the face and talk to him about it like a gentleman, instead of sneaking around and whispering about him like a consumate coward. You are a thousand times the meaner of the two.

If a man should tell everyone he meets what he thinks of him, how many fights would he have in a day?

A correspondent of the Bryan Enterprise s greatly exercised over the statement of a letter from Hesse Cassel that the elector, Frederick, built a castle with money obtained from the hire of Hessian soldiers to the Confederacy. The correspondent crossquestions the writer of the letter at length as to the truth of the statement. As to the source from which the particular money used in building the castle there may be great reason for doubt, and the only explanation of the story is the probability that the hiring of the Hessians to be used against the American colonies in the Revolutionary war by the King of England is alluded to.

The Columbus Citizen says of short-term convicts:

The idea that criminals should be a burden to law-abiding taxpayers, and be supported in idleness at the expense of good citizens, is all wrong and should be abrogated. The greater part of the class of convicts who lay out their fines in our county jail scarce esteem that mode as any punishment. supported as they are at the expense of the county in idleness. They could be made efficient in working the roads, in building bridges, and in other ways where they would not come in conflict with legitimate labor. Free labor does not care to work upon the roads, and the working of the present road law shows that it is inefficient and needs amending. If, however, we could have legislation to utilize the labor of short-term convicts upon the public roads, bridges and other public works where it would not be brought into competition with honest labor in an objectionable The idea that criminals should be a burwith thouse tabor in an objectionable way, we think it would prove of great benefit to the State at large. This law would also have a tendency to decrease the number of county convicts, as that class which now has no terrors for laying out a fine in jail (and some of them, we are told, even commit petty offenses in order to be supported therein) would be a little more particular how they run into violations of the law, were they certain they would be compelled to work out their fines. The Northwest Texan asks "What has be-

come of the reports of the grass chiefs?" and says the gentlemen are too modest. The Northwest Texan says:

The papers are taking on a great deal about the silver dollar. We are glad to see animal fats.

this agitation. If our dollars, with the spread eagle rampant on the back, are worth only 85 cents, we want the 15 cents difference, and want it bad. Until the matter is settled, however, this paper may be had for a whole twelve months for two silvers as usual

vers, as usual. The main objection to the silver dollar in Texas is that it is hard to get and harder to hold. The eagle on the dollar flies away with it too soon.

Every little while some Texas paper copies a fanciful story of Lafitte, the first governor of Galveston Island, who established the first admiralty court ever known here. The career and fate of the renowned freebooter, after he left the coasts of Louisiana and Texas, are always enveloped in some strange mystery, and one old New Orleans man tried, not long ago, to drive it into the head of the State press that a handsome monument now rests over the body of the mild-mannered Barratarian in a New Orleans cemetery. Stevens, the great Amer ican explorer, tells how Lafitte lived, died and was buried on the island of Mugeres. on the coast of Yucatan. Like Don Quixotte. Lafitte had a passion for governing islands. and also an eye to the picturesque. Alice

le Plongeon writes:

le Plongeon writes:

We sailed into the beautiful Bay of Dolores, at Mugeres Island, or Woman's Island, as the Spanish conquerors called it, because they found in the temples of the natives many images of women. The water of the bay was as unruffled and crystaline as a sheet of emerald, and the village of Dolores made a charming picture with its thatched cottages, boats hauled up on the white beach, and lofty palm trees towering like sentinels above the dwellings, while the perfect stillness made us almost imagine that we beheld an enchanted island awaiting the touch of a magic wand. That wand was the first golden sunray that shot from the coast, calling every creature to life and action; doors were thrown open, faint columns of smoke wreathed their way to the clouded sky, fishermen launched their boats, women passed to and fro, and feathered congesters warpled their sweetest levered. boats, women passed to and fro, and feathered songsters warbled their sweetest lay; no wonder that the last pirate chief, Capt. Lafitte, made this island his headno wonder that the last pirate chief, Capt. Lafitte, made this island his head-quarters. Some old people there well remember him as "a nice gentleman who paid for everything he had from the fishermen along the coast, and never harmed any poor person." In the beautiful harbor of Mugeres Island he found perfect shelter from the storms that at certain times of the year sweep with violence along those coasts; and on the top of some domes south of what is now the village of Dolores he built small towers whence he could keep an eye on the surrounding waters. The foundations of these towers yet remain in place, and "every Christmas Eve the ghost of a sailor wanders about the hills." No one dares speak to him, believing that it would cause them to die within one year. When not on board Lafitte's men lived in huts on the very spot where the village now is. Lafitte is described as having been haughty with his men, punishing the least fault of discipline, and never allowing them to approach him without first asking permisor discipline, and never allowing them to approach him without first asking permission; but he was kind to the poor people on the coast. Once when the alcalde of a village refused to sell him meat for his men, he caused them to seize a bull and put it on his ship, but on being told by the fishermen that that bull had been brought for their management in a factivel he had it at more his snip, but on being told by the fishermen that that bull had been brought for their amusement in a festival, he had it at once restored to them, stating that he would be sorry to deprive them of the little pleasure they had in their life of toil and hardship. After the bull fight plenty of meat was sent to him as a present, but he insisted on paying for it, saying that he would take nothing from the poor. The tragic fate of this pirate king is told and retold by those who recollect the event. Just at a time when some of Lafitte's ships were away from the place of rendezvous a strong force was sent against him. He encountered it near Contoy and fought bravely, but his ship struck a rock and sank. He took to the boats with eight or ten men and succeeded in landing on a sandbank called Blanquilla, but was pursued and surrounded. One by one all his men fell; still he refused to surrender, and was killed there, defended himself as long as there was breath in his imself as long as there was breath in his The Austin Statesman laments the defeat

of the Democrats in Ohio, but says:

However, let us, the Southern people, never despair in the triumph of right and justice, but governed by that higher law of charity, while despising the sectionalism of the Republican party in Ohio, let us be true to ourselves and a Democratic administration, and hope on and encourage by co-operation the Democrats of the North in consigning to forgetfulness all the hates and litical animosities engendered by the late

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.

Sermon by Prof. Black in the Opera House Yesterday Evening. At 3:30 o'clock p. m. yesterday Prof.

Black preached in the Opera House to a crowded house, a great many people being obliged to go into the galleries.

The Professor opened the services by reading the twenty-third Psalm: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green

pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters." etc. After prayer the professor expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present, and

This is an evidence of the great interest taken in the things that pertain to the king-I have selected for my text the seven-

teenth verse of the third chapter of Matthew: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Upon the truth of this declaration rests the Christian religion, with all of its hopes

and main promises, and the question with us this afternoon is, can we demonstrate, as an intelligent proposition, that Jesus is the Christ; the Son of God; the living God? I was glad to receive this request from a

number of the members of your bar and many of your citizens. I am glad to see so much interest in the subject. The proposition is to prove to you this afternoon, by the grace of God, that God has declared to us that Jesus is the Christ,

has declared to us that Jesus is the Christ, and he has given us ample evidence of this. The professor confined his remarks to the prophecies in the old Bible, of which he stated there are 452 referring to Christ and his times, and that they are all fulfilled in the New Testament.

Many of these prophecies were quoted, and in each case reference as to verse, chapter, and book were given, as also the reference in the New Testament where the fulfillment of the prophecy was to be found.

Explanation was made of the three miracles—power, knowledge, and foreknowledge, and under the later head (foreknowledge) the principal part of the professor's arguments and reasonings were made, which formed a chain of evidence in which sach line of 455 prophecies was worderfully each link of 452 prophecies was wonderfully

Reference was made to the sermon preached by the Apostle Peter in the portico of Solomon's temple to thousands and thousands of Jews, under which sermon 5000 people were converted—"more people than have been converted in the county of Dallas for the last twenty years, in all probability. Now it takes about five thousand sermons to convert one man."

Test for Butter.

There is a qualitative test for butter so simple that any housewife can put it into successful practice. A clean piece of white paper is smeared with a little of the suspected butter. The paper is then rolled up and set on fire. If the butter is pure the smell of the burning paper is rather pleasant, but the odor is distinctly tallow if the is made up wholly or in part of

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Heard on the Iron Highways that Center at Dallas.

Rivalry Between Paris and Sherman-Receiver Fordyce and Officials of the Texas and St. Louis Inspecting the Road in Texas-

MT. PLEASANT, Oct. 18.—S. W. Fordyce, receiver; L. B. Fish, master of transportation; J. W. Dickinson, superintendent; A. E. Buchanan, superintendent of buildings and bridges; F. R. Place, superintendent of telegraph, and H. D. Milton, chief clerk, all officials of the Texas and St. Lous Railroad, passed down the road from St. Louis to-day on a tour of inspection of the road. The object of their tour is in reference to making the road a standard gauge and extending it to St. Louis.

Nine cars of heavy steel rails passed down to-day for Winona, to be used on the Texas and St. Louis Road where the small rail is being removed and standard rails substituted. About thirty cars of standard rails has been transported to Big Sandy, Athens and Winona during the past ten

MARSHALL AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Paris News.

In another column will be found a dispatch from Marshall, announcing that orders had been issued to make surveys from the present terminus of the Marshall and Northwestern Railroad to Paris, Bonham and Sherman, and that the route deemed most practicable will be adopted. The News for three months has been urging our people to take steps to secure a connection with the St. Louis and Texas Railroad. with the St. Louis and Texas Railroad. More recently it has urged the building of a narrow-gauge road from Mount Pleasant on the Texas and St. Louis. A casual glance at the map will show that Mount Pleasant is directly on a line to Marshall, so that in building the road to Mt. Pleasant we are also helping to build the Marshall and Northwestern. It is not necessary for us to give reasons why Paris should not and must not permit this proposed road to go elsewhere than to this place, but we make free to say that if the road is permitted to pass south of here and on to Bonham or Sherman it will divest Paris of the magnificent trade of Delta and Hopkins County and reduce her to the level of a third rate village. It is evident that what is meant in the dispatch "by the most advisable route" is that the route will be adopted which will render the most pecuniary assistance, It will be futile to urge our natural advantages and say that this is the nearest point, and all that sort of stuff. The country is full of wrecks of towns that were so smart in their own estimation that they imagined all the railroads in the country would come to them for nothing. If Paris expects to retain her prestige as the Queen City of North Texas she must fight for position, and it would be easier to commence the battle now than wait until some other rival has drawn first blood. We must have the Marshall and Northwestern, and if it costs money to get it, we should not hesitate a moment. If we suffer a railroad from Southeast Texas to go to Bonham or Sherman, just as sure as fate More recently it has urged the building of a suffer a railroad from Southeast Texas to go to Bonham or Sherman, just as sure as fate the 'Frisco will go to the same place. The issue is a plain one. What are our citizens going to do about it?

WHY SHERMAN WANTS IT. Sherman Courier.

It is understood that the main object of the Marshall and Northwestern is to get an easy outlet to the valleys of the Red River, and to connections with the Northwest. For this purpose Paris is too far East, and to Bonham in a less degree the same objection applies. Denison, perhaps, will be the strongest competitor against Sherman, but even here we have every advantage in the points of ingress and egress. Approaching Denison from the Southeast, and leaving by way of the Northwest, a road must travel through a very broken and ragged country at an enormous outlay of money in bridging deep ravines and cutting through heavy knobs and hills. All this will be obviated by coming to this point. To the Northwest, in the direction of Dexter, after leaving in the direction of Dexter, after leaving Sherman, nearly the whole distance would be over a prairie country where easy grades can be had. Another advantage may be found in the fact that a survey has already been made to the southeast as far as Mount Pleasant. This survey, we are told, can easily be secured with whatever rights it possesses to the Marshall and Northwestern. Our merchants, and men of affairs generally, are alive to the importance of such a connection with two most desirable outlets for trade, and will exert themselves in securing this important road. desirable outlets for trade, and will exert themselves in securing this important road. The managers of the road express the determination to push it through at once, and in a few days will be ready to confer with the towns and cities along its route. The trade of the southeast and northwest would be laid upon the counters of our business men, in a great measure, by the construction of this important highway. A united effort ought to be made to secure it. PARIS, BONHAM OR SHERMAN ?

Bonham Review. It will be remembered that some time ago committees were appointed to correspond with, and if necessary meet and confer with, the Marshall and Northwestern Railway Co., by the citizens of Denison, Bonham and Ladonia, with a view to securing the location of the proposed road to and through these towns.

We see dispatches from the president in-structing the vice president to "make choice of routes to Paris, Bonham or Sherman at structing the vice president to "make choice of routes to Paris, Bonham or Sherman at once, and begin work on the survey, etc."
Now, the committee at this place has every assurance from Vice-President Hartsell, of Marshall, that "our people would have ample opportunity to compete for this line of road," and we believe Mr. Hartsell will notify the committees as per agreement when he is ready to hear what Denison, Bonham and Ladonia have to say and what inducements they have to off'r.

Denison is a lion when it comes to an enterprise like this, and her people know that the paying route for her will be through the country Bonham and Ladonia are contending for, and the people of Bonham and Ladonia realize forcibly enough that Denison must be their ally in securing this road. The rivalry of Paris and Sherman will be formidable, and it will require a long pull, a strong pull, and a united pull for our three towns to accomplish anything.

The committee at this place expects daily to hear from the company, and we are ready to meet them more than half way.

BOOM AT WOODVILLE.

BOOM AT WOODVILLE.

Woodville Eureka. There is an unprecedented boom. The announcement that the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway is to be extended to Coleman without delay, \$25,000 for subsidy. right-of-way and depot grounds, has given the town such a boom as has never been wit nessed in Texas since the advent of railroads into the State. Capitalists have been waiting there for several months the decision of the company, and so soon as it was made known investments in real estate took the proportions of a craze. The real estate agent and the clerk of the County Court, with his deputies, are crowded above their ability to keep up. District Court is in session, and although there are some very important cases pending, they attract no attention: The business boom monopolizes everything else.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CONTRACTORS A Montreal special to the New York Post says: War has at last been declared be tween the contractors and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the dispute over payments on the section north of Lake Superior | "Well, when you come up, please bring will probably soon be brought to light. The | Elizabeth!"

company having refused to pay the claims of the contractors, they have entered actions aggregating \$1,000,000 against the company The largest claim is that of John J. McRay who had contracts on three of the sections, and is suing for \$200,000. James Barry, another contractor, sues for \$100,000. A third suit for \$200,000 has been entered before the Ontario courts. The company, in the majority of the cases, claim they have been victimized by the contractors co-operating with the engineers. The contractors pretend they have nothing to fear, and say the want of funds is the reason the claims are not settled.

PASSENGER RATES. Special rates have been made by the passenger agents at Kansas City to various Eastern points on the basis of the partially restored rates from St. Louis. This has been done in order to take in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points to which there were no rates except regular tariff rates. The rates are now partially tariff rates. The rates are now partially restored and very near tariff. Agents believe that it will not be long before the rates go to tariff. According to the new arrangement the rate to Philadelphia is now \$27 50. There has been no change to New York or Boston. The following tourist rates to Southern points and return have been put on: New Orleans and Mobile \$30, Jacksonville and Fernandina \$57 35, Savannah \$33 55, Charleston \$54 80, Thomasville \$47 70, Aiken \$50 40, Pensacola \$32 50, Atlanta \$40 90, Macon \$44 95, Orlando \$66 50, Ocalo \$61 75, and Cedar Keys \$62 80.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS' CONVENTION. A large number of delegates from the Western and Northwestern States to the annual convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, which will be held at Louis-ville, Ky., beginning on Tuesday, Oct. 20, are now en route. The convention will last about a week. Delegates from divisions all over the country will be present and matover the country will be present and matters of considerable importance will be discussed. The location of the headquarters of the order will probably be brought up, the location at present being Cedar Rapids. The subject of a biennial meeting instead of an annual meeting will also be discussed. There will be about 180 divisions represented at the convention.

MAKING THE SURVEY. The work of surveying the Wyandotte, Nebraska and Northwestern is being pushed ahead rapidly and a large part of the survey will probably be made before winter

M. C. Harris and O. K. Lockwood, of Maria, were in Wyandotte yesterday arranging with Maj. E. S. W. Drought to have the railroad pass in the vicinity of their place. Mr. Lockwood stated that the people of the control of th place. Mr. Lockwood stated that the peo-ple in that vicinity are anxious to have the road completed and that Kansas City would give better prices for their produce than they could get at Leavenworth, and for many other reasons they wanted the road built and that the citizens would assist the company to have the road completed as soon as possible.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. D. O. Mills, of New York, financial agent of Mr. Onderdonk, the Pacific Railway contractor, has arrived at Ottawa, Ontario. Mills says the British Columbia section of the Pacific Railway has been completed, but the government has not yet accepted it. but the government has not yet accepted it. Sir Charles Tupper will arrive in a day or two, when the final arrangements will probably be made with Messrs. Mills and Onderdonk, and the British Columbia section handed over to the Pacific Railway Co. Onderdonk's claim for extras are understood to be very large and will probably be referred to arbitration.

COLORADO RAILWAY ASSOCIATION. The general managers of the lines in the Colorado Railway Association have reeived letters from Commissioner Daniels in regard to the freight earnings of the association. The earnings for the month of September show an increase over the corresponding earnings of last year of \$30,990. The lines in the association are the Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri

earnings of the association, on business be-tween Colorado and Missouri River points, showed a decided falling off as compared with last year. August and September, however, showed an increase.

A NEW RAILROAD. Articles of incorporation of the Omaha and North Platte Railroad have been filed in Lincoln, Neb. The capital stock is \$5,000,000. The route is west from Omaha about seventy-five miles, thence northwest into Northern Nebraska. This is the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy scheme, and is intended to head off the Chicago and Northintended to head off the Chicago and North-western from building an extension from Fremont to Lincoln. It has not even been presented to the board of directors and it is not known whether they will approve it. The scheme originated with the manage-ment of the Burlington and Missouri Rail-road, otherwise known as the Nebraska division of the Chicago, Burlington and Ominey

The paymaster general of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific has issued an order that as a means of additional security to the company and its employes, the paymaster's company and its employes, the paymaster's draft on his office in payment of employes will read, pay to blank or order, instead of bearer, as heretofore, and agents who cash drafts are instructed to see that they are indorsed by the person to whom they are made payable. This order will do away with a good deal of annoyance on the part of agents and employes.

FACILITATING PAYMENTS.

of agents and employes.

KERRIGAN COMING TO TEXAS. General Superintendent Kerrigan, of the Missouri Pacific system, returned to St. Louis Friday from a tour of inspection over the company's lines in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. He reports the physical condition of the property in a high state of excellence, and the equipment and motive power ample and in first-class order. The outlook for traffic for the fall and winter, Mr. Kerrigan says, is very encouraging. He will inspect the Arkansas and Texas divisions next week and the week after. A TREMENDOUS TUMBLE.

A letter to the San Francisco Chronicle tells of an engine on the Canadian Pacific Railway which recently jumped the track forty miles east of Yale, British Columbia, dropped sixty feet perpendicularly and then down the mountain 237 feet, landing 230 below the level of the track. As might 250 below the level of the track. As hight be supposed, the engine was a total wreck, but the marvelous part of the story is that the fireman who, with the engineer, went down with the engine, was not in the least injured. The engineer did not fare so well and received a broken arm, besides being badly scratched and bruised, but his inju-

She Wanted Elizabeth, Anyway. The Boston Record.

Her affections center upon a doll whose name—the longest her tongue could frame at the time it was bestowed—is Elizabeth. or some misdemeanor of unusual gravity nis young lady was sent to bed at an early our, and in the woe attending the infliction of this punishment she forgot to take with her the cherished Elizabeth to share her couch. Realizing her desolation, she sum-moned her mother by calls from the cham-

"Mamma! I want Elizabeth. Please bring Elizabeth up to me!"

This mitigation of the penalty was denied; but the demand was repeated, each refusal being followed by a yet more petulant re-quest, until finally there came a suggestion of the last resort of maternal discipline: "Nellie, I am afraid I shall have to come up and punish you!"

Quick came the response, punctuated with

PIT POINTERS AND PRICES

An Exciting Week in Chicago Wheat Deals.

Quotations Boosted on False War Rumors, and then Allowed to Drop-Claims that a Squeezing Scheme is Being Engineered.

Special to The News.
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—It has been the most

exciting week of the year in the speculative markets on 'change. As usual, wheat has been the center of interest, and transactions in it have reached an enormous volume. On the early days it became evident that the deal was in control of a powerful combination, as some dozen brokers, who seemed to understand each other, were in the pit taking all offerings and bidding for more, even at a slight advance on current figures, so that prices were marked up in the face of discouraging cables, entire absence of export demand at the seaboard and increasing farmers' deliveries in the Northwest. The pool which was strong enough to do this was composed of W. T. Baker & Co., George Eldredge & Co., and T M. Baxter & Co., with certain wealthy clients of theirs here, at New York and Kansas City. Nat Jones, Eldredge's special partner, was given the management of the campaign, and while the old Woerishoffer Wall street "bull" crowd were not members of the new combination there was a test understanding combination there was a tacit understanding between the two cliques to work together. War news was at first used as the lever with combination there was a tacit understanding between the two cliques to work together. War news was atfirst used as the lever with which to boost quotations, and dispatches were shown saying that political circles in Europe were excited and the clash of arms momentarily expected. Other private cables, however, reported a decidedly pacific state of affairs on the other side, and as English consols were advancing the boys soon saw that there was nothing in the alleged warlike reports. Then Eldredge and Jones came into the pit and personally led the movement. They circulated a perfect raft of bull news, some false, some true, but their chief argument was the steady and vigorous buying and bidding which they and their brokers kept up. They took all the wheat in sight and asked for more. The crowd was attracted by the boldness of manipulation, and outsiders, as usual, poured in their orders on an advancing market. The quotations were lifted by pure muscle, and kept on the up grade until 94%c for December was touched. Here a halt was called. A good deal of "long" wheat came out, and gossips said that Woerishoffer, having been pinched in the stock market, had been forced to sell in New York against his Chicago holdings. Brokers who were selling quite freely began to give up the name of Geo. Eldredge & Co., and in an instant the crowd jumped to the conclusion that the leading "bull" houses were realizing. Armour, too, was said to be selling, and the room traders were anxious to get rid of their grain as they had been to obtain it. The posting of the amount of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom and the Continent was a genuine surprise to everybody. For the past few months the amount has been shrinking so steadily that traders had learned to look for a decrease each week as a matter of course, and when the posted statement showed an increase of 1,280,000 bushels it gave no little encouragement to the "bears." Still the "bulls" were stubborn and fought the down-turn step by step, but the close was rather easy, though a ment to the "bears." Still the "bulls" were stubborn and fought the down-turn step by step, but the close was rather easy, though at no great decline. To-night dealers are decidedly mixed. Many believe that Jones has simply engineered one of his gigantic "scalps," and that the large traders have already unloaded upon the tailers while others think the sag has been allowed only to shake out the crowd and get a better hold before pushing prices higher than ever.

New York reports "no wheat taken for export," and Northwestern advices are weak, although predicting a lighter movement from first hands. Cables say that offerings of Indian wheat for forward delivery are increasing, and that even in the unlikely event of a war shipments of produce are not likely to be disturbed.

A prominent trader says: "I am warning my friends that the deal is entirely a manipulated one, and the best judgment merely a guess."

Corn continues quiet and uninteresting.

Corn continues quiet and uninteresting. Receipts are small, but shipments are correspondingly light. Considerable talk of a squeeze is again heard, but it is not thought continues quiet and uninteresting.

Provisions rule easy on account of the abundance of hogs coming forward. The packers, too, are apparently working for lower prices.

THE WORLD'S BEGGARS.

Beggars Who Are Born to Beggary, Beggars Who Achieve Beggary and Beggars Who Have Beggary Thrust Upon Them.

Beggar?—The only free man of our common wealth,
Free above scott-free, that observe no laws,
Obey no governor, use no religion,
But what they draw from their own ancient

Or constitute themselves, yet are no rebels. What must be the feelings of a beggar What sort of spirit must he have, or has he

any? What does he imagine he was made

Probably no one but a professional beg-

gar can answer these queries.

The first thought is that beggars, like poets, are born, but the rule does not hold good throughout, because begging is contagious, while poesey is not. However, it does seem as if an individual must have come into this world considerably short of the faculties and attributes common to mankind, who can deliberately turn to the charities of the world for a living.

That some are born beggars is clearly shown by the give-me-a-nickel expression which they constantly wear. They are forever wishing some one would give them something, asking their friends and acquaintances for this or for that, or, what is more disgraceful still, hinting around for a gar can answer these queries.

more disgraceful still, hinting around for a

present.

If they want a thing it is a great deal more agreeable to all concerned to promptly ask for it, and even to insist upon having it. No doubt you know persons who do this, and can recall instances where you gave them things merely to get rid of their hinting. Then what is still more annoying, they go and tell that you gave them so and so, leaving the impression that you are in love with them, when the fact is that you do not care for the public knowing that you are even acfor the public knowing that you are even ac-quainted with them. This is a form of po-lite begging. Such individuals soon become unpopular, thus verifying the adage that: "Beggars mounted, run their horse to death."

Laziness is said to breed beggary, and it is probably true, yet there are certain mental conditions which are prolific of mendicants. One of these conditions is a form of melancholy which depresses or degrades the individual beneath the feet of

others.

This form prevails largely among the idolatrous. They are made to feel that they ought to be glad that they live at all, and that their only hope for life is in being humble in spirit, groveling in habit and abased in appearance. Among them the most exalted are the filthiest in their habits, most tearful in their importunities and most tearful in their importunities, and who make out to live without even doing a hand's turn of honest labor. These regard all disbelievers as slaves, whose mission is

to work for them.

Until the time of Henry VIII England was overrun with beggars; for which royalty itself was largely responsible. In fact royalty was little less than beggary, because it was subject to the freaks of capricious fortune. One day a family was in favor, the next in exile. It was the custom of brings cext in exile. It was the custom of kings, brinces and the like, to keep on the good ide of the mob by throwing it pennies, beides it tickled the royal tympanum to hear he populace howl and shout: "Long live

the matter of systematically providing for

the matter of systematically providing for the poor was taken up and considered. Under the reign of Elizabeth the country was divided into parishes, each of which was to provide either food or work for the idle, but it was not until Queen Anne's time that the poor laws were enacted.

Beggary is always associated in the mind with poverty, but they are not necessarily connected. The most persistent beggars are those who have health, strength and intelligence. Take the Gypsies as an example. They always have money enough about them to clinch a good bargain. However, they do not depend entirely upon begging, although they work it as far as they can.

The modern tramp is another specimen. If he is poor it is only because he does not want to work. He goes from door to door begging for food, which he frequently does not want, and watches for chances to play the sneak thief. The "poor, old woman" on the street usually has a home if she would live in it; the cripple, who exhibits his deformities, is often able to discount his landlord's paper, while the ginslinging son of misfortune only wants the price of a loaf of bread to buy a drink.

The honest poor do not beg. They quietly seek a friend to whom they may confide

The honest poor do not beg. They quietly The nonest boor do not beg. They quietly seek a friend to whom they may confide their trouble. Their case is examined and provided for without being paraded before the public. Such as these, however, are willing to work their own way in the world, and are only lacking in opportunity or physical ability. No matter what comes they do not her.

they do not beg.

It is no charity to give alms to profes

they do not beg.

It is no charity to give alms to professional beggars, or even to those who feel that they are forced to resort to begging for the time being, because in nearly every instance where these cases have been looked up they were found to be unworthy. Worse than this, however, is the fact that it encourages laziness and discourages invention. If these people were given to understand that they will not be supported in this way, they will begin to skirmish around for something to do which will yield them a living. Sir Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, immortalized his name by suppressing the beggars of Munich. He was born in New England, but espoused the cause of the mother country in the war of the Revolution, and afterward entered the service of the King of Bavaria.

Munich at that time was overrun with beggars. They knew that if they were only importunate enough the people would give them what they wanted. The civil authorities were powerless to handle the mobs, which were then becoming badly demoralized. Count Rumford issued an order for the arrest of every beggar appearing on the streets after Jan. 1, 1790, and their incarceration in a commodious workhouse until they would agree to seek employment outside by which they could support themselves. The result was that the next generation had but few beggar spirits in it.

Art thou a man? And sham'st thou not to beg? To practice such a servile kind of life?

Why, were thy education ne'er so mean. Having thy limbs, a thousand fairer courses Ofier themselves to thy election.

—Jonson

A true man or woman cannot be a beggar. They may become reduced to want and accept alms, yet if they retain their manhood and womanhood they never-stoop to begging, at least not in the sense in which the term is generally used. Occasionally an individual is found who consents to live on the charity of friends without making the least effort to support himself. Sometimes these wear linen and broadcloth and live at the head of the heap, but is it because they are in high favor with a class of bloods who are able to keep them. Beau Hickman, a noted character of Washington City, was a remarkable specimen of this type. There are more or less of them in all cities.

Beggars, highwaymen, burglars, confidence men, gamblers, loafers and tramps all hold that the world owes them a living. They argue that they were not consulted about being brought here, therefore are under no obligations to make their own living. They stop their argument too soon. Those whom they rob, cheat and impose upon had nothing to do with their coming into the world, therefore are under no obligations to support them. A true man or woman cannot be a beggar.

world, therefore are under no obligations to

worm, therefore are under no obligations to support them.

The beggar would be a highwayman if he had the requisite amount of nerve and energy, the loafer would be a gambler if he had the skill to succeed, and the tramp would be a burglar if he had enough pride and ambition to make him anything but a tramp. The only difference in the whole lot tramp. The only difference in the whole los is one of quality, the beggar being the low

est.

Begging, in some cases, is a symptom of mental weakness and moral depravity. It even becomes a mania with some, as shown by the instances where beggars have died in poverty and filth with plenty of money in their pockets. These are called misers

poverty and filth with plenty of money in their pockets. These are called misers, but this term applies to all who hoard their money, no matter how they got it.

It is impossible to imagine the feelings of an individual possessed of a real beggarly disposition. However, it is most likely akin to melancholy and a sense of weakness and helplessness. It must be a very depressing sensation, judging from the expression peculiar to beggars. They seem to be devoid of pride, pluck or endurance, and without shame or modesty.

Then why are beggars allowed to exist? There are ample provisions made for them by State and municipality, consequently there is no necessity for their existence.

there is no necessity for their existence He makes a beggar first that first relieves him; Not us'rers make more beggars when they

live,
Than charitable men that use to give.
—Haywood.

All About a Pretty Poem.

Louisville (Ky.) Times. There appeared in your issue of yesterday, taken from the New York Sun, under the heading "An Early Poem by the Secre tary of the Interior," those beautiful verses

commencing: "Oh, lend to me, sweet nightingale,

Your music by the fountains," etc. with the signature attached at the end. "L O. C. Lamar." Without referring to the blemishing inaccuracies which mar and almost disguise the sense and rhythmic beauty of the verses, as they are quoted from the Sun, I desire simply to correct the erroneous ascription of their authorship to the Secretary of the Interior. It is unpar donable in the New York Sun or any other paper to attach the signature of Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar to that little poem, for nothing, I am convinced, is more certain than that it was done without his knowledge or consent, for he is not the author of the verses.

Those exquisite stanzas came from the inspired pen of that illustrious patriot, soldier and statesman-

"To whom the blended wreaths belong Of valor, statesmanship and song"—

Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, who was once the President of the Republic of Texas. His political and military life is a part of the history of that great State to which his stainless sword gave freedom and his tune

history of that great State to which his stainless sword gave freedom and his tuneful lyre gave song. No man ever contributed more to the glory of his State than he did to that of the Lone Star. But as he trod with stern integrity the rugged paths of public duty he scattered or every hand the wild, yet sweetly-cultured, flowers of eloquence and poesy. With a heart as tender as a child's, and yet as brave as a lion's, he illustrated, in their most beautiful phase, every virtue of domestic life, and fearlessly and faithfully performed every duty of official station. His beautiful verses, "Give to the Poet His Well Earned Praise," might well be quoted here.

But as the author of "The Lament of Loretto" and those touching lines "On the Death of My Daughter," and the stanza to "Donna Carmelita" and the "The Star and Cup," and of an hundred other gems of equal poetic beauty, the literary fame of that grand old man is secure. The verses which the Sun ascribes to Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar were composed by Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar while serving as American Minister in Nicaragua, and he dedicated them "To the Belle of Nicaragua," the daughter of Mendoza. Thomas Moore never produced anything surpassing them in tenderness of sentiment or felicitious beauty of expression. The public is indebted to a traveler in Central America for their preservation and publication. Whether the Secretary of the Interior is related to Mirabeau B. Lamar or After the dissolution of the monasteries | Interior is related to Mirabeau B. Lamar or |

ANOTHER DALLAS ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. BLACH & CO. will open on or about Nov. 1 a wholesale

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

BUSINESS AT 726 COMMERCE ST.

They will always keep on hand a full line of Northern Produce, such as Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Dried Fruit, etc.

not, or whether he has ever ventured to dally with the muse, I am not informed. I make the above correction as a simple tribute to truth. Sterling B. Tonex.

Among the pretty dinner table novelties are cups made of solid ice, with ribbons tied on their handles. Out of these pretty and perishable dishes one eats cafe mousse or some other delicious fancy ices. Other courses are served in pretty paper boats. Little pates or other delicate trifles are set on in small pasteboard boxes or dishes, surrounded with numerous paper frills of different colors. A handsome lunch table was prettily decorated a few days since with grapes and pears suspended in graceful forms from the chandelier. or gasolier, which hung over the dining table.

Read Our Record for Four Years.

Members of all organizations contributing of mortality secure protection at cost. The claim of our individual institution to superior eco omy are based on our youth and the care wit which risks are taken. The following table compiled from official data, covering for years, from July 12, 1881, illustrates the eco omy of the benevolent plan as compared that of old line companies:

*Texas Bevint As.. \$28 00 \$35.00 \$87 00 Knights of Honor. 39 00 39 50 156 00 Old Line Life.... 105 52 145 84 239 64 *The Texas Benevolent Association relieves nembers of all lodge duties, an immunity orth, in itself, fifty dollars per annum to any

worth, in itself, fifty dollars per annum to any business man.

The Texas Benevolent Association, independent of death claims, allows sick benefits to indigent members (a sum sufficient to enable them to keep up their protection during sickness), also pays claims until the total disability clause, which includes one half of their certificates in cash, in case of insanity, or loss of both arms or feet, which makes their indemnity worth 50 per cent, more than any other co-operative company doing business in the world, all of which is included in the above record.

ecord.

For information of the general public, we nnex the number of assessments mode by the eading orders doing business in Texas during

as Benevolent Association......

The Royal copper and electro bronze wares at Knepfly & Son's are just the articles for presents.

Misses' School Shoes \$1 25 and \$1 50, Patterson, the People's Druggist, 700

Men's Hand Sewed Button 35, at Lewis Bros. & Co.'s, 736 Elm street.

Superior Early Breakfast stoves and ranges, hard and soft coal and wood heating stoves at Harry Bros.

Men's Hand Sewed Walk Phast \$5, at Lewis Bros. & Co.'s, 736 Elm street.

For spectacles and eyeglasses go to L. E. Curtis, jeweler, 701 Main street, Dallas. IF YOU want glass put in call on Peacock & Shirley, painters, 110 Market street.

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

Do you wear the Will Hunstable shoe? Best in the World-Dr. Julius King's spectacles and eye glasses. For sale in gold, silver and rubber frames by F. Austin.

FOR SALE.

CEALED BIDS ARE INVITED for the pur-DALLAS BARREL AND WOODEN-WARE FACTORY,

WARE FACTORY,
including real estate, buildings, machinery and
stock. Bidders can procure information relative to the property from Messrs. Frank M.
Cockrell and W. J. Betterton, trustees. Bids
will be opened at a meeting of the present
owners to be held at office of Geo. J. Dexter &
Co., No. 707 Main street, on Tuesday evening,
Oct. 20, 1885, at 7.30 o'clock. Right reserved to
reject any or all bids. Bids to be handed to
GEO. J. DEXTER, Secretary.

A. McWHIRK.

Steam, Gas and Water Fitter, 406 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEX.

EXTRAS FOR STEAM ENGINES.

B. M. Bond & Bro

Wholesale and retail dealers in

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DALLAS. TEXAS. JOHN S. ALDEHOFF.

INSURANCE AGENT DALLAS, TEXAS.
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826 Elm Street, Dallas.

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Paper Hanging, Glazing, etc. SHOP: 110 MARKET ST., DALLAS.

Wedding Cards Elegant work guar We keep as assortment of Fancy Goods a Specialty. to select from. Commercial a Specialty. Printing of all kinds. Correspondence solicited. BOLLES & SANDERSON, MERCANTILE JOB PRINTERS 609 Main st., Dallas, Texas.

J. C. BIGGER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 316
Main street, Dallas, Tex. Special attention given to civil and criminal cases in the United States Courts of Texas. Late United States attorney Will practice in all courts. Collections a specialty.

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W. T. ROBERTS,
LAWYER AND LAND AGENT,
GAINESVILLE, TEX.,
Has complete abstract of titles to Cooke
County lands.

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ENOTARY IN OFFICE CA

BALL & BURNEY— IVY H. BURNEY,
Notary Public.

Attorneys at Law, Colorado, Texas. Special attention given to collections.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned desires to state that he has this day admitted Mr. C. W. Brown as a partner in his FLOAT LINE, and the style of firm will hereafter be MELONE & BROWN. We shall be pleased to receive orders for work in our line, and will guarantee satisfaction and dispatch.

B. H. MELONE,
Office with Sinker, Davis & Co. Both telephones, [Refer to DALLAS MORNING NEWS.]
Dallas, Oct. 1, 1885.

BOARDING.

BOARDING-At Mayer's Garden European Restaurant. Positively the best meals in Dallas; by the week &; with room \$5.

A GENTLEMAN, or gentleman and wife, can find a nice, furnished room with board, at 320 St. Louis street.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—The finest Restaurant in the city for sale or rent.

Apply at 726 Elm street.

COTTON BRANDS, ALPHABETS, AND FIGures, Rubber Stamps, Stencils, etc.
FRED A. SMITH, 114 Tremont street, Galveston.

PRESED BRICK—Best pressed brick at M. W. RUSSEY'S YARD, second yard below bridge. Orders promptly filled.

FOR SALE—At the Auction and Commission House, jewelry, albums, blank books, stationery, oil paintings, hosiery. 613-615 Elm st.

FOR SALE—At the Auction and Commission House, sample boots and shoes, tinware, glassware, crockery, underclothing. 613-615 Elm. FOR SALE—Pure bred acclimated Jersey heif-ers of the finest butter strain; bred to regis-tered bulls, at Rutherglen Stock Farm, Dallas. FOR SALE—3regist'd A. J. C. C. Jersey bulls; choice butter strains Cchampion of America, Albert Pansey, St. Helier. Geo. W. Jackson, Waco

I' property, two lots in the town of Lampass, each 69x128 feet, favorably located. For further particulars, inquire of J. P. JONES, 930 Main street, Dallas. A RARE CHANCE—A restaurant for sale, with boarders, doing a good and profitable business, and situated in the business part of the city. Apply at once. Want to sell on account of siekness. Apply to "B. B.," this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Dallas city

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THOMSON & DONNAN,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

JENKINS & ROBERTSON REAL ESTATE AGENTS, MERIDIAN, BOSQUE COUNTY, TEXAS.
Write us for Circulars.

O. P. TAYLOR & CO., Real Estate Agents, and Ark. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid, special bargains in timber and prairie lands; impr'd farms for sale or rent. LERCH & LANDRUM,
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GALVESTON FISH AND OYSTER COM-PANY. P. O. BOX 13. A. J. MUSGROVE, Galveston, Texas. G. B. MARSAN & CO., Galveston, Texas, Orders solicited from the country.

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JOHN J. MILLER,

DEALER IN

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

DALLAS, TEX. FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

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GAMMAGE'S DEMOCRACY.

A Prohibition Democrat Defends His Principles.

Drawing Fine Distinctions Between Local Option and General Prohibition-Stands in with the News on Other Questions

Special Correspondence to The News. PALESTINE, Tex., Oct. 15, 1885.—Having just recovered from a bouble-barreled attack of dengue, your reporter yesterday walked over to Hon. T. T. Gammage's law office, and, after being tenderly propped up in the best rocker and relating a most pathetic and thrilling dengue experience,

"Captain, you having taken a prominent part in politics for some time past, and THE GALVESTON NEWS and other papers having frequently discussed your political status within the last few weeks, would you object to giving the readers of THE NEWS your views upon prohibition under the local option statute and its connection with the political parties of the State?"

"Well," replied the Captain, "it does seem that, unprovoked or otherwise, the press of the State, and notably the great daily that you represent, published at Galveston and Dallas, seem determined that I shall not be forgotten, and have in connection with events of the last few months given me more prominence than I could have anticipated or merited. The frequent on dits in THE GALVESTON NEWS, in which it has been pleased to notice me and couple my name with passing events and those of distinguished gentlemen of this State, perhaps might be construed as inviting me to yield to your bland invitation and be interviewed. Though not 'to the manor born,' I have been forty-four years in Texas, and since arriving at my majority have always voted the Democratic ticket without scratching, and so long as I am able to get to the polls will vote the same ticket; and right here I may say that no man or set of men can or shall read me out of the Democratic party so far as to prevent me from 'doing business at the same old stand' and casting my vote for

as to prevent me from 'doing business at the same old stand' and casting my vote for the nominees of the Democratic party.

"I agree with The Galveston News fully upon the question of tariff laws, silver coinage, improvement of rivers and harbors by the general government, and especially upon the subject of deep water at Galveston, and upon questions of State policy I would have the government administered for the best interests of the governed, and therein protect the permanent fund and landed interests of the public free schools, the university and asylums, the actual settlers on the public domain, and opposition to high taxation and a large cash balance. I would favor a revision of the statute in regard to the law of libel and slander; but in that, while I would protect the freedom of the press, the rights of the citizen, whether he be an officer of the government or a private individual, should not be forgotten. The fundamental principles of Democracy asserted and approved in the articles of confederation in 1776, extended by the constitution of 1787, and adhered to by this party up to the present time, will ever remain as the best and only security for free government. And hereunder we must favor the preservation of pereonal rights; the equality of all citizens before the law; the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the federal government only within the limits of the constitution as declared in the same, particularly in the tenth amendment thereto. Being so well grounded in my Statesrights views and doctrines, it follows that I do not favor paternal governments nor sumpturery legislation, which vex the citizen and interestical citizations. rights views and doctrines, it follows that I do not favor paternal governments nor sumptuary legislation, which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty." Reporter—Well, if you are so confirmed in favor of the preservation of personal rights and opposition to sumptuary laws, which "vex the citizen and interfere with personal liberty," how is it that you favor "local option" or prohibition in Anderson County?

Capt. Gammage—I favored local option and still do, and will vote for it in my county, precinct or town whenever I get a chance to do so. The anti-prohibitionists county, precinct or town whenever I get a chance to do so. The anti-prohibitionists seem not to recognize any difference between the effect under our local option law and that of the platforms of the national or State Prohibition parties. The first is only to prohibit the "traffic" in intoxicants; the other is to prohibit the "manufacture, importation or sale" of intoxicants. Keeping this distinction in view, you may well see how Gov. Gibbs and very many other persons in Texas may favor local option or prohibition when voted for by a majority of the sovereign voters of a county, a precinct or a town, while they would not favor a constitutional amendment prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicants within the State or United States. I favor prohibition under the local option laws of Texas, because I find the same to be pre-eminently Democratic; and if adopted by a majority of the voters of any county, precinct or town, under the good old Democratic rule that the will of the majority shall control, no man may be heard to say us nay. This measure was inaugurated by a constitutional convention, composed of Democratis the most learned in our State. It was advocated by our then Democratic Governor, and voted for by a majority of nearly 100,000 of the Democrats of the State. The statute made thereunder was enacted by a Democratic Governor. Since then members of Democratic Governor. Since then members of Democratic Governor. Since then members of Democratic tegislature and approved by a Democratic fovernor. Since then members of Democratic Governor. Since then members of Democratic the State have adopted its principles, and a significant fact is that since its passage every Democratic Legislature of the "manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquors" within the State, and no one has been voted by the Legislature. These arguments are conclusive to my mind that the measure is Democratic and good to adopt.

While national or State prohibition

that the measure is Democratic and good to

While national or State prohibition might be held to be sumptuary and an invasion of the personal rights of the individual citi-zen, because it would tend to regulate what the citizen should drink and deny to him

the personal rights of the individual citizen, because it would tend to regulate what the citizen should drink and deny to him the privilege of manufacturing his grain into spirits or beer and his grapes into wine, yet under the local option law he may eat and drink what he chooses and manufacture as much whisky, wine and beer as he may like, but he shall not sell it to his neighbor in the line of traffic. The impartial thinker will admit that while prohibition, as defined and advocated by the national or State political party of Prohibitionists, may interfere with the personal rights of the citizen, that the enforcement of the local option law in a town, precinct or county would not.

While there is no law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicants, the citizen has the personal right to engage in the sale of same, but if the law-making power deems it to the interest of the community in which he lives that this traffic shall cease, then the law prohibiting "what is wrong" cannot be construed as curtailing the individual citizen's liberty. The liberty of one man must end, however profitable it may be to himself, whenever it interferes with the well-being of the community of citizens with whom he comes in contact. There is no such thing as absolute personal liberty in well regulated government. Personal liberty and individual rights are always subordinated to the good of communities and well being of society. I look upon the local option prohibitory law of which I have been speaking in the light of a police or sanitary regulation, akin or similar to those which authorize the establishment of quarantine against infectious diseases, prohibiting the sale of adulterated food, the carrying of arms about the person or premises not one's own, the intermarying of the races, and other kindred laws conceived to be salutary to good society. Government under Democratic rule is intended to secure to the greatest number the greatest good, and so a law which seeks to maintain pure morality, to prevent

a traffic which exhibits as its fruits only disorder and ruin, the debasement of manhood and defiling the State, must be held to be such an one as the Democratic party would assist to enact and enforce.

Reporter—In your opinion will this be made a question in the next State campaign?
Capt. Gammage—I think not. That is, I should advise not. I think it is a question local in its nature, adapted to towns, counties and precincts, and should go no further. Yet, if it is made a question in the canvass, local option has a great following in the State, and that following not with the Republicans, but in the Democratic party. When we see such men as Judge Hare, Gov. Gibbs, Col. Simkins, Speaker Foster, Judges Nugent and Wheeler, Cols. Herndon and Bonner, Judge Reeves and Col. Anderson, with hundreds of others—Democrats good and true—all over the State, advocating its adoption in their immediate communities, those who desire to keep the Democratic party intact should hesitate to make this or free grass, or any other matter purely local, an issue in the State convention.

Reporter—Who is your favorite for Governor in 1886 and United States Senator for

Reporter—Who is your favorite for Governor in 1886 and United States Senator for

next term? Capt. Gammage—Either of those whose names have been mentioned by the press lately as probable candidates would make a good governor, and I presume there are "sixteen others" who, in their own opinion, are eminently fitted for the place. As to United States Senator, it seems to me that if Gen. Maxey does not succeed himself, Gov. Ireland, Seth Shepard or some one else will be elected.

Gov. Ireland, Seth Snepard of some one will be elected.

Reporter—Would you like to have the nomination for some good office?

Capt. Gammage—Well, umph! Not today. I am now engaged in a "vigorous law practice," and my clients need and demand my time for a while yet. That's all? Well, I think it enough. Good day.

THE APPELLATE COURTS.

[Information concerning the Appellate Courts will be furnished on application to The News court reporter, lock box 1450, Tyler, Texas.]

SUPREME COURT.

International and Great Northern Railroad vs. Mary Ormand, from Anderson Robertson, J.-Where one was employed by the railroad company to take charge of a station house, and ordered and furnished a pass for himself and attendants to go there, and directed by the agent to transport his household effects there on a freight train, and to accompany them on the same car, whether it is negligence in him to go forward to and assist in unloading the car containing his household effects is a mixed question of law and fact. The act of negligence proximately contributes to the injury, when without the act of negligence the injury would not have been inflicted. Although, when the age, life, expectancy and earnings of the deceased are taken into consideration, the mathematical calculation produces a much smaller sum than that found by the jury, yet the additional experience and skill which may have been acquired in some of the years of life he was deprived of would increase his wages, and this element of uncertainty deprives us of a

this element of uncertainty deprives us of a standard by which to estimate the verdict, and there being nothing to show that the verdict was produced by passion or prejudice, it will not be disturbed. Affirmed.

Missouri Pacific Railroad vs. R. P. Watts, from Anderson County. Robertson, J.—If, when a servant enters the employ of a servant! enters the employ of master, he is inexperienced in the business and does not know of the danger to which he is subjected, and is not informed as to the course of the business and the rules, regulations and usages under which it is conducted, and the master or his employes who employed or had control over the servant knows that he is so inexperienced and uninformed, and they do not inform or warn him, and he is thereby subjected to danger of which he does not know and which he would have avoided had he been warned or instructed, and which is not open to his observation did he make use of his faculties and information, the master is liable for any injury that may be occasioned to such servant through the negligence of his agents or employes, the fellow servants of the injured party. It was the master's duty to inform the servant of the dangers of the service he was entering upon, and if his ignorance of the danger and of the means provided by the master to thwart it caused the injury, the master's liability would be neither defeated nor lessened by the fact that the negligent acts of the servant's fellow servants contributed liability would be herrier deleased hor lessened by the fact that the negligent acts of the servant's fellow servants contributed

lessened by the fact that the negligent acts of the servant's fellow servants contributed to his injury. Affirmed.

Tommie Pelham et al. vs. Melissa Murray et al., from Henderson County. Stayton, J.—The constitution of 1870 directly conferred jurisdiction on district courts, and in addition to enumerated powers expressly gave them jurisdiction to transact all business appertaining to the estates of deceased persons, and to settle, partition, and distribute the same. Under that constitution district courts did not have, in matters of probate, only such powers as were conferred by statute, as had such courts under the constitution of 1845, but took their jurisdiction under and from the constitution, and were within the sphere of their action essentially courts of general jurisdiction. Having jurisdiction to render a decision, however erroneous it might be, it would not be void. The court having jurisdiction, however erroneous the judgment may be, it is not void and is binding so long as it is not set aside by some direct proceeding having that end in view. Reversed and rendered for appellants.

W. H. Taylor et al. vs. Granville Merrill.

view. Reversed and rendered for appellants.

W. H. Taylor et al. vs. Granville Merrill, from Gregg County. Willie, C. J.—Where no consideration is recited in a written contract, one may be shown by extraneous proof, and such proof may be used to vary the consideration of which there is a recital. When the whole consideration is not expressed parol evidence is admissible to supply the deficiency. But the consideration proved by extraneous evidence shall not be inconsistent with that expressed in the deed. A consideration established by parol evidence may be attacked in like manner, as if it were included in the instrument itself. Reversed and remanded.

COURT OF APPEALS. COURT OF APPEALS.

Texas and Pacific Railroad vs. B. E. S.

Pearl, from Gregg County. White, P. J .-The well established right of carriers to make reasonable regulations for the conduct of passengers and others transacting business upon their premises is accompanied by the right to exclude from their premises persons having no business with the carrier and whose presence would be detrimental to their interests or the safety and convenience of passengers. It is proper to exclude, by force if necessary, an innkeeper from a railroad depot, whose habit had been to enter the depot and annoy pas sengers by soliciting patronage for his house, having been previously notified that he must discontinue the practice. Such a person's rights will not be enhanced in the premises even though he has in his possession a ticket entitling him to passage upon defendant's railroad, and he enters the depot with the bona fide intention of taking the cars, if he fails to exhibit the ticket when ordered to leave the station and his conduct is such as to induce the carrier's agent to believe that his intention is to continue to violate the regulations of the company. The carrier's agent will not be justified in thus removing a person because, in his judgment, and without proof of the fact that he has violated regulations of the company, although he had conducted himself offensively to the agent personally. In this case the appellee was not on the train for the purpose of violating any of the company's regulations, although he had previously done so, and the conductor used force in keeping him in a certain seat and in forcing him to keep that seat, inflicted the injury for which he sues. Affirmed.

John W. Pressler vs. the State, from Nacogdoches County. Hurt, J.—One who has purchased a pistol and is carrying the same home is not guilty of carrying concealed weapons, notwithstanding the same tinue to violate the regulations of the com-

may have been loaded and although he fired the same off before he reached home. Reversed and remanded.

W. J. McNeese vs. the State, from Cooke County. Willson, J.—In this case the court follows the case of Lott vs. the State, 18 Ct. App., wherein it was held that a legal grand jury, under the constitution of this State, must be composed of twelve men, no more and no less, and that a bill of indictment preferred by thirteen men purporting to be a grand jury is a nullity and does not confer any jurisdiction upon a court. The jury sets forthithe history of the enactment of the law on the subject and fully sustains the opinion. Reversed and dismissed.

The following cases were affirmed on oral opinions, there being no error in the records and nothing of such importance as to demand a written opinion, to-wit: Texas and Pacific Railway vs. Capps, from Gregg County; Railroad vs. Williams, from Gregg County; Adams vs. Robertson, from Anderson County; Lathrop vs. the State, from Smith County; Robinson vs. the State, from Collins County; and Townly vs. the State, from Robertson County.

Ex parte W. J. Wood, from Nolan County. Hurt, J.—Art. 845, C. C. P., is not confined or limited to appeals in felony cases in which the defendant has been tried and convicted, but is applicable to all appeals in felony cases. Where a party is charged

which the defendant has been tried and convicted, but is applicable to all appeals in felony cases. Where a party is charged with a felony, and has been refused bail on habeas corpus and appeals, it is an appeal in a felony case, and if he escapes pending the appeal and does not voluntarily return this court has no jurisdiction. Appeal dismissed

missed.

Ex parte Neill Boyett, from Nolan County.
Hurt, J.—Under Sec. 11, of the bill of rights, unless it plainly, clearly, obviously appear by the proof that the defendant alone, or with others, killed the deceased, he is entitled to bail. Without commenting upon the facts the court holds that the evidence in the record does not show, with the requisite reasonable certainty, that defendant alone, or with others, killed the deceased, and he is granted bail in the sum of \$7000.

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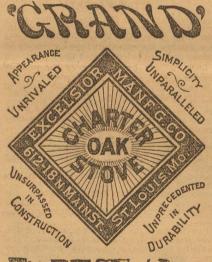
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BAKING POWDER—Standard goods in \$\fota| \$\fota| \phi\ \

COAL OILS—Eupion in bbl 27c \(\psi \) gal, Brilliant i bbl 17c \(\psi \) gal, Eupion in 2-5 cans \(\psi \), Brilliant i 2-5 cans \(\psi \), Brilliant in 1 gal cans \(\psi \) 84, gaso-

COAL OILS—Englin in 301 27c was \$3, Brilliant in bbl 17c w gal, Euplon in 2-5 cans \$3, Brilliant in 15 cans \$3, Brilliant in 25 cans \$4, Brilliant

chester 5%6, Dunnell Iancy oc. Manchester fancy 5c, Gloucester 5c, American 5c, Metropolis 4%c, Windsor 5c, Eddystone 6c, Marion 4%c, Charter Oak 4%c, Simpson Black 6c, Peabody 5%c, Peabody solid 5c, Hamilton 5c, Lodi 4%c, Berwick 4c, Manchester pink and purple 5%c, Hartel green and red 6%c, Washington indigo 6%c. Heavy brown domestic: Augusta 6c, Piedmont 6%c, Empire A 4c, Vancluse A 6%c, Central 4%c, Charter Oak 5%c, Ettrick LL 5%c, Boott AL 7%c, Swift Oreck 5c, Derby C 4%c, Enterprise 5%c. Fine brown domestic: Williamsville 6%c, Perkins 6%c, Amory 7c, Dwight Star 6%c, Laureldale 6%c, Farmer's A 5%c, Elack Hawk 6%c, Cleveland 6%c, Lake George 5%c. Lockwood 6%c, Allendale 6%c, Arizona 5c. Bleached domestic: Lonsdale 8c, Amory 8%c, Barker 7%c, Pioneer 6%c, Best Yet 44 6c, Best Yet 78 5%c, Full Value 6%c, Fruit of the Loom 8%c, Holmesville 6%c, Wamsutta 10%c, Farwell 7%c, Farliton 1%c, Warsham 1%c, Farwell 7%c, Farw

Targo — Refined in decrete 18 26 4 50 4 50 x 15 ab alia 8 26 3 b bails 8 26.

1 Lemons—Choice 24 25 4 50 4 box.

Lyme-Western Union f. w. \$2 90 8 4 box,

Philadelphia l. w. \$2 90 8 5 6 Americus f. w. \$4.

Liguois—On account of the break in the pool the prices of alcohol and all cheap goods cannot be quoted with certainty. Different markets now have different figures on which to base the overs. Brandles, apple \$1 75 8 3.

peach \$2 9 4, domestic \$15 0 6 2 75, imported brandy \$4 50 0 10. Gin. domestic \$15 0 6 2 75, imported \$3 50 0 7 8 0.

western \$1 40, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 70, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 70, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0, Irish \$5 0 1, rve \$1 50 0 5, Scotch—imported \$5, 80, Irish \$5 0, I

eau Lafitte \$18. Champagnes, Piper Heidsieck, pints \$31, quarts \$29; G. H. Mumm, pints \$31, quarts \$28; Jules Mumm, pints \$31, quarts \$28; Krug & Co., pints \$30, quarts \$27; dry Verzenay, pints \$30, quarts \$28; Cook's Imperial, pints \$16 50, quarts \$16; California Eclipse, pints \$18, quarts \$17.

MOLASSES—Prime to choice 35\(\pi\)50c.

NUTS—Almonds 20c \(\psi\) \(\psi\), filberts 15\(\psi\)16c, Bradil nuts 10\(\pi\)12c, pecans 7\(\psi\)8c, cocoanuts \(\psi\)5 50 \(\psi\) Onions—Northern \$2 75 \$\psi\$ bbl, Texas 75c@\$1

ORANGES—Louisiana \$5 \$\to\$ box.

POTATOES—Western, in sacks, 75@85c \$\tilde{v}\$ bu.

POULTRY—Mixed coops of chickens \$2 50@3, turkeys 75c@\$1.

turkeys 75c@\$1.

rowder-Rifle and shot gun \$3 65 \(\psi\) keg, blasting \$2 25, Eagle ducking \(\psi\) kegs \$3 50.

Potash—Babbit's (2) cases \$2@2 15, Union (4) potash \$2 50@2 75. otash \$2 5002 75. RICE—Prime to choice 5% 06c \$7 th. ROPE—Sisal ½ inch basis 8% c \$7 th, cotton

rope 17c. kaisins—London layers \$3 80 \$\psi\$ box, layers \$3, Muscatel \$3, California layers \$2 40. STARCH—Royal gloss, 6 \$\psi\$ boxes 6\% \@6\%c, 3 \$\psi\$ boxes 5\% \@6\%c, 1 \$\psi\$ boxes 5\% \@6c, bulk 4\%@4\%c; Pearl 3\%@4c. Pearl 3% 646.
SODA—Bicarb, in kegs 4% 65c \(\psi\) 1 \(\bar{b}\) packages 5% 66c; sal soda 2% 63c.
SNUFF—Garrett's 6 oz bottles \(\bar{s}\) 1 25 \(\psi\) box, do 1 oz boxes \(\bar{s}\), Ralph's 6 oz bottles \(\bar{s}\) 10 50, do \(\psi\) oz boxes \(\bar{s}\) 1 6 oz bottles \(\bar{s}\) 10 50, do \(\psi\) 0 75 \(\bar{s}\) 10 s \$4 25. T—Michigan flat hoops \$2 15@2 25 \ bbl, iana fine \$2 15@2 25, coarse \$1 95@2. CES—Black pepper in grain 18@20c \ b, ice in grain 8@9c, ginger in grain 14@16c, egs 65c

allspice in grain 8@9c, ginger in grain 14@16c, nutmegs 65c.

SUGAR—Standard granulated 84@8%c \(\psi \) ib, do confectioners' A 8@8%c, cut loaf \$%@8%c, do powdered 8%@8%, N.Y. extra C 6%@7%c. SCRAP IRON—Wrought scrap \$7 \(\psi \) ton, heavy castings \$10\(\text{all} \) 1, stove plate \$7\(\text{all} \) 8, pig iron (Scotch) No. 1 \$14 50.

SARDINES—French \$13, American \$6 75.

SAUR KRAUT—\$4\(\text{all} \) 25 \(\psi \) y bbl.

SWEET POTATCES—75\(\text{all} \) 90c \(\psi \) bu.

TEAS—Gun powder 35\(\text{all} \) 60c, Oolong 35\(\text{all} \) 50d.

TOBACCO—Standard plug, navies 40\(\text{all} \) 60c, Oolong 35\(\text{all} \) 50d.

TOBACCO—Standard plug, navies 40\(\text{all} \) 50\(\text{all} \) 50\(\text{all} \) 50d 275 \(\psi \) crate.

WOOL—Good medium 18\(\text{all} \) 21c, fine 19\(\text{all} \) 22c, Mexican 11c, burry from 2\(\text{all} \) 61ess \(\psi \) ib.

LEATHER. HARNESS-No. 1 oak 33@36c # 16 according to

quality, No. 2 do 31@32c. Hemlock, No. 1 32c, No. 2 30c.

SKIRTING—No. 1 oak 38c, No. 2 36c; hemlock, No. 1 39c, hemlock skirting, oiled, No. 1 34c, No. 2 32c; California 40@48c according to quality.

SOLE—Oak, heavy free of brand 38@39c; do medium 36@37c; one brand to each side, heavy 36@37c, do medium 34@35c; Buffalo slaughter 30c, good 28c, good damaged 25c.

CALF—French 11 10@2 \$\psi\$ h. American 85c@\$1 20, French kip 95c@\$1 45 \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$, American kip 65c@\$1.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LIME—Coopered \$2 # bbl, in bulk \$1 35.

ROUGH LUMBER—Per M, 20 feet long and under \$20, 26 feet and over \$22 50, clear select \$25, culls all lengths \$15, ½ inch by 3 inch battons \$17 50, ½ inch by 6 inch cling \$15, cypress select \$45.

CHMENT—Rosendale \$2.50 # bbl. Louisville ct \$40. CEMENT—Rosendale \$2 50 \$\psi\$ bbl, Louisville 25, English Portland \$4 75, Michigan plaster

4 50.

LATH—Plastering \$3 50 \(\psi \) m.

HATR—Goat 75c \(\psi \) bu.

DOORS—Common \$1 50@3 according to size, nolded \$4@3 according to finish.

SASH—Common \$1@5 \(\psi \) pair according to size.

BLINDS—\$1 50@3 50 \(\psi \) pair.

MOLDING—White pine inch \(\psi \) \(\psi \) foot.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET. NOTE—All sales of stock in this market are made # cwt, live weight, unless otherwise

DESCRIPTION.		Medium.				Good to extra.			
Cattle— Steers	2 1 1 3 20 3	50@ 00@ 00@ 00@ 50@	2 2 1 3 30 3 3	50 00 25 50 00 75 25	2 2 1 3 30 3 3	50@ 25@ 50@ 00@ 75@ 25@	2 2 1 4 35 4 3	75 50 50 00 00 00 50	
Natives Stockers, # head		00@ 50@							

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17.—Previous conditions prevailed in general business to day. There was a large movement of freight recently arrived.

Local millers have advanced the price of flour 20 cents per barrel for all grades.

Wheat is in good demand for best grades, at

83%@85%c on track in carload lots.

Cotton shows a strong front to-day on ac-Cotton shows a strong front to-day on account of better news from Oldham. The local demand is active; higher grades wanted. Galveston stock this day, 70,921 bales; same day last year, 54,335 bales; in compress, 35,280 bales; on shipboard, 35,641 bales.

There are now in this port eleven steamships loading cotton for Liverpool, two for Havre, three for Bremen and two for New York.

GALVESTON SPOT COTTON.

,	ToneF	irm
)	Sales	
C	Ordinary	
	Good Ordinary	
-	Low Middling	9 5-16
r	Middling	9 9-16
3	Good Middling	9 13-16
?	HOUSTON COTTON MARKET.	
2 5		PET

steady. Ordinary 7%c, good ordinary 8%c, lomiddling 9c, middling 9 5-16c, good middling 9 9-16c, middling fair 9 13-16c.

CONSOLIDATED SPOT MARKET.					
	Section 19	MIDI	Sales		
	Tone.	To-day	Yest'y		
Liverpool		5 7-16			
Galveston	Firm	9 5-16	9 5-16		
NewOrleans	Firm	9%	9%	8,000	
Mobile	Steady	9 3-16	91/8	500	
Savannah	Steady	9 3-16	91/8	3,350	
Charleston	Firm	9 3-16	9 3-16	2,000	
Wilmington	Steady	9 5-16	9 5-16		
Norfolk	Firm	9 7-16	9 7-16	1,755	
Baltimore		9 11-16	9 11-16	125	
	Quiet, steady	9 13-16	9 13-16	257	
Boston		10	10		
Phil'delphia		10%	10%		
Augusta		9 1-10	9 1.16	1,306	
Memphis		9 3-16	9 3-16		
Dr. T. A.	CT - The Control of t	1111	COL	T DOW	

RECEIPTS AT UNITED STATES PORTS. Galveston..... New Orleans Mobile

U. S. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT.

 Receipts thus far this week
 44,265

 Receipts same time last week
 32,139

 Receipts same time last year
 40,438

 Receipts this day
 44,266

 eipts this day last year..... Exports to France
Exports to Continent.
Stock this day. 4
Stock this day last week. 4
Stock this day last year. 4
Excess this day.

FUTURE MARKETS.

FUTURE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 17.—Futures opened quiet but steady, ruled quiet, and closed firm; October 9.73@9.81c, November 9.73@9.74c, December 9.75@9.76c, January, 9.84c, February, 9.96c, March 10.07c, April 10.19@10.20c, May 10.30@10.32c, June 10.41@10.42c, July 10.51@10.52c, August 10.58 @10.60c; sales 61.000 bales.

New Orkeans, Oct. 17.—Futures opened quiet but steady, ruled quit but firm, and closed firm; October 9.20c bid, November 9.21 @9.22c, December 9.28@9.29c, January 9.41@9.42c, February 9.57@9.58c, March 9.72@9.78c, April 9.87@9.88c, May 10.01@10.02c, June 10.15@10.17c, July 10.27@10.29c; sales 26.200 bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.—Futures opened steady at an advance, and closed firm and higher; October 5.26d bid, October-November 5.23d bid, November-December 5.22d bid, December-January 5.22d bid, January February 5.24d bid, February 5.23d bid May-June 5.36d bid, April May 5.33d bid May-June 5.36d bid.

HAVRE, Oct. 17.—Spots firm; tres ordinaire, 66%; low middling, 10ading, 66%. Futures advancing; October 63%, November 63%, December 63%, January 63%, February 63%, March 64%, April 64%.

posted rates \$4.85@4.87; actual rates \$4.84@4.84\% for sixty days, \$4.86@4.86\% for demand, Governments closed firm; currency 6's 128\% bid, 4's coupons 123\% bid, 4\%'s coupons 113.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS PROVISION MARKET. ST. Louis, Oct. 17.-Provisions-Market dull and weak; no demand for up-country product to arrive, and job-order business light. The ew reported sales were mostly at prices hard

Pork-Standard \$9, heavy new \$9 25; on orders -standard \$9.25@9.50; heavy old \$9.75. Lard-Prime steam cannot be had under \$6, \$5 90 bid, refined tierce on orders \$6 50@6 75, leaf and kettle \$7@7 50. Dry Salt Meat-Shoulders \$3 30, tongs \$5 35,

clear ribs \$5 50, short clear \$5 70, fair job and order business in boxed, shoulders \$3 371/2@3 50, longs \$5 25@5 37%, clear ribs \$5 50@5 60, short clear \$5 65@5 75; on orders—shoulders \$3 50@ 62½, longs \$5 87½, ribs \$6@6 12½, clear \$6 25@

37%.

Bacon—Longs \$5 75, clear ribs \$6, short clear \$5.06 27% and offered down to \$6 25, shoulers not quotable at over \$3 37%.

Hams steady at \$9 50.011; on orders—shoulers \$3 75, longs \$6 12½.06 25, clear ribs \$6 37% 05 50, short clear \$6 75.

Breakfast bacon quiet and steady at \$7 50.0 50.

Beef—Family \$10@13.
Country Lard—Hardly any offered; worth \$5 50@5 75.
Country Bacon—We hear of none on the market; good sides worth \$6, shoulders and hams nominal.
Salt—Domestic \$1 05@1 10.
Whisky steady at \$1 03.
Flour—Receipts 4231 bbls, shipments 7362 bbls; market quiet and steady; demand and business light; quotations unchanged.
Rye flour unchanged at \$3 65@3 75.
Corn meal steady and firm at \$1 90@1 95.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Pork—October \$8.25, November, \$8.37%, December, \$8.40, January \$9.27%, February \$9.37%.

Lard—October \$6, November \$5.95, December \$5.97%, January \$6.05, February \$6.12%.

Short Ribs—October \$5.30, November \$5.05, January \$5.75.

Hog receipts continue large, and amounted to \$20,000 head more since March 1 than for the same time last year.

NEW ORLEANS PROVISION MARKET. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Sugar—Centrifugal choice white 6%c, off white 69.16@6%c, gray white 6%@6%c, good yellow 6%@6%c; receipts 399 bbls; sales 392 bbls.

Molasses—Open kettle good to prime 56@62c, good to fair 50c; receipts sold up; centrifugal choice to prime 35@55c, syrup 35@54c; receipts 361 bbls; sales 361 bbls.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Wheat opened rather unsettled, but soon became firm and sold up to the extreme of yesterday afternoon's bulge on an active demand from local dealers. There were very few orders from other points, and as soon as the wants of the local scalpers were supplied the price cased off and the market broke heavily, declining 1½c, with much selling, of long wheat at the decline. There was some buying, but not of any large lines, and the market ruled rather dull till the close. A good many war rumors were flying about, but they could not be traced to any reliable source. Cables were generally dull, and still foreign houses were buying some wheat, Geddes especially taking on quite a line. The export movement was very small. Receipts at all Western points were 35,000 bu, and the crowd is looking for 1,500,000 bu increase in the visible supply. Toward the close the market became quite weak, and finally closed at about the inside prices of the day.

Oats were in fair demand, but the trade in futures was dull and prices unchanged.

Corn opened strong and active, but gradually fell away under the weight of offerings and closed dull. R. Warren sold a large quantity of May, and Hutchinson is selling year. Oash was firm, and about ½c premium over October, The market closed weak.

For Monday receipts are expected to be 200 cars wheat, 400 cars corn and 145 cars oats.

Provisions were dull and neglected.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—October 88% 288c, November 89% 90c, December 92% 92% c, May 99% c.

Corn—October 15% bid, November 25% c, May 29% c asked.

Barley—Cash 68c, November 69% c.

%c asked. Barley—Cash 68c, November 69%c.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Wheat unsettled; opened firm and advanced %@%c, following firmer markets eisewhere and influenced by the warlike tone of European cables. The advance brought out heavy offerings and selling was active and large, causing the market to weaken off %@%c; later it rallied partly from this, but it gave way again late, and finally closed weak with October %c, November %c and December and May 3%c below yesterday.

Corn steady but dull and neglected, and little disposition to trade.
Oats firm but dull.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—November 97%c, nominal, December 99%c bid, May \$1 10%.

Corn—November 55%c bid.
Oats—October 24%c bid, year 24%c, May 29%c.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET. Kansas City, Oct. 17.—Wheat—Receipts 12,390 bu; market higher; No. 2 red, cash 78c, November 79½c, December 85½c bid, 87½c asked, May 81c bid, 91½c asked, No. 2 soft, cash 80½c bid, 88c asked.

bid, 88c asked. Corn—Receipts 2367 bu; market quiet; No. 2 cash 314c bid, 32c asked, November nominal, year 26c bid, 264c asked, No. 2 white, cash Oats-No. 2 cash 23c asked.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts 402 head; shipments 915 head. There was no trading of any consequence to-day, and the market was very quiet, without a single interesting feature. Offerings of all kinds were small and consisted mostly of common stock left over from the day before. Buyers were present only in small numbers and made no serious efforts to operate. The receipts the past week have been very fair, but generally of a light and medium quality. The demand was fairly active, and each day's arrivals were cleared up before the close. Values have been pretty steady up to near the close, when they developed weakness and declined from 10c to 15c.

Export steers \$5 2565 50, good to heavy steers \$565 55, light to fair \$4 30a4 75, common to medium native steers \$4 a4 40, southwest \$3 50a 4 50, grass Texans \$2 50a 3 65, native cows and heifers, common to choice \$2 25a3 50, scalawags of any kind \$1 40a2 75.

Hogs—Receipts 1713 head; market slow and easier; Yorkers \$3 70a3 80, packing \$3 30a3 60, butchers' \$3 80a3 60, ECHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Hogs—Receipts 22,500 head; market fairly active and 10@15c lower; light \$3 30@3 90, rough packing \$3 30@3 45, heavy packing and shipping \$3 50@3 90.
Cattle—Receipts 1300 head; market dull and weak; shipping grades \$3 60@6, butchers \$1 60 @3 90, stockers \$2 30@3 40, Texaus \$2 70@3 50.

-Receipts 100 head; market quiet at ST. LOUIS HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

ST. LOUIS HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Wool—Receipts 74,049 lbs; offerings liberal; demand good, and prices steady. Texas, Southwest Arkansas, etc., spring clip, choice light, 12 months, 22@25c; choice light medium, 12 months, 20@22c; choice light medium, 6 to 8 months, 20@22c; choice light medium, 6 to 8 months, 19@21c; sandy or burry 2c less, hard, burry, cotted, etc., 10@15c, short and sandy western 12@17c, carpet stock and low 12@17c,

Hides firm; green saited 9%c, damaged 8%c, branded 15 per cent off, bull or stags 5%c, part cured 7c, green uncured 8c, green uncured damaged 6%c, glue stock 8c, dry flint 17c, damaged 14c, bulls or stags 10c, dry saited damaged 40c, glue hides 6c, hides under 10 lbs classed as damaged.

Sheep Pelts—Green skins salted 50@80c, dry 25@60c, dry shearlings 10@25c.

Tallow—Market quiet and generally easy for most of the offerings, but choice in oil barrels continues to command 5%c, %c less in irregular packages; No. 2 in oil barrels at 5c, %c less in irregular packages; 1allow grease 4%@4%c \(\psi \) b.

Grease dull; brown and yellow 3@4%c, white 4%@4%c.

4%@4%c. GALVESTON COFFEE AND SUGAR MARKET.

December 7.35c. Closed: October 7.20@7 25c, November 7.20c, December 7.15c.

MARINE.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17.—Steamships State of Texas and Lone Star cleared for New York to-day and it is expected they will sail to-morrow. Both will carry cargoes of cotton.

MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS.

Special prayers for use in the churches on the occasion of the coming election in England have been prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury. They are, of course, of a neutral character, and may be used by the bitterest partisan on either side equally well. Indeed, irreverent wags have suggested that for an anthem in the same service might well be used the famous toast of revolutionary times:

"God bless the King—God bless the Faith's De-

"God bless the King-God bless the Faith's Defender;
God bless-no harm in blessing-the Pretender;

tender; But who Pretender is, and who is King, God bless us all, is quite another thing!" New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.
Into the ardent angler's cup
Harsh fate pours lots of gall;
The fish he hooks and brings to land
Is always very small,
As happy would the angler be
As flowers in rosy May,
If he could but bring home with him
The fish that gets away.

Brown (to Jones, who has just returned from a week's fishing excursion)—"Did you have pretty good luck, Jones?"

Jones (with disgust)—"Good luck? I had an ace full beat twice."—Chicago Tribune. A swell young clergyman, who is well up in the social vernacular made an awful mistake last week and christened a boy "Ah There," when the family intended it should be Arthur.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle.

be Arthur.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle.

Most of Walter Savage Landor's poetry is very good, but like most poets he is not at all practical. For instance, in one of his poems Mr. Landor says: "Children are what their mother's are." A moment's reflection would have convinced Mr. Landor that this was an unpardonable physical blunder. If children were what their mothers are they would all be girls. And then, of course, after a while there would be no children at all.—Barbers' Gazette.

A white man from away down South in

children at all.—Barbers' Gazette.

A white man from away down South in the Okeechobee Lake region came up to Gainesville last week on business at the United States Land Office. While here he saw the first ice he had ever seen. He manifested great interest in the frigid substance, and put a half pound lump in his pants pocket to take home to his family. He soon took it out of his pocket, however, and as he did so said: "I am afeered it will spile my terbacker."—Gainesville (Fla.) News.

Oh. the pumpkin pie is the pie for me.

Oh, the pumpkin pie is the pie for me, Its beauty I greatly admire; 'Tis a pie that belongs to the "land of the free," It is good for the child and its sire.

Oh, the pumpkin ple is the freeman's pie, And in it we'll put our trust; No humbug, like mince, can in it lie, And it beareth no "upper crust."

If pumpkin pies but grew on trees,
And on the branches would sway,
They would fill the air with a perfumed breeze,
And I'd shake the trees every day.

—Ohicago Sun.

A Bangor man just returned from the Chaudiere River District tells how the people look at smallpox. He stopped over night at a French Canadian's whose son was foolish. The native said he was made thus by smallpox. Siad he: "You see, we have all got to have it sooner or later, and so last fall, having our work done up early, I said to my wife: "I guess this is a good time to have it.' So I hitched up, went down to the village, and got it. It killed three of my children and made that boy foolish."—Bangor Commercial. Bangor Commercial.

"O, Emeline, come quick! The baby's tumbled down into the cistern: we's bin a-fishin' for him for half an hour wid an umbreller handle and a chunk o' sponge cake, an' we can't even git a nibble."—Harper's Bazar.

An exchange says that a folded newspaper placed under the coat in the small of the back is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. Now is the time to subscribe. overcoat. Now is Evansville Argus.

Evansville Argus.

"It takes just three things," says Sam Jones, "to make up a good sermon—thought, study and prayer. Now, some preachers say that they don't have to study any. They say they open their mouths and the Lord will fill them. Well, so he will fill them. Just as soon as you open it he will fill it with air. That is all I know of what he will fill it with. There's many an old air gun shooting round over this country."

gun shooting round over this country."

Oh, J. Sullivan! Oh, J. L. Sullivan!
Oh, John Lycurgus Sullivan, all hail!!
Thou bottomless infinitude! Thou god! Thou you!
Thou Zeus with all-compelling Land!
Thou glory of the mighty Occident! Thou heaven-born!
Thou Athens-bred! Thou light of the Acropolis! Thou son of a gambolier!
Fifty-nine inches art thou round thy ribs; twice twain knuckles hast thou, and again twice twain.
Thou scatterest men's teeth like antelopes at play;

Thou scatterest men's teeth like antelopes at play;
Thou straightenest thine arm, and systems rock and eyeballs change their hue.
Oh, thou grim granulator! Thou soul-remover!
Thou lightsome excertator!
Thou cooing dove! Thou droll, droll John!
Thou buster!
Oh, you! Oh, me, too! Oh, me some more!
Oh thunder!!!

Oh, thunder!!! -Walt Whitman (per J. P. L.) in Life's Verses.

Clothing Which Prevents Sinking. Pall Mall Gazette.

The Lord Mayor of London and a large company of naval and military officials and others witnessed some experiments in the Thames at Westminster Saturday afternoon, Sept. 26, from the decks of river steamers. Six or eight persons, clad in costumes of ordinary appearance, and not one of them able to swim, embarked in a small boat. Then the tall figure of a woman rose suddenly in the boat, and with frantic wave of her sunshade, tumbled frantic wave of her sunshade, tumbled overboard. Two of her fellow passengers, who seemed to be naval and military officers, threw themselves into the water to rescue her, which, had she been sinking, they might easily have done, although they knew no more of swimming than herself, for, clothed as they were, they found it impossible to sink. All the others, one by one, followed until all were floating comfortably about with all their heads above water. It was explained that the clothing worn by the adventurers was made of a fabric in which fine threads of cork were interwoven with wool, silk, or other material, and, without wool, silk, or other material, and, without an exhibitor at the Inventors' Exhibition

Americus (Ga.) Republican.

Approaching some little school children the other day, we held the following conversation:
"Well, my little ones, what do they teach

"Well, my little ones, what do they teach you at school?"
Little one: "Cat, sir."
"Well, my little man, what lessons do you recite first in the morning?"
"Write 'cat,' sir."
"After that, what do you look for?"
"The word 'cat,' sir."
"Then what next?"
"Sit up and be quiet."
"You don't write 'cat' all day, do you?"
"Yes, sir; sometimes write 'dog,' and then sit up and be quiet."

sit up and be quiet."
"Well, don't they teach you your a, b, c's No, sir; we can write cat, sit up and be quiet."
"Where are the other little ones who go

along with you every morning?"
"Their ma took them away from school, for she said we all did nothing but write cat."
"Can you spell and read?"

"No, sir."
"Well, what do you do at school?"
"Write cat and look for the words 'sit up and be quiet." "Can you write hat, hog, pig, cow, bug?"
"No, sir; only cat."

Mr. George W. Childs is said to have an income of \$1200 per day.

Welcome to Our Mary. Welcome home, fair-featured Mary, From thy foreign flight for fame! Fortune's fickle, wind's contrary, But thou, Mary, art the same.

Grace and power and classic beauty
In thy person England found,
Which she deemed it but a duty
To reward with pound on pound.

And thou stoodst this mighty pounding, Uttering no plaint or curse, Oft before the footlights bounding Till the swelling burst thy purse.

We have missed thee, but thine agent Always kept us well informed Of the peers and polished pageant That about thy beauty swarmed.

Of their flattery thou wert chary, And to words with passion hot, "Wilt thou, lovely Mary, marry?" Uniformly wilted not.

Welcome, then, thou footlight fairy
Of a yet unconquered will!
Thou art with us once more, Mary,
But we all will "Miss" thee still.
—Columbus Dispatch.

SPIES ON SPIES.

Detectives That Keep a Watch on Other Detectives and Police Officials. Chicago News.

"You think our business a queer one," remarked a Central Station dectective yester-

"We have to do all kinds of tasks," he continued; "risk our lives one day capturing some thief, and the very next perhaps assume all the delicate tact and nice behavior required to convince a lady that she has absolutely no cause to be jealous of her husband. Then the worst of it is we have to be so mysterious in everything we do. Not a syllable dare we utter for fear of spoiling the job. Sometimes I fairly ache to tell of the funny things I see, but it won't do; the story might contain some scrap of information which, thoughtlessly repeated by others, would afford outsiders a clue to the business I had in hand.

"I remember an incident of the kind in question, showing the bad policy of talking too much about a case. Some four years

question, showing the bad policy of talking too much about a case. Some four years ago the confidential clerk of a certain big grain house in this city was found to be an embezzler. This discovery was made one Sunday afternoon by the proprietor himself, who devoted the entire day to the work of overhauling the accounts of the concern. He chose Sunday for this work, so as not to excite the suspicions of his man, and about 4 in the afternoon had abundant evidence that the young fellow was several thousand dollars short. Naturally the old man was excited. He jumped around his office and tore his hair, and then resolved to have the embezzler arrested forthwith.

"His eyes at that moment caught sight of a young bootblack on the opposite side of the street, and he called the lad over and gave him a \$1 to go to the house where his clerk boarded, and inquire if he was there. The boy knew the young man very well, and when he appeared at the door told him everything that was going on at the office "'Mr. — is pulling his hair out by the roots," said the boy, and the young man took the hint and left the city within half an hour. We got track of him and telegraphed to a town further on his description, and asked the police to arrest him on the cars. But the fugitive knew a thing or two himself, and left the cars at a small station and boarded a train going in another direction. That young man gave the department more trouble than I care to tell. He was tracked to Kansas City, thence to Quebec, and finally, six months later, he was located in St. Louis. An officer was dispatched to bring him back, but the bird had flown. How is it,' we asked, that this man is able to escape us right along; he seems to forestall all our actions, and it would appear he was being advised of our intentions right along!"

was being advised of our intentions right along!?

"Such proved to be the case, and some of our men talked a little too freely. The fugitive was a member of a powerful secret society, and all our talk concerning him, we found out afterward, had been telegraphed him direct, and he knew beforehand what we intended to do. We captured him at last, however, and he is now doing his bit at Joliet.

Joliet.
"That case taught the department avaluable lesson. It would be impossible now for a case like that to be repeated, and that is why I first said you might possibly think our business queer. If you'll allow that we have many odd jobs to do, what do you think of the men who are hired to watch us? You see a detective keeps his eye on thieves, but there are detectives whose only busi-

think of the men who are hired to watch us? You see a detective keeps his eye on thieves, but there are detectives whose only business is to watch other detectives. Spying ou spies is their work, and if I am any judge I should think it rather ticklish work to do."

"Who are they?"

"I don't know. All I know is that every detective in this department, and every uniformed officer as well, is under surveillance, and that these secret agents report only to the superintendent."

"What do they report?"

"Well, various things. In the first place the Chief of Police is constantly in receipt of complaints against patrolmen and others on the force. Sometimes a lieutenant is said to be 'working' his district for a gold watch, a horse and buggy or some expensive present, which generally takes the form of a testimonial. There is a rule in the department prohibiting an officer of police from receiving any presents. Now, this rule is not enforced, but to make sure that it won't be, your ambitious copper tells the chief that the diamond star he is about to receive, or the horse and buggy, or the gold watch, or whatever it may be, is the unsolicited gift of the residents of his district, who open their pocketbooks and buy what he gets in order to express their sense of his fitness for office. Of course, that is all bosh; the lieutenant is always at the bottom of such a scheme, and one of the jobs your mysterious 'fly bobs' has to do is 'to look up the exlent to which he is a party to the dodge.

"Again, any detective who dresses well or wears diamonds is a sure work for the 'fly bob.' I ought to explain that these se cret officers are called 'fly bobs' in the department. They are put on the track of any and all police officers who are known to be addicted to fast living. If the officer thus singled out happens to be doing a quiet sort of blackmailing, as is often the case, it isn't a great while before his head goes into the basket. Even the corner 'cop' who takes too many peanuts from the dago fruit merchant is under the watch

"It's a ticklish business, as I said before, but it enhances discipline in the department and for that reason I suppose the scheme is all right." A Green Delegate.

Several days ago a dealer in oysters in this city, says the Detroit Free Press, received a call from an individual who announced that he had been appointed a delegate to come in from a village about fifteen miles away and see about getting oysters for a church festival.

"How many cans would you want?" asked the dealer.
"Well, you may give me figures on twenty

"Well, you may give me figures on twenty cans."

The lowest price was given him and he took his leave, but in about fifteen minutes he came back and said:

"I've been thinking it all over. We shall have at least 200 people to feed, and you'd better give me figures on forty cans."

A price was made, and after doing some figuring on his own account he observed:

"Come to figure upon the crowd I think we can count on at least 300. Nobody out our way has had any oysters yet, and everybody will expect to fill right up to the brim. Let's figure on sixty cans."

A price was made on this number, and he started for home, promising to send in an order within three or four days. The order was received yesterday. It read:

"I never had nothing to do with a church festival before, and so of course I was liable to make a mistake. Inclosed find money to pay for two cans, which are to be sent by the stage-driver. One of the cans is for me and the other for the festival. No more at present—good-by."

do, Montgomery, 1	Navasota and Fort Worth.
PASSENGER	, MAIL AND EXPRESS:
READ DOWN.	READ UP
9:00 a. m. Arr	DallasArr. 1:20 a. m CleburneL've. 10:55 p. m
	TempleL've. 6:45 p. m LampasasL've. 3:35 p. m

MIXED 3:30 p. m. L've..... Dallas.... Arr. 9:40 a. m. 7:45 p. m. Arr... Cleburne... L've. 5:15 a. m. 8:40 p. m. Arr... Montgomery. L've-10:30 p. m. 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, Dallas.

LAND LOANS

\$500.000

To lend on land, on long time, at low rates.

JAMES B. SIMPSON, KING & FORDTRAN.

Galveston, Texas.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FINE WINES.

Liquors and Cigars

Sole Agents for Texas for

Principe Gegales Cigars, all pure Havana; for W. H. Griffeth & Co.'s BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES and for KEN-NEDY'S EAST INDIA BITTERS.

The Morning News.

THE CITY.

No one is authorized to make any purchases for our account or have work performed for any department of our establishment without the written order from the business manager, and these orders should invariably accompany monthly statements rendered at the close of each A. H. BELO & Co.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 16, 1885.

It is the desire of the management of THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS to have that paper on sale, in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, on all railway trains running into or connecting with trains to and from Dallas. The traveling public are respectfully requested to bear this fact in mind and to report to the business department any failure on their part in being able to purchase copies of the paper in the manner indicated, giving date, train and other par-

To City Subscribers.

We beg to announce that the failure of our city circulator to call upon a number of citizens for their subscriptions is not due to oversight, but is the result of his finding it necessary, for the time being, to devote his entire time and attention to the systematizing of the routes, and the supervision of his carriers, to insure the prompt delivery of the paper each morning to the subscribers already obtained This work has prevented him from making a thorough canvass of the city. He expects, however, to resume this canvass this morning and continue daily until every section of the city has been visited. In the meantime be pleased to send names and addresses to the counting room, where they will receive prompt attention. Subscribers failing to receive their papers with regularity and promptitude will please notify us.

PERSONAL.

J. H. Bryant, of Hillsboro, is in the city. A. L. Burroaghe, of Galveston, is at the

H. C. Davis, of Columbus, Ind., arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. E. L. E. Castleton, of Houston, was in the city yesterday.

J. D. Powell, of New York, was at the Windsor yesterday. J. D. Hill, of Fort Scott, Ks., is a guest of the Grand Windsor.

Mr. A. C. K. Filley, of the Professor Co., is registered at the Windsor.

B. P. McDonald, of Fort Scott, Ks., is registered at the Grand Windsor.

Mr. M. Coen enjoyed the Sabbath yesterday by weighing a ten pound boy. Mr. Griggs, of the banking firm of Oliver Griggs, is down with the dengue.

Mr. C. H. Brewstor, of the Houston and Texas Central, is at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. W. H. Abrams came home yesterday morning from attendance at the sale of

Col. James Aiken, of Texarkana, general superintendent of the Pacific Express Co., and daughter, are guests at the Grand Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Sam Shannon has returned home after an absence of a month in St. Louis, where he was quite sick. He returns recovered

Mr. William Enders, of the house of Shapleigh & Co., St. Louis, is in the city. He reports business in Texas now in a most healthy and satisfactory condition.

Mr. L. S. Garrison, agent and superintendent of the Pacific Express Co., passed a pleasant half hour in looking over the different departments of The News last

Mr. Charles Dillingham, receiver of the Mr. Charles Dillingnam, receiver of the Houston and Texas Ceniral Railroad, and Mr. Dan Ripley, general freight agent for the same road, arrived in a special car yesterday. They remained in Dallas during day and departed for the South last

New Headquarters.

Mr. Aiken, superintendent of the Pacific Express, whose presence in this city is noted elsewhere, is here for the purpose of making preparations for the removal of the headquarters of that company to this point from Texarkana. He has about made the location, as far as the house in which the offices are to be located is concerned, and he thinks the change will be made by the 1st of the coming month.

County Seats Removed.

Apropos of the decision of Judge Mc-Lain, of the Nineteenth Judicial District, that the law providing for the removal of county seats is unconstitutional, it will be remembered that the county seat of El Paso County was moved to El Paso from Ysleta, that of Robertson County to Franklin from to Hearne, and that of Taylor to Abilene from Buffalo Gap.

CURRENT TOPICS

Some Recollections of Josh Billings and His Struggle for Fame and Fortune.

"Have you given much attention to the newspaper obituary notices of Josh Billings the past two or three days?" asked a stranger yesterday at the Windsor. "Well, it is rather remarkable that one who is so well known should be so little known. In all of the sketches I have seen thus far there is nothing more than a tribute to his genial nature, his quaint humor and philosophy, and an encyclopedial reference to the date and place of his birth."

"Did you know him personally?"

"Very well, and a more pleasant, amiable and unobtrusive gentleman I never knew I have often talked with him concerning his early efforts in the lecture field and his embarkation upon the sea of literature. 'I was 45 years old,' I heard him say, 'before I ever wrote a line for publication, and I was too far advanced in life then to study any elaborate style, and for that reason I was content to confine myself to throwing sentences together and allowing the harmonious arrangement to look out for itself.' "Mr. Shaw-his name, you know, is Henry

W. Shaw-was an auctioneer in Poughkeepsie, and the editor of a local paper who fre quently passed his door while he was extolling the merits of his wares and trying to induce purchasers, was struck with the droll humor of his harrangue. Approaching him one day, the editor said: 'Shaw, you ought to write for the press.' After some conversation it was agreed that Mr. Shaw should contribute a series of articles to the Poughkeepsie paper, and the follow ing week an article appeared from his pen which the editor declared possessed much merit. For several months Mr. Shaw continued to contribute to the columns of the paper, but his sketches met with no other recognition than that of his journalistic friend, and he finally gave up the effort to shine as a literary star. About this time the paper changed hands. A year or so after he read a humorous sketch by Artemas Ward, just then coming into prominence as a humorist, and was struck with its similarity to one he had written several months before. It thought mine was the best, said Mr. Shaw, but the words were all misspelled in Artemas Ward's sketch and therein he had the best of it, for there was some humor in his phonetic spelling. An idea occurred to me and I at once put it into practice. I took my first sketch and rewrote if from beginning to end, changing it in no wise except in the spelling of the words. I hustled the revamped contribution off to a New York paper and sat down to wait. In a few days I had the pleasure of seeing it in print in a metropolitan paper, with a letter requesting more contributions of the same character. Some time after I chanced to be in the city, and while making some trifling purchases in a book store, I carelessly turned over the pages of one of tinued to contribute to the columns of the of the same character. Some time after I chanced to be in the city, and while making some trifling purchases in a book store, I carelessly turned over the pages of one of the illustrated periodicals and found to my surprise an article with my nom de plume attached. A second glance convinced me that it was my own production, and I can scarcely describe my feelings at that moment. Here was an article, written more than a year before, and which had fallen flat at the time, now going the rounds of the press with prominent headlines and picture attached. It is needless to say that each of the original contributions to the Pough-keepsie paper were put through a similar process as the first and given to the press seriatim, and this time I had the pleasure of seeing them extensively copied. Could you desire any better answer to the question as to why I spell so badly? This explanation he never failed to give when assailed by the critics, and I presume it never failed to be satisfactory, for, as he always claimed, his bad spelling was the fault of the reader and not of the writer. He had learned what was wanted and he supplied it to order. "Mr. Shaw's first engagement to the press

and not of the writer. He had learned what was wanted and he supplied it to order.

"Mr. Shaw's first engagement on the press was at a salary of \$10 a week, paid him by a New York weekly. He toiled for that pittance some time before he had the temerity to suggest an increase of salary. When he did, the proprietor, without any discussion, directed the weekly stipend to be doubled. Later on the hum ist and philosopher, who had by this time become widely known and extensively quoted, modestly and with some trepidation, applied for another increase. His employer asked how much and Shaw replied that he thought he ought to be worth about \$30 a week to the paper, as his sketches were extensively copied and he hed hed offers alsowhere. The extensiving his sketches were extensively copied and he had had offers elsewhere. The enterprising proprietor cut him short by proposing a contract with Shaw to write exclusively for week, his contributions to fill the space of half a column weekly. The contract was closed, of course, and Shaw continued to

for the paper long after the expira-"Speaking of his 'Farmers' Allminax,' Mr. Shaw told me that when he had completed the first number and began thinking of the "Speaking of this Farmers' Allminax," Mr.
Shaw toid me that when he had completed
the first number and began thinking of the
matter of its dedication, he concluded that
inasmuch as the 'Allminax' was a burlesque, why should not the dedication be
likewise. Perhaps he could sell it for
enough to aid him materially in getting his
book published. Helmbold, the druggist,
was then in the zenith of his prosperity,
and was advertising largely all over the
country. To him the writer first presented
himself and his MS. His goods were
not wanted at any price by either
the patent medicine vendor or any other
of the three or four large advertisers
to whom he subsequently applied. Finally
the publishers of a weekly paper, just then
making strenuous efforts for wide circulation, agreed to pay for the advertisement
which might be inserted in the dedication of
the 'Allminax' at the rate of two cents a
copy for each copy sold. The author would
have preferred a cash transaction, \$100
down, but as he found publishers who had
agreed to print an edition of 1000 copies at
their own risk, he accepted the proposition.
The "Allminax" was published, but it
met with no better reception than his first
contributions to the press. For weeks the
copies placed on sale remained on the
shelves and counters of the book stalls,
neglected and unsought. He had about
given up all hope of ever realizing anything from the sale of a book which had
caused him so much labor and pains and
which he had flattered himself was both
original and entertaining, when he was
called to Boston. Taking along with him a
few copies of his 'Allminax' he distributed
them among the journalists of the Hub with
a request that if they could mention the
work favorably it would delight him to have
them do so.

"The book was not only mentioned the next

them do so.
"The book was not only mentioned the next quiring at the bookstands for his Allminax. Orders began to pour into the publishing house until edition after edition were issued and exhausted, and soon the little neglected

and exhausted, and soon the little neglected pamphlet was on sale in every city and town in the country.

One morning Mr. Shaw walked into the office of the paper which had purchased the dedication and was handed a check for \$2500 for the advertisement which he had offered for \$100 cash. The sale of the almanacs at that time had reached something like one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies.

like one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies.
"I don't know," continued the gentleman, "whether Mr. Shaw ever gave this or any other account of his early struggles and triumphs to any member of the press for publication, but I do know that he never showed any hesitancy about referring to them, and I have spent many a pleasant hour in hearing him recount them, always modestly and without any assumption of extraordinary achievement. He never regarded himself as a humorist, and only gave his homely maxims as the result of daily study and observation."

Mixed on Horses.

Saturday evening Mr. Hatfield, who says he is from Lancaster, went to a wagon yard and took therefrom a horse belonging to A. Brownlee. He was afterward arrested lead-

ing the horse, but riding one of his own. He was placed in jail, and says this morning that he became so befuddled with whisky that he didn't know what he was doing. He thought he left his horse in the wagon yard, but when he went after it he didn't recognize it. The grand jury will investigate the matter, while Mr. Hartfield muses:

Woe cuss the day, When I became befuddled and took a gray."

CELTS IN COUNCIL.

Organization of a Dallas Branch of the

National Lodge-Epitome of Addresses. Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting was held yesterday in the hall of the Red Men for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Irish National League. Owing to the inclemency of the weather not exceeding 50 persons put in an appearance, but upwards of 300 have expressed their views and say they will add their names to the rolls of the organization. Organization was effected by the election of Mr. James Moroney, president; Mr. P. Burke, vice president; Mr. Barry Miller, secretary, and Mr. W. J. Brady, treasurer.

The chair read a letter he had received from New Orleans informing him that Mr. J. Ryan, a brilliant lecturer, of Philadel phia, was about to visit Texas to raise wind and parliamentary funds, and that he would visit Dallas.

On motion the chair appointed the following committee to prepare an address and reception for Mr. Ryan, viz.: Messrs. Hugh Blakeny, John Connory and C. Treacy, to which the name of Mr. Frank Sreenan was afterward added.

The following committee on rules and regulations was appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting: Messrs. W. J. Moroney, James Scanlan and W. M. O'Leary, to which the name of Mr. Hugh Blakeny was added.

It was then announced that the initiation fee was \$1, and the members of the meeting

fee was \$1, and the members of the meeting were requested to sign the roll, which all of them did, some contributing as high as \$5.

Mr. Blakeny asked if only native born Irish or American Irish were to be admitted to membership. Upon being informed that the organization was free to all sympathizers, Judge Schuhl stepped forward and paid his initiation fee.

Mr. Blakeny then stated that he had called upon United States Marshal Cabell, at one time president of the Dallas Branch of the Land League, and was informed by him of his earnest sympathy with the present movement, and that when in better health he would call around and pay the initiation fee. This announcement from the old chief of the Arkansas Tigers elicited applause.

the old chief of the Arkansas Tigers elicited applause.

Mr. Barry Miller, in response to numerous calls, then addressed the meeting, saying he had called around to learn what to do, as his information of the aims and purposes of the movement on foot was limited to what he had been reading in the newspapers about it. Whatever was being done, however, met with his sympathy and support, as it should with all in whose veins coursed a drop of Irish blood. He then dwelt on the clear-sightedness of Mr. Parnell, the magnet around which they ought to cluster, and the certainty of his holding the balance of power at the next session of Parliament if the Irish everywhere did their duty by coming to his support with funds. Mr. Miller finally gave the lion's tail a twist. He is an able speaker, and showed a fervid devotion to his cause which elicited loud applause.

As Mr. Miller took his seat Mr. Blakeny As Mr. Miller took his seat Mr. Blakeny and others insisted on Judge Schuhl speaking his mind, which he did, saying that his heart and soul were with the movement because it was humanitarian, aiming as it did at the restoration of a people to the rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The history of Ireland was that of a shapeless wreck upon the strand of time. It seemed like the verification of the old prophets in the sacred book, who said that the last will be first and the first last. Ireland has been the last of all nations; but as sure as God is living the time is approaching when Ireland will be first among nations.

tions.

Mr. Moroney, who always plants his feet on the solid basis of facts, next addressed the meeting. He said: The object of the National League is to unite Irishmen all over the world and to assist their friends at home in order to obtain from the British government what is right and just—home rule, That is about all that is looked for. Ireland is entitled to about 100 representatives in Parliament, twelve of whom it cannot possibly succeed in electing on the National ticket. But there are eighty-eight members, the election of which on that platform is in the nature of a certainty, and it is expected that from twelve to fifteen additional will be elected in England. Thus from a following of fifty members our people within another year can have a solid representation of 100 members, every one of them under a written pledge to stand one of them under a written pledge to stand by his leader. He then explained that the object of the fund included provision for some of the new members, who will be too poor to sustain themselves while in office. After some further addresses the meeting

THAT PECOS COUNTRY.

Gov. Gibbs Returns from It and Thinks There

Is Much in It. Gov. Barnett Gibbs returned this morning from attendance on the sale of lots at Pecos City. He expresses himself charmed with the country and the description of its fruitfulness as given by a man about whom there are doubts as to whether he was a brakeman, a cowboy, a well digger or a cultivator of the soil. He took a seat on the platform and answered all questions satisfactorily. He said that he owned a farm forty miles from where the sale was going on, and by irrigation he had raised potatoes weighing sixteen pounds, sixty bushels of wheat to the acre and everything else in proportion. As the suspicion was aroused that he was a brakeman his statement lost much of its force. Gov. Gibbs says that a New York land company own the alternate sections for one hundred miles along the course of the Pecos, and that the company's representative says it contemplates running an irrigation ditch ten miles from the river for fifty miles parallel there with. If this is done the country will be made as fruitful as any in the world. The company bought the land from the railroads. He says the whole interest of railroads. He says the whole interest of the people is concentrated in throwing open the watered sections to actual settlers. Gov. Ireland and another member of the Land Board have expressed themselves as strongly favoring doing this on the Pecos, provided they can reserve to the general public eighty feet along the stream. Some doubts are expressed as to whether this can be done by the Land Board without legislative action, but Mr. Gibbs says he believes it can, and shall use his influence in that direction. Gov. Ireland is anxious to pursue this course if legal, and the Western people would be perfectly satisfied with the present condition of affairs. He says the sale of lots exceeded all expectations, and the very interest acquired there on the day of sale by people from all over the State is bound to develop the country.

Wanted in Gonzales.

Wanted in Gonzales.

Capt. Ben Jones, who has been for years an officer and who is now the Sheriff of Gonzales County, arrived in the city yesterday evening for the purpose of taking to Gonzales James T. Herndon, who is wanted there for cow theft. He has been after Herndon for about eight years, but his man has been staying close in the Indian Terri-tory. He is wanted badly in Gonzales County, so says Capt. Jones.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Notes of Interest About the Profession. Remenyi, the violinist, is giving concerts in China.

Mr. Geo. W. Cable will give again this season public readings from his own wri-

Judic, it is asserted, is guaranteed \$130,000 for her 200 performances this side of the At-

It is estimated that Kate Claxton's profits in the Two Orphans have aggregated nearly \$200,000.

It is now positively settled that Lydia Thompson will bring a burlesque company to America this winter.

On account of the smallpox epidemic in Canada, Miss Mary Anderson will cancel her Montreal and Toronto dates. One of the theatrical rumors is to the effect that Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will star together next season.

Forty more amusement companies are at work in this country now than at the same time last year, and the season's disbandments have thus far been fewer.

Bella Moore in "Mountain Pink" follows the "Black Flag," and is underlined for Friday and Saturday evenings, and the usual Saturday matinee. Sara Bernhardt's coming tour in this country will probably enable her to pay some of her debts. She is to receive \$400 for each performance and her expenses.

The "Black Flag" will be given at the Opera-house on Wednesday evening of the present week by the Edwin Thorne Co., who carry special scenery for the occasion.

There is said to be little doubt that Mme. Patti will form part of Col. Mapleson's company this season. She will not arrive, if she comes, until the season has been open for a couple of weeks or so. The use of opera glasses offered free of charge to the occupants of the stalls and calcony is a novel idea of the new management of the Haymarket Theatre in London, where "Dark Days" is now running.

Mme. Pauline Lucca is to sing "Manon" at Vienna this winter. She will also probably be heard there as Chimene in M. Massenet's latest opera, "Le Cid," which is now in preparation for production at the Paris Opera.

The "Professor" will be here next week, and a superior cast is promised by the management. This farcical comedy is probably one of the best known on the road, and with a good company will be sure to draw a large

Signor Salvini is expected to arrive to-day on the steamer Normandie. He will appear at the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York, supported by an American company, for nine nights and three matinees, commencing Monday, Oct. 26.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will start in the first week in November on a concert tour under the management of Major J. B. Pond. The route will be by way of Cleve-land, where Miss Kellogg and Miss Torbett, the violinist, are to appear at the musical

Emma Nevada is wise in her generation She has decided, during her coming concert tour, to have no other female singer in the company. By this means all jealousies will company. By this means all jealousies will be avoided, and there can be no dispute as to whom the bouquets are intended for.

Mme. Modjeska brought over sixty-five pieces of baggage in the Aurania, and had to take oath to \$20,000 worth of ward-robe. A large-eyed Hungarian page, about three and a half feet high, attended her, and her niece, a handsome blonde of nineteen,

was in her suite.

Next year Hans Richter will complete ten years of service at the Vienna Operahouse, and will be entitled to pensions for himself, wife and children. It was in order not to forfeit these pensions that he refused the engagement offered to him to conduct the German opera in New York. After next year he will be, to a certain extent, free.

Moritz Strakosch will, it is asserted, publish next year his Memoirs, in which he will not only pass in review the great vocalists of the last two generations, but give numerous interesting anecdotes of European and American celebrities with whom he has been brought in contact. In his preface he says: "The good I know of people is enough to fill an entire volume. I shall, therefore, not relate ought ill of any one."

therefore, not relate ought ill of any one."

The Kiralfy Brothers have a new piece in preparation to be brought out at Niblo's, New York, on Nov. 30. It is founded on the German legend of the piper of Hamelin, is the work of a New York gentleman, and is pronounced the best play the Kiralfy's have ever produced. Hubert Wilkie, a famous Hungarian actor and singer, will take the leading part. The play has not yet been named. It will comprise five acts and named. It will comprise five acts and twelve tableaux. The scenery is being painted in Europe, and will be shipped to this country on the 10th of the present month. Imre Kiralfy is now engaged in designing the costumes and the mise en scene, which are to be exceedingly elaborate. At the close of the New York run it is to be played at the Boston Theater.

OLD TIME SALARIES. "You have often heard it said that the actors of to-day draw fabulous sums compared with the prices paid to see the famous men of former generations," said the theater sharp last night, with the air of a man who has just made a new discovery, "but the fact is, comparing the larger sizes of the theaters to-day and the decreased purchasing power of money, your Irvings and Booths do not draw so very much larger amounts. When George Frederick Cooke appeared at the Chestnut Street Theater in Smith, Ennis; C. M. Thacker, Brunswick; Frank Carter, Fort Worth.

Grand Windsor.—Ed Behrens, New York; F. D. Matthews, etty; H. G. Bedford, Knox County; F. L. Irvine and wife, eity; William A. Orr, St. Louis; J. J. Carnes, etty; Silvie Henman, Cincinnati; George F. Lupton, Queen and Crescent; W. B. Henderson, St. Louis; J. H. Byard, Hillsboro; F. B. Pates, eity; A. L. Burroughs, Galveston; H. C. Davie, Columbus, Ind.; A. W. Kinsman, San Francisco, Cal.; B. P. MeDonald, Fort Scott, Kan.; R. De Armand, McKinney; A. B. Snow, New York; Tom Harvey, Galveston; Louis E. Mohrhardt, eity; E. F. Ambler, Pittsburg, Pa.; L. Marcarson, F. V. Simmonds, New York; Louis P. Aloe, St. Louis; Jas. Aiken, Miss F. C. Aiken, Texarkana; J. D. Hill, Fort Scott, Kan.; P. T. Morey, J. Berinjer, Belton; J. W. Masord, Chicago. 1811 the crowds to see him were nearly as great as those which pressed to see Irving. Nearly all day the whole block was completely thronged with people, waiting for the doors to open. This was in the days of big pits, you know. Cooke himself said: 'Why, this beats Sarah,' meaning the great Mrs. Siddons. A large crowd had stayed up all night to buy seats, and one fellow said to an acquaintance, 'I get \$10 and my lodgings found for nothing for buying a box,' several of which sold for \$10 premium. In the sixteen nights of Cooke's engagement the receipts were \$17,360, an average of \$1085 a night. The first week averaged \$1247 a night. Irving's biggest week has brought in about \$17,000, but taking, as I said, the size of the two houses and the decreased value of money to-day, the last great Englishman's receipts may fairly be estimated as not really much more than say three-quarters larger than Cooke's, especially when you consider the increase of population. In addition Cooke, by the way, drew his largest house in The Man of the World, which is no longer acted, but Richard III was his favorite character.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH'S CONDITION, Nearly all day the whole block was JOHN M'CULLOUGH'S CONDITION,

From the New York Times.

The condition of John McCullough has taken a marked change for the worse within the past few days, and the physicians in the retreat where he is at present sheltered now give it as their belief that he can hardly last for more than a very few weeks longer. Last Thursday, as he was standing with his attendant just outside the door of his apartment, he was suddenly seized with a convulsion and threw himself forward upon the and threw filmself forward upon the floor. By careful treatment he recovered after some time, but this is said to be one of the sure indications of rapidly approaching dissolution. The convulsions will recur with increased frequency until finally the patient will die in one of them. The melancholy end is likely to occur at almost any time now, although the sturdy constitution of McCullough may carry him along for a more extended period than is usual in such cases. His physical condition becomes more extended period than is usual in such cases. His physical condition becomes weaker and weaker every day, and his mental system grows rapidly more vague. A fortnight or so ago, when I saw him, he was able to stand alone, though he could not be trusted to walk about without his assistant's supporting arm. Now he can no longer maintain an upright attitude by himself, and it is only seldom that he recognizes the most intimate of his friends who call upon him. Even then the recognition is only momentary, the unfortunate tracedian remomentary, the unfortunate tragedian re-

stairs again.

lapsing quickly into the condition of va-cancy which grows upon him hour by hour. He has been brought down from the room he formerly occupied on the second story of the asylum and now has an apartment on the sunny side of the ground floor. This is done in order that he may be the more read-ily taken out for his daily airings without the difficulty of practically lifting him up-stairs again.

ANECDOTES ABOUT C. W. COULDOCK.

the following reminiscences of the veteran

actor Couldock, who has spent half a cen-

tury upon the English speaking stage: "A

few years ago, when he was playing in

Won at Last' at Hooley's, he went fishing

off the government pier with Padgett, the

comedian. They had no tackle and Coul-

dock stopped at a store and purchased a \$5

outfit, comprising a jointed rod, silk line

and a fine assortment of hooks, sinkers,

flies, etc. Padgett waited till he reached

the pier and bought a bamboo pole and line

One night in Milwaukee he was terribly angered at an ignorant conductor who kept giving him the wrong musical cues. He went, in stuttering rage, to the manager. "Where's your pile o' bricks?" he asked. "Bricks? What bricks?" asked the manager, in astonishment. "The pile o' bricks ye keep to throw at that d—d fool of a leader."

At one time he carried a canary bird about in a cage weerever he went. It died while he was in Chicago one year, and the old gentleman was nearly heart-broken over its loss. He stood the better part of the day in front of the theater questioning aloud the wisdom of a Deity that would deprive a poor canary bird of life. He has never returned to England. Last year he got all ready, engaged his passage, and backed out just as he was about to step on board the steamer. He has two old sisters living there, and he said that as he desired to spend the rest of his days in America the parting from the old ladies would be to them like burying him. "It would be like a funeral

LOCAL NOTES.

In the District Court this morning the jury

assignment will be taken up for trial. Every preparation has been made to "clean up the docket" as much as possible. The grand jury adjourned on Saturday evening to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Young People's Union Prayer Meeting will be held this evening at the Tabernacle M. E. Church, St. Paul and Main streets, commencing at 8 o'clock. The night of the meeting has been changed from Tuesday to Monday evening for these services.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL—L. L. Chaney, Kansas City; J. R. Hammons, Gainesville; C. E. Barkham and family, Dalias; George D. Harrison, Longview; Wm. M. Baker, Galveston; George W. Buchanan, Cincinnati; George S. Patterson, Ennis; R. F. Simpson, Terrell; G. B. Franklin, Cameron; R. W. Mosby, city; A. E. Loving, H. L. Warden, Gainesville; L. J. Strong, New York; Charles Wheeler, W. W. Johnson, Mount Vernon, Tenn.; P. H. Freeman, Waxahachie; Beinard Milmo, Louisiana; F. M. Craddock, Denton; Bobie Henderson, Palmer; Henry Woolf, Ennis; R. S. Craig, Cincinnati; N. D. McNama, Chicago; H. B. Johnson, Dallas County; George Wilcox, McKinney; M. J. Owens, City; J. D. Ryan, H. H. Harris, Duck Creek; Will Beckwill, Columbus, Tenn.; T. A. Smith, Ennis; C. M. Thacker, Brunswick; Frank Carter, Fort Worth.

Sudden Death. Mr. McSmith, of Terrell, while walking

down Lamar street yesterday, fell on the

sidewalk in a fit, and was removed by offi-cers Maddox and Gaines to the City Hos-

A cablegram says: "Mr. Milalis, the artist, is almost seven feet tall." "High art," says the Graphic.

We can fit the largest and smallest and suit the most æsthetical. Castles Bros.

Ladies' extra fine gold watches selling off below cost at Austin's, 612 Main street.

Iron and slate mantels, coal hods, coal vases, fire sets, tile hearths. Harry Bros.

French, German and Spanish wines at Ed S. Alston's.

Fine glassware, china, tea and dinner sets, plain china, crockery and lamps of all kinds at Harry Bros.

How is This?

One thousand boys' shirt waists at Reinhardt & Co.'s at 25 cents each. They are a

I have now the most complete line of Fancy Goods, Books and Toys that can be found in Texas. Call and see for yourselves.
J. D. A. HARRIS,
730 and 732 Main Street.

Men's Button Boots

Alston's Hungarian Patent, the finest

The handsomest of traveling bags, collar and cuff boxes in the city at Castles Bros.

The shoe house of Dallas is Hunstable.

My Hunstable boots fit well.

\$2, at Lewis Bros. & Co.'s, 736 Elm street.

pital, where he died in the afternoon.

"It would be like a funeral

burying him. "I in life," he said.

One night in Milwaukee he was terribly

The Rambler, in the Chicago News, gives

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THE WINDSOR AND TREMONT HOTEL

the pier and bought a bamboo pole and line and hook for 15 cents. They procured bait and dropped their lines in the water. A quarter of an hour passed, during which Padgett drew in four beautiful perch, while all Couldock could boast of was a nibble and a piece of old suspender. Another fifteen minutes and Padgett's pile amounted to seven—all large, fine fish. Couldock had as yet received a single pull. He was greatly irritated, but said nothing. At short intervals he would draw up his hook and put on new bait. Padgett's 15 cent outfit was doing a land office business, and when they had been there an hour the comedian had half a keg of fish, while not a nibble had come to Couldock's hook. "Let's go, Couldock," said the other, as he rolled up his line and picked up his string of fish. The old gentleman shouldered his expensive pole and followed the other several steps down the pier. "Hold on," he cried, and retracing his way he flung his fishing outfit into the water, and thus apostrophized the delinquent fish: "Oh, worms ain't good enough for ye? What kind of battd'ye want? Custard pie? Dom ye?"

One night in Milwaukee he was terribly DALLAS-BURK & WOODS, Managers,

AND

GALVESTOT-HENRY WEAVER, Mgr., are the largest, finest and best-appointed hotels in the State, with all modern improvements. The most liberal management, offering superior attractions to any other hotels in Texas. Rates, \$2 to \$3 50 per day. Large sample rooms and special accommodations for commercial men. Reduced rates for theatrical companies. Cuisine of superior excellence.

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Brass Goods,
Bisque Figures,
Music Boxes,
Silverware,
Fancy Clocks and
Royal Dresden China,
at J. W. Webb's, 610 Main street.

Hughes Bros. Manufacturing Co. Hughes Bros. Manufacturing Co. are prepared to supply the wholesale and retail trade of Texas with Dr. Hughe's Grape Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Vinegar, Apple Butter, Peach Butter, Peach Marmalade and Preserves, Pure Fruit Jellies, Peach Pickles, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Pure Apple Cider in barrels or half barrels, Champagne Cider in quarts or pints, and Victor Blueing. We manufacture every article we sell and guarantee them to be genuine and equal to any that are manufactured in the United States, and always to give satisfaction to the consumer.

Laird, Schober & Mitchell have a complete line of their ladies' shoes at Lewis Bros. & Co.'s, 736 Elm street.

For Sale.
On easy terms, 200 select brood mares, bred to Kentucky jacks, 150 fine young mules, 4 thoroughbred Kentucky jacks and 1200 head of young well graded 6-th sheep, bred to fine bucks. Pastures in which the stock are now running are situated near Kyle, Hayes County, Tex., and can be leased on easy terms for the winter. Ad-dress R. J. Sledge, Kyle, Tex.

K. Hunstable. Boot and Shoe Factory,

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A full line of Boots and Shoes in stock. Custom work to order, and repairing neatly and promptly done.

Try our 5 cent cigar, the best in the State.

HICKOX & HEARNE, Druggists,
601 Main street, corner Lamar.

day to Monday evening for these services.

The News was in error yesterday when it said that Dick Dewey, the fine trotting and pacing horse of the Grapevine Prairie stables, was dead. Mr. O'Connor received the news of the death of A. G. Dewey, another horse belonging to the farm. He dropped dead on the Boston track. He was about five years old and a natural pacer. When a colt an effort was made to make a trotter of him, and in his two-year-old form he trotted in 2.40 with hobbles on. Afterward the idea of making him a pacer, and when he died he was on the track as a pacer. He was by Harry W. The horse is credited with having, at one time, made a half mile at a 2.20 gait, and the farm was offered \$10,000 for him. Just Half Price.

Heavy all wool scarlet knit suits of underwear at \$1 50 a suit (last year's price \$3) at Reinhardt & Co.'s, corner Elm and Murphy streets.

For Pure Home-Made Candy Go to

See J. K. Hawes before buying your furniture, has he as the nicest stock in the city, 725 and 727 Elm Street.

J. K. Hawes, at 725 and 727 Elm Street, sells furniture on installments. "Alston's Pride" has no equal for a choice

cigar.

For bridal and party outfits go to Castles Bros. They will be sure to please you, 512 Main street.

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Dr. Davis, homeopathic physician and specialist, 909 Elm st., opposite P. O. Bell tele Bennett & Brnaard

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New European Novelties-Only to be found at Knepfly & Son's great jewelry establish

F. Austin, 612 Main street, makes a specialty of repairing fine watches. The boys buy shoes at Hunstable B. & S.Co.

PAINTING and paper-hanging by Peacock & Shirley, 110 Market street. Fears & Jones., 505 Main St., carry the largest line of blank books, school books and stationery of any house in Dal-las. Call and see our stock and get our

Alston's Suprema Cigar is all the rage. Castles Bros. exhibit the most complete line of gents' furnishing goods in the city. 512

of gents' fi One of the Attractions.

One of the great attractions this week at Reinhardt & Co.'s is their boys' school suits at \$3, former price \$6.

St. Louis girls take the lead for beauty. So does Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Diamonds at Austin's. Closing out at about half their value.

The new goods at Knepfly & Son's great jewelry house are being greatly admired.

The Secret of Our Success is that we understand our business and attend to it. We keep the purest and best drugs that can be had in the market. Hickox & Hearne, the Leading Druggists, No. 601 Main street, corner Lamar.

We Pay Special Attention to physician's prescriptions, and use the very best materials in compounding them. HICKOX & HEARNE,

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Patronize Home Manufactures.

Use Dallas Mills fresh-roasted Coffees. "White Foam" Baking Powder-Fresh, Pure, Strong, and Wholesome. For sale by all grocers.

Babcock, Foot & Brown.

Use Odontikos for the Teeth. For sale by Hickox & Hearne, the leading druggists, No. 601 Main st., corner Lamar.

