The Fallas Mouning Aews.

VOL. 1.

THE JARDINE VERDICT.

The People of Kansas City Generally Approve it—The Fallen Man Shows no Signs of Remorse.

St. Louis Republican. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—The verdict of

the ecclesiastical court in the Jardine case

is generally discussed on the street to-day,

and of the thousands who expressed them-

selves, not one voice was heard in defense

of the disgraced priest. The universal ver-

dict was that the court had justly pro-

nounced the defendant guilty and that he

should now vanish forever from ecclesiasti-

cal circles. When Jardine departs from

the sacristy, St. Mary's church will again

thrive as it did a few years ago, and scores

of old members will again return to

worship at the altar from which

they were driven by the false priest, who stands unmasked before

the public. Said a gentleman this morning, in speaking of the verdict: "The manner in

which Jardine has borne himself since the

trial is a complete surprise to me. In fact,

it is utterly impossible for me to compre-

THEY THREATEN TROUBLE.

Intruders in the Indian Territory Showing

Resistance to Ejection on Official Orders.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 11.—An Indian Terri-

tory special says: There is prospect of se-

rious trouble, if not bloodshed, over the

enforcement of the official order requiring

the removal from the Cheyenne and Arapa-

hoe Reservation, of all persons not entitled

to reside there. Employes of the agency,

Indian traders, United States marshals and

contractors are excepted. There are a large

number of whites who have drifted into

the reservation and who claim citizenship

the reservation and who claim citizenship under various pretexts. Some of these have married Indian wives and this fact will prevent their ejection. Others have squatted on certain lands and claim to be working for the Indians. It is this class, together with divers outlaws, which threaten trouble. Indian Agent Hall expelled nearly all intruders on the 1st instant, but numbers have refurned saving they will

tumbers have returned, saying they will tot allow themselves to be again ejected vithout resistance. The Indian police have

Marine Matters.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Arrived:

steamer Indiana from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.-Arrived: The

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Sailed: Steamer Etruria for New York; arrived: Steamers Servia and Frisia from New York.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.-Arrived Sunday,

Oct. 11: The steamship Comal, Bolger, from

New York, with a general cargo; the

steamship Bercheville Watson, Hart, from Liverpool, in ballast; the bark Anina.

Schmidt, from Rio Janero, in ballast, is at

for Liverpool, with 4679 bales of cotton and 3324 sacks oilcake; the steamship Nettuno, Hummel, for Bremen, with 3709 bales of cotton and 4675 sacks oilcake; the steamship Andean, Gillis, for Liverpool, with 4105 bales of cotton and 3419 sacks oilcake; the steamship Ashford, Andrews, for Liverpool, with 5019 bales of cotton and 300 sacks of oilcake meal and 800 sacks oilcake.

Rev. Mr. Mangasarian's Sermons.

M. Mangasarian, the Presbyterian minister

who resigned a week ago on the ground that

he had renounced Calvinism, and

who will be tried to-morrow before the Presbytery for heresy, preached two sermons to-day in Spring Garden Hall to crowded houses. He stated his reason in full for the step he has taken, and believed that a large proportion of his former congregation will follow him.

At a recent fashionable wedding in that most fashionable of London's temples, St. George's, Hanover square—the American Register informs us—"the bridegroom's best man was his eldest son by his first and divorced wife, to whom he was married twenty-eight years ago. His daughter was one of the bridemaids, and among the com-

pany at the ceremony his first wife was also present."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Rev. Mangasar

Sailed Sunday, Oct. 11: The steamship

without resistance. The Indbeen ordered to arrest them.

steamer Celtic.

Special to The New

DALLAS, TEXAS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1885.

NO. 12.

300 bags Black Pepper, 100 bags Ginger, 25 bales Zanzibar Chillies, 25 bales Cassia Mats. 150 bags Allspice, 100 bales Cloves, 50 boxes Nutmegs, Ass orted Grades-Lowest Prices.

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THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Foreign. —Interesting cable letter on the Eastern situation; indications strongly warlike.—It is believed Turkey will positively assent to what has been done in the Balkan Territory.—The Bulgarian Premier says Macedonia will remain quiet .-

Domestic .- John Dayley killed by the cars at Shreveport.—Ex-Senator Dorsey's new political ambition.—No change in the Louis street car strike.—Trouble threatened by Indian Territory intruders.-Louisiana sugar crop injured.-John L. Sullivan has bought real estate in Boston.—A fatal railroad collision occurred at Clinton, Me., on Saturday .-- The coming great double scull contest the absorbing sporting topic at Boston. Mr. Beecher preached at Plymouth Church from the first four verses of the twenty-first chapter of Revelations. - Patrick E. Brennan is under arrest at Utica, New York, charged with incest.—Ex-Postmaster General Key is presiding in a libel suit at Chat--John B. Clow and Jack Burke met in the prize ring at Leadville and the fight was declared a draw .-- Two men attacked a cabin in Frankin township, Pennsylvania, and as one of them was climbing in through a window he was badly stabbed; his companion opened fire with a pistol and two brothers in the house were wounded.—The Sunday Times, of Baltimore, commences to-day the publication of a daily afternoon edition.--The elephant Empress, killed her keeper when went to give her water .- Michael Mc-Guin, brakesman on a freight train on the Kansas City Railroad, was killed near Hamburg.—Bradley, the noted fat man, found mysteriously dead at New Haven. The market report.—William Eastland, at Livingston. Ala., mistook his wife for a burglar and shot her dead .-- A serious natural gas explosion occurred at a village near Pittsburg, Pa.

THE STATE.-Child burned to death at Taylor .- The Sunday Law at Galveston. -Dr. French, of Dallas, arrested at Marshall.—Celebrated case in court at Fort Worth.—C. A. Lee, Comanche County farmer, was held for incest.--It has not rained at Comanche since July .--- A new schedule gives Cicero a daily mail and express.—Oil mill strikers at Houston will resume work to-day .- Mike Mooney, saloon keeper, was killed by Ed Freigle in Houston.—A pigeon shoot will take place at Hockley Oct. 14.—G. A. Herseag suicided in Houston.

RAILROADS .- Jay Gould and party in Texas. - Extension of the Sana Fe. - The engineer.—The Knights and the Wabash. -Railway appliances. Jay Gould en route. Faux pas of the freight men. Reorganizing the T. & St. L.—Southeastern rate war .--- A Pullman for Pecos .-Sparks and Spiks .- Contractors at El Paso.—The Marshall and Northwestern. INSURANCE.—The Insurance Exchange.

Initial pen pictures of members. THE CITY.—The Irish National League branch.--His kind of a ticket.---Off to Peccs.—The churches yesterday— Church notes .- Personal.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

Only a Few Cars Running-No Collisions or Disturbances-Volunteer Police Called For, but Not Secured.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—There were some cars running to-day upon the embargoed lines. Each car was guarded by from two to four police officers. Almost the entire force is being used in this work and in the various details for guarding the stables of the companies. A call for 500 volunteer special police has so far elicited responses only from a few gentlemen of the Merchants' Exchange. There were no disturbances to-day, and no developments of any serious moment. All cars were withdrawn from the affected lines at 6 o'clock this evening. The Business Men's Committee will meet

An Atlantic Coast Storm NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The following message has been received from the chief signal office: "A severe cyclonic disturbance, central near the Florida coast; heavy rains and brisk northeasterly winds are now reported on the Georgia coast. The storm will probably cause dangerous gales off Hatteras and Cape Henry, and it is not safe for vessels to sail South." Storm signals were flying from Key West to Norfolk.

Preacher Penn at El Paso.

Special to The News.
EL PASO, Oct. 11.—Major Penn has arrived, to conduct revival services. He preached this morning at the Baptist Church.

THE EASTERN WAR SPIRIT.

Shadows of Peace Vanishing from the Balkan Peninsula.

Servia's Attitude Aggressive and the Great Powers Apparently Intriguing to Precipitate a Conflict-Greece and Italy Becoming Important Factors-How the Sultan Views the Scene.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Roumelian situation is little altered beyond the hourly increasing anxiety concerning the attitude of Servia. The universal impression is that some of the great powers are secretly backing the smaller States in interest to make some forward movement next, and thus decide at once whether there shall be peace or war. The triple alliance is sustaining an enormous strain, and the ties which bind it together may snap at any moment. The ecent travels of M. de Giers, the Czar's Minister of Foreign Affairs, plainly indicate the sense of danger which is experienced at St. Petersburg. It is suspected that a Greek-Servian-Montenegrin outbreak is hoped for at Vienna as the most promising and natural preliminary to complete re arrangement of the Balkan States.

SALISBURY SHARES THE SUSPICION. That this suspicion is shared by the Marquis of Salisbury is well known, and it is also well known that he is prepared to act as British interests dictate, unhampered by British alliances and understandings. Middle class men and men of no particular party, who realize the gravity of the situation in the East, are praying for a strong government, and they would rather have the Tories, who always fight more energetically than either the Whigs or the Radicals, when England's European or Asiatic prestige is at stake.

THE SULTAN'S ATTITUDE. Dispatches from Constantinople to the British foreign office announce that the Porte opposes that resumption of the international conference and demands the restoration of the status quo in Bulgaria, or the freedom of the Sultan to take such decisive action in the premises as Turkey may decide expedient. Extraordinary military preparations are in progress in and around Constantinople. In the arsenal work is carried on without interruption day and night. Ten thousand redifs have been sent from the province of Broussa to reinforce the Turkish camp at Cassova, which is calculated will be the first point aimed at in any advance which may be decided upon by the Servians.

trial is a complete surprise to me. In fact, it is utterly impossible for me to comprehend how any one charged with the conduct imputed to Jardine could appear so utterly indifferent to public opinion. I am firmly convinced that his finer sensibilities, if he ever possessed any, have become blunted by the constant use of opiates. I have taken particular pains to examine his face closely, and I confess it bears no trace of remorse, no evidence of sleepless nights, no sign of martyrdom. I think," continued the gentleman, "that the members of the vestry are largely to blame for the stubborn fight which Jardine has made. He got them under his thumb and knew they would uphold him in everything he did. If it had not been for these vestrymen he would have been out of the church long ago."

The reporter called at the sacristy this morning but failed to find Jardine. "He is not in," said a young man whose sombre robe proclaimed him one of the numerous assistants who hang about the church. As the young man displayed a strong inclination to close the door no further attempt was made to question him. While the door stood slightly ajar the reporter noticed that the sacristy was not entirely deserted. In fact, the young man was being entertained by three ladies, who had stepped in to inform Jardine that they believed he had never done anything wrong or improper.

A close watch is kept over St. Mary's property to prevent an attempt being make to dispose of it, provided Jardine had it in his power to sell or encumber the property. It is believed that the court records have not yet been examined. The property on Locust street has a debt hanging over it. THE PLEADERS FOR PEACE. The chronic meddlers of the Peace Society have addressed a long and cheeky memo rial to the Servian, Roumanian and Greek ministers in London, urging that their gov ministers in London, urging that their governments should at once stop their warlike preparations and devote their efforts to a preservation of the peace. The only one of the diplomats who has yet replied to the memorial is the Servian ambassador. He has sent a dignified but sarcastic reply, in which he says that Servia's claims are stronger and more urgent than those of Roumelia; that Servia's patriotic desire must be satisfied, and that the Peace Society would do well to urge the powers to satisfy them if it is really desirous of avoiding bloodshed.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S DEATH. The news of the death of Cardinal McCloskey was received with widespread grief in Dublin, where the famous prelate had many friends and admirers.

AN ITALIAN INTERVIEWED. A correspondent at Vienna, under date of to-day, wires the following: I had an interview to-day with Lieutenant General Comt Nicolis di Robilant, the Italian ambassado to Austria, whose presence at the court of the Hapsburgs and whose personal intimacy with the Emperor Francis Joseph made i impossible for the Austrian government to accord an exquatur to Mr. Keiley. His excelleney, who inherits all the political in-stincts of Victor Emanuel, spoke very freely on the political crisis on the Balkan Penin-sula, which he believed was daily becoming sula, which he believed was daily becoming more acute and menacing to the peace of Europe. The General said: "The Italian people often allow themselves to be carried away by enthusiasm, and act on the spur of the moment; but they always come to their sober senses in the end. This has been the case, for instance, with the Massowah expedition and the Tripoli affair, but no matter what happens in the Balkan Peninsula, Italy will not add fuel to the flames by pressing too closely her claims in Albania. I feel sure that up to the present moment a perfect understanding exists between Austria, Russia and Germany as to what course perfect understanding exists between Austria, Russia and Germany as to what course shall be pursued when fighting breaks out in earnest in Macedonia or Roumelia. These three powers constitute a preponderating group with which Italy has every interest to be most firmly allied."

"Do you believe that war in the Balkan Peninsula can now be avoided?"

"Servia is undoubtedly resolved to open the campaign by attacking Turkey if Europe does not allow her increased territorial compensation. Moreover, all the warlike elements in Macedonia. Montenegro

torial compensation. Moreover, all the warlike elements in Macedonia, Montenegro and Greece are gaining headway with every additional twenty-four hours delay. That is all that I can tell you at present."

THE SERVIANS MEAN FIGHT. A correspondent telegraphs to-night from Nisch: I left Belgrade this morning, and arrived here this evening. The Servians really mean to fight, and King Milan must become an Oriental Hotspur or else he will be dethroned. The Turkish ambassador has just arrived here, and proposes to demand of the King an explanation of the warlike preparations that have been made. One battalion of 800 men and eight officers, with their equipments, was drawn up at the station and embarked in open freight cars. They appeared a hard and serviceable lot of men, in their loose, blue, rough uniforms, and throughout the day they have, all unsheltered, stood the burning sun with wonderful equanimity. As the train started a derful equanimity. As the train started a large crowd assembled and loudly cheered, the soldiers cheering back and singing. Gen. Cartaggi, the Sultan's uncle, a handsome Roumelian, brought up in Paris, accompanied the troops. He said:

companied the troops. He said:

"I am very much satisfied with our mobilization. It has taken us only eight days to accomplish it, and by the 23d the last man will have left Belgrade. We shall then muster between 40,000 and 50,000 men."

The men themselves were almost enthusiastic, their animation increasing at the various stations where the population turned out en mass, bringing with them fruit, flowers, bread, wine, and meat, while those whose poverty prevented their offering a more substantial tribute brought large jars of water, which were welcome enough in the broiling sun.

SERVIAN SHOUTS AND SCENES.

SERVIAN SHOUTS AND SCENES.

took plack. The men cheered, shouting out 'Serves! Serves! Kill the Turks!" etc., while the women, in quaint head dresses and richly colored gowns, combined weeping with waving of hands. These scenes were repeated at each station till all the soldiers had been decked out with flowers, which each man as he received them placed

which each man as he received them placed in his cap.

At Lapora and Palanka the people were particularly demonstrative. At the former place a second battalion of light infantry joined us. The men were clothed in light, white canvas uniforms, with native sandals instead of boots; but they were apparently as active and as keen as those who embarked at Belgrade. All seemed to have the war fever, and they wanted to fight, hey care not and know not who the enemy may be. The officers are a fine body of men, with a large display of medals and crosses, gained in 1876 and 1877. From the King down to the newest recruit, all agree that Servia must assert her right, unless the Bulgarian union is annulled. One of the most decorated officers present said to me:

"What we Servians want is Pri Send. It was formerly the capital of Servia, and must come back to us. Now is our opportunity."

About four trains a day are now running

About four trains a day are now running between Belgrade and Nisch, loaded with soldiers and munitions. Nisch is completely decorated with flags, and every hotel is crowded. The shops are sold out, owing to the increased demand and cessation of traffic.

AT GAINESVILLE.

GAINESVILLE, Oct. 11.—Last night the residence of John Farthing, on East California street, was burned. The house and furniture were a total loss. The house was insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for \$3000. The furniture was insured for \$1800. The firemen were promptly on nor \$1800. The firemen were promptly on hand but were unable to save the building.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Robert White boss painter at the winter headquarters of Forepaugh's Circus in this city, was killed this afternoon by the elephant Empress, belonging to O'Brien's Circus. The beast was taken to the headquarters last night-and when White went to give her water to, day she knocked him down and disem-boweled him by piercing him with her

They have family troubles in the best Persian society: The Shah's eldest son was not born of a Princess and therefore is not heir-apparent. He is very popular, intelligent, and capable, and his father is said to desire to confer upon him that dignity. But the mother of the younger son, now heir-apparent, threatened to kill herself if the macaure was carried through. As the train went on many exciting scenes | measure was carried through.

PLYMOUTH'S PULPIT.

'And I Saw a New Heaven and a New Earth."

The Reality of a Future Existence Taught by the New Testament, but the Make-Up Left to the Imagination-Tribute to the Late Cardinal McCloskey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11- - In his opening prayer this morning Rev. Henry Ward Beecher referred with deep feeling to the death of Cardinal McCloskey, and besought that as simple and right-minded a nature might be raised up to succeed him. In the course of the sermon a touching tribute of affection for the deceased prelate was also

Mr. Beecher's text was comprised in the first four verses of the 21st chapter of Revelations: "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea, and I, John, saw the holy sea, the New Jerusalem, com-

About four trains a day are now maning between higher and lively dodoubted with flage, and every added to be considered to train.

MERIAD.

MERIAD. hands. I rejoice in his emancipation as I do in the innumerable saints that great sect has sent to Heaven in days gone by, and in the legacies of holy books and holy truths that it has transmitted and that have been the bread of life to hungry souls from age to age and will be from age to age yet.

Suit for Libel. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The United States Court, Judge Key presiding, is engaged on the libel suit for \$10,000 against the Times by Dixon, the tax collector of Blount County, Alabama, on account of a published dispatch stating that Dixon had tried to rob his house, was mistaken for a burglar by his wife and kılled.

Slugger Sullivan Buys Real Estate. Boston, Oct. 11.—Yesterday, by John L. Sullivan's order, the house No. 66 Sawyer street, was purchased with \$3450 of his money and presented to his parents. John's brother says that the puglist has sent home over \$700 since he went West and has kept

New Daily Paper.
Baltimore, Oct. 11.—Beginning to-morrow the Times will be issued every week- are well worthy of inspection.

be a folio, seven columns to the page, and will be sold for two cents. The afternoon paper will possess the same general characteristics as the Sunday Times. It will be bright, clean, compact, newsy and comprehensive. Its politics will be Democratic. Henry I. Ford, formerly of the New York Sun, and more recently city editor of the Baltimore Sun, will be editor in chief. The Times will be served with the United Press dispatches.

CRIME.

FIGHT WITH KNIVES AND PISTOLS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11.—Early yesterday morning Valentine Pfieffer, a young German farmer, and a man named McDonald, were seen approaching the cabin of Zacharias Wright, occupied by Wright, his wife, daughter and two sons, and situated in a lonely and unfrequented portion of Franklin Township. The two began beating on the door and calling Mrs. Wright and her daughter vile names. Failing to break down the door McDonald went to the rear of the house and attempted to enter through a window. When half way in he was caught and stabbed in the neck by one of the Wright brothers, the cut reaching from the right ear to the jugular vein. This was followed by a second stab in the breast, when McDonald fell back unconscious. When Pfeiffer saw the bloody body of his comrade, he drew his revolver and began firing into the house. The second shot struck Adam Wright in the breast and the third in the face. The fourth shot struck his brother, Solon, who had sprang to catch Adam, in the left side. Pfeiffer then disappeared and has not been seen since. The remainder of the Wright family quickly summoned Doctors Lindley and Rumage, who pronounced both the brothers fatally injured. Whether McDonald would live or not they could not say, but there is only a very faint hope for his life.

The tragedy grew out of a quarrel at a former meeting, when Pfeiffer had been roughly handled by the Wright brothers after insulting their sister, who had refused Pfeiffer's suit. ear to the jugular vein. This was followed

Pfeiffer's suit.

A BRUTE ARRESTED.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—A horrible crime, which was committed last February, has just come to light. Patrick E. Brennan, of this city, is the father of four children, the elest of whom is a girl of eighteen. Mrs. Brennan is an inmate of a lunatic asylum, Last February Brennan went to his daughter's room and forced her to yield to his inhuman desires. The girl, fearing the wrath of her father, kept the secret. On Feb. 22, of this year, she gave birth to a boy who is now alive. Brennan was arrested yesterday and was arraigned and held to await the action of the grand jury.

THE MORPHINE ROUTE. SYRACUSE, Oct. 11.-Mrs. Nora Fox committed suicide here this afternoon by taking morphine. Her husband abandoned her some time ago on account of her wayward-

CASUALTIES.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11 .- The Union's Chattanooga special says: A shocking tragedy occurred last night at Livingstone, Ala. Wm. Eastland, a prominent citizen, was awakened during the night by a noise heard on his premises. He having been warned that his house would be burned he suspected that effort would be made, and hastily sent his wife and child to the barn, while he laid in waiting for the incendiaries. Nearly an hour passed, and no sound was heard. His wife fearing that he had met with foul play returned to the house and was mistaken for one of the incendiaries by her husband, who shot her as she approached, causing her instant death.

A FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. CLINTON, ME., Oct. 11.—As the Maine Central Railroad "Flying Yankee" express passed through here at 3:45 p. m. yesterday it struck a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Horace Goodwin, returning from shopping, Both were killed instantly. The horse was thrown a great distance. The woman's body was hurled a distance of 140 feet. The victims left a family of five children.

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT.

New Haven, Oct. 11.—Alfred Walker, a native of Bohemia, and a porter at the Connecticut General Hospital, was found dead to-day on a seat at the hospital grounds. A post mortem examination showed that he had taken poison, probably with suicidal intent. He had no relatives or friends in this country.

RAILROAD BRAKEMAN KILLED.

St. Jo, Oct. 11.-Michael McGrinn, a freight brakeman on the Kansas City and St. Joseph Road, was killed early this morning between Hamburg, Iowa, and Watson, Mo. He was missed by the other train men at Watson, and the train pulled back, and when near Hamburg his mangled body was It is supposed that he fell from the top of the cars.

SERIOUS NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION. PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—A heavy explosion of natural gas took place this afternoon in the paper mill at Tarentum Station, twenty-one miles from this city, on the West Pennsylvania Road. Three men, whose names could not be learned, were seriously burned, probably fatally. The section of the mill in which the explosion occurred was badly

OBITUARY.

BRADLEY, THE FAT MAN, DEAD. NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Charles W. Bradley.

aged fifty-three years, formerly a prominent hotel keeper here and a well known sporting man, died to-night. He weighed over 300 pounds, and two years ago was president of the New York Fat Men's Club. He was formerly worth some \$100,000, but lost most of it by fighting prosecutions for violating the Sunday liquor law.

WEATHER.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1 A. M.—For the West Gulf States: Increasing cloudiness and local rains; cooler, except in the extreme southern portion; stationary temperature and generally higher barometer.

City News.

Religious services were conducted to-day at the jail, the inmates paying most respect-ful attention.

The dulcet strains of the hand-organ and the handsom phiz of the connecting link are again in the suburbs.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that a stock convention will be called within a week. This the stockmen say, but President Simpson declines to talk until he hears from the silent Southwest.

In the Texas Pacific office are to be seen the fruits of the industrial efforts of the German colony at Marionfelt. The specimens of grain and root crops there exhibited

STATE SPECIAL SIFTINGS.

An Old Lady Arrested for Intoxication at Denison.

Ceuro Happy Over a New Railway Schedule-The Temperance Movement at Richardson -Trial for Incest at Comanche-General Local Nots from all Parts of Texas.

Denton.

Denton, Oct. 11.—Cotton receipts the past week have been heavy. Three buyers for spinners are here, and some cotton has sold as high as 8.80. Cotton has been received this week from Wise, Montague, Cooke and Collin Counties.

The weather is very favorable for cotton picking, and it has been going on briskly.

Kimbrough & Home have sold their gro cery store on Oak Street to Joe F. Williams

T. J. Duling, Esq., has returned from Mis-

Extensive preparations are being made for the races on Thursday and Friday next. The difficult operation of double ovariotomy has been successfully performed upon a lady in this city by Dr. J. M. Inge, assisted by Drs. Edwards, Faught, Lipscomb and Williams. Mr. G. B. Cleaveland and family have re-

moved to Bowie, where he will re-engage in the grocery business. Dr. J. P. Blount, of Canton, is in the city.

The road across Elm Bottom is being rap-ly improved by enterprising business The Denton City School has now over five

hundred pupils enrolled, a number of whom are from neighboring towns.

Mr. John McNiel has returned from Flor-Mr. John McNiel has returned from Florida much improved in health.
Mr. C. W. Geers, editor of the Monitor, after depositing his weekly issue in the postoffice, returned home and found his wife had issued a supplement an hour before in the shape of a fine girl baby.
Mr. R. H. Duncan's little son died yesterday from the effects of a severe cut on one of his feet about two weeks since. The funeral occurred to-day at 10 o'clock.

Denison.

Denison, Oct. 11.—The Eighteenth Senatorial District Convention of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which convened in this city yesterday, closed its labors last night.

Mrs. Saxon and Mrs. Beachamp, temperance lecturers, both made spirited talks, the former at the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church last night and the latter at the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. The attendance during the session was fair.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Secretary Williams, of the Young Men's Christian Association, was very entertaining and instructive in her talk about the workings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in

Canada.

Rev. Dr. Little preached the convention sermon last night to a large attendance at the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church.

An old lady seventy-eight years of age, Mrs. Frances Langley, was before the Recorder yesterday for disturbing the peace and was fined \$13 50. Not being able to pay the fine she was taken to jail. This is her third appearance before the Recorder, having been let off on two former occasions with a good talking to.

John Sauls, who was assaulted by a highwayman several days ago, thinks he can identify his man.

Decatur.

DECATUR, Oct. 11.—Cotton is coming in at a lively rate, and is selling at from 8.60 to 8.65c. Business generally is very good. The synod is still in session, with crowded

houses at each service. A circus and menagerie holds forth here to-morrow. The prospect for a large crowd

Mr. R. W. Roberson returned this morning from an extended trip.

The trains going and coming on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad are always crowded. The road is doing an immense traffic.

Your correspondent was shown this morning a specimen of coal taken from the mines twelve miles west of here. Mr. C. D. Cates, who is superintending the working of the bank, informs him that there are unlimited quantities in these vast coal beds waiting for an outlet, which the Dallas and Northwest will open up. The specimen shown is most excellent, being about thirty inches thick and of a very fine quality. The people want to hear from Dallas on the one great west Road; besides, they are anxious to be connected by closer ties and to cultivate a

Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Oct. 11.—The past week has been an unusually busy one for Hillsboro. Cotton has been coming in at the rate of 300 bales per day. The merchants all seem to be busy, and are apparently selling a great many goods.

The new fire engine arrived to-day. It is a beauty, costing the sum of \$3600. District Court is dragging along slowly. Cople are so busy that it is a hard matter o get witnesses to attend; hence a great

many cases have been postponed or con Judge J. Abbott gave, on Thursday night,

a supper to the attorneys of this bar in token of his appreciation of their unanimous support of him to fill the vacancy on the Supperme Bench, created by the resignation of Judge West.

Paris. Paris, Oct. 11.—Over thirty members of Paris Masonic Lodge went to Blossom Prairie last night on a special train to visit the lodge at that place. The party was

the lodge at that place. The party was chaperoned by Col. George P. Henley and Major M. F. Allen. They returned shortly after midnight and report an enjoyable affair, and speak in the highest teams of the fraternity at Blossom.

Over twenty-five hundred bales of cotton the past week in the Paris market. Three days there were over six hundred bales per day. As the whole week has been favorable for picking more is expected this week. Paris has more actual cotton buyers than any city in Texas, Galveston and Houston Paris has more actual cotton buyers and any city in Texas, Galveston and Houston not excepted.

Marshall.

MARSHALL, Oct. 11 .- The funaral of Dr. T. C. Hood this morning was largely attended. He leaves a wife and three children-two daughters and a son-who have the sympathy of the entire community.

On a despatch from Dallas city, Marshal Floyd, last night at 10 o'clock, arrested Dr. B. F. French on board of the train from Dallas, who is wanted there for some offense, supposed to be for practicing medicine without a diploma. He was lodged in jail, and sent back to Dallas this morning.

sixteen bales of cotton were shipped yester-

was held last night to consider the proposition made by the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. for running their line to Gainesville. It is proposed to run from Denison in connection with the Pan Electric Telephone Co. It is thought the movement will materialize successfully. Roberts and several other Gainesvillians, will attend the sale of lots at Pecos City on

the 15th.

The following named parties have been licensed to marry during the week: Lee Levy and Miss Zetta Sproesser, C. R. Smith and Miss Marie Stuart. W. T. McLaughlin and Miss F. B. Stobaugh, J. L. Blackburn and Miss Lovinda Barnett, J. R. McDonald and Miss L. M. Park, Joe B. Ehrich and Miss Hattie Kahn, J. D. Crowley and Miss Sallie Kemp, Frank Hendrix (colored) and Mattie Watrous, Henry Davis and Miss Mary Gilliland, Sam Brown and Miss Rosa Flint.

The criminal docket will be taken up in the County Court Monday. Sulphur Springs.
Sulphur, Springs, Oct. 11.—The people are very well satisfied with the appointment

of Sawnie Robertson to the Supreme Bench. Rev. Godfrey, of Kentucky, has been holding a revival meeting at the Methodist Church.

Cotton is coming in freely-about 150 bales a day.

Trade is improving. The wool crop has been very good, and brought 17, 18 and 19 cents a pound.

R. W. Miers, Deputy Collector of Dallas, is in the city on business connected with his

J. A. Templeton and wife, of Henrietta, are here on a visit to his wife's parents, at the Garrison Hotel.

the Garrison Hotel.

District Court grinding slowly, Judge Putnam being disqualified in so many cases, and no special judge yet appointed.

Weather splendid for picking cotton, and the farmers are taking advantage of it.

Clarksville.

CLARKSVILLE, Oct. 11.—Clarksvillians have enjoyed a rare intellectual treat during the past week. Prof. William Windsor, of Gains ville, has delivered a series of lectures upon phrenology and anthropology, subdivided as follows: "The Science of Human Na ture," "The Great Social Problem," "Marriage Scientifically Considered," "Phrenological Education" and "Physiognomy and the Corelation of the Mental Faculties." The Professor has attracted full houses, and public examinations of Judge Wootten. Capt. Smith and others have been very felicitous. One result of the second night's lecture upon marriage is that he has been importuned to remain another week and give private lectures.

Edwin Brown's "Good as Gold" troupe played a packed house last night and will give another performance to-night.

Tyler.
Tyler, Oct. 11.—Mr. A. M. Murphy, an extensive jeweler of this city, has had made, specially to be presented to the Cotton Exchange, a large and handsome regulator, with the inscription,

PRESENTED BY A. M. MURPHY
TO THE
COTTON EXCHANGE.

This is considered, on the part of Mr. Murphy, a graceful and liberal act.
The Douglas Rifles have just presented to Capt. R. J. House an elegant sword.
Mr. John Durst returned to-night from an extensive trip throughout West Texas.
Tyler is astir with business.

CUERO, Oct. 11.—The new schedule, which went into effect this morning, gives us a daily mail and express and more direct communication with the balance of the world. We are no longer out of the world. In future there will be one daily first-class passenger train through Cuero to Rosenberg, making close connection with all trains bound south, east and west, and freight trains, both regular and extras, which are indispensable at this season, are busily engaged in the movement of the immense cotton crop, which is coming in at the rate of from 200 to 300 bales daily. If frost does not catch the top crop too soon one of the largest crops ever grown here will be made.

Mesquite, Oct. 11.—Your Mesquite special says: "On Saturday last the Knights of Labor organized a lodge, of which T. F. Nash, member of the Nineteenth Legislature, was initiated a full fledged member. If the name of T. F. Nash was stricken out and R. S. Kimbrough inserted, the statement would be correct. Mr. Nash has been interviewed and says he "don't care to be published as a full fledged Knight of Labor, but objects to the charge that he was a member of the Nineteenth Legislature."

ELMO, Oct. 11.—Cotton is coming in at the rate of about thirty bales a day. Merchants are live and awake to their interest. Last year all the cotton justly belonging to this place was carried to Terrell, but this year place was carried to Terrell, but this year Elmo is putting on altogether a different suit. Every bale that comes here stops here, as four or five buyers watch the fleecy staple close. Elmo is shipping cotton seed as fast as cars can be got. Farmers are paying up old accounts, and thereby making themselves and the merchants happy. Elmo has had a hard struggle, being so close to Terrell. There is a good school here now and some talk of building a fine church, something sadly needed here.

Richardson.

RICHARDSON, Oct. 11.—Last night Col. Howe Y. Peyton delivered a speech of extraordinary eloquence and ability at this extraordinary eloquence and ability at this place on the question of prohibition. He spoke over one hour, and was enthusiastically applauded as he retired to his seat. Before the meeting adjourned Mr. W. H. Starks, an old citizen, offered the following resolution, in substance, which was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered Col. Peyton for his able, interesting, and instructive speech.

Comanche.

COMANCHE, Oct. 11 .- On yesterday C. A. Lee, a prominent farmer of this county, was tried here for incest, the victim being his own daughter, a pretty girl of 16. Lee was required to give bond in the sum of \$1000 to make his personal attendance at court at the next term.

Over five hundred bales of cotton has been marketed here so far, and only about half has been gathered. It has not rained here

Liberty.

LIBERTY, Oct. 11.—Liberty is on a boom at present. Cotton is coming in rapidly. Up to date shipment aggregate 241 bales and shippers feel sure of shipping 700 or 800

Mr. W. E. Chambers of New York is here. The dengue has visited this city, but since he cool weather has set in there has been

San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 11 .- Sheriff Thumm, who killed Deputy United States Marshal Ferd Neggli, is in town to-day from Castroville, the grand jury of Medina County having refused to indict him.

A FORT WORTH SUIT.

A Hitherto Unwritten Chapter of Local History.

The Petition in a Lawsuit that Involves Various Interests-The Kaleidoscopic Changes of a Famous Corporation -Other Local News.

Special to The News.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 11.—To-morrow Tuesday, there will be commenced a suit in the District Court the like of which has not heretofore been seen within these corporate limits. It was on the calendar for last month, but by agreement has been set down for Oct.13.

The amount involved is not large, but the list of those made party to the defense comprises almost every prominent man in the city, and the suit affords occupation for a brilliant array of legal talent.

The suit will be of interest to your readers here, and attract attention throughout the State. It will be convenient, therefore, to put into comprehensible shape a chapter of local history never before written:

On June 3, 1882, there was formed here a corporation called The Texas Investment Co., for the purpose of dealing in live stock and real estate in Texas, Missouri, Kansas, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Mexico. The capital was put at \$100,000, one thousand shares of \$100 each.
The incorporators were L. L. Moore, J. W.
Zook, George B. Loving, W. L. Malone,
John O. Ford. G. W. Alexander and A. B.

TEXAS INVESTMENT CO.

An amended charter was obtained on May 5, 1883, by which the definite article was ropped and the title became Texas Invest-

dropped and the title became Texas Investment Co. Its scope of operations was enlarged and it undertook to deal also in stocks and bonds and other property of all kinds. Its support was also extended and now included J. W. Zook of St. Jo, Messrs. J. B. Loving, Jerome Harris, H. L. Bentley, B. B. Paddock, K. M. Van Zandt and A. M. Britton.

The new company did an extensive business, and among other transactions purchased of Fore, Morphy & Henderson, of Sulphur Springs, about six thousand head of cattle valued at about \$100,000, for which they were to pay \$115,000, giving \$15,000 in cash and certain notes, including one for \$10,000 payable July 25, 1885, with 12 per cent interest from maturity. The note was signed, "Texas Investment Co., Geo. B. Loving, General Manager."

THE SUIT. That note was presented and suffered to go to protest. It is to recover the sum thus involved that the present suit is brought

involved that the present suit is brought. It had passed from one hand to another until it reached the National Bank of Jefferson, which held it at maturity, and are the plaintiffs in the forthcoming trial.

The following are cited as defendants: The Texas Investment Co., Texas Investment Co. limited, A. W. Britton, George B. Loving, B. B. Paddock, J. W. Zook, Jerome Harris, W. A. Garner, H. L. Bently, W. J. Morphy, W. A. Huffman, Sidney Martin, Joseph H. Brown, W. J. Boaz, Walker Fore, R. M. Henderson, J. W. Dabbs, A. A. Henderson, S. G. Tomlinson, Traders' National Bank of Fort Worth, H. C. Edrington, City National Bank, Gazette Co. and Fort Worth National Bank, Gazette Co. and Fort Worth Publishing Co.

THE PETITION.

The petition of plaintiff avers that none of the capital stock of the Texas Investment o. (the second organized company) was ubscribed for as required by the constitu-ion and laws of the State.

The petition further alleges that the com-

The petition further alleges that the company was for purposes of mutual benefit, and that the objects stated in the charter are not such as are authorized or contemplated by the laws of Texas, and claims that the incorporators are personally responsible for liabilities. It specifically includes Messrs. Britton, Loving, Paddock, Zook, Harris, Garner and Bentley. THE ASSETS.

The petition then claims that if the court hold it to be a corporation it possessed more that 10,000 head of cattle, worth about \$150,000; cash to the amount of \$10,000, and other property worth about \$100,000, but that the company was even then insolvent and that the defendant directors were by law charged with a trust for the purpose of paying its debts.

Another company was formed about this

time as the the Loving Publishing Co., with a capital of \$100,000, with the object of pub-lishing the Fort Worth Gazette, the Live Stock Journal, the Texas Wool Grower and the Evening Democrat, whose property was altogether worth \$50,000.

THE LOVING PUBLISHING CO.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that these were not separate corporations; that the capital stock was not subscribed in money, and that the stockholders of the Investment Co. were also the stockholders of the Loving Publishing Co.; that the stock of the former was applied to payment of the debts and current expenses of the latter, and the affairs of both so intermixed that it is impossible to determine their separate proppossible to determine their separate prop

rty.
At this period, the petition declares, the Investment Company was practically insolvent, its liabilities being \$250,000 and its assets not worth more than one-third of that amount,

TEXAS INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. About Nov. 17, 1883, the stockholders of both companies, it appears, confederated for the purpose of forming the Texas Investment Co., limited, again extending its powers and increasing the number of incor-

powers and increasing the number of incorporators.

The objects were now to promote immigration, the purchase, sub-division and sale of lands, the erection of buildings, the accumulation and loan of funds, the improvement of breed of domestic animals, and dealing in property of all kinds.

The capital, as before, was \$100,000 in 1000 shares of \$100 each, and the following became its subscribers:

came its subscribers:

A. M. Britton, \$5000; Fore, Morphy & Henderson, \$20,000; J. P. Smith, \$5000; George Spiller, \$5000; J. W. Zook, \$2000; George B. Loving, \$10,000; K. Monica, \$1000; Jerome Harris, \$5000; W. A. Huffman, \$2500; Sidney Martin, \$2500; Joseph H. Brown; \$2500; W. J. Boaz, \$2500; James D. Reed, \$5000; J. T. Fleming, \$5000; J. F. Evans, \$500; W. J. Morphy, \$2000; B. B. Paddock, \$3000, and Fore, Morphy & Henvans, \$500; W. J. Morphy, \$2000; B. D. addock, \$3000, and Fore, Morphy & Hen-

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. It is in connection with this phase of the circumstances that a most important issue arises.

The stock was to be fully paid up, but each subscriber was, by an agreement of which the plaintif furnishes what is claimed to be an authentic copy, to receive for each share subscribed to the new company one share in the Loving Publishing Co. share in the Loving Publishing Co.

This agreement, it is said, was not filed with the charter, and the inference remained unchecked that there were two corporations with a bona fide capital of \$100,000, whereas there was but one company whose combined capital reached that amount.

A Snug Fee for the Pope.

I am told that the cost of obtaining the Pope's dispensation to the marriage between Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Princess Marie of Oaleans was £5000. Its most important conditions are that the daughters who may be born of the marriage are to be brought up in the Catholic faith, but the sons as Protestants. The apparage enjoyed by the Prince is £1500, to which will now be added the interest on a sum set apart for his marriage by King graph Co. for running their line to Gainesyille. It is proposed to run from Dennison in connection with the Pan Electric Telephone Co. It is thought the movement will materialize successfully.

Joe Means, R. D. Gillenwaters, W. T.

Indian Territory, valued at \$10,000, and 1000 shares of the Loving Publishing Co., placed

It is explained the effects of the publishing company are not enumerated in the transfer, they being held as the property of a separate corporation.

THE NEW MEXICAN STOCK. It is claimed by the plaintiff that by the transfer of assets and liabilities the new company held the property in trust for the benefit of creditors of the old company, but

that these were not paid, the property being disposed of in other ways.

They particularly mention the stock of the New Mexico Land and Cattle Co., which was pledged to the Traders' National Bank as security for a loan, and it is to recover this part of the assets that Mr. Edrington, the cashier, and the Traders' National Bank are made defendants.

TRANSFERRING STOCK.

Bank are made defendants.

TRANSFERRING STOCK.

It is recorded that one share each of the stock of the Loving Publishing Co. was voted to Messrs. Martin, Brown, Morphy, Loving and Britton in order to qualify them as directors, and that their first executive act was to vote the other 995 shares to the Texas Investment Co. limited. ISSUE OF THE BONDS.

Another very important point is now aised upon the action of the directors of the Loving Publishing Co., who, on May 10, 1884, resolved: "That a series of bonds of this company be issued, numbered from 1 to 50, for \$1000 each, to become due and pay to be, for allow each, to become due and pay-able ten years after date, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. from July 1, 1884, end-ing July 1, 1889; and that payment be se-cured by a first mortgage or trust deed on all machinery, fixtures, chartered rights and franchises of said company."

FORT WORTH PUBLISHING CO. Another turn in the kaleidoscope finds the same directors of June 19, 1884, organ-izing a new company called the Fort Worth Publishing Co., of which the officers gen-erally of the Loving company became the

erally of the Loving company became the incorporators.

On July 1 of the same year A. M. Britton, as president, and Walter A. Huffman, as secretary, executed a deed of trust to J. P. Smith and W. J. Boaz as trustees of the property, comprising the Fort Worth Gazette, the Live Stock Journal, the Texas Wool Grower, job printing office, etc.

The bonds were then pledged with the City National Bank for payment of a promissory note due them for \$14,910 22, dafed July 24.

National Bank for payment of a promissory note due them for \$14,910 22, dated July 24, 1884. and falling due thirty days thereafter. Payment was not pressed until early this year, but meantime the affairs of the Investment Co. had got entangled, and failing other satisfaction, the bonds were sold on Jan. 10, 1885, and the bank bought them in. The property thus acquired was sold by the bank in open market, and was purchased by George B. Loving, from whom it passed subsequently into various hands. passed subsequently into various hands. ATTACHMENT.

This suit was begun early last year, the second amended petition being dated Aug. , 1884, and a writ of attachment was issued or \$10,076 66 against the property of the for \$10,076 66 against the property of the Loving Publishing Co. and the Fort Worth Publishing Co., for which amount Mr. A. M. Britton gave bond pending trial of the suit. The plaintiffs charge that the Texas Investment Co. Limited. instead of applying the assets of the Texas Investment Co. to the liquidation of its debts, spent \$30,000 in enlarging and publishing the Fort Worth Gazette, and they ask that the directors be compelled to render an accounting; that the bonds be declared null and void, and that if the court holds that the plaintiffs are not the parties to sue, but that the Texas Investment Co. are the parties primarily injured, the court shall appoint a receiver to

Investment Co. are the parties primarily injured, the court shall appoint a receiver to administer the affairs of the Gazette, Live Stock Journal and other assets of the estate and bring suit in order that all creditors may be duly considered.

Very voluminous answers have been made to the petition, but they are not accessible at the moment, so that the ex parte statement of the plaintiff must be taken for what it is worth. The main facts are matters of general publicity, but the extent of individual participation and responsibility cannot of course be determined until both sides have been heard.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Mayor Smith has called a special meeting of the City Council for Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, The object of the meeting is to consider an ordinance granting the right of way to the Electric Light and Power Company for the erection of poles, etc. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council to investigate have announced their readiness to report.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL. Deputy Marshal Charlie Scott left for Harrold this morning to bring home a sick brother.

Ben Blum, of Galveston, arrived and went

on to Weatherford. Capt. Lee Hall arrived to-night from the Territory and proceeded at once to Sherman to meet his family and take them back to his reserve. He subscribed to The DAL-LAS News for a year. Send it to him at the K. C. and W. Agency, Anadarko, Indian

Territory.
Col. John N. Simpson, Alfred Davis and Mr. J. T. Trezevant passed here to-night en route to the Panhandle.
Several pistol shots near the railroad noon, but the cause could not be ascertained.

capt. Lee Hall reports that the trouble with the Kiowas is over, two of the horse thieves, named Ka-ma-ta and Po-tan-te, having been arrested.

Bishop Garrett was here to-day and preached at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. He left to-night for Dallas.
Bishop Gallagher of Galveston preached at St. Stanislaus' Church.

AN ARREST.

Charlie Flynn was arrested for vagrancy and a supposed theft of \$50 and a watch from a railroad man while under the influence of liquor, but there is so far no positive evidence of his culpability.

H. M. Golibart, superintendent of the Texas Express Co., was in the Fort to-day.

JOHN DALEY'S DEATH.

A Shreveport Youth Meets a Tragic Fate on the Rail While Asleep and Under the Influence of Liquor.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 11 .- About 1 o'clock this

morning the incoming train on the Texas and Pacific, while backing up at the junc tion, ran over and killed John Daley, a young white man about eighteen years of

Special to The News.

years of age, a son of Nat Daley, a well known cooper here. The evidence before the coroner's jury showed that Daley, in company with two other youngsters, on only fourteen years old, all intoxicated, went to the junction for the purpose of going to New Orleans on the night train. Reaching there they all went to sleep on the benches in front of Louis Weidenman's eating house. It seems that Daley must have heard the train coming, and in his drunken condition stepped upon the track and was knocked down by the rear end of the sleeper, his left leg being badly mashed and bruised and leg being badly mashed and bruised and his left arm and shoulder mashed into a jelly. Mr. Louis Weidenman heard his groans and called to the conductor to stop. The other two boys were still asleep on the benches under the influence of liquor. The unfortunate youth begged Conductor Wiley to kill him, as he knew he would die. He was brought into the city, and died at the Charity Hospital about 4 o'clock this morning. Daley has been engaged here far some time selling newspapers and doing odd jobs. His mother lives in New Orleans and his father lives here.

If John Sherman and Halstead want the negroes of the South to rush out and vote they should come South with a brass band

his father lives here.

THE BAYOU CITY BUDGET.

The Howard Oil Mill Strike Has Ended Satisfactorily.

A Serious Cutting Affray in a Barroom-Report of a Pigeon Shoot at Hockley-A German Commits Suicide.

Special to The News. Houston, Oct. 11.—The strike which has

been in progress at the Howard Oil Mills since Friday has been satisfactorily adjusted, and all the strikers have concluded to resume work. The mill will be opened tomorrow morning.

This morning the police were notified that

a serious difficulty had occurred in a barroom near the corner of San Jacinto and Commerce streets, in which one of the participants had been seriously stabbed. Deputy Marshal W. W. Glass repaired to the place and found that the proprietor of the saloon, a man named Mike Mooney, had been cut in the right shoulder by one Ed Feigle. The exact origin of the difficulty could not be ascertained, but from what could be learned by The News correspondent, after visiting the spot, it seems that it was a drunken quarrel. Freigle and a party of friends went into the saloon early this morning and imbibed copious draughts of the fluid that intoxicates. They finally became boistrous, when the proprietor, Mike Mooney, attempted to put them out. One of Freigle's friends threw a chair at Mooney, when a general row ensued, during which Freigle managed to get in his work on Mooney, cutting him quite severely in his right shoulder with a pocket knife. Mooney's wounds are not considered dangerous. Freigle and one of his companions were arrested and placed in the station house. They will be tried to-morrow.

Mr. George Ellis, the noted sportsman, will give a shoot at Hockley on Wednesday, Oct. 14. After the match a grand ball will be given complimentary to those participating. The following programme has been arranged for the occasion: First match, ten clay pigeons, eighteen yards rise; second match, four live birds, twenty-seven yards rise; third match, five clay pigeons and two live birds, clay pigeons to be shot eighteen yards, birds twenty-seven yards rise; fifth match, five live birds, thirty-one yards rise; third match, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, with privilege of both barrels; sixth match, seven clay pigeons, twenty-one yards rise; fifth match, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, with privilege of both barrels; sixth match, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, third watch, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, with privilege of both barrels; sixth match, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, third watch, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, the privilege of both barrels; sixth match, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, third watch, five leay pigeons, eighteen yards rise. Texas rules will govern place and found that the proprietor of the saloon, a man named Mike Mooney,

deducted for expenses:
G. A. Herseag, a well-known German living in the Fourth Ward, was found dead today in his room at his residence on Young's avenue. He was last seen early yesterday morning by his son-in-law, and his actions excited the suspicions of the young gentleman. This morning a disagreeable odor proceeding from Herseag's room was detected by the family. On opening the room door to investigate the matter the dead body of Herseag was seen with a rope on his neck. He had been in a melancholy mood for several days, but his family little thought for several days, but his family little thought that he would commit suicide. Justice Breeding held an inquest over the remains this evening. Only two witnesses were ex-amined, who testified substantially about the same as the above. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony.

THE NEWS FROM WACO.

A Baptist Missionary Mass Meeting to be Held-Another Bridge War Brewing-A Healthy Cotton Statement-General Notes.

pecial to The News. WACO, Oct. 11 .- Drs. Spaulding, of Galves ton, Howard and Link, of Austin, Harkis Anderson, of Dallas, and other eminent Baptist ministers have been invited to be present at a missionary mass meeting to be held in this city next month. The principal object of the gathering is to bid farewell to Revs. C. D. Daniel and A. E. Purhuff, and other former students of Waco University. who sail for Brazil early in November to

work for the church as missionaries. C. W. White, president of the Waco Vaterworks Co., left this evening for Chi-

Marriage licenses were issued to the following prospective grooms during the past week: Frank Brown and Mrs. Nancy Buss, John S. Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Swarzeer. E. Wood and Mrs. M. Conn. I. C. Bates and Miss Ellen J. Monk, Edward Brown and diss Julia Anderson, William Erath and Miss Truelove Harris, Jesse Jones and Miss Emma Hardiway, Wesley Henderson and Miss Marie Watson, Burrell Thompson and Miss Pleasant Porter, Frank Defendener and

Miss Lena Ellison, Richard Ferrill and Miss Mary Frances Downs. Mary Frances Downs.

The weekly statement for the public schools shows an enrollment of 1016, average belongings 894, average attendance 676, percentage of attendance 92.

age belongings Sys, average attendance of, percentage of attendance 92.

Another war is brewing between the city authorities and the Suspension Bridge Co. Late last evening the company placed a gang of laborers at work to destroy the ford crossing of the Brazos by studding the roadway with driven piles. The City Marshall being unable to stop the work, is ted the names of the laborers at work for enture use. It is understood an injunction will be served on the company when work is resumed to-morrow morning. A repetition of the lively time that attended the burning of the Company's fence built across the road in 1877 is looked for, and the same result may be anticipated.

the road in 1877 is looked for, and the same result may be anticipated.

The cotton statement of the Examiner for the week gives the following shipments by rail: Texas and St. Louis, 3305; Texas Central, 1018; Missouri Pacific, 2230; total, 6551; previous shipments, 4862; stock on hand, 4067. The examiner, commenting on the statement, says:

Besides this our buyers have shipped several thousand bales from towns adjacent to Waco, and they were compressed at other points. To count these purchases and ship ments they would show that up to date the

ments they would show that up to date the actual number of bales of cotton handled by Waco will be between 22,000 and 23,000.

CORSICANA CULLINGS.

The Regular Routine of Religion Resumed. Local Exhibits for New Orleans-A Mangled Arm-Personal and General.

Special to The News. CORSICANA, Oct. 11.—Since the religious furore created by the evangelist, Dixon Williams, has subsided the various churches of the city have resumed their regular routine of service and are moving on the even tenor of their way, doing good to whomsoever will come. There was a large attendance at all the churches to-day. The city has been unusually quiet, even for Sunday.

Mayor Neblett is taking steps to have this city well represented at the North, South and Central American Exposition at New Orleans. The Corsicana Roller Mills will put in a full exhibit of their products. Mr. D. M. Coffin, the manager of these mills, is

never behind.

W. S. Cook, of Blooming Grove, had his left arm badly mutilated about 4 p. m. yesterday at Grimes & Jones' gin, about sixteen miles west of the city. It was amputated just above the elbow about 8 o'clock last night, by Dr. Formed. No fatal result is yet anticipated.

is yet anticipated.

An old gentleman named Martin, who lived a few miles west of the city, died yesterday and was buried in the City Cemetery to-day.
C. E. Groce, a legal gentleman from Wax-ahachie, spent to-day in the city. B. E. Nuliar, Esq., editor of the Kerens Light, is also in the city. Hon. L. D. Bradley will leave to-night for Groesbeeck, where he will continue court to-

DORSEY'S DESIGN.

The Famous Star Router so Shaping His Political Position in New Mexico as to Eventually Hold Down Another Seat

in the United States Senate. Special to The News. EL PASO, Oct. 11.—For some time the be-

ief has existed that Stephen W. Dorsey was haping himself to go to the Senate from New Mexico, when it becomes a State. The belief is confirmed by his recent purchase of a controlling interest in the Santa Fe New Mexican, a red hot Republican paper, and which has become more than ever a party organ and vehemently devoted to the admission of the Territory as a State. is noticeable, also, that the local Republicans are as well organized cal Republicans are as well organized and are as aggressive as when Arthur was President, and it is stated in Democratic circles that the corrupt party machinery at Santa Fe is kept oiled by the wealth of the venerable ex-star route statesman. Dorsey spends much time in New Mexico, and wants it widely known that he is a resident, and keeps himself popular and strong with the politicians by a judicious use of his wealth. Bob Ingersoll and Steve Elkins also make themselves conspicuous as New Mexicans. themselves conspicuous as New Mexicans, and each, like Dorsey, is said to be annoyed by a senatorial bee and keep popular with the level presty leaders. the local party leaders.

FROM TAYLOR.

Extensive Cotton Trading-A Child Burned to Death-Scabby Sheep-To Trace up Stolen Watches.

TAYLOR, Oct. 11.—Shipments and receipts of cotton to date, 2565 bales. A little two year old boy named Evans, residing at Holland, was playing with fire yesterday, when his clothes became ignited. and although everything in the way of med-

o'clock last night. There is a report that scab exists in several flocks of sheep in this section of the

ical skill was done for him, he died at 9

Ed Maguire, who sent two valuable watches registered to Brownwood last month, has received a communication from G. Dice, postoffice inspector, Austin, that the affair will be inquired into and that the watches found on the person of the stage robber will be duly looked after.

GALVESTON.

Arrests for Violations of the Arbitrary Sunday

Law. Special to The News.
GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—The Puritanical

Sunday law has been in force here for the past several weeks by which barrooms are required to keep closed and refrain from selling liquors between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. It was pretty strictly observed at first, but each succeeding Sunday violations have become more frequent by the means of back door entrances, and to-day nearly every saloon in town was thus accessible and quite a number of arrests is the result.

How Lou Myers Beat the Half-Mile

Record.
The New York Sporting World, of Monday, says: Myer's performance in the halfmile was really wonderful, considering everything. Some weeks ago he promised to beat the record, if possible, at this meeting, but, having run so much while in England, he could not make up his mind to train for the event as he should have done. The track was heavy and cut up a great deal under the spikes of the runners. When the race was called it was nearly dark and the atmosphere was damp and foggy. No one had an idea that a record would be accomplished and a few people left before the race, thinking Myers would not turn out. When the waspy little athlete trotted to the mark three cheers were given for the man who has thrice crossed the ocean and shown English athletes how to run. When man who has thrice crossed the ocean and shown English athletes how to run. When the pistol was fired he was unprepared for a start, losing quite half a second in the send off. Once in stride he sailed over the ground as lightly and as swiftly as a swallow skims through the air. The first quarter was reeled off in 55 seconds. Entering the Eighty-street straight he began to catch the stragglers. One by one he "picked them up," but got pocketed on the upper turn. Luckily one of the fellows who formed the pocket was a friend and clubmate of the champion, and at the sound of Myers' voice he turned out, which enabled Myers to set sail for the leaders, among whom was Christian, the Irish champion, who had an allowance of 42 yards.

It looked dollars to doughnuts against Myers a hundred yards from home, where he was fully thirty yards behind the leaders. The people yelled and cheered to the scratch man, and on he went with one of the finest and longest sustained spurts ever seen at the end of a half mile race. It looked as if Myers would never catch E. Haubold (seventy-two yards), for ten yards from home the latter was five yards in front, but on he came like the wind, and before any one could realize it he had snapped the tabe away, winning by a scant foot.

front, but on he came like the wind, and before any one could realize it he had snapped
the tape away, winning by a scant foot.
Time, 1 minute 55 2-5 seconds, beating his
American record by 1-5 of a second and
equaling his English record made last year
at Birmingham.

When the time was announced the cheering was deafening. Two seconds after the
race had been won a person could hardly
believe that the fellow whose arms fell limp
at his sides and who stargered like a drunken at his sides and who staggered like a drunken man, was the same person that had won the race with such a wonderful burst of speed. He recovered quickly, however, and an hour later showed no effect of the race.

Gambling Girls.

Pittsburg Dispatch. It was a great day for the fakirs and confidence men. From Neville station to Bellevue they were thick as small boys at a fire. Prize package men, wheel of fortune men, soap racket men and numerous other confidence people worked their games unmo-

soap racket men and humerous other connicence people worked their games unmolested and raked in numerous shekels from the unitiated. On several of the boats engaged in carrying spectators to the dam the wheel of fortune men did business with the people on a large scale.

Two young women on one of the boats sauntered up to the table where the game was being played and looked on. Then one of them was heard to remark with a eiggle, "Less try Nell, just once for fun. No one will know it."

"Oh, I'm 'fraid," said the other as she glanced around. There was a lull in the play then, and no one was in the way, and the first girl got out her pocketbook and from it took a nickle.

"Where shall I put it?" she timidly asked the glib tongued dealer.

"I guess you'd better put it in your pocket," he replied. "A quarter is the lowest play we make."

The girl was in for it now, and again she dived into the pocketbook. She placed it on a figure and won a dollar—a whole dollar—just as easy. Both of them went at it in earnest then, and it took about three minutes for the wheel man to find the bottom of both pockets. One of the girls lost \$2 and the other \$2.76. As they turned away one of them was heard to remark, "Don't you eyer tell of this an't won't."

The man who succeeded so well in wooing

The man who succeeded so well in wooing the Puritan maiden Priscilla had vigorous blood. William Dean Howells says that when he went to an old house in Duxbury, Mass., the other day, he found therein four generations of John Aldens—ranging from the tetring great grandfather to the latest the second process. the tottering great-grandfather to a chubby, rosy little lad of four.

RHYMES WITH AND WITHOUT REASON.

THE OLD ARCTIC RUBBERS. "Where are my last year's rubbers, where?"
The husband now doth shout,
"I can't buy new and I must wear
The old or go without,
Which means damp feet and sudden chills,
Pneumonia and doctors' bills."

The wife doth gently make reply:
"They were not fit to wear;
I threw them out and you must buy,
This year, another pair.
You can't? He can do aught who wills—
Retrench, ray love, your whisky bills."
—New York Tribune.

THE DIFFERENCE. He was a summer rover, And to France did he go over, And he dwelt there Till he felt there That a Frenchman born was he;

And he now calls Paris, Paree,
And his sister Mary, Marie,
Mere, his mother,
Frere, his brother,
And his lady-love, cherie.
—Boston Gazette.

The oracular owl
Is a very wise fowl.
He sits on a limb
By night and by day.
And an eager assembly waits on him
To listen to what the wise bird may say.
I heard him discourse in the following way:
"The sun will soon set in the west."
"Twill be fair if the sky is not cloudy."
"If a hundred are good, only one can be best."
"No gentleman's ever a rowdy."
"Ah! ah!" cry the birds, "what a marvelous fowl! Oh, who could excel this oracular owl?"

—A. J. Wells.

DIVINATION.

PRESSING AUTUMN LEAVES. "You are the autumn leaf," said he,
"And my arms are the book, you know;
Now I place the leaf in the book, you see,
And tenderly press it, so."

The maiden looked up with glance demure,
And blushes her fair cheeks wore,
As she softly whispered: "The leaf, I'm sure,
Needs pressing a little more."
—Boston Courier.

GRAY IMPROVED. The piano sounds the knell of parting day;
Next door the singing pupil shrieks high C;
The cornet practices across the way,
And gives the night to anguish and to me.
—Boston Gazette.

AT TEA-CUP TIME. AT TEA-CUP TIME.

At tea-cup time, when day is done,
And mellow light of setting sun
Shines through the room with fitful gleam,
Lighting fair faces with its beam,
A little while and then is gone,
When shadows deepen and the dun,
Chill mirk of night creeps slowly on,
There comes to man a joy supreme,
At tea-cup time.

Forgotten are his dog and gun,
Each game of tennis he has won,
He muses o'er the fragrant steam,
Pours tenderly the yellow cream,
And deems his pleasure just begun,
At tea-cup time.
—Abbie F. Judd.

THE INDEPENDENT BIRD. "Oh, what is this bird that is flying around Without any home at all?
And why does he utter that ominous sound, And why does he casselessly call "Too whit, too whit."
And why does he file From the place where he lit
And roosted a year this fall?"

"The bird, my child, is a ficklesome bird,
As you see by the gleam in his eyes.
His heart is callous, and never a word
Can stay him when once he flies.
To-day he'll sit,
But to-morrow he'll fit,
And the devil a bit
Does the Mugwump care who cries!"
—Chicago News.

"Pray, call me a pretty name," said he
One night to his darling Carrie,
The girl he had courted so long that she
Thought he never meant to marry.
Up from his bosom she raised her head,
And her cheeks grew red as roses.
"I think I will call you 'man'" she said,
"For they say that 'man proposes.'"
The rose in her cheeks is red to night,
Her eyes are filled with a tender light,
And her heart brims over with happiness,
For her lover's proposed, and she's answered
"Yes."

—Roston Courier HER STRATEGEM.

MALTHUS AND MALTHUSIANISM.

It often happens that a man's name is made to furnish a shibboleth for some form of doctrine so different from anything for which he is responsible that it has to be carefully distinguished from the real teachings of the author whose name it bears. Most great thinkers have suffered more or less in this way. Darwin would have disowned what most people understand by Darwinism, and Berkeley would have pass current rn what wou with much of posterity as the philosophy of idealism. Similarly, it would be rash to accept the popular notion of Mathusianism as the teaching of Malthus, a point which is emphasized by James Bonar, of Balliol College, in a recently published volume, entitled. "Malthus and His Work."

"Of the three English writers whose work has become a portion of all political economy, Malthus is the second in time and in honor. His services to general theory are at least equal to Ricardo's, and his full illustration of one particular detail will rank with the best work of Adam Smith. In the following pages the detail will be the main subject, and general theory the episode. The 'Political Economy' and minor writings of Malthus (which are not few) will be noticed only in relation to the 'Essay on Population." This passage from the introduction gives some idea of the plan of the work, and it should at once be added that the work is done with great thorough ness, and at the same time in such a manner as to excite the interest of all classes of readers. Both as an economical study and as a chapter of literary history it is excep-

tionally welcome.

Thomas Robert Malthus was born on St. Valentine's day, 1766, a coincidence which might encourage some witticism of the feebler sort from those who misunderstand his doctrine to such an extent as to imagine him to have been an ogre who made it his business to oppose love making and the marriage relation. Our accounts of his life are exceedingly meager, and the entire sub ject of his biography is relegated by Mr. Bonar to a brief, closing chapter. After some years of a tutorship at the hands of Richard Graves, author of the "Spiritual Quixote," and Gilbert Wakefield, he entered Quixote," and Gilbert Wakefield, he entered Jesus College at the age of 18. His first interests were scientific and mathematical, and he stood high as a wrangler in 1788. In the years of quiet study that followed, social subjects came to occupy a larger and larger place in his thoughts, and his studies in this direction bore fruit just ten years later. direction bore fruit just ten years later, when the first edition of the "Essay on Population" saw the light of day. That epochmaking work passed through six editions during the author's lifetime, and underwent very great changes in its successive revisions. The other economical writings of The other economical writings Malthus were numerous and valuable, but into the "Essay" he put his best thought and the ripest fruits of his observation and recited from the first showed its author that he had opened a fertile field for economical discussion, and he determined that what. the had opened a fertile field for economical discussion, and he determined that, whatever else he might accomplish, he would at least carry this field to the extreme point of cultivation, undismayed by the operation of that law of diminishing returns whose nature he so well understood. So he bent his energies all his life long to the perfection of his study of population, and the differences which exist between the successive editions of the work show how often and how thoroughly he traversed the ground which he aimed to cover. His life was otherwise exceedingly uneventful. The last thirty years of his life were spent in the East India College at Haileybury, where he gave instruction upon economical subjects to young men who contemplated entering the service of the East India Co. The leisure which this occupation left him bore much valuable fruit in

the way of contributions to economical discussion, as well as in the establishment of those theses upon the subject of population, which he made a part of the body of ortho-

cussion, as well as in the establishment of those theses upon the subject of population, which he made a part of the body of orthodox political economy. He died in 1834, at the age of sixty-eight.

Of the famous "Essay" Mr. Bonar writes as follows: "The main position of the essay was so incontrovertible that when the critics despaired to convict Malthus of a paradox they charged him with a truism. To the friendly Hallam the mathematical basis of the argument appeared as certain as the multiplication table, and the unfriendly Hazlitt 'did not see what there was to discover after reading the table of Noah's descendants, and knowing that the world is round.' If the essayist had done nothing more than put half-truths together into a whole, he would have 'intrenched himself in an impregnable fortress,' and given his work a great 'air of mastery.' But he would have convinced the understanding without convincing the imagination. Adam Smith himself would have done no more than half his work if he had been content to prove the reasonableness of free trade without showing, in detail, the effect of it and its opposites. Even the most competent reader has seldom all the relevant facts marshaled in his memory, ready to command; and he will always be thankful for illustrations. The 'Essay on Population' in its second form certainly excelled all economical works, save one, in its pertinent examples from life and history.' This admirable characterization expresses the exact service which was rendered to economical science by the "Essay." It was an epock-making work, because it was not confined to abstractions; it forced itself upon the attention because of its concreteness. A great truth may find good abstract expression, and then remain unnoticed for years, because abstractions do not appeal to the general intelligence with any force. Thus the truth of the origin of species was many times more than hinted at in the biological literature of this century before Mr. Darwin took the world by storm with it, and placed it among the

from so many sides that it is justly associated with his name rather than with those of its earlier expounders.

of its earlier expounders.

Of Malthus, as caricatured by his opponents, we have the following description:

"He was the 'best abused man of his age.'
Bonaparte himself was not a greater enemy "He was the 'best abused man of his age.'
Bonaparte himself was not a greater enemy of his species. Here was a man who defended smallpox, slavery and child-murder, who denounced soup kitchens, early marriage and parish allowances, who 'had the impudence to marry after preaching against the evils of a family,' who thought the world so badly governed that the best actions do the most harm, who, in short, took all romance out of life, and preached a dull sermon on the threadbare text: 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.'" The entire work of Mr. Bonar is one extended correction of the popular impression about Malthus, and shows him to have been, as a man and a thinker, one of the most admirable of characters. Mackintosh says: "I have known Adam Smith slightly, Ricardo well, Malthus intimately. Is it not something to say for a science that its three great masters were about the three best men I ever knew?" And for the benefit of those in whom may still linger something of the old prejudice, we cannot refrain from quoting a passage from the "Essay" itself (first edition): "Perhaps there is scarcely a man who has once experienced the genuine delights of virtuous love, however great his intellectual pleasures may have been, that does not look back to the period man who has once experienced the gentline delights of virtuous love, however great his intellectual pleasures may have been, that does not look back to the period as the sunny spot in his whole life, where his imagination loves to bask, which he recollects and contemplates with the fondest regrets, and which he would most wish to live over again." And we cannot sum up the character of the work of Malthus in words better than those of Mr. Bonar: "The doctrine of Malthus is therefore, a strong appeal to personal responsibility. He would make men strong in will, to subdue their animal wants to their notion of personal good and personal goodness, which, he believed, could never fail to develop into the common good and goodness of all. Believers in the omnipotence of outward circumstances and the powerlessness of the human will to alter them or the human character may put Malthus beyond the pale of sympathy. But all can enter into the mind of Malthus and understand his work who know the hardness

can enter into the mind of Malthus and understand his work who know the hardness of the struggle between the flesh and the spirit, and yet believe in the power of ideas to change the lives of men and have full faith, not only in the rigor of natural laws, but in man's power to conquer nature by obeying her."

We have only one fault to find with Mr. Bonar's work. It is so good an exposition of the theories of Malthus, and, at the same time, so able and exhaustive a discussion of of the discussion of time, so able and exhaustive a discussion of them, that it is more than likely to attract readers away from the work of Malthus itself. The "Essay on Population" is little enough read as it is, and will be still less likely to find readers in the future with such a work as the present easily accessible. We a work as the present easily accessible. We cannot help feeling that in this there is always something of a loss. We are far too well accustomed to take the thoughts of great men at second hand. For that, how ever, such writers as Mr. Bonar are not to blame, but rather the general overpressure under which men live in these latter days.

Buffalo with a "P."

Chicago Tribune.

The nomination of a candidate in New York from the town of Binghamton and the fact that the name of the place, in most newspapers, is, as usual, spelled "Binghampton," recalls a story of many years ago. The Postmaster at Buffalo, in making up the mail for Binghamton, persisted in inserting the "p" in addressing the pack age, though the Binghamton Postmaster had written to him on the subject, explained written to him on the subject, explained that the "p" should be omitted, and asked that the correction be made. The Buffalo Postmaster paid no attention to the request, continuing to address the packages as before, and finally the Binghamton man, a somewhat peppery individual, got mad. He had to address a mail package to Buffalo daily, and, after making it up, he wrote on the outside in big letters the word "Buffalop," adding beneath it the message: "There! — you! How do you like to have the name of your old town spelled with a 'p' too?" It is said that this reformed the Buf-It is said that this reformed the Buf-

A Floral Design for His Friend.

He hunted up a tony florist on Fifth avenue and told him that he wanted the handsomest floral design that he could get up, "Money is no object," he said.

"Well, sir, we'll try and suit you," the florist replied, struck with the magnanimity of his customer. "How will something like this do, or this?"

thing out of the ordinary run—someting original." "No, no!" was the reply. "I want some-

original."
"Suppose you suggest something then,"
the florist told him. "We can get it up."
"Well, just get me up a big mound of the
finest buds in the market—a big one, mind
you. I don't care what it costs. Then put the in immortelles these letters:

S. Y. L.

THE RED FOX.

Something About His Migratory Habits and His Introduction Into Georgia-How Fox Dogs Were Improved.

Atlanta Constitution "The finest game bird in America," said a prominent Monroe County man, once on a

time, "is the red fox." This was intended to be a high tribute. but is no more than the red fox deserves. He is game as long as his legs last, and there was a time when the fox hunters of Georgia were of the opinion that he had wings. There was a time, indeed, when he

was a great curiosity, and he speedily be-

came a problem, and a very interesting one. For the red fox is not a native of Georgia. He is an immigrant. A few years ago one had never been seen on the west side of the Chattahoochee river, and there still lives in the person of Mr. John Respess, the man who saw the first red fox ever seen in Putnam County-a county made up of some of the most zealous and appreciative fox hunters to be found on the globe.

The very date of that first fox is interesting, for it marks an epoch in the hunting annals of Putnam County, and, indeed, of every other section of the State. It was in the year of our Lord, 1845, that old Sandy flashed on the astonished vision of Mr. Respess, who was a keen sportsman and a close observer. Presumably, Mr. Respess was not unprepared for the advent of this distinguished stranger. He had observed for sev eral days that there was a commotion among the gray foxes in the neighborhood. He had a fine kennel of hounds-fine for that davand, in hunting the grays, he noticed that they had deserted their feeding places, and it was a difficult matter to find them. He had discovered also the tracks of a fox near his house that differed from the cat-like

had discovered also the tracks of a fox near his house that differed from the cat-like tracks of the grays. They were larger, bolder, more pronounced, so to speak, showing an easy gait with a tremendous stride, not to be compared with the somewhat mincing movement of the grays.

Interested in these signs and symptoms, Mr. Respess took one of his most trustworthy dogs to the drain or gully in which the tracks appeared, and begged him to inquire into the matter as gently and as politely as possible. The response was immediate. The dog flung his head in the air, challenged, and at once picked up the drag, followed it through a hundred tortuous windings and deviations until it grew too warm for comfort. Whereupon Mr. Respess put a temporary end to the amusement by calling off his dog. The fox had been feeding, and that was a hopeful sign.

A day or two afterwards he saw the tracks again, in another part of the plantation and this time concluded to push his investigations. He carried two of his dogs out, and, after a little lazy trailing, got a good view of a red fox as he leaped from his warm bed in a plum thicket. If Rhode Hill had been there, he would have fetched a yell that would have scared old Sandy out of his wits, but Mr. Respess, it is to be presumed, sat down and allowed the hot blood to tingle up and down his backbone in silence. He knew something of the reds, and he was delighted to feel that they had chosen him for a neighbor, for he discovered shortly afterwards that there were two of them.

He found out their range, shot jay birds and sparrows for them, and tried his best to make them comfortable. No doubt they appreciated these efforts, for they remained on his place and bred for several seasons, and afforded him and his friends a good deal of sport.

But there was one drawback to this sport.

and afforded him and his friends a good deal of sport.

But there was one drawback to this sport. The reds were too free in their movements. They outfooted fairly and completely all the dogs that could be brought against them. It was fine sport to hunt them if one was content only to hear the hounds run. The reds grew bold and cunning. They would get up under the noses of the dogs and run straight away until the dogs were out of hearing. If they doubled at all it was on a scale grand enough to take in a whole

ounty.

The fox hunters of Putnam were troubled, The fox hunters of Putnam were troubled, not to say grieved. Harvy Dennis, Matt Kilpatrick, Phil Dawson, Jack Carsewell, Tom Collingsworth and others used to meet in Eatonton and discuss the situation. It was evident that something must be done. Occasionally they managed to bag a gray, but a red was never caught unless some foolish cub took to a hole in the ground or ran up a bending tree. It was evident that Bull, and June, and Music, and Trailer, and all the rest, must go. They were good dogs in their way, but of the "blobbermouth" variety, with ears long enough to cover their muzzles. They had good noses and staying qualities, but they lacked speed and spirit

qualities, but they lacked speed and spirit and courage.

The result was that the hunters began to The result was that the hunters began to breed more carefully. The "redbone" dogs came into fashion, a small, wiry breed, that threatened at first to be an improvement. But they lacked finish—they lacked style—they lacked everything that was necessary to run a red fox down. The hunters of Middle Georgia learned that a dog that stopped to fling its head in the air and swing its tail

to fling its head in the air and swing its tail around would never come within hearing distance of a red fox. These facts come to them by long experience, and they acknowledged at last that their dogs were not equal to the task of killing a red.

Meanwhile they had been hearing somewhat vaguely of the exploits of a famous Virginian dog—Captain—a dog of tremendous powers, of marvelous speed and endurance. The Middle Georgia hunters heard these stories with envious and doubteard these stories with envious and doubt-ng ears, but they continued trying to im-rove their dogs. Their experience and their disappointments covered quite a number of years, but they went on teaching all the red foxes within reach how to outmaneuvre a pack of hounds without taking

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good—so it may be said that the circum-stances which caused Dr. Thomas Y. Henry stances which caused Dr. Thomas Y. Henry, of Virginia, to come south for his health was a very fortunate occurrence for the fox hunters of the State. Dr. Henry was a grandson of Patrick Henry, a typical Virginian, and a lover of field sports. He owned perhaps the finest kennels of hounds to be found in Virginia. He bought his dogs with him and settled in the neighborhood of Thomasville. He found, however, that he could not keep his dogs in that climate. The alligators were too much for them. He lost several fine ones, and then, in order to preserve the strain, gave the remainder of his kennel to Mr. L. F. W. Birdsong, of Upson County. From this kennel,

mainder of his kennel to Mr. L. F. W. Birdsong, of Upson County. From this kennel, unsurpassed in its way, came what has been known in Georgia as the Birdsong dog. The fox hunters of Putnam, energetic in all things, were among the first to take advantage of this admirable strain. Hodo, one of the most perfect dogs (in everthing but temper) ever bred on this continent, was bought by Jack Carsewell. He was of great size and of unconquerable courage. He had a heavy muzzle, comparatively short ears, and his muscular developments were almost abnormal. He was as great a snort ears, and its muscular developments were almost abnormal. He was as great a dog, if not greater, than the Virginian Captain, and was capable, without assistance, of killing a red fox by fairly running it down. His nose was so perfect that he never had occasion to stoop for the scent, but ran with head erect and always at full speed, never giving a fox time to "make his toilet." But he was sullen, irritable, and difficult to manage. A negro who had charge of him tied him in the yard to prevent his biting strangers. He gnawed the rope in two, and in wandering about the plantation hung himself, an inglorious end for so perfect a specimen of the fox hound. Another dog of this strain came from Col. Rowan Ward's kennel, in Greene County. He lacked the typical beauties of Hodo, but he was fleeter. His name was Jonah, and some of his performances remain to this day miracles of speed and endurance. ere almost abnormal. He was as great a

Mr. Miles Harris, of Hancock County, in-Mr. Miles Harris, or Hancock County, introduced into Georgia the Maryland dog, a strain noted for its encurance and obstinacy. The cross of the Henry hound with this Maryland breed has resulted in what is known in middle Georgia as the July strain. July was doubtless a great dog, but it is doubted whather he was as perfect as Hodo bubted whether he was as perfect as Hodo

The first attempt at crossing these strains | bust health,

was made by Sam Reed, of Jasper County was hade by Sain Reed, of Jasper County whose Flora was a beauty in her day. The result was not what it should have been—having a plentiful lack of vigor. Other experiments were more successful, and the fox hunters of Middle Georgia, take them altogether, have as fine kennels as are to be found in the world.

The red for is migratory. His instincts in

The red fox is migratory. His instincts in this direction are stronger than his fears. A house cat is not more afraid of water, and A house cat is not more arraid of water, and yet he swims rivers on his march to the Southwest. Wherever he goes he runs the gray out. There is deadly war between the two species, and the gray finds that discretion is the better part of valor. The migratory movements of the reds continues, but Georgia is still plentifully supplied with them, so that the hunters will have little difficulty, now that the crisp mornings are on, in getting them afloat in the red hills. It is a noble sport!

TURTLE FIGHTING.

The Cruel Practices Indulged in the Name of

Sport. New York Special to Chicago News. A genuine man-about-town can, if blessed with a knack for languages and a little cheek, procure all sorts of odd experiences. Here, in what that pleonastic divine, Talmage, calls the Sodom and Gomorrah of the West, he can at times encounter the folklore, customs and religions of the far East. Last evening, in company with a well-known lawyer, who is a well informed orientalist, I invaded the great down-town tenement quarter, in which immigrants from all over the globe are packed together. As we passed along Park near Baxter street, a Cochin gambler in hard luck stopped us and said: "Want see some fun? One dollar!" We paid the requisite amount and were led by him into a gloomy rookery whose doors and windows showed signs of many a hard fought brawl. On the second floor he tapped at a door. A questioning voice sounded from within. The right answer being given, the door was opened by an old man on whose scarred and wrinkled face were written the vices of Europe and Asia combined, and allowed us to enter a small and filthy hall room. He unlocked a second door after having securely fastened the first, and led the way into a large and well lighted apartment. In the center of the room was a small ring-or rather squaremade of boards about four feet by four, and in the ring were two snapping turtles fighting to the death. The room was crowded to suffocation by sailors, gamblers, thieves, and the human riff-raff only to be found in New York. Thanks to my companion's broad shoulders, we forced our way through to the edge of the ring, and obtained a good view of the combat. The two turtles were evenly matched in size and weighed about ten pounds apiece. Each was running blood, and had, in fact, madelthe ring a red puddle. Their heads and throats were wounded in several places, and their forelegs hung almost in tatters of reptilian skin. The mode of fighting is very odd. They approach each other, the hind legs propelling and the forelegs half drawn in merely guiding the body. The head is drawn back and up, the eyes looking into those of the antagonist. They make two kinds of attack: One the dart for the throat and the other for the foreleg of the opponent. In the latter they endeavor to so throw their body that their own forelegs and head are not exposed. A hold is seldom broken; it terminates when the flesh grasped comes away. A good neck hold is generally fatal, especially on the under side. A fight is to the death, when even then the jaws remain fixed in the body of the enemy. As we entered the thinner turtle seemed destined to defeat. He appeared to be weaker than the other, and certainly had received more wounds. The impression was strengthened a minute after when the stouter reptile, with a quick snap, caught his left foreleg. A murmur of satisfaction ran along among the crowd of human brutes, and the betting rose to two to one in favor of the larger turtle. For five minutes the scene continued, the stouter one biting in until the crunching of the bone could be heard; the thinner writhing and squirming as if endeavoring to escape. By degrees the latter worked his body around to the left and, by drawing or forcing his captured limb in toward the shell, compelled his adversary to turn his head and expose his throat. The next moment, with a snap that was almost instantaneous, his jaws had sunk into the fleshy part of the larger one's neck and were gnawing through the latter's arteries and veins. and the human riff-raff only to be found in New York. Thanks to my companion's broad

ver. Despite his pain he held on until the oreleg came off and only a ghastly stump emained. As the mangled limb was torn, way from the body he made no new attack, and remained motionless. A sigh from those who had backed him announced that and remained motioness. A sign from those who had backed him announced that he was dead. Divers dimes and quarters passed from hand to hand among the crowd, which thereupon dispersed. It was a motley gathering, and, strange to say, the worst types among them were the Americans. They had taken the most interest in the fight and had enjoyed it to their hearts' content; yet, as soon as it was over they surrounded the proprietor and demanded their commissions for the people they had brought in. This must have been about 25 per cent, as our Cochinese guide received 50 cents for us and two other visitors. No one was left but the proprietor, the owner of the victorious turtle, and a few friends. The owner was very down-hearted. He said in his own language: "This is too bad. That was a very good turtle, and I had

raid in his own language: "This is too bad. That was a very good turtle, and I had rained him thoroughly. He has won the fight, and I've made lots of money on him. But I'm afraid he's no good any more. With one foreleg he'd be beaten in no time by a poorer beast. I'll cook and eat him and buy some new ones."

by a poorer beast. I'll cook and eat him and buy some new ones."

In response to our queries, he said: "Turtle fighting is very common in the East, and I am surprised the sport has not been introduced into this country. It's quiet, nice and very satisfactory. Two kinds of the reptiles are good for fighting—the mud turtle and the snapper. The latter is quicker and more ferocious. Young and old ones are no good. The best run from seven to twenty pounds in weight, and are from five years old upward. After being caught they are regularly trained. We feed them with raw meat, raw fish and a strong drug whose name I don't know. To make their jaws strong and their eyes quick, we tease them twice a day with wooden sticks and with rags tied up to look like another turtle's head. Then we fix up their jaws and teeth. We file them and fix them until they are sharp as the blade of a knife. A few months' training is all they want. They'll snap a pencil at a bite, or crush and bite through a bamboo in a minute or two. A week before a fight they should be teased every two or three hours and given red pepper on their food. They get crazy mad and will attack their trainer at every chance. When they are fighting we throw red pepper on their wounds to make them more savage. You want to be very careful, though, in training and fighting them, because they'll snap at you every time. If they get hold of you a piece comes out or a finger comes off, and sometimes their bites are poisonous and the trainer dies. I have been caught once or twice." And he displayed some hideous scars on his right hand.

Pschuttreux and Mower. From a Paris Letter.

The "mower" is the latest type of Gallic dandy. His name arises from his habit of swinging his cane like a scythe, steadily and regularly, as he walks along. He gets himself up in the true rural style, with a broad-brimmed straw hat pulled over his eyes, wide trousers, large shoes with flat heels and no gloves. Usually the "mow ers" stroll in trios and quartets, mowing in perfect time with their canes, smiling, but saying little, and they dine together in some

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How They Ranked at West Point. New York Sun

UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

If Mr. John S. Wise had studied carefully the official records of the military academy at West Point, he might not have thought it prudent to object to his Democratic opponent, Fitzhugh Lee, on the ground that the latter stood "forty-fifth" out of a class of forty-eight."

To begin with, Mr. Wise's statement is ingraduated forty-fifth in a class of forty-nine, the latter being the total number of cadets graduating in the class of 1856.

But the inference suggested by Mr. Wise is still more out of the way. We suppose that Mr. Wise as a Southern Republican would accept Gen. Longstreet as a man worthy of political preferment; yet Longstreet graduated fifty-fourth in a class of fifty-six. In that same class Gen. Van Dorn was fifty-second and Gen. Sykes thirtyninth.

Gen. Heth, a gallant confederate soldier. graduated the last man in his class at West Point, and in the same class Gen R. B. Ayres and Gen. Charles Griffin were both in the latter half. Pickett, who made the immortal final charge at Gettysburg, graduated the very last man in his class, fitty-ninth in a class of fifty-nine. In that same class Gen. N. H. Davis, who was appointed the other day inspector general of the army graduated forty-ninth, and Gen. Stoneman, now Governor of California, was in the lower half. Gen. D. B. Sacket, Gen. Davis' predecessor as inspector general, graduated as thirty-second out of a class of forty-one, while Gen. G. T. Pitcher, the well remembered superintendent of the military academy, was fortieth, or next to the last, in that same class, and the gallant D. A. Russell, killed at Winchester, was thirty-eighth. Gen. G. A. Custer was the last man in his graduated the last man in his class at West

Gen. G. A. Custer was the last man in his class, graduating in 1861. Gen. Silas Casey, whose tactics were used by the Union armies, was the last man but two in the class bf 1826, which numbered but forty-one members. Gen. E. R. S. Canby was last man out one in the class of 1839, and Gen. H. J. Hunt and Gen. E. O. C. Ord were both in the

Hunt and Gen. E. O. C. Ord were both in the latter half of the same class.
Gen. George Crook was thirty-eighth in a class of forty-three, and Gen. A. V. Kautz was thirty-fifth in that class. Gen. Humphrey Marshall, a well known member of Control of Cont rey Marshall, a well known member of Congress from Kentucky, was forty-second out of forty-five, and Jefferson Davis was twenty-third in a class of thirty-three. Gen. Gordon Granger was thirty-fifth in a class of forty-one. Gen. Alexander Hays was fifth from the foot of his class, and Gen. W. S. Hancock was eighteenth in a class of twenty-five. Gen. A. J. Smith was thirty-sixth in a class of forty-five and Gen. W. J. Hardee, whose tuctics preceded Casey's. was in the second half of the same class. Among many ofthere's preceded Casey's, was in the second half of the same class. Among many officers who graduated in the latter half of their respective classes were Gen. Wesley Merritt, the present superintendent of the academy; Gen. C. F. Smith, Gen. D. C. Buell, Gen. P. H. Sheridan and Gen U. S. Grant. Two years before Gen. Fitzhugh Lee graduated bis relative Gen. G. W. C. Lee graduated, his relative, Gen. G. W. C. Le Rank in an academic class is a very imperfect test of a man's intellectual abilities or his qualities of character.

Aunty Objected.

The following details an actual occurrence in a Massachusetts čity near Boston, says the Commercial Bulletin: He was a new convert to the ranks of the Salvation Army and was one of the loudest shouters in the meetings, which were, and still are, being held. He was telling what religion had done for him, and, after enumeratig various sins

all gone; there hain't none of it left—not a bit of it. There hain't a more humble man than me here to-night.

"Perhaps you don't take any stock in what I say," continued the humble convert, "but it's true, every word of it. To show you that my pride is all gone I'll go right down from this platform and kiss that poor old nigger woman in the front seat."

True to his word the convert started for the front seat, and before he had reached the floor both he and the audience had become motionless. Old aunty had slowly arisen. Her eyes glowed with indignation

urisen. Her eyes glowed with indignation at the blatant insult which had been heaped upon her. The convert who would have rentured to kiss her in that mood might not ave had pride but would have required a

have had pride but would have required a large amount of nerve.

In a shrill voice she exclaimed: "Keep away from dis yere; if ye hab got no pride, why, t'ank de good Lor' I hab, an' you won't do none o' your kissing roun' here!"

As the humble recruit sank back on the stage she said: "You ought to be 'shamed ob yusself, you old hypocrit," and the audience applauded the sentiment as aunty took her seat.

Killed by Bee Stings.

New York Sun.
Thomas Fader, of Gouldsville, Pa., keeps several hives of bees in his garden. Yesterday forenoon he was at work among his bees. A man with whom he had some business dealings called at his house to see him. Mrs. Fader went out to call her husband into the house. As she approached the bee hives a number of bees flew into her face, and she was stung several times. One of the bees stung her in one of her nostrels and another was stung several times. One of the bees stung her in one of her nostrels and another one stung her on the upper lip, at the base of the cartilage dividing into the two nostrils. Mrs. Fader's cries brought her husband to the spot. He extracted the stingers and applied wet earth to the wounds. He went with his wife back to the house, and had no thought of any consequences resulting from the bee stings more serious than the swelling and pain. He left his wife in the kitchen apply' ing ammonia to the wound and entered a front room, where his visitor was. A few minutes later he heard a heavy fall in the kitchen. He ran out and found his wife lying in convulsions on the floor. Her nostrils were swollen shut and her lips were twice their natural size and had turned dark blue. She breathed short and quick through her mouth. Her face was so swollen that its identity was entirely lost. Mr. Fader hurried his visitor after a doctor, but before one arrived his wife died in her husband's arms. The doctor said that the stings in her lip and nostrils had sant a shock like electricity to The doctor said that the stings in her lip and nostrils had sent a shock like electricity to her brain, and from that to her lungs and heart, so severe that she was unable to rally from it. Mrs Fader was 28 years old. It was but forty-five minutes from the time that she was stung until her death.

The Merry Students' Revenge. New Brunswick (N. J.) Special to Philadelphia Press.

Justice Lefferts, before whom the Rutgers students were brought when arrested for alleged disorderly conduct last week, appointed this evening as the time for the trial of the seventeen students. The students had procured able counsel and were prepared to stand trial and prove their innocence, but before they reached the Justice's office this evening the Justice announced that all were honorably discharged, nounced that all were honorably dischargeu, he having no jurisdiction in the matter. The charge of the students against Officer Manning will be heard on Wednesday of this week. After leaving Justice Leffert's court the students gathered on the campus in large numbers. An effigy of John F. Baboock, editor of the Fredonian, was presented the students gathered and recognings hootings. pared and burned amid groanings, hootings and derisive songs. War dances were executed around the tree to which the effigy was attached, and a general rejoicing at the release from custody of the seventeen followed. In editorials in recent issues of his papers Rahacek has sided with the relies in of which he had been purged, he came to the matter of pride.

"Before I joined the army," said he, "I was as proud as any of you sinners in the back part of the hall. But now my pride is this trouble.

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month, \$3 90.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1885.

THE NEWS is now perfecting arrangements whereby its distribution will be systematically 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 PROPER PURPOSE OF THE

GRASS COMMISSION. The literary bureau at Austin, for supplying the personal organs with intellectual porridge, in order to avoid the force of the criticisms of the State Land Board for delaying so long to take action against the contumacious free graziers upon the school lands, contends that the board was not authorized to enforce the land inclosure act. Not only this literary bureau, but a periodical printed at Austin by a firm of land agents, scarcely by authority, declares that the board denies all responsibility in the premises. This periodical, the Texas Review, contains an elaborate defense of the Land Board, on the same line of argument adopted by the Governor and others in their defense published in a St. Louis Republican newspaper. The chief point in this joint contention is that when the board instructed the Grass Commissioners to investigate violations of the land inclosure act, there was no intention, as there was no obligation, upon the part of the board to take steps to enforce that act. The principal duty of the Grass Commissioners, it is contended, was to classify the lands, and the instructions to investigate violations of law were incidental and could not commit the board to any duty of enforcing the land inclosure act. In making this argument, the Review, however, mentions significantly that "the only puzzle about the instructions is that rather too much prominence is given to the accidental duties of the mission and too little to the main and legal duties of the agents." The accidental duties referred to by the Review are such as indicated in the Instructions to investigate violations of the inclosure act and other penal laws. The Review does not attempt to read the puzzle, and the Grass Commissioners have refused to regard it as a puzzle. These agents by their reports show that they consider their principal duty to be the investigation of violations of the law. When the board had determined to appoint them, it was in-

detectives, and this idea would probably have prevailed had not one of the agents made an elaborate argument against that plan. He insisted that the free graziers would yield to the board if agents were openly sent out to see them and to convince them that the board intended to enforce the law. If the board wanted secret agents, they certainly were not wanted to classify the land. The very fact that secrecy was contemplated shows that the agents were expected to investigate violations of law. It is palpable that the principal object was detection, and, as a matter of course, punishment if violations of the law were detected. What reason there could be in proposing to send out detectives to go upon school lands and classify them, is more of a puzzle than that of the "cart-before-the-horse" instructions which confound the Review. But another circumstance will more certainly indicate the intention of the Land Board in appointing these agents. From this circumstance THE NEWS is forced to the conclusion that the Review, the literary bureau, and the interviewer who defended the board in the Globe-Democrat, have all been in error as to the kind and scope of the work sought to be attained by the appointment of the agents. When the proposition was under consideration, one of the members of the board-probably Commissioner Walshwas inflexibly opposed to it unless the board meant business. Unless it was agreed that, if the investigation ordered should show that the law was defied, a determined effort to clear the school lands of all the trespassers should be made by the board, he would never consent to the commission. Not only did this member of the board so plant himself squarely against an expenditure of school money for a merely ornamental commission to make pleasure excursions, but, as reported and believed, he obtained the promise of the Governor and other members of the board to exhaust all the powers of the Government to enforce the law and remove the trespassers. If that was not the understanding, what

Special to The News.

SAN ANGELO, Oct. 5.—Mr. J. D. Stephens, Grass Commissioner of the Land Board, came in last evening and is looking over our surveyor's file for violations of the land enactments. He says the administration wants the land inclosure act strictly enforced, and that unlawful fences must come down, if rangers are required to execute the law. Probably had not the promise been made

does the following special signify?

no such commission would have been created. Under the circumstances it may well be suspected that the ingenious and industrious organs engaged in the attempt to show that the board had no idea of enforcing the land inclosure act have been misled by the interviewer of the Globe-Democrat. It is scarcely true, as that interview made him say, that Comptroller Swain declared that the board did not desire to enforce the inclosure act. It would naturally be the desire of any official and even of any patriotic citizen to enforce the law if within his power. These and other considerations, taken with the prominence given to infractions of the law in the reports of the grass agents, show it to have been the original intention to enforce the inclosure act. If now the organs speak advisedly, and it is the aim of the board to abandon its original intention of enforcing the law, the sooner the grass commission is abolished the better; the sooner the Land Board itself is abolished the better, and the sooner the responsibilities devolving upon it are committed to some one who means business and has the nerve to transact business, the better for the State and the school fund. Doubtless at the State capital there are interests or agencies of interests in land and cattle corporations ready at all times to encourage in every way the State Land Board in the policy of inaction. There will always be taffy from such sources when the board is dillydallying, comatose or paralytic. It is a contest between landgrabbers and trespassers and the school interests, or, as the Old Alcalde would say, the school children, and as it proceeds doubtless it would be gratifying to all who love fair play to observe the agents of the prehensile barons on one side and the agents of the children on the other joining hands to prevent interference. Hands off, a fair fight and no interruption by the spectators, or intimidation by agents of the State. It is not believed that such is the attitude of the Land Board, however desirable to large interests adverse to the public interest; or at least it will be expected that the members of the board who mean business will not yield without a struggle and an appeal to the people, which would doubtless compel the

struggle for the rights and revenues of the school fund. CLASS AND MOB RULE.

abandonment of the idea of neutrality in a

Perhaps it would be right to feel some scruples about puncturing any plea or argument which may help to make men behave themselves a little better, but it may be suspected that the general perceptions of nature are a good deal more extensive than the art of putting in smooth sentences the reasons why a good many of the class of apparently well meant appeals to reason and conscience are largely disregarded. Besides the fact should be frankly considered, however unwelcome, that it is only here and there that exhortations reach as large a proportion of those for whom they are intended as of those for whom they are superfluous. Much of the good seed fell on stony ground, in fields already well stocked with wholesome growth. However, there need be no compunction as to dealing plainly with any argument where right and wrong, justice and injustice are taken down from the lofty plane of independent inspiring principle, and self-interest in its sordid aspect is substituted as the determining factor. If the moralist is to appeal to selfinterest in any form he should appeal to the greater and more direct self-interests, and not to the indirect, lesser and remote forms of weaker influence-to the broader self-ininterests which touch the earning and enjoying capacities of the average man, and not to political distinctions which promise reward for only a few. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Wyoming Territory should practice a pru-lent reserve, so to speak, in her treatment of sisted that they should be secret agents or to come into the Union some day; most likely

Is this much to say against slaughter and massacre—that it is perhaps impolitic that the moral sense of the East is such that the impersonal political body, the Territory of Wyoming, may hereafter be punished by longer probation for the ruthless deeds of certain individuals now living in that Territory? If that were the extent of the punishment, and if the thought of such punishment impending were deterrent to a considerable extent, the appreciation of prospective statehood would be prodigious. But it is not even assured that the threat will hold good. Let there come a political contest and an exigency for the vote of a new State, and where is the political machine that will idealize and moralize about the history of labor troubles in Wyoming or any other Territory, and deny it admission as a State because a more or less migratory element has committed acts of ferocity, lawlessness and wholesale murder? Is it not just as likely that covetousness of votes will induce politicians in more than one part, far from observing the austere attitude which would frown upon settlers for what the miners have done, to reason on the lowest plane of calculation and covertly bid for the suffrages of the miners? These attacks with paper pellets would rather serve to illustrate the tendency to neglect and avoid all considerations of effective justice where party considerations enter. The federal government is primarily responsible for the administration of justice in the Territories, and the dominant party must deal with all persons who commit outrage and with all conditions which furnish the inciting causes of outrages as it estimates and values the approval or the censure of whatever sense of justice there exists in the American people. That violence is rife and growing to alarming proportions may be seen by recent accounts of the car drivers' strike, with accompanying disorders and outrages in St. Louis. In such cases the duty of dealing with it devolves primarily upon the local and State authorities. It is already a question for the prompt and vigorous use of superior and incisive police power. There are emergencies in which an ounce of prevention in the shape of leaden bullets might save many pounds of cannon shot in the

By reference to the "Railroad Rumblings" of THE NEWS this morning it will be seen that Mr. Gould, accompanied by a party of prominent railroad capitalists, left St. Louis by special train Saturday night for a tour of inspection of the Missouri Pacific lines in Texas. He was interviewed respecting the Texas Traffic Association and the problem of labor strikes, and his remarks on both topics are significant and well worth perusal.

near future.

THE Dallas Herald has this to say in yes-

terday's issue: A comparison of the two daily morning journals of Dallas, of 30,000 population, with the New Orleans journals, will disclose the fact that in the matter of general news they are fully equal in quantity and quality with the word morning dailies of New Orleans with her nearly 300,000 citizens, or ten times the size of Dallas; while in "specials" we are positively alread of them.

It is charged that Gov. Hill at one time. cheated Tweed. If the candidate can fairly ting of Belknap, Robeson and a score of other bright lights of that party.

Ir is said that Whitelaw Reid was not within a thousand miles of Shiloh when the battle was fought, but from his letters describing it came his first fame. He is not within a thousand miles of the South which bellion, yet from such descriptions alone he keeps his name before the world.

Ir don't seem that President Cleveland has been treating Vice President Hendrick's right in the matter of consulting him about appointments. If he really feels badly over his rude neglect he can make every amend by calling on the Indiana statesman and successor to Dorman B. Eaton.

THREE men were arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago for swearing. When arraigned before the courts it was found that none of them had been disappointed in the efforts to secure office, and they were immediately sent to the workhouse.

IT cost France 15,000 men and \$215,000,-000 for her mimic war with Tonquin. If she should really get into a fight it would break her.

JOHN S. WISE is the hero of twenty-six bloodless duels. He struck a man in the face a few days ago, and has ever since been going out of the back doors of the halls where he makes his speeches to pre- path and scalps. vent being the hero of the twenty-seventh

THERE seems to be no general inclination in true blue Republican circles in New York to kill the fatted calf for the Mugwumps.

HOADLY was sick during the campaign of 1883. Foraker is one of those men who has heretofore believed that a man once sick is always sick. He is satisfied now that Hoadly is un-well.

In the neighborhood where Mr. Newcomb was postmaster the Democrats believe that Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat.

THE Empress of Austria has the neuralgia, toothache and rheumatism all at once. At such times she is as bad off as if she had the dengue and is perfectly willing for her beloved country to be involved in war.

SARA BERNHARDT is \$150,000 in debt. and yet she goes on chewing her gum as if tradesmen couldn't shed tears.

How do the Republican organs maintain their countenance in indorsing bloody shirt orators' assertions that the negro is deprived of his vote "in the South"? This is a large section, and the practice of lump-

know that some negroes are not badly treated or bulldozed about election times, SAM JONES is very angry in ascertaining

that the merchants of St. Joseph, Missouri, invited him to preach in that city for the purpose of "booming" the business. The gas was cut off because the city did not pay for it, and an excitement of some kind was necessary to keep the place alive.

SINCE Senator Sherman made his famous onslaught on the people of the South his conscience has so hurt him that he will not even say "Now I lay me," etc., before going to bed. He can't bear the idea of even getting that close to the Forgiving Power.

BLAINE Wrote Foraker that business prevented him from coming to his assistance in Ohio, and Foraker went down to the Scioto bottoms, sought a log and had a long heart-easing cry.

as some white workingmen and tenants are so treated in the Northern States. But the current bloody shirt statements as applied in general terms to the Southern States, so far as The News can ascertain, are desperate and wicked falsehoods. In Texas the negro is as free from undue pressure as the laboring man anywhere.

WHEN co-operative stores and similar enterprises fail it is through having too many managers and too little management.

THE 1st of November, the day set for Dorman B. Eaton to retire from the public service, is getting nearer and nearer, and still there is no indication of the country preparing to go into mourning.

THE new Pennsylvania marriage law has for one of its objects to secure publicity as a means of preventing fraud, yet there is a register who under the advice of a court—a court working on the law already by construction—refuses to furnish for publication the list of persons taking out marriage licenses. A record kept by a public official kept private! The register who thus guards the mysterious documents is named Rex. Rex does not mean a carnival buffoon. It means a king. Guess Rex feels kingly and wants to prove it. This thing should work both ways. If an official has a right to keep records secret there should be some severe punisment if he lets any of the items so recorded get known to anybody. It

"IT costs only a 10 cent stamp to get a man you don't like awakened at midnight." Thus the Milwaukee Sentinel sums up the intent and operation of the new special delivery system.

wont do to have officials empowered to

make a speculation of recorded facts.

THE red bandanna and the bloody shirt are entwined, and the bandanna outreds the

THE Mugwumps who have applauded (for the Mugwump never yells) at the course of Cleveland will now feel that they "have loved and lost." He is for the ticket in Ohio.

Mr. MILN, who preached sensationally and acted the same way on the stage, droops. Since a lady jawed him from a private box while he was undergoing the agonies of Damon, he has declared that there is nothing in this life worth living for.

MR. HALSTEAD says he wouldn't give \$2 for all the letters he wrote during the war. Were it not for the wild idiocy contained establish that he is entitled to this honor in them the world would probably not give he may expect a great strength from the 15 cents for a cart-ioad of them, but in Bepublican ranks. That party fairly dotes | these times the world, rich, fat, lazy and on a "slick" as man, as witness their pet- curious, like to run up on something refreshing and abounding in the ludicrous and egotistical. Besides, many a thief would not give a dime for the silver candlestick which the police pulls from his

ALL the South and all the informed North are willing that Virginia shall unfurl even he daily describes to be in a state of re- | Chinese flags, and that Fitzhugh Lee may ride bare-backed if he can win. The truth is the decent and honest world is nauseated with Mahoneism and is willing to put up with any kind of nonsense for a time that this may be accomplished.

GEN. LOGAN still sports his large mustache. He is a man utterly without conscience or feeling, or he would chew off the taking his advice on the appointment of a | ends of it when he contemplates, in his quiet moods, the great brutality he is guilty of on his mother tongue when in the excitement of a political discussion.

> To talk about and criticise Higgins is just like flipping peas against the side of a fine riveted and guaranteed steam boiler. The peas are lost with the only result of knowing that the boiler is there, riveted and guaranteed.

> It's a onder the American Government has never introduced spelling matches, the discussion of the prohibition question or the roller skate business, among our savage tribes. If these could be introduced the noble red would never dream of the war

THEY are singing to beautiful snow up North. The poets of the North must like to break loose to chestnuts.

THERE are a number of exiled American bankers at Montreal at present, but from all accounts smallpox is treating them gently. Even smallpox respects the bereaved.

THE tariff is a system under which the laboring man with a family pays more tax than a rich man without a family, and it is estimated that the government does not get one-third of the tax.

WHEN the due is on the rye the whisky has not been settled for.

The early bird catches the dengue.

"THE isles of Greece, the isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sung, where grew the arts of war and peace, where Phœbus rose and Delos sprung,' are disturbed by an overweening desire for enlargement of territory based upon the probable distribution of Turkey's European possessions. The ex-Premier of that classic little country declares that every time Greece asks for a little piece of Turkey, she is told to be quiet and not disturb ing it all together is suggestive of political | the peace of Europe. He is getting tired dishonesty. It is well nigh impossible to of this sort of thing, and talks like his

countrymen were determined to enforce their requests as long as there is a Greece spot left, or until they have got what they want.

THE most potent objection to the appointment of Dr. Curry as Minister to Spain that has yet been advanced is that he was too good a man for the position he already held to be removed from that to any other.

A ST. Louis paper tried to end the street car strike by reading the riot act to the strikers in a double-leaded editorial, but like most of the efforts of the St. Louis paper, it was a sad and dismal failure. The strike went on just the same.

Two ex-slaves of the ex-President of the late Southern Confederacy acquired a part of the Davis property at Davis Bend, a short distance below Vicksburg, soon after the close of the war. Since then they have cultivated the plantation which formerly belonged to Mr. Davis, and have conducted a large mercantile business in connection therewith. They have enjoyed the reputation of being good farmers and good business men, and stood well in the community in which they lived, but their property was attached last week at the instance of a New York bank, and is now in the hands of the United States Marshall. They have recently been prominent in local politics, and this is probably the cause of their failure.

MR. GRIFFIN, Mary Anderson's mother's husband, accompanied the fair Mary back to her home. It was supposed that he might get lost in the European dizzy fashion's whirl, but he landed in Kentucky with the ejaculation, "Me, Mary and her mother have had a big time, and Mary was always the favorite in the whole field."

THERE is no doubt about it, Gladstone's hoarseness is one of this audible kind. He makes loud signs.

Mr. Manning could have, and probably did, make his protestations of interest in the New York elections emphatic by a small inclosure.

STATE PRESS.

What the Interior Papers Say. The Brownsville Cosmopolitan says:

It is said there are some one nundred and fifty applications for customhouse positions in this district already on file.

The craze for office seems to be epidemic if not universal. The Waco Day says:

It is a little singular that President Cleveland should need the certificate of Democracy which his private secretary has seen fit to give him. For "singular," absurd would read as

The Flatonia Argus says: The weather has been splendid of late for gathering corn and picking cotton, and the armers have been very busy.

The Abilene Reporter of Wednesday says: Bishop Gallagher, of Galveston, assisted by Father Crowley, of Fort Worth, yesterday confirmed several parties of Abilene and surrounding country in the Roman Catholic Church. They left in the afternoon for Colorado City, where they will perform a like ceremony. The Catholics expect soon to start a church in Abilene. The San Antonio Times puts this obscure

When the Texas delegation goes to Wash-ngton, who will take care of the crop of solitical mushrooms some of the members have given growth to?

The Times also makes this vague remark: There seems to be room for a few more students in the State University, and room on the outside for a few of its pet professors. This is not an advertisement.

In the following the Times is more pointed:

Dan McGarry was not appointed Post-master at Houston. This is probably be-cause he was not Congressman Stewart's "friend." The newspapers of Taxas will "friend." The newspapers of Texas will meet Mr. Stewart at Philippi, and let him not forget it. This is a threat.

The Cameron Herald says: It is said that San Patricio County has been greatly reduced in population in the last few years on account of vast portions of the county being put under pasture fence. Forty years ago this county was more populous than it is now. This is an where the lease law crowded out

the settlers. It was not the lease law, but landlordism. The big cattlemen were too much for the small ones and cultivators of the soil. It is only another case like that in Shakespeare's play of "Pericles":

'Third Fisherman-Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea?'
"'First Fisherman-Why, as men do aland; the great ones eat up the little ones.' Cotton gins are full of danger. The Mason News describes a narrow escape in

Several days ago the little daughter of Several days ago the little daughter of Mr. Adoock, manager of the Mason Steam Mill and Cotton Gin, while playing in the cotton room, fell on the conveyor and was carried twenty-five or thirty feet before she reached the elevator, which carries the cotton to the gin. The opening was too small to admit her body, and there she remained rolling over and over until her father came to her rescue, and jumping on the belt, stopped its progress until the child could be rescued, or else she would have been ground to death. Fortunately she received only slight injuries about the face and body.

The Milam Herald points to a good open-

The Milam Herald points to a good opening for a man who aspires to the place of being a candidate for Governor with no prospect of being elected:

In all this stir and talk about politics in the State not one hint has been made as to who will be the next candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. There is no scramble for the honor. The Weimar Gimlet has a leader on the

general craze for office which keeps so many who might otherwise become useful citizens from devoting themselves to private business. The Gimlet bores holes that will fit a good many men in every commu-When some of us were boys a political

When some of us were boys a political party existed that had for its motto, "Let the office seek the man." If such a party existed now the office could find the man without having to walk half a block, and a small block at that. It could not only find him on the block, but down stairs under the block, and up stairs over the block. It would not be necessary to be Argus-eyed to find him either. A blind man could hardly turn around in the dark without running against him. He is dark without running against him. He everywhere, and his voice is stentorian From election to election he calls aloud wit startling emphasis that he is the man that the office needs, but in truth he needs the office more than the office need him. This is one style of office-seeker. Another fellow is one style of office-seeker. Another fellow is not so vociferous. He stands around on the corner, smokes cheap cigars, drinks whenever he is treated and whispers to his associates, with prophetic air, that the country is in great danger of being ruined unless he can be successful at the next elec-tion. Should that noisy fellow be elected to the next Legislature, for instance, he would consume thousands of dollars worth of time in making useless, long winded speeches, and would become so unpopular with his draw their pay would not be considered. That whispering man that stands on the corner, with seedy garments on, and assumes the air of the scarcely ever a State offi overworked that he cannot find time to overworke

prophecy, is entirely a different sort of man. If elected to the Legislature he would prophecy, is entirely a different sort of man. If elected to the Legislature he would make no speeches, discuss no questions, introduce no measures, and rarely ever cast a vote. He would be what some people would call a "notch on a stick." He would quietly draw his pay and silently go home when the Legislature adjourned to resume his prophetic whispers about the corner. He wanted his pay and he got it, and he will want it again at the next meeting. That noisy man does not care so much for the emolument as for the glory of the office. He imagines that he is a great man, and that all he lacks of winning immortal laurels is an opportunity. There is still another class of office-seekers—a ragged, woe-be-gone, hungry set of fellows that would gladly take any office they could get, or if an office could not be had, a suit of old clothes would be acceptable. The Gimlet has no time to waste on these fellows, unless it was to bore a hole through 'em just for the fun of boring.

The impudence and vulgarity of some of the colored hoodlums of the interior is intolerable, but it sometimes, like virtue, brings its own reward. The Weimar Gimlet says:

Last Monday the drunken negro that we spoke of recently as being a nuisance made some impertinent remark to a passing lady, and some of the boys gave him a threshing. San Antonio lags in the rear in the wild hunt for office. The Express says:

There are only about ten applications for every position in the postoffice in this city. Some of them are said to come from persons who already hold better paying positions, which shows what a craze exists to secure appointments in the public service. This desire of change probably comes of

the idea that the public office requires less work. This is not remarkably the case with positions in city postoffices. The San Antonio Express is now a humor-

ous paper—a funny cuss like the kangaroo of Artemus Ward. The following is one of the Express' best jokes: The Express would suggest that the Gal veston people build their new customhouse on a floating dock, so that it can be moved down the coast in the course of time.

Isn't that funny? The El Paso Times has a leader on the hoodlum nuisance, not only in that city, but almost everywhere. The good old doctrine that people are born in a state of total depravity seems to be vindicated by facts. It is also pretty clear that many are not to be saved by redeeming grace, and that a good deal of work remains for the police. Almost every city is infested with young roughs, who are little better, if any, than thieves, robbers and outlaws. They are not being trained for useful pursuits, and unless they are destined for service in armies of some coming wars, they will still further complicate the already perplexing question as to how to deal with convicts and criminals. The following are among the re-

marks of the Times:

marks of the Times:

A few days ago some boys—all in the neighborhood of ten years—indulged in their usual rough play on one of the public streets, not far from the Texas and Pacific section house. The usual obscene cursing and throwing of stones took place. One of them was hit rather harder than he was accustomed to, and he threatened to go after a pistol and kill the boy who had hurt him. He got a loaded six-shooter at the house and proceeded to look for his antagonist. Not finding him at the place of the former stone throwing contest, he commenced flourishing his pistol and loudly cursing and threatening what he would do. Some of the children at play in the neighborhood became greatly alarmed, and two of the fathers of these children proceeded to the boy's residence to let the parents know what their hopeful offspring was doing. They found his mother only at home, but judge of their astonishment when she informed them that the boy "was proced to so him act." the boy "was doing perfectly right, and that she was proud to see him act in that way." The young hoodlum's career, will, of course, end in the penitentiary, unless he is checked right now, and as his parents will not do it the city authorities oneth to. In New Orright now, and as his parents will not do
it the city authorities ought to. In New Orleans many street corners in even the populous portion of the city are infested with
rowdy boys to such a degree that property
is rapidly declining in value, as no respectable tenants can be found to stay in the
neighborhood. The Times-Democrat of a
late date says: "In dealing with these
hoodlums the general instruction to the police is to suppress the nuisance. They are
to visit the locality where the young ruffians
gather and scatter them. We fear this is to visit the locality where the young ruffians gather and scatter them. We fear this is too mild a method. If a policeman is stationed permanently on that infected corner, perhaps it may keep the boys away, but they will return as soon as he is gone; or, if he does not go, they will gather in some other locality and make some other family miserable. A little punishment dealt out to them will be more effective."

In Ogden, Utah, the conduct of the boys in the streets at night has become so gross as to require an adequate remedy. At the meeting of the City Council there a week ago an ordinance was read proposing to establish a modification of the old English law that required all people to remain in law, that required all people to remain in doors after the nightly ringing of the cur-few (couvre-feu) bell. A similar law to the one proposed is in operation in Sacramento, Marysville, Colusa and other California cities, and in Reno, Nev.

The San Antionio Times seems to want

a fair day's work for a fair day's wage from

public officers as well as others. The Times

The taxpayers, who furnish the money to pay the expenses of attending to the State's business, are quite naturally interested in the expenditure of their money. They have a right to know whether economy a right to know whether economy is practiced in its use or not, and whether the labor paid for is exacted from State employes. Take the Comptroller's office, for instance. The public may not be aware that a force of about forty-five men is employed by Col. Swain in his department. This is a pretty large clerical establishment. There must be a larger volume of business passing through the Comptroller's hands than the average citizen has any idea of to require such an army of clerks. hands than the average citizen has any idea of to require such an army of clerks. Isn't it true that there is considerable loafing around the department? Can't some of the Comptroller's employes be found on the streets at any time of day? Isn't the office too much in the hands of chief clerks? The State law, acts of Sixteenth Legislature, page 151, requires the State's employes to work nine hours a day. How can they do this, if they begin work anywhere from 8 o'clock to 9:30, take an hour at diner and close the offices at 4 p. m.? Perhaps from 8 o'clock to 9:30, take an hour at dinner and close the offices at 4 p. m.? Perhaps the Comptroller has a new and improved method of computing time. Suppose those clerks were carpenters, or painters, or stone masons, employed by the State, would they be allowed to squander their time and then draw full wages? Yet, the law is made for the clerk as well as the laborer. If the clerks were to go to work at 8 and continue till 4, it would be only eight hours for a day's work, but to junket around, drop out an hour here and another there, have a high old time generally and be hail fellows well met with everybody is rather expensive to

met with everybody is rather expensive to the hard-working taxpayer. What the Times says of the Comptroller's office is equally applicable to others, but that paper appears to have an object, which it unveils as follows:

Is the gentleman who runs the Comptroller's office the "business man" some people have been talking about for Governor? The article, however, concludes as follows,

and is justified by what almost any one who visits the capital sees:

The Times believes the State offices at Austin should be run on as rigidly an economical and business like basis as a bank, and there is good ground to fear that all of them are not conducted in that way. Do the people understand that they are paying a large clerical force at Austin to have a good time and electioneer for candidates? a good time and electioneer for candidates?

There is scarcely ever a State officer so overworked that he cannot find time to electioneer and even attend great popular gath-

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS

Gould Coming-He Talks About Texas Traffic and Strikes.

The Extension of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe-A Talk With Ex-Chief Engineer Temple-Order of Railway Conductors-Irony Literature.

Sr. Louis, Oct 11 .- Mr. Jay Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific System of railways, accompanied by Mr. Russell Sage, Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Mr. George Gould, Capt. Shackleford and Dr. Munn, left here last night for an extended trip over the Gould System. They go over the Missouri Pacific to Texas. Previous to leaving Mr. Gould was asked:

'How do you read the signs of the times with reference to the immediate future of

the railways of this country?" "I have great confidence in the ability of the trunk line presidents to hold rates up to a paying bafis, now that they have taken hold of the matter in earnest, and if theo do their Western connections, in fact all lines East and West, will be obliged to pay more attention to the matter of revenue and less to the capital invested. To my mind the outlook is encouraging in all parts of the country, and I feel that the railway, as well as the commercial interests of the whole land, are upon the threshold of a season of great prosperity. This is felt very distinctly in the stock markets, both here and abroad, and values are already beginning to respond to the touch of the advancing activity in trade and commerce."

"Do you expect good results from the Texas Traffic Association?"

"Ulradentedly the reads in interest will

activity in trade and commerce."

"Do you expect good results from the Texas Traffic Association?"

"Undoubtedly the roads in interest will profit largely by it. Some may say that it will advance rates too high, but it will do nothing of the kind; besides, it is not so much to commerce what the tariff schedule is as to have a certain fixed basis of rates. Fluctuating rates kill commerce, but uniform charges always build it up. Yes, under the direction of the commissioner of the association, I shall certainly expect that the revenue of the Texas roads will show a handsome increase, and I shall also expect to see a very large increase in the volume of the general business of that State as the result of the working of the association."

"What is your opinion of labor strikes on railroads? You have had some experience in that direction lately."

"There should never be a labor strike on a railway, and I doubt if there ever would be if both sides could be made to realize how interwoven their interests are. Railway employes cannot prosper unless the railway is prosperous; neither can a railway prosper unless its employes are prosperous. Their interests are necessarily mutual since the one is dependent upon the other, and anything that is caculated to disturb that relationship should be frowned down. If that principle were clearly understood and applied, there would be no reason for complaint from either side. I think the employe should have the largest possible wages, but if the money were invested in the road the property should also have the right to secure a yield. Both have rights, and each should respect the rights of the other. Now I most heartily wish that our employes would first secure homes for themselves on the line of the road, and then put their savings into the stock of the company. Then they would have a double interest in the property. I should be glad to know that every employe of the Missouri Pacific system was owner of more or less shares of the company's stock. If they did, every man would have a p

EXTENSION OF THE SANTA FE. Mr. B. M. Temple spent Sunday in the city. He chatted pleasantly with the Rumbler yesterday afternoon in the rotunda of the Windsor.

"You have read what THE NEWS man at Fort Worth telegraphed last night about the extension of the Santa Fe, Mr. Temple?"

"Yes; and I am somewhat surprised at the accuracy of information possessed by Mr. Walter Gresham told me about the directory of the Santa Fe having determined to extend the road. It has been their intention to do so for some time. The company have felt the importance of an independent through line between St. Louis and Galveston ever since the Santa Fe reached Fort Worth. The company have had a surveying party on horseback out in the Nation and along the southern line of Kansas for several weeks, and it has been an open secret that they were locating the route for the Santa Fe. That operations will begin soon is a certainty. The line of road will probably cross Red River in the Horse-shoe Bend, north of Gainesville, as that point offers the most favorable conditions for bridge construction. Thence it will be pushed rapidly toward the Kansas line, and will probably run through the Oklahoma country, as that presents a better country for purposes of construction and for railroad feeding, as it is more level and fringed with a more fertile farming country than routes surveyed through the country further east."

Mr. Temple has been chief engineer of the Santa Fe for many years, and is intimately acquainted with every man in the employ and every foot of dirt in its road bed. The information he gives may therefore be considered entirely reliable. It is a well known fact that the Santa Fe has known fact that the Santa Fe has only an indebtedness of \$12,000 per mile on its first mortgage bonds. The road was built by the men who own it under the direction and advice of Mr. Temple. In this way they saved 50 per cent of the total cost on construction of the roadbed and bridge work, which they would have had to pay out in the event they had employed construction companies to do the work. For the purpose of meeting the expense attendant on the extension the Santa Fe directory have ordered the issue of the second morthave ordered the issue of the second mort-gage bonds of \$8000 to the mile, which will enable the company to raise all the money they need?"

they need."
Comparatively that's a very slight indebtedness for a road like the Santa Fe, when it is said that some roads down this way have a mortgage indebtedness hanging over them of \$45,000 to the mile. The Santa Fe is an exclusively Texas road, owned by Texas men, built principally by Texas capital, and its prosperity will pour wealth and enterprise into every vein of trade in our Empire State. Empire State.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND THE WABASH. The Bailway Conductors' Monthly is somewhat sarcastic on the outcome of the recent negotiations between the officials of the Knights of Labor and general manager of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. Under

the heading, "A Great Victory," it says: The Knights of Labor have gained the victory in their strife with the Wabash, so they say, and with great display a telegram was sent to "raise the boycott on the Wabash;" in other words, by the kind permission of Messrs. Powderly et al., you may earn wages to feed yourself and family until we tell you to stop. Meantime the Wabash managed to do its business with but little trouble, the "boycott" notwithstanding. The following is the order of General Manager Talmage on which the knights base their claim of victory:

"In filling vacancies caused by the distory in their strife with the Wabash, so they

questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any other organiza-

verily, it seemeth to us a case of "much cry and little wool," though if the knights are satisfied the Monthly congratulates them on their victory. How long will laboring men continue to surrender their personal independence to these autocrats who miscall themselves the champions of labor, and who, by appealing to the baser passions, often induce the laborer to inflict suffering on himself and family? We hope no little innocent has suffered with hunger on account of the "Wabash boycott."

THINGS THE BROTHERHOOD WANT. The following circular has been issued by division No. 96 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, from No. 237 Milwaukee avenue,

We are desirous of placing in our new hall a collection of modern railway appliances, for the purpose of ornamenting the hall; also for more fully instructing our members in the working and management of the locomotive engine. The hall will be provided with suitable and conspicuous shelves for exhibiting and illustrating each article forwarded for display, and we shall shelves for exmolting and fillustrating each article forwarded for display, and we shall take great pleasure in properly and fully labeling each article with the manufacturer's address, thus voluntarily constituting ourselves, in a modified sense, solicitors for any article of merit manufactured by you, and pledge ourselves to give your contribution an impartial exposition. Therefore, we very respectfully solicit a donation of any working model or article (a sectional view preferred) which you may be pleased to favor us with, and which you desire to practically introduce to the notice of locomotive engineers or railway officers. John M. Wandell, Charles Richardson, O. F. Long, Fred. Fisher, committee of management. All communications address to John M. Wandell, 320 West Indiana street. Articles for exhibition may be addressed to O. F. Long, care Railway Men's Reading Room, corner Kinzie and Canal streets, Chicago, Ill."

SPARKS AND SPIKES. The Western Railway Weighing Association weighed during the month of September 67,121 cars, an increase over August of 8860 cars, and over the corresponding month of 1884 of 5643 cars.

The Northern Pacific land sales for the month of September were 23,940 acres, for which \$115,340 was received.

The Champaign, Havana and Western Road is doing a largely increased business since it fell into the hands of the present management. Its through traffic is increasing, and its local traffic has developed be-

ing, and its local traffic has developed beyond expectation.

The Texas and St. Louis Road gives official notice that it has perfected arrangements for an interchange of passenger business between it and the Texas Pacific, International and Great Northern and the Missouri Pacific Roads.

The preliminary survey of the Duluth and Northern Road is completed twelve miles northeast of Duluth. The average grade is fifty-two feet to the mile. The country traversed is rough and hard. The survey will be finished Dec. 1.

As announced, the Lake Superior section of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be opened for freight traffic on the 18th inst., and for passenger business Nov. 2, when the whole line from Montreal to Kicking Horse Pass, 2943 miles, will be in operation.

The Pullman Co. is completing the first combination car built by them for the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Road, and will run them between Columbus, O., and Indianapolis, over the Panhandle, thence west over the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield. They will be put into service next week.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: The transfer of the case of C. P. Huntington vs. the Scioto Valley Railroad from the Ross County Common Pleas Court to the United States Court in this city was at the instance of the defendants. Mr. Huntington obtained a judgment in the Ross County Court, and will insist on remanding the case to that tribunal.

manding the case to that tribunal.

Mr. L. G. Cannon, general agent of the Transcontinental Association, and Commissioner Midgley, of the Pacific Coast Association, have issued a supplement to through west bound traffic No. 3, equalizing rates on traffic forwarded via all rail routes from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, or from points taking the same rates to Chicago or East Mississippi points to Pacific coast points. to Pacific coast points.

General Passenger Agent Hanson, of the Illinois Central, states that arrangements have been made for conductors of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railway to Minnesota and Northwestern Railway to honor thousand mile tickets of his company's issue for passage between Mona and St. Paul. This applies to both "commercial" tickets, form B, and "regular" tickets, form F, and will enable holders of these tickets to use them through the St. Paul, as well as the "Lomax" patent tickets, issued by the Minnesota and Burlington roads.

The Mexican Central, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio roads have issued a joint circular announcing excursion rates to the City of announcing excursion rates to the city of Mexico from Leavenworth, Atchison or Kansas City as follows: In parties of ten, \$165; fifteen, \$160; twenty, \$155; twenty-five, \$150; thirty, \$140; thirty-five, \$130; forty, \$120; forty-five, \$110; fifty or more, \$100. From St. Louis, Cairo, Hannibal, Memphis or New Orleans, the rates will be \$10 more than the above. These tickets will be good for six months.

tickets will be good for six months.

The North La Cross News says: "Now that the Chicago and Northwestern Road seems determined to come into the heart of La Cross the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is anxious to get a greater share of Winona business, and has asked the Common Council of that city for permission to use the Winona and St. Peter track on Front street at a reasonable rate of compensation. The coming up the river of the Burlington Road seems destined to break up all the pretty little pools the other two roads have had for a number of years."

Mr. J. M. Taylor, late Canada agent of the

roads have had for a number of years."

Mr. J. M. Taylor, late Canada agent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul at Toronto, has been transferred to the Pittsburg (Pa.) district, vice W. J. Nelson, resigned. The Winnepeg agency of this company will be abolished Nov. 1. It is learned that all the Northwestern roads will abandon their Canada and Manitoba agencies at once. This is due to the recent pooling agreement between the St. Paul and Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific Railroads, which prevents the Northwestern roads from competing for the business between Canada and Manitoba the business between Canada and Manitoba

Commissioner E. P. Wilson, of the Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River Passenger Association, has just given a decision in a case brought by the Rock Island, Sept. 9, against the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. The former charged the latter with having violated the manager's agreement by the sale of one ticket to Harrisburg, Pa., for \$24, the tariff rate being \$24 75. The charge was supported by affidavits. The evidence being submitted to the general passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, was returned by him without comment, leaving the arbitrator to conclude that the peculiar line of defense adopted by the selling agent received no countenance from the managers of his company. The original offense was aggravated by the effort of the agent to evade consequences by altering the Commissioner E. P. Wilson, of the Chigent to evade consequences by altering the icket after he had redeemed it. The ex-reme penalty, \$100 fine, was therefore im-posed by the arbitrator.

p osed by the arbitrator.

Some interesting comparisons of the working of State and private railways in Sweden are given in a recent blue book. The particulars refer to the year 1883. Sweden has about 4100 miles of railway, of which there are 1437 miles of State railways and 2663 belonging to private companies. The total earnings for 1883 amounted to £2,170,186, and the working expenses to £1,216,326. The net earnings on the cost of the State railways was 3.65 per cent and on the private railways 4.82 per cent. The working expenses of the State railways averaged 60 per cent and of the private lines 50.7 per cent; but the most remarable comparison is in the class of earnings. On is the order of General Manager Talmage on which the knights base their claim of victory:

"In filling vacancies caused by the discharge of our men for incompetency and when men leave our employ, give the old men the preference over new, asking no is in the class of earnings. On the State railways 37 per cent of the earnings. On the State railways 37 per cent of the earnings were received from passenger fares and 62 for goods traffic, and on the private railways 28 per cent for passengers and 70 per cent for goods traffic, the small percentage of the stock and inform the public what he saw in the way of assortment and prices and what he thinks of the China Hall, corner Elm and Murphy streets, D. Goslin, Manager.

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

miscellaneous receipts. Presumably the State lines offer superior accommodation to passengers.

PERSONAL.

Mr. B. M. Temple, formerly chief engineer of the G., C. and S. F., spent yesterday in Dallas. Dallas.

An occasional correspondent writes the Rumbler from Denison that the Division of Railway Conductors at that point is presided over by John T. Harnet, of the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Harnet's run is between Denison and Parsons, Kas., on the M., K. and T.

Charles Level

Charles Loomis is now freight conductor on the Missouri Pacific, between Denison and Taylor. and Taylor.

T. P. Drake is secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors, with headquarters at

Thomas West, chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, lives at Denison. He pulls a throttle on the Missouri Pacific.

THE ENGINEER.

Like a flash of light the through express
Flies over the silvery line,
Bearing its burden of human souls—
On, on, through the gay sunshine.
There at the throttle bar, brown and grim,
His deep eyes looking ahead,
The engineer, in his oily clothes,
Stands firm and free from dread.

The track is his own, all must give way. Yes! See at the town, on there!
The morning freight on the siding waits;
All is right; no call for care.
Ah, God! an open switch! One move
And his bar is quick reversed;
Then the air brakes drag, Jump, jump! or Death
On your soul will do his worst.

The engine lurches upon the switch,
Just ahead there stands the freight;
He can save the train if he keeps his post.
For himself? Ah! well, ask Fate.
A frightful crash; the passengers saved,
With their faces white with dread;
But under his engine, crushed and torn,
The brave engineer lies dead.

Think, as you fly 'mid the sunshine bright, Or through the storm and rain,
By day and night, o'er plain and gorge,
Of the engineer of the train.
Think of the thousands of souls he holds
In his grasp without a fear;
Think of the strain on nerve and on brain,
And pray for the engineer.
—Philadelphia Yews.

SLIPS FROM ST. LOUIS. Mr. Jay Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific system of railway, and party arrived in St. Louis by a special train via the Wabash Friday morning. Mr. Gould is on his annual inspection tour of the lines under his control, and will be in the West about two weeks.

President Peabody, of the Ohio and Misrived in St. Louis Friday evening. They were on the annual inspection trip, and left Saturday morning for the Springfield divis-

Saturday morning for the Springfield division. The directors will find the equipment and physical condition of the property as good as the best in the West.

The freight men of the Middle, Western and the Ohio River south bound roads and the Texas Traffic Association wrestled with the problem of a general basis of rates to Texas points, at the Southern, Friday, but, like the meeting of the day before, did nothing in the way of equalizing rates. No more efforts will be made to adjust matters, for some time at least.

THE TEXAS AND ST, LOUIS ROAD. President Paramore, of the Texas and St. Louis Railway Co., has returned from New York, where he went a fortnight ago to assist in perfecting the plans of reorganization of the company. He says that less than four per cent. of the bonds and stock have held out against the scheme and plan for taking the property out of the hands of the court, and that \$2,500,000 in cash has already been paid in, which will be used in the payment of receivers' certificates and other claims that will have to be settled before the court will release the property. Not nearly all this sum will be needed for the purpose, but other necessary expenditures will follow the sale of the several divisions, and it was thought hear to have more a very and it was thought best to have money well in hand in advance. The reorganization committee are quite ready to assume the management of the property, and only await the order of sale of the court.

MARSHALL AND NORTHWESTERN. MARSHALL, Oct. 11. - Vice President Heartsill and Superintendent Lloyd, of the Marshall and Northwestern Railway, left to-night for Sherman, where they are to meet Messrs. Scott, Youree & Co., who have recently taken \$100,000 of stock in the road, and will be hereafter connected with the management and construction. They will visit Denison, Bonham and Paris to see what the people of each city will do to secure the road. Before they return they will determine which place will be the northern terminus of the road in the State. Engineer Smith will organize a surveying corps imminus of the road in the state. Engineer Smith will organize a surveying corps immediately and begin the work of locating the line from Winnsboro to the place selected. This fresh boom to the road has aroused considerable interest among this people, and they begin now to see the benefits that will accrue from the road to the business interests and prosperity of Mar. business interests and prosperity of Mar

THE SOUTHEASTERN RATE WAR STILL RAGING The following telegram to the railroad editor of the Globe-Democrat explains

itself: KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—In your issue KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—In your Issue of yesterday your correspondent at Chattanooga reports, on good authority, as he says, the bitter rate war inaugurated here, now going on two months, by the Western and Atlantic Railroad against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, is about at an end on account of an agreement being reached between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the systems. nessee, Virginia and Georgia and the system of railroads at Atlanta. Now, as a matter of information to the public generally permit me to request your reporter at Chat tanooga to better inform himself on this question, as the war of passenger rates ou of here is not at an end, as we are here to stay, and to-morrow open up with a full line of tickets to all points.

Thos. McGill,

General Agent W. and A. R. R.

SPECIAL PULLMAN TO PECOS. For the accommodation of persons wishing to visit the auction sales of lots at Pecos City a special sleeper will be put on the Texas and Pacific passenger train leaving Dallas on the evening of the 13th. The sleeper will be side tracked at Pecos until after the sale is over, so that those engaging berths will have a good place to sleep

CONTRACTORS AT EL PASO. EL Paso, Oct. 11.—Morgan Jones, a prominent railroad contractor, is here. Several other well-known railroad contractors are also in the city, and it is commonly claimed that they come to discuss the White Oaks Railroad project.

DALLAS, Tex., October.

MR. EDITOR—A vote of thanks is certainly duce The Dallas News for the excellent results of our first attempt at advertising in that splendid medium. From Bryan, Mexia, Groesbeeck, Corsicana, Ennis, Fort Worth, Weatherford, Marshall, etc., etc., we have had orders for those \$20 dinner and \$3 chamber sets: but many ask us whether we have had orders for those \$20 dinner and \$3 chamber sets; but many ask us whether we have goods still more elegant than the beautiful sets we sell at these prices. Please state to the people that in addition to these, we can furnish anything to the taste of the most fastidious. For instance, the Burslem Ragoon dinner sets, ivory body, underglare decoration, worth \$100, we sell at \$40. In langing lamps, glassware, silver plated decoration, worth \$100, we sell at \$40. In hanging lamps, glassware, silver plated goods, hotel and bar room settings we defy competition. Our specialties in wedding presents are superb. But in order to tell your readers all that they can find at extremely low prices in our house, please have your special news agent call, look through the stock and inform the public what he saw in the way of assortment and prices and what he thinks of the China Hall, corner Elm and Murphy streets,

THE NEWS IN NORTH TEXAS.

Shreveport Times: THE DALLAS MORN

Shreveport Times: The Dallas MornIng News is the son of its Galveston father.
Mexia Ledger: The Dallas Morning
News is a good paper and Dallas ought to
be very proud of it.
Sam Angelo Enterprise: The Herald,
Fort Worth Gazette and San Antonio Express have been abusing The News so long
beforehand for its projected Dallas edition
that now, as Sterrett says, when it is an accomplished fact, they have run out of anything to say.

that now, as Sterrett says, when it is an accomplished fact, they have run out of anything to say.

Bosque Blade: The Dallas Morning News is the best newspaper published in the State north of Galveston. It is, indeed, the prettiest paper in the State, and is certainly, all things considered, the finest specimen of Texas journalism ever afforded the public. It bears a striking resemblance to its parent, the old reliable State favorite, the Galveston paper in some few respects, most particularly in respect to railroad news. The publishers of The News, A. H. Belo & Co., have done more for Texas and her development than any other one firm or corporation in the State, and we shall always be glad to know of their success. So certain as the sun continues its shining, just so certain is The Dallas Morning News to succeed. The new paper has our respect, confidence and good will.

Cross Timbers: The Dallas News made

Cross Timbers: The Dallas News made its appearance on the 1st as promised. There is no doubt that it will be a valuable institution to North Texas journalism. But after all it is nothing but a newspaper.

Dallas Mercury: The Dallas Morning News made its appearance on Thursday morning, according to announcement. It is a counterpart of The Galveston News, full of interesting matter and up to the re-quirements in every respect. Austin Dispatch: We have received The

quirements in every respect.

Austin Dispatch: We have received The Dallas Morning News, which is a perfect fac simile of The Galveston News, and like the latter, a first class newspaper. The News Co. now publish The Galveston News and The Dallas News, and those who know what the former is will know what the latter will be. They will be the leading newspapers of Texas, as no other papers in the State have the capital or facilities to compete with them.

Memphis Scimetar: The Dallas Morning News, just started at Dallas by the publishers of The Galveston News, is certainly a bright and well gotten up paper. It is ably edited and possesses a set of excellent correspondents. It deserves success.

is ably edited and possesses a set of excelent correspondents. It deserves success.

Renouncing Calvanism. Philadelphia Record.

The Rev. Mangasar M. Mangasarian, for the last three years pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, on Eleventh street, below Green, last night renounced the Calvanistic doctrine from the pulpit of his church, and announced his thorough belief in Congregationalism. The church was crowded. The reverend gentleman took his text from the Acts: "But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers.'

During the course of his remarks he said: 'I have ceased to be a Calvinist. I have decided to renounce the doctrines of orthodox Presbyterianism. If Calvin, Wesley and Edwards had the right to make articles of faith and differ with good and holy men who went before them, have I not the same right to make articles of faith and differ with Calvin, Wesley and Edwards? Thave outgrown the creed of Calvin. Hove the Presbyterians for what they are and not what they believe; their character and not their creed. My honest intention to withdraw from the church has been the outcome of a

creed. My honest intention to withdraw from the church has been the outcome of a long series of a tempestuous struggles in my heart, which now, praise God, have given place to a holy, peaceful happiness that would cry out in thankfulness for the glorious liberty of thought in which I now live. It was the plain performance of a duty which, as a Christian and a man, I have been forced by the pure spiritual light of reason to admit. I will continue to preach the gospel, but will not be held within the limits of sect or denomination.

"I shall have no creed save the words of Christ. My sympathies are with all sects having liberal views. My future church shall be a church governed by the people, a people's church, a congregational church essentially, where no authority comes between the minister and his flock. By my act I subscribe myself to the Congregational doctrine. I endorse the new creed of that church in place of the Westminster Catechism which, as pastor in the Presbyterian Church, I was bound to. I am willing to continue preaching to you in the pure light of my belief, but the creed of your church will not permit me, so I must step out.

"Your creed says that mankind is born and lives under the curse of God; that in Adam's sin all mankind fell, and for his transgression God sentenced his children to unending sorrow. Your creed shows me

transgression God sentenced his children to unending sorrow. Your creed shows me a Heaven thinly settled, a hell peopled; few saints, manny sinners. Your creed tells saints, manny sinners. Your creed tells me that under the eternal law of predesti nation nothing can change the number of souls ransomed. This is fatalism. What nation nothing can change the number of souls ransomed! This is fatalism. What need, then, of preaching the gospel? If a father decides to save three of his six children and consign the other three to an eternal hell, what can we do? What power can gospel preaching possess? I will preach purity of heart, personal integrity and righteousness, instead of dogmas and creed. I will try to give my church right views, but above all will teach character and principle. The brotherhood of men and fatherhood of God shall be my dogmas and my doctrines. I ridicule the idea of a personal devil, absolute and forever existing. God alone is absolute. How, then, can there be an absolute devil? Heaven will swallow up all hell, and there will be no more devil to tempt us. Ministers must give the people new thoughts and wander outside the limits of their dogmas. They are too much fenced in by creed. My church shall be broad enough to include all good men, independent of their belief. My last prayer uttered to you from this pulpit is: 'May God bless you and lead you to heights beyond the tornado's thunder shaft and the miasma of marshes below.' I hear the voice of Jesus now, saying: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even until death.'"

The Fatalistic and Egotistical Turk.

Special to London Times. As you have repeatedly pointed out, things unmade in European Turkey are not remade, and this would be almost the first instance of such an occurrence. The treaty of San Stefano, indeed, was modified; but this was before it had been carried out, Gen. Ignatieff and Russia being well aware at the time that it was merely tentative and would be overruled by Europe. Now the fusion of the two Bulgarias is an accomplished fact, and the formation of a new Turkish ministry may be designed to defer rather than hasten a decision. The Mussulman Pope is await-

a decision. The Mussulman Pope is awaiting inspiration from on high, and meanwhile offers up as sacrifice the ministers caught napping by the Roumelian revolt.

As I remarked two days ago, and this is confirmed by what is now going on. Turkish resolutions must not be gauged by those of other European governments. I have been receiving to-day letters and telegrams from Mussulmans in London and on the Continent and all to this effect: "You judge the Mussulmans without thoroughly knowing them." This, however, is just what I said. No European knows the Mussulmans thoroughly, and this is the main reason why Eastern questions are so complicated and endless. When a Mussulman comes to Europe everything is open to his investigation. endless. When a Mussulman comes to Europe everything is open to his investigation. He can see all the inner life. He is assigned the best place for observation, and if he has the faculty for it gets to know Europe and Europeans as well as themselves. But where is the European who knows the Mussulmans' inner life? What European has witnessed their religious services or entered their family circle? I have met Christians who had become Mussulmans, but whoever heard of a Mussulman becoming a Christian? They have such a horror and contempt for everything outside Islam that the idea of ceasing to be Mussulmans does not enter their heads. Allah is for them everyenter their heads. Allah is for them every-

thing. They invoke him from morning to night in all they do, say and think. They inscribe his name wherever they live. His empire is unbounded, and unbounded also the empire of those who invoke him. A man need not be in Turkey to become an Ottoman subject. He has only to become a Mussulman in any corner of the world, and nothing that affects the Ottoman Empire is indifferent to him. Yet for sixty years European diplomacy has applied to this state of things the names applied to Christian States. It speaks of the Turkish Empire, of the Sultan's throne and crown, and so on. The Sultan, however, is not an Emperor with a fixed empire; he is a Pope, the Caliph, the Right Arm of Allah, who reigns everywhere. He has no throne, wears no crown but a turban, and so with everything else. If Gen. Ignatieff had not been afraid of Europe he would have entered Constantinople, and the Mussulmans would have quitted it, invoking the name of Allah, and, perhaps, setting fire to Stamboul (which is now, as two centuries ago, hermetically closed to the inhabitants tamboul (which is now, as two centuric go, hermetically closed to the inhabitan' f the Phanar and Pera), so as not to leav ehind them the mystery of their inner life all the European universities there is no single man able to write a page of Arabia which a Mussulman would not detect fift lunders, yet Furopean sayants frage the blunders, yet European savants fancy they understand the law of the Prophet because they may have translated a few passages of the Koran. They know nothing of the oral tradition transmitted from generation to generation, which is the real law of the Prophet. Prophet.

Nellie Grant's Unhappiness.

Lucy H. Hooper's London Letter. The American papers state, I see, that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is talking of returning to the United States to reside. hardly think that she has found England a pleasant dwelling place. Her first impres sions were formed when she visited Europe as the daughter of the President of the United States, and she was, in consequence caressed and feted wherever she went. Or

caressed and feted wherever she went. On her return as Mrs. Algernon Sartoris she found things by no means as brilliant and agreeable. She had been wild to return to London, where she had been so superbly entertained, but London to Mrs. Sartoris was not what it had been to Nellie Grant.

In the first place her father was no longer the President of the United States, and our "Republican Princess," as she used to be called, was a Princess no longer, nor was she welcomed and worshiped as such. Secondly, she had a mother-in-law—a lady who was born at Kemble, a fact that implies much. It is true that the elder Mrs. Sartoris did survive her son's marriage many years, but after her death her inconsolable widower retired to strict seclusion on his country estates, taking with him his son and daughter-in-law and their children. Such an existence can hardly have been exhilarating or enjoyable to an American girl, and especially to one whose girlhood had been passed at the White House as the leading young lady of American society.

Horace—"Eureka, at last! I can now legally annoy old Chugwhistle, who got me in a hole last year, as much as I want to, and it'll only cost me 10 cents an annoy."

you mean?"

Horace—"Why just this. I can send him a special delivery letter every day at 1 o'clock in the morning. I guess when he has been awakened half a dozen times, he'll want to go abroad for his health. Oh, I tell you this special delivery business is a great thing for a man who has an enemy."—New York Tribune. York Tribune.

Read Our Record for Four Years.

*Texas Beylnt As. \$28 00 \$35 00 \$87 00 Knights of Honor. 39 00 39 50 158 00 Old Line Life. 105 52 145 84 239 64 The Texas Benevolent Association relieves members of all lodge duties, an immunity worth, in itself, fifty dollars per annum to any business man.

d. information of the general public, we x the number of assessments mode by the ng orders doing business in Texas during

he assessment may be.

Low rates of assessment are no economy, or
f below a proper standard, they become oner
us to the society and wearisome to the mem
per by their frequent occurrence.

For information apply to

R. B. PARROTT, Manager.

Before snow flies the country will know who is running the army.—Philadelphia Chronicle. Undoubtedly. It will discover that the Indians are running the army.— Courier-Journal.

A Special Pullman sleeping car for Pecos City will be attached to the regular train of the Texas and Pa-cific leaving Dallas on the evening of the This car will remain at Pecos until after

Best in the World-Dr. Julius King's spec tacles and eye glasses. For sale in gold, silver and rubber frames by F. Austin.

Only Three Days until the public sale of town lots takes place at Pecos City. The sale comes off on the 15th instant, and those who attend in person should leave Dallas not later than the morn-

Patterson, the People's Druggist, 700

ing of the 14th.

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

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

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

Do you wear the Will Hunstable shoe?

WINDOW GLASS. WALL PAPER PAINTS, OIL, ETC. HAMILTON & YOUNG 826 Elm Street, Dallas.

PEACOCK & SHIRLEY, HOUSE, SIGN AND

DECORATIVE PAINTING Plain and ornamental Paper Hanging, Glazing, Kalsomining, etc. We guarantee our work to give satisfaction. PRICES REASONABLE. SHOP: 110 MARKET ST., DALLAS.

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

APPLES A SPECIALTY.

Classified Advertisements. REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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

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

P. TAYLOR & CO., Real Estate Agents, and Sold, taxes paid, special bargains in timber and prairie lands; impr'd farms for sale or rent.

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

PROFESSIONAL.

EDWARD GRAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Merchants' Exchange Building, Dallas, Texas,

THOMPSON & CLINT,
LAWYERS.
Especial attention given to Federal Court practice.
709 Main street, Dallas.

FRANK FIELD, Attorney-at-Law, Dallas, Tex. Practices in State and U.S. Courts. Special attention to commercial and corporation law. W. B. WRIGHT, G. G. Wright, J. J. Eckford. Wright, Wright & Eckford, Lawyers, 715 Main St., Dallas.

N. R. MORGAN, Attorney at Law and Notations. Yellow. Special Attention to Collections. Meridian, Bosque Co., Tex.

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

Morgan, gibbs & freeman,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

513 MAIN ST., DALLAS. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. REEVES & SPENCE—ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 604 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

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

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Commercial traveler's license; good until July 3, 1886. Apply at this office.

COTTON BRANDS, ALPHABETS, AND FIG-FRED A. SMITH, 114 Tremont street, Galveston. 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—3 regist'd A. J. C. C. Jersey bulls; Choice butter strains Cchampion of America, Albert-Pansey, St. Helier. Geo. W. Jackson, Waco FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Dallas city property, two lots in the town of Lampasas, each 69x128 feet, favorably located. For further particulars, inquire of J. P. JONES, 380 Main street, Dallas.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—At Peter Cook's barber shop, Weatherford, Texas, a barber. Come ready for work.

WANTED—One hundred men to cut wood and ties on northern extension Houston and Texas Central R.R., north of Terrell; \$1 cord for cutting 4-foot wood, 20c to 25c for cutting ties at stump. E J. Waldron, contractor, Terrell.

WANTED—Help of every kind in demand. If you want work, or if you want help of any kind, apply to this office. We are constantly placing help in all parts of the State, Intelligence and Employment Office 609 Main

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC.

CALVESTON FISH AND OYSTER COM-PANY. P. O. Box 13. A. J. MUSGROVE, Galveston, Texas.

G. B. MARSAN & CO., Galveston, Texas, Wholesale dealers in FISH and OYSTERS. Orders solicited from the country.

GROCERIES, ETC.

T. G. TERRY,
Dealer in
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Country Produce,
Nails, Tin and Queensware.
305 Main Street,
DALLAS, TEXAS. SADDLERY AND LEATHER.

SCHELKOPF & CO.—Jobbers and Manufac-turers, Saddlery, Leather, Shoe Findings.

JOHN J. MILLER,

DEALER IN

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

DALLAS, TEX.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED-A comfortably furnished house for six months from Nov. 1 or Dec. 1. Ad-W for six months from and terms, dress, stating location and terms, B., Dallas Morning News office.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. DAUF F. ERB,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

DALLAS, TEX TEXAS COTTON BOOK, \$2 50 and \$3 50; Texas Cotton-Gin Book, \$2 50; Cotton Man's Hand-Book, \$1 50.

ok, \$1 50. CLARKE & COURTS, Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Galveston.

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, and will guarantee satisfaction and dispatch.

Gffice with Sinker, Davis & Co. Both telephones. [Refer to DALLAS MORNING NEWS.]

Dallas, Oct. 1, 1885.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED-By experienced dry goods clerk, position in either city or country; best recommendations. Address C. K., News office. WANTED—A position of any kind; have had general business experience and traveled some as salesman; willing to go at anything. Address K., News office, Dallas.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED-Partner with \$250; established broker or salesman preferred; ordinary business capacity required; business permanent and profitable. Add. G., NEWS office.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Two unfurnished rooms, to man and wife. References required.

1127 Commerce street.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE
at low rates, and on time to suit borrowers.
C. E. WELLESLEY,

MONEY TO LOAN—For long time at reasonable rates.

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

D. W. MILAM,

Produce and Commission Merchant I receive three cars a week, APPLES IN THREE BUSHEL BARRELS A SPECIALTY. No. 4. Sycamore Street,

Wedding Cards anteed. We keep an to select from. Commercial a Specialty.
Printing of all kinds. Correspondence solicited.
BOLLES & SANDERSON.

MERCANTILE JOB PRINTERS
609 Main st., Dallas, Texas,

When all the world is dark and drear, What is it stands, like Faith, apart, And lingers with sweet counsel near— What is it but a loyal heart?

I seek not wealth—I ask not pow'r— Nor know I fame's insatiate greed; In this black, agonizing hour, The boon I crave is small, indeed.

A little heart—a tiny heart— Is all my fainting soul demands; But strong enough to rend apart These cruel, threat'ning, hostile hands.

Ay, such a modest boon would thrill My bosom with a wild delight— For, oh! I need a heart to fill The bobtail flush I hold to-night.

A DEADWOOD INCIDENT.

In Deadwood in the heart of winter, when the snow buries the miners in the cabins, or the wind and ice slay them on the road, all that is best and all that is worst in these isolated men comes to the surface. Bill Ragsdale, desperado, gambler, crack shot, the most unscrupulous claim jumper in the diggings, found himself, much to his own surprise, converted by force of circumstances into a sick nurse. He had shot several men and been fired at at odd times himself, and through all maintained a feeling of comparative indifference. Therefore to watch, and work, and hope for the life of a man to whom he had not spoken more than a dozen times was enough to surprise Bill Ragsdale or anybody who knew him. The event had come about in this way:

One night, when the darkness had nearly worn itself threadbare and the gray of the morning was peeping through, Bill and a dozen companions were seized with a desire to wind up their noisy carousal with a dance. In the corner, sleeping, with her head on a bench, was a woman, whose occupation it was to assist the barkeeper in ministering to the bibulous desires of the miners and to play the hurdy-gurdy when these ferocious bacchanals wished to limber their joints with their clumsy dance. One of the men went up to the woman and kicked her roughly with his boot.

"See here, Col. Molly, give us a tune out of that old music box of yours," he cried. Liquor and fatigue made the wretched creature insensible even to this rudeness Seeing she did not move, the man gave her an impatient shake, then twisted his hand in her hair, and by it lifted her to her feet. The men laughed uproariously as she screamed and struck out wildly at her perscreamed and struck out wildly at her persecuter, but Bill, in whom some latent spark of chivalry seemed suddenly awakened, sprang to her assistance with an oath and a menace. Every man in the crowd naturally considered this interference an infringement upon his established liberties, and the indomitable Bill was surrounded by his late companions, who had suddenly converted themselves into executioners, each determined to defend his code of lawlesness. A dozen revolver's in the hands of as many blear-eyed, brutish men were aimed more or less unsteadily at Ragsdale, who caught his breath, made a movement towards his belt, found his revolver missing, and threw up his hands with an instinctive gesture—a protest of helplesness—when the door burst suddenly open and a man bounded in. As he did so a bullet carried off his high felt hat, two others buried themselves in the woodwork of the door, and the rest whistled past him into the outer air. A second later the man who had struck the woman dropped dead on the floor. Then the smoke rose and showed Bill in possession of the dead man's revolver. "I've got the drop on ye," said Bill, covering the nearest two with his weapon. "Put up yer guns an' take Big Jim out o' here." Then he grasped the stranger's hand, which still held the smoking revolver. "Say, stranger, put it thar," he said. "I don't mow who you be, but there's nuthin' ye can't have if yd want it. Let's go, Moil, an' get up," he said roughly to the woman, who secuter, but Bill, in whom some latent spark

stranger, put it thar," he said. "I don't know who you be, but there's nuthin' ye car't have if yd want it. Let's go, Moll, an' get up," he said roughly to the woman, who still crouched on the sawdust floor clutching his leg. Several of the men had carried Big Jim into a back room which the barkeeper grumblingly prepared for them. The newcomer picked up his perforated hat. "I don't know who was in the right," he said. "I only saw an unarmed man defending a woman against a dozen men. I was directly in the line of their fire, and I don't know that I helped you any more than I helped myself."

The young stranger settled down to the diggings, and from that day out he and Bill were friends. They saw but little of each diggings, and from that day out he and Bill were friends. They saw but little of each other, for "Boston," as Bill had christened the newcomer, seldom entered Ragsdale's haunts, but now and then the burly gambler took occasion to give his protege a warning word when he saw the young man was likely to be bitten by prospectors more experienced than he. Gradually there sprang up between them a sort of rough comradery, which existed without much demonstration, and which, perhaps, they both would have been a little ashamed to confess to. The rigors of the winter proved more than Boston's nature could stand. Bill Ragsdale, on his way through the gulch, had heard, as he passed the little cabin which Boston had built near his claim, a man crying out and on his way through the gulch, had heard, as he passed the little cabin which Boston had built near his claim, a man crying out and groaning, and, entering, found the young stranger delirious, no fire to keep out the freezing cold, and no food on the shelf. This exigency relived itself into prime amusement for B. He kept house, cooked for the sick man (Lor, like all pioneers, he had some skill in border cuisine), and, though rather skeptical as to the efficacy of medicine, got one of the several doctors that flourished in the town. The sixth day of his illness Boston recovered his right mind and recognized Bill, who was filled with precipitate rejoicings. "I guess you ain't feelin' very smart." Boston smiled feebly and shook his head, "You've been sick a long spell," volunteered the nurse cheerfully. "You about like to died." The sick man nodded feebly, then asked:

"Am I going to get well?"

"Well, I calc'late thar's a chance if ye don't git no setback—an' ye ain't agoin' to, ye know," continued Bill, brightly. Boston said nothing, but lay watching the other with that glassy stare the sick have.

"I s'pose you ain't got no folks around yar, hey ye?" Bill asked, in a solicitous

Boston shook his head impatiently. He thought for a long time, with his eyes fixed on the ceiling, then he aroused himself suddenly and motioned Bill to his side. When his companion had seated himself on the bed Boston laid one thin hand on his and said, while the tears of gratitude and feebleness grathered in his eyes.

said, while the tears or gratitude and feebleness gathered in his eyes:

"I know I would have died here alone if it hadn't been for you."

"Get out!" cried Bill indignantly. "Ain't we even? I guess I'd be out thar with my boots on if it hadn't been for you."

"I don't know that I care particularly about getting well, but if I do we are partners in all good luck."

Bill flushed and said: "I guess you'd better dry up now."

better dry up now."

Boston lay perfectly still after this and Bill thought he was sleeping; but after a time he saw his lips move and bent down to

"Bill," he whispered, "if the worst comes, I'd like my father to know. His name is Edward Payson, of No. 1223 Beacon street. My name is George. I haven't made the most of my life, and the poor old man is put out with me now. Then there were others—" But Boston's voice sank and he fell again

But Boston's voice sank and he fell again into a lethargic slumber.

Bill lit a pipe and amused himself by frequent stirrings and pokings at the fire, which the wind tried to suck up and out. The sick man's flecting reminiscence of his broken past had suggested to Bill's wavering mind his own bitter retrospections. Presently he became conscious that the silence had in some way deepened—that some hitherto unnoticed noise had ceased (so the ear will become conscious of the presence of a clock by the cessation of its ticking). Bill went to bed. It was Boston's breathing that had stopped! A sudden terror took possession of the watcher. He felt was directing to the could not remain alone with that dead man and listen to the hideous wind. He

threw his coat about him, pulled his hat over his ears, and fled from the place.

The drifts were terrible, and the sleet that beat upon his face was like the touch of death. The light of the railroad station shone through the storm, and toward this he struggled. The sleepy operator in the telegraph room started up in astonishment at the huge, snow-covered figure that staggered into the room.

"My pardner is dead. I wanter send a tolegraf 40 Boston. What'll it take?"

"How many words?"

"I don't know," said Bill. "I'm not up to this lay-out of yourn. What's the limit?"

"Just write out."

"Write out?" said Bill, grimly. "O, no, I'm no purfessor in a college. Just you write exactly what I tell you."

"All right."

"Just say," began Bill, "Edward Payson, No. 1223 Beacon street, Boston.' Got that down!"

"Beacon street, Boston, yes," said the operator.

Bill continued: "I take my pen in hand threw his coat about him, pulled his hat

operator.

Bill continued: "I take my pen in hand

"No," said the other, "Cut all that."
"Ye see," said Bill, apologetically, "I
wanter break the news to the old gent.
However, you know best. Just say that his
son George died here to-night of newmony,
Kin ye send that word by telegraph!"
The operator read:

DEADWOOD, Feb. 2, 1878.—To Edward Payson, 1223 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.: Your son George died here to night of pneumonia. Will bury him here and await your orders.

BILL RAGSDALE.

"That's right. I'll have him buried here "That's right. I'll have him bitted here till the old man comes. Now, young feller, I'm dead broke, but I tell you what I'll do. Here's my gun. I'll leave it in hock with you till I make a raise. Is it a bargain?" The operator was glad to oblige Mr. Ragsdale, and told him that the arrangement was entirely satisfactory. Bill stood by the

was entirely satisfactory. But stood by the stove a moment.

"Poor Boston," he muttered, "Poor Boston. A man can't tell when his turn's comin'." Then he passed out into the storm and the wind clanged the door after him.

By 6 o'clock in the morning the storm had By 6 o'clock in the morning the storm had ceased, and a party of miners, passing along the railroad track, found not 100 yards from the station the dead body of Bill Ragsdale. It was frozen stiff, but two rough holes in his forehead showed that he had not died from exposure. A few hours later Dr. Morgan rode a stalwart broncho as far up the gulch as he could go, then dismounted, and, after great difficulty, reached the door of Boston's cabin. He entered and found Boston the only occupant. There were only a few embers on the hearth. He uttered an exclamation and turned to the bed. Boston made a slight motion with his head and asked feebly:

Where's Bill?" "Where's Bill?"
"I don't know," said the doctor. "How do you feel to-day?"
"Better, but I was very bad last night."
The doctor blew up the embers, put on more wood, tucked the blankets about Boston, and began looking for something to cook.
"How's the chest and back?" he asked.
"Your little nein" said Boston. "I won."

began looking for something to cook.

"How's the chest and back?" he asked.

"Very little pain," said Boston. "I wonder where Bill is." The doctor was busy in the manufacture of broth and did not hear him. He administered some medicine and gave the patient two applications. "The turning point is passed," he said to his patient; "you're bound to get well now!" Then he returned to town, but came back in the afternoon with Col. Molly and a supply of provisions. "Don't tell him about Bill," he cautioned. The next day he called again. Col. Molly was sleeping a corner and Boston was sitting up in bed. In two days more Molly came back to town and Boston, pale and very weak, was walking about the cabin. He had heard of Bill's death and turned down another sombre leaf in his book of memories. The terrible storm had swept down the telegraph wires, and among the delayed messages received by the the delayed messages received by the operator about a week after Bill's death was the following:

was the following:

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1878.—Bill Ragsdale, Deadwood: Coorge Payson's father is dead. All bills will be paid.—Will come in spring.

HENRY SCRAYTON.

HENRY SCRANTON.

All the operator could do was to return word to Mr. Scranton that Bill Ragsdale was dead. In the meantime George Payson recovered from his convalescence and began a more earnest and systematic life. He left the town and secured a position in a stamp mill a short distance away, and the spring found him there, graver, with a few premature gray threads in his beard. Some secret hope seemed to buoy him up, and some recollection, which could not have been all a pain, lived with him and kept a fire in his eye and a vivacity in his speech.

One raw April day, when the snow lay in irregular patches over the ground and the mist rolled slowly up the sides of the mountains, the stage, lumbering along the muddy street, had in it two travelers of an unwonted type. The loafers smoking on the

wonted type. The loafers smoking on the veranda of the hotel held their breaths with veranda of the hotel held their breaths with amazement as they saw a stately old gentleman descend and hand out, with all the unctuous grace of the old school, a lady so beautiful, so pensive and young, that she seemed like one of the pale flowers pushing its head up through the snow in the barren woods. But the rabid inquiries as to their identity left the natives no wiser, and they were obliged to sleep on the mystery. The next morning, however, the keeper of the hotel came on the veranda with a piece of gossip. The old gentleman had sent for him and made special inquiries after one George Payson, who had died in February.

No one knew of such a man, and this information, or rather lack of it, was conveyed to the old stranger, who gave his name as Henry Scranton. He seemed greatly astonished and disappointed, and later in the day hired a team of mountain ponies and the only wagon there was in the place and drove out toward the mining camps. On the way he renewed his inquiries without success. At last, however, he happened to mention that Payson came from Boston.

"Thar's a chap at Stevens' Mill they call 'Boston,'" said the man he addressed. "I reckon he'll know about the man you're after."

The wagon was driven to Stevens' stamp-mill, and just as the old gentleman was as-sisting the young lady to alight, his eye caught sight of a familiar figure directing caught sight of a familiar figure directing some workmen a hundred feet away. He started a little, took a long look at the man who had attracted his attention, and then turned to the young lady with an assumed expression of nonchalance.

"My dear," he said, "I'm afraid we haven't been rightly informed about this man."

"Why?" she asked, dejectedly. "What makes you think so?"

Well, the fact is," he replied, "it has just occurred me that there might be some mistake about those telegrams we received last winter."

"Do you mean about the date?" she asked, "or the place?"

"or the place?"

The old man was trembling, and he moved so that his tall form shielded her from the

group of workingmen.
"Not the date nor the place," he returned, laying one hand impressively on her shoulder, "but the man."

der, "but the man."

She let her cheek fall on the hand upon her shoulder with the quiet patience of a dumb animal. I'm sorry, father, if you have had all this

"I'm sorry, father, if you have had all this trip for nothing, but as for the rest I don't know that it matters much. We might as well go back to the hotel."

"Well, no," said the old gentleman. "I don't think that would be the best thing to do." He drew her mantle about her and held it closed in a caressing manner. "Now if you will just try to remember, Eunice, how everything works together for good, and how apt sorrow is to turn into joy—" She burst the mantle apart and laid her hands upon his arms.

her hands upon his arms.
"Father!" she cried, "what joy could come to me now?"

He stepped aside and pointed to the central figure of the group of men. Whatever the emotion she experienced, it swept over her like a flood and carried away on its tide the dejection and the misery that had made her face remarkable. She made no sound, but stood like one entranced, while her mind and heart adjusted themselves to fresh circumstances. Then she walked quietly up to the group of men and laid her hand against the arm of the tall, fair one who

his recognition in a quick flush of joyous incredulity, the cry that could be restrained no longer broke from her lips, and, throwing herself upon a heap of dried branches on the ground, she sobbed as if she had found her life's sorrow instead of its joy.

SHARKS AT THE CIRCUS. Four of a Kind Who Rob Innocent Rustics and Share the Plunder with the Manager. Chicago News. A man who at one time was prominently connected with circus matters remarked to a Daily News reporter last evening: "I read an article in your paper the other day upon the confidence men who travel around the country with a certain class of circuses. The story told there was a true bill, and in no degree exaggerated; but it dealt only with the petty thieves, and made no mention of the boss sharps who carry on their swindling under the shadow of a circus tent. You mustn't think that this sort of business is connected with every circus, for I can honestly assert that the managers of most of the first-class concerns will not only have no dealings with the sharpers, but take every pains to protect the public from them. Other managers, on the other hand, count upon their share of the stealings as regularly as they do upon the receipts of the show. The biggest sharks that swim in the circus pool are the bunko men, and they never bite at anything but big game. These fellows often ply their trade during the entire year, but their largest steals and most easily accomplished ones are found in the country districts through which a circus is traveling. For this reason they have to keep on good terms with the managers of the show, for otherwise their game would be blocked, and therefore it is that they frequently turn over as much as one-third of their profits to said managers. The managers, in turn, protect them from competition by making it impossible for any other gang to do business in any town where the circus may be. The firm that travels with a circus is technically known as the 'send gang,' and always numbers exactly four partners. These men are never seen in company with the circus people, and often don't go near the show, while, if there are two hotels in the place, they always stop at the house that is not patronized by the circus crowd. Each of these four men is an artist in his line, and each one has his special branch of the business to attend to. As a rule they are well educated, in fact can't succeed if they are not, and have studied their parts so long and to carefully that they can carry them out as well as could be done by the best character actor on the stage. One of them is generally known as the doctor, another as the judge, the third dresses and poses as a well-to-do merchant, while the fourth acts a young farmer, horse-trader or something of that sort. This last one, who is called 'the mark,' acts as advanced agent, his duty being to reach a place a day or two before the circus gets in and select or 'mark' the man who is to be robbed. You must understand that these clever swindlers never fool away their time over small amounts, and never tackle a customer unless they think they can strike him for at least\$2000. Their prey is almost invariably an old man, who, from being an active man of affairs, has become rather childish, but who is known to known as the 'send gang,' and always numthey can strike him for at least \$2000. Their prey is almost invariably an old man, who, from being an active man of affairs, has become rather childish, but who is known to be well off in worldly goods. Having selected his victim, 'the mark, introduces himself as the son of an old friend, or something of that sort, and in a day or two becomes quite intimate with him. The sharper tells the old man he has a lot of money of his father's to invest in cattle, horses, or whatever it may be, and seeks the old gentleman's advice in making the purchase. This, of course, flatters the old boy, and he bustles around with his young friend on the lookout for a bargain. The pigeon is now ready for plucking, and the next deal in the game begins. In the meantime the other members of the bunko firm have arrived and have taken rooms in the same hotel. They make the acquaintance in a casual way of the first couple and let them know, in confidence, that they are traveling through that region to advertise a big lottery scheme. The greenhorn and his keeper try their luck in the lottery and win handsomely until they grow excited over the prospects of further gains. Then the lottery men tell them that they are just the men wanted to puff the scheme, as they are well known and representative men in the counties from which they come. For this reason, and because they are good fellows, they shall be allowed to win and divide between them, the \$12,000 prize say, but in order to do this without arousing suspicion of collu-

shall be allowed to win and divide between them, the \$12,000 prize say, but in order to do this without arousing suspicion of collusion on the part of the lottery agents they must nominally risk a certain amount of money. The decoy has sized up the old man's pile and knows just about how much according to the order to the control of t money. The decoy has sized up the old man's pile and knows just about how much coin he can produce upon an emergency, and the figures asked for by the lottery men just double this producible amount. By this stage in the affair the young man apparently, and the old one actually, have got into a terrible state of excitement, and the first suggests that he has enough of his father's money in town to supply half the money need, but at the same time shows a slight hesitancy about the propriety of his using it, even for the furtherance of such an absolutely safe scheme as the one proposed. The ancient idiot swallows the bait, and urges the youngster to produce his coin, while he himself will risk an equal amount. Then the wot rush out in search of the funds, and then it is that one of the crowd is sent out as 'the send man,' to follow the pigeon up and see that he is not scared from the trap, or, if he is, to at once post the gang so that they may beat a retreat. When the game has been played this far the old man is almost invariably so enthused that he follows his directions to the letter, and draws his money without whispering to any one the purpose for which he wants it. It sometimes happens, however, that a wide awake

directions to the letter, and draws his money without whispering to any one the purpose for which he wants it. It sometimes happens, however, that a wide awake bank cashier will block the swindling game by urging the old gentleman to tell what he intends to do with so large an amount of money, and suggesting the possibility of a bunko robbery.

"Generally speaking the money is drawn, and as the old fellow is hurrying back with it he meets the decoy, who gleefully exclaims that his share of the investment is in pocket. 'The mark,' of course, would not approach the 'old pappy-guy' (as the pigeon is called) if the bank man had 'rapped him'—given away the game, that is. When they get back to the hotel the well-known bunko game is played on them until every cent is lost. This is the time when the capper puts in his neatest work. He declares himself ruined in honor and fortune, weeps, and tears around generally, sometimes actually fainting in the old man's arms, until he so works upon the poor old fellow's feelings that the latter loses sight of his own misfortune in the still worse plight of his young friend. Instances are not rare where the good-hearted farmer has actually offered to mortgage his place if necessary to raise the money lost by the unfortunate son of his old friend, so that the boy may be saved from disgrace. This is the moment when the 'squarer' gets his work in and talks the troubled pair into a quieter frame of mind. It is 'the squarer's' duty to manage affairs so that there shall be no serious row over the deal. If the old man proves very rusty it is customary for the capper to declare that he is entirely to blame and thaf he feels it his duty to recoup the old gentleman for his losses. He insists upon giving the pigeon a note for the full amount lost, payable in thirty days, and only insists in return therefor that no human being shall be told anything about the affair, as a publication of it would ruin the young man's business prospects. This bati is often successful, for the old man never dream

(so the ear will become conscious of the presence of a clock by the cessation of its ticking). Bill went to bed. It was Boston's breathing that had stopped! A sudden terror took possession of the watcher. He felt he could not remain alone with that dead man and listen to the hideous wind. He circumstances. Then she walked quietly up to the group of men and laid her hand alone who was directing the others.

"You see, I've found you, George," she said softly.

"He frequently happens that the victim wakens to the fact that he has been robbed and makes a big kick for his money. In such cases 'the squarer' is always prepared to negotiate terms of compromise, and generally succeeds in buying his man off for

less than half the plunder. To guard against such necessity all of the money is held by 'the squarer' for sixty days, and at the end of that time it is divided among the gang and the circus management—one third going to the latter. As I said before, these highflying gangs scorn to pick up trifling amounts in the hundreds, for they take a pride in their nefarious work and would feel themselves disgraced by petty deals. I have known such a gang to go from the middle of April well into July without 'touching' a cent, and heavy expenses running on all the while. Then they struck it for \$6000 in one lump, and from that time on had the biggest kind of luck. It is a queer business that these 'send gangs' engage in, but it seems to have a fascination for them, and you rarely hear that any of them get into serious trouble over it. You see, the world is so full of fools."

A Suicide's Diary.

Dio Lewis' Nuggets.
"A vapor gradually fills the room; the candle is nearly exhausted; I begin to feel a violent headache; my eyes fill with tears; I feel a general sense of discomfort; the pulse is agitated.

"Forty minutes past 10; my candle has gone out; the lamp still burns; the veins at my temple throb as if they would burst; I feel very sleepy; I suffer horribly in the stomach; my pulse is at eighty.

stomach; my pulse is at eighty.

"Fifty minutes past 10; I am almost stifled; strange ideas assail me; I can scarcely breathe; I shall not go far; there are symptoms of madness.

"Sixty minutes past 10; I can scarcely write; my sight is troubled; my lamp is going out; I did not think it would be such agony to die. Ten."

Here followed some quite illegible characters. Life had ebbed. On the following morning he was found on the floor.

If we could have looked through the window and studied this strange performance we would have seen the following stages:

First Stage—Reddened face and bloodshot eyes.

shot eyes.
Second Stage—Deeper redness of face, expression of stupor, bulging red eyes.
Third Stage—Turgid, purple face; eyes protruding, fixed and staring; involuntary movements of the limbs.
Fourth Stage—Victim lies on the floor; convulsive crampings, face drawn down into the bosom, foaming at the mouth, features distorted, labored breathing.
Fifth Stage—Death.—Dio Lewis' Nuggets.

Fifth Stage-Death.-Dio Lewis' Nuggets. A terrapin is a tough customer. If let alone there is no telling how long he will last. Mr. Theodore Watrons. of Eutaw, Ala, is seventy years old. When a mere boy he caught a terrapin. and on its back carved the initials and date T. W., 1832. This was in his old home near Hartord, Conn. Last summer he was on a visit to Hartford, and learned that the terrapin was still occasionally seen in the neighborhood. He offered a reward for it, and it was found and brought to him, the same in size and and brought to him, the same in size and appearance as when he turned it loose fifty-five years ago. Mr. Watrons carried it with him to Alabama, and will soon take it to British Honduras, where he proposes to reside in future. In his Central American home the terrapin will doubless renew its worth and live for a century to come. youth and live for a century to come.

No Cause for Alarm at Present. New York Journal.

"Aren't you afraid that your cashier will skip out some day?" said a cynic to one of the directors of a Wall street bank. "Some day he may, but not just now, I'm

"Because the small-pox in Canada has not abated, and he has never been vacci-

LEON & H. BLUM,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods,

HATS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

BIRD. ANDERSON & CO

Wholesale and retail dealers in

ONLY THREE DAYS

Public Sale of Town Lots PECOS CITY,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

PECOS CITY

is located on the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, where it crosses the Pecos river, 432 miles west of Dallas and 400 miles west of Fort Worth, and 215 miles east of El Paso. It is geographically so situated that it is bound to control the trade up and down the river for hundreds of

REEVES COUNTY

was created in 1882, and was organized November 4, 1884, Pecos City being chosen the county seat. The taxable values for 1885 amounted to \$2,500,000. This county is 50x100 miles in extent. The Pecos river is about 1000 miles long, from 50 to 100 feet in breadth, is from 5 to 20 feet deep and has a fall of from 3½ to 5 feet per mile. It has a current of 4½ miles an hour and flows more water than any river in Texas. There is but little change in its volume of water during the year, and it is unsurpassed as a stream for irrigating purposes.

THE VALLEY OF THE PECOS.

That vast territory lying east of the Guadalupe, Davis and other mountains of the Rocky range and west of the Sand hills, extending from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Rio Grande, is properly speaking the Valley of the Pecos. The following figures show the number of cattle, horses and sheep in the Pecos Valley, tributary to Pecos Oty:

	Horses.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.
Reeves County	5,000	75,000 75,000 15,000 50,000 60,000 7,500	20,000 80,000 50,000 1,500 20,000
Total	20,000	272,500	121,500

making a total of 424,000 head of stock. The supplies to care for this stock must be furnished from Pecos City, and the products shipped from that point.

IRRIGATION—Reeves county has a frontage on the Pecos river for 100 miles. Toyah Creek runs through the county for about 40 miles. It is estimated that 275,000 acres can be irrigated in Reeves county alone. There are 10,000 acres in Reeves county and 7500 at Roswell, N. M., now under irrigating ditches. All the cereals, fruits and vegetables are raised to perfection.

That part of Pecos Valley which may be irrigated is from two to eight miles wide, on either side of the river, and embraces almost its entire length. The PECOS Valley LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, chartered under the laws of Texas; will open twenty miles of ditches in the near future. The soil of the valley is a sandy loam, from 15 to 20 feet deep. The upland soil is a gray loam, underlined with gypsum and rotten limestone.

WATER—Wells are being dug in Pecos City, and good water is found at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet. The water is impregnated with mineral ingredients, not unpleasant to the taste, and possesses valuable medical properties, being a sure cure for dyspepsia and diseases of the throat.

CLIMATE—The climate of the Pecos Valley is delightful. The winters are mild and free from northers, and the summers are more pleasant than the weather in the Northern States during the same season. The altitude is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Bronchitis and catarrh disappear in this climate.

TERMS OF SALE:

Purchases not exceeding \$100, all cash. Purchases exceeding \$100 and less than \$200, one-half cash, balance in one year. Purchases exceeding \$200, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Deferred payments secured by notes and vendor's lien, and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum. A discount of 10 per cent on all deferred payments will be made if paid in full at date of purchase. Any person purchasing lots to the amount of \$200 or over will have his fare, at excursion rates, refunded him from any point on the Texas and Pacific railway between Dallas and El Paso.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, October 15, 1885. Refreshments on the grounds. Ample accommodations for all visitors. An excursion train will run from St. Louis through Little Rock, Texarkana, Marshall, Longview, Mineola and Terrell, to Dallas and Fort Worth, thence through Cisco, Abilene and Colorado City to Pecos City. Parties desiring to leave Dallas, Fort Worth and points west thereof, on regular trains of the Texas and Pacific Railway can do so, and reach Pecos City on day of and in time for sale by leaving Dallas on the morning of the 14th of October. Those starting from points east of Dallas on regular trains of the Texas and Pacific Railway, should take train leaving on the evening of the 13th of October, in order to reach Pecos City on day of sale.

HALF FARE!

Round trip excursion tickets, at one fare, will be sold from all stations in Texas on the Texas and Pacific, International and Great Northern, and Missouri Pacific railways and leased lines. From St. Louis a rate of \$35 to Pecos City and return has been made. Reduced rates have also been made for this excursion from principal points in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama.

For particulars inquire of the nearest coupon ticket agent. For further information apply to

W. H. ABRAMS, Land Commissioner, Texas and Pacific Railway.

J. A. H. HOSACK, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT JEWELRY HOUSE

KNEPFLY & SON

WATCHES

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PRINTERS' FURNISHING HOUSE JONES BROS .. The only Printers' Supply House in Texas.

930 Main Street, Dallas. Constantly on hand: Printing Presses, Type of all styles, Paper Cutters, Cases, Racks, Composing and Job Sticks, news, book, flat and ruled Paper of all grades, cut Cards and Cardboards—in fact, everything needed in a printing office.

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ST. LOUIS, MO. A full line of Keg and Bottled Beer and Ice on hand. The finest and most popular Beer in the United States.

CHARLES MEISTERHANS, Manager.

DODSON & CO., Manufacturers of

Rubber Stamps and Stencils, Brass and Composition Checks, Notarial and Lodge Seals, Etc. RUBBER TYPE, 912 Elm Street, - - - Dallas, Texas.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, MOULDINGS, STAIR WORK,

Shingles, Lath, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, etc. Mixed Paints and manufacturers of Stone Flues and Sewer Pipe. 709 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. CRUTCHER & HARRISON,

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Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Molding, etc. Office and Yard: McKinney Road, Dallas, Tex. B. E. ANDREWS, Manager. [Established in Dallas in 1876.]

FRANCIS FENDRICH. Manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in

CIGARS and TOBACCO

Also dealer in Merschaum and Briar Pipes, and chases seed leaf in Connecticut and Pennsyl-vania. Fendrich Brothers are the oldest eigar manufacturers in the United States. With thirty-six years experience we can offer the public finer brands of cigars for less money than are manufactured in New York or else-where for the jobbing trade. Attention is in-vited to our special brands, viz: John's Gems, The Five Brothers, The Invincibles de Cubanas, Flor del Fumas, Big Guns, etc. Give my goods a trial

FRANCIS FENDRICH. 604 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. HILL, FONTAINE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OFFICES

No. 116 South Main st., St. Louis, Mo 206 and 208 Front st., Memphis, Tenn DALLAS IRON WORKS.

PHELAN & CO., Props. RNGINE AND MACHINE REPAIRS, boiler making and repairing, artesian well tools, steam fitting, forging and general job work. Boiler fron tubes, rivets, etc. Second-hand engines, boilers, pumps, pulleys, shaftings, boxes, etc., bought, sold and exchanged. Boiler and engine material of all kinds always on hand. Satisfactory work guaranteed.

STEIRER & HURLEY. GALVESTON AND HOUSTON, TEX. State Agents for the York Safe and Lock Co.'s

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Locks, Vault Doors and Jail work. Bagging. Arrow and other Cotton Ties. Alabama Coal, superior for steam and house purposes. MORONEY HARDWARE CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS,

Wholesale dealers in

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE Our line of specialties is large and prices low. 405 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.



P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER. COTTON FACTORS,

Importers and wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Notions.

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INFORMATION FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

YOUR CHOICE OF ROUTES-TRAVEL VIA THE

Texas and all points North, East and West

Sleeping Cars between St. Louis (via Denison, Dallas and Fort Worth) and

and sure connections in Union Depots

at Kansas City, St. Louis and Hannibal

for all points. Solid trains San Antonio to St. Louis (via Fort Worth, Dallas and

Galveston Tex

It is the only line passing through the beau-

It runs a line of suburb Pullman Hotel and

It runs double daily trains, making close

tiful Indian Territory.

San Antonio.

It is the most popular route between the It is the great thoroughfare between Central East and West.

It is the Short Line to New Orleans and all points in Louisiana, New and Old Mexico, Arizona and California.

It is the favorite line to the North, East and It runs elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Texarkana) and Deming, N. M.; also

Cars through between St. Louis (via Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Fort Worth and New Orleans without change. Solid Trains El Paso to St. Louis (via Texarkana).

By either of these Lines is but one change of cars to NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE. WASHINGTON.

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Train for Little Rock, St. Louis and the Southeast and East via T. & P. R'y—"Buffet Car Line"—leaves Dallas 8:40 a. m.

Train for New Orleans via T. & P. R'y leaves Dallas 3:10 p. m.
Train for the West and points in Southwest Texas via T. & P. R'y leaves Dallas 6:45 p. m.
Train for St. Louis and the North, East and West via Mo. Pac. R'y—"Hotel Car Line"—leaves Dallas 10:30 p. m.

Passengers booked to and from all points in Europe via the American Steamship Line, between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and the Red Star Steamship Line, between New York, Philadelphia and Antwerp. For full information or tickets call on

E. P. TURNER, Ticket Agent,
No. 506 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

H. P. HUGHES, Pass. Agent,
Houston, Tex. B. W. McCULLOUGH, G. P. & T. A., W. H. NEWMAN, Traffic Manager,

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ORGANS.

Galveston Tex.

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MUSIC HOUSE

812 and 814 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

HARDMAN, New England, and Frees & Son PIANOS.

NEW ENGLAND AND STANDARD ORGANS.

AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

And other first-class Pianos for sale by C. H. EDWARDS,

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LAND.

J. S. DAUGHERTY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, will give special attention to securing good investments in land for COLONIES, location for Stock Ranches, Pine Lands for Saw Mills and Farming Lands. He will also give special attention to the investment of Texas and Pacific Railroad Company

LAND GRANT BONDS In the Lands of the Company.

Having had a surveying corps on the frontier of Texas for the last eight years, and traveled extensively in the State, he is thoroughly acquainted with the quality of lands in different portions, as well as the value of the same, and ing familiar with the different proposed lines

RAILROADS, his facilities for assisting purchasers to good bargains are unsurpassed, and he guarantees satisfaction to all parties entrusting him with their business. He is also prepared to furnish on short notice complete abstracts of title of Dallas city and county property.

MURPHY & BOLANZ.

Real Estate and Collecting Agents, Established 1874.

721 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. PRATHER & ARDREY,

Real Estate Agents and Collectors. Buy and sell lands and city property, furnish abstracts of titles, render property for taxes, negotiate loans, etc.

741 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. J. C. O'CONNOR, M. L. CRAWFORD, President. Vice-President, J. F. O'CONNOR, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK,

DALLAS, TEXAS.
 Cash capital
 \$100,000

 Surplus
 67,000

Capital and surplus.......\$167,000
Accounts of cattlemen, merchants and individuals solicited.
DIRECTORS: L. A. Pires, F. G. Burke, M. L. Crawford, J. C. O'Connor, E. P. Cowen, H. P. Lantz, J. F. O'Connor.

FLIPPEN, ADOUE & LOBIT,

Corner Elm and Poydras stre

DALLAS. TEXAS. B. M. Bond & Bro.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

GROCERIES AND CIGARS.

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PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR

Cotton Seed and Seed Cotton For sale, fresh Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls.

BEST FEED

IN THE WORLD for cattle and milch cows, at their Mills in EAST DALLAS.

The Genuine and Original

LUCY HINTON TOBACCO,

Manufactured by

T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va. For sale by jobbers generally.

J. A. SLAUGHTER, Ag't GALVESTON, TEXAS.

JOHN S. ALDEHOFF. INSURANCE AGENT, DALLAS, TEXAS.
Will answer letters of inquiry about Dallas or
Texas.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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Gilt-edge poets, from Chancer to Longfellow, \$1, prepaid. Orders will have prompt attention. W. J. HANCOCK, Jr.,

S. S. FLOYD & CO.. BROKERS

COMMERCIAL.

DALLAS, Oct. 10 .- Business was fair to-day. Retailers were active with the country trade and sold supplies that are in demand for winter months. The streets had an appearance of life that showed well for this market.

There are no special changes in quotations to note. Prices rule steady in groceries.
Live stock is being brought in for feeding y local dealers in fresh meat. One thousand ead of cattle have recently been put on grain for the butcher stalls. A retail firm bought 685 head of sheep at \$1 50 per head, the same to

Cotton moves slowly in the city, owing in great part to the movement of the Alliance, which is seeking high prices. In most cases where higher than spot quotations are secured that spot quotations are sective it was found that it was bought by merchants having accounts against the sellers. The one fact noticeable is that the farmer gets the highest straight market price for his cotton in Dallas and money is plenty to pay cash for it.

DALLAS SPOT MARKET.

Cotton closed steady, middling being quoted at 8.65c.

THE GENERAL LUCAL MARKET.

APPLES—Western \$3 50@3 75 \(\psi\) bbl.

AXLE GREASE—65c@\(\psi\) \(\psi\) doz.

BACON—8hort clear smoked 7\(\psi\) c, short clear
ry salt 7c, breakfast bacon 9\(\psi\) c; hams, short

50c, pints 85c, Sawyer's \$3.50.

BEESWAX—18@20c.

BONES AND HORNS—Bones, clean and dry \$11 \$\psi\$ ton delivered on track; horns, fresh and clean, ox 5c each, steer 2c, cow \$\frac{1}{2}c\$ each.

BUITER—Fresh country choice 15@20c, choice western dairy 18c, fancy creamery 30c.

CANNED GOODD—Apples, 3 \$\text{ b}\$ cans \$1.50 \$\psi\$ doz, gallon cans \$3, 90@4; blackberries, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.20\text{ 20}\$ cash.

1 30; strawberries, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.30\text{ 20}\$ flo; gooseberries, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.20\text{ 20}\$ shortleberries, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.20\text{ 20}\$ doz, gallon cans \$3, 90@4; blackberries, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.20\text{ 20}\$ coseberries, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.20\text{ 20}\$ coseberries, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.30\text{ 20}\$ flo; standard corn \$1.45\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$2.5\$ in seconds corn \$1.30\text{ 20}\$ doz, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.00\text{ 20}\$ for seconds corn \$1.30\text{ 20}\$ doz, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ f. w. \$\text{ 21}\$ 10\text{ 25}\$ coysters, 1 \$\text{ b}\$ f. w. \$\text{ 11}\$ 10\text{ 26}\$ to \$2.5\$ in mackerel, 1 \$\text{ b}\$ cans \$1.10\text{ 20}\$ 1.5 \$\psi\$ doz, 2 \$\text{ b}\$ f. w. \$\text{ 21}\$ 10\text{ 25}\$; peaches standard goods 3 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.70\text{ 20}\$ 180 \$\psi\$ doz, pie peaches 3 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.50\text{ 20}\$ flo. Numson's \$-\text{ b}\$ \$1.00\text{ 20}\$; peaches standard goods 2 \$\text{ b}\$ \$1.00\text{ 20}\$ in marrowfat \$1.50\text{ 20}\$ 75; soaked 85c \$\text{ 21}\$ \$\text{ 51}\$ \$0.00\text{ 20}\$ conduct \$2.5\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ cash, French Dupon 20c; \$\text{ 81mon, Columbia River \$1.50\text{ 20}\$ 75; soaked 85c \$\text{ 21}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 35}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 25}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 35}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 25}\$ \$\text{ 25}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 35}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 25}\$ \$\text{ 25}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 25}\$ \$\text{ 20}\$ \$\text{ 25}\$ \$\te weight 8 11½@12c ♥ tb, full

phur 34, 656 47 h. Silver nitrate, cryst 33c 47 oz. Castile soap, mottled 86-10c 47 h. white 146 8c 47 h. Bromide soda 58c 47 h. Spirits niter 35c 47 h. Strychnia, cryst \$1.60 47 oz.

JRY GOODS—Prints: Dunnell satine 5½c, Manchester 5½c, Dunnell fancy 5c. Manchester fancy 5c, Gloucester 5c, American 5c, Metropolis 4½c, Windsor 5c, Eddystone 6c, Marion 4½c, Charter Oak 4½c, Simpson Black 6c, Peabody 5½c, Peabody solid 5c, Hamilton 5c, Lodi 4½c, Berwick 4c, Manchester pink and purple 5½c, Hartel green and red 6½c, Washington indigo 6½c. Heavy brown domestic: Augusta 6c, Piedmont 6½c, Empire A 4c, Vancluse A 6½c, Cednot 4½c, Charter Oak 3½c, Ettrick LL 5½c, Boott AL 7½c, Swift Creek 5c, Derby C 4½c, Enterprise 5½c. Fine brown domestic: Williamsville 6½c, Perkins 6½c, Amory 7c, Dwight Star 6½c, Lackwood 6½c, Allendale 6½c, Arzona 5c. Bleached domestic: Lonsdale 8c, Amory 3½c, Barker 7½c, Pioneer 6½c, Best Yet 44 6c, Best Yet 7-8 5¾c, Full Value 6¾c, Fruit of the Loom 8½c, Holmesville 6½c, Wamsuta 10½c, Farwell 7½c, Farwell, ½, bleached, 7½c. Drilling: Stark 7½c, Graniteville 6½c, Crescent City 7½c, Pepperill, ½, fine, 7½c, do, ½, bleached, 8c; do, 44, bleached, 10½c, Stripes: Rock River, 6x3, 8c; Rock River, 8x3, 8c; Thorndike, 6x3 9c; Hamilton, 3x3, 10½c; Unknown, 6x3, 8½c Cotton plaids: Cottondale 7½c, Sibley 7½c, Union 7½c, Memphis 6½c, Algernon 7½c, Superior 7½c, Arlington 7c. Jeans: Humboldt 3½c, Chevioth Hamburg 8½c, Piedmont 13½c, Northern rye, none here, Texas 75c@51; corn, rexas 40d 42c, oats in bu

Northern \$2 75 \$ bbl, Texas 75c@\$1

W bu. Oranges—Louisiana \$5 \psi box.
POTATOES—Western, in sacks, 75\(\pi\)80c \psi bu.
POULTRY—Mixed coops of chickens \$2 50\(\pi\)3, urkeys 75\(\pi\)81.
POWDER—Rifle and shot gun \$3 65 \psi keg, slasting \$2 25, Eagle ducking \(\frac{1}{2}\) kegs \$3 25,
POTASH—Babbit's (2) cases \$2\(\pi\)2 15, Union (4)
10 10 13 \(\frac{1}{2}\)5 15.
RICE—Prime to choice 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)40c \psi b,
ROPE—Sisal \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch basis 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c \(\psi\) b, cotton
ope 17c.

ppe 17c.
RAISINS—London layers \$3 80 \$\psi\$ box, layers, Muscatel \$3, California layers \$2 40.
STARCH—Royal gloss, 6 \$\psi\$ boxes 6\% \(\pi_66\% \)c, 3 \$\psi\$ boxes 5\% \(\pi_65\% \)c, 1 \$\psi\$ boxes 5\% \(\pi_66\% \)c, 2 \$\psi\$ boxes 5\% \(\pi_66\% \)c, 1 \$\psi\$ boxes 5\% \(\psi_66\% \)c, bulk 4\% \(\psi_64\% \)c;

2 75 \$\tilde{V}\$ erate.

WOOL—Good medium 15@18c, fine 14@16c,
Mexican 11c, burry from 2@5c less \$\tilde{V}\$ lb.

HARNESS-No. 1 oak 33@36c # fb according to uality, No. 2 do 31@32c. Hemlock, No. 1 32c,

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Ct \$49. LIME—Coopered \$2 \$7 bbt, in bulk \$1 35. CEMENT—Rosendale \$2 50 \$7 bbt, Louisville 25, English Portland \$4 75, Michigan plaster

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

NEW YORK DAILY REPORT.

Special to The News.

New York, Oct. 10.—Bonds further advanced.

Fifteen thousand Santa Fes at 112%.
One hundred thousand Texas and Pacific in-

Eight thousand Houston and Texas Central

firsts at 98%.

One thousand Texas Centrals at 71.

Stocks closed buoyant and not plentiful at the advance.

Government 4's and 4%'s active and dearer.

Sugar and coffee quiet.
Wool less active, but light supplies support prices. Eighty thousand pounds spring Texas sold at 21@24c; 5000 pounds fall 14@16c; 70,000 pounds scoured 46@58c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Money closed easy at 1½ per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates \$4 84@4 86; actual rates \$4 83%@4 83% for sixty days, \$4 85%@4 85% for demand.

Governments closed firm; currency 6's 128% bid, 4's coupons 122% bid, 4½'s coupons 112% bid.

Pacific Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts 115@115½, land grants 104½, sink-ing funds 120@121, Centrals 113½@113½. Total sales 430,000 shares.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 10 .- The week closed with the usual Saturday trade. The movement of goods for the week exceeds the totals of the

promises a steady business for the remainder

doing its share of the business, but the volume is necessarily regulated by the prosperity of

interior points. That there will be a boom or

An effort is also to be made to make this city the leading sugar market of the State, and as soon as the new crop begins to move the receipts here will be very heavy. At present both sugar and coffee are very light stock and no reliable quotations are given.

The value of goods in bond which have arrived at this port direct from foreign countries and in transit for Mexico thus far this year is \$211,500. The duty on the same if collected by the United States would have been \$111,030.

Cotton is in less demand to-day though quotations are unchanged. Stock 52,850 bales, in compresses 25,602 bales, on shipboard 27,248 bales, exports 5019 to Great Britain, actual exports which will be included in Monday's report, will be seen by referring to the marine report.

GALVESTON SPOT COTTON.

GALVESTON SPOT COTTON.

Easy
129
7 13-16
edinary 8 13-16
ddling 934

An effort is also to be made to make this city

One million Rio Grandes averaging 63%. Twenty-nve thousand San Antonio Westerns

Medium. extra

3 00@ 3 25 3 25@ 3 50 1 50@ 3 00

2 00@ 2 25 2 25@ 2 50 1 50@ 2 00

Bicarb, in kegs 43/@5c # fb, 1 fb pack-

HOUSTON COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool...
Galveston...
Easy
NewOrleans Steady
Mobile....
Easy
Savannah...
Quiet, steady
Wilmington Steady
Norfolk....
Steady
Saltimore Norfolk... Steady Baltimore. Quiet New York... Firm Boston... Quiet Phil'delphia Quiet Augusta... Quiet Memphis... Steady St. Louis... Quiet Total this day last week. 23
Total this day last week . 23
Total this day last year . 32
U. S. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT. teceipts thus far this week.....eceipts same time last week....eceipts same time last year..... ts this day ts this day last year.

To-day Yest'y To-day

FUTURE MARKETS.

ONES \$4 25.

SALT—Michigan flat hoops \$2 15@2 25 \$7 bbl, ouisiana fine \$2 15@2 25, coarse \$1 95@2.

SPICES—Black pepper in grain 18@20c \$7 tb, lispice in grain 18@20c \$7 tb, utpege \$6.

SUGAR—Standard granulated 8½68½¢ # b, o confectioners & 868½¢, cut loaf 8½68½¢, o powdered 8½68½¢, N. Y. extra C 6½67½¢.

SCRAP IRON—Wroughtscrap \$7 # ton, heavy astings \$10611, stove piate \$768, pig iron Scotch) No. 1 \$14 50.

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

SAUR KRAUT—\$464 25 # ½ bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—75690¢ # bu.

TEAS—Gun powder \$5650¢ # b, imperial 4060¢, Oolong 35650¢.

TOBACCO—Standard plug, navies 40645¢ # b. IC, Oolong 35600C.
TOBACCO—Standard plug, navies 40045c & 15, 5 bright plug 7 oz 35045c, 11 inch plug 35035c; noking, standard goods, assorted 4254c & 15.
VEGETABLES—Good western cabbage, \$2 500

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS PROVISION MARKET.

ndard \$9 25@9 50, heavy \$9 75.
ard—Ourrent make steam at \$5 95 bid, \$6
ted, refined tierce on orders \$6 75.
by Salt Meat—Shoulders \$3 40, longs \$5 30,
ar ribs \$5 50, short clear \$5 70.
bacon—Shoulders \$3 75, longs \$5 85@5 90, clear
as \$6 05@6 10, short clear \$6 50, few old winter
45. ROUGH LUMBER—Per M, 20 feet long and un-er \$20, 26 feet and over \$22 50, clear select \$25, ulls all lengths \$15, ½ inch by 3 inch battons 17 50, ½ inch by 6 inch cling \$15, cypress se-

eakfast bacon quiet and steady

50. Beef-Family \$10@13. Country lard \$5 50@5 75. Country Bacon-Offerings very light; sides \$5 50@6, \$houlders \$3@3 50, hams \$6 50@7 50. Whisky steady at \$1 03. NEW ORLEANS PROVISION MARKET:

NOTE—All sales of stock in this market are made # cwt, live weight, unless otherwise stated.

112. Refined tierce \$6 37%, packers' tierce 5, kettle \$6 87% @ 7.14 Molasses nominal; sirup'56@62e; receipts 30 arrels; sales 34 bbls. Sugar, open kettle nominal, centrifugal of white 7c, C yellow 6%@7c, seconds 5%@6%c. Market bare of stock in first hands; receipts 59 bbls, sales 51 bbls. Milkers, W head....... 20 00@30 00 30 00@35 00 Hogs— Packing and shipping.... 3 50@ 3 75 3 75@ 4 00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET. CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Pork—\$8 27½ for November, \$8 35 for December, \$9 12½ for January. Lard—\$5 95 for November, \$5 95 for December, for January.
for November, \$4 67% for November,

NEW YORK PROVISION MARKET. New York, Oct. 10.—Sugar dull but firm; fair to good refining 5½ @5% c.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET. St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Hogs—Receipts 709; slow and easier; Yorkers and selected butchers' 8 85@3 95, rough mixed to good heavier \$3 40@

The few Eastern buyers on the market the past week have shown but little disposition to purchase cattle here, owing to the unfavorable reports from other points; but even had they shown a willingness to purchase the light receipts of desirable grades would not have permitted any very extensive trading, the regular daily supply being barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the interior and the local dressed beef trade. Owing to the very heavy demand by city butchers to feed the 100,000 visitors this week, everything that was at all decent in butchers' cattle sold quickly and brought very strong prices. To day the market was very quiet, the demand small and of ferings light. Prices closed firm. Exporters \$5 45 65 60, good to heavy steers \$5 60 \$50, light to fair steers \$4 50 64 \$5, common to medium naive steers \$4 50 64 \$5, couthwest steers \$5 50 45 50, real awags of any kind \$1 40 62 75, milch cows and calves \$15 60, veal culves \$5 67 50. Cattle—Receipts 500 head, shipments 968 head.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head;
narket active and 10c lower; light \$3 40@3 65,
ough packing \$3 40@3 60, heavy packing and
shipping \$3 65@3 35

Cattle—Receipts 4000 head; market slow,
with Texans 5@10c lower; shipping \$3 75@6 10,
fexan \$2 50@3 25, rangers \$3@4 60, stockers
and feeders \$2 50@3 75, butchers \$1 75@4.

Sheep—Receipts 1300 head; market slow and
weak; natives \$1 75@3 75, Texans and westerns
16 60@3 60. \$1 60@3 60. CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The wheat market opened %e lower. went up and down between 89c and 90c for November several times, and then declined. There was a general waiting during the first half of the session to ascertain the nature of the Washington Agricultural Bureau report for October; and when that came, announcing a gain of 6,000,000 bushels in the total yield of the country, it produced a more decided desire to sell, and prices slowly fell off. The tone of foreign advices was also easier, Liverpool being quiet and steady and cargoes the same. The market closed weak.

Corn averaged %c lower than yesterday, in sympathy with the easier tone in wheat, and closed slow with the greatest weakness in near options.

Oats were nominal.

CLOSING PRICES.

interior points. That there will be a boom or great increase of property values there is not the slightest possibility of a chance in the near future, but there is every probability of a steady increase of the legitimate, conservative trade at present possessed by this city.

The four leading importers of coffee in this city report that they have about 30,000 bags of coffee at present afloat and en route for this city. This will arrive here early next month, but until that time the only receipts will be small lots to fill urgent orders, and therefore all present quotations are necessarily deceptive. Closing Prices.
Closing Prices.
Wheat—November 88%c, December 90%c, January 91%c, May 97%c.
Corn—October 41%c, November 40%c, year 37%c, January 35%c, May 38c.
Oats—November 25%c, May 29%.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 10.—Wheat steady; cash 10%c bid, 80%c asked; October 80%c; November 81%c bid, 81%c asked.
Corn quiet; cash and October nominal; year 5%c bid, 26%c asked.
Oats—No. 2, cash 24%c asked.

NEW ORLEANS GRAIN MARKET. NEW ORLEANS GRAIN MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Corn quiet and steady; mixed 55c, yellow 56c, white 55@56c. Oats firm; No. 2 western 34c, rust proof 35@ 36c, No. 2 Texas 32½@33c.

Bran firmer at 92½c.

Hay steady at \$16@17, prime \$14@15.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET. ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Wheat lower; the market opened weak and deelined until it was %@%c lower, easier markets elsewhere depressing values; rallied %@lc on a reported decrease of 7,500,000 bushels in the government crop esti mate, but a later report stated it at 6,000,000 bushels increase, and the market declined, closing %@1%c below yesterday's close.

Corn weaker, and November declined %c,

out the more deferred options were better sus

tained.
Oats firm but very dull.
CLOSING PRICES.
Wheat—October 97%c, November 97%c, December \$1, January \$1 02%, May \$1 03%.
Corn—November 36c, year 34c, January 33%@.
33%c, May 36%c.
Oats—October and year 24%c bid, May 29%c bid.

ST. LOUIS HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Wool—Receipts 47,627 pounds. The market during the past week has been very unsettled. Prices in St. Louis for a considerable time have been relatively higher than in any other large market, particularly on tub washed wools; and when eastern markets showed an easier feeling, followed by a slight decline on certain kinds of fine wool, prices here receded a little, as indicated by the changes in quotations. The present figures are still relatively above those of other markets, but all the wool arriving finds active and ready sale at the prices quoted. The principal business of the week was done in fall clip Texas, though considerable Missouriand other varieties were also sold. The largest quantities of Texas were taken by a Michigan mill and another concern in New York State. A heavy purchase of Missouri quarter blood clothing was made by a Kentucky manufacturer. The Rhode Island and other large eastern mills were in the market for braid and other higher grades of combing, and the smaller western manufacturers placed the usual orders for tub washed and miscellaneous stock. The eastern markets are again firm and active, and the movement of woolen goods continues satisfactory.

Texas, Southwest Arkansas, etc., medium to choice, 12 morths 23@24; fine, 12 months, 20@21; medium, 6 to 8 months, 20@22c; fine, 6 to 8 months 19@21c; short and sandy western 12@17c, carpet stock or low 12@17c, hard, burry, cotted, etc., 10@15c.

Hides steady and unchanged.

Tallow steady and unchanged.

Sheep Pelts—Large and full wooled skins 75c @51, with few offerings; green lamb skins 50@ 60c, dry 25@40c; dry shearlings 10@25c. ST. LOUIS HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

CALVESTON, Oct. 10.—Cleared: Steamship Claudius, Conlin master, for Liverpool, 4042 bales cotton; steamship Nettuno, Hummel, for Bremen, 8709 bales cotton and 3709 sacks oil cake; steamship Marchioness, White, for Liverpool, 4679 bales cotton and 3324 sacks oil cake. Sailed: Steamship Ashford, Andrews Liverpool, 5019 bales cotton; steamship Audean, Gilles, Liverpool, 4139 bales cotton; steamship Claudius, Conling, Liverpool, cotton and oil sake; steamship Rio Grande, Lewis, New York, 30tton.

AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.

Mr. Lee, the Boston Publisher, Tells How Unknown Authors Are Treated. Omaha Herald. "Permit me to ask what is first done with

a manuscript after its receipt?" "It is at once turned over to a 'reader." who takes it with him, and after examining

it carefully returns it to us with his opinion as to its merit or lack of merit. We have eight 'readers' regularly engaged for this purpose. If a 'reader' returns a manuscript with a strong indorsement we then consider the merits of the work from a commercial standpoint, whether it is likely to sell, how

standpoint, whether it is likely to sell, how much it will cost for rpoduction, etc. Frequently we turn the manuscript over to a second 'reader,' and sometimes to a third. If all say: 'This is a strong work; we think it will pay to publish it,' or words to that effect, of course their recommendations go a long way in the question of publication.'

"What kind of persons do you generally employ as readers?"

"In most cases men or women of culture, who themselves have done literary work; sometimes a lawyer who finds time from his professional duties to give attention to literary pursuits, or a doctor similarly situated, and sometimes a woman of refined education qualified to do the work. When we have any manuscript on a specialty, as scientific, medical or other subject of the kind, we engage some recognized professional duties to the service of the size of the service of the kind, we engage some recognized professional man in that particular. All our readers are trustworthy, and some have been regularly engaged by us for years; one woman has been reading for us over eight years."

"Do you publish the works at your own risk or do the writers assume part of the

risk or do the writers assume part or the expenses?"
"Nearly always the writers are required to bear a part of the expense of the first edition—always when they are new writers. Sometimes they cannot get into print without bearing the entire expense. It is a fact not generally known that Longfellow paid within a small amount of the total cost of production of his first volume of poems, and James Russell Lowell paid all the expense of his first work."

What is an ordinary edition and its cost?

What is an ordinary edition and its cost?"

"A took of 400 pages is considered an edition at 1000, and the total cost, including advertising, copyright, books to the press for reviews, and all incidentals, is about \$1250. The first edition, if all sold, will bring a net return of only \$675, leaving \$550 unaccounted for. A second edition will cost only \$450, is the plates are on hand and there is no extense on that score, and on this edition the neverturn will again be \$675, leaving still \$225 of he original expenditure to be gotten out of the work. On the next edition, if one can be Gsposed of, this shortage is cleared up and a very small profit remains. So that it can be seen that to be a slightly profitable investment there must be at least three editions of 100 copies of every book published. How can publishers be blamed for their extreme caution?"

A Rambler's Notes. Chicago News.

Col. "Pat" Donan, of Dakota, was sitting with a friend in the office of a Chicag hotel a few days ago when two gentlemen followed by a dog entered and took seats nor the Dakotan. Presently Col. Donan slappe his shin, and, glowering at the dog, said to

the Dakotan. Presently Col. Donan slappe his shin, and, glowering at the dog, said to his friend: "Confound it! If a flea comes within a thousand miles of me he is sure to get on me." Whereupon the owner of the dog said, sotto voce, to his friend: "Come, let's get away from here. That man's got fleas, and I'd hate like fury to have my dog catch 'em."

"The police are making a good record against the gamblers now," said a prominent politician yesterday. "But they should be careful not to do too well, or the people may serve them as Jim Fisk was once served by his father."

"Why, the old gentleman once offered to give Jim 50 cents if he would clean out the stable neatly. There was a circus coming, and young Jim put in his best licks to earn that 50 cents. When the job was done Jim went to his father for his pay. The old gentleman went to the barn, looked it all over, and said: 'James, you have done it very well. I didn't khow you could do it so well. Here is your 50 cents. Now you may get up and clean the stable every morning."

"The police are showing that they can bring the gamblers to time when they set out to do it, and the people will now expect them to keep it up."

"Mr. Stone," said one of the revenue collector's civil service reform friends, "now that you have been designated as custodian of the government building."

"It cannot do that."

"But do you think the spirit of civil service reform makes it mandatory on you?"

"Perhaps," said Mr. Stone, "but there is one position that must be filled by a good wire puller."

"And pray what position is that?"

"In must have a good wire puller to run the elevator."

elevator." Thought They'd Break Something. "Oh, mother," exclaimed an enthusiastic north side bicycler yesterday, "Howell has done it."

THROUGH TEXAS.

The only route to the celebrated Lampasas Springs. Two trains daily between Dallas and Cleburne. Daily trains to Galveston, Brenham, Milano, Temple, Belton, Lampasas, Goldthwaite, McGregor, Morgan, Cleburne, Alvarado, Montgomery, Navasota and Fort Worth.

READ DOWN. REA		
6:30 a. m. L've Dallas 9:00 a. m. Arr Cleburne. 1:00 p. m. Arr Temple 4:05 p. m. Arr Lampasas. 11:00 p. m. Arr Galveston	L've. 10:55 p. m L've. 6:45 p. m L've. 3:35 p. m	
MIXED:		

:30 p. m. L've..... Dallas..... Arr. 9:40 a. m. :45 p. m. Arr.... Cleburne... L've. 5:15 a. m. :40 p. m. Arr... Montgomery. L've-10:30 p. m. Through tickets and baggage checks to all oints and to and from Europe. For tickets and other information call on or address W. J. STORMS, Ticket Agent, Dallas.



The Morning News.

THE CITY.

To the Public.

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 kindly requested to bear this fact in mind and 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 particulars.

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.

Mr. C. W. White, of Waco, is visiting the

Mr A. Cunningham, of Fort Worth, is in Mr. Dave Curtis, of Galveston, is on a visit to Dallas.

Mr. C. W. Petri, of Chicago, was in the city yesterday.
Mr. William J. Austin, of Denton, was in

the city yesterday. Col. David Davis, of the Orange News, is on a visit to Dallas. Capt. S. A. Fishburn, of Mexia, arrived in Dallas yesterday.

Mr. Thomas E. Gerrin, of Denton, is quar tered at the Grand Windsor.

Mr. J. E. Sweeney, of Fort Worth, is quartered at the Grand Windsor. Judge H. D. Prendergast, of Austin, is registered at the Grand Windsor. Mr. B. M. Temple, of Galveston, is in the city looking well and handsome.

Col. Abbey, of the Longview Democrat, left yesterday to buy lots at Poos. Col. John N. Simpson let on the Texas and Pacific for a tour through the West.

Capt. J. D. Merchant, a rominent citizen of Abilene, is registered at the St. George. Mr. Alex. Sanger yeterday received the very sad news from Mr. Philip Sanger of the death in New York of the latter's daughter, Miss Begrice.

Mr. Ben Hersherg and wife returned yesterday from three months trip East. Mr. R. W. Jurtis is the happy father of a new son. Mother and child are doing

Mr. Heny Jones, clerk of the District Court, rurned yesterday from a trip to the West whither he went to recruit his strengt. His condition is very much improved.

Cot. B. T. Walshe, who is at the head of he bureau of information at the New Or-tans Exposition, wants the people of Dallas of understand that he is at their services in

LOCAL NOTES.

Midnight last night was saluted with a

Quite a number of fine residences are going up in East Dallas. Only three drunks yesterday shows the cleanliness of the city's social record. The District Court meets to-day to wrestle with a very heavy docket.

Gen. Cabell reports the docket of the United States Court at Graham as being very heavy. Work on the Missouri Pacific and the gov

ernment buildings is progressing rapidly The latter will need an additional appro priation. It is said that a Republican in the city is

in receipt of threats from John A. Logan of opposition to one of the recent appointments in North Texas. A fight between a negro and a white, both boys, occurred yesterday in East Dallas. The white boy was cut, but it appearing that he had done it himself the matter was

dropped. The City Park has undergone great improvement, and with a moderate expenditure might be made one of the handsomest in the South. It is beautifully diversified with hills, streams and shady groves, begides having a splendid driving road.

A number of prominent citizens of Dallas and neighboring cities left last night for Western Texas, to attend the sale of lots at Pecos, which comes off on the 15th instant. Others will leave to-day and Tuesday. Special sleeping cars will be attached to the regular trains on the Texas and Pacific Tuesday evening, and will remain at Pecos until the sale is finished.

L. Coch and John Cullen were calaboosed yesterday for being half seas over, and W. M. McKay suffered likewise for interfering with property by sleeping in an oil shed.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

The Road to Heaven Marked Out-Prayer, Charity and Perseverance-A Spiritual Seance.

The Egyptians adored nature, the Romans law. the Greeks beauty and the Northern races courage, but the Americans, or at least all of them who expect a life beyond the grave, worship God. THE NEWS reporter was convinced in that way yesterday by a hurried visit to some of the churches in this city during service. The first fact noticeable was that contrary to the belief of some the men were not satisfied with sending their wives to pray for them, the sexes being about equally represented in looking after the end for which they were created. Let us take a seat in the choir and inspect the congregations. Yonder kneels a man whose face is buried in his hands, and by him is a lady whose soul seems to have retired within itself to weep. They are undergoing the pruning process that leads to salvations, and their thoughts are on affairs that concern themselves. The preacher is offering the balm of Gilead, and it is not his fault if a few of the listeners did not visit the divine hospital for spiritual treatment. Now to the preaching: THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Prof. Black preached at the Christian Church to a large and seemingly deeply impressed congregation. He impresses you as being a man of profound learning and deeply in earnest, with a fine command of language, free from sensational flourishes and appealing directly to reason. His text and appealing directly to reason. His text was the 5th and 11th verses, 1st chapter of Second Peter, with which he proceeded to deal, saying that the Ten Commandments of the old law were a type of Christ, whose law is embraced in them. What are the provisions of this law? 1. Have faith in Christ and faith in the foundation of all religious action, the ground of hope. 2. Repent; turn away from sin and turn to right doing. 3. Be baptized, by which act you renounce your allegiance to the kingdom of sin and take on the allegiance of the kingdom of Christ. 4. Virtue or courage to go forth and battle for the cause of Christ. 5. Knowledge to direct your steps in the new Knowledge to direct your steps in the new kingdom, as it does not suffice simply to work, but one must acquire knowledge so that his actions may be guided by wisdom, 6. Temperance, so that the passions may be controlled and subordinated to the spiritual may 7. Patience. It is not the work be controlled and subordinated to the spiritual man. 7. Patience. It is not the work of a day to build up a Christian character. You must have patience to work, and wait for victory at the end of life. 8. Godliness. Be like God. We have been adopted into His family and must, by the application of His law, grow to be like Him. 9. Brotherly kindness, meaning the cultivation of a kind and forgiving spirit. 10. Charity or love. We are taught to love all, but we are especially commanded to love those of the household of faith, and Peter says that if all these be in you and abound in you, you shall be neither barren nor unfruitful in the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. Father Quinon preached at St. Patrick's to a large congregation on the virtue of perseverance. His address was very impressive, and showed the profound theologian no less than a heart full of charity. He exhorted to perseverance in prayer in order to insure perseverance in good work. No man putting his hand to the plow and looking back, he said, was fit for the kingdom of God. Of the motives that should induce people to practice this virtue he selected three. First, the unchangeableness of God, the pattern to which human life should be conformed; second, the unchangeableness of divine charity, and third, the nature of virtue which is only possible with perseverance.

The principal means by which we may obtain virtue are: Prayer, without which you can do nothing; energy, in order to co-operate with the grace of God; frequent co-operate with the grace of God; frequent reception of the holy communion, the celestial bread that was the source of perseverance to the saints; the remembrance of heaven, for the kingdom of heaven is like unto a treasure hidden in a field, which when a man has found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath and buyeth that field. [Matt. XIII.44.] In conclusion the reverend father said: "Be ye steadfast, always abounding in the fork of the Lord, knowing that your work is not in vain in the Lord. The struggle is short—the triumph eternal."

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Dr. William Munford's text last evening was: "God is a spirit. They that worship Him worship Him in spirit and in truth,"

Brief reference was made to his discourse of last Sunday, which was on the worship of God and the relation of each individual to their Christian work. Last evening particular attention was paid to the solemnity of worship in God's house, where God is worshiped in spirit and truth. "Where two or three are gathered together in My name there am I in the midst of them." During the sermon the reverend gentleman addressed the choir boys with marked kindness, impressing upon them that God's house was always God's house, and that they should try and govern their thoughts as well as actions while there—not on Sundays alone, but week days also.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH. God and the relation of each individual to

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Standing room was scarce at the above church last night, every seat being filled, while chairs in the aisles were occupied by those who had gone to the house of God to hear the Word explained by the popular pastor, Dr. R. T. Hanks. Mr. Will A. Watkin led in sacred song by the skillful handkin led in sacred song by the skillful handling of his cornet, accompanied by Mr. J. E. Thacker, who has for a number of years presided so acceptably and faithfully as organist of this church. After a short, crisp, logical discourse from the pastor, Rev. Dr. S. A. Hayden, of the Texas Baptist, was called upon to lead in prayer. Preparations having been previously arranged the following ladies were "buried with Christ by baptism," Pastor Hanks officiating: Misses Laura Gaston, Mattie and Willie Holcomb, Lucy Moore, Mattie Furgeson and Mrs. Lula Carr. After the lady candicates had been immersed the following gentlemen went down into the water and teates and been immersed the following gentlemen went down into the water and were baptised: Dr. P. Cheaney, Mr. — Beddo, W. W. Carr, J. M. Mackey and Arthur Goble. On next Sunday night the ordinance of baptism will be observed at this church, there being several candidates yet to be baptized.

.THE SPIRITUALISTS. In the darkness of the night, through the

kindness of an acquaintance, The News reporter found his way to a hall in which a party of Spiritualists were holding communion and intercourse with their friends who had climbed the golden stairs. A lamp burned dimly on a mantelpiece, while a party of four, two of them quite etherealized, sat around a small table. All were seemingly glad to see the reporter, although, on account of the ridicule to which their peculiar form of worship is subjected, they seemed opposed to anything in the nature of notoriety. The reporter felt nervous in anticipation of an exhibition of blue lights and rusty razors, but, on one of the party remarking that he was feeling the afflatus of some good influence, the reporter felt complimented and comparatively safe. The next moment the aforesaid gentleman gave signs of muscular contraction, which were followed up by simptoms of coma, and then his speech flowed out in sepulchral but sweet accents. He said: "My friends, one of the most delicious fruits of knowledge is the knowledge of your own ignorance of the spiritnal mutations which the world has been undergoing since the dawn of human life. The childhood of the first man who looked up to the great silent heaven with its robe of speaned blue was the childhood of relietherealized, sat around a small table. the great silent heaven with its robe of spangled blue was the childhood of reli-gion. He saw God, but did not understand Him, for the savage nature was uppermost in the spectator. The Hindoo father had a

clearer perception of His divinity when he

said to his agnostic son: "Go and break the said to his agnostic son: "Go and break the fruit of the huge banyan tree and report what you saw." The son did so, and reported having seen some small seeds. "Break one of those seeds and tell me what you see in it," commanded the father. The son did so, and said "Nothing father." "My son," said the father, "where you see nothing there dwells the mighty banyan tree." Descending down the stream of time you find manifestations of the divine in exact conformity with the mighty banyan tree." Descending down the stream of time you find manifestations of the divine in exact conformity with the development of spiritual nature. The Jews could only see their God through a justice based on vengeance, and when Jesus, divine in the possession of perfect qualities, preached mercy and forgiveness they condemned him as a false preacher, and cried aloud for his execution. Centuries later, when the Christians persecuted the Jews, Jesus wept. With us there is weeping. The spirit mother who sees her daughter going to destruction broods over her like a dove and weeps. Although this world is a great mamoth cave, in which the seeds of immorality germinate best in the dark, the present is linked to the future with the ties of conspirituality stretched across and capable of evolving the warmest harmony with the most plaintive notes of the æolian harp. The husband who finds a sepulchre in the depths of the ocean whispers his death in the ear of his sleeping spouse ten thousand miles away, or floats before her vision in a dream of sorrow. As the soul of man frees itself from the trammels of the flesh and shines forth in moral strength and beauty, these things of which I speak will be better understood. In the meantime let no man deny the wisdom of divine benevolence. Even as the noxious gases of the carboniferous period were stored up for the fuel of human life, so will all that has been and is brutal in human nature serve to warm posterity with the development of a beautiful and a perfect spirituality. God bless you all. Thus saith the spirit.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE BRANCH.

The Opinions of a Representative Irishman.

A meeting of prominent Irish citizens was held yesterday at the Red Men's Hall with the object of organizing a Dallas branch of the Irish National League. Mr. John Conroy called the meeting to order and set forth its purposes in a neat address. An interchange of views followed, which was characterized throughout with harmony and a resolve to pull together under the leadership of Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, who is looked upon as the political savior of his people. In order to insure a maximum of attendance, the meeting determined not to organize until Sunday next, when a meeting with that object will be held at the same place as that of yesterday at 2:30 p. m.

After adjournment the reporter had pleasant interviews with James Marony, Cornelins Treacy, P. J. Butler, Joseph Blakeny and Joseph Sullivan. These gentlemen were in accord in expressing admiration of Mr. Parnell, whom they regard as a Robespierre in foresight and in his aptitude for seizing upon the right means for the accomplishment of his purpose. They expressed themselves as being opposed to the methods of the dynamiter and thought they saw in the very near future the dawn of happiness, contentment and prosperity for their ness, contentment and prosperity for their native isle, over which the darkness of bad government has rested for seven centuries. Mr. Treacy, whose home is among the scenic grandeur of the Keeper Mountains, said to the reporter: "Our complaint is found in history, and not only in the works of Irish historians, but of English and Scotch, of Walpole and Cassell. The history of our country has for seven ceuturies been that of a wreck upon the strands of time—of confiscation followed by confiscation, and persecution by persecuceuturies been that of a wreck upon the strands of time—of confiscation followed by confiscation, and persecution by persecution, until the wonder is that our people has not relapsed into a state of barbarism. This century brought us freedom of worship, but it left our people a prey to the conditions which grew out of oppressions—an aristocracy consolidated upon the soil, whose caste forbade investment in manufacturies, and a people without the means of such investment. In this way the resources of the country became reduced to one source of wealth, and the landed aristocracy absorbed all the wealth from that source. What do you think of a country no larger than the State of Indians, paying the equivalent annually of nearly \$90,000,000, but little of which is spent in the country, and none of which is invested in the creation of new sources of industry, while the crops from which that amount is derived are sent out of the country? In such a state human industry is the natural amount of many I have not state the state of the country? of the country? In such a state human industry is the natural enemy of man. I believe the subsistence of all to be the first duty of human government, and in saying so I am neither a communist nor a socialist. That end of government can be reached short of violence. What we want is the right to enact our own laws. With this we will be satisfied. I do not think that any Irishman of sound sense will consent to throw up his interest in the consent to throw up his interest in the empire which our arms helped to establish. If you were the owner of a homestead and had an undivided interest besides in a large estate, would you on the recovery of your homestead from the restraint of the other owners in the estate, throw up your interest in the latter? It seems to me that your policy would be to rule it if you could.

His Kind of a Ticket.

A prominent South Texas politician with a chronic aversion to seeing his name in print, in which regard he enjoined the reporter to be cautious, expressed himself as follows yesterday in respect to the common school inheritance:

"The grandest scheme ever conceived and executed by public men was the foundation laid in the soil of Texas by its fathers for an efficient system of public free schools. The provision thus made equals any endowment ever before or since made for a like pur-pose. We have most of the land yet, but if ever before or since made for a like purpose. We have most of the land yet, but if the carving out process goes on as it has been, how long will the land be left? These lands, if properly managed, would afford an income sufficient to give nine months schooling to every child in the State. We must have a better policy for the management of the school land, and this want will be the issue in the next campaign. We should put up a ticket that reeks with schools, and that will solve the eternally mixed up problem of getting an income from the lands."

Upon the departure of the Mira Gibson Troupe, three of its members, Frank Kildey, George Richards and W. M. Kelley, sen their baggage to the Texas and Pacific Depot instead of the Central Depot, and found themselves left. One of them, chagrined and disappointed, saw the elephant double and was arrested, but subsequently released by Mr. Si Rodgers going his bond. All the troupe are together by this time, and Mr. Rodgers will call at the Mayor's office this morning and settle up for the young man who fell into the hands of the Philistines.

Immediate steps are to be taken by the membership of the Baptist Church to build a house of worship that will cost \$50,000. The present location is deemed the most desirable in the city.

Rt. Rev. N. A. Gallagher, Bishop of the Galveston Diocese, visited Dallas yesterday, and left for Fort Worth, where he will administer confirmation. He intends, it is said, to take steps looking to the building of an hospital, orphan asylum and cathedral at Dallas.

The Omaha Herald is printing pictures representing Omaha as it appeared in the early stages of its existence. We hope it ble tableaux illustrating the rise and fall of R. B. Hayes' liquer saloon. We have done our duty toward identifying Mr. Hayes with the history of Omaha industries.—Chicago

MEN WHO WRITE RISKS.

The Risk Reporter's Return to the Property Protectors.

Pressure of a multitude of matters has caused the Risk Reporter to pretermit for some days the reproduction of promised pen pictures of prominent insurance men of Dallas, but he returns to his mutton with an appetite whetted by abstinence, and, after a perilous primrose dalliance with the siren Society, pencil paintings of a pair of powerful pugilistic punchings, rapid rides on rumbling railroads, and numerous other painful parodies poked into the path of the patient pencil-pusher, comes back to the people who protect property with a relish somewhat akin to that of the prodigal son for the old man's barbecued calf.

Before going into personal description a paragraph on the new Insurance Exchange will be a good introduction to the photographs of its members.

The recently organized "Insurance Exchange" is largely social; its membership limited to field men and general agents resident in Texas. At the handsome rooms of the exchange they meet, compare notes, post each other upon any hard cases of the provious week and lay out a line of march for the next seven days. The organization is new, but is sure to succeed, and will yet be a terror to knavish and grasping claim

In this matter, as in many others, the motto, "Age before beauty," must prevail, and so the senior of the leading insurance firm in Texas, Dargan & Trezevant, will please step to the head of the procession.

Mr. J. T. Dargan is a native of South Carolina, thirty-nine years old, graduate of Columbia College, six feet three inches in length and eighteen inches in circumference (about the shape of Jas. I. Day, of the Sun Mutual), as angular in physique as in mental formation. angular in physique as in mental formation. Deep set, light gray eyes, surmounted by a fine forehead, high cheek bones, a strikingly Scotch-Irish appearance, indicating marked individuality. He is not popular and don't care; but he is a success as a business and insurance man, which is the main object. It will be recollected he took the prize at Chicago three years ago for the ablest essay against the best talent in the United States, and the next year brought a storm about his against the best talent in the United States, and the next year brought a storm about his head from the fraternity by a rather bold essay, read in New Orleans. He neither smokes, drinks nor swears, and drops his contribution at the Presbyterian Church, although not a member; lives in comfort and is financially well fixed.

J. T. Trezevant is forty-three years old, of a South Carolina Huguenot family, an enthusiastic devotee te his profession; 5 feet 10 inches tall, thin face, large mouth, hazel eyes, parchment complexion, no one calls him handsome; full of energy and push, a civil engineer by profession. He embarked in insurance in 1868 and has been nine years in Texas, is quite bald; no beard except a in Texas, is quite bald; no beard except a slight moustache. Always in a smiling humor; speaks tolerably well (but not as well as he thinks he does); has a knack of being appointed president or chairman of a majority of the meetings he attends, by reason of being on good terms with everybody, and very intimate with several of the special and general agents. He was two terms president of the State Board, is vice-president of the National Bank, director in the Merchants' Exchange, and drops his contribution in the National Bank, director in the Merchants' Exchange, and drops his contribution in the Episcopal platter. Drinks when he feels like it (which is not often), smokes as freqently as his nervous system will allow, which is just one cigar a day, and swears like a trooper when the occasion demands. He expects to live in comfort on Ross avenue when his house is finished, and seems to be making money in spite of the fact that he drives a red-wheeled dog cart, and keeps a kennel of Llewellyn setters.

L. A. Pires, independent adjuster, is as well known in the South as any man in the field. A bachelor, his age is uncertainlooks to be forty. At any rate, he has reached the time when unprotected females traveling on railroads do not hesitate to ask him questions or aid. He is five feet Turk, "bearded like a pard," coal black hair shot with gray, beard and mustache. ruddy complexion, large soft black eyes, a nose like W. M. Tweed—he is the only original Pires, wholly self made; he is able and turned out a good job. Sometimes he is called "Pirate" by people hard of hearing. A bank director, a railroad director and owner of large properties, he is the wealthiest man in the profession in Texas and one of the most generous. The boys say that no living man can equal him in pumping a claimant, and talking all the time without giving a clue as to his own ideas. No man has ever seen him off his guard or in a temper where there was business in hand. Fond of the ladies, he has been undecided so long that he is doomed to celibacy, unless some charming widow shall scoop him before he knows it. He takes a drink when he wants it, does not smoke, but accepts every cigar offered him nose like W. M. Tweed-he is the only origitakes a drink when he wants it, does not smoke, but accepts every cigar offered him (for his friends), seldom swears, plays an awful poor game of billiards—to which sport he is devoted—and drops his contribution on the Episcopal platter, when he is not in front of the church door "giving the giving a treat" as they was girls a treat" as they pass.

JUSQUE AU RESERVOIR.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND WINDSOR—Thos. E. Gerrin, Denton; Norton Wisdom, city; Dr. Edwin Clemens, Louisville, Ky.; B. M. Temple, Galveston; G. N. Crapon, Providence, R. I.; John J. Hand, Galveston; J. D. Merchant, Abliene; E. Sweeney, F. Van De Haya, city; Ed. McCarthy, Kansas City; E. G. Childs and wife, city; S. Lehman and wife, New York; E. J. Sweeny, Fort Worth; J. Marx, Kansas; J. Bernstein, Chicago; F. C. Stellman, New York; Paul Furst, city; T. H. Shive, Dallas; David Davis, Orange, Mass.; Jas. Pfouts, city; Wm. J. Austin, Denton; A. Cunningham, Fort Worth; S. A. Fishburne, Mexia; S. E. Theus, New York; B. Teah, Boston; I. B. Block, Wills Point; H. D. Prendergast, Austin; D. C. Lee, Boston; C. W. White, Waco.

From Prof. Vambery's Book.

The Afghan women, of whom we saw perhaps a dozen, wore no bonnets, but simply a long veil of gauzy stuff. Look at them in the right way and they are pretty. Their countenances have a Jewish cast, but they are not brunettes. Their skin is pale, strikingly so, and they wear their hair tied over a ball, so as to make them look more than naturally white. They walk remarkably naturally white. They walk remarkably well, and in the management of their veils display much grace and elegance. Of the men I may as well say that they are not unlike what a cross between a Hindoo and a Persian would be. Athletic, fair and well bearded, they have aquline faces, with the foreheads shaved and the hair on the sides hanging in curls that fall over the shoulders in a picturesque, shaggy, mane-like way. Their carriage is full of resolution and pride, and from one corner of the country to the other you cannot but remark that try to the other you cannot but remark that they remind you of bantam roosters. And they are like them, too—turbulent, vain. brutal, quarrelsome, liking nothing better than the practice of cruel sport. The Kazh, or chief tribesman of Cois, was as perfect a gamebird as I ever saw. gamebird as I ever saw.

The "Fence-Mender of the Mahoning Valley" is an endearing sobriquet which the Philadelphia Press attempts to attach to John Sherman. A nickname, a sobriquet, or an epithet of endearment is about as applicable to that crocodile-hearted old Ohioan as the term "birdie" would be to a coal scuttle or a stove lid _Chiego Naws tle or a stove lid.—Chicago News.

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DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

What the Playerfolks are Doing Here and in Other Cities.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is very proud of his new baby boy. It is the first in nine years.

Miss Lippincott, Grace Greenwood's laughter, a fine artiste, will soon sing in

An Omaha paper says that Mr. Lawrence Barrett possesses the qualifications of a profound gentleman. Harrigan has made a veritable hit with his new play, "Old Lavender," at the Park Theater, New York.

The "Black Flag," one of the strongest attractions in this season's list, will shortly be produced in Dallas.

Gerster will make her farewell speech to Europe at a little supper on the 21st. She sails for America next day.

During the current opera season in Vienna ladies are not permitted to enter the opera house with bonnets. Emma Nevada had a 150-pound wedding cake which cost \$600. Emma evidently took the cake on that occasion at least.

The latest about John McCullough reports that he is failing rapidly, a daily change for the worse being perceptible in him. Max Strakosch is going to run a season of Italian opera in Berlin. He has discovered the soprano, and her name is Maria Osta.

There has been a break between Ellen ferry and Mr. Irving, and she is now ne-gotiating for a tour on her own account and The "Mikado" is flourishing at the Fifth Avenue Theater; there is scarcely a good seat to be had unless you apply two or three weeks beforehand.

The house in which Handel was born, at Halle, 200 years ago, still stands in a narrow street, and bears the name and effigy of the "Yellow Stag."

Mme. Judic, the great French comedienne, made her first appearance in New York on Thursday evening last at Wallack's before a crowded and brilliant audience.

A dramatic company made up of Parsees, or fire worshippers, from India, is soon to appeal to the London theater-goers' insatiable craze for oddity and novelty.

Another backwoods Juliet has been discovered. Her name is Stella Rees, she belongs in Indianapolis, and is called by the Hoosiers the Belle of the Wabash. Following closely upon the reappearance of Miss Anderson will be the New York debut of Miss Margaret Mather as Juliet at the Union Square Theater on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13.

A Chinese theater is to be opened in Philadelphia in November. Only tragedies are to be put on in the beginning, which, owing to their great length, will be acted in sections on Sunday nights.

Billy Emerson is thirty-nine years old, was born in Belfast, and began his career with Sweeny's Minstrels in 1857. He first visited Australia in 1874, and is there again doing even better than before.

Mrs. Langtry is under an engagement for six weeks at Niblo's Garden next season, Season after next she will play in the Bowery. The distance between the two is not great.—The Naughty News. Among the audience at one of Nilsson's recent concerts in Sweden was one of the great singer's brothers, an honest peasant who never had left his native place and never before had heard his sister sing.

"Skipped by the Light of the Moon," a play which includes as much fun and merriment as it is possible to crowd into three acts, will be given for the first time in Dallas on Friday evening of this week.

It takes such an event as a Judic first night to show the uninitiated native how many rich Frenchmen there are in New York. There are about a hundred really very wealthy citizens of Gallia now settled in New York.

"There are many people who, I dare say, would be attracted by any piece which gave Mrs. Langtry an opportunity of appearing in those garments which, for her husband's sake, I hope she does not wear at home.

—London Entr' Acte.

Sol Smith Russell appears at the Opera House on Wednesday next in his new play of "Felix McKusic." He has added several new songs to his repertoire since last season and will repeat many of his old fa-

Mr. Lawrence Barrett will begin a three Mr. Lawrence Barrett will begin a three weeks' season at the new Chicago Opera House Oct. 12, opening in "Julius Cæsar." During his engagement he will appear in "The Man O'Airlie" for the first time in

Will S. Hays, composer of "Mollie Darling," "Sweet Evangeline," and many other popular balads of the day, has concluded to sever his connection as aquatic editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and go upon the minstral stage.

The success of the revival of "The Comedy of Errors" by Robson and Crane is largely due to the magnificent manner in which it was placed on the stage. The scenery has never been surpassed for splendor and the costumes are rich and gorgeous.

This evening Miss Anderson, who arrived yesterday, will make her reappearance in America at the Star Theater, New York, and there can be little doubt that an enthusiastic multitude will be there to welcome her. The fact that she is to enact the part of Resalind haightens the interest. of Rosalind heightens the interest.

A restaurant keeper, who does a roaring opera and concert night trade, says that Wagner's music creates between the acts a demand for beer, Mendelssohn's for Rhine wine and Strauss' for champagne. In Dalas the opera creates no change in drinks. It is the barkeeper who does that. With the patron it is the same old cry of the stomach, 'Whicky as God meda it straight'! patron it is the same old of, or whisky, as God made it, straight."

A Famous Parisian Beauty. From Letter to London Truth. Olymphe Audouard has subsided. She

was a harum-scarum beauty of a Rubens type. And did she not know how to set her

charms off to the best advantage! I shall never forget the effect she produced in the never forget the effect she produced in the Palais de Justice when she went there in the character of a persecuted wife. The bar gravitated to the bench on which she was sitting. Elderly barristers were perhaps more empresses in their attentions than young ones. Olymphe had the pink of the peach blossom in her cheeks, large blue, prominent eyes, a laughing mouth, fine teeth, dimples galore, and a well-modeled nose. The white part of the complexion was like the lily. There was such a wealth of light brown, wavy hair, shot with gold, that no amount of hair pins could keep it from falling about. Olymphe Audouard was rich and highly educated; imaginative, credulous, and good natured. After seeing Adah Menken in "Les Pirates des Savanes," she went to America to ride across the prairies and was successively tempted to join the Shakers and the Mormons. She ended by taking up equal rights and spiritualism, and was asked by the Empress Eugenie to give, at the Tuileries, the reason for her belief in spirits. I heard her lecture on the phenomena she had witnessed in America. She had Southern fluency and lovely hands, to which magnificent rings called attention. A fan lay on the desk before her, and she often used it with graceful effect. It was very pretty to see how she fanned off a fly that buzzed about her. Her early history was this: She was the daughter of a very rich man, and, against her will, was married to one still richer, who neglected her to run after pretty actresses. A revolt was the consequence. But she enjoyed too much the incense of admiration excited by her beauty. Palais de Justice when she went there in nave become famous, for she really had eloquence. But she enjoyed too much the incense of admiration excited by her beauty and bonne grace to cultivate her gifts with perseverence. Olymphe made, unintentionally, a conquest of the late Emperor; but, as she was not ambitious, she refused to follow it up.

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He ran to catch a horse-car,
But success did not attend;
For engaged was the conductor
In conversing with a friend.
And he madly waved his bundles,
Shouted "hi!" with might and main;
And he flourished his umbrella,
But he flourished it in vain;
For up on that conversation
The conductor would not let;
So the other kept on running,
And he may be running yet.
—Boston Gazette.

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