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The Dallas Morning News.

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THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the West Gulf States: Slightly warmer, fair weather, lower barometer, variable winds, generally from northeast to southeast in the southern portion.

DOMESTIC.—Ohio election returns—President Johnson's private secretary corrects a misstatement—The anti-Chinese riots—Provisions, grain and live stock markets report lower prices—New York stock market booms—At Holly Springs, Miss., a mob took a prisoner from the jail and hanged him—Novel suicide in New Orleans—The Prison Reform Association is in session at Detroit—The railway conductors had a large meeting at Louisville—Judge Forsaker spoke in New York—A dangerous explosive was found on the street railroad track at St. Louis—The count of the votes in Cincinnati was interrupted by a notice of infraction—A mine explosion occurred near Wilkesbarre, Pa., which was attended by fearful destruction of life and limb—Fatal gas explosion in Pennsylvania—More of the Tabor divorce trial.

FOREIGN.—Turkey dispatched a gunboat to quiet the islands of Greece—The news from the East is decidedly warlike—An attempt was made to assassinate the Danish Premier.

THE STATE.—An entertaining special from the State capital—Proceedings of the higher courts at Austin—Paris, Marshall and Sherman still booming on railroads—A thirteen-men grand jury causes a halt in a murder trial at Hillsboro—A conviction for attempted wife drowning at Houston—Serious fire at San Antonio; the Volkert about to open—Confession of murder at Fort Worth—Collector Sweeney takes charge of the Galveston customhouse to-day—Suit against the Santa Fe—Dr. Scherer, a prominent physician of Galveston, was sent to the insane asylum—Strike of the oil mill employes at Sherman—Victoria claims a citizen whose age is estimated at 125 years—Diphtheria prevails in Bryan—Gov. Ireland explains his celebrated immigration letter.

Trouble about property at Abilene—New Mexico inclined to raise quarantine against Texas cattle.

RAILROADS.—Interview with S. W. Fordice, the receiver of the Texas and St. Louis—New deal on the Narrow Gauge—Mr. Newman's visit—Sherman subscribes liberally for a new road—Boom in Nebraska—The Texas and Pacific pay cut—End of the Southeastern route about property at Abilene—The Tennessee spurt.

THE CITY.—Death of an aged citizen, Mr. Jeff. Peak—Alleged counterfeiters in hoc—Marriage of Mr. Waters and Miss Leake—Interesting court proceedings—Texas Trunk Railway—The theater and the plot—Cut with an ax—Doc. Fritz indicted.

Failure in New York.
New York, Oct. 21.—Morton C. Warren, importer of laces, 49 Green street, made an assignment to-day, giving preferences for \$108,116; liabilities not yet known.

New York, Oct. 21.—Liabilities of Morton C. Warren, lace importer at No. 47 Green street, who failed to-day, are \$175,000; assets, \$125,000. The preferred claims amount to \$108,116, the largest being that of Edward Ordway, \$30,000. Mr. Warren had carried on his business since 1875, and his house probably led the trade in fancy hosiery. The failure was entirely unexpected, and was due to slackness in the demand for Warren's line of goods during the past year or two.

ACTIVE AND WARLIKE.

Unavailing Efforts of Germany and England.

To Bring About a Friendly Understanding, British Cabinet Decides to Protect Constantinople and Roumelia.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The British Cabinet has decided to protect Constantinople and the metropolitan province of Roumelia against foreign interference, and the powers have been formally notified of this resolution.

A special from Israel states that Russia has stopped Bulgarian gunboats on the Danube at that point, and confirms the intelligence that Russia is preparing transports for troops.

To-day's dispatches from the East are increasingly warlike. Berlin advises that the efforts of Germany and England to bring about a friendly understanding have not met with success.

So far as the relations between Bulgaria and Serbia are strained to a breaking point and the executive councils are sitting almost continuously. Prince Alexander's professions of submission to the powers are incompatible with the feverish activity of the war office. Every effort is being put forth to arm and equip the reserves and fit them for service.

A Belgrade dispatch says authoritatively that King Milan has definitely refused to receive the mission sent to him by the government of Bulgaria.

ORDERS FOR AMMUNITION.
Orders have been received at Woolwich Arsenal for 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 10,000 rifles, to be forwarded at once to India for the use of the expedition against Burma.

DENMARK.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon, Premier Estrup was assaulted by a young man named Rasmussen, a compositor, who fired two shots from a revolver at the Premier. Estrup escaped unhurt, and Rasmussen was promptly arrested.

The affair created an intense excitement. The first shot struck a button on Estrup's coat and glanced off harmlessly. The second bullet went into the air, and before Rasmussen could fire a third shot he was seized and disarmed. The prisoner admitted his intention to kill the Premier and declared that his motives were purely patriotic. Estrup's conduct has been inimical to the welfare of the country.

TURKEY.

TO GEORGE THE CRETANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—The Turkish frigate Iskender has departed for Crete with an armed force with a view to preventing any outbreak on that island.

POLITICAL.

THE CINCINNATI COUNTING.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The first twenty-two wards of the official count show the Democratic Legislative ticket ahead over 1000. The three remaining wards are Republican and will make the vote close. Precinct F, of the Eighth ward, and E, of the Ninth, are not counted in the returns. There are forty-two township precincts to be counted outside of the twenty-five wards. The Republicans still claim that the official count will show that every man on their legislative ticket except Harlan (colored), will be elected if Howell's vote does not exceed 390. On the other hand, the Democrats claim that Howell will have at least 500 majority, and that the lowest candidate on the Democratic senatorial ticket will have 200 majority.

The official count of election returns began this morning. Ward 18, Precinct E, was not counted, owing to mandamus proceedings still pending in the courts. When Precinct D of the Nineteenth ward was reached, ex-Gov. Noyes, on behalf of candidates, protested against recording the vote, because judges and clerks did not make the count until 10 o'clock on the second night following. The election returns were not signed, and he maintained that the ballot box and books had been tampered with, and the box taken clear away from the precinct. The total vote was 40,697, of which Forsaker received 20,016, Hoody 20,016, Leonard 665. The clerk ordered ex-Gov. Noyes' protest noted and proceeded with the count.

AN INJUNCTION INTERRUPTED.

Dausin Wulsin, on behalf of the Republican Senators, at 5:45 exploded a bombshell in the canvassing room by notifying Dalton and the magistrates associated with him in canvassing the county returns that he would forthwith apply to Judge Buckwalter for an injunction to prevent the board from canvassing, and 18, ward 19, ward 10, and F, ward 9, and to restrain it from issuing a certificate of election to the Democratic candidates for Senator. The count was then proceeded with without further incident in the South it would still be in a journeyment a petition for a temporary restraining order was heard before Judge Buckwalter and was granted. The petition for a permanent injunction will be heard to-morrow at 10 a. m. The bondsmen are Thomas Zinck and F. Blackburn.

JAMES TOWN, N. Y., OCT. 21.—JUDGE J. B. FORAKER, Governor-elect of Ohio, spoke over two hours in Allen's Opera-house this afternoon to an audience filling every part of the stage and auditorium, and which represented every town in the immediate region. He contrasted the causes which led to the going out of power of the Democratic party twenty-five years ago and the Republican party a year ago. He said that the achievements of the Republican party met with universal approbation, and asserted that had there been a free ballot and an honest count in the South it would still be in power. He defended the bloody shirt policy of the war, but was necessitated by occurrences since then, and contrasted the natural result was a repulsion against the process of vaccination. This led to a spread of the disease.

THE MONTREAL PLAGUE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Mayor Peaugrand, of Montreal, is at the Hotel Brunswick, regarding the epidemic of smallpox he said to-day: "I think we are beginning to get the disease under control. In a few weeks, I imagine, it will cease to have its epidemic form. We are accomplishing a great deal by vaccination and isolation. We were put to great disadvantage at first by the use of bad virus in vaccination. It poisoned many. Their faces became swollen, and of course the natural result was a repulsion against the process of vaccination. This led to a spread of the disease."

Victims of the Hackensack Wreck.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Carl Henry Gromer, Philippina, his wife, and their two sons, Heinrich and Gustave, who were killed in the Hackensack Meadows Railroad accident, were this morning sent to Battle Creek, Mich., for interment. The bodies of four other victims were buried by the commissioners of emigration on Ward Island to-day, after a careful description of each one for future reference had been taken. Pratt, the operator who is charged with the responsibility of the accident, is being held to await the action of the grand jury.

Faith Cure Believers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—About 125 men and women, whose religious feeling has carried them to a belief in Divine cure, answered the call for a Christian Convention which assembled this morning in Institute Hall to commune upon the power of the Holy Spirit to arrest disease. Rev. J. R. Cliff, of this city, was made chairman and opened the proceedings with prayer. Carrie F. Judd, of Buffalo, N. Y. made an address. Mrs. Baxter, of the Faith Home, in London, was present and desired to reassure her audience of the power of the Divine Kuler to eradicate disease through faith.

WASHINGTON.

THE FORTIFICATION BOARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Fortification Board was in session to-day for several hours. The members will leave here to-morrow to visit the iron and steel works in various parts of the country.

ANDY JOHNSON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Col. William G. Moore, of this city, who was President Johnson's private secretary, in commenting on Chauncey M. Depew's report of a conversation with Gen. Grant, denies that President Johnson planned a mission to Mexico with a view to keeping Gen. Grant away from Washington, where his presence might influence Congress. On the contrary, Col. Moore says, it was arranged that Gen. Grant might return to Washington before Congress met. He also denies that President Johnson was influenced by a desire to carry favor with the Southern aristocracy.

MICHIGAN LAND CASES.

Secretary Lamar, Assistant Secretary Jenks and Assistant Attorney General Montgomery to-day heard argument in the Marquette, Mich., land cases, ex-Senator McDonald appearing as counsel in the cases.

THE ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS.

Gov. Squire, of Washington Territory, has sent to the Interior Department a report of the anti-Chinese riots in Squab Valley, in which several Chinese hop pickers were killed. He says there is considerable agitation in other parts of the Territory against the Chinese, but no other act of violence has been reported. The parties who murdered the Chinese in Squab Valley have been indicted, and Gov. Squire says he apprehends no further trouble unless an attempt is made to release the prisoners at the time of their trial, in which event he feels that he has sufficient military force to prevent their rescue.

EXIT JACK EVANS.

The President to-day appointed Rudolph Kleberg, of Texas, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Texas.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. SPRINGER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, telegraphs that injustice has been done him in the Vincent case in the published statement that he had a son appointed as clerk in Vincent's court. He says he has only one son, and he is not old enough for such a place and is now at school.

PATENT ATTORNEYS NOT INCLUDED.

Secretary Lamar has decided that the order recently issued by him excluding attorneys from practice before the Interior Department who have not been out of the government service over two years does not apply to patent attorneys, as the Supreme Court has decided that a patent is not a money claim.

HONORS TO GEN. HAY.

Out of respect to the memory of Hon. Malcolm Hay, late First Assistant Postmaster General, the Postmaster General has directed that after 12 m. to-morrow, the day of the funeral, the First Assistant's office be closed to business.

HEARING POSTPONED.

The hearing before Secretary Lamar in the indemnity cases of the Northern Pacific Railway cases has been postponed, owing to the illness of counsel of the railway, to the middle of November.

DR. CURRY'S DENIAL.

Dr. Curry, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, when asked to-day about the published statement that he had cruelly treated Union prisoners at Andersonville, South Carolina, denounced it as a falsehood, and added: "I never was at Andersonville in my lifetime and I never had charge of Union prisoners there or anywhere else."

SPORTING.

TEXAS CIRCUIT RACES.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—There were about 1500 persons in attendance to-day at the races and the sport was splendid. The first race was a one and one-eighth mile dash: Chantilla first, Amanda Brown second, Virge Hearne third, Hyder Abod fourth, Gold Dollar fifth. Time—2:30.

Second Race—2:25 trot: First heat, Flora P first, Abner F second, Executor third, Billie Ford fourth, Reno Deafance fifth, Billy Boy sixth. Time—2:28.

Second Heat: Flora P first, Abner F second, Executor third, Billie Ford fourth, Reno Deafance fifth, Billy Boy sixth. Time—2:29.

Third Heat: Abner F first, Executor second, Billy Boy third, Billie Ford fourth, Flora P fifth, Reno Deafance sixth. Time—2:30.

The finish was postponed until to-morrow. Third Race—Three-fourths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds: J. H. Benton first, Laura Brown second, Panola third, Mollie Brown fourth. Time—1:20.

Fourth Race—Mile dash, Nat Kramer first, Moonlight second, Our Friend third. Time—1:49.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The races at Brighton Beach to-day were as follows: First Race—Selling purse, one mile: Tuny first, Bahama second, Joe Howell third. Time, 1:49. Mutuals paid \$40.50.

Second race—Selling purse, 7 furlongs: Lizzie Mack first, Joe S. second, Woodflower third. Time, 1:33. Mutuals paid \$14.35.

Third race—Handicap for all ages, one mile and a furlong: Highlight first, Little Dan second, Topsyie third. Time, 2:42. Mutuals paid \$45.50.

Fourth race—Maidens of all ages, one mile and a quarter: Brion-de-brac first, Bally second, Sanderson third. Time, 2:16. Mutuals paid \$15.55.

Fifth race—Welter weight, three-fourths of a mile: Lemman first, Olivette second, Manitoa third. Time, 1:22. Mutuals paid \$37.68.

TABOR DIVORCE TRIAL.

Another Bundle of Testimony With Illuminated Frescoing.

The Policeman, the Family Physician and the Landlady Unbosom to the Court—The Preacher's Pet Weeps.

WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—At the opening of the Tabor divorce case this morning the judge announced that after to-day the hearing would be postponed until Monday next.

WHAT A POLICEMAN SAID.

Policeman Warren testified that on entering Mrs. Tabor's chamber on the evening of Aug. 17 he found Mr. Downs sitting on the bed in his shirt, drawers and stockings. Mrs. Tabor had on a white dressing saque, a white skirt reaching to her knees, white stockings and no shoes. Witness said to her: "This is a pretty predicament for you to be in."

She said: "Fred Tabor will drive me to do anything."

Mr. Downs told her to say nothing further. The men descended the stairs to allow Mrs. Tabor to dress. Mr. Downs said to Mr. Tabor: "Cannot we fix this up without publicity?"

Tabor replied: "No, you sucker, you can't fix anything with me. You have broken up homes enough."

Upon returning to the room witness found that it had been made tidy. At the time of his first entrance the bed had been tumbled, with a dented pillow lying diagonally across it. On the way to the station Mr. Downs cautioned Mrs. Tabor not to talk.

Upon cross-examination witness acknowledged that he had talked with various people about the case.

A FLOWERY FEATURE.

S. D. Smith testified that he was one of the party that surprised Mr. Downs in Mrs. Tabor's room. He corroborated Monday's evidence. He said that at the station, when Mrs. Tabor was taken to her cell, she held up a small bouquet and said: "Mr. Tabor, don't you wish you had this?"

At this point in the trial Mrs. Tabor, though closely veiled, was observed to be weeping, while Mr. Downs nervously stroked and pulled his moustache.

A WOMAN WITNESS.

Mrs. Helen I. Young testified that she had lived at 607 Tremont street where the Tabor couple occupied the house as a boarding house. Mrs. Tabor was often unkind to her husband. She was easily angered and her anger lasted long. Once when Tabor had teased her by snatching some sewing from her lap, she told witness that he persisted she should have thrust the scissors into his chest. Mrs. Tabor always dressed well and went out a great deal. Tabor was kind to his wife and gave her all she needed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION DEVELOPED NOTHING NEW.

DR. O. D. SANDERS, testified that he had treated the Tabor for illness. So far as he had seen Tabor was uniformly kind to his wife. During last June Tabor talked with the witness about the scandal and witness afterwards spoke to Mrs. Tabor about it, saying she had been very indiscreet, to which she replied: "That is none of your business, doctor."

HERE THE COURT TOOK A RECESS UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK.

At the afternoon session of the Tabor divorce case, Mrs. Fannie E. Tabor, wife of Charles E. Tabor, brother of the libellant, testified that while on a visit to her husband's home Mrs. Tabor told her that she loved Mr. Downs dearly; that he was father, mother, brother and sister to her, but that Tabor was nothing more than the dirt she walked on. Mrs. Tabor was absent from home a great deal, claiming to be on mission work. Witness went to church with Mrs. Tabor and Miss White and into the pastor's study. While there Mrs. Tabor took a towel and washed the pastor's hand bowl. Mrs. Tabor brought me an invitation from Mrs. Downs to go to a fair. I said that I would like to go. Mr. Tabor said that she could not go as Mrs. Tabor had asked her to go with him to visit the baby's grave. She said she would rather go with devil than with him. Mrs. Tabor was absent every evening and would return about 10 o'clock. Witness understood that Mrs. Tabor had an improper love for Mr. Downs.

Mrs. McKeon, an employe at the Tabor house, testified that Mr. Downs called frequently and went direct to Mrs. Tabor's room, that the door was sometimes locked, and that Mrs. Tabor had asked her not to tell her husband of Mr. Downs' visits. Had known Mrs. Tabor to come home late at night in a cab, Mr. Downs coming with her and going directly to her room. Mrs. Tabor had told her that she hated Tabor.

IRISH-AMERICANS.

Chas. A. Dana Presides at a Meeting of Parnell Sympathizers—\$10,000 Forwarded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Rev. Henry O'Brann, D. D., delivered a lecture at Tammany Hall this evening under the auspices of the municipal council of the Irish National League, his subject being "Ireland's Rights to Self-Government." The proceeds of the lecture are to be sent to Ireland to help Mr. Parnell elect his candidates to Parliament.

Charles A. Dana presided, and in opening the meeting said it was necessary for him to express sympathy with the cause of Ireland. It was a feeling he had manifested for twenty-five years. Comparing the present condition of Ireland with what it was a few years ago, the result would be found surprising and little short of a political miracle. Neither of the two great parties in England could hope to carry on the government without conceding to Ireland her just demands.

Dr. O'Brann expressed his regret that he had not an audience of Englishmen or Scotchmen, or any other enemies of Ireland, that he might have an opportunity to convince them that Ireland had a right to self government. The lecturer then gave a history of Ireland for the last two hundred years, and said that while Ireland enjoyed self government trade flourished, poverty disappeared and the country never was in so prosperous a condition. The penal laws were, in his opinion, not worth the paper they were written upon.

A long list of subscriptions was read and the following cablegram sent to Mr. Parnell: "Irish Americans of New York, at a meeting presided over by the editor of the New York Sun, send expressions of their sympathy and assurances of their support, and send \$10,000, through Dr. O'Reilly, to aid in your efforts for Ireland."

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the people of Ireland upon the prospects of their speedily obtaining free government.

Locomotive Engineers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met this morning at Odd Fellows' Hall and transacted business of a private nature pertaining to the

DEATH IN THE MINES.

Fearful Results of a Subterranean Gas Explosion—Sixteen Killed or Wounded.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 21.—At 8 o'clock this morning an explosion of gas occurred in No. 2 shaft of the Delaware and Hudson Co.'s mines, near Plymouth. One miner, Denis Titus, was killed outright and fifteen others so badly burned that many of them will die. The damage to the mine has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed to be serious.

HEAVY DEAD LIST.

A dispatch just received from Plymouth, Pa., states that fourteen or fifteen persons burned in the gas explosion of the Delaware and Hudson Co.'s coal works have died from their injuries. The greatest excitement prevails over the accident. Most of the unfortunate leave large families.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.—A few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning, two successive explosions of gas in No. 2 mine, of the Delaware and Hudson Co., at Plymouth Junction, startled the people living in the vicinity, as well as those who were at work around the mine building.

Flames instantly shot up in the air twenty feet above the fan house. There was a loud report and then for a time all was still. The mine in which the accident occurred is about a mile north of Plymouthborough and three miles from the city. It has been idle since January but the company had resolved to reopen it and carpenters and laborers were at work making the necessary repairs preparatory to the resumption of mining operations next week. There were three gangs of men at work, one in each of the three seams.

CARELESSNESS WITH A LAMP.

Just before 8 o'clock a Poland, named Zollinsky, went into an unused chamber, about three hundred yards from the foot of the shaft, carrying fast to his hat a naked lamp. Instantly there was a loud explosion and many of the men in the mine were knocked down, but no one was hurt or seriously injured. They soon recovered from the shock and resumed their work.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION.

Five minutes later a second explosion occurred, which was much more serious in its results, not only to those in the middle gangway, but to those in the veins above and below. Robert Meyers was in the lower gangway, and was knocked down by the shock. Those in the middle gangway, however, were the only ones seriously affected. Sixteen men were prostrated, one of them being killed. John Lavinsky, Thomas Collins, Anthony Spinnett, John Galinsky, Thomas McDermott, Frank Lamfrax, John Kerstast, Sandy Love, John Cobley—all of these were found lying near the foot of the shaft in the main gangway. None of them were able to stand and one or two were unconscious. Dennis Taft was found dead 200 feet away. His body was the last brought out. Jos. Thomas died three hours after being brought out. At 8 o'clock to-night Thos. Collins died. He was a much esteemed man and was prominent in politics. It is certain that seven or eight of the other wounded will die.

A CARELESS OPERATOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Conductor Roberts, of Rahway, who was in charge of the emigrant train wrecked on the Hackensack Meadows, is reported to have said that Pratt, the telegraph operator whose carelessness caused the accident, was often asleep at his post, and that he has himself awakened him on several occasions.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A COTTAGE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A two-story frame cottage at 1425 Wabash avenue, which was being moved back from the front to the rear of the lot, collapsed late this afternoon and buried four people, two of whom were taken out dead. One of the killed was named Hellman, a workman employed on the structure. The other was a stranger, who went to work on the building this morning. Kimball, owner of the cottage, was seriously hurt, but not fatally. Jessie Hope, who lived on the second floor, had her collar bone crushed and leg broken. The building had been raised on screws so that a brick basement might be built under it. With no warning sign, save a momentary creaking, it toppled over forward and almost totally collapsed. The two workmen were caught by the heavy timbers on which the cottage rested, and were crushed to death instantly. Their bodies were taken to the morgue.

FIRES.

EXPLOSION AND CONFLAGRATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—A terrific explosion occurred in the grocery of Pettit & Lutz in Mexico, Mo., about 1 o'clock this morning, and in about two hours some \$50,000 worth of property was burned to the ground. The principal losers are: The Intelligence office, total loss \$8000; Wm. Harper, three buildings, \$10,000; Pettit & Lutz, \$5000; Congressman Hatton, property, \$10,000. The other losses are in numerous small amounts. The fire was caused by the explosion of three kegs of gunpowder, but it is not known how the ignition took place.

He Caned an Opera Singer.

BRANSON, Pa., Oct. 21.—Col. L. Frank Seltzer, the man who caned the opera singer in this borough for using his name in an unauthorized manner, gave bale this morning in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the November court, on a charge of assault and battery. The sympathy of the public is with Col. Seltzer, and it is doubtful if the actor will appear in court when the case comes up for trial.

DOINGS AT FORT WORTH.

A Rascally Trusty Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

The Merchant Boys Remanded to Jail—A Broken Leg—After a Fugitive—Court Notes—Confession of Murder.

Special to The News.

FORT WORTH, Oct. 21.—During the latter part of last month the decomposed body of a negro was found by a party of boys out fishing in the bottom near Coppinger's pasture, about three miles from town. His skull was smashed in and foul play was suspected. Since then the officers have been quietly working on the case, and late to-night Ed. Collins and Tobe Turner were arrested, charged with the killing. Collins was reticent; would confess nothing and was jailed. Turner was taken out to County Attorney Bowlin's residence, where

HE CONFESSED

to having aided Collins in committing the crime. He stated that shortly after Charlie Coppinger left for England, about three months ago, he and Collins drove some cattle belonging to Coppinger out of his pasture with the intention of stealing them. The negro boy who was in the employ of Coppinger found the cattle and drove them back. Fearing that the negro would give them away, they waylaid him, and Collins killed him with a club and he and Turner dragged the body in the brush and left it. Two days after the murder they were again in the same locality and heard the whining of a valuable pointer dog belonging to Coppinger. This dog was always with the negro and still remained by his master's dead body. Thinking the dog's howling would attract attention they killed him also. Turner says he can show the club and the dog's head to support his story. He was also jailed.

CONFESSION TO COPPINGER.

Coppinger returned from England about three weeks ago, and has assisted the officers in their efforts. While under the influence of liquor to-day Turner made a partial confession to Coppinger, and the arrest was made. Turner is a brother of R. L. Turner, a live and well known of this city, sent up for two years.

W. C. Nowell, who was indicted last April for conveying saws, files and acids to a prisoner in the County Jail, entered a plea of guilty in the District Court this morning. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict giving him two years in the penitentiary. Nowell at the time of his offense was a trustee at the jail, and it is alleged, was furnished the tools by Madame Brown, the keeper of a bagnio, and Blanch Williams, an inmate of the same. Both of whom have been indicted, but will not be tried until next term, as none but jail cases are now being tried, and both the parties named are out on bond.

BACK TO JAIL.

Deputy Sheriffs Foster and Morgan, of Clay County, arrived in the city to-day, having in custody the Merchant boys, who are charged with the killing of a man named Kyle, in that county, on the 2d inst. They had been a while in a writ of habeas corpus, but were remanded without bail and had taken an appeal to the Court of Appeals at Tyler. The prisoners were taken to that city several days ago, but the case was not tried and they were ordered back to Clay County. The will spend the night in jail here and go on to Clay County in the morning.

A FRACTURED LEG.

This morning Wm. O'Neill, a brother of Mrs. Benton, lessee of the Operahouse, fell from the platform at the side entrance to the Operahouse and fractured one of the bones of his right leg near the ankle. Mr. O'Neill was just recovering from a severe attack of the dengue, and this accident will be likely to confine him to his bed a month longer.

THE COURTS.

In the District Court to-day in the case of State vs. W. Nowell, charged with conveying tools to prisoners in jail, plea of guilty entered and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. State vs. Sam Collier, charged with burglary, found guilty by the jury and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In the County Court suit was filed by the City National Bank vs. John O. McKinney on notes aggregating \$918 77, interest and attorneys fees.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES.

The following real estate transfers were recorded to-day: W. A. Crutchfield and wife to W. A. Brison, parcel of property containing 100 acres of land, part of the W. A. Crutchfield survey; consideration \$1000.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Fort Worth Board of Underwriters met to-day and resolved that after Nov. 1 all policies must be paid for on delivery. This action was taken in consequence of the large amount of carrying that has been done late by the agents. James and Clara McTeer to J. S. Dedman, part of block II, Jennings survey; price paid \$1500. J. F. Cooper to C. Poyner, 300 acres of the J. M. Morton survey, for \$300. E. E. Taylor to Clarence Elliott, lots 4 and 5, block 8, Brooks & Bailey's addition; consideration \$150. J. G. Browning to E. E. Taylor, lots 4 and 5, Brooks & Bailey's addition; price paid \$150.

SUCCEEDED.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Fort Worth to visit St. Louis for the purpose of conferring with the Missouri Pacific officers in securing a street through the depot grounds at Fort Worth, have been successful in their mission. The road granted the request.

The Santa Fe Road is building a pile driver here, and, though this is not a very important piece of news, it is asserted by some that, as the road has no need for it below here, it is certainly intended for the extension north. Capt. J. H. Polk, contractor, is working a heavy force in grading and graveling Missouri avenue, Boaz and Elizabeth streets. When completed this part of the city will be noticeable as one of the most pleasant drives in the Fort. Some of our most substantial citizens reside in this locality.

Alderman Hughes is afflicted with a very sore hand. It is his left hand, and being left handed, the alderman is sorely troubled. The dengue fever is still holding down some of the pushing business men who are missed in their important places. City Engineer King is among them and Recorder Field is the latest victim.

I. A. Meddows filed an application in the County Court to-day for letters of guardianship for the children of J. W. Britton, deceased. The guardian is a young man, Maj. N. M. VanZandt, who returned a few days ago from his wedding trip, is down down with the dengue.

R. M. Cook, of St. Louis, superintendent of bridges on the Texas and Pacific, is in the Fort. Geo. Stauffer, insurance adjuster, was in the city to-day adjusting the loss on John P. King's dwelling, which burned a week ago.

Dr. R. B. Grammer has gone to Marshall to attend the wedding of his brother. Dr. George Jackson, formerly cashier of the First National Bank, has returned home from a summer visit to Minnesota. W. S. Banks, of Temple, is in the city. Capt. L. Johnson and family, United States army, are in the city.

City Assessor James W. Blackman was on the streets to-day, after having a hard spell of the dengue. Dropped from the Church Roll. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Enoch Frouy, inventor of the Frouy printing

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

How the Late Paul Bremond Managed His Railroads.

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The report gives receipts and earnings last year \$2,516,616, but no estimate of expenses. The Texas Mexican annual report gives earnings for the year \$234,326, and expenses \$269,821.

The report of the Texas Western was received, but was returned to have defects corrected. The assessment rolls of Aransas County show a decrease of \$16,000 in taxable values. The Land Board is hearing some energetic protests against its action in rejecting purchases of school land, under the rule permitting one person to purchase three sections. Parties who applied and sent up their money, have, it is claimed, where they are agricultural counties, and the three section resolution only permitted purchase of purely grassing land. The grievance is that the Board ought not to repeal their action as to applications already received under invitation of the Board, especially where the applicants have sent up their money, dug wells and made improvements.

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DENTON DOTS.

Another Letter from Governor Ireland on Immigration—Why He Wrote the June Letter. Special to The News.

DENTON, Oct. 21.—The saddlery house of W. W. West was closed to-day by attachments run by Padgett, of Dallas, for \$750, and Schoellkopf, of Dallas, for about \$650. Some other smaller amounts are still to be heard from. Assets will about cover liabilities.

Martin W. Jones, from near Argyle, was found guilty of larceny to-day, and ordered to the Terrell Asylum. J. J. Wallace, living one mile south of town, left home yesterday with his family to be gone over night, and on his return found his house had been broken into and three trunks ransacked. Wallace hastened to town and informed Marshal Fry, who about noon got on the thief's trail. He was found in a barn near the depot

The Morning News.

A. H. BELO & CO., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PER COPY.....\$ 5
Daily.....\$ 1.00
ONE MONTH.....\$ 3.00
THREE MONTHS.....\$ 8.00
SIX MONTHS.....\$ 15.00
TWELVE MONTHS.....\$ 30.00

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

Remit by draft on Dallas, postoffice money-
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we will not be responsible for misarrange-
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The date thereon shows when the subscription
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Branch Offices of The News.
NEW YORK—News and Advertising Agency, F. A.
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W. S. Rogers, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington,
D. C.
P. Roeder, 322 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
Ed. Jeff, 82 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
James Overton, Southern Hotel and Union
Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

W. S. Rogers, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington,
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P. Roeder, 322 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
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James Overton, Southern Hotel and Union
Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

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

THE NEWS is now perfecting arrange-
ments whereby its distribution will be sys-
tematically and promptly effected upon all
lines of railway centering upon and con-
necting 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 ex-
perienced in the matter of distribution
within the past week, but it will not be
long before the reading public of Texas
all over the State will find The News a
prompt daily visitor.

THE attention of the readers of THE
NEWS is directed to the completeness of its
commercial columns. The management is
making constant additions to this depart-
ment of the paper, and will make no cessa-
tion in this direction until the commercial
features of THE NEWS meet pretty much
every requirement.

REMINISCENCE ABOUT THE PUB-
LIC DOMAIN.

Some six or seven years ago the Hon.
John Hancock, in a speech or interview, is
reported to have said that an honest and
business-like management of the public
domain of Texas, left to the State after re-
construction, could make it the source of
an annual revenue which would be sufficient
for generations to support the State Govern-
ment and public schools, without re-
course to taxation. As Judge Hancock is
not in office, is not of counsel for the Greer
County cattle kings, and is not now seek-
ing position or advertisement, THE NEWS,
in reproducing his remarks, respectfully
suggests to the literary bureau that they
could not have been intended to reflect
upon the present State Land Board; and
if they give offense it is not the fault of
Judge Hancock, but the blame is with the
retentive memory of THE NEWS. The fate
of the Disinherited Knight would warn the
Judge himself from reproducing or recall-
ing the casual and perhaps unguarded re-
marks at this time, when it appears that,
as the freedom of the press is being con-
stricted, the animus of the literary
bureau assumes a bolder and more
direct aspect. The remarks were not
and could not have been intended to
apply to the State Land Board,

because no one in 1875 or 1879 ever dreamed
of its creation. They were innocently en-
tertained, no doubt, by a speculative mind.
Others may have fostered similar delusions.
A man who owned largely of Texas lands,
as in this instance, might naturally calcu-
late their value and what should be realized
by the careful management of other lands
of equal value. All wisdom and experience
in land matters may now be formulated in
the resolutions of the State Land Board,
but others may indulge in speculations.
When the State survived reconstruction the
public domain probably comprised 75,000,-
000 acres of land. Lands that were then
worth from 10 cents to \$1 an acre had in-
creased in value to from \$1 to \$10 an acre
when the speculations of Judge Hancock
were entertained. He had in every direc-
tion observed that lands which sold in 1875
at \$1 an acre were in 1878 held at from \$5
to \$10 an acre. Naturally, a man might
suppose that the 75,000,000 acres of public
land, together with the 15,000,000 acres
owned by the school fund in 1873, making
the sum of 90,000,000 acres, were a good
capital to begin business with. Valued at
only 50 cents an acre then, it was
worth husbanding. In 1878 it was proba-
bly worth \$1 an acre, though then about
half of the best of it had been frittered
away. That 90,000,000 acres now are proba-
bly worth \$250,000,000. The Capitol
Board sold 3,000,000 acres of it for \$1,600,-
000 in January, 1882, and these lands are
now on the market at \$3 75 per
acre. With a capital of 90,000,000
acres of land, worth in 1873 an
aggregate of \$45,000,000, and now valued
at \$250,000,000, it is palpable that a sound
policy in the beginning would have resulted
in creating a revenue from this capital equal
to all demands of government. How diffi-
cult it was to establish a sound policy at
the beginning is shown by the inability of
those in authority at this period of ad-
vanced statesmanship to establish any
stable, sensible or promising policy. How-
ever, Judge Hancock then perceived very
clearly the probable outcome in value of
Texas lands. Does he now believe that
the remnant of these lands could be so man-
aged that they would support the schools? It
is evident that his conclusions in 1878 as to
the potentialities of the land problem were
correct, and that mismanagement has cost
the people of Texas at least \$15,000,000 in
taxes which they would not have paid had
the politicians in control been shrewd busi-
ness men. Now, "shrewd business men"
is a misleading phrase in political cam-
paigns. Among politicians the man is a
shrewd business man who is able to man-
age his organs, strikers and the primaries
successfully. But that is not the business
qualification which Judge Hancock had in
view when referring to the desiderated
management of the public lands. Some-
thing different was contemplated, which
the Judge might serve his country at this
time in defining and illustrating.

LARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

A correspondent, whose communication
appears elsewhere, recommends Mr. John
D. McCall for the office of Comptroller of
Public Accounts. Many complimentary
things are said of Mr. McCall. It is stated
that he is a fine accountant, understands
business methods, "is a thorough Demo-
crat, a gentleman pure in character, honest,
and full of energy and decision." This is
the kind of material, ordinarily, of which
a good Comptroller could be made. Mr. Mc-
Call has served in the Comptroller's office
for a number of years, and thoroughly un-
derstands the workings of the office. He is
credited, and no doubt justly, with much
of the efficiency and business system now
prevailing in the Comptroller's office. It is
also said, in his favor, that "he has never
before asked for office," though it is
incidentally stated that he has served in
the Comptroller's department in one capacity
or another for fifteen years. However, this
little discrepancy on the part of Mr. Mc-
Call's biographer is not of much consequence,
and might perhaps be passed unnoticed.
But there are a few points to which Fair
Play might with propriety and advantage
have referred. While admitting that it
would have been in line with a business
like civil service to promote Chief
Clerk McCall to the Comptroller's
department, still, in view of the
present condition of affairs in our State
government, it might be prudent to ex-
amine Mr. McCall's qualifications in other
directions. How is Mr. McCall as a gen-
eral statesman, and what are his expe-
riences, attainments and capabilities as a
legislator? It must be remembered that
the Comptroller's office is no longer the simple
administrative and clerical affairs ordained
by the constitution, but a high muck-
nack in general state policy. The Com-
ptroller, with the other heads of depart-
ments, and the Governor himself, is a high
legislative functionary, with power to enact,
repeal, ignore or enforce laws at pleasure.
The boards composed of the heads of de-
partments at Austin have resolved them-
selves into an extra, a higher, or perhaps,
it might be, a reviewing or editing legisla-
tive body, with power to amend, suspend,
annul, or waste-basket, as it were, the
enactments of the mere constitutional leg-
islative representatives of the people. Of
course, in view of this state of affairs, the
people must pay more attention than for-
merly to the selection of the officers com-
posing these boards. Formerly, a compe-
tent business man, master of figures and
bookkeeping, was considered capable
of discharging the duties of Comptroller;
a good lawyer was all that was required
for the attorney generalship; an
honest man and a good accountant com-
prised all the necessary qualifications for
the State Treasurer, and almost any smart
land agent was thought good enough for
the commissioner'ship of the General Land
Office. But things have changed, and now
full-fledged statesmen are required to fill
those offices, by virtue of which the occu-
pants become, by divine right, as it were,
the supreme law of the land and the
executive, judicial and legislative. When
Mr. McCall's friends can show up his pro-
ficiency as a legislator and a plentiful re-
cord as a statesman it will be time enough

to consider him in connection with the
comptrollership. If the affairs of the
State were run on the schedule laid down
in the constitution, there is no apparent
reason why Mr. McCall's friends should
not advocate him for the comptrollership,
nor why the people should not consider the
propriety of electing him. But since the
"boards" have assumed the garments of
Solon, Tribonian, Cæsar and Justinian, all
strung together, it becomes a solemn duty
for the people to view and examine the
qualifications of every candidate for an ad-
ministrative State office with rigid, keen
and impartial care.

OLD AND NEW BOUNDARY DIS-
PUTES.

Texas has been troubled with disputes
about boundaries for nearly a century and
the end is not yet. The first serious trouble
was between the United States and Spain,
when Texas belonged to the latter power,
and there were few Americans or none in
the country, for none were tolerated. After
collisions between the frontier troops of
both countries were imminent, Maj. Porter,
of the United States army, notified the
Spanish Governor Godero, at Nacogdoches,
that he could not pass a certain limit with
impunity, and required a pledge that the
Spaniards would not again cross the Sabine.
The Spanish Governor refused to pledge
himself not to do so. In February, 1806,
Maj. Porter ordered Capt. Turner with his
companies to compel the withdrawal of
the Spanish force at Adals to the Spanish
side of the Sabine, which was done without
bloodshed. The Spaniards in Mexico, on
receiving intelligence of the event, marched
to the boarder with a force 1500 men, a
part of which recrossed the Sabine in
August. Col. Cushing, in command of the
United States forces at Natchitoches, La.,
gave notice to the Spanish Governor that
unless the Spanish forces were withdrawn
to the west bank of the Sabine they
would be treated as enemies. A sharp
controversy arose as to what
was the true boundary. The Governor of
Louisiana rallied a force of volunteers to
support the American claim. The Spanish
force withdrew to the Mexican or Texas
side of the Sabine and Gen. Wilkinson,
commander in chief of the United
States forces, advanced to the other bank.
A battle was imminent, but was averted
by an agreement that until the supreme govern-
ments of the two nations settled the ques-
tion of boundary the country between the
Sabine and the Arroyo Honda should be
neutral ground, not to be occupied by
either party. War between the countries
was averted, but the result was the con-
gregation on the neutral ground of a set of
outlaws compared with whom Lafayette's free-
booters were not only mild mannered, but
orderly and quiet. The fugitives from jus-
tice from all quarters reinforced the other
marauders of the neutral ground until they
became a terror to both countries. An
American force was sent to disperse them,
but resulted in the resignation of its com-
mander, Major Magee, from the army and
the formation of a filibustering expedition
of nearly two thousand men, which, after
various successes, was finally defeated and
almost exterminated by the Spaniards
near San Antonio. In the mean-
time the boundary question was a
matter of dispute between the nations
until it resulted in the treaty under which
the present dispute in regard to Greer
County arises. But to cut short a preface
that is growing longer than the item which
suggested it, the last boundary dispute
mentioned by the papers is stated as fol-
lows by the Decatur Tribune:
Tax Collector Finch, a few days ago, had
declined his readiness to comply with the
demands of the commissioners' Court, and
proceeded to begin the collection of taxes
in the strip claimed by both Montague and
Wise Counties. At the tracks of the surveyor
who originally ran off the two counties be-
fore the strip belongs to Wise County.
If that be the case it is due Wise
County and the people who live in the
disputed territory that the issue should be
definitely settled. Of course, when a levy is
made by the collector for the collection of taxes,
he will be enjoined, which will place the issue
before the courts of the country, where it will
ultimately have to go before it is finally ad-
justed. If Mr. Finch proceeds to carry out
the intentions of the State, and the people
who are more directly interested may
congratulate themselves on an early ad-
justment of this long pending matter. It is
due the people that the question be forever
settled. It has for years been a disturbing
element, and let the issue be decided one way
or the other.

BOYCOTT IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

While some people are talking of boycotting
the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette and the
merchants who patronize it, the warlike
Halstead is beseeching the Ohio Republi-
cans not to read his hated rival, the En-
quirer.

THE OHIO ELECTION THE NEW YORK
JOURNALS OF DEMOCRATIC LEANINGS ARE URGING
THE PRESIDENT TO COME TO THE RELIEF OF THE
PARTY IN THAT STATE BY GIVING A MORE
EMPHATIC DENIAL TO THE MUGWUMP ASSERTION
THAT THE ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET
WOULD BE AN INDEMNITY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

In the opinion of some of these
the time has now arrived for a more liberal
distribution of the spoils.

It is probably safe to say that Jones' scale
factory has increased its business several
fold since he became a candidate for Lieut-
enant Governor of New York, and thereby
secured such extensive advertisement, and
the transportation demands upon his purse
must be enormous, for "Jones he pays the
freight," as usual.

FRATT, THE CARELESS OPERATOR WHO CAUSED
THE FEARFUL DISASTER ON THE PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD, IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND
ASLEEP AT HIS POST ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

Here is an opportunity for some enter-
prising poet to collect material upon which
to build a recitative poem that will afford
some relief from "Asleep at the Switch."

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NEWS HAS
RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM A BUSINESS
MAN OF NEW YORK CITY: "I AM THIS MORNING
IN RECEIPT OF A COPY OF THE DALLAS
NEWS AND HASTEN TO CONGRATULATE YOU UPON
ITS ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. ITS COMPLETENESS
IN THE MATTER OF NEWS IS QUITE SURPRISING
AND WOULD MAKE IT CREDITABLE TO A CITY
TEN TIMES AS LARGE AS DALLAS. IT IS CALCULATED
TO GIVE US HERE IN THE EAST A VERY
VIVID IMPRESSION OF THE ENTERPRISE AND
PROSPERITY OF YOUR GREAT STATE."

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CONGRESS, IN SESSION AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
IS AN INFORMAL GATHERING OF CLERGYMEN AND
LAYMEN TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR,
AND AS THEIR DISCUSSIONS OR CONCLUSIONS DO
NOT IN ANY WAY COMMIT THE CHURCH ORGANIZATION,
THE SPEAKERS CAN EXPRESS THEMSELVES
FREELY AND WITHOUT RESTRAINT. OVER THREE
THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTENDED THE SECOND
SESSION OF THE CONGRESS TUESDAY EVENING,
AND THE TOPIC OF THE EVENING, THE CHRISTIAN
DOCTRINE OF ATONEMENT, WAS DISCUSSED BY SOME
OF THE MOST EMINENT DIVINES OF THE CHURCH,

Archdeacon Farrar being of the number.
The initial meeting of this church congress,
which was modeled after a similar institu-
tion in England, was held in the study of
Rev. Dr. Harwood, of New Haven, ten
years ago, and though very much opposed
by the conservative clergy at the time, the
institution has steadily grown, as shown by
the success which attended the tenth ses-
sion of the congress convened on Tuesday
last.

The recklessness of conscienceless po-
litical purveyors for the press is illustrated
in the announcement sent out to the
country that Congressman Springer's son
was a clerk of Judge Vincent's court, and
a subsequent denial by Mr. Springer, which
must not be regarded as authoritative. Mr.
Springer's only son is a school boy of ten-
der years, who has not yet passed the base
ball and cigarette period.

The increase of agriculture in Texas
moves the New York Tribune to remark
that farming may yet take the place of cat-
tling raising in this State, and a sweeping
change take place in the social and eco-
nomic conditions of the people that will be
of great advantage to the State. The
Tribune is respectfully informed that Texas
is quite large enough to accommodate both
stock raising and agriculture.

AND NOW the island of Crete is getting
her dander up, and the Sultan has thought
it necessary to send out a gunboat to keep
the Cretans quiet. The Sultan is like a
man in a hornet's nest—there are so many
points of attack that no matter which way
he turns he is liable to get stung.

The gas men are in council at Cincin-
nati, and some funny paragrapher who
doubtless be moved to remark that it is
mete that the knights of the meter should
meet and turn on the gas.

If Whitehall Reid really likes his politics
he has peculiar taste as the man who enjoyed
bad health.—Boston Post.

PRESS COMMENT.

Having in a feeble way assisted the Demo-
cratic party to elect a President last year,
the Evening Post now returns to its sneer-
ing. It is moved to remark that a certain
and dreary political document in the
Sun will be lost upon the Democratic read-
ers of that journal for the reason that these
Democrats "have to repeat the words aloud
reading anything, which of course is
very tedious and prevents any close follow-
ing of the sense." The alleged illiteracy of
the Democratic party has long been a stand-
ing joke with the snobbish newspaper of the
opposition, despite the fact that the organ-
ized ignorance of the country—and the
densest ever known in politics—is to be
found in the Republican party.—New York
World.

The Boston Globe says that Ben Franklin
never forgot that he was an American. And
this is true. The temptations to belong to
other nations that beset Prof. Franklin were
far greater than those of the Englishman in
"Pharos," but his powerful memory saved
him. He never even joined the Mugwumps.
—Courier-Journal.

It is only a question of time when, with
better means of transportation, the iron
made in Alabama at a cost of not over \$8
per ton will force down the price of the
Pennsylvania product to such a point as to
make the producers of pig iron in that
State entirely indifferent as to whether
the protective tariff is maintained or aban-
doned.—Boston Herald.

At all events there is some satisfaction in
the reflection that John Sherman hasn't had
his mind's rest this week. The vote for
members of the assembly is close enough
to keep the bloody shirt Senator in a state
of nightmare, varied with night sweats
and other mental and bodily ills.—Kansas City
Times.

The Washington dispatches state that but
little interest was taken there in the Ohio
election, and that but few federal officials
remained in the State to vote. A little
anxiety for the success of the party might
not have injured those who are drawing
their livelihood from previous Democratic
victories.—Atlanta Constitution.

OUR NEXT COMPTROLLER—PERHAPS.

TO THE NEWS.
AUSTIN, Oct. 17.—As nominations from the
country at large seem to be in order for
State officers, permit me to present through
your columns to the people of Texas for
Comptroller the name of John D. McCall,
the present chief clerk in that office. Mr.
McCall's name has already been mentioned
in this connection and has elicited much
favorable comment, but I desire, in the in-
terest of the taxpayers of our State, who
are most concerned in the administration of
affairs in the office of Comptroller, to direct
attention particularly to this gentleman, as
being from the very nature of things the
most suitable man for the position. And
this without seeking in the least to detract
from the merits of others who may be as-
pirants.

It is but just that the claims of John D.
McCall for recognition should be made pub-
lic; and, if there is anything in the idea that
"merit deserves reward," surely no man
can offer a single tenable objection to the
gentleman named.

Mr. McCall is a young man, in the very
prime of manhood, a sound Democrat, a
gentleman pure in character, honest, and
of the most uncompromising integrity, and
full of energy and decision. Born in the
State of Tennessee, that gave us our im-
mortal Sam Houston, he came to Texas in
his infancy and has lived here constantly
since his earliest childhood. He has served
in different capacities in the office of Com-
ptroller continuously for about fifteen years,
and has worked his way step by step, filling
every place assigned him with faithful and
efficient service, and winning golden opin-
ions all along the line. He has completely
mastered every detail of the office
and has contributed largely toward
bringing it up to its present high
standard of efficiency and its high
business system, that to-day so ably and so
promptly meets all the requirements of
the public. He has never before asked for
office, but has now announced that he will
be a candidate for Comptroller before the next
State Democratic convention. Can the in-
terests of the State be better subserved than
by his nomination and subsequent election?
Certainly not. The present honorable Com-
ptroller will most probably be our next
Governor, and the experience gained by two
terms in his present office will make him
the best executive the State has had for
many years. Is there any man better fitted
to succeed him in the Comptroller's office
than John D. McCall? Surely none will
gainsay my assertion that, by rewarding
him in this instance, the nomination of
Mr. McCall will be a compliment to every
man in Texas who believes that honest
labor, well performed, should be crowned
with success. FAIR PLAY.

Pepper grows in bunches on creeping
vines, which are planted at the foot of trees,
so they may run up along the branches.
The berries are picked by hand in January
and July, just before they ripen, and are
dried in the sun or by a slow fire. They are
then placed in warm sea water and the
lightest ones skimmed off. They form an
inferior grade, while the heavier ones,
which sink, are the best.

The odoriferous molecule of musk is in-
finitesimally small. A single grain will
give off atoms so small that no magnifying
glass enables the eye to see them, yet so
pungent that the olfactory nerve easily de-
tect them, yet after this has continued for
years, the grain is not perceptibly dimi-
nished in weight.

STATE PRESS.

What the Papers of Texas Are Talking About.
The papers advertise many miraculous
cures by patent medicines, but probably a
workhouse or poorhouse is the best remedy
for a great many chronic invalids. The
decrease of this class in counties which es-
tablish poorfarms is proverbial. The San
Antonio Times reports four cases of the
kind in that city last week. The physician
told them they had either to work or leave,
and on presenting them to a huge wood pile
and telling them a little exercise in chop-
ping timber was good for them, they all
unanimously voted to leave. They did not
take up their beds, but walked.

The Mesquite Mesquiter says: We now
receive THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS instead
of the Galveston edition. She's a daisy, too.
The Mesquiter wants a lot to work both
ways:

It's a mighty poor paper that won't stand
up to its town, and a mighty poor town that
won't stand up to its paper.

The idea that education is a panacea for
vice and crime is a good one if it was borne
out by facts. That ignorance and its con-
comitants are responsible for much wick-
edness is true, but education, unfortunately,
does not always lead to contrary results.
The first use many of a certain class at the
South make of their ability to write is the
forgery of orders on country stores, a crime
that they could not commit without the ability
to write. The San Sabá News copies
from Popular Science as follows:

What shall be said of the "education" of
men of wealth and leisure who find their
highest pleasure in the most criminal and
ruthless forms of vice? These men have
passed through public schools, perchance
through universities; some are said to be
doctors of medicine; others eminent at the
bar or bench, and some even to wear the
livery of the church. Surely it is time to
cry aloud and spare not when men can pass
for "educated" to whom the very elements
of a true science of life are unknown, and
who, with all their literary, professional
and social acquirements, are willing to de-
scend to their daily practice to the lowest
depths of infamy.

The Bonham News says:
Coke may be cranky on the prohibition
question, but his head is level on the silver
question.

The Cuero Star remarks:
Hon. John Hancock, of Austin, has been
frequently mentioned lately by his many
friends as a suitable candidate for Govern-
or. There is no man in Texas better qual-
ified for the position, but it is doubtful if he
would be willing to put himself forward, or
sanction his name to be mentioned in this
connection unless there was a chance for
his election. As a representative Congress-
man he had no superior as a statesman in
that august body, and it would reflect credit
on the State if he could be re-elected to that
position from his congressional district.

The Colorado (Mitchell County) Clipper
says:
The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rail-
road has instructed its right of way agent
to secure right of way from Coleman to
Pecan Springs at once, the company having
decided on that point. This settles the
question pretty surely that Colorado City
will get the road, Pecan Springs being on
the direct line from Coleman to Colorado.

The Clipper says:
We admire Crawford; we admire any one
who stands up to his honest convictions re-
gardless of policy.

That is about the size of it. Cran, stands
up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. No one
has doubted his spunk; discretion is what
he lacks.

The Bandera Bugle says:
If the Bugle had a thousand notes every-
one would be sounded in favor of the Hon.
John Hancock as our next Governor. "Old
Citizen," in Express, is correct in his es-
timate of the man and voices the desire of
thousands of the people.

Dengue struck the local editor of the
Cuero Bulletin amidst his last week, curled
him up, "and the subsequent proceedings
(outside of the sick room) interested him
no more." It is announced that upon Nov.
15, 1885, the Bulletin will come out as a
lively morning daily with full Associated
Press dispatches and specials from differ-
ent parts of the State.

The Jackson County Progress has an eye
of faith. It says:
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS was issued
on time on the 1st inst., and has already re-
ceived most flattering notices from the press
of the State. We have not yet received or
seen a copy of it, but feel safe in saying that
it gives satisfaction to all.

The Victoria Advocate says:
It is an error to suppose that "proof of as-
sertion" is a valid defense in a libel suit for
civil damages, as claimed by the Houston
Post. A newspaper may publish libelous
text exact truth and be able to prove every
allegation made, and yet be justly adjudged
guilty of libel. The principal element of
libel is malice, and that being established
is a matter of secondary importance whether
the published statement be true or false.

The Advocate stops short of the mark.
THE GALVESTON NEWS was made liable for
libel where no malice existed, or under
the circumstances, was possible. Old Bumble's
idea of a legal presumption applies to more
cases than the one he spoke of.

The Jasper News-Boy says: "Sickness is
still prevailing perniciously." It is ob-
vious that the News-Boy has a bad spell.
"Perniciously" is not permissible in
healthy subjects. The Boy does not often
make such mistakes.

The Seymour Cresset sheds some light on
the liability of the type to get wrong by
copying an article on proof reading. It says:
There is not one compositor in a million
who can set type without making mistakes.
Sometimes there are wrong letters, some-
times words are spelled wrong, sometimes
letters are put in upside-down backwards,
and there are all sorts of errors which creep
into the work of even the most careful type
setter. A proof-reader must not only be a
very careful man, but he must be a man of
large general information, and of close ac-
quaintance with the English language and
other languages, too. In the issue of the
Revised Version of the Old Testament
which has recently been published, the
work was submitted to the careful inspec-
tion of twenty-seven proof readers,
one after another, each reading the whole.

An Indianapolis paper says that Rev.
James Aley was a noted divine in his day
—full of eccentricities. He is still well re-
membered at Vincennes and other places in
that part of the State. On the first Western
trip of Bishop Morris, after he had been
raised to the episcopacy, Mr. Aley was
pointed out to him. The bishop, who had
heard of his eccentricities, went to him,
holding out his hands, and saying: "How
do you do, Brother Aley? My name is
Thomas A. Morris." Brother Aley looked
him all over and then said: "Upon my
word, I think they were hard pushed for
bishop timber when they got hold of you."

That the ruling passion is strong in death
is exemplified in a case wherein the Rev.
W. H. Raper was a party. He was called
upon to attend a man by the name of Wash-
burn, who was condemned to death in Cin-
cinnati. While the preacher was upon his
knees in the cell praying, just before the
execution, Washburn stole his watch from
his pocket. When the body was turned
over to the doctors, the stolen watch was
found and returned to its owner.

A blackmailing organization has been
formed in Constantine, which has been
assessments on the owners of handsome villas
under threat of incendiaryism.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Heard on the Iron Highways that Center at Dallas.

Gen. S. W. Fordyce on a Tour of Inspection—Hastening the Broadening of the Gauge of the Texas and St. Louis.

A handsome man of 50, tall and portly, with his black hair and beard slightly shot with grey, blue eyes, and a pleasant resonant voice, talked with the Rumbler in the room of the Windsor yesterday afternoon for exactly forty-six minutes under the hotel clock. This was Gen. S. W. Fordyce, the new receiver of the Texas and St. Louis narrow gauge. He arrived in Dallas yesterday morning from Waco, via the Central.

"The arrangements are about perfected for taking the Texas and St. Louis out of the hands of the courts," said Gen. Fordyce, "and the work of reorganization by which the new set of men will take hold of the affairs of the road I may say is already effected. It would be a long and tedious story were I to tell you details of the litigation gone through with before the final settlement between the Paromere people and the creditors of the Texas and St. Louis could be effected in a way satisfactory to all parties. Suffice it to say that a compromise will be the withdrawal and cancelling of the outstanding securities of the original company, the first and second mortgage bonds will be sealed down and cancelled, and the holders of the old securities, predicated on a valuation of, say, fifty cents on the dollar. This compromise has been accepted to willingly by all the stockholders, and the new deal will be laid right away. 40 of these in Texas and 10 in Missouri. The idea is to put down the rails at the present narrow gauge width until they are all down and then when the track from one end of the line to the other. The 50 miles of steel rails, which will form the first installment of improvements, will be completed by Dec. 15.

"Just now we are having heavy standard gauge rails laid as fast as possible. The roadbed is being widened and heavier cross ties put in, and some of the bridges are being crossed across the Trinity, the Saline, and some few others that were of wood, will be replaced by iron ones of the standard gauge type. Many of our bridges, such as the ones across the Brazos, the Colorado, the St. Francis and the Arkansas Rivers, are all iron and originally built to support the weight of the heaviest broad gauge traffic. Fifty miles of heavy steel rails will be laid right away, 40 of these in Texas and 10 in Missouri. The idea is to put down the rails at the present narrow gauge width until they are all down and then when the track from one end of the line to the other. The 50 miles of steel rails, which will form the first installment of improvements, will be completed by Dec. 15.

"Two new companies have just been organized with G. W. Huldredge, J. G. Taylor, C. D. Dorman, C. J. Green, P. S. Eustis, J. D. Mack, J. H. Marquette, and the directors. The Grand Island and Wyoming Road is to run from Grand Island a little north of west to the Wyoming line. The other, the Omaha and North Platte, is to extend from Omaha to Ashland, thus making an air line between Lincoln and Omaha thence on west and north by way of Fremont through a northern tier of counties and join with the Grand Island and Wyoming road near West Omaha, thus opening up a direct line from Lincoln to Northwestern Nebraska, and also one from Omaha to Northwestern Nebraska. These lines are organized by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Missouri Pacific, and are being cut into the very heart of the Union Pacific and Northwestern territory in Nebraska.

"The strike of the brakemen on the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad has been compromised and all the old hands put to work. President Mackey was at Vincennes himself on Thursday and Friday, and soon perceived that a great mistake had been made by the management of the road in abolishing the yard service at that point. This was the origin of the difficulty, and because the freight crews were ordered to do several hours special yard work there each day extra the freight men quit. Seven crews left their trains, and at one time nearly two hundred cars had accumulated here, creating confusion and trouble. The experiment was a very expensive one for the road, and when President Mackey found by a personal inspection that a huge pile of cars had been made he ordered the yard service re-established, and the freight men returned to work.

"The emigrant business, for which the Trunk Line passenger agents are now establishing rates, is practically suspended. It dwindled into insignificance several weeks ago, and will not increase much till next spring. The Pennsylvania Co. has a number of tickets on hand, good for six months from date of issue.

"The annual inspection of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the chief executive officers began Monday and continue two weeks, during which time the party will travel 2547 miles. The first week's run will land the party in Chicago, and the second take it through Indianapolis, Vincennes, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburgh, and thence home.

"The St. Paul and Manitoba roads are playing a big game of bluff on paper, and have built a thousand or more miles of road within the past week in this easy and cheap manner. The St. Paul is about to extend its Fargo Southern to Crookston, paralleling the Manitoba, and the latter in retaliation proposes as soon as the St. Paul commences to build to build a line from St. Cloud to Yankton, paralleling the St. Paul a large portion of the way.

"The shipment of fruit from California to the East continues. The rate, per passenger train, for green fruit, is \$600 for each car of 20,000 pounds. The rate by freight train is \$800 a car, but President Stanford, some time ago, made a proposition to the fruit growers that if they would make up a train of 15 or 18 cars, once, twice or thrice a week, he would send it through to Chicago in the same time made by the recent tea trains, which was less than that taken by passenger trains. As yet the fruit growers have taken no action in the matter. Respecting the gross amount of green fruit shipped East by rail this season, the railroad reports are not yet quite complete. Shipments up to August this year aggregated 1859 car loads, and will probably reach 1800 car loads by the end of the season. Calculating 20,000 pounds to the car, this makes 36,000,000 pounds of green fruit for 1885, as against 12,000,000 for the year 1884, and 60,000 pounds for the year 1875.

"The directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad contemplate the extension of several important branches of the road. The extension of these lines will develop the resources of some of the best iron and coal counties in the State. Other lines are projected by New York and Pennsylvania capitalists, and surveys are now being made for new enterprises. The traffic over the proposed lines would amount to many thousand dollars annually and accomplish great results in many ways.

"The present management of the Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago line, late a withered and neglected branch of the Wabash system, has exhibited this far most thorough appreciation of the situation, and has gone forward energetically and intelligently in the work of improvement and reorganization. The road, as far as Carmi, Ill., has been thoroughly overhauled, leveled and improved, and almost entirely relaid with steel rails, with many new and substantial bridges and trestles, rendering it safe to none in the State for smoothness and safety. The road from Carmi to Vincennes and Danville is receiving the attention of an army of men and is rapidly nearing the perfection attained by the other end. Receiver Thomas Wheeler is in consultation at Cairo for several days, and it is within the possibilities of the near future that an extension of the line will be

he said in his hearty way. "I will be in the State till about Jan. 1, unless something unforeseen should happen."

Mr. Newman could not tell who would succeed Mr. Murray on the Santa Fe. He knew Mr. Fuller well, but thought his health was too poor to admit of his taking the place.

The new railroad bridge across the Colorado River at Yuma, A. T., was totally destroyed Saturday morning by a fire which began on the California side of the river. The loss is over \$200,000. What caused the conflagration is unknown.

N. S. Pinnington, general traffic manager of the Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago Railroad, resigned last Saturday.

The railroad question is getting very interesting in Nebraska. There is now little doubt but that within a year many roads will be built on the ground in Nebraska as are being built on paper in Kansas.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is doubtless responsible for all of this. Shortly after the announcement was made that that company would extend to St. Paul, Minn., there was a commotion in Nebraska. That company, at the same time, began purchasing property in Lincoln, with the evident intention of preventing any other company from getting in nearer to the business part of the city. Upon the heels of this move came the announcement that the Missouri Pacific would come to Lincoln for \$50,000 in bonds. That proposition was quickly followed by a similar one from the Northwestern. Already bonds have been voted for the Missouri Pacific, and will doubtless carry for the Northwestern. It is clear that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, has precipitated the present activity by the invasion of the Northwestern territory. The truce has been broken and other roads must retaliate. The Northwestern company will invade the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy territory in Nebraska. The latter road will in turn invade Northwestern territory in Nebraska and the State will see a great boom in railroad building. The Missouri Pacific and Northwestern have already commenced actual work, proceedings having been instituted to condemn property within the corporation limits of Lincoln.

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John B. Bartholemew, division traffic superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Waco, Tex., was in the city yesterday, accompanied by his wife.

John B. Ludlum, traveling passenger agent of the L. S. and Fort Smith Railway, is in the city.

Sherman and Southerland. Sherman, Oct. 21.—A prominent member of the committee appointed last night to solicit stock in the Sherman and Southern Railroad informed a News reporter this morning that they were meeting solid and substantial encouragement from the business men and capitalists of the city, and that everybody seemed anxious to see the matter boom right ahead and were willing to assist to the extent of their ability.

On to Paris! Special to the News. MARSHALL, Oct. 21.—President W. W. Hartsell, Manager L. W. Lloyd, W. T. Scott, Jr., and H. H. Youree, of the Marshall and Northwestern Railway, arrived here last evening from Sherman. A News reporter called on them this morning, who confirmed the statement that the contract has been closed with citizens of Paris for \$75,000 in stock and \$30,000 in franchises, right of way five miles southeast and five miles northwest of the town, and depot grounds in the city, and that the road will go to Paris as the northwestern terminus in the State. This will settle all previously conflicting reports in regard to the road.

Turn the Long Ticket to the Wall. "Rumbler," Dallas, Tex. WACO, Oct. 21, 1885.—Rumer has it that more than one Eastern line has paid Texas ticket agents their commissions in full for the month of Sept., 1875. It will now be in order for the Texas Traffic Association, through their commissioner, to turn a few long tickets to the wall ("Order of sale of the tickets of those lines who have paid commissions on tickets since Sept. 15, 1875") in order to carry out circular No. one (1). It is safe to predict that October commissions will also be paid, and why not? Why this discrimination against Texas and our ticket agents. Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas ticket agents all receive commissions on tickets sold east, southeast, west and northwest of St. Louis, and why should "Poor Old Texas" have the line drawn to bust the chains of its ticket agents?—when found—but don't look for it in the non-commission attachment of the Texas Post. "Poor Old Texas!"

The Meter Men's Meeting. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The American Gas Light Association convened in its thirteenth annual session at College Hall this morning at 10 o'clock. President Eugene Vanj was the chief speaker of the day. The election of new members and the reading of an important paper by W. H. Dennison on "Natural Gas." Many papers are booked to be read during the next few days pertaining to the subject of gas manufacture. There are about three hundred members, and they are nearly all in attendance. Prof. F. C. Chandler, of Columbia School of Mines, New York, is expected to be present.

In many of the old families in Cuba the system which debarred Spanish maidens from marrying until they had been seduced is still vigorously in force. The lover courts his mistress from the pavement. She must remain within the barred windows with the diemmas always within hearing.

constructed from St. Francisville, sixteen miles south of Vincennes, to Evansville, thus forming a powerful competitor of Mackay's line on the Ohio and Kentucky Road.

RECENTLY THE contract for the sale of the Oregon and California to the Central Pacific has been published in London. It was made July 31, and by it the 451 miles of road, with its appurtenances and equipments, rights, franchises and land grant, are to be transferred on or before July 1, 1886. The terms of the sale are as follows: For the \$9,000,000, there are to be first mortgage bonds now outstanding, issued at the rate of \$20,000 per mile, the Central Pacific will issue bonds at the rate of \$30,000 per mile to the amount of \$10,500,000, payable in forty years, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent for the first two years, and 5 per cent thereafter. It is likely that the Oregon and California will transfer the property to a new company to be organized for the purpose, and the Central Pacific will guarantee the bonds of this new company; however, the bonds may be secured by a mortgage on the property. The difference between \$9,000,000, the present indebtedness of the Oregon and California, and the \$10,500,000 preferred and \$7,000,000 common. This will be taken up by the issue of \$3,000,000 of Central Pacific stock for two shares of Oregon and California preferred, and one share of Central Pacific stock for four shares of Oregon and California common. The Central Pacific agrees to complete the connecting link between Ashland and Delta within three years of the date of the transfer, so as to form a through line between Portland and San Francisco. The contract was ratified by the stockholders at a meeting in Portland, Sep. 30, and of course it is ratified by the bondholders, for they made it.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS report on good authority that the bitter rate war which has been in progress between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway and the Western and Atlantic is about at an end, on account of an agreement being reached between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway and the system of railroads at Atlanta, whereby a differential rate is allowed the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway. The roads have been slashing rates for some time past, and in some instances have reduced rates 9 to 10 per cent.

J. M. Steve, of the Santa Fe, is at home. Bee Line—John Howard and Old Van, George Knight, are both at the Windsor.

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BORROWING MONEY TO MARRY.

Young Men Who Advertise for Brokers to Advance Money on Their Good Looks.

Several advertisements have recently appeared in the New York World, which read about as follows: WANTED.—A broker to advance money on handsome young man's matrimonial chances.

A handsome young man who blushes at the thought of matrimony, concluded to pass temporarily as a young man of this type, and wandered down through Wall and Broad streets among the brokers. Stepping into a well known office, the reporter called for Charles J. Osborn, who is usually willing to make money, and asked for a private audience. When seated away from curious ears the reporter remarked: "Mr. Osborn, I come on a peculiar errand. As you perceive, I am a good looking young man of fascinating manners, and readily win the smiles on the fair sex. Now if I had some money with which to board in a fashionable locality, join a club, drive a dog cart in the park, dress well and get in the social swim, in less than six months I could marry an heiress. I propose that you advance me, say \$5000, and take your chances, and as soon as I succeed I will give you \$10,000."

Mr. Osborn stared at the scribe with a broad grin, and then began to laugh. "Well," he said, "if that isn't the strangest scheme I've had proposed yet, and I have been in Broad street a good many years. My dear young friend, I am delighted to have met you, but after brief consideration, I assure you I have retired from business."

The reporter was not discouraged. He did not desire his dog cart for a drive nor thrust on him at one fell swoop. On Wall Street, where the setting sun casts a shadow of George Washington's statuesque head, a firm of bankers and stockbrokers occupy a handsome building. The man in charge, a reputed shrewdness in business, and the reporter was anxious to hear the explosion that would follow a proposal of that kind to him. He listened attentively and then said: "I believe in a proper standard, the amount of which occurred in Boston. A well-to-do friend of mine knew a very handsome clerk at the desk. One day he offered to stake him on his matrimonial chances. The young man, however, went into a society, met an heiress, cultivated her and became engaged to her. She was a girl of common sense, and wanted to know the particulars of the man who had communicated to her. Some friend looked up his record and surmised what could not be learned definitely. One day when the handsome lover drove up to the house of the heiress, she was disappointed handed him a note. It suggested to him the advisability of returning to his desk like an honest man, as he was forbidden to enter her house again. My Boston friend, however, persisted in his plan, and I do not propose to begin now, even if I knew you were to be married to-morrow and would return my money doubled the next day. To tell the truth, I don't wish to discourage your adventure, but your plan is as good as another these days, and no doubt you will make as good a husband as the average. I want simply to caution you that heiresses are not always what they seem. They are very peculiar creatures, and some men who manage to keep up their daughters as usual, do so for a purpose, although they may be carrying enough borrowed money to swamp their backs. As you seem to look like an honest young man, who is simply cultivating an extraordinary whim temporarily, let me also give you a point. Many can like to see their lives as long as they remain single, and some men who manage to keep up their daughters as usual, do so for a purpose, although they may be carrying enough borrowed money to swamp their backs. As you seem to look like an honest young man, who is simply cultivating an extraordinary whim temporarily, let me also give you a point. Many can like to see their lives as long as they remain single, and some men who manage to keep up their daughters as usual, do so for a purpose, although they may be carrying enough borrowed money to swamp their backs. As you seem to look like an honest young man, who is simply cultivating an extraordinary whim temporarily, let me also give you a point. Many can like to see their lives as long as they remain single, and some men who manage to keep up their daughters as usual, do so for a purpose, although they may be carrying enough borrowed money to swamp their backs. 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Ye Mugwump.

Chicago News. The Mugwump sat on a hickory limb— "Too-hoo!" In the autumn twilight, dank and dim— "Too-hoo!"

WASHINGTON.

An Interview with Senator Call, of Florida. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Because Senator Call, of Florida, voted against the civil service law and has not had occasion since to change his views concerning it, he is widely advertised in the public prints as a bitter and uncompromising enemy of the President.

"I said in an interview that I had voted against the civil service law and had spoken against it before the President was thought of for the Presidency, and I had not changed my opinion in regard to it. I thought that it was entirely indefensible in any point of view, both as to its constitutionality and its necessities for the country. It takes from the President and heads of departments their constitutional functions of appointing persons to office, and vests the power in a commission not responsible to the people."

"What do you think of the President's policy as to removals and appointments?" "Well, I am a supporter of the President. I think he has a right to his own ideas as to his own policy on that subject. I am not a fault-finder. I believe with Gov. Seymour that we should not judge the President's policy hastily. Half of his first year is barely past. He is a firm and patriotic man, with clear perception and excellent intentions, and that is a good deal to be able to say of any man. It is not necessary that to support him and think well of him one should agree with him in everything."

"How have the Democrats of Florida fared in the division of offices?" "They have received scant recognition. A consulate worth \$1000 a year and a treasury agent's place worth \$200 are all the places so far given us, except some local offices. I have faithfully presented the claims of my people, and I am sure we have as good and as eminently well qualified men to choose from as any State in the Union."

"Have you made any complaints about this?" "Oh, no; and I have none to make. I could not have hoped for better things for my people, but the situation has been full of embarrassment for the administration. There has been great pressure for the places, and, comparatively speaking, but few to be disposed of, and preference has been given to the larger and richer States. I do not think that Florida has been intentionally slighted, and I hope yet to see her claims recognized."

"I see in an Alabama paper a statement that you call on the President every day." "Yes, that is about as near the truth as they get. The fact is that I have presented the claims of Florida to a just and equal share in the privileges of government, whether represented in office or otherwise. I think every man in the United States who is qualified has as much right to hold office as I, and I am always ready to present his claims. I do not think it any disgrace either to seek or to obtain office."

"How is it that Florida people are not more numerous represented in the diplomatic and other civil service of the government?" "I can't say. I am sure, however, that it is not for want of men eminently fit for public duties, or because their claims have not been made known."

"Have you made any complaints?" "Oh, no; nothing more than to mention the fact. I suppose there has been a great pressure for appointments and only a few to give; preference has been shown the larger States and to the personal friends of those in authority."

"Is there anything in the personal relations existing between any of the Florida delegation and the administration to explain this exclusion of Florida?" "Certainly not. I don't understand that there is any purpose to do injustice to the Democrats of Florida. I suppose if there were enough to go around the Florida people would, after awhile, be given a representation in the public service."

"I understand, then, that you are a cordial supporter of the administration?" "Certainly I am; there has never been any reason to doubt this."

"What do you think of Attorney General Garland's connection with the telephone matter?" "I think Mr. Garland is entirely blameless in the premises. The outcry is ridiculous. The right of the people to question the validity of a monopoly is unquestionable, and the name of the United States ought to be always available for that purpose. To compare Mr. Garland because he as an individual or as a member of a company, would be benefited by declaring a monopoly void, is neither sense nor law. I think he acted with delicacy and propriety."

Flirtations vs. Happy Marriages. Boston Globe. The modern girl, and the boys are nearly as precocious, before they have left off wearing bibs begin to have their small love affairs, and these are continued with more or less desperation till circumstances, or a sentiment which seems for the moment deeper than any ever before experienced, bring about a climax in the shape of a wedding. It is well enough, perhaps, if this climax put an end to the flames; but, alas, the habit of flirtation is one that is not easily overcome, and married coquettes and beaux are sadly common, insuring unhappiness and homes that belie the name. If people of this description could only be paired off together there would be some reason for their regretting each other, and meeting out a mutual and well deserved punishment. But like seldom attract each other, and more often we see a woman giving in return for

the great, strong, whole souled love of some small fraction of what she is pleased to call a heart. She gives all she has to give perhaps, but she should have had more. The trouble is that she has frittered away her affection, giving a little to this one, a bit to that, and a portion to another, till she really has no heart left, and loses in consequence what should have been her life's happiness. Sometimes she has enough sense and nobility of mind left to appreciate what is given her and her own poverty of response. And then she must quote sadly to herself:

All the kisses that I have given I grudge from my soul to-day, And of all that I have ever taken I would wipe the thought away.

How I wish my lips had been hermits, Held apart from kith and kin, That fresh from God's holy service, To love's they might enter in.

Or maybe, it is the husband who repays a wife's devotion with self love; who keeps close bolted from her gaze many a chamber of his heart, where some other fancy, living or dead, still holds sway. For in these days, when we are told of "whom first love seldom wed," might well have its ordinary number changed to sixth or seventh.

When the millennium comes all this will be changed. Boys and girls will then be brought up together in a sensible fashion, so wisely taught by their elders that they will look upon each other as playmates, comrades, friends, until the proper time for serious love making arrives, while "blind" custom of the dark ages, the very word marked with the dagger which marks obsolete words in the dictionary of the times. This will be, we fear, like the jubilee of the darkies. "Long, long ago, on days of yore," but we can all do something to help its coming. For it is the elders who are often to blame for much of the nonsense and sin of the children. So much that is injudicious or unbecomingly wrong is said to them or before them, putting ideas into their heads that should not be there for a dozen years perhaps. A little incident, a mere trifle recently observed, will illustrate this point. A little five-year-old boy was playing on a hotel piazza, not long since, with a winsome wee lassie a little younger than himself. It was a pretty sight, for they were as mischievous and innocently unconscious as two young kittens. But presently one who had been watching them called out: "Elsie is your little sweetheart, isn't she, Charlie?"

The poor little fellow looked first mystified, then shy and embarrassed as others near by laughed at his perplexity. "Tell the lady that Elsie is your dear little playmate," said a wise woman who had heard it all and shared as she heard. "Elsie is my dear little playmate," lisped Charlie, and ran off to play again, while the little speaker had the grace to look slightly ashamed of herself, for the reply which was put into Charlie's mouth was given with an emphasis that left no doubt of its meaning.

Another woman met at a certain large boarding-house last season used to ask her son, a young man of 18 or 19, at the public dining table, about his "mashes." Such an expression of anger and disgust would come into his eyes sometimes that a looker-on could not but tremble to see. "This last was, perhaps, an exceptional case, but the first is not; and we believe the "flirtation" evil might speedily be reduced to a minimum if young people were but carefully and judiciously trained on this point.

Civil Service Examination. New York Telegram. Mr. James Flurewalker having become tired of machine politics, aspires to a permanent official position under the Federal government, and having had several years' experience as a sugar expert, he applies for the office of sugar inspector in the customs service. In due time he is summoned before the Civil Service Examining Board. Feeling confident of his general intelligence and of his special qualifications for the position, he presents himself for examination, wearing an easy and benignant smile.

Mr. Flurewalker rapidly collects his thoughts together and tries to concentrate all the faculties of his mind in readiness for the first question, which he is a little fearful may be a poser.

THE FIRST QUESTION. "In sailing from Mozambique to the Straits of Malabar, what are the variations in the magnetic needle, and what is the cause of these variations?" Mr. Flurewalker requests a repetition of the question. It is repeated twice—three times—but Mr. F. is too hurried to reply. "Perhaps you can tell us what where Mozambique is?" says one of the examiners.

"Oh yes! Of course. Why, it is off to the eastward somewhere—an archipelago or a peninsula, or something. It is somewhere near Mesopotamia."

"That will do, sir."

"What is the rule in Shelly's case?" "Eh! In Shelly's case?"

"Well, I suppose it's the same rule as with any other man. If he is squarely elected, count him in. I never heard that Shelly had any particular pull."

"That will do, sir."

THIRD QUESTION. "Describe the process of germination in a seed."

"In a seed?"

"Yes, sir."

"The process of what?"

"Germination."

"Oh! the progress of the German nation! Well, since the battle of Koenigsgratz and the war with France there—"

"What is meant by the procession of the equinoxes?"

"The equinoxes?"

"Yes, the procession of the equinoxes?"

"Not the procession of the equinoxes?" "Never heard of it. What does it relate to?"

"Cosmogony."

"Well, astronomy."

"O! see now, gentlemen; you must have made a mistake. I am not an applicant for an astronomical position. I only want to be sugar inspector."

"That will do, sir. We are quite aware of that. Now pay attention and answer our questions."

FIFTH QUESTION. "Explain the relation of the molecular theory to the nebular hypothesis."

"No, I thank you. I had rather not. Perhaps you had better put some of your civil-service questions to the President and some of his Cabinet. When they pass I will call around again."

"And Mr. Flurewalker goes—yes, he goes back to machine politics."

Boston Pronunciation of "Playfair." From a Letter to the Providence Journal. Speaking of Boston pronunciations it is a funny fact that a lot of Boston people who pride themselves upon getting the exact English tone have been complacently calling Playfair Pluffer. Yesterday a young gentleman who was calling upon me began to talk about the Playfair portrait, pronouncing it as spelled. Remembering the different pronunciations I had heard from certain persons, I asked for information.

"Well," he replied, "I only know that the Playfair's pronounce it as it is spelled—Playfair."

So the hypercritical and critical Bostonese brings up now and then against a stonewall of fact. It doesn't alter the native disposition. Though faced with the fact, he or she—it is generally a she in these pronouncing matters—will bring up a score of reasons and authorities that are quite enough for the Boston mind. I have no doubt that in this very matter I shall find that there are the most convincing reasons why Playfair should masquerade as Pluffer in the very teeth of the Playfair's themselves to the end of the chapter.

Melm, France, is a handsome old town lying on both sides of the Seine and boasting that it was mentioned in Cæsar's commentaries.

TEVFIK PACHA.

A Turkish Minister Discourses on the Eastern Situation and Social Customs. New York Tribune.

Tevfik Pacha, Minister from Turkey to the United States, sat in his apartments at No. 18 West Twenty-first street the other day, ready to converse with any one in almost any court language of civilization. He is a short, thick set man, about 50 years old, with a white beard and mustache, cropped short, hair of the same but quite thin on the top of his head. His dress is American in style, except that he never ceases to wear on the street, and part of the time within doors, the regulation Turkish red cap with a black tassel, which has been adopted somewhat for juveniles in this country. He has several secretaries, who, when they enter or leave the room, bow very low and make a gesture with the hand from the top of the head to the floor. His excellency—for he is one of the greatest men Turkey has produced—has learned how to shake hands with the grasp of an American politician and make one welcome in a hearty, cordial manner. He sat at his table, with a heavy blanket enveloping the lower part of his body, and politely motioned his newspaper visitor to a seat placed near him.

"General," said the reporter, "what will be the political outcome of the Bulgarian alliance?" "I do not talk politics," said the Turkish Minister. "I know nothing on the subject except what I read in the papers."

"Will you please explain the Eastern question so that Americans can understand it?" The Minister replied after a moment, speaking rapidly: "You can get that information in any public library. However, I shall be glad to put matters in the simplest form possible, but not to make it appear that I am voluntarily explaining what your educated Americans already know."

As Tevfik Pacha talked, only the modulations of his voice betrayed his foreign origin. His accentuation and the arrangement of words in his sentences were perfectly correct and his enunciation clear and distinct. "You remember that the last Russo-Russian war resulted in the disadvantage of the former power," he went on, "the San Stefano treaty placed Eastern Roumelia under Turkish control. When the Berlin treaty was made, the powers ratified the Balkan frontier, Eastern Roumelia comprised the greatest part of the Balkan provinces. Turkey, in conformity with the religious tendencies of the province, has given it a Christian Governor, approved by the powers. The rules for the government of Roumelia were made by the commissioners appointed by the powers. Turkey has nothing to do with these rules, nor the police service of the province, nor anything else except to appoint a Governor."

"What then, caused the revolt?" "That is more that I can understand, even from the accounts of the accomplished gentlemen who cable particulars from abroad. I cannot understand why the Roumelians should be dissatisfied with Turkey at all, any more than they should be with the North Pole. In olden time, the rules of government of the provinces were identical with those of Turkey. The taxes were collected by us, the Governors were appointed by us, and there was a pot of trouble always boiling. The Roumelians said: 'We are Christians. We do not like to have Mahomedans to rule over us and plunder us under the head of taxes.' Now, under the new form of government, where Turkey hasn't been able to lift a finger one way or the other, they are still more dissatisfied and actually rebel. This looks bad for European rules and Christian Governors."

"What do the provinces hope to gain by joining the Bulgarians?" "The hope to escape paying taxes!" "Will they succeed?" The ex-Minister of Turkish Finance replied only with a shrug of his shoulders and a look of disdain.

"What about their new ruler, Prince Alexander?" "He was appointed as Prince of Bulgaria. The Roumelians asked him to take them in and he gathered them in. He was appointed under the name of a Christian. He is a power to rule over us and plunder us under the head of taxes. Now, under the new form of government, where Turkey hasn't been able to lift a finger one way or the other, they are still more dissatisfied and actually rebel. This looks bad for European rules and Christian Governors."

"What will be the next step on the part of the Roumelians?" "I understand by their latest movement that they are trying to regain their independence. In some time they were a powerful people, but lost their possessions piece by piece. Now they have a Prince and are satisfied for the present. To-morrow they will proclaim an Emperor. Gradually they will unite all the provinces, and they hope ultimately to oust Turkey from Europe. Indeed, we have only a small slice of European domain left, just enough to control the Black seas. When the Roumelians get powerful enough they will fight Austria, Russia, perhaps Turkey, and every one else who will fight them."

"Do you think that the remainder of Turkey by land and sea will be induced to join the Roumelians?" "That is exactly what I think."

"What is the actual fighting force of Turkey by land and sea?" "Are the existing relations between Turkey and the United States satisfactory?" "They were never more so. The Sultan's reception to Mr. Cox shows that. All questions between the countries, including the petroleum difference, are at rest."

In reply to queries as to the Turkish diplomatic service, Tevfik Pacha said: "I saw that your papers are expressing some dissatisfaction with our service, and perhaps I ought not to speak on the subject. Turkey would not think of sending an ambassador abroad who did not speak at least the court language of the country to which he was sent. Perhaps our educated men have an advantage in learning foreign languages, because we are an old nation having the roots of most tongues in our own. We have many especially educated diplomatic corps. The Sultan sends abroad whom he prefers. In our country, however, education is a matter of years, extending often into old age, and when a man is sent abroad on a basis which enables him soon to acquire a knowledge of the language, customs and politics of the country to which he is sent. The Turkish tongue is easy to acquire. Foreigners have difficulty in learning it, however, as I have written backward, as it were, mostly in signs, which look like your phonographers' work."

"Is there any visible change in the attitude of Turkey toward women?" "No, I thank you. I had rather not. The woman question has hardly reached the rudiments of advancement that it has in the English speaking countries. Invention, science and European civilization have naturally wrought some change. Our women are certainly spending more money on fashionable dress, the styles of which change with Paris and the rest of the world. Steamers and railways have made some changes. But there are some points of what you call advancement which we do not expect to reach—social intercourse of the sexes, for instance. Our ladies see only their brothers, fathers and husbands. They are more anxious to marry than they are to be in the United States, where so many remain bachelors. Our women associate only with each other and our men only with men. Nothing short of an imperial trade could change this, or any other of our social customs. Twenty years ago our Hebrew women wore big turbans. The Sultan issued an order and abolished the style. Now they wear hats."

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Business College. The practical course of training at Hill's Business College has gained a widespread reputation for its thoroughness and efficiency. It is handsomely equipped and conducted by first-class teachers. Short-hand taught by machine in 2 to 4 months, seven students from Louisiana this year. Address R. H. Hill, President, Waco, Texas.

S. S. FLOYD & CO., BROKERS IN Grain, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks FOR FUTURE DELIVERY. Small or large sums invested. Correspondence solicited. Write for explanatory pamphlet and daily market report. Address either Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Waco or Fort Worth, Texas. Best bank references given. COMMERCIAL. DALLAS, Oct. 21.—Trade in all lines was full of life today and generally satisfactory. There is a pretty strong tendency to firmer prices in groceries and dry goods. A leading firm in the latter line said to-day that there is an advance in Northern orders, but it has not yet affected this market. Prices are strong and may advance any day soon. Cotton factories are getting rid of their surplus brown goods and the old days of overstocked and cheap market are about over. MORE COTTON FACTORIES AND FEWER COMPRESSERS. The Birmingham Age says: Fuel is cheaper here than water power elsewhere, and the raw material is at our doors. Then cloth and thread made from cotton never compressed is worth 10 to 20 per cent more than that produced from cotton made almost a solid mass by hydraulic compression. The fibers of such cotton, from these compressed bales, are broken by machinery in the factory, and thread and cloth from such cotton make comparatively worthless goods. Therefore, do Southern cloth and thread from these interior mills using such cotton directly from the fields, sell for more than the products of the mills of old and New England. In this connection cotton dealers and producers should know that while we produce more and more of the markets of the world, the crops of other countries, except of India, are steadily lessened in volume. No producer can fairly compete with the American producer of the Mississippi be redeemed, America will have at once a monopoly of cotton production. The crops of different countries are thus estimated by the best authorities, in bales of 400 pounds: United States of America, 7,055,000; South America, West Indies, etc., 3,000,000; East Indies, 2,400,000; China, 1,425,000; Egypt, 1,200,000; Turkey and Persia, 1,200,000; Asiatic Russia, 1,000,000; Egypt, 1,000,000; Africa (except Egypt), 375,000; Italy and Greece, 150,000; Austria, Feejee, etc., 2,000. Total for the world, 12,574,000 100.00. WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE? The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: It is useless to theorize that the loss of the wheat crop in so many sections of the United States this year is other than a great financial disaster. The loss is less important than if a proportionate amount of damage had been done to the corn harvest. Corn is king of the agricultural products of the United States, not only by virtue of the great quantity of it produced, but because of the important place which it occupies in the farm economy of all sections of the country. The profits of wheat raising are always precarious except in a few favored localities. Nothing less than dollar wheat pays a rule, and the price was not over \$1.25 at all during the year 1884, and is above to-day's markets even at seaboard points. Corn is more independent of both of foreign and home influences. If the Western farmer is not offered such prices for his corn as will pay him for sending it to the market, he will sell his corn at a profit, and it will go to his cattle and hogs. It is gratifying to know that the corn crop of the present year is abundant, and that the price will be about 10 per cent over last year is enough to offset a portion of the deficiency in the crop of 1885. The visible stock of wheat in the United States is estimated to be 44,000,000 bushels, valued at \$20,000,000 bushels at this time in 1884. But merchants and exporters are beginning to note with anxiety that the imports of merchandise into the United States have lately been far in excess of our exports of domestic goods. The unfavorable balance was \$28,562,628 in June, \$28,265,078 in July, and \$36,849,488 in August. This falling off has been due to the fact that the supply of wheat largely imported from foreign shipments of that cereal for August, 1885, being but 1,317,635 bushels valued at \$3,332,765, against 3,282,000 bushels valued at \$8,127,536 in the same month of 1884. The exports of wheat flour in August, 1885, were also but 2,727,074, against 4,435,359 in the corresponding month of 1884. With so depressing a diminution of the available supply of wheat for export, and with the financial condition of wheat largely centered upon the cotton crop, and if the yield of that important staple is such as to yield a full supply for export, the price of wheat will be highly advantageous to general business. DALLAS SPOT MARKET. Cotton closed firm, middling being quoted at 8.50c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY. By wagon, 10,000; by rail, 20,000. Total, 30,000. Receipts to date, 8,231. Shipments, 3,000. Stock on hand, 2,868. THE GENERAL LOCAL MARKET. APPLES—Western 85¢ 75¢ 70¢. BACON—Short clear smoked 74c, short clear dry salt 7c, breakfast bacon 84c; hams, short clear 84c. BAGGING AND TIES—Boston 1 1/2¢ 1 1/4¢ 1 1/2¢, Southern 2 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢, Empire 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢. TIES—Arrow, 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢. BANANAS—2 1/2¢ a bunch. BAKING POWDER—Standard goods in 5¢ 3¢ doz, grade in 5¢ 3¢ doz. BEANS—In sacks in bags 4 1/2¢ 4¢, hand picked medium 4c, Lima beans in sacks 4 1/2¢. BLENDING—Bag blending 60¢ doz, 4 oz liquid 50¢. BREAD—Superior 8¢. BREWERY—18¢ doz. BONES AND HORNS—Bones, clean and dry 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢. BUTTER—Fresh country choice 15¢ 20¢, choice western 15¢ 20¢, factory 15¢. CALVES—2 1/2¢ 75¢ per car. CANNED GOODS—Apples, 3 cans 1 1/2¢ doz, galled cans 1 1/2¢; blackberries, 3 cans 1 1/2¢ doz, 2 cans 1 1/2¢ doz; raspberries, 2 cans 1 1/2¢ doz; whiteberries, 1 1/2¢ doz; Winslow's corn 1 1/2¢ doz, second 1 1/2¢ doz; strawberries, 2 cans 1 1/2¢ doz; mackerel, 1 can 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ doz, 5 cans 5¢ doz; oysters, 1 b 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ doz, 5 cans 5¢ doz; peaches standard goods 3¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ doz, 5 cans 5¢ doz; peaches standard goods, 2 b 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ doz, 5 cans 5¢ doz. CANDLES—Fox's flint stick 10¢ 12¢ 12¢, full weight 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢. CABBAGES—Cape Cod 10¢ 10¢ 10¢. CURRANTS—New crop 7 1/2¢ 7¢, old, cooked over, 6¢ doz. CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS—Table fruit, 5¢ doz, 2 1/2¢ doz; pie fruit, 2 1/2¢, 1 1/2¢, 1 1/2¢; pie fruit, 1 1/2¢, 1 1/2¢, 1 1/2¢; raspberries, 2 cans 1 1/2¢ doz; whiteberries, 1 1/2¢ doz; Winslow's corn 1 1/2¢ doz, second 1 1/2¢ doz; strawberries, 2 cans 1 1/2¢ doz; mackerel, 1 can 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ doz, 5 cans 5¢ doz; peaches standard goods 3¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ doz, 5 cans 5¢ doz; peaches standard goods, 2 b 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ doz, 5 cans 5¢ doz. CANDLES—Fox's flint stick 10¢ 12¢ 12¢, full weight 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢ 1 1/2¢. CABBAGES—Cape Cod 10¢ 10¢ 10¢. CURRANTS—New crop 7 1/2¢ 7¢, old, cooked over, 6¢ doz. 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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 abstracts of title, and complete abstracts of title of Dallas city and county property.

MURPHY & BOLANZ, Real Estate and Collecting Agents, 721 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. W. H. PRATHER. A. C. ARDREY. PRATHER & ARDREY, Real Estate Agents and Collectors. 741 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS. J. C. O'CONNOR. M. L. CRAWFORD. President. Cashier. Cash capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$7,000. Capital and surplus, \$107,000. Accounts of gentlemen, merchants, and individuals solicited. DIRECTORS: J. C. O'CONNOR, E. G. BURKE, M. L. CRAWFORD, J. C. O'CONNOR, E. G. BURKE, M. L. CRAWFORD, J. C. O'CONNOR.

S. S. FLOYD & CO., BROKERS IN Grain, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks FOR FUTURE DELIVERY. Small or large sums invested. Correspondence solicited. Write for explanatory pamphlet and daily market report. Address either Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Waco or Fort Worth, Texas. Best bank references given. COMMERCIAL. DALLAS, Oct. 21.—Trade in all lines was full of life today and generally satisfactory. There is a pretty strong tendency to firmer prices in groceries and dry goods. A leading firm in the latter line said to-day that there is an advance in Northern orders, but it has not yet affected this market. Prices are strong and may advance any day soon. Cotton factories are getting rid of their surplus brown goods and the old days of overstocked and cheap market are about over. MORE COTTON FACTORIES AND FEWER COMPRESSERS. The Birmingham Age says: Fuel is cheaper here than water power elsewhere, and the raw material is at our doors. 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PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS: READ DOWN. 8:30 a. m. L'v. Dallas. 1:20 p. m. 9:00 a. m. Arr. Cleburne. L'v. 10:35 p. m. 1:00 p. m. Arr. Temple. L'v. 6:45 p. m. 4:05 p. m. Arr. Lampasas. L'v. 3:35 p. m. 1:00 p. m. Arr. Galveston. L'v. 8:40 a. m.

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JAMES B. SIMPSON, DALLAS - TEXAS.

The Morning News.

THE CITY.

No one is authorized to make any purchases for our account or have work performed by any department of our establishment without the written order from the business manager, and these orders should invariably accompany monthly statements rendered at the close of each month. A. H. Belo & Co. Dallas, Tex., Oct. 16, 1885.

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 respectfully requested to bear this fact in mind and to report to the business department any failure on their part in being able to purchase copies of the paper in the manner indicated, giving date, train and other 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.

Capt. James H. Britton, of Sherman, is in the city. Mr. H. C. Withers, of Austin, is at the Windsor. Mr. P. N. Taylor, of Lancaster, visited THE NEWS office yesterday. F. A. Saunders, of Guide, Tex., called at THE NEWS office yesterday. Mr. James Sorley, Jr., of Galveston, has concluded to make Dallas his home. Mr. S. C. Haley, representing the firm of Herst & Son, of Philadelphia, is in the city. Dr. R. Watson, of Greenville, is in the city yesterday and paid THE NEWS a visit. Hon. W. R. Cavit, of Bryan, and a member of the Legislature, is registered at the Windsor. Prof. Winfrey, who has been pushing the work of Chart Co., has had a relapse from the dengue but is recovering again. Mrs. J. W. Webb and nephew, Clinton Webb Shepherd, returned home yesterday after an extended absence from the city. Col. Ed. De Noyande, of Galveston, and B. M. Gray, of Chicago, were in the city yesterday and paid THE NEWS a pleasant visit. Mr. S. M. Fetschenbach, the right bower of the firm of E. M. Kahn & Co., has just recovered from the dengue fever, and now his wife and babies have fallen victims to the scourge. Mr. C. H. Buck, of the Buck Stone Co., St. Louis, arrived in the city yesterday with his wife, and have taken quarters at the Hotel Doge. They paid THE NEWS a pleasant visit. Col. Fordyce, receiver of the Texas and St. Louis Railroad, is in the city. It has been many years since he visited Dallas, and he expressed much surprise at its wonderful growth. Sheriff Smith, Mr. Wheelers, superintendent of the Waterworks, and Mr. Kendall, Justice of the Peace, left the city yesterday for the woods. They will be gone for a day or two on a hunt.

Alleged Counterfeiters. Deputy United States Marshal Tom Gertr arrived in the city yesterday with Charles Wayburn and James Baldwin, who are charged with making, altering and raising national bank notes. Baldwin is also charged with trying to pass counterfeit money. The prisoners were arrested in Montague County. They were taken before United States Commissioner McCormick, who being engaged, was unable to give them a preliminary hearing. He placed Wayburn under a \$300 bond and Baldwin under a \$500 bond, for their appearance before the court on Nov. 4. They gave the bonds, with Mr. Barefoot and Mr. Wayburn, of Montague, as sureties. Baldwin is very young. Both declare their innocence and say that the government cannot convict them of any offense.

Meeting of the School Board. There was a called meeting of the School Board on Tuesday night, but there being no quorum present the meeting adjourned till the first Tuesday in November. The board has agreed that the regular meetings shall hereafter be held on the first Tuesday in each month. It requires four members to make a quorum. At the meeting on Tuesday there were present Paul Erb, C. Gill and R. D. Coughanour. Maj. Ewing is sick with the dengue, and E. Marshall and J. H. Jones were absent for causes unknown.

Prof. Black's Preaching. Prof. Black is still preaching every night to crowded houses at the Commerce street Christian Church. Last night he preached on the subject of "Faith," and was listened to with profound interest, and all seemed impressed with the importance of the investigation. To-night one may hear him on the subject of "Repentance."

WATERS-LEAKE. Marriage of Two Popular Members of Dallas Society.

Yesterday evening, at the Presbyterian Church on Main street, Mr. Will M. Waters, of Galveston and Dallas, and Miss Mattie Leake, of Dallas, were united in marriage, the Rev. A. P. Smith officiating. The attendants came into the church in the following order: Dr. Castleton and Miss Pfouts, Mr. Royal Ferris and Miss Mary Leake, Mr. Cockrell and Miss Rogers, Mr. Castles and Miss Thomas, Mr. Bergeron and Miss Hughes. The bride came in on the arm of her uncle, Dr. F. E. Hughes, and the groom was accompanied by his mother. Dr. Hughes gave away the bride. The ceremony was an impressive one, and the high appreciation in which the bride and groom are held was testified by the overflowing church.

The bride is deservedly one of the most popular ladies in Dallas, and Mr. Waters is to be congratulated on his selection. Mr. Waters is a Dallas-Galveston gentleman who stands high among all who are acquainted with him.

A FEW FRIENDS and relatives of the bride and groom gathered at the residence of Dr. Leake, the home of the bride, and around a table spread with rare delicacies and rich vintage there was a joyous time, and many pleasant expressions over the marriage event enlivened the occasion. Owing to the illness of Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Leake, they were unable to attend the wedding or to appear at the festivities. Their absence was greatly missed and regrets were expressed at their involuntary seclusion.

During the half-hour or more consumed in the interchange of social amenities at the well supplied table, which had its appropriate and artistic decorations, many toasts were offered to the bride and groom separately and as a couple. Among modern designs, sets of furniture and many remarks and wit of the occasion were Dr. E. L. E. Castleton, Rev. Dr. Smith, who performed the marriage ceremony, Mr. Ferris, Mr. Bergeron and others. There was a unanimity of sentiment showing high regard for the young and popular couple, and sincere wishes for their future were couched in bright, sparkling phrases. The bride's personal and intellectual charms were shown to great advantage, and while the bachelor element of the company united in regret at losing one of the fairest and most popular belles of society, there was no one who had not selected so worthy a gentleman to unite her lot in life with.

The bridal presents were elegant, useful and ornamental. They include a very valuable silver tea set from the ushers, hand painted cups and saucers from Dr. and Mrs. Leake, silver tray and goblets, other articles of silver or beautiful and modern designs, sets of furniture and many articles of vertu. Quite a number of presents came from a distance and there are more to arrive. The bridal couple left the house, accompanied by their attendants and ushers, at 4:50 p. m. and drove to the Houston and Texas Central Railway Depot. They go hence to Galveston and will visit the groom's mother there. Thence they will go to San Antonio and other cities before their return. They will make their home in Dallas.

A hearty wish for joy and happiness attends them from a host of friends. The bride and groom are to be congratulated on their union. A tempting lunch from the bridal feast, accompanied by champagne, and the compliments of Dr. and Mrs. Leake, Willis Ridley, the chief butler of the occasion, and other gentlemen in Dallas, being handy for the boys in their last moments, was the bearer of the heavily laden silver salver.

A PIONEER GONE.

Capt. Jeff Peak Died at His Home Yesterday. Capt. Jefferson Peak, one of the oldest and most popular men of Dallas and Texas, died at his home in East Dallas yesterday at 12 o'clock. He had been in feeble health for months past and so infirm that he was unable to leave his house. His death was expected at any time and when the news came there was no surprise, but great regret.

He was born in Scott County, Kentucky, on the 1st of April, 1801, and had lived that whole life in an upright and spotless manner. From his home in Scott County he carried a company, as its captain, to the Mexican war, and remained through the war. He was then elected to the Kentucky Legislature as a Whig. In 1855 he moved to Texas and settled at the place where he died. He had six sons: Dr. Peak, of Fort Worth, who died a short time ago; Wallace Peak, who was a worthy citizen of Dallas and died about two years ago; June, who lives at Albany, Wash. Field, who is in Dallas, and is a member of the Legislature; and Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Alex. Harwood and Mrs. Tom Field. He was a man who took great interest in public affairs, was devoted to his State, and no man was more energetic and enterprising in contributing to the building of Dallas from its village state to its present proportions. A thrifty man, who knew how to make a save, he was the soul of honor in all his transactions. He was a devoted member of the Christian Church, and in his strong days worked to build it up. His wife survives him and receives the sympathy of all in her bereavement. His absent children have been notified of his death, and notice of his burial will be given as soon as the time is agreed on.

Exposition Meeting.

Every business man and every mechanic in Dallas, as well as every farmer in Dallas County, should attend the exposition meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Merchants Exchange, and unite in sending exhibits to the exposition, which opens the 10th of next month at New Orleans, and the great American Exposition, which will open in London, May, 1886. As fine exhibits of farm and other products can be sent from this county as from any other county in the State if there is only a united effort. It is learned that several counties in North Texas will send as much as a car load each, and Dallas County can not afford to be behind the best of them.

Assaulted With an Axe.

Charles Lands and Preston Williams, two colored wood choppers and partners on the west side of the river, got into a difficulty on Tuesday evening over a settlement of their accounts with each other. Words led to blows, when Williams assaulted Lands with an axe. Lands ran but Williams overtook him and struck him on the shoulder with the blade of the axe, cutting a frightful wound. As soon as he had inflicted the injury he threw aside the weapon and ran away. Lands came to the city, had his wounds dressed and made a complaint. The officers are hunting Williams.

More Headquarters.

The headquarters of Dun's Mercantile Agency in Texas, which has heretofore been located at Galveston, is to be removed to Dallas. Mr. Robert Smith, general manager for the State of Texas, is making every preparation for the removal, and contemplates having the headquarters in Dallas by Jan. 1. The agency has branches in all the larger towns, and correspondents in most of the smaller ones. It is a very large business, and the removal of the headquarters to Dallas is not only of benefit direct to the town but is complementary to its growth and future.

Doc Fritz Indicted.

The grand jury Tuesday returned into court an indictment against Doc Fritz, charging him with the murder of William Bickham. The facts of the case are familiar to all. The difficulty occurred in a saloon

near the Union Depot on the 18th of last August, and Bickham was shot and killed by Fritz. The latter was arrested and placed under \$6000 bond, with William J. Betterton, A. O. Carden and Perry Webster as sureties. Immediately on the return of the indictment Fritz was again arrested and placed in jail. The case was brought up yesterday evening before the District Judge, that bond might be set. County Attorney Clint agreed that the amount of the bond should remain as it was, and that the State would be satisfied with the same bondsmen Mr. Carden and Mr. Webster were present and signified their willingness to go on a new bond for \$6000, but Mr. Betterton was absent from town and the Sheriff would not consent to release Fritz unless Mr. Betterton was willing to renew. Fritz was locked up, but it is believed he will be released as soon as Mr. Betterton returns.

THEATRICAL.

A splendid audience witnessed the initial production of the "Black Flag" last evening at the Opera-house, and the fine rendition of this startling drama was rewarded at times with tumultuous applause. The "Black Flag" would have proved an eminent success a generation ago, when that class of plays were held in great favor, and the striking roles found impersonation in some of the best known actors of our stage. "The Ticket of Leave Man," "Escaped from Sing Sing" and other plays of that description enjoyed unusual favor in those days, before the drama had become a mere picture of the tender passion, and love the motive of all dramatic representations, and it is much to the credit of Mr. Pettit's play that the old taste for such productions has been revived in the phenomenal financial triumph achieved by the "Black Flag" in Philadelphia and New York. The plot of the "Black Flag," which is derived in part from the "Courier of Lyons," may be summarized as follows: Owen Glyndon, a rich, but hard-hearted man, has two sons; Jack Glyndon, an adventurous, lawless, and daring, and Harry Glyndon, an adopted son and his present wife's own child by her first husband. Jack is his petted favorite; Harry is the object of his severest dislike, and the reason of this is a long story. Harry's father was Owen Glyndon's rival suitor for the hand of the woman who became the former's wife, and the reason of this was that the husband died in a felonious cell, and afterward married Owen Glyndon, but the hatred cherished against the father was visited upon the son, and Harry became the recipient of the kindest care and the most generous treatment at the hands of the old father. Jack is dissipated; he forges his father's name to a note; to avoid detection and return the forgery, he robs the old man and nearly kills him in the act. In order to cover his tracks, he had clothed himself in his brother's well known sea-coast suit, which he had stolen from the man who had taunted him with its purchase. Harry is sent to penal servitude at Portland prison, where he is seen at work in the quarries, along with many other criminals before their return. They will make their home in Dallas. A hearty wish for joy and happiness attends them from a host of friends.

The directors of the Texas Trunk Road met at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The selections were: J. C. Schneider, president; A. Sanger, vice president; T. L. Marsalis, treasurer; J. E. Henderson, secretary. The meeting limited itself to the election of officers and transacted no business of any other kind.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

St. GEORGE HOTEL—T. J. Scarborough and wife, Dallas; T. M. Taylor and son, Lancaster; J. F. Young, Ennis; T. T. Goldsboro, Ennis; O. J. Young, Ennis; R. H. Taylor, Ennis; F. Taylor, city; A. Schwartz, Corsicana; Thos. Beales, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. S. Banks, Corsicana; J. B. Stiles, Ennis; B. S. Wood, W. H. Turney, Tom Wingo, Kaufman; S. Wood, Rel. St. Louis; A. Ingersoll, Texas; L. Wood, Ogleby, Plano; W. E. Watkins, Ft. Toothman; R. L. Chapman, Brick Bay company; W. Smith and son, Waxahachie; Geo. C. Hudgins, P. T. Harding, Fort Worth; J. W. Carter, Dallas; J. B. Hall, Dallas; W. Busey and family, Kansas City; J. E. Turner and wife, Richardson; W. J. Jones, Hillsboro; Dr. Burke, Sam. Dale, Dallas; Wm. E. Sanger, vice H. L. Warden, Gainesville; N. N. Evans, Colorado; D. C. Fondren, L. H. Garner, Rockwall; W. Havens, Texas and Pacific Railway; B. Brown, Longview; Miss M. E. Spinks, Fort H. S. Schuck and wife, Eastland; H. B. Johnston, Dallas County; A. Johnston, Terrell; R. L. Chapman, Brick Bay company.

GRAND WINDSOR—S. C. Haley, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. A. Pierce, H. White, Sherman; T. E. Shirley, Collin County; Geo. H. Persons, Mass.; J. Chapman, St. Louis; C. F. Forsyth, John L. Terrell, Terrell; E. P. Maddox, Fort Worth; W. Havens, Texas and Pacific Railway; B. Brown, Longview; Miss M. E. Spinks, Fort H. S. Schuck and wife, Eastland; H. B. Johnston, Dallas County; A. Johnston, Terrell; R. L. Chapman, Brick Bay company.

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: S. C. Fisher, lot No. 1 of the partition of the W. C. Hunnelt survey, 40 acres, \$1150 00; J. N. Mason and wife to Henry Thomas, one-third interest in 50 acres of the W. H. Beeman survey, 650 00; Simon Myer and wife to Emile Hilyer and wife, 400 00; W. E. Clark and wife to the trustees of the Episcopal Episcopal Church, South, lot on the corner of Bone and Williams streets, 700 00; J. C. O'rick and wife to J. B. H. H. Graves survey, 80 acres in the James M. Jacoby, Clarksville, Tex. 609 45

Festivities and Fight. The high toned colored society had a masked ball on Tuesday night, and the hues of the rainbow in dress were there. It was strictly an up-and-up affair. There was a Diana, a Minerva, a Star-of-night, a Columbus-discovering-America and dozens of other fancy figures and costumes. Everything went merry till a very late hour yesterday morning, when two of the chief leaders, who danced on the head set, and

who represented respectively a "Comanche Indian" and a "Beau of the Thirtieenth" century, got their jealousy and beer badly mixed. The result was a free fight all around. The women went down the stairs, and those that were in a hurry went out of the windows. All the male participants in the festivities were in the fight. One was cut rather badly across the forehead and was bound up. About the time the police, who were slow, put in an appearance, the lights were out, and not a participant in the fight could be found. There have been several arrests since then, but positive proof of guilt has not yet been secured.

THE COURTS.

The District Court transacted no business to-day other than to issue papers in the attachment suit of M. Benedit against L. Levy for \$509 45. The writ was directed to the Sheriff of Galveston County, and the papers forwarded for execution.

The case of Ables Brothers, of Kaufman County, against R. V. Thompkins, which occupied the time of the County Court for the most of the day on Tuesday, was brought to a result by a verdict rendered by a verdict being rendered for the defendant. The suit was for \$325, commissions for selling goods for the defendant.

John Grow Wheeler, who was before Justice Kendall on Tuesday, for carrying a pistol, was discharged. The complaint was made against him by Mr. Patterson. Both complainants on this side of the Atlantic are generally reported sick. English consuls, which are always the barometer by which operators judge of the value of foreign war talk, are strong, with an upward tendency, thus seemingly stamping as manufactured all rumors of the clash of arms.

The case of the San Jacinto Street Car Line against the Texas and Pacific Railroad Co., was decided before the County Court yesterday. On the 14th of last May a street car was crossing the Texas Pacific track on Austin street, when the switch engine ran into it, throwing it from the track and bruising several parties on it. The street car company sued for \$200 damages, \$150 actual damages and \$50 vindictive damages. In the Justice Court the plaintiff got a verdict for \$125, from which the defendant appealed. Yesterday the court rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$150. In the Justice Court the plaintiff got a verdict for \$125, from which the defendant appealed. Yesterday the court rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$150. In the Justice Court the plaintiff got a verdict for \$125, from which the defendant appealed. Yesterday the court rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$150.

The Sheriff's office was short of force yesterday, he being out in the country, two of his deputies being down with the dengue, and two more gone off after criminals. Only two were left, but from the amount of court news they didn't have their hands full.

P. S. Stevens, drunkenness; fined \$3. Charles Shultz, fighting; verdict of not guilty.

THE HIGHER COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT. Special to THE NEWS. TYLER, Oct. 21.—Motions to dismiss appeal submitted: Edmunds vs. Tibbe, Harris vs. Kirchbaum, Pitkins vs. Johnson. Motions for certiorari submitted: Senter & Co. vs. Whittaker, et al., Pitkins & Brooks vs. Johnson.

COURT OF APPEALS. Affirmed: C. E. Day vs. the State, from Lavaca County. R. H. Day vs. the State, from Lavaca County.

Grader vs. the State, from Dallas County. Lane vs. the State, from San Augustine County. Nelson vs. the State, from Walker County. Telegraph Co. vs. the Western Union Telegraph Co., from Gray County. Reversed and remanded: Foster vs. the State, from Dallas County.

Motion granted and appeal reinstated: Lovy vs. the State, from Lambert parishes. Submitted on briefs for oral parties: Williams vs. the State, from Cooke County. Cadell vs. the State, from Cooke County. Johnson vs. the State, from Cooke County. Bentley vs. the State, from Cooke County.

On briefs and arguments for both parties: Lucas vs. the State, from Nueces County. Island vs. the State, from Nueces County. Cooke vs. the State, from Gray County. Certiorari granted: Adams vs. the State, from Maverick County. Lewis vs. the State, from Cass County.

TEXAS TRUNK OFFICERS.

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COTTON STATIONERY AND PRINTED SUPPLIES. WHEN YOU NEED—CALL ON—BUYERS—AND—SHIPPERS. A. D. ALDRIDGE & CO., 623 Elm St., Dallas.

ON 'CHANGE AT CHICAGO.

Wheat Nervous and Unsettled—Little Prospect of Going Much Higher—Attitude of Leading Speculators.

Special to THE NEWS. CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The wheat market 'change still monopolizes the attention of speculative traders to the exclusion of everything else. The market continues nervous and unsettled, with the volume of business enormous, and fluctuations sharp and severe. The rush, occasioned by filling the daily flood of outside orders, appears to have absorbed the "long" grain which is thrown over by holders who are satisfied with present profits, and the vague war news which is continually floating about the floor serves to keep "shorts" anxious. Other news seems favorable to the "bear" side. Cables contain nothing encouraging to the "bulls," while markets on this side of the Atlantic are generally reported sick. English consols, which are always the barometer by which operators judge of the value of foreign war talk, are strong, with an upward tendency, thus seemingly stamping as manufactured all rumors of the clash of arms.

The Jones-Eldredge crowd are believed to still be the owners of an immense amount of grain, but they are lying pretty low, and it is reported they are in a quandary what to do, as the Worcester New York pool have not only unloaded upon them, but have inaugurated a "bear" raid. The announcement by Phil Armour that he has covered his sales and gone home "long" is a puzzle to the public. Some argue that if Mr. Armour were really doing this he would be the last man in the world to tell of it, and they claim that he is working simply to widen his "spread." Others declare that Armour's recent policy has been to openly make known what he was working for, and that those who have doubted him have lost their money. Another large increase in the visible supply has been recorded, which has a weakening effect, although, if the amount of wheat in this country is really badly short, as is claimed, it can make no possible difference whether a million bushels more or less are in farmers' hands or in warehouses at distributing centers. Deliveries from first hands in the Northwest are on a somewhat increased scale, and it is said, with heavier duty, that the exceptionally favorable weather for field work divert the attention of farmers. All things considered, therefore, conservative dealers are inclined to the belief that the actual situation does not justify the unusual excitement and almost universal desire for investment, which has so suddenly appeared, and while the statistical position may warrant the expectation of higher prices later on, the probability of a case would seem for the moment to have been overestimated. Judicious buying may result profitably, but there is no reason to expect an uninterrupted advance and reasonable profits should be taken, as while 50,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat remain in the hands of speculators the day of famine is certainly some distance ahead. Besides there has already been a raise of about 12 cents per bushel and many feel that this is enough for the present, especially when the poor export demand and higher freight rates are taken into consideration. Still, noted above, the buying mania is spreading and outsiders taking hold freely. Corn continues very quiet, but prices rule firm on large shipments. Receipts are light and do not promise any material increase, and it is feared an October corner appear to have vanished. Provisions are dull and uninteresting. High receipts of hogs are a depressing influence, but product is gaining some friends on the theory that the speculative fever now on the increase may get into it later on.

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HOW WONDERFUL!

To find clothing, gent's furnishing goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, custom made clothing so cheap at Globe Clothing House, 708 Elm street. This week, great bargain sale of blankets and quilts at Cahn Bros., 635 and 637 Elm street.

FOR PURE HOME-MADE CANDY GO TO 812 MAIN STREET.

Iron and slate mantels, coal hooks, coal vases, fire sets, tile hearths. Harry Bros.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS BUYS A FIRST-RATE QUILT THIS WEEK AT CAHN BROS., 635 AND 637 ELM STREET.

Try our 5 cent cigar, the best in the State. HICKOX & HEARNE, Druggists, 601 Main street, corner Lamar.

JUST HART PRICE.

Heavy all wool scarlet knit suits of underwear at \$1.50 a suit (last year's price \$3) at Reinhardt & Co.'s, corner Elm and Murphy streets.

IRON AND SLATE MANTELS, COAL HOOKS, COAL VASES, FIRE SETS, TILE HEARTHS.

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G. McGINLY, Proprietor, HOUSTON, TEX.

THE WINDSOR AND TREMONT HOTEL COMPANY.

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FUNERAL.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. May are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their infant son, S. L. May, Jr., at 10:30 o'clock this morning, from the family residence, No. 31 Masten street.

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