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The Dallas Morning News.

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Direct Importation—Whole Spices. IN STOCK: 300 bags Black Pepper, 150 bags Allspice, 100 bags Ginger, 25 bales Zanzibar Chillies, 60 boxes Nutmegs, 25 bales Cassia Mats. Assorted Grades—Lowest Prices. RICKER & LEE, Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers. GALVESTON TEXAS.

JUST RECEIVED.

5000 CASES NEW PACKING CANNED GOODS

INCLUDING

WINSLOW'S CORN, WINSLOW'S CORN, COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON, STANDARD BRANDS TOMATOES, ETC., ETC.

T. L. MARSALIS & CO. SANGER BROS.

ARE NOW DAILY OPENING NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. IT IS THE EXPRESSED OPINION OF ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN THAT HAVE SEEN OUR STOCK THROUGHOUT THE THIRTY-SEVEN DEPARTMENTS OF OUR HOUSE THAT "NO SUCH VARIETY OF HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE GOODS WAS EVER FOUND AT SUCH POPULAR PRICES."

SEE OUR NOTICE ON PAGE 2.

SECOND-HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

The Nonpareil that is now being used on THE GALVESTON NEWS will be sold for 15 Cents per Pound.

The type is but little worn, as will be seen by referring to the Commercial Department of THE NEWS, which is set in the type to be disposed of. In fact, some of it is but little worn, and is to be sold simply because an entirely new dress will soon be put on THE NEWS. There are also many fonts of DISPLAY TYPE, such as is used in the Advertising Columns, most of it in good condition, that will be sold at the same price. The Nonpareil will be sold in large or small quantities. Persons intending to purchase will please send their orders in at once, as the change in type will soon be made.

TERMS, CASH.

Address A. H. BELO & CO., NEWS OFFICE, GALVESTON, TEXAS. W. L. MOODY & CO. COTTON FACTORS, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Parties wishing money in advance of shipments are requested to correspond with us. H. W. GRABER & CO. Farm, Gin and Mill Machinery, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES. Correspondence solicited, and an inspection of our large stock invited. 761 and 763 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE STATE.—Able contribution on violations of the constitution on State school fund matters.—C. H. Hamilton was jailed, charged with embezzlement, and Emma Starckweber became deranged through religious excitement, both at McKinney.—Serious shooting affray near Palestine.—A site is being sought for a colony town north of Wichita Falls.—Mr. Merrill was fatally injured by a cotton gin in Wichita County.—Mount Pleasant citizens publish an anti-lynching circular.—A band of Comanche Indians passed through Bowie en route to Mexico to recover a long lost squaw.—Two fires and a burglary occurred at Waco.—Royal T. Twombly died at Fort Worth.—Ennis cotton receipts of 8000 bales to date.—Consans is considering the maining with electricity, establishing a system of sewerage securing low rates of insurance.—Gov. Ireland "stands pat" on his immigration letter to Horace Baker.—Modification of the convict labor system determined upon by Penitentiary Board.—Death of an old citizen of Houston.—Progress of the famous Bennis-Owens will cease at Galveston.—Important Houston and Texas Central Railway case in the United States Circuit Court at Galveston.—Charter of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad amended in important features.—Fire in San Antonio.—Suit involving the Hutchins estate decided.—Indianaola making arrangements to ship fish and oysters to the interior.—Farmers are gathering winter hay.—Dengue is still prevalent in many localities.—Cattle on the ranges doing well.—Ablene is to have water works.—A large damage suit to be instituted at Ablene.—Local option works well in Mexia.—Cotton picking progresses rapidly near Mexia.—Top crop almost entire failure owing to worms.—C. H. Reeves, Mineola, is dead.—Mr. Miller, the master stabbed at Hawkins, died of his wounds.—Baptist Association convened at Mineola, Oct. 11.—A drummer was fined \$25 for drumming without license.—El Paso contemplates an interstate and international fair.—A Chinese baby was born in El Paso.—Large numbers of people arrived at Peecos to attend the sale of town lots to-day.

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic defeat in Ohio had no perceptible effect on the President.—Col. Clowry was elected a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company.—Franklin County elected a Republican legislator, for the first time since the party was organized.—Trouble is feared at San Juan de Atlixco,

OHIO NOT YET HOPELESS.

Democrats Trying to Figure Out a Legislative Majority.

The Republicans Claiming the Same Body by Twelve Majority, But the Democrats Do Not Give It Up—Speculations as to the Cause of Defeat.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—A special from Columbus says at Republican headquarters they are claiming the Legislature outside of Hamilton County this morning. They claim to have advice from all the precincts in Franklin County except one, which insures the defeat of Allen, O'Meyers and Young. The following is the claim of the committee, and if the figures pan out as advised indicate, they will justify the Republicans in claiming the Legislature outside of Hamilton County:

- Republicans—W. A. Blair, Adams County; Emmet Tompkins, Athens; C. L. Foreman and Samuel Hills, Belmont; John H. Finkle, Canall; Thomas A. Cowgill, Champagne; George C. Rawlins, Clarke; J. H. Ferrill, Clinton; W. T. Coke and J. Y. Williams, Columbiana; J. J. Stranahar, W. R. Coates, J. H. Haley, J. A. Brown, E. J. Kennedy and J. H. Dwight, Falmur, Cuyahoga; Geo. L. Sackett, Delaware; James R. Davis, England; D. J. Worthington, Fayette; Henry C. Tylor and Wm. Shepard, Franklin; Albert Deyo, Fulton; W. L. Matthews, Gallia; G. Clemons, Grange and Coke; W. B. Amett, Greene; W. Farrar, Garmsire; W. C. Ingram, Harding; Geo. M. Patton, Harrison; D. M. Bennett, Highland; D. W. Gibson, Logan; B. F. Ketcher, Jackson; B. N. Lauduff, Jefferson; Thos. Odbert, Knox; W. B. Tomlinson, Lawrence; W. W. Beatty, Logan; Geo. E. Washburn, Loraine; Daniel Bird, Madison; Alexander Dickson, Mahoning; C. H. Lyman, Medina; W. W. Menick, Meigs; N. S. Albaugh, Miami; Adam Stine, Montgomery; Little and Stewart, Muskingum.

The Republican legislative ticket in Hamilton County is probably elected, but two precincts are yet to be heard from. The Democrats have elected Daniel J. Dalton County Clerk, Wm. Pugh, Prosecutor, Frank Alter, Comptroller, and John Haggerty, Recorder.

MAHONING COUNTY.

YOUNGSTOWN, Oct. 14.—In Mahoning County the entire Republican county ticket is elected. Foraker's plurality is about 700. Dickson, Republican, for Representative, has about 750 plurality, and Fasset, for State Senator, in Mahoning, has a plurality of over 2000. The prohibition vote in Mahoning County closely approximates 400.

RESULTS IN CUYAHOGA.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—There are still a few precincts to hear from in this county, but it is safe to say that the Republicans have elected their entire ticket from top to bottom, including several representatives in the General Assembly by majorities ranging from 2000 to 5000. Advances from all over Northern Ohio show steady Republican gains, and from present indications Foraker's plurality will exceed 20,000.

COMPLETE RETURNS.

Complete returns from every township and precinct gives Foraker 3572 plurality for Governor in Cuyahoga County.

DISAFFECTED DEMOCRATS.

As the returns come it is shown that many Democrats voted the Prohibition ticket yesterday. In Akron the Democratic loss was 600, of which 800 went to the Prohibitionists. The same will hold good, perhaps, on a smaller scale, throughout the State. In explaining this the Democrats say that it was brought about by the disreputable action of the last Democratic Legislature, of which the coal oil deal was the principal one. The appointment of Mark Hanna, a Republican, to a government position by President Cleveland also had its effect of turning many Democratic votes over to the Republicans and Prohibitionists. Democrats on all sides declare that they are pleased with the result and some of them who voted the Democratic ticket say that if the Prohibitionists win they will run ahead of the ticket, "I am sure." Democratic workers have got in the county vote, and are figuring on it this afternoon. They claim that it will bring up the Democratic majority to 1,000.

IN LUCAS COUNTY.

TOLEDO, Oct. 14.—Lucas county, with eight precincts to hear from, gives Foraker about 300 majority. One Democratic candidate for the Legislature is elected; the other is in doubt, but it is thought his chances are most favorable. Dodd and Groschenor, Democratic candidates for the Senate, are elected in this district. The Democrats carry all the county offices, but Treasurer and Coroner. Full returns will not alter Foraker's majority much.

LUCAS COUNTY RESULT CONFIRMED.

The very latest returns from Lucas county confirm the election of two Democratic State Senators, one Democratic Representative—the latter being O. S. Brumback, whom the Blade refused to support on account of his adherence to the liquor party. O'Neill (Democrat), for infirmity director, is also elected.

THE DEFEAT INTERVIEWED.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—There is more interest in the election of the Legislature than in the State result. All early and late information at Republican headquarters point to the election of an Assembly, which will be Republican in both branches. Last year in the Senate there were twenty-three Democrats and ten Republicans. In the House, sixty Democrats and forty-five Re-

publicans. An increase of four in the Senate and five in the House is claimed. The latest summary on Senate, outside of Hamilton county shows that the Republicans are sure of seventeen Senators, Democrats, thirteen, and doubtless three. If the Republicans carry Hamilton county they will have a majority of six in the Senate. The doubtful districts are believed to be Republican. The next Senate will have thirty-one members. Republicans are sure of fifty-seven members in the next House, and with Hamilton county will have sixty-seven. It is thought that out of 110 members, the Republicans will have a large margin over a bare majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY'S FIRST REPUBLICAN LEGISLATOR.

The Republicans have elected two members of the House from this county. This is the first time in the history of the party that Franklin County has elected a Republican to the Legislature.

HOW IT LOOKS IN COLUMBUS.

The Chairman and other members of the Democratic and Republican State Executive Committees have been at their respective headquarters all day, endeavoring to cipher out a majority on either side in the Legislature. There has been nothing unusual in the proceedings, the exception being that each has claimed, confidently, that they have a majority on joint ballot. The Democratic committee steadily claims they have carried the legislative ticket in Hamilton County, notwithstanding the figures sent out from Cincinnati, which indicate that the Republicans have elected their entire ticket with the exception of Harlan for representative. Counting Hamilton County solid, the Democratic Committee claim the Legislature on joint ballot, with fifty-six members in the House and twenty-one in the Senate. They give nothing but general figures, and refuse to name the counties. It is claimed by the Republican Committee the contests have been close. The Republican Committee claim a majority on joint ballot without Hamilton County, and also a working majority in each branch. The Democratic County for the Republicans on the Legislative ticket, and including half of the other doubtful counties and districts, the Republicans claim the House vote to be twenty-one—Republicans to thirty-nine Democrats, and the Senate twenty-four—Republicans to thirteen Democrats.

HOADLY RUNS BEHIND.

In the fight and scheming for the Legislature the plurality on the State ticket has been lost sight of, though it is believed it will reach 18,000, and the Prohibition vote will be 23,000. One of the peculiar features of the vote is that it shows Hoadly has run behind, which would indicate that part of the defeat is at least caused by the dislike of his course. The chairman of the Democratic committee says the result was caused in the main from the fact the vote went to work on the Democratic party, and he takes the result as an indication that they want a liquor ticket similar to that of the Scott law. A member of this committee thinks a great many Democrats were dissatisfied with President Cleveland's policy and concluded to express themselves at the first opportunity.

WHAT GOV. HOADLY SAYS.

Gov. Hoadly, himself, says it was caused by the fact, in the first place, that Ohio is a Republican State and the contest followed a presidential campaign, when the Republicans had a good majority and it was too soon for the drift to turn the other way. He also thinks the fact that Cleveland, under the direction of John Sherman, nominated liquor and saloon men in the majority of the cities for the Legislature and made it impossible for the Democrats to give them the scare they had worked on their friends in the city where the principal Democratic losses are found to have been.

WHAT SHERMAN SAYS.

MANSHFIELD, Oct. 14.—Senator Sherman tonight said that he thought the Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature would not be less than twelve, without counting Hamilton County. He expressed some surprise at the delay and unusual excitement in Hamilton County, but believed a fair return would be made, which would give the Republicans at least eight of the ten members of the House and three out of the four members of the Senate. He said: "The election is an emphatic protest against the fraud and violence in the South, besides tending to settle the temperance question and serving as a warning to the free trade element."

THE ENEMY CLAIMS THE LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats' late-night meeting will say: "The Republican State ticket is elected by a plurality much smaller than the claims of the Republican managers. Hamilton County is Democratic, notwithstanding the frauds committed by Republican leaders. The Democratic ticket is elected with the possible exception of Treasurer and Commissioner. The State Senate is Democratic, and there is a strong probability that the Democrats will have the Legislature on joint ballot, though the majority will be small."

HAMILTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC.

To-night the situation in Hamilton County is changed, and the jubilant spirits of the local Republicans have somewhat subsided. While it appeared early in the afternoon as if the major portion of the Republican ticket were elected and members of the Duckworth club had conceded the victory to the other side, later returns indicate the election of the entire Democratic legislative and county ticket by pluralities ranging from 100 to 700 with the single exception of Kuhl, for County Commissioner. The returns, however, are incomplete and there is a growing disposition on the part of Republicans to contest the election of the official count does not change the result.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A lack of interest and the absence of the usual enthusiasm and excitement over the result of an Ohio election was everywhere apparent here last night. The returns were meager and late coming in, and early small groups assembled where they were bulletined. The marked change was due, no doubt, to the fact that Republicans holding government positions thought it best not to be seen out lamenting a Republican victory or lamenting a Republican defeat. While Democrats in office were naturally quiet and Democrats out of office, many of them are so much dissatisfied with the general course of things under the new administration that they were anything but over enthusiastic. Returns were sent by telegraph from the United Press Bureau to the President at the executive mansion up to near midnight. To-day nothing definite could be learned at the White House concerning the President's feelings over the result in Ohio. Some of his callers to-day say he exhibited no evidence of interest about it, and Col. Lamont, the President's private secretary, observed when asked about the President's regard for the Democratic defeat in Ohio, that the President had said nothing about it today and that he did not think he lost any sleep over it last night. The administration men say that had the Democracy of Ohio

allied itself more closely with the administration methods the result might have been different. On the other hand, some Democrats there are who express gratification at the Republican success in Ohio, and a few who go so far as to hope that New York may also go Republican, believing that a few such defeats will bring the administration to its senses and away from Mugwump influence. Republicans in office are quiet, very quiet, but no doubt are pleased and rejoice in secret at their homes over their party's success, while the faces of Republicans out of office wear a broad smile. The friends and admirers of Senator Sherman especially chuckle over the certainty of his return to the Senate and the prominence which the Ohio fight, distinctively a Sherman fight they say, will give to the gentleman as a presidential candidate in 1888.

POLITICS ELSEWHERE.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE WELL RECEIVED.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS. LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 14.—Hon. E. R. Breckinridge, member of Congress from the Second Arkansas District, reached this place at noon to-day. Numbers of citizens called on him at the hotel, where he had an informal reception for some hours. His popularity is growing in the State. He is enthusiastic on the subject of improving the water ways of the country, and believes liberal appropriations for this purpose will be made at the coming session of Congress.

THE STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

Public Meeting and Addresses by Prominent Citizens—Sympathy With the Strikers. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The public meeting called by the Knights of Labor for to-night, at Central Turner Hall, brought out a tremendous crowd of citizens. At an early hour the hall was packed, and many were turned away unable to obtain seats. Speeches were made by Mr. Fox, Speaker of the House of Delegates, who assured the men of his sympathy and moral support and his ardent desire that the strikers should win through peaceable and lawful means, but deprecated lawlessness. However, he believed that not a man connected with the strike had been an instigator of mob violence. He was followed by several members of the Municipal Assembly, who all spoke in the same strain. While the meeting was in progress, Hon. John J. O'Neill, member of Congress from the Eighth District, arrived and proceeded to make a speech, wherein he declared that in all justice and right the struggle of the men was such an one as appealed to the most commonsense idea of justice. He said he believed that any man with a spark of humanity or justice in his heart would say that twelve hours a day was long enough for any man to work. He advised the men to labor at the ballot box for the regulation of the exactions of capital, and when Mr. O'Neill closed the applause was loud and long.

Hon. Patrick O'Malley, member of the City Council, followed Mr. O'Neill and declared his sympathy with the men. He made a strong speech, urging all laboring men to unite within an organization and unitedly urge the rights of labor as against the exactions of capital. Several other gentlemen made speeches, warmly indorsing the action of the men and urging them to united action and steadfastness in the issue.

Hon. M. J. Rathford, member of the Legislature, gave a history of the movement from its inception. He blamed the street car magnates for the strike, and upheld the good name of the men in a masterly speech. Resolutions were introduced demanding the passage of a law limiting hours of human labor to twelve hours a day. A strong resolution was adopted calling on all workingmen and their friends to boycott the Post-Dispatch, an evening paper which has been unusually vindictive upon the strikers.

EL PASO.

Movement for Interstate, Territorial and International Fair—Celebration of the Birth of a Chinese Baby. SPECIAL TO THE NEWS. Several wealthy and leading citizens have begun a movement to organize a fair association. The late fair at Albuquerque was a great success, and as El Paso is more of a railroad center than the latter town, one would pay well here. It is proposed to open a fair during the Paso del Norte feast, in December. The fair will include an interstate and territorial and international nature.

All the conductors on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have been notified that their places are wanted for the favor of General Manager Robinson, late of the Mexican Central. Many old and efficient men will be bounced by the order. The pretty Creole wife of Sam Hing, El Paso's millionaire Chinese merchant and railroad contractor, gave birth to a boy this morning. Hing kept open house all day, and being well known, many of the city's leading white citizens called, and wine was continuously served, and the most lavish hospitality displayed. Hing also gave many costly presents. The youngster's appearance was also a notable event to the several hundred Mongolian residents of this locality. Young Hing is the first Chinese man born on Texas soil, and will be given a Texas education.

The Shoot at Hockley.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS. HOCKLEY, Oct. 13.—The following is the score of the pigeon shooting match at Hockley to-day: First match—Ten clay pigeons: First money, W. H. Wheeler; second, A. Greber and J. H. White. Second match—Five live pigeons: First money, J. Warren, J. H. Mason, A. Greber and J. White; second, Geo. Ellis, W. F. Stewart, W. Wheeler and Geiselman. Third match—Five live birds: First money, J. Warren and Master William Ellis; second, J. H. Mason and G. Ellis. Fourth match, five clay pigeons: First money, William Wheeler and W. F. Stewart; second, J. Warren and J. H. Mason; third, G. Ellis and Geiselman. Fifth match, five live birds: First money, George Ellis, J. Warren and M. W. Ellis; second, J. H. Mason and Geiselman. Sixth match, five live birds, miss and out, thirty-one yards: J. H. Mason and J. Warren divided. Seventh match, ten clay pigeons: First money, G. Ellis and Wheeler; second, Master Willie Ellis; third, J. Warren. Eighth match, ten clay pigeons: First money, Geiselman; second, W. F. Stewart, of Galveston.

Accident at Texarkana.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS. TEXARKANA, Oct. 14.—Mrs. E. F. Dunn, of Prescott, who is visiting this city, while out driving this afternoon, happened to a very serious, if not fatal accident. The horse she was driving frightened at a passing engine and ran away, over-turning the buggy and throwing her out with great force, the buggy passing over her head and body. She sustained internal injuries, and her friends entertain fears that she will not recover.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Brace of Dead Horse Thieves in Arkansas.

A Procuress Sentenced at Rochester—Serious Affray Near Palestine—Stabbing Affray at Baltimore—Miscellaneous of the Day Elsewhere.

DEAD HORSE THIEVES.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 14.—News of the extermination of a gang of horse thieves reached here to-day. For some time past farmers living in Independence and Sharp Counties have been losing many fine horses and, although efforts were made to capture and punish the thieves, the latter always succeeded in escaping. Last week, however, several horses were stolen in the vicinity of Batesville and at different points in Sharp County, and the owners, armed, pursued the thieves, overtaking them on Sycamore Creek. A high caliber saturday volley being fired. Two of the thieves were killed and three made their escape. They are said to be cotton pickers from Missouri.

A PROCURESS SENTENCED.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Hannah Russell, who was arrested Tuesday morning on the charge of keeping a house of prostitution, was to-day found guilty by a jury in the Police Court. She will be sentenced to-morrow. The testimony produced showed that Mrs. Russell had established a systematic plan for procuring young girls into her home under the pretext of giving them positions as domestics and then endeavoring to persuade them to enter a life of shame by offering them large amounts of money.

PALESTINE, OCT. 14.—On Sunday last several men gathered at the residence of Charles Pickle, near Fosterville, twenty miles northeast of Palestine, this county. All the parties were under the influence of whisky, and becoming engaged in a wrangle, Pickle accused Lavarra, Constable of the Precinct, of stealing 25 cents. Becoming enraged, Pickle went into the house and coming out with a six-shooter, fired three times at Lavarra, missing him each shot. He then clubbed Lavarra seriously with the weapon. Lavarra, however, was killed by one of the shots. Pickle has been arrested.

STABBED FROM BEHIND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning James Gamble, a well known sporting man, while walking down the street on his way to the races, was approached from behind by Edward Weber, an ex-deputy sheriff, and stabbed five times in the side and once in the hip. Gamble was removed to his home, and is in a critical condition. An old grudge was the cause of the assault.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 14.—A motion for a new trial in the Webster murder case was overruled this forenoon and the verdict of murder in the first degree stood. Webster was later sentenced to be hanged at Columbus on Feb. 6.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

SAN ANGELO, Oct. 14.—A Deputy Sheriff named Mart Merrill, while attending the arrest of Charlie Miller at Sherwood yesterday, shot him through the head. Miller died this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Alvarado.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS. ALVARADO, Oct. 14.—This being "Alliance Day," the rush has been immense. Every business man in the city has been taxed to his full capacity to do his part. Two hundred and ninety-five bales of cotton were sold on our streets to-day, the bulk of which was purchased by C. W. Cotter. The market ruled from 8.50 to 8.80, a large quantity bringing the latter price. Quite a number of bales came from near Waxahachie. The prices paid here for cotton and grain of all kinds is bringing it in from distances almost unreasonable.

Your correspondent has so far said nothing in praise of THE NEWS. He has been waiting to hear a fair and impartial decision of the people. They all with one accord pronounce it "a daisy." Some say it is better than the present standard. You certainly doing a noble work for North Texas, and even the whole State. When all arrangements are properly made and "the bargains" get smooth it will be second to none in the South.

Four hundred bales of cotton were shipped yesterday and to-day. A difficulty occurred late this evening between Ben McCarley and Lee Woods, both farmers. The difficulty arose over an alleged failure of contract by Woods with regard to the cultivation of McCarley's land. Woods knocked McCarley down with a bottle, cutting his head severely. Both gave bond for their appearance.

Peecos.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS. PEecos, Oct. 14.—The first excursion train of six cars from Dallas points reached here this evening. Dallas, McKinney, Plano, Sherman, Denison and, in fact, all towns in the Northern and Central part of the State are well represented. The excursion train of eight cars from St. Louis and Little Rock will reach here early in the morning. Several telegrams to parties here have been received from their friends to purchase lots for them. The sale will commence at 9 a. m. to-morrow and will continue all day and part of Friday. Among the prominent arrivals to-night were Lieut. Gov. Gibbs, Col. W. H. Abrams, of Dallas; G. W. Angel, San Antonio; Col. L. W. Oglesby, Plano; C. Callen, E. P. Morton, Fort Worth; Col. Caven, Marshall; Col. J. T. Brady, Houston; F. M. Wickens, St. Louis; C. Euston, Galveston. The weather fine and all seem well pleased with the country.

Appointed Director—Western Union Earnings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Col. Clowry, general western manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was to-day elected a director in place of John Pender, recently resigned. The annual report of the company, made public to-day, shows that the company had a surplus of \$4,157,468 on July 1, 1884. For the year ending June 30, 1885, the revenue of the company amounted to \$17,706,853, and the expenses to \$12,055,000 which, deducted from the total revenues, shows the net profits for 1885 to be \$5,700,724. This added to the surplus fund, \$9,588,393, after deducting disbursements for dividends, interest on bonds and for sinking fund account, surplus, June 30, 1885, amounted to \$4,324,004.

TURKEY.

THE UNION DISAVOWED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The conference of Ambassadors of the Powers on the Bulgarian question, in session here, has formally decided that the Porte disavows the Bulgarian-Roumelian Union.

STATE SPECIAL SIFTINGS.

A Big Cotton Day in Many Towns of Texas.

A Railroad Charter Amended at San Antonio—Quahna Parker Goes to Mexico to Get a Squaw—Present to Gainesville.

Marshall.

MARSHALL, Oct. 14.—Six prisoners convicted of the last term of the District Court were taken last night by Agent Winston to Rusk penitentiary.

Jack Keyes, a railroad watchman, had been before the Mayor yesterday for drunkenness and disorder, and when going down the stairs from the office he fell headlong, and falling across the sidewalk struck an awning post, knocking the post from its place.

GAINESVILLE, Oct. 14.—There are no new developments as to the origin of the fire of Monday night.

The Red River National Bank is prepared for business this morning, not at "the old stand," but one door west, on California street, where it has fitted up a temporary office.

The fire boys were presented with the following in recognition of their services Monday night:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Red River National Bank (\$100), L. G. Cairnes (\$50), W. W. Ballou (\$25), G. Y. Bird (\$10).

One hundred and one bales of cotton were received here yesterday. Prices ranged from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2.

W. T. Roberts left yesterday to attend the sale of lots at Pecos City.

The city is full of insurance adjusters who are looking after the losses of their respective companies in the late fire.

Mr. H. V. Ogden, resident secretary of the Southern department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., is in the city.

T. H. Behrens, special agent Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., F. C. Case, of the Pennsylvania; J. T. Murphy, of the Phoenix, are in the city.

ENNIS, Oct. 14.—This has been a busy day; some 250 bales of cotton received and all bought by local buyers.

Mr. Archibald Moore, a stockman of Albany, will wed Mrs. Arlie Chaceclott this evening, at the residence of the bride.

Col. Gen. K. Alfred is making extensive improvements on his river plantation near here. A local contractor has furnished 60,000 brick to be used on the place.

MEXIA, Oct. 14.—Over three hundred bales of cotton were received at the cotton yards to-day. Mexia is controlling a large amount of trade which has been going to other points the past two years, and business was never better.

COLORED, Oct. 14.—The "Idiot Witness" will be put upon the boards this evening at Frank's Opera House by home talent.

COLEMAN, Oct. 14.—J. B. Smith, architect and builder, made a contract to-day for a large and imposing building for the banking firm of Coleman & Davis.

MINERAL, Oct. 14.—Mr. C. H. Reeves, who has been very low for several days and not expected to live, died this morning at 2 o'clock.

BOWIE, Oct. 14.—Several Comanches passed down the road yesterday on their way to Mexico to get possession of one of their squaws who was captured several years since by some Mexicans.

WICHITA FALLS, Oct. 14.—Col. James is out with a prospecting party with the intention of selecting a new town site up in the Culp pasture, on Red River, about 15 miles from here.

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He will be interred in the city cemetery tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Miller, a tie master, who was stabbed at Hawkins, a few days since, by Bob Anderson, died yesterday.

The Baptist Association convenes here on Saturday, the 17th inst. A large delegation is expected.

MARSHALL, Oct. 14.—Six prisoners convicted of the last term of the District Court were taken last night by Agent Winston to Rusk penitentiary.

Jack Keyes, a railroad watchman, had been before the Mayor yesterday for drunkenness and disorder, and when going down the stairs from the office he fell headlong, and falling across the sidewalk struck an awning post, knocking the post from its place.

GAINESVILLE, Oct. 14.—There are no new developments as to the origin of the fire of Monday night.

The Red River National Bank is prepared for business this morning, not at "the old stand," but one door west, on California street, where it has fitted up a temporary office.

The fire boys were presented with the following in recognition of their services Monday night:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Red River National Bank (\$100), L. G. Cairnes (\$50), W. W. Ballou (\$25), G. Y. Bird (\$10).

One hundred and one bales of cotton were received here yesterday. Prices ranged from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2.

W. T. Roberts left yesterday to attend the sale of lots at Pecos City.

The city is full of insurance adjusters who are looking after the losses of their respective companies in the late fire.

Mr. H. V. Ogden, resident secretary of the Southern department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., is in the city.

T. H. Behrens, special agent Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., F. C. Case, of the Pennsylvania; J. T. Murphy, of the Phoenix, are in the city.

ENNIS, Oct. 14.—This has been a busy day; some 250 bales of cotton received and all bought by local buyers.

Mr. Archibald Moore, a stockman of Albany, will wed Mrs. Arlie Chaceclott this evening, at the residence of the bride.

Col. Gen. K. Alfred is making extensive improvements on his river plantation near here. A local contractor has furnished 60,000 brick to be used on the place.

MEXIA, Oct. 14.—Over three hundred bales of cotton were received at the cotton yards to-day. Mexia is controlling a large amount of trade which has been going to other points the past two years, and business was never better.

COLORED, Oct. 14.—The "Idiot Witness" will be put upon the boards this evening at Frank's Opera House by home talent.

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THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Directors.

Favorable Condition and Prospects of the Road—Early Extension of the Company's Telegraph Service—Reaching Out to the Pacific.

Special to The News.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. was held yesterday.

This evening an outbreak of fire occurred on East Commerce street, at Halbaum's store. It was not of a very serious nature.

This afternoon an entertainment was given at the Casino to school children, which narrowly escaped culminating in serious consequences.

Gen. A. S. Roberts, who commands the State troops at the coming Volksfest, has appointed A. P. Smith, of Austin, Major and Commissary General during the festival.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—Last night the hands employed to work at the Camp County Oil Works made a strike for higher wages.

This morning Webb Stafford arrived here from the morning when he captured Anthony Wright, colored, an alleged cattle thief.

TERRELL, Oct. 14.—The Bowen Bros. stock of drugs, fixtures, etc. will be sold next Saturday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock.

ABILENE, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Dr. J. S. Carrington and children left to-night for Waco, their old and new home.

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ed for Houston. During the journey the prisoner carried their car with light and searched their persons, they believing he was a brakeman.

Judge Tucker, of Galveston, was in the city yesterday looking for his boy, who had fled the parental roof.

The auditor's office of the Texas Express Co. has been abolished and the title follow, he put the matter in the hands of the police authorities.

WACO, Oct. 14.—Judge J. M. McCormack left this morning for Dallas, accompanied by United States District Attorney Pearce.

The show windows of the boot and shoe establishment of R. P. Sturgis & Co. were burglarized before daylight this morning.

There was a \$6700 blaze this morning on Eighth street, near the passenger depot of the Texas and St. Louis Railway.

Recorder J. F. Brinkerhoff's store building was totally destroyed. Loss \$1200; insurance in General, Philadelphia, \$300.

Loving & Swanson's two-story frame was razed by fire this morning; insurance, in Royal, of Liverpool, \$1000.

Hessendorf & Glatz occupied the building with a stock of groceries. Loss \$1500; no insurance.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the residence of Judge G. B. General was discovered to be in flames.

The fire department responded promptly but the building was too far gone to be saved.

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SANGER BROS.

GRAND DISPLAY OF LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

HAS BEEN MATERIALLY ENLARGED YESTERDAY.

WE OPEN TO-DAY many new numbers in SHORT WRAPS and NEWMARKETS.

WE OPENED YESTERDAY new things in Millinery, such as Hats, Plushes, Fancy Velvets, Afghan Material, Ornaments and Wings

HEADQUARTERS ARE TO BE FOUND AT SANGER BROS.

Collector of Customs for this port, received his bond from Washington to-day, duly proved, and will take charge of the office about the first proximo.

SHREVEPORT Frost Reported—The Supreme Court to Assemble—Some of the Cases that are on the Docket.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 14.—Quite a heavy frost made its appearance this morning.

The following cases are docketed for the Supreme Court, which opens for business next Monday:

From Ascension Parish: The State vs. Sampson Roland, murder.

From Bossier Parish: S. W. Vance, et al. vs. James A. Pickett, et al., succession and heirs of Nathan Pickett, deceased; left over from last term.

Succession of B. L. Landers, Mary G. Braden, et al., vs. George W. Thompson, executor; opposition by heirs of Sanders and H. P. Gee.

The State vs. Dennis Bago, murder. The State vs. John Kervin, murder.

Succession of H. P. Dickson to homestead table of debts; opposition by heirs. From Caddo: L. Templeman vs. Hamilton & Co., et al.

The State vs. William Nicholls, burglary and larceny. Martin, tutor, vs. John Lake, Sheriff, et al.

The State ex rel. vs. P. B. Jacobs vs. Assessor et al. John Lake, Sheriff, vs. Parish of Caddo.

The State vs. George Vinson, murder. The State vs. James Redwine, larceny. The State vs. Gus Logan, murder.

From Cameron: The State vs. William Redman, murder. From De Soto: David A. Hanson, tutor, vs. the Mansfield Railway and Transportation Co.

Green Bros. vs. Boykin Witherspoon. John Chaffee, et al., vs. Samuel F. Walker and Edwin Bates & Co., intervenors.

From East Carroll: The State vs. Henry Jackson, murder. The State vs. Anderson Day, cutting with intent to murder.

The State vs. William George, murder. From Madison: The State vs. Robert Jackson, murder.

From Red River: The State ex rel. W. M. Hunter vs. R. Capers. From Richland: The State vs. S. Landrum, biting off an ear.

Stephen Faulk, of Ouchita, has filed application for admission to the bar.

NEW YORK SPECIAL REPORT. Seeking Mayor Grace's Scalp—Stocks, Bonds and Wool Continue to Improve—Ranger's Estimate on Cotton.

Special to The News. New York, Oct. 14.—The World says Mayor Grace to resign, because of his proven 200 to 400 per cent annual profits from the Grant-Ward banking operations, and keeping city funds in the Marine Bank, when he must have known of its questionable relations to that firm.

Buenos Ayres advices report gold speculatively active, and at 40 per cent premium. President Harrison, of Fort Worth is here.

Wool is firm and transactions moderate; dealers' holdings are considerably below previous years. Spring clips are pretty well sold up. Forty thousand fall Texas were sold to-day at 16 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Hides are quiet; market here of river plate hides; sales 2,000,000. Government 4s 123 to 123 1/2.

Santa Fe 113 1/2; 20,000 2s 79 1/2. Houston and Texas Central Westerns 92 1/2. Morgan's Louisiana and Texas 102 bid.

Forty thousand Texas and Pacific incomes 49; 50,000 Rio 64; 12,000 shares averaging 2 1/4.

Nine thousand Kansas and Texas shares 26 1/2. Richmond and Danville advanced to 75. West Point 33 1/2.

The market was wild and excited all day, with heavy outside speculative and investment buying.

Sterling weak; silver 100. Stove and chestnut coal further advanced 10 to 15 cents.

Western specials report bad weather for corn harvesting.

Cotton feverish; advanced on frost and the rumored settlement of the Oldham strikes, but closed easy.

Ranger says the crop is 6,000,000 bales or over, and as much as the world will consume. Some New Orleans factors are represented as forced sellers on arrival.

Sugar and coffee easy.

Bonham. BONHAM, Oct. 14.—The Farmers' Alliance are camped on the outskirts of the city with about a thousand bales of cotton. They propose to sell all their cotton in one lot, to be bid on by all the local buyers. They do not propose to hold for any fixed price.

G. L. Williams, of the Burney House, sold the hotel to-day for \$4500. The purchaser, Dr. J. S. Bailey, of Whitesboro, will take charge of the house Nov. 1.

The burial of Dora Alice DeWitt, daughter of S. H. Dewitt, takes place at 10 a. m. to-morrow, at English Cemetery.

The Morning News.

A. H. BELO & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

(Classified Advertisements on Fifth Page.) Three Lines—Nonpareil—One time, 40c; each additional insertion, 20c; one week, \$1.00; two weeks, \$2.00; three weeks, \$3.00; one month, \$5.00.

Branch Offices of the News. NEW YORK—New York Advertising Agency, F. A. Abbott, Room 21, United Bank Building.

THE NEWS is on sale and may be procured at the following stands: W. S. Koos, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.

THE NEWS is now perfecting arrangements whereby its distribution will be systematically and promptly effected upon all lines of railway centering upon and connecting with Dallas.

THE ATTENTION of the readers of THE NEWS is directed to the completeness of its commercial columns.

THE SCHOOL LAND DEFICIT AND EXCESS OF LAND SCRIP.

A monthly published at Austin by C. R. Johns & Co., the Texas Review, while disposed apparently to find apologies for the inertia of the State Land Board, as might be expected from its proximity to that august institution, is yet compelled to acknowledge that the school fund has been despoiled of a portion of the lands dedicated by the constitution of 1876.

What is the true state of facts as shown by the Land Office respecting there being sufficient public domain located since the adoption of the constitution for school land, and reserved for school fund in the reservations specified, to give that fund a quantity in the private domain equal to one-half of the public domain that was in existence at the adoption of the constitution.

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found. As heretofore remarked, where certificates were located on the public domain, by the terms of which an equal amount of land was surveyed for school purposes, the partition between the school fund and the balance of the public domain was made part, part, and adjusted itself. The trouble has arisen on account of grants made by the Legislature from the public domain without requiring equal amounts located for the school fund. The following is an approximate showing of grants of this class:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Acres. Includes 'Surveyed for university fund under the dedication by the constitution to that fund' (1,000,000 acres) and 'Donations of four leagues to each of the unorganized counties by legislative act' (1,430,000 acres).

Public domain since April 18, 1876, for which no like amount has been surveyed for the school fund, may be added to the amount of land surveyed for the school fund since 1876, and surveys made to satisfy miscellaneous certificates issued without requiring any locations made for the school fund.

The Review refers not only to this deficit in the school lands, but to the landed obligations of the State under certificates which are outstanding to the amount of more than 5,000,000 acres in excess of the vacant domain. It despairs of any solution of the difficulties of the case through legislative action, and holds that the State and federal courts will be appealed to, and that a constitutional amendment will be necessary.

The Review recommends that the reservations be opened and holders of scrip be permitted to make locations, as otherwise they will locate anyhow and fall back on the courts to establish their rights. Evidently this policy would diminish the lands available in part for supplying the deficiency of school lands, and would not settle the certificate question, as the remnant of public lands in the reservation is not sufficient by about 5,000,000 acres to satisfy the certificates.

Reading Matter. Nonpareil measurement—led or solid nonpareil or minion solid, double price for space occupied; specified pages, 20 per cent extra.

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look would be rather blue after dismissing all moral considerations. In fact, there is no sound basis for the supposition that the minority would in all things and in all circumstances submit to the majority decision, unless upon the presumption that this was arrived at in a spirit of sincere regard for justice. The majority and minority are not fixed, but variable. The units who are in the majority on one question are in the minority on another question or at another time; hence their intelligence should teach them to guard against a plunge into the abyss of unbridled majority rule and ruin.

MAHONEY'S grab on Virginia will have vanished from the face of the earth ere the sun shines on the 2d of January next.

DORMAN B. EATON once upon a time visited Shreveport, La., to reform the civil service, and his expense account rendered to the government contains these items: May 12—Pitcher lemonade, \$0.30; May 12—Supper, and gin and ale, 1.00; May 13—Lemonade, 0.20.

Considering that Eaton poses as a reformer from the headwaters of Bitter Creek, it is rather strange that he did not pay for his own gin. In the next place, what did a reformer want to drink gin for, anyway?

It is very natural that Republican organs should wish the President to express no opinion about the New York contest. It may have been a matter of bold policy for the Times, as a Republican partisan in that contest, to claim that the defeat of Hill would be agreeable to the President. To the extent of its influence it dragged the President in. If the Times was seeking a chance to rule or ruin the President, it has not been gratified in the former and probably not in the latter design. The organs can now protest that the President should not seek to influence votes. Thus far his private secretary has counteracted the Times' game of using the President's name against his party.

ONE of the remarkable features of the present campaign in New York is the fact that the Republicans are not seeking to make an issue of the Morey letters.

"If ever the sectional feeling between the North and the South is to be thoroughly allayed," says the New York Truth Seeker, "some politicians will have to get a little common sense." It is probable that there is no longer any great amount of such unpleasant feelings. There are a few bitter Republicans indulging in appeals which they hope to pass off for earnest patriotism, and use to avoid stating their political programme. They will get better sense when they find that rant and wicked suggestions do not find favor.

H. CAREY BAIRD is writing to urge the British to put protective duties on imported grain for the benefit of their farmers. That policy would enable their landlords to raise the rents. In so far as the policy might stimulate the production of grain in England it would deprive the American farmers of a market. Is this the best that a protectionist writer can do for American industry?

THE New Orleans Picayune has studied the social power of money and finds it is much greater for the lack of personal independence among men of talent—the artists and scholars who might have their own societies instead of allowing themselves to be shown off as parlor ornaments by the vulgar rich. Quite right.

THE Georgia railroad commission law has held its own. The bill to modify it was defeated. And still it will remain an issue in State politics. This will suit legislative parasites and professional lobbyists.

GOING to Heaven is the last thing a rich man wants to do, that is if he must sell all that he has and give the proceeds to the poor.—New Orleans Picayune.

But if he had done that he would then be more willing to go.

THE Inter Ocean admits that all new federal appointments in Chicago are good ones.

GRACE GREENWOOD, a Yankee herself, says New England produces the best educated girls, the truest wives, the noblest mothers and the most glorious old maids in the world. There is one class of women that Grace did not refer to, and in order to show that she is not thoroughly posted, she should not have neglected them. We mean, of course, the women who wash shirts and cook beans.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL STEVENSON explains the Ohio idea—"claiming everything, whether it is in sight or not," and this habit of Ohio Democrats, he declares, was the only basis of any claim of Democratic success in that State. He appears not to have been the least bit disappointed at the defeat of Governor Hoadly.

This is an off year in Ohio—for Democrats.

The election being over, Mr. Sherman should send his bloody shirt to the laundry for repairs.

THE defeated candidate in Ohio will Hoadly be reconciled for some time.

Moslems that a religious war is about to be forced upon the faithful by Christian dogs, and the disciples of Mahomet are holding daily services in the mosques to fan the religious ardor of the people and incite them to war. The powers are trying to affect a peaceable settlement, but Turkey and the Balkan States appear to be spoiling for a fight.

COL. CLOWAY, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has been appointed a director of the company, to fill the place lately vacated by Mr. John Pender. Col. Cloway has been intimately associated with the press service in past years, and in that capacity has been brought in contact with the newspaper fraternity to a considerable extent, and has always been held in the highest esteem by them.

SOME of the Ohio Democrats declare that they are pleased with the result of the election in that State. They wanted to rebuke the Democratic Legislature for the "coal oil deal," and other disreputable acts, and to show their disapproval of the appointment by President Cleveland of an Ohio Republican to a government position. They were also angry, it appears, because government patronage has not been distributed freely enough among the Ohio Democrats. Many of the disgruntled voted the Prohibition ticket, and many others did not vote at all. Nevertheless, though it may be shown that Gov. Hoadly's defeat was due to Democratic disaffection, the result will be claimed as a victory for the bloody shirt tactics of the Republicans.

WINE TRADE TRICKS. Men Who Drink the Grape Juice to Excess and the Effect the Practice Has on Their Appearance.

A dignified, elderly gentleman, whose shiny broadcloth apparel testified to intimate acquaintance with a clothes brush, entered a little "wein stube" on LaSalle street yesterday, and with a dull, mechanical look at the barkeeper, ejaculated: "Port—a big one."

A goblet was filled with the wine. The tippler held the glass up to the sunlight, and for a moment fixed his gaze on the rich, sparkling liquid, then almost reverentially he drew it to his nostrils and inhaled the fragrant aroma.

While thus experiencing the preliminary delights of the wine-bibber, his face was a study. Innumerable little blotches covered his cheeks, which were highly inflamed and burning red. The hand in which he held the glass trembled, and, apparently as if fearful of spilling any of the liquid, he hastily brought the goblet to his lips and indulged in a long sip. Then he rolled the delicious mouthful over his tongue, allowed it to reach his palate and slowly glided down his gullet with every manifestation of delight. It took him exactly six minutes to finish the glass, then he deposited two silver dimes on the counter, and walked out without saying a word.

"He's a character," remarked the barkeeper, as he watched his late customer slowly meander into the street, "but we have lots like him in our business."

"I have been in the wine trade for thirty years," continued the land, "and I do say myself, there's very little in the business I am not up to."

"How many gallons of wine are consumed in Chicago in the course of a year," he was asked.

"Well, fully 200 car loads, I should say; there are fifty barrels in a car load and fifty gallons in a barrel, so that would make about 250,000 gallons in all. But this year the consumption will be larger. You see wine is gradually taking the place of beer among a certain class of drinkers. It's only a trifle more expensive than beer, and the men who meet in a wine room are a much better class of people than those who lag in beer saloons. They are better dressed, more gentlemanly, and the surroundings and character of the people who patronize a place like this have everything to do with the success of the business."

"Then, again, wine drinking offers more opportunity for sociability than beer drinking. You see you can't let beer stand while you're speaking with your friend; the stuff gets hot and bitter. But the air doesn't hurt wine any, and you can set it on the table for an hour and it's as good as when it left the bottle. Besides that wine has medicinal virtues, and a man is all the better if he drinks wine that is, provided he doesn't take too much."

"That man who just left here is not exactly a drunkard, but he can't get through a day without more or less wine. You saw those blotches on his face; they come from over-heated blood. In the morning his mouth is parched—all wine drinkers feel that way—and his skin burns. Precious few who are excessive wine drinkers that are not soon disabled by disease or premature death, unless they take considerable exercise in the open air."

"But isn't that the way with all men who drink too much? Some one has said: 'We curse not wine, but the vile excesses we blame.'"

"Too much of anything ain't good, but it's funny when you come to consider it that an excessive drinker is almost always a poor judge of wine. Instead of sharpening a man's taste, over indulgence blunts it, and when a man commences to drink more than he ought to, he does it for the stimulus that he derives not for the pleasure he gets from the taste. That's why it is that only an abstemious man can really enjoy wine. He's not accustomed to drink, and a glass of good wine gives him a new sensation."

"Oh, yes, there is considerable adulteration in wine—there are tricks in all trades, you know, but most of the doctored stuff is the high priced beverage that comes from Europe. The California wines are generally purer, but the chief fault with them is that they are not old enough. Wine is not fit to go into the human stomach until it is at least two years old. It ought to be 'cellared' for that time and kept perfectly motionless, otherwise the vegetable matter is not precipitated to the bottom and the wine becomes thick and muddy. After wine is say two or three years old a preparation of isinglass or the whites of eggs frees it from all impurities. This preparation drags all the fungus growth to the bottom of the cask, and the lees are then removed and your wine is sparkling and bright. The business of these wine purifiers are removed the more generous the wine becomes, the finer the bouquet and the richer the color. That's why the old wine has the sparkle."

"Yes, chemicals will make new wine look much like the genuine article, but then it isn't wine; it becomes an alcoholic liquid. For example, sometimes the residue of the wine press is made to ferment a second time, then by the addition of water diluted with glucose, a decoction is produced which, when covered by caramel, will pass for anything you name it. Elderberries and tartaric acid are used to color light wines, while an extract of coal tar can be made to counterfeit port so far as the color is concerned."

"The body made from the second ferment can be turned into almost any kind of wine. By adding the extract of coal tar the stuff can be dyed deep red, scarlet or rose-pink. Then other chemicals can be introduced to impart artificial bouquet."

"The wine business is full of wrinkles. I should say there was money in it. There is \$5,000,000 invested in wine in Chicago alone, and all the wine merchants are doing well."

STATE PRESS.

What the Papers of Texas Are Talking About.

The Tribune says: Decatur has escaped the dengue fever so far. We feel slighted. We are the only city that has not braggod of from five to ten cases. For the past several weeks the Tribune has been silent about Chenoweth running the administration at Washington. It has leaked out that Grover Cleveland thinks a little too much of importance has been attached to Chenoweth, Higgins and Dunham.

The Tribune has had enough of religious controversies for the present. It says: We understand a man by the name of Milburn, presumably a Baptist preacher, wants to inaugurate a discussion here with the Pecos-Baptist and the Campbellites. We have had about enough of this kind of business in these parts. The Christian denominations are all at peace here and all prospering, and we want no firebrands to stir up discord. When we do we will invite it.

The Coleman Voice offers a protest: A candidate, purporting to write from Texas, without giving name, date or place of residence, has addressed a letter to Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky., the like of which for unmitigated falsehood and dirty lying never appeared in the Texas Ocean or Globe-Democrat, and, strange to say, Home and Farm published the filthy epistle without note or comment.

The Kerens Light shines as follows: THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS has thrown its banner to the breeze, and fully comes up to the expectations of the anxious public. Texas journalism is certainly on a big boom just now. The Knights of Labor are down on most of the Texas officials and particularly so on Gov. Ireland, in consequence of his action in the case of the miners. The alleged lawlessness is not entitled to much consideration from the officers of a good government.

The San Antonio Times says: Heretofore the street car employees in St. Louis have had the sympathy of the public when they have engaged in strikes, there is a grasping, soulless set in the world, it is the street car companies in St. Louis. They have very little sympathy with the overworked and poorly paid men, and consequently when they strike, the public has very little sympathy with the companies. The present strike, however, is a very grave mistake. It comes at a time when the city is full of visitors, and causes far more inconvenience to them than the alleged lawlessness is not entitled to much consideration from the officers of a good government.

The Knights of Labor do not seem to have prompted the strike, but true to their promise, are endeavoring to settle the difficulty by arbitration. The sooner they succeed the better, for riots and bloodshed are not calculated to help along the cause of labor.

The Austin (colored) Citizen knows how to apply the proper titles to colored gentlemen and complimentary colored ladies. It says: Prof. O. A. C. Todd, of Houston, has in his new Black and White Agency, Easton open the Austin Colored Business School next week.

Among the visitors at the Citizen office this week were Messrs. J. H. Stever, Art, Rev. Frank Green, Rev. A. F. Jackson, and Rev. Robert McKenna. We were very happy to see the gentlemen and believe their short stay and work in behalf of the A. C. Church, in Austin will be productive of much good.

Austin may well feel proud of her society ladies for their culture and beauty. We challenge the State. The Montague North-West says: The Land Board has more bids from actual settlers than ever before. In some cases as many as 200 applications are made for one section. Still they tell us that the lease law will depopulate the West.

The Colorado Clipper says of the Greer County question: We have not learned as yet when the Greer County Commissioners will commence their work, suppose though, that they will soon be in the field. The people of Texas have great curiosity to see the report of this commission. The question involves a country worth millions of dollars, which would be a loss to Texas if not won.

The reputation of our administration hinges upon the report of this commission to a great extent. If the report is favorable, then the Governor will be excused for the appointment of politicians instead of practical surveyors and civil engineers as commissioners. If the report is unfavorable to Texas, the blame, as a matter of course, will rest on the Governor. Let us hope for a favorable report.

The Clipper may be wrong. Probably diplomacy is needed to combat science on this occasion, though it has not always succeeded in behalf of Texas. Forty years ago Gen. Sherman Hunt, previously Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas near the government at Washington, on the Potomac, was appointed commissioner to act in conjunction with officers of the United States in running the lower portion of the boundary line between the then two countries, in accordance with the treaty of Limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, concluded and signed 1819, and confirmed April 5, 1822.

Article 21. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Rio Roxo, in the sea, continuing north along the western bank of that river to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchez, or Red River; thence, following the course of the Rio Roxo westward to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington, then crossing the said Red River and running thence by a line due north to the Arkansas river; thence following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source, in latitude 42 north, and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Molan's map of the United States published at Philadelphia, improved to the date of January, 1818. But if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall be from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42; and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea. All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States, but the use of the waters and navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of said boundary on the respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

Gen. Hunt was instructed that his duties were to be confined to running that part of the line "from the 32d degree on the Sabine to Red River, about one hundred and fifty miles only" and not including that part of the boundary now in dispute. Nevertheless, he disagreed with the American Commissioners as to the meaning of the language describing the starting point, and insisted that Texas was entitled to the ownership and jurisdiction of one-half of Sabine Lake and River, and overwhelmed the United States Commissioners with such a mass of diplomatic correspondence that the whole business was brought to a deadlock. The treaty and the surveyors were then against Texas, but they could not silence the old diplomats, who (as that dry old humorist and public man of the Republic of Texas remarked) only ceased to write on the subject when his paper gave out, and long after the United States Commissioners had had enough.

The Paris North Texan pronounces for Swain for Governor. The Cherokee Standard drops this nugget: A man is what he is, no matter what you think him to be. This is where many people are fooled. The man also gets fooled occasionally in himself, when he thinks he is smarter than he is.

The Gatesville Sun says: Temple-Houston catches it from every direction. But it is not to be that personal abuse is a poor way to answer logical arraignment. The Nolan County Record asks and answers a question, as follows: Will Northwest Texas endorse Swain for Governor? We should think not! The El Paso Times reports a transition in building material and architecture in that city, which is a step behind that when an Emperor found Rome built of brick and converted it into marble.

The yards in the rear of the Episcopal Church and the building belonging to Jean Woods are covered with adobe, ready for building. It is quite rare to see these adobes made here since the people have found out that brick can be made so well and cheaply here. Of over a hundred buildings erected this year all are of brick, with the exception of three or four, so far as our knowledge goes. The character of the buildings in this town compares more than favorably with those of any other town in the State.

The Meridian Times supposes an influence in the selection of Supreme Judge which probably did not exist: The best backed candidates as successor to Judge West have been found to be defective material on account of being "ostentatiously partisan" in their opposition to the Land Law.

The Times says: When THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS first appeared she had that dim, dingy and smelly look peculiar to the Dallas Herald, but, as the new machinery becomes justified and things get in working order, she shows up the bright and sparkling appearance that is possessed by her twin relic down on the Island. It is said that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it. This is the way the road law seems to be working, by working newspaper men on the roads. There is much complaint in the papers of the present law, and it is to be hoped that a better may be eliminated from the interest the subject is receiving. Texas has never been famous for working her roads.

AN OLD-TIME SOUTHERN SUPPER.

Mementoes of a Particularly Halcyon Time of American Society. San Francisco Post.

It was a treat to sit down to a Southern supper the other day, where there were half a dozen ladies of the old school—their respective ages being between seventy and eighty-five. Ah, there were reminiscences for you! Courteous of manner, happy and with no thought of yet yielding up their days; dressed in black silks with soft laces; every head silver-colored—indeed they were a joy, and presented a picture worthy of preservation. Four of them had been neighbors and intimate friends of Gen. Jackson, and all had the kindest appreciation of his much wounded wife, whom he so loved. The uncle of one had something to do with Jackson's duel, and a relative of another performed one of Old Hickory's marriage ceremonies. A lady, who in her twenties, was and was not his second sight and reads everything soaring spectacles, and possesses fine conversational powers, related remembrances of Aaron Burr. He had come to Tennessee, and was wounded and died there, and the great man's son, General Andrew Jackson, entertained him, and she well remembers her father and mother being invited to dinner during the time. They rode over on horseback, her father carrying her in front of him. She was four or five years of age, and it was at an era when parents "went abroad" (as they denominated visiting) and the children were never left at home. She was perched up at table beside her mother, and stared to her content at the handsome lion of the day.

This was after his retirement from the Vice Presidency—Jefferson having been President—and his maneuvers in the Northwest gave rise to the expedition which was organizing an expedition to invade Mexico, with the purpose of establishing an empire there which should embrace some of the Southwestern States of this confederacy. He was arrested for treason at Richmond, Va., and tried before Chief Justice Marshall and acquitted in 1807.

The stately matron, who continued to grow more eloquent over the famous Adams and Stanton, began after a while to give much interesting history of Jefferson's private life—her departed husband having been an inmate of that great man's home for several years of his boyhood.

Another of the dames had been a social leader at Washington—had dined frequently at the White House with more than one President, and had entertained distinguished people from all lands, including heirs to thrones.

And her husband was Congressman during Buchanan's administration, and yet another related to that President and to his magnificent niece, who presided so grandly over the White House, and was so honored by Victoria at the Court of St. James. They gave vivid descriptions of Miss Harriet Lane and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Weller and Mrs. McClellan, and other who quenced it over the realm, and witnessed every move made by the Prince of Wales when he was a guest of the President.

A Famous Chair. Sedan Letter to Paris Figaro.

We returned by the Donchery road, and walking along at random found ourselves in front of the house where Napoleon III and Bismarck held their interview on the morning of Sept. 2. This house, generally known as the weaver's dwelling, though nobody knows why, is the property of two brothers named Fournais, who are not and never were weavers. It will be for all future time a historical spot; hence, the weaver legend should be respected to the room in which these two famous personages met is at present a point of pilgrimage for tourists of all countries, and there is not an excursionist who does not seat himself proudly in the chair which the French Emperor and the German Chancellor used. It is almost needless to add that the chair manufacturing is in full prosperity in the vicinity, and that the business is being supplied "the identical chair on which Napoleon and Bismarck sat" to foreigners, especially as every English tourist insists on buying the relic and carrying it away with him. The thousands of reproductions of this chair will soon be as numerous as Voltaire's walking stick or the famous nail in the wall of the Waterloo tavern-keeper, on which Napoleon I hung his hat, and which the English were presented to every English visitor.

"Julia, I don't see why you are going to marry Harry Bascomb. He hasn't any money, and it is not likely that he will ever have any." "Fanny, I'd scorn to marry for money. Harry is handsome and a fine athlete. He would bring me a sense of protection, and that's all right, Julia. Every one to their own mind. You marry for protection. I intend to marry for revenge." Philadelphia Call.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Influence and Stability of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood.

Men whose Daily Bread is Earned Over a Precipice—Their Motto is "Be Sure You're Right, then Go Ahead."—The Railroad and Other Booms.

On Wednesday, Oct. 21, the brotherhood will hold its twenty-second annual convention in New Orleans, to which the 285 lodges will send delegates. These conventions are generally recognized as being among the most important of any trade, and on them depend the continued success of the organization. This great brotherhood never enters into a strike without great provocation, and always tries to settle the trouble by arbitration. On this subject the journal devoted to railroad interests may be allowed to speak.

The great Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, having safely passed through the fiery ordeal of the strike period of the first years of its existence, has arrived at a time when its demand for arbitration always receives respectful attention, and as a result all differences between railway companies and the engineers are peacefully and satisfactorily adjusted. By no class of employes are the companies more faithfully and intelligently served than by the locomotive engineers. With no other class have managements so little trouble. If trouble comes, it is promptly adjusted and the work goes on without a halt. It is true that higher salaries are obtained from the companies than would otherwise be paid, but as this increase, in the end, comes from the public in increased tariffs, it is no detriment to companies, but a blessing, since it secures for them a better paid, a more contented and consequently a more faithful and efficient class of employes. So after all the brotherhood, with the ominous words, "The Right to Strike," written upon its banners, having found in arbitration a solution for all troubles between employer and employe, and having the power to enforce the demand for arbitration, proves a blessing to the public, the companies and employes.

There may be many older trades organizations in this country than the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but there are none that outrank it to-day in influence, dignity and stability. It has not always held that enviable position, and has had to fight its battles, as other younger or weaker unions are now doing, and only through smoke and fire has it gained peace and prosperity. It is not much more than a decade ago when the grand Chief Engineer, P. M. Arthur, was branded as an agitator and blacklisted by the very corporations that are now willing to concede his ability, clear-sightedness and peaceable qualities. In those days the Brotherhood was condemned, and it was worth a man's situation to be known as a member.

The community owes a debt to every workman in the wages he receives for his labor. The locomotive engineer deserves a greater share than the others. When he steps on the footboard he never knows whether he will again see his wife and children, or be picked out of the ruins of his engine an unsightly and mangled mass. On his care and skill hundreds of thousands of human beings every day depend for their limbs and lives. A day's idleness or thoughtlessness might plunge hundreds into eternity without time to say a prayer. Sobriety and vigilance are more necessary to the locomotive engineer than to any other grade of workers, and the Brotherhood has done well to place on its escutcheon the motto of "Sobriety, truth, justice, morality."

NICKERSON ON THE PRESENT BOOM. Thomas Nickerson, well known as an old railroad builder, was interviewed at Kansas City Tuesday evening. Mr. Nickerson was connected with the Atchison and Topeka road during its early construction and was president of it from 1877 to 1882. He then resigned and became connected with the Mexican Central Road as its president. After remaining with the road only a short time, his health became poor and he resigned and went to Europe. Since then he has not been connected with any railroad, but has devoted his time to other pursuits. Mr. Nickerson was formerly interested in other railroads besides the Atchison and Mexican Central, among which was the California Southern.

Mr. Nickerson was asked what he thought of the present boom in railroad building. In Kansas he thought the building of railroads was being carried on to too great an extent. The many parallels are being built or contemplated. The effort would be disadvantageous. The effect of building the Nickel Plate Road and the West Shore and Buffalo—two lines running parallel to other lines—had been in the opinion of Mr. Nickerson expressed many hopes for the future of Kansas and thought it was progressing very rapidly, but believed the inclination to build railroads was too great, and that a special benefit would result if the many plans submitted were carried into effect. Speaking about the railroad boom throughout the country he said that in 1880 and the first part of 1885 the number of roads constructed had been small, although many roads were being boomed now, and next year a large number of roads would be built. More early construction had been during the two or three years preceding 1885 than since then, 1882 being a particularly prolific year for railroads. He did not believe that there would be so many roads built in a single year for some time to come. Most of the building that will be done in the next year will be done west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The old States he said were covered with roads and had more than they could take care of. Mr. Nickerson said that all the great lines to be built next year would be in the newer States and Territories. Arizona, New Mexico, Montana and Nevada would each receive its share. In the older State only local roads would be constructed. Mr. Nickerson says that too many roads are being laid out in the old States on paper as well as otherwise, and that it would be better if not so much was done either way. He is entirely out of railroads and says he is going to remain out. Mr. Nickerson left the city last evening for Des Moines after spending a few hours with his friends here.

BRANCH TO HELENA, ARK. The engineer corps of the Mississippi Valley Road have for some days past been engaged in surveying a branch road through Tunica County, Miss., to Helena, Ark. They have finished two lines and are now on the third. One line is from Lulu, parallel with the Mobile and Northwestern, to Helena; the other one that has been finished leaves the main line at Carnes Street, some distance above Lulu, direct to Helena, the third route, on which the corps is now engaged, leaves the main line still farther North, near Austin. The three routes will, with the proper estimates, etc., be placed before the managers of the road, and the route that presents the least obstacles and the cheapest construction will be selected.

CHANGES IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC. G. F. Chalender, of Albuquerque, N. M., until within a few weeks assistant superintendent and superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, passed through Kansas City Tuesday evening on his way to Chicago. Mr. Chalender received a stroke of paralysis a short time ago, rendering his

left limbs useless. In consequence he was obliged to resign, and is on his way to Chicago to seek medical aid. He may go on to New York. He has not much hope of recovering the use of his limbs, and even if he should he will not resume his former connection with the road.

"A number of changes have been made in the road," said Mr. Chalender to a reporter. "Mr. D. B. Robinson has been appointed general superintendent in place of Mr. F. W. Smith, who was general superintendent. No one has been appointed in his place, but Mr. Robinson is doing my former duties at present and will probably go on with them in connection with his other work."

"Are any of the new branches of the Atlantic and Pacific being put in operation?" "The Atlantic and Pacific will probably run into San Diego some time this month. The new branch extends from Mojave to San Diego, passing through Los Angeles. At present the terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific is Mojave, the Central Pacific being used in going to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The new branch will give San Diego a direct connection with the Atlantic and Pacific, and will afford the place a good outlet."

Mr. Chalender has been connected with the road as superintendent for two years. A LUMBER CUT MET. Saturday's cut in lumber rates to Council Bluffs was promptly met Tuesday by all the Chicago lines interested. At least one road, and possibly others, issued a totally new tariff, based upon the low figures by which the rate on soft lumber, shingles, lath, etc., is made 15 cents to Council Bluffs, 20 cents to Grand Island, and 31 cents to Plum Creek. All Nebraska rates are based on 15 cents to Council Bluffs, and the Union Pacific gives in the new tariff.

SATURDAY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE. The bull speculation on the Stock Exchange was at white heat throughout the day. One stock after another was taken in hand and advanced rapidly, with little opposition. The bear leaders and their following have quietly accepted the situation, and for the moment are doing little or nothing save perhaps to take a little "fyer" in such shares in which the surface indications give unmistakable evidence of movements for a rise. At one time to-day it was the high-priced Northwesters which were the speculative cards. Then these became comparatively quiet and the interest was transferred to the low-priced grangers. Omaha preferred sold up 2, to 97 1/2; common 3/4, to 37 1/2; Minneapolis and St. Louis common 2 1/2, to 23, and preferred 5, to 48 1/2. Manhattan consolidated attracted a large share of cover, up 1/2, to 100 1/2, and finally from 100 1/2 to 100 3/4, closing at the highest point. The trunk line stocks loomed into prominence during the afternoon, when Michigan Central jumped from 80 to 72, Canada Southern from 38 1/2 to 40 1/2, Lake Shore from 76 1/2 to 77 1/2, and N. Y. Central from 100 1/2 to 101 1/4. Finally Western Union on enormous purchases advanced from 72 1/2 to 73 1/2.

The rise was accompanied by reports that a pooling arrangement with the Baltimore and Ohio had been entered into, and that incidentally attempts had been made by a long outstanding short interest, to buy the remainder of the list calls for no extended comment. It would not be a complete resume of the days operations if attention was not called to the strength of such shares as N. Y., S. and W. Western, the Southern, Memphis and Charleston, Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga, all of which scored greater or less advances. The only weak spot was Reading, which shows a net decline of 1 per cent. Oregon Trans., Kansas and Texas and Texas Pacific, which were recently so conspicuous in the upward movement, hung fire and fluctuated within a narrow range. The 3 1/2 per cent. Texas Pacific bonds, against 81, 55 1/2 yesterday and 45, 50 1/2 Thursday.

Railroad bonds were active and buoyant, the prices in many instances being the highest reached for a long time past. The highest reached for one time were the Texas Pacific rose 1/2, to 101 1/2, incomes selling up 1/4, to 89, terminals to 90 and Riox up to 88 and 85, Texas general sixes rose to 88 and 85, with final sales at 88 1/2 and 84. Canada Southern firsts advanced 1/4, to 102, and second 2 1/2, to 79 1/2. Chesapeake and Ohio class B sold up 3/4 to 88, and currency 2 to 25 1/2, closing quotations at 67 1/2 and 25. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western advanced 1/4, to 20 and reacted to 25. New Orleans Pacific firsts fell off to 62 1/2 and rose to 64 1/2.

TOISSUE RAILWAY BONDS. The commissioners of Pawnee county, Kansas, have called an election to be held on the 15th instant, to vote on the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$125,000 to aid in the construction of the Denver, Memphis and Atlanta Railway.

A CHANGE OF BASE. It is reported at Toronto, Canada, on good authority that George Olds, present traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, has been offered and has accepted the position of general traffic manager of the Canada Pacific system.

PERSONAL. E. O. Flood, of the Central, has worsened the dengue. Thomas Henry, generally called Tall Hairpin Kingsley, the great and only Texas assessor, agent of the Louisville and Nashville, filled the city with his linear presence yesterday. Tom Kingsley is about as long for this world as any man in the State who is not a "freak," standing five feet, seven and a half inches in his stockings, whenever he has any on. In moments of excitement his length varies somewhat from the standard gauge. He is a trifle proud of his syle like four in his single foot, and the echo of his cow bell laugh. Still he is always forgiven by the ladies these weaknesses when he is dressed all in white duck and carries his duck over one shoulder. One thing is certain, Old Tom Kingsley never turned his back on a friend, no matter whether that friend was behind the bar or not; and whenever you do him a kindness, or knock him down a fight, he will come up smiling and say: "By heavens, Mr. Snodgers, you're a stranger to me, but I think you're a slick one!"

THE DALLAS FREIGHT MOVEMENT. Division Freight Agent G. H. Turner, of the Missouri Pacific, reports that the activity in all classes of freight shipments over the various lines of the Missouri Pacific centering here is unprecedented. The demand for empties is hard to supply. Cotton trains are coming in heavily loaded, and extra freights are ordered every day. Shipments of all classes of grain, wheat, rye, corn, oats, hay, are manifesting a marked increase every day, and the lumber movement is assuming large proportions. So great is the tax on the transfer facilities of the leading lines into Dallas for all classes of freight enumerated that it is next to impossible for the lower grades, such as wood, stone and brick, to be handled at all. Merchants, he says, were never prompter in getting their freight bills and hauling their consignments away from the depots.

AUSTIN AND NORTHWESTERN. Special to The News. COLORADO, Oct. 14.—J. A. Rhomburg, of Austin, president of the Austin Northwestern Railroad, is registered at the St. James. He is casting about with a view of selecting a terminal point for his railroad. Colorado City will very probably be the recipient.

GRADING THE EXTENSION. COLEMAN, Oct. 14.—Grading on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward.

Ex-Senator David Davis tells the following story of himself: One day on the stump, at the end of a burst of eloquence, he exclaimed, "I know, at least, no West, no North, no South." "Then," said one of his hearers, "you'd better go home and study up your geography." It broke me all up," said Mr. Davis, "and from that time on till the day I address here was no personal magnetism in my bursts of campaign eloquence."—New York Tribune.

THE APPELLATE COURTS.

Information concerning the Appellate Courts will be furnished on application to THE NEWS court reporter, Lock box 1450, Tyler, Texas.

SUPREME COURT. John M. Duncan, County Judge, vs. W. S. Wilkerson, et al. From Smith County. Willams, C. J.—Suit in behalf of Smith County, against W. S. Wilkerson and his sureties on his official bond as Tax Collector, for balance alleged to be due on taxes collected by him for the county. During the pendency of the suit an auditor appointed to investigate Wilkerson's accounts reported an itemized statement of debits and credits, making the county indebted to him in the sum of \$172 98. Exceptions were filed to several items of the auditor's report. Held: The auditor's report was prima facie correct, and the burden of proof was on plaintiff to show that it was incorrect in the items objected to. Although the report was prima facie correct, the plaintiff failed to show as to some of the items objected to, yet, as the cause was tried by the Judge without a jury, the finding will not be disturbed. Affirmed.

Franklin Hanks vs. Florence C. Crosby et al. From Anderson county. Stayton, J. The property in controversy belonged to the community of J. and E. Cates, the parents of Mrs. Crosby, their only child, and it was the homestead of the said Mrs. Crosby, who died, Dec. 5, 1885. Appellant claims title through a conveyance from E. Cates after the death of her husband. No facts are shown which impower her to sell the property. When Mrs. Cates made this sale appellee was a minor and so continued until April 18, 1880, when she married. Appellant claims title by limitation, contending that the statute relating to intestate succession, which vests title in the surviving issue, notwithstanding her minority, because administration on J. Cates estate was taken out May 14, 1867, after which it is claimed the administrator might have sued for the property, but failed to do so. Held: The administrator having neither the legal title to the property nor the right to control it as trustee of the estate, the interest of an administrator is not to be considered in the distribution of the assets belonging to the estate. In this case the administrator had no right or control over it as trustee, but was bound to administer the same for the benefit of the heirs. (Sossman vs. Powell, 21 Texas, 664; O'Doherty vs. McGloin, 25 Texas, 72). When J. Cates died the title to the property vested in his wife and child, and the administrator was bound to administer the assets liable to the payment of debts. This is not a case such as those in which it has been held that the statute of limitations runs against an intestate, but in favor of a stranger. Those were cases in which the legal title to the property was vested in the trustee (Williams vs. Orey, 8 Humph, 509; Shirle vs. Biffle, 2 Bull. 202), and the administrator of the estate (Williams vs. Texas, 188) is conclusive of the question. No partition being asked, judgment was properly rendered, giving Mrs. Crosby one-half the real estate to be held by her in common with appellant. Affirmed.

C. F. Thompson, et al. vs. W. J. Hatchcock, et al. From Anderson County, Wille, J.—Alfred and Susan M. Hatchcock were married in Kentucky in 1852. At the time of his marriage he owned a tract of land in Kentucky, and she was very poor, owning only a few articles of household furniture. By the laws of Kentucky in force at the time of their marriage, and during their subsequent residence in that State, all personal property owned by the wife at the time of the marriage, and all property acquired during the marriage, were the absolute property of the husband. Hatchcock sold his land in Kentucky for \$2000 and moved to Texas about 1850. After arriving in Texas he purchased for \$18,700 shares of stock in the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, for \$1000, taking the deed in his own name. He received for his land in Kentucky \$1700 in money and \$850 in two horses and a wagon which he used for some time in the State of Texas, and afterward transferred them to C. in part payment of the purchase money for the land in suit. The balance of the purchase price was paid in money. From the date of the purchase of the stock of the family to Texas, Mrs. Hatchcock acquired no separate property, nor is it shown that after their removal here and before paying for the land she acquired any property of any character whatever. Held: As the money paid for the land was either a part of the money received for the Kentucky land or other money that Hatchcock brought with him to Texas, and as such money was under the law of Kentucky his separate estate, and subject to his disposition by will. When a wife has the usufruct in her husband's land, and there is evidence enough to justify the finding, the admission of illegal evidence is no cause for reversal. Affirmed.

John G. Hays, et al. vs. J. C. Judson, et al. From Anderson County. Stayton, J.—Where one dies intestate, leaving an estate, consisting of an undivided half interest in land on which he lived at the time of his death, his wife having previously died, and some personal property, all of which, under the statute, would be exempted to a family from forced sale, the property does not pass to his adult heirs who are not members of the family, but to the estate, and the payment of the debts of the intestate. Affirmed.

William E. Pegram et al. vs. Gideon Lewis, From Pegram County. Stayton, J. The title to lands in this State, it can be proved up for record under Art. 454, Rev. Stat. When the instrument is in the form of a deed, it is not necessary that the constitution gives the Legislature power to confer jurisdiction upon the courts to give effect to it upon proper proof of its execution. This being a transitory action, the statute in this case may be applied in any place where service can be had on the defendant, or where he appears and makes defense. Affirmed.

Would Patronize the Postoffice. Chicago Herald. A certain citizen of Macon, Ga., won't drink whisky, but he'll drink rum, and the whisky drinkers think he is crazy. "Don't forget to let me know about those fruit trees, Jones." "No, I won't." "What did you say your postoffice address was?" "Haven't got any. I don't patronize the postoffice. You must telegraph."

Charm of American Woman. Archibald Forbes. The frankness of the American young woman has it, on the threshold, a certain bewilderment and even embarrassment for the British male person, especially if his collars be too stiffly starched. She has so utter an apparent absence of self-consciousness; the mental equipage is so serenely stable; her good fellowship, if one may use the term, is so natural, that he cannot see his way easily to the solution of the problem. I assume him to be a gentleman, so that his intuition deters him from a misconception of the phenomena that confront him. She flirts, he finds; she is an adept in flirtation, but it is a flirtation "from the teeth outwards," to use Carlyle's phrase, and he is fain to take her at her word. The Texan hunter farmer who tried unsuccessfully to get drunk on the claret, that he seems to "get no forrader." But, although the citadel of the fore seems him, strange, impregnable, he, becoming a little self-possessed, of the garrison, I have been told by heroic persons who have ventured on the escalade that if the beleaguer be he whom fortune favors, he will, in the end, win a honorable peace by a graceful capitulation.

Human nature is human nature all the world over, and there is no greater error than the prevalent one among us that domesticity is a thing that is not to be had, or can married couples. That there is too much love life for American families I

concede, and I am fully conscious of the faults and evils of the system; but that it entails any impairment of the higher domestic virtues, I have failed to discover. It is not easy to see how woman is deteriorated as the companion and friend of a man—as the participator in his aspirations, his troubles, his studies, his higher life—because her condition releases her from the fetter of domesticity, and she is freed from the irritation of domestic duties, from the drudgery of checking the grocer's pass book, and the sad realization that all bakers are liars, and mostly robbers as well.

THE BOMB PROOF.

How the People of Atlanta Escaped Sherman's Batteries During the Siege.

A well digger a few days ago, in delving through the soil in the eastern part of the city, struck something hard with his pick. He found that he had discovered a bomb-shell, and carefully he removed the soil until the deadly missile was cleared from its bed of clay.

This well digger was aware of the danger of the rusty bombs which lie imbedded in the soil around Atlanta. No less than four or five persons have been killed by the explosion of these shells, which missed their original aim and sank apparently harmless into the soil.

During the siege of Atlanta in 1864 it was a practical question and one of vital interest how to dodge them. Gradually the Confederate lines drew nearer to the city. The faint echo of their guns was heard ten miles away. When the lines fell back to the river there was a universal wail in Atlanta. The river had been regarded as a barrier beyond which the invader could not come, and there was a constant expectation that Johnston would do something to paralyze his enemy's operations.

One evening about dusk came the news to the city that the Confederate troops had crossed the river and burned the bridge between Atlanta and West Point. Railroad Col. Grant planned three complete lines of fortifications. One was to skirt the boundary of the city, the other was to surround the thickly settled districts, while the third was to encircle the very heart of the city, with the court house as a sort of final rampart and stronghold. All these works were duly constructed according to Col. Grant's plans, and the defenses of Atlanta were famous for their ingenuity and strength. But the federal forces fought their way on until they were within cannon shot of the city. They tried by severing the railroad to cut off the food supply, a mile beyond the cemetery, and like the bloody onslaught on Peachtree Creek, a few days later, to sweep right into the city. In all these efforts they were checked by the invader. McPherson fell in sight of the city. Many officers of minor rank fell. Men were moved down like wheat by the determined defenders of the city. It must be a

Sherman realized this fact quickly, and accordingly adjusted his forces. Batteries with the heaviest guns he could command were placed in the front of the Federal lines. They were almost completely around the city. Their range was four or five miles, and they had only a mile or a mile and a half to cover. Shells poured thick into the city and a rain of terror began to fall. Then came the bomb proof. It was the only refuge from the shells of the besiegers. Every household soon had its place of refuge. The bomb proof consisted of a perpendicular wall, in the angle about four feet square, and a tunnel of six feet which led into a vault of various dimensions. The average size of the bomb proof was 10x12 feet, but many of them were larger. Some were more luxuriantly furnished, and offered all the comforts of home in the retreat under ground from the sizzling and popping shells.

So far as protection to life is concerned they were perfect. No shell could penetrate through the roof of soil and there was no chance in a million that any of the enemy's missiles would fall in the narrow entrance. The bomb proof was a complete protection from the shells of the besiegers. It saved many a life in Atlanta. Thousands of shells fell in the city during the six weeks of terror, and not half a dozen lives were lost. The most fatal shell fell just in front of the city, and it was the only one that struck the streets. One piece killed a shoemaker in a cellar. Another fragment murdered a mule on the street. Another piece broke through the corner of a house, and fell a few feet away, which was almost away by the furious shell.

The bomb proofs remained long after the siege, and they were of great utility to the captors of the city. When Sherman drove the people out of Atlanta and burned their houses, the bomb proofs escaped his vengeance. Many of them remained until long after the city had been abandoned, still in many gardens of this city traces of these improvised defenses of the women and children of Atlanta.

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

D. GOSLIN, Manager.

He Took the Old Man Down. Chicago Herald. Stern father: "Look here, young man, you're a teacher, and you ought to know yourself from school by telling her that your mother was sick. What do you mean by lying to your teacher, sir?" "I didn't lie." "You said your mother wasn't sick, and you know it." "She said she was." "When?" "Last night. She said she was sick of having me come home here at 3 o'clock in the morning with your cuffs on your ankles."

"Well, of course if she was sick it was perfectly right for you to stay out of school, and come here, her's a nickel. Run off and get some candy, and we won't say any more about it."

In made of the Celebrated Copper Alloy Type Metal, at the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis. The most durable Type Metal.

Read Our Record for Four Years.

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

Table with 4 columns: Age 35, Age 40, Age 45, per \$1000 per \$1000 per \$1000. Rows include Texas Benefit Assn, Knights of Honor, Old Line Life.

The Texas Benevolent Association relieves members of all lodge duties, an immunity worth, in itself, fifty dollars per annum to any business man.

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

For information of the general public, we annex the number of assessments made by the leading orders doing business in Texas during the past year:

Table with 2 columns: Organization Name, Amount. Rows include Texas Benevolent Association, Presbyterian Mutual, K. of H., United Workmen, etc.

I have now the most complete line of Fancy Goods, Books and Toys that can be found in Texas. Call and see for yourselves. J. D. A. JAMES, 730 and 732 Main Street.

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

Men's Balmors, good style, \$2. Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Patterson, the People's Druggist, 700 Main Street, corner Poydras.

Bennett & Barnard fine slippers and low shoes. Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Latest styles Men's hand-sewed custom work. Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

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

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

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

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

Do you wear the Will Hunstable shoe?

OUR STOCK OF FURNITURE

FOR THE FALL TRADE is now complete in every line, consisting of the finest assortment of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS

ever brought to this city, and at prices that will astonish you. Also, furniture of every description at prices that can't be beaten. If you wish to be convinced of this fact call at the OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE HOUSE, Nos. 747 and 749 Elm street, near Sycamore.

GEO. RICK'S FURNITURE

BOUGHT AT Bankrupt Prices. Good Parlor Suits - \$30. Good Chamber Suits, \$20.

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

WINDOW GLASS, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OIL, ETC.

HAMILTON & YOUNG, PEACOCK & SHIRLEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

Plain and ornamental Paper Hanging, Glazing, Kalsomining, etc. We guarantee our work to be satisfactory in every particular. SHOP: 110 MARKET ST., DALLAS.

A. McWHIRK, Steam, Gas and Water Fitter,

406 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEX.

M. D. GARLINGTON, General Commission Merchant

Wholesale dealer in Grain Bags, Fruit and Western Produce.

APPLES A SPECIALTY. D. W. MILAM, Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant

I receive three cars a week. APPLES IN THREE BUSHETS A SPECIALTY. No. 4 Sycamore Street.

Classified Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

THOMSON & DONNAN, GENERAL LAND AGENTS, AUSTIN, TEXAS. JENKINS & ROBERTSON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, MERIDIAN, BOSQUE COUNTY, TEXAS. Write us for Circulars. O. P. TAYLOR & CO., Real Estate Agents, 101 Texas, Dallas, Tex. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid, special bargains in timber and prairie lands; improved farms for sale or rent. LERCH & LANDRUM, GENERAL LAND AGENTS, San Angelo, Tom Green County, Tex.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. C. BIGGER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 316 Main Street, Dallas, Tex. Special attention given to civil and criminal cases in the United States Courts of Texas. Late United States Attorney will practice in all courts. Collections specialty. EDWARD GRAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Merchants' Exchange Building, Dallas, Texas. THOMPSON & CLINT, LAWYERS. Special attention given to Federal Court practice. FRANK FIELD, Attorney at Law, Dallas, Tex. Practices in State and U. S. Courts. Special attention to commercial and corporation law. W. B. WRIGHT, G. G. Wright, J. J. Eckford, Wright, Wright & Eckford, Lawyers, 715 Main St., Dallas. N. R. MOHRAN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special Attention to Collections. Meridian, Bosque Co., Tex. W. T. ROBERTS, LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, GAINVILLE, TEX. Has complete abstract of titles to Cooke County lands. MORGAN, GIBBS & FREEMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 613 MAIN ST., DALLAS. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. REEVES & SPENCE—ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 604 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. ROBT. L. BURNETT—IVY H. BURNETT, BALL & BURNETT, Notary Public, Attorneys at Law, Colorado, Texas. Special attention given to collections.

FOR SALE.

FERRY BOAT—Cheap for cash, or will sell for cord wood. W. R. HICKS, Cedar and Alamo streets. Also cord wood for sale. FOR SALE—Commercial traveler's license; good until July 3, 1886. Apply at this office. COITTON BRANDS, ALPHABETS, AND FIGURES, Rubber Stamp, Pencils, etc. E. H. D. SMITH, 114 Tremont street, Galveston. FOR SALE—Pure-bred acclimated Jersey-bred of the finest bull strain; bred to registered bulls, at Hutterberg Stock Farm, Dallas. FOR SALE—3-reg'd A. C. C. Jersey bulls; choice butter strains O. J. C. Jersey America; Albert-Pansy-St. Helier. Geo. W. Jackson, Waco.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS WAITERS, at the Delmonico Restaurant. WANTED—A clerk, lady or gentleman, accustomed to use of type writer. Address, stating salary expected, Postoffice box 65. WANTED—Help of every kind in demand. If you want work, or if you wish help of any kind, apply to this office. We are constantly placing help in all parts of the State. Intelligence and Employment Office 609 Main street, Dallas.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC.

GALVESTON FISH AND OYSTER COMPANY, A. J. MUSGROVE, Galveston, Texas. G. B. MARSH & CO., Galveston, Texas. Wholesale dealers in FISH and OYSTERS. Orders solicited from the country.

GROCERIES, ETC.

T. G. TERRY, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Country Produce, Nails, Tin and Queensware, 305 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS. SADDLERY AND LEATHER. SCHELKOPF & CO.—Jobbers and Manufacturers Saddlery, Leather, Shoe Findings. Only Exclusive Wholesale Traders in the State. Solicit orders from the Trade (Merchants and Manufacturers), only. 820 and 822 Main Street and 313 and 315 Commerce Street, Dallas.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED—A comfortably furnished house for six months from Nov. 1 or Dec. 1. Address, stating location and terms, to THE NEWS, Dallas Morning News office.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

PAUF F. ERB, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, DALLAS, TEX.

TEXAS COTTON BOOK, \$2 50 and \$3 50; Texas Book, \$2 50; 36; Cotton Man's Handbook, \$1 50. CLARKE & COURTS, Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Galveston.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

\$90 A MONTH for services and use of \$3000, to man to take charge of business. Address YALE, box 100, Marshall, Texas.

A STUDY FOR STATESMEN.

Can Calamities that Are Certainly Approaching be Averted?

The Integrity of the Sacred School Fund of Texas Threatened.

A Review of Constitutional Provisions and Some Flagrant Violations of them Presented—Interesting and Remarkable Statistics from the Land Commissioner—A Plea for Vigilance.

To the News.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

1. Article xvi, Section 1.—Members of the Legislature, and all officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I, —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as —, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State. * * * So help me God.'

2. Article viii, Section 6.—'No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer period than two years, except by the first Legislature to assemble under this constitution, which may make the necessary appropriations to carry on the government until the assembling of the Sixteenth Legislature.'

3. Article viii, Section 7.—'The Legislature shall not have power to borrow, or in any manner divert from its purpose, any special fund that may, or ought to, come into the treasury; and shall make it penal for any person or persons to borrow, withhold, or in any manner divert from its purpose, any special fund, or any part thereof.'

4. Article vii, Section 2.—'Creates, "a perpetual school fund"—a special fund.

5. Article vii, Section 3.—'Provides for an annual fund for the benefit of public free schools'—a special fund.

6. Article vii, Section 5.—Grants an "available school fund, which shall be applied annually to the support of the public schools, and no law shall be passed authorizing any part of the permanent or available school fund to be applied to any other purpose whatever; nor shall the same or any part thereof, ever be appropriated to or expended for the support of any sectarian school; and the available school fund herein provided shall be distributed to the several counties according to their scholastic population, and applied in manner as may be provided by law.'

7. Article vii, Section 8.—'The Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State shall constitute a board of education, who shall distribute said funds to the several counties, and perform such other duties concerning public schools as may be prescribed by law.'

8. Article iv, Section 15.—'Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses of the Legislature may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, if he refuse, shall be repassed by both houses. * * *'

9. Article iv, Section 14.—'If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation he may object to one or more of such items, and approve the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and no item so objected to shall take effect. * * *'

Provision is made, however, for the passage of such items over the Governor's objections.

[E] VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION. In spite of the guards so carefully thrown around the school fund by the constitution, the Sixteenth Legislature passed the following unconstitutional acts:

1. Chapter cliv, Section 1, Article 8714.—Gives the secretary of the board of education a salary "payable out of the available school fund."

2. Chapter clx, Section 7.—"It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of public accounts annually to set apart out of the available school fund, the sum of \$14,000 for the support of said normal school." This seems to be a perpetual appropriation.

3. The Seventeenth Legislature continued the unconstitutional legislation of the Sixteenth, and appropriated a portion of the available school fund for paying the salary of the secretary of the board of education of the teachers of the Sam Houston Normal Institute, and the board bills of the student (State) of said institute; also, for repairs of the building thereof.

What violations of article 7, section 5, of the constitution! And yet not one word, to the writer's knowledge, of protest from any of the special legal and constitutional guardians of the available school fund, or the children's money. The constitution orders that said fund "shall be distributed to the several counties, according to their scholastic population," and permits no other use of it.

[C.] A RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES. The Eighteenth Legislature—convinced, it is supposed, of the injustice and unconstitutionality of the foregoing legislation—returned to correct principles and appropriated funds from the general revenue for the support of the normal (proper) of education and the S. N. I.

[D.] ANOTHER DEPARTURE FROM THE CONSTITUTION. The Nineteenth Legislature relapsed into the unconstitutional legislation of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and appropriated from the available school fund for the support of the Prairie View Normal School (colored), and the Sam Houston Normal Institute (white). [Chapter 115, p. 121.]

Senator Davis—to his honor be it said—and others, perhaps, protested against this unconstitutional legislation; but was a word heard from any special legal and constitutional guardian of the people's educational fund? Was there executed any objection to the unconstitutional items? Did a protest go forth from any of the executive departments? Where were the guardians of the children's money? Did the sentinels of the treasury make outcry to arouse the people? Did the distributors of the children's educational fund complain of the misuse of their wards' money, or did they become partisans criminals?

If the Legislature has the right to misappropriate one dollar of the children's money, it has the right to misappropriate it all. If one dollar of the "available school fund" can be taken for our two normal schools, all can be taken for them and others like them, or for any other school or schools whatever.

If the "available school fund" is "available" for the peas and potatoes of the students of the normal schools—one white and one colored—why is it not available for the peas and potatoes of all the scholastic population of the State?

These normal schools are not public free schools, nor are their pupils any part of the "scholastic population" of the State of Texas under our present laws. They should be supported even more generously than heretofore, but the "available school fund" should not be unconstitutionally used for that purpose. Let them be sustained from the general revenue. The Prairie View Normal School (colored) has been treated as a de facto, if not de jure, branch of the State University. Why is not the Sam Houston Normal Institute (white) placed on as respectable a footing in law? If the University fund has been held responsible for the support of the Prairie View Normal School, why not support the Sam Houston Normal Institute in the same way, and give its pupils all the advantages of the University? By so doing its graduates will go forth thoroughly educated men and women, and not—as the University of Michigan substantially charges against the normal schools generally of the whole country—

mere adepts in a windy vocabulary, skilled in a sort of professional ritualistic jargon, without any solid basis of learning for the support of so pretentious a superstructure. At any rate, let the Sam Houston Normal Institute be put on as respectable statutory footing as the Prairie View Normal. The self respect of the dominant population demands this; and the friends of the school should see that the demand is heeded, notwithstanding the efforts in high official life to exalt the Prairie View Normal School at the expense not only of the Sam Houston Normal Institute, but of the Agricultural and Mechanical college as well. So much in justice to the Sam Houston Normal Institute, which needs more friends, more funds and a higher plane.

[E.] THIS AND THAT. Land Commissioner Walsh's last report shows a very remarkable state of affairs with regard to land legislation in Texas. He tells us that the present total liabilities of the State on land certificates, notes, etc., amount to \$177,627,063.

Estimated area of Texas—172,604,000 Acres. Deduct for bays, etc.—4,782,880—170,821,280

Outstanding liabilities in excess of total area—6,745,728 Acres. That is, Texas owes 6,745,728 acres more than her entire available area! This amounts to 10,340 square miles 123 acres!

An area greater than the whole of Vermont! greater than Delaware and New Jersey put together! almost as much as the combined areas of Delaware, Rhode Island and Massachusetts! more than two Connecticut, or four Delaware, or eight Rhode Islands! nearly as large as the kingdom of Belgium, which has a population of upward of 5,000,000 of souls!

What reckless legislation! Where is Texas to get the land to pay that debt? The time was that when a robber baron wanted land to reward his vassals or other followers he went forth and took from some free man, or robbed one set of his dependents to pay another—very much, this last, on their part like the robber tariffs of the present day, skinning Peter to pamper Paul.

The neighbors of Texas are Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Mexico. There is no prospect of getting 6,745,728 acres, or even a single acre, from any or all of them; and Greer County, which is doubt included by the commissioner in his estimate of the available area of the State.

Texas cannot get from her neighbors; can she take from her own people? [F.] GOOD-BYE, SCHOOL LAND. The unsold school lands of Texas amounted, according to Commissioner Walsh's last report, at the date thereof, to 45,678,287 acres.

Now, if the Legislature has the right to misappropriate one dollar of the "available school fund," it has the right to misappropriate any amount of it, or all of it. If the "available school fund" can be misappropriated, as has been done, the "permanent fund" can be misappropriated. If the "available" and "permanent" school funds can be misappropriated, then the children's land, whose sales produce the "permanent" fund, can be misappropriated.

Unless, therefore, the people of Texas shall put a stop to the unconstitutional legislation with regard to the "available school fund," they may expect to have to bid good-bye, not only to the "available school fund"—that part at least that arises from the "permanent fund" already realized—but to the "permanent fund" itself, and to the unsold land of the children, and to see and feel a great increase of taxation.

Shall Texas suffer a loss so great, or shall she change the guardians of her educational trusts?

[G.] CONCLUSION. Every reading and thinking Texan should carefully study Sale's Texas Constitutions, Hobby's Texas Land Laws, the reports of the heads of the several executive departments of the State and the biennial proceedings of the Legislature.

"Eternal vigilance is the price," not only "of liberty," but of every other right and privilege. "Eternal vigilance" being generally had small beginnings, and not promptly crushed they soon become all-potent.

Not only should there be a return to constitutional principles, but the sums misappropriated should be recovered to the available school fund, and with interest, too—not by taxing the hard earned savings of the people, but from the wrong-doers and the faithless guardians of the children's money.

Leesburg, Tex., Oct. 8, 1885.

KENTUCKY POLITENESS. Some Kind and Truthful Words from an Unexpected Source.

Gail Hamilton in New York Tribune. A young woman had occasion to travel alone from Massachusetts, with her Tewksbury brand on her brow, to Kentucky, whose civilization we know and admit is sometimes too blue with gunpowder. In perfect repose of body and mind she reached the borders of Kentucky, where she was to await for some hours the arrival of a steambot.

The Kentuckian official invited her into his office, as being more quiet and restful than any other place open to her. Here she wrote several letters before she had leisure to observe that men in a room below were talking somewhat roughly and profanely, and that the Kentuckian was becoming manifestly uneasy. In deference to his feelings she presently went out for a walk. Returning at the appointed hour she learned that low water had detained the steamer, but the careful and ingenious Kentuckian gathered up all her packages and conducted her on board another steamer, where she would be comfortable, assuring her that he would come for her as soon as her boat should arrive. True to his word, at the assigned moment he appeared, reassured her wraps and straps, and accompanied her to the steamer, engaged her state room, sent her trunk on board, and all without a hint from her that she wanted any such attention, without knowing who she was, or where she was going—all and solely because she was a woman and alone.

The point I make with all who lament the absence of social order and a cultivatedness in the United States is this: A civilization which provides an easy path for them and strength, and bullies weakness, is not so high as a barbarism which recognizes the rank of weakness, and protects a woman from the treacherous hands of a man of polite society, and sees nothing to be desired. The American knows that in the minutia of life he may have much to learn. I maintain that it is far easier to teach the American the use of the use of the use of than to teach the Frenchman respect for womanhood; and that, therefore, to-day the American is nearer the kingdom of heaven whose portals are courted than is the Frenchman.

Much—all, indeed—depends upon whether the incidents related are characteristic or merely sporadic. I have known too many similar incidents of foreign happening to believe that courtesy to woman as woman is a French trait. The Kentucky politeness I know to be not exceptional. Corresponding attentions could be reported by a procession of untraveled female travelers. One of them, indeed, a native Kentuckian, exclaims in her enthusiasm: "If you ever meet a Kentuckian who does not insist on blistering his feet in your service, and is not absolutely provoked if you do not make a servant of him, remember he is not genuine." Barring a little exaggeration of expression, the underlying helpfulness is true in every State, from the oldest to the youngest, from the finest to the roughest. There is not in the whole country, from Castine to Alaska, from the northernmost point of Michigan to the southernmost tip of Florida, a railroad conductor who would any more think of extorting a fee from a woman's embarrassment than he would from the Count de Chambord himself, all dead as he is and fine old gentleman as he was.

Two Noted Minstrels. From Stage Whispers.

"Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is rich. Emerson was born at Belfast in 1846. He found his career with Joe Sweeney's Minstrels in Washington in 1867. Later on he jumped into prominence in connection with

THE CHICAGO WHEAT PIT.

Nervous Feelings and Short Fluctuations the Rule.

Farmers Suspicious of Rumors from Millmen and Bears and Holding Out—What Is and What May Be the Situation—Crop Estimates and Foreign Demands.

Special to The News. Chicago, Oct. 14.—The grain markets on 'change still display a great deal of life and activity. The feeling in the wheat pit is nervous, and fluctuations are sharp and wide, outside news being full of surprises.

The trade appears to have considerable difficulty in recovering the unexpected increase shown by the government's October crop estimate, following as it did close upon the posting of some good sized lots "out of condition" at Baltimore and New York, but the steady advance in English markets and a belief that at last American spring wheat is wanted, coupled with an undefined dread of war rumors, prevents the smaller bears from getting in very deep on the "short" side. Besides, the country seems to have caught the speculative fever bad, as from the flood of orders which pour in daily it would appear as if fully one-half the 5,000,000 able-bodied men supposed to be in the Western states had made up their minds to buy wheat. The movement, although by no means large, yet shows some improvement and the piling up of the visible supply is an exceedingly discouraging feature, but the increase is nearly all at this point and at Minneapolis, and already indications point to a falling off in farmers' deliveries, as nearly all threshing from shock has been completed, and it is thought that farmers having their wheat in stack will hold it for higher prices. One elevator company on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway says their receipts have dropped from 90,000 bushels to 40,000 bushels per day, and other companies report almost a great reduction in the past few days. In fact, it becomes more and more patent that the recent large receipts at Minneapolis was but the changing of the "Millers' Association" wheat from one storage point to another. Farmers do not appear to have paid much attention to it, but hold on to their wheat and in spite of the long "bear" arguments and "bear" stories which the millers continue sending to Chicago, they have again been compelled to advance their scale 1/16c, according to grade, in order to get wheat enough to run their mills, and even with their big receipts, stocks in store at St. Paul and Minneapolis during the last seven days have increased less than a quarter million bushels. The mills are all running full capacity, requiring 140,000 bushels of wheat per day, and as the flour is sold for weeks ahead there is no accumulation of wheat or flour.

REVIEW AND REASON. On the other hand it should be remembered that while England may require all the grain America has to spare, she has not yet taken it, and that while farmers' deliveries are not likely to be nearly up to those of former years, the necessities which always have compelled free marketing at this season are annually operative. Hence the cold fact of accumulating stocks—already excessive—although apt to be lost sight of or ignored during local excitements, must sooner or later come to the front and prevent for the time at least anything like the big rise which some of the more rabid bulls are talking of. With about 45,000,000 bushels of wheat out of first hands and now in the hands of speculators awaiting a demand which has so far failed to be stimulated either by decline or advance, indiscriminate buying would not seem to be wise. Hence the more conservative dealers are advising their friends to get in on the soft spots and be ready to take fair profits.

Corn is fairly active and strong, though the talk of a corner is not so confident as a few days ago. Some new corn has already made its appearance in this market, but the quality was such that it would not grade anything and sold at 25 cents per bushel, or not much more than enough to pay freight and expenses. Shipments are larger while receipts are falling off, but it is thought the demand will now be curtailed by the advance in freight rates.

Provisions are weak on account of large receipts of hogs, but prices are already very low dealers generally look for a slow, dragging market during the remainder of the month.

Foul Nuisances in Novels. Vernon Lee in the Contemporary Review. I tell you frankly that I can scarcely think of a dozen modern French novels in which I should not like to cut out whole passages, sometimes whole chapters, from Balzac to Daudet. Let me explain myself and recapitulate what I consider the sins of the modern French novel. One of these, fortunately rare, but gaining ground every day, can be dismissed at once; I mean the allusion to particular kinds of evil which are so exceptional and abnormal that any practical advantage derivable from knowledge of them must inevitably be utterly outweighed by the disadvantage of introducing into the mind vague and diseased suspicions. The other principal sins of modern French novelists are, in my mind, first, the presentation of remarkable evil without any comment on the part of the author, or without any presentation of remarkable good to counterbalance, by its moral and esthetic stimulus, the enervating effect of familiarity with evil. The sight of evil is not merely necessary if evil is to diminish; it is wholesome if it awakens indignation; it is good for us to maintain our power of taking exception, of protesting against, and of fighting for us, in moral matters, to have the instinct of battle. But this becomes impossible if evil is represented as the sole occupant of this earth. In that case we no longer have any one to fight for, and the instinct of forgetting how to fight for ourselves. So much for the demoralizing effect of the pessimistic misrepresentation, or, at all events, the representation of an unfairly selected specimen of life. It distinctly diminishes our energies for good. The other, and I decidedly think even worse, great sin of French novelists is their habit of describing the physical sides of love, or of what people call love, whether it be socially legitimate or socially illegitimate. Such descriptions are absolutely unnecessary for the psychological completeness of their work, and they are socially injurious and the intellectual emotions in regions below their cognizance, and cram them with impressions which they can never digest, which remain as a mere fowl nuisance, besides, by stimulating instincts which require not stimulation, but repression, they entirely betray the mission of all intellectual work, which is to develop the higher sides of our nature at the expense of the lower. There is not a single description of this kind which might not most advantageously be struck out, and I could have gone on my knees to Flaubert to supplicate him to suppress whole passages, and pages of "Mme. Bovary," which I consider a most moral and useful novel.

Two Noted Minstrels. From Stage Whispers. "Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is rich. Emerson was born at Belfast in 1846. He found his career with Joe Sweeney's Minstrels in Washington in 1867. Later on he jumped into prominence in connection with

Newcomb's Minstrels, with whom he visited Germany. He visited Australia in 1874, and on his return to America joined Haverley's Minstrels in San Francisco at \$500 a week and expenses. With this troupe he played before her majesty, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and royalty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard Theatre, San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known to minstrelsy. In April last he went to Australia again, where he has "beaten the record."

"Billy" is a very handsome fellow, an excellent singer, dances gracefully, and is a true humorist. "Yes, sir, I have traveled all over the world, have met all sorts of people, come in contact with all sorts of customs, and had all sorts of experiences. One must have a constitution like a locomotive to stand it."

Nothing to Fear. A London police constable recovered £25 damages from a publican whose bull-terrier had bitten him severely. It appeared that after the plaintiff had been bitten he was refused compensation on the ground that there was nothing to fear, as the brute always had his teeth cleaned every Sunday.—New York Sun.

LEON & H. BLUM, IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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TODAY WILL TAKE PLACE THE Public Sale of Town Lots PECOS CITY, AT THE COUNTY SEAT OF REEVES COUNTY, TEXAS.

PECOS CITY is located on the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY, where it crosses the Pecos river, 432 miles west of Dallas and 400 miles west of Fort Worth, and 216 miles east of El Paso. It is geographically also situated that it is bound to control the trade up and down the river for hundreds of miles. REEVES COUNTY was created in 1882, and was organized November 4, 1884, Pecos City being chosen the county seat. The taxable values for 1885 amounted to \$2,500,000. This county is 50x100 miles in extent. The Pecos river is about 1000 miles long, from 50 to 100 feet in breadth, is from 5 to 20 feet deep and has a fall of from 3/4 to 5 feet per mile. It has a current of 4 1/2 miles an hour and flows more water than any river in Texas. There is but little change in its volume of water during the year, and it is unsurpassed as a stream for irrigating purposes.

THE VALLEY OF THE PECOS. That vast territory lying east of the Guadalupe, Davis and other mountains of the Rocky range and west of the Santa Fe, extending from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Rio Grande, is that which speckles the Valley of the Pecos. The following figures show the number of cattle, horses and sheep in the Pecos Valley, tributary to Pecos City:

	HORSES.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.
Reeves County.....	5,000	75,000	20,000
Pecos County.....	10,000	75,000	30,000
Tom Green County.....	15,000
El Paso County.....	5,000	50,000	50,000
Roswell Precinct, Lincoln County, N. M.....	60,000	1,400
Seven Rivers and Black River, N. M.....	7,500	30,000
Total.....	20,000	272,500	121,600

making a total of 424,000 head of stock. The supplies to care for this stock must be furnished from Pecos City, and the products shipped from that point. IRRIGATION—Reeves county has a frontage on the Pecos river for 100 miles. Toyah Creek runs through the county, for about 40 miles. It is estimated that 275,000 acres can be irrigated in Reeves county alone. There are 10,000 acres in Reeves county and 7500 at Roswell, N. M., now under irrigating ditches. All the cereals, fruits and vegetables are raised in perfection. That part of Pecos Valley which is irrigated is from two to eight miles from the river, and embraces almost its entire length. The PECOS VALLEY LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, chartered under the laws of Texas, will open twenty miles of ditches in the near future. The soil of the valley is a sandy loam, from 15 to 20 feet deep. The upland soil is a gray loam, underlined with gypsum and rotten limestone. WATER—Wells are being dug in Pecos City, and good water is found at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet. The water is impregnated with mineral ingredients, not unpleasant to the taste, and possesses valuable medicinal properties, being a sure cure for dyspepsia and diseases of the throat. CLIMATE—The climate of the Pecos Valley is delightful. The winters are mild and free from frosts, and the summers are more of a shade in the weather in the Northern States during the same season. The altitude is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Bronchitis and catarrh disappear in this climate.

TERMS OF SALE: Purchases not exceeding \$100, all cash. Purchases exceeding \$100 and less than \$200, one-half cash, balance in one year. Purchases exceeding \$200, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Deferred payments secured by notes and vendor's lien, and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum. A discount of 10 per cent on all deferred payments will be made if paid in full at date of purchase. Any person purchasing lots to the amount of \$200 or over will have his fare, at excursion rates, refunded him from any point on the Texas and Pacific railway between Dallas and El Paso. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, October 15, 1885. Refreshments on the grounds. Ample accommodations for all visitors. An excursion train will run from St. Louis through Little Rock, Texarkana, Marshall, Longview, Mineola and Terrell to Dallas and Fort Worth, thence through Cisco, Abilene and Colorado City to Pecos City. Parties desiring to leave Dallas, Fort Worth and points west thereof, on regular trains of the Texas and Pacific Railway can do so, and reach Pecos City on day of and in time for sale by leaving Dallas on the morning of the 14th of October. Those starting from points east of Dallas on regular trains of the Texas and Pacific Railway, should take train leaving on the evening of the 13th of October, in order to reach Pecos City on day of sale.

Round trip excursion tickets, at one fare, will be sold from all stations in Texas on the Texas and Pacific, International and Great Northern, and Missouri Pacific railways and leased lines. From St. Louis a rate of \$5 to Pecos City and return has been made. Reduced rates have also been made for this excursion from principal points in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama. For particulars inquire of the nearest coupon ticket agent. For further information apply to W. H. ABRAMS, Land Commissioner, J. A. H. HOSACK, Auctioneer. Texas and Pacific Railway.</

P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER, COTTON FACTORS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Notions.

Willis Buildings, Strand, Galveston, Tex. INFORMATION FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

YOUR CHOICE OF ROUTES—TRAVEL VIA THE Texas & Pacific R'wy, Missouri Pacific R'wy, BECAUSE It is the most popular route between the EAST and WEST. It is the SHORT LINE to NEW ORLEANS and all points in Louisiana, New and Old Mexico, Arizona, and California.

By either of these Lines there is but ONE CHANGE of cars to CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, BOSTON, LOUISVILLE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE and Other Principal Cities.

PIANOS. ORGANS. FREES & SON MUSIC HOUSE OF TEXAS. 812 and 814 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

HARDMAN, New England, and Frees & Son PIANOS. NEW ENGLAND AND STANDARD ORGANS, AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. CHICKERING And other first-class Pianos for sale by C. H. EDWARDS, Nos. 733 and 735 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

LAND. J. S. DAUGHERTY, DALLAS, TEXAS, will give special attention to securing good investments in land for COLONIES, local stock ranches, fine lands for saw mills and farming lands.

RAILROADS. THE HOWARD OIL CO. PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR Cotton Seed and Seed Cotton. For sale, fresh Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls.

MURPHY & BOLANZ, Real Estate and Collecting Agents, Established 1874. 721 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. W. H. PRATHER, A. C. ARDREY, PRATHER & ARDREY, Real Estate Agents and Collectors.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, DALLAS, TEXAS. Cash capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$75,000. Capital and surplus, \$175,000.

BANKERS. DALLAS, TEXAS. CORNER ELM AND POYDAS STREETS. DALLAS, TEXAS. STEIRER & HURLEY, GALVESTON AND HOUSTON, TEXAS. Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

S. S. FLOYD & CO., BROKERS IN Grain, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

COMMERCIAL. DALLAS, Oct. 14.—Trade continues good in all lines, both by order and buyers on the spot.

Excitement is apparently on the increase in Texas, and since the close of the transactions in fall wools there has been an advance of from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

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The New York Shipping List says the prospective supply of raw sugar that will become available for the markets of the world during the crop year about to commence is just now a question of deep interest to all engaged in manufacturing or dealing in sugar.

Estimate. 1884-85. 1,884,884. 1,883,884. Germany, 300,000. France, 300,000. Russia, 400,000. Belgium, 50,000. Poland, 30,000. Total, 2,070,000.

Estimate. 1884-85. 1,884,884. 1,883,884. Cuba, 600,000. Porto Rico, 40,000. Barbadoes, 50,000. Jamaica, 30,000. Antigua, 10,000. Martinique, 50,000. Guadeloupe, 50,000. Demerara, 115,000. Bourbon, 30,000. Mauritius, 115,000. Java, 350,000. British India, 45,000. Brazil (exports), 200,000. Manila, 210,000. Sumatra, 100,000. Peru (exports), 40,000. Egypt, 30,000.

Grand total, 4,223,000. These figures exhibit the quantities that will be available for export to Europe and the United States, and do not include that portion of the crop that will be used for local consumption.

THE HOWARD OIL CO. PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR Cotton Seed and Seed Cotton. For sale, fresh Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls. BEST FEED IN THE WORLD for cattle and milch cows, at their Mills in EAST DALLAS.

The Genuine and Original LUCY HINTON TOBACCO, Manufactured by T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va.

J. A. SLAUGHTER, Ag't GALVESTON, TEXAS. JOHN S. ALDEHOFF, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, DALLAS, TEXAS. STEIRER & HURLEY, GALVESTON AND HOUSTON, TEXAS. Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

\$120, French kip 50c @ \$1 45 #, American kip 50c @ \$1. BUILDING MATERIAL. ROTH LUMBER—Per M. 20 feet long and under, 20, 26 feet and over \$2 50, clear select 25c, culls all length \$15, 4 inch by 3 inch battens \$1 1/2, 4 inch by 3 inch clng \$1 1/2, cypress select \$1 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS GRAIN MARKET. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Corn quiet and steady; mixed 50c, yellow 50c, white 50c. Oats—Receipts light; good demand; No. 2 western 35c @ 36c, No. 2 Texas 34c. Bran steady at 24c.

NEW YORK MONEY AND BOND MARKET. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Money market easy at 1 1/2 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates \$4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; actual rates \$4 3/4 @ 4 1/2 for sixty days, \$4 3/4 @ 4 1/2 for demand.

HOUSTON, Oct. 14.—Sales 137 bales. Tons 137. Ordinary 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2, good ordinary 8 1/2 @ 9, middling 9 @ 10, fine 10 @ 11, extra 11 @ 12, superfine 12 @ 13.

RECEIPTS AT UNITED STATES PORTS. Galveston, 5,833. Houston, 4,555. Mobile, 455. Savannah, 1,428. Wilmington, 1,428. Norfolk, 3,687. St. Louis, 1,264. West Point, 1,264.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Futures opened quiet and easy, ruled barely steady, and closed lower. October 1885-86, 90c @ 91c, November 91c @ 92c, December 92c @ 93c, January 93c @ 94c, March 94c @ 95c, May 95c @ 96c, July 96c @ 97c, September 97c @ 98c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Futures opened quiet and steady, ruled barely steady, and closed lower. October 1885-86, 90c @ 91c, November 91c @ 92c, December 92c @ 93c, January 93c @ 94c, March 94c @ 95c, May 95c @ 96c, July 96c @ 97c, September 97c @ 98c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The market opened this morning with the crowd bullish, but a drop in consols and bad weather. All the features opened some higher, December showing an advance of 1/2 cent.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Wheat—A nervous and feverish unsettled market. The opening was excited and sales at 1/2 cent advance, but declined on heavy realizing sales until 1/2 cent below opening price.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14.—Wheat—Receipts 7257 bushels. Market quiet and steady. Flour—Receipts 1546 barrels. Market quiet and steady.

ber 27 1/2 bid, 30c asked; year 25 1/2 bid, 26 1/2 asked. nominal, 25 1/2 asked. NEW ORLEANS GRAIN MARKET. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Corn quiet and steady; mixed 50c, yellow 50c, white 50c. Oats—Receipts light; good demand; No. 2 western 35c @ 36c, No. 2 Texas 34c. Bran steady at 24c.

