

DALLAS NATIONAL BANK.

Capital paid in, \$150,000; Surplus, \$30,000.
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 Eastern Stockholders—G. M. Troutman,
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 Pres. Meridian Nat. Bank, Meridian, Miss.; W.
 A. Pullman, Pres. Seaboard Nat. Bank, N. Y.;
 S. G. Bayne, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Bradford,
 Pa.; and V. P. Seaboard Nat. Bank, N. Y.; Jas.
 E. Grannis, Tradesmen's Nat. Bank, N. Y.; L.
 E. Lawton, of First Nat. Bank, Olean, N. Y.; D.
 O'Day, Gen. Manager Nat'l Transit Co. of U. S.;
 Joseph Seep, of Standard Oil Company.

The Dallas Morning News.

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VOL. 1.

DALLAS, TEXAS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1885.

NO. 88.

STANDARD SPECIALTIES.

WARRANTED.
 Rionosa Coffee. Strictly pure Spices,
 "Monogram" O.G. Java, "Lion" Mustard,
 Pure Baking Powder, Imp. French Mustard,
 "Kiss" Tea. Con. Es. Jamaica Ginger,
 Landrum, Paragoric, Castor Oil, Spirits of
 "Universal" Sewing Turpentine,
 Machine Oil, "Universal" Laundry
 Oriental Pepper Sauce, "Universal" Blue.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

RICKER & LEE.

Importers and Grinders of Spices, Roasters of
 Coffee, Manufacturers of Mustard, Baking
 Powder and Grocers' Sundries.
 GALVESTON TEXAS.

WE HAVE IN STORE

300 Boxes T. L. M.'s 3-lb Coconut Soap.
 200 Boxes T. L. M.'s 3-lb Full Value Soap.
 300 Boxes Fairbanks' 1-lb Dandy Soap.
 200 Boxes Fairbanks' 3-4-lb Dandy Soap.
 A Trial order will convince you that these
 soaps have no equal.

Send Us Your Open Orders.

T. L. MARSALIS & CO.

Stationers, Printers,
 LITHOGRAPHERS,
 Blank Book and Paper Box
 MANUFACTURERS,
 66-68-70 Tremont St. GALVESTON

SANGER BROS.

Just now we are busily engaged at an inventory of our stock.
 During this process we slash at the prices of all surplus goods, no
 matter how new they are. Our grand Clearing Sale follows at the
 finish of stock taking.

IN THE MEANTIME
 we have bargains for this week in all departments. All the leaders
 that the Christmas rush cleared out have been temporarily substi-
 tuted with more attractive offerings, so as to keep the interest alive
 until the great event is announced.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Anything in the way of fancy goods now left in our stock will
 be sold at lower prices than the goods can be made up for.

SANGER BROS.

E. BAUMAN

OFFERS THIS WEEK
 BEFORE TAKING STOCK,

POSITIVELY AT THESE PRICES:

\$6 All-wool Ladies' Jackets, Satin trimmed, at \$2.50.
 \$15 All-wool Berlin Beaver Newmarkets, Astrakhan trimmed, at \$7.50.
 \$30 Silk Brocade Newmarkets, elegantly trimmed, at \$16.50.
 \$15 Diagonal Cloth Russian Circulars, nicely trimmed, at \$8.75.
 \$25 Jersey Cloth and Brocade Russian Circulars at \$14.50.
 \$35 Ottoman Brocade Silk Russian Circulars at \$18.50.
 \$25 Seal Plush Coats, nicely trimmed, at \$12.50.
 \$45 Seal Plush Coats, genuine Seal skin trimming, at \$25.

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS BELOW COST.

MILLINERY HEADQUARTERS.

The best assortment to select from in the city. Trimmed and untrimmed Hats
 and Bonnets, fancy Feathers, Plumes, Tips, Flowers, Satins,
 Ribbons, Velvets and a full line of

FANCY GOODS AND LADIES' WEAR

\$50 Black Gros Grain Silk Dresses, trimmed latest style in Passementerie,
 Chenille, Tinsel and Velvet, down to \$25.

THE DRAWING TOOK PLACE DEC. 24.

No. 590 Won a Seal Plush Coat. No. 510 Won a Black Silk Dress. No. 1415
 Won a French Pattern Hat. Ticket holders of above numbers
 please call for their Prizes at

E. BAUMAN'S,

WHOLESALE MILLINERY, DALLAS, TEX.

Dallas Opera House.

One Night Only—Tuesday, Dec. 29.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! HOUSES CROWDED!

The Popular American Actress,

MISS NELLIE BOYD,

In the Beautiful Drama,

"UNKNOWN."

January 1—"RAG BABY."

W. L. MOODY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Parties wishing money in advance of ship-

ments are requested to correspond with us.

DALLAS SKATING ACADEMY,

Cor. Elm and Olive Sts.

The academy is open daily, except Sundays.

Morning session for ladies exclusively, for

instruction, 10 to 12 a. m. Admission free; use

of skates 15c.

Afternoon session for ladies and gentlemen,

2:30 to 5 p. m. Admission 25c, including skates.

Evening session for ladies and gentlemen,

7:30 to 10 p. m. Admission 25c; skates 15c.

THE

WEEKLY NEWS

ALWAYS CONTAINS A

GOOD STORY

BY SOME EMINENT AUTHOR.

One in Ten a Winning Number.

Unexampled Scheme!

FULL VALUE FOR MONEY.

Only \$2 a Chance, and at least \$3000
 in Prizes to be Given Away!

Read this partial list of articles to be placed
 in the

GRAND LOTTERY

To come off at the

Hebrew Fair

on Jan. 11, in Dallas, Tex.

\$150 cash, \$100 cash, \$50 cash, one
 organ, one velvet carpet, one choice
 dinner set, one genuine sole-leather
 trunk, one melodeon, one horse, one
 bale cotton, one diamond ring, two
 finest of steel engravings, one elegant
 oil painting, one bronze pedestal
 and urn (best Italian workmanship,
 worth \$300), one range, two stoves,
 lamps, chamber sets, clocks, silver-
 ware, jewelry, saddle, harness, etc.,
 etc., etc. Enough to make the num-
 ber of prizes to equal one for each
 ten tickets sold.

No such drawing has ever taken place in
 this or any other State. All the articles
 having been given to us, we can afford to
 be liberal and give full value for money
 received.

A full and corrected list of prizes will be
 published as soon as all presents are re-
 ceived.

DALLAS OPERA-HOUSE.

Grand Opera Festival.

RETURN OF THE FAMOUS EMMA

ABBOTT

Grand Opera Company.

Wednesday and Thursday Nights and

Thursday Matinee,

December 30 and 31.

EMMA ABBOTT'S GREATEST ROLES.

Wednesday Night, Emma Abbott in

"LUCIA,"

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

Abbott, Greenwood, Pruette, Broderick, Con-

nell and Signor Michelena.

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

renowned opera of

"LA SONNAMBULA,"

With two prima donnas and entire company.

Thursday Night, ABBOTT'S FAREWELL, Grand

Revival of Verdi's

"Il Trovatore,"

ABBOTT as LEONORA, Lizzie Annandale as

Azucena, Wm. Pruette, Broderick, Green-

wood, Connell and Sig. Montegriffi.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Sale of Seats will open Wednesday

Dec. 23, at 9 o'clock.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the West Gulf

States: Slightly warmer, fair weather, winds

generally from east to south, lower barometer.

FOREIGN.—The home rule agitation con-

tinues in England and Ireland.—The Spanish

cabinet met yesterday.—Sir John A. McDon-

ald has resolved on the holding of a general

election in Canada, which shall involve the

public sentiment on Riel's execution.—Condi-

tion of Gen. Gonzales of Mexico.

DOMESTIC.—The Polish Catholics are keeping

the Detroit police busy suppress-

ing their religious riots.—A count

of Senators and Congressmen shows

a heavy majority in favor of the coinage

of silver, and also that the Texas delegation is

solid for the "dollars of our daddies".—

Schafer won the billiard championship

at Chicago.—A bad railroad wreck

occurred near Pittsburg.—One man

was killed in an elevator near Philadel-

phia and another burned to death at Pittsburg.

—A. T. Houck, the Baltimore base ball man,

has gone crazy.—The New York special daily

report contains important silver, railroad and

general commercial news.—The Richmond

Whig is to be revised.—Judge Thurman is to

arbitrate the coal mine differences in Ohio.

Fortunate result of a ferryboat collision at

New York.—Fire record.

STATE.—Another murder has been developed

at Austin, and this one of the most cruel and

revolting in the annals of crime.—Three col-

ored boys went hunting near Houston and one

of them was left dead in the road with a bullet

hole in his breast; the killing is sup-

posed to have been accidental.—People

in the various parts of the State

are beginning to recover from the

effects of Christmas.—A negro woman at

Laredo tried to get out of a drug store with a

bottle of morphine, but she was overpowered

and the drug taken away from her.—A lad

named Ingraham was accidentally shot

through the leg while hunting near

Waco.—At Cypress Creek, in Titus County

T. R. Smith shot and dangerously wounded

his father-in-law, John Shitter; a man named

Bradley is also implicated in the shooting.—

Tom Turner arrested at Hillsboro.

RAILROADS.—A calcium light is turned on the

true inwardness of the Kansas and Gulf Short

line engagement.—President Herndon re-

turned to Tyler.—Culverhouse goes to New

York.—Kneeland is the moneyed man who

wants to invest his surplus cash in Texas rail-

roads.—The Marshall and Northwestern goes

to glory.—The Gordon coal mines.—The rob-

bery of the steel rail tariff.

THE CITY.—In the land of the Pharaohs; a

voyageur relates interesting facts about Egypt

and the Soudan campaign.—A tribute of

thanks.—Young literati.—Sunday school

festivals.—Y. M. C. A.—Y. M. H. A.—Christ-

mas presentations.—The Jewish fair.—Can-

tata organized.—Chastised him with bird

shot.—Prof. Cummins on the New Orleans

Exposition.—New Year's reception.—Habeas

Corpus cases.—Trials on habeas corpus.—

Hotel arrivals.

NEW YORK SPECIAL DAILY REPORT.

The Administration Against Silver.—New

Texas and Pacific Rumor—Wool Strong.

Special to The News.

New York, Dec. 26.—The coinage of standard

dollars during the past eight years amounts to

\$210,000,000; gold, \$284,000,000.

It is reported that the national administra-

tion will firmly maintain its position on the

silver question, and any bill looking to the

payment of principal or interest on the public

debt in silver will be promptly vetoed.

Sterling weak on dullness and increased sup-

ply; documents \$4.83 1/4 at 83 1/2, acceptances \$4.84.

It is rumored that the Texas and Pacific has

a valid claim against the Kansas and Texas for

\$2,000,000, but the correctness of the rumor is

denied.

Stocks advanced 1 1/2 per cent on short cover-

ing and speculation in investment buying.

Twenty thousand International seconds sold

at 83.

Five thousand San Antonio seconds at 105 1/2.

Eight thousand Santa Fe sixes at 80 1/2.

Ten thousand Fort Worth and Denver at 80 1/2.

Two thousand Texas and Pacific terminals

at 44 1/2; fifty thousand incomes at 35.

Fifty thousand Rios at 44 1/2 at 45 1/2.

Wool generally steady, but Texas rather

slow. Sales 70,000 pounds secured for

pounds fall and 8000 pounds black at private

terms. The Philadelphia market is firm, with

desirable fine fleeces of Michigan and New

York 1 cent dearer. Dealers say seldom at the

holiday season has wool been so strongly held

as at present. Texas medium spring sold at 23c.

Victoria.

VICTORIA, Dec. 26.—Christmas passed off

pleasantly, with but one alteration, and that

of little importance. The day was ob-

served by services in the churches, the closing

of nearly all business houses, except

saloons, which closed in the afternoon and

at night. The weather was warm and is yet

delightful. The business in holiday goods

was immense. Trade to-day is brisk and

the streets full of people.

Cotton and peacocks still arrive. About

twenty sales lots of the former have been

shipped this season.

Out of Employment.

New York, Dec. 26.—Acting under in-

structions from Washington, Constructor

Pook to-day discharged six hundred men

from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He is un-

derstood to have overdrawn his account to

the extent of \$10,000 and the Government re-

fused to make further advances.

Dallas Opera-House.

Merry Music and Merrier Fun.

A SEASON OF COMIC OPERA

FORD'S COMIC OPERA CO.,

with the incomparable Operatic Comedian

Mr. Geo. W. Denham,

In the following operas by Gilbert & Sullivan:

PRINCESS IDA,

(First Time in

STATE SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

DRIFT CAUGHT IN THE NEWS DRAG NET.

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

Specials to The News.

Terrell.
TERRELL, Dec. 26.—Last night the members of the Christian Sunday-school gave a public entertainment, reciting the cantata of the Loss of Eden, and its recovery by the plan of redemption.

The first scene was Santa Claus and his family representing the loss of Eden. Then the Earth's family in new scenes with songs, dances, choruses, etc., and the children hanging up their stockings. The opera-house could not accommodate all who came, and by earnest request the cantata will be repeated next Friday, weather permitting. The firm of Runyan & Co. shipped by Pacific Express in one day, to Leon, Mexico, \$20,000 worth of trees. Their daily shipments are great, and should be very encouraging to the nurserymen of Texas.

The City Marshal has in charge a negro man arrested on suspicion, to answer the call for a crime committed in Fayette County. He has broken speech and stammers badly.

Prof. E. F. Albert, principal of the Terrell Public School, has collected some statistics concerning the colored race, their origin, ability, industrial capacity and intellectual development. This pamphlet is just from the press, and will prove of much value to colored men who can read, to learn something of the progress of their race. The facts gathered by many years' study are contained in one pamphlet.

McKinney.

McKINNEY, Dec. 26.—McKinney Lodge No. 978, Knights of Honor, elected the following officers last night: E. F. Brown, dictator; Frank Welch, vice dictator; Henry Baldridge, assistant dictator; W. M. Bagley, reporter; W. G. Barnes, financial recorder; A. Sims, medical examiner; P. B. Mure, guardian; A. C. Varner, guide; I. W. Wiley, representative to the Grand Lodge. The lodge was organized in 1878. It has forty-eight members in good standing, and has lost four members by death. It has received from the supreme treasury \$8000, three benefit certificates and the fourth one. During the year the sentence the lodge has paid in assessments about the same amount.

Since the 11th day of November County Treasurer Bagley has paid out \$2164 available school fund to teachers.

C. D. Bates is back again from his Tennessee trip.

Gilmer.

GILMER, Dec. 26.—Mr. Henry Ball and wife, of Athens, Misses Pope Gorman, Josie Keller and Bell Camp, of Big Sandy, are visiting Mrs. Dr. Camp. Mr. Will F. Christen, of Winona, is in the city. Dr. R. B. Grammer is visiting his friends at Gilmer.

There was a general fistfight here last night. There were some four or five round hands came in town yesterday and got on a general set quarrel, which ended in a fistfight, all parties taking a hand in it. It resulted in several black eyes and sore heads. Mr. J. E. Rawlins, of the Mirror, returned from a pleasant trip to Fryer.

Several parties are drunk in town to-night.

Athens.

ATHENS, Dec. 26.—The public free schools, under the management of Prof. J. C. Roberts, closed Wednesday with an unusually large attendance. The teachers and pupils presented Prof. Roberts with a handsome unabridged dictionary and stand, as a token of their appreciation of his labors. Athens boasts of one of the best schools in the State.

Miss Mattie Wofford, one of the Pinesdale's charming belles, will spend the holidays with friends and relations in our city.

The Sunday school here had a nice Christmas tree Thursday night.

A negro named Bill Johnson was arrested here to-day on a charge of a theft of horses committed some two years ago in this country.

Luling.

LULING, Dec. 26.—Christmas was one of unusual interest and pleasure. The trees at the Baptist and Methodist Churches were loaded with beautiful and costly presents for the children, while the pastors were remembered in the more substantial of life.

Last night the cantata "The New Year" was given to a crowded house by young ladies and gentlemen of the city, under the management of Miss Florence Power, of the Pierce Institute. The entertainment concluded with the parade of the cathechetic class. The entire performance was excellent and reflects great credit on Miss Power. The proceeds are to be used in purchasing a paragon for the Presbyterian Church.

Decatur.

DECATUR, Dec. 26.—A cold southeast wind struck town during the night.

From the amount of promiscuous yelling, shooting and firing of anvils last night one would have very reasonably supposed that about one-third of the townfolk had received a jug of "41" from the Fort on yesterday's train.

The little daughter of Mr. W. P. Rose is lying very low at the family residence on South Main street.

The Christmas tree at the Baptist Church last night was very well attended, and the heart of many a youngster was made glad. Yesterday was the dullest day for three months past. Half the business houses on the square were closed or doing no business.

Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, Dec. 26.—To-day the boys are sober and trying to attend to business, though many of them look like they had been having "a good time." All the fireworks were used up and the noise has subsided.

Late yesterday evening Dr. J. C. Black was thrown from his buggy and had his leg broken. Drs. Conson and Gilchrist set it and he is doing well.

The Cooke County Building and Loan Association holds its regular monthly meeting to-night. Out of over \$30,000 due from the stockholders all has been collected except about \$130.

Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Dec. 26.—This has been the most quiet and pleasant Christmas ever known here. There was but little drinking to excess indulged in, and no disturbance of any kind worth mentioning. More money was spent for Christmas presents than has ever been spent in that way at any Christmas time within the history of the town.

The Sheriff arrested a man yesterday who is wanted in Burleson County and for whom a reward of \$200 is offered. His name is Tom Turner.

Judge Abbott, who was poisoned at Cleburne last week, is improving and his friends hope he will soon be well.

Longview.

LONGVIEW, Dec. 26.—Last night at the Baptist and Cumberland Churches the children were made happy receiving the numerous presents from the respective trees. The children of the poor were remembered

with good substantial clothing. The day was spent quietly at home by most citizens, and although attempts were frequently made by a limited number to dabble the town with vermillion, they barely succeeded in putting on a priming coat here and there.

Daingerfield.

DAINGERFIELD, Dec. 26.—Last night some one with a shot gun loaded with buck shot fired into the house of a negro named Rees Gilstrap, living on Mr. John Sewell's farm, about three miles east of town. Several of the shot went into the negro's bed clothes but only one took effect, and that made only a slight wound on the leg.

Another negro's house on the same farm was shot into, but he escaped without hurt. No cause can be given as to who did the shooting, or what it was done for, as the negroes are quiet, unoffensive darkies. The matter will be thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties severely dealt with if found.

Marlin.

MARLIN, Dec. 26.—The masquerade ball given by the young men of Marlin at the new Levy building last night was a decided success. It was largely attended by the elite from the city and surrounding country. The costumes of many of the participants were very elegant and beautiful.

So far the holidays have been quiet and orderly, not a fight or difficulty occurring here to mar the festivities usually attendant upon such occasions.

Next Monday night a party will be given at the elegant home of Capt. G. H. Gassoway.

Denton.

DENTON, Dec. 26.—Two negroes got into a fight last night, in which one Clint. Goodall seriously cut his antagonist, Shipley, with a knife. Both parties were arrested and placed in jail.

Albert Dalley, the fireman who was prostrate at the drill yesterday, is now in a fair way of recovery.

Hon. F. E. Finer, District Judge, has returned from Gainesville and will open court here on the 4th prox.

Col. Ervin and D. A. Nichols, of Lewisville, are doing the city to-day.

Denison.

DENISON, Dec. 26.—Christmas passed off without any serious accident or difficulties, though the list of drunk and down and flat fights was quite large. Some twenty cases were up before the Recorder this morning.

Mr. Harrison Thurmont was presented with a handsome walking cane by several friends on yesterday afternoon.

A small house, occupied by Charles Bullard, watchman for the Missouri Pacific at Warner, five miles north of Denison, was burned last night, together with part of its contents.

Wichita Falls.

WICHITA FALLS, Dec. 26.—Christmas here brought with it the usual social gatherings. There were three Christmas trees—at the Episcopal, the Methodist and the Presbyterian Churches. At the Methodist Church Mr. Morrison personated Santa Claus in the style, much to the delight of the little ones, who duly appreciated his bountiful distribution of good things.

The weather is beautiful up here in the edge of the Pan Handle.

Coleman.

COLEMAN, Dec. 26.—Christmas day passed off very quietly here. The annual ball and supper came off at the courthouse last night and was a grand affair.

Dirt was broken to-day for four rock store-houses, each 30 feet front, 80 feet deep and two stories high. Coleman county can furnish as fine white lime rock for building purposes in as large quantities as any county in the State.

Corsicana.

Races at the Driving Park—Temperance Mass Meetings—Church Services.

CORSICANA, Dec. 26.—The Driving Park, one and a half miles from the city, was the scene of some lively racing yesterday afternoon and to-day. The racing commenced at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was witnessed by a large crowd. There were three races, the first being a quarter of a mile dash. The start was made with the horses all in a bunch (five in number) and the dash up the track was made at a rapid gate. The race was won with Tno. Reid's gray stallion, with Carwell's black gelding only about five feet behind him.

The second race was a match of a quarter of a mile, between a bay horse and a bay mare, the latter belonging to a man named Shilling, and winning the race with ease.

The third, the fastest and most exciting race of the day, was a quarter dash between a sorrel mare owned by Shilling and Ray, a bay horse owned in this country. The race was close and was hotly contested, but the little bay was counted the winner.

There was only one race this evening worth mentioning, a race between Shilling's bay mare and C. Coat's gray gelding, which was won by the bay mare without much effort.

The Sunday School hour at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has been changed from 9:30 to 10 a. m. beginning to-morrow. The election of officers will take place to-morrow for the coming year.

At 11 a. m. to-morrow Dr. Crisman will preach a sermon, especially for the young people and children.

The various churches have agreed to unite in a temperance mass meeting one month, to be at 8 o'clock on the fourth Sabbath of each month. These meetings will be connected with no society, but will be simply citizens' mass meetings, on temperance, and the pastors of the churches will conduct them. The first meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon at 8 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church, when an address will be delivered by Dr. Crisman on the Old Testament View of Wine and Temperance. Arrangements for the next meeting will be made to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Dabney, of the State University, an eminent divine, will preach at the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

C. L. Elliot arrived with his bride, nee M. Johnston, daughter of Capt. W. M. Johnston, of Leon County. He was accompanied on his return by John D. Lee, Esq., and his wife and a party of friends and relatives of himself and bride.

A Strange Proposition.

WILKESBARR, Dec. 26.—It is now learned that the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, at whose mine the recent great disaster took place, will make a proposition to the relatives of the dead in the mine, to pay over to them the amount which would be required in prosecuting the work of the search. The company claim that the men are all dead and it makes little or no difference now whether they are reached a week earlier or later. To hurry on the work of rescue costs \$4000 a day. To remove the debris by the regular channel and find the bodies in due course of time will be a great saving. The company is not in any way stringent in the use of money, but think it can be put to better use by giving it to the relatives of the dead men, rather than spending it for a hopeless search. A meeting of the relatives of the entombed miners will be held to-night to decide whether they will accept the company's proposition. The amount of money it will take to rescue the men as the rescuers at present are working, will amount to \$50,000.

In a Tight Place.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Dec. 26.—The drivers employed in the St. John coal mines are out on a strike for shorter hours. The company has little coal on hand and the strike places them in a tight place. They cannot let the mines lie idle.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

BODY EXHUMED BY HOGS NEAR AUSTIN.

How a Mother Disposed of Her Children.
A Sickening Story—A Case of Poisoning—Other Victims.

Special to The News.

AUSTIN, Dec. 26.—Another horrible murder, committed several days ago, was discovered this morning. While the whole community was aroused over the frightful deeds that were committed Christmas eve, and the streets were filled with groups of men discussing the acts of the fiends, a report came from Clarksville, a small settlement situated about two miles west of Austin, that a mutilated body of a mulatto boy had been discovered there on the premises of Eanes. An investigation of the report disclosed the following facts: Last summer Hughes Eanes and his wife, Mollie Eanes, both white people, lived in a room shanty situated in the scattered settlement of Clarksville. Mrs. Eanes had two children, one a girl about 11 years old and the other a boy about 8 years of age. There is some question as to the boy being a legitimate child, it being generally believed that he was a mulatto, his skin being a copper color. One witness testified to having heard of a relative of the boy was his wife's child, but he was not the father of it.

DEATH BY POISON.

On Sunday, Aug. 30, Hugh Eanes was taken suddenly sick with cramp in the stomach, and died before medical aid was summoned. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict stating that he came to his death by poison, administered by parties unknown to the jury. Since that time Mrs. Eanes has continued to live at the same place with her two children and a man named Courtney, who is a white man, who boarded with her. She had repeatedly tried to give her child, the boy, away, having offered it to nearly every colored family in the settlement, but all refused to take him. About ten days ago colored people who lived near her noticed that

the little girl, was missing. Upon being asked about her Mrs. Eanes replied that she had given her away to a school teacher who lived several miles up the river. On Monday night, Dec. 20, Mrs. Eanes went to the house of a colored family, living near her, and asked to be permitted to remain there all night, stating Courtney had gone away and she was afraid to remain at home alone. The people gave her consent and at the same time asked her where Courtney, her little boy, was. She said she had given him to some people who lived in Lampasas, and further stated that she had received a telegram from the school teacher, who lived in Illinois; that the relative had left her money and property and that she would leave Austin the following day for the place where the relative had died. After remaining with the colored people all night she

LOCKED UP HER HOUSE

the next morning, and instead of going to Illinois went to San Antonio. This morning Chas. Courtney went to her premises and discovered the body of Claude Eanes being devoured by hogs. The body had been buried about sixty yards from the house, in the midst of some brush. The grave being only one or two feet deep, the hogs had exhumed the remains. The head was torn from the body and the skull had been crushed with some heavy weapon, and the swine had eaten both the arms and the skull. Upon searching Mrs. Eanes' house a pillow that had been saturated with blood and brains was discovered, and other bloody articles were found hid in her room. A pickaxe, with blood on it, with which the mother is supposed to have murdered her child, was also in the room. Officers are using the wires freely to cause the arrest of Mrs. Eanes. Charles Courtney is

under arrest and is being held on suspicion of his knowing the particulars of the crime, and an effort is being made to discover whether Mrs. Eanes did really give her daughter to some one living in the country, or whether she has shared the fate of her half brother.

CHRISTMAS EVE VICTIMS.

The remains of Mrs. Phillips, who was murdered Christmas Eve, were buried this afternoon. James Phillips, Jr., is reported to be no better. His wound is very deep. Mrs. Hancock, who was assaulted the same night, is worse, no hopes being entertained for her recovery, the skull being fractured.

The capital stock of the Lasker Real Estate Association, of Weston, which was chartered on the 24th inst., is \$100,000 instead of \$50,000, as appeared in yesterday's issue.

A VERY BAD SON-IN-LAW.

He Empties a Double-Barreled Gun Into His Father-in-Law.

Father-in-Law.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
MR. PLEASANT, Dec. 26.—A shooting scrape took place at Cypress Creek, Titus County, six miles south of here, last night. The particulars are: John Shiliter and his son-in-law, T. R. Smith, quarreled about some time they were getting out for the Texas and St. Louis Railroad. Smith finally commenced beating his father-in-law over the head with a revolver. He wound up by getting a shotgun and shot the old gentleman in the breast. He cannot live. Smith came to Mt. Pleasant for a physician, stating he wanted the doctor for his wife. He also reported there had been four men shot at his house last night. The Sheriff, G. B. Dixon, and his deputy, Dave Riddle, got hold of this report, but thought best to go to the place where the shooting was done in order to satisfy themselves as to the truth of the matter. They found but one man shot, that was Shiliter. When the Sheriff and his deputy got there Smith was absent, but shortly after he returned and Smith told the officers that Smith did the shooting. They told Smith as soon as he made appearance he could consider himself under arrest. He replied, "I am in my own house."

He then produced a revolver and before he got it out the Sheriff, to defend himself, found it necessary to knock him down. He was brought to Mt. Pleasant. The doctor is still alive, but it is said properly taken care of by Dr. Bladney, who says it is not dangerous. Smith is in Mt. Pleasant jail.

T. R. Smith, the man who shot his father-in-law, John Shiliter, at Cypress Creek last Thursday night, was this morning taken there by Deputy Sheriff John King and Constable Frank Riddle for an examining trial. In the examination another "man" Frank Bradley was found implicated.

Bradley was brought to Mt. Pleasant and both were lodged in jail. The court adjourned till Monday next for more witnesses. Shiliter is still alive, but it is said cannot last but a day or two longer.

Weatherford.

WEATHERFORD, Dec. 26.—County Clerk Wyth issued marriage licenses to-day to the following persons: Mr. W. E. Burton and Miss L. E. Danner. Mr. C. R. McClanahan and Miss Lillie Akers.

E. W. Stoutsberger raffled off his big hog yesterday, weighing 800 pounds. Mr. Bascomb Price was the winner. Mr. Stoutsberger to-day paid Mr. Price \$75 for the hog,

the object being to keep the hog for the stock fair to be held in October, 1886, and not let him be killed before that event.

The Rev. Mr. Wells is to deliver a sermon at the Methodist Church in this city to-morrow morning, on the "Observation of the Christmas," and to-morrow evening at that church there is to be a service of songs.

Mrs. W. H. Jones, of this county, and her sister, Miss Eloise McAfee, are visiting the family of Mr. J. W. Shropshire in this city during the holidays.

AT THE FORT.

Damage by Fireworks—Suspicious Characters Arrested—General Notes.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
FORT WORTH, Dec. 26.—The city is very quiet to-day after the Christmas festivities, and nothing of particular interest is transpiring. Considerable complaint has been made of windows broken last night by the Roman candles which were shot around so promiscuously, but as it will be a year before Christmas comes again, the sufferers are not making any extensive kick. It is probable that the shooting of Roman candles will be prohibited in the Fort hereafter, as last night's frolic fully demonstrated their destructive powers.

SMALL FIRES.

A box of cannon crackers in the fruit and candy store of Dave Schilling ignited from a Roman candle shot into the store last night from the street, and, bursting, scattered a lot of choice candies all over the sidewalk. Schilling claims his loss will reach \$200.

Will Wine's house, corner of Twelfth and Main streets, was entered last night by some parties who took oil from a coal oil stove, and saturating a curtain with it, set it on fire and fled. The officers and Chief Madden noticed the blaze and extinguished it without difficulty.

Some cotton in the yard of Bondies, Battle & Co. caught fire from fireworks twice last night, but was promptly put out by the officers.

ARRESTED.

A man named Bill Hennessy, alias Austin and other names, was arrested last night on suspicion of being wanted for safe and express robberies. He is said to have robbed a stage near Decatur, in company with a man named Stewart.

A man who answers to the sobriquet of "Red" was arrested with Hennessy. A fine gold watch and chain were found on "Red" concerning which he can give no satisfactory account. They are both held until the authorities at other places can be heard from.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded to-day:

Elizabeth M. Battle to J. P. Smith, an undivided one-half interest of the No. 19 Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railway survey, located fourteen miles northwest of Fort Worth; consideration, \$1000.

J. M. Jeter et al. to T. E. Trigg, 170 acres, being the west end of the J. R. Wallace survey; consideration, \$1000.

M. O. Wellness et al. to K. C. McKee, 320 acres patented to L. Wellness; consideration, \$500.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

No marriage licenses were issued to-day.

Rev. Robert H. Nail, recently called from Greenville, S. C., by the Presbyterian Church of this city, will preach his first sermon here to-morrow.

C. Cullen filed suit to-day in the County Court against the Missouri Pacific Railway for \$1000 damages to horses shipped by him from San Antonio to Fort Worth.

Mrs. G. D. Smith died at 9 o'clock this morning after an illness of several weeks.

Charles Ames, of New Orleans, is in the city.

Prof. Frank Johnson, of Dallas, is in the city.

I. S. Morell, of Philadelphia, is in the Fort.

Judge W. B. Plimmans, of Henrietta, is here.

ITEMS FROM CISCO.

A Remarkable Faith Cure—In the Country.

Christmas Festivities.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
CISCO, Dec. 26.—The excitement of Christmas is about over and people are settling down to the realities of life. The Christmas festivities were well attended at all of the churches.

Such fine weather on Christmas has not been known before in this country, even by the oldest citizens, but a cool wind is calling for coats and hats at present.

The city and railroad are expending \$500 in enlarging and cleaning the big tank south of town. A large force of teams and men have been at work at it for several days.

Dr. Nabors, of Desdemona, an electrical-magnetic faith medicine man, has created quite a sensation by removing the pains of a number of some of the afflicted of this vicinity simply by rubbing the parts afflicted with his hand. The greatest cure yet heard of is that of Dr. Dennis, who has been unable, or unwilling, to walk for the past eight years, but he has been hauled about in his spring wagon all this time selling his lotions and ointments for eye and ear diseases. He was shot in an Indian fight about twelve years ago in the arm by an arrow, from which he had become partially paralyzed, in which condition he has remained, as above stated. Dr. Nabors visited him the 24th inst. and gave him a rubbing down, and it is reported that he got out of his wagon and walked without the use of his stick or any assistance and is coming to town to-day to walk the streets and make a public exemplification of the faith cure.

WACO WAIFS.

Accident While Hunting—Robbed by His Chum.

Tapping a Till.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
WACO, Dec. 26.—The Bismarck saloon was entered last night and the till robbed of \$7. The value of the swag was enriched by appropriating numerous articles that, as a rule, eventually find their way into pawn shops.

Robert Jones was given quarters in the calaboose last night for going through John Davall. The coons were on a Christmas bum, and Davall fell by the wayside. Before parting company with his chum Jones relieved him of \$10. Jones denies the charge, but will be confronted in court by eye witnesses.

Two 16-year old lads, named Curtis and Ingram, went out rabbit hunting with Winchester yesterday. The latter jumped a cotton tail and gave his companion the first shot. As Curtis was bringing the rifle to his shoulder the Winchester went off prematurely. The ball passed through Ingram's leg, carrying away a piece of the fibula bone. The boy is doing well to-day.

Latest Postal Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Postoffice name and site changed—Wonders, Nacogdoches County, to Garrison, to a point two miles north, on route 47, 49.

Mail messenger service discontinued—Route 47, 49, Larissa, Cherokee County, from Kansas and Gulf Short Line Railway. From Dec. 31, 1885.

Star service established—Route 31, 58, Mount Seaton to Nemo, by Larissa, ten miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule not to exceed three hours running time each way. From Jan. 1, to June 30, 1886.

Star service discontinued—Route 31, 58, Larissa to Nemo. From Dec. 31, 1885.

Postmaster commissioned—Benjamin F. Willis, Norton, Tex.

Raise in Wages.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 26.—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company has informed its employees in this city that after Jan. 1 their wages will be restored to the figures prevailing about six months ago, when a reduction of about 15 per cent was made.

WELL KNOWN NEGRO TOUGH.

HE BREAKS UP A DANCE WITH A PISTOL

And Afterward Shoots His Half Brother—Matrimonial Alliance—Death of Miss Taylor. Prisoners Return Thanks.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

SHERMAN, Dec. 26.—The Christmas festivities are over and the city has at last settled down to humdrum life again.

Henry Duncan, a well-known negro tough who never fails to figure in police circles, created quite a jamboree in the east end of the city this morning about 2 o'clock. It seems that he had imbibed too much liquor during the day and had gone out to his father's house to get a pistol. When he got there he discovered that his brother had locked it up, and he was forced to break into the trunk to get it. He succeeded, however, and went to a negro dance at the house of Henry Irving. He raised a difficulty and left the house. After mounting his horse he began firing indiscriminately into the crowd, and two shots took effect, one on Joe Montello and the other on Jordan Whitby. Both wounds are mere scratches, and will not amount to much. After shooting the two negro boys he again mounted his horse and rode home. He has been home for a few minutes when he became involved in a difficulty with his half brother, George Vandy. The quarrel had not gone beyond a scuffle when Duncan drew his pistol and fired. The ball took effect in the upper lip and dislocated several front teeth. He got on his horse and left the city, and his present whereabouts are unknown. No complaints have yet been filed by any of the wounded parties.

The police court presented a most lively appearance this morning, fifteen unfortunate having fallen into the clutches of the police during Christmas night. The amount of fines aggregated over \$100. Several cases were continued over until Monday morning.

In the District Court to-day a case was called, but was continued until Monday.

All has been quiet in the Justice's and in the United States Commissioner's Court.

The rites of matrimony will be celebrated between Charles Banks and Miss Sallie Crawford at the residence of Mr. W. V. Bowles to-morrow, Sunday

RELIGIOUS RIOTS REIGNING.

CATHOLIC POLES IN FACTIONAL FIGHTS.

The Detroit Police Have Their Hands Full to Preserve Anything Like Peace—A Sanguinary Sabbath Anticipated.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—Early this morning the Polish Catholics of the Stalbert Church gathered about that building, but dispersed without doing any damage. Later in the morning the crowd once more began to come together, and by 10 o'clock fully 2000 people had gathered around the church. They were quiet and orderly except when John Lemkie was to be seen. Then he was hooted and jered. About 11 o'clock the crowd started on a run toward the grocery of Thomas Zoltowski. Zoltowski has been a leading spirit of opposition to Father Kolesinski, and the feeling against him is very bitter. A patrolman of police was sent out to re-enforce those already on duty. The crowd reached the grocery in advance of the police and found it barricaded. Zoltowski appeared at his upper window with a shotgun and fired twice at the mob to frighten them. It had a contrary effect, and the windows were crushed in immediately with bricks, stones and frozen mud. The uproar was deafening, and was only slightly abated when the police arrived, just before noon. A brick went through the hat of Sgt. Nolan, when he ordered a section of the crowd to disperse. A patrolman attempted to take the man who threw the brick, and was floored with a snow shov. The mob became massed at this point and it was only after a hard fight that the police extricated themselves and the prisoners they had captured. Three others were arrested later. This morning Col. Larned was retained to defend those arrested for last night's murder. He went to Lemkie's to investigate. He was accompanied by John Wagner, who is very unpopular among the Poles. Upon their return they were assailed with all kinds of missiles, and Col. Larned was hit on the forehead and knocked senseless by a stone. A heavy heater for his sword his life, as the stone hit there and cut his forehead below, the concussion being weakened by the fur. He is doing well.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

About 4 o'clock the mob began to disperse, and by supper time the majority had gone to their homes. The police department have called out all the reserve force, put the sanitary squad and other special officers on regular duty and sworn in a number of private detectives. Capt. Mack, in charge of that section during the trouble, reports at 11:30 p. m. everything quiet with no signs of immediate trouble. A large force of police are patrolling that region, and a reserve of about 100 are ready for an emergency at the various police stations. There is no probability of rioting to-night, but it is believed that it will break out again early in the morning. In that event the severest methods are to be made to quell the riot. For the first time Bishop Borgess has consented to be interviewed. His decision is irrevocable. That Father Kolesinski, the deposed priest, withdraw from all connections with the parish, and the members of the church must renounce him and consent to the ministrations of Father Dombrowski. Otherwise he will remove the interdiction, and the church will remain closed.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.

HOME RULE AGITATION.
LONDON, Dec. 26.—A synopsis of the agitation of home rule for Ireland, it may not be amiss to give the views of a prominent member of the House of Lords, whom a Central News correspondent met a few nights ago at one of the leading clubs. Said this gentleman: "I am in favor of extending self-government to Ireland on conditions consistent with the interests not only of that country but of the whole United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone may squeeze through the House of Commons a measure that will not meet with the approval of the peers. In such an emergency I am in a position to say it will not receive the sanction of the House of Lords. The landed interests in Ireland," continued the gentleman, "are endeavoring to create a scare by claiming that home rule for Ireland means a practical recognition of Ireland's independence, and, while but little stock is taken in these declarations, one thing is certain, the interest of the Irish people will and must be guaranteed before any home rule measure will be ratified by the upper house."

"Don't you think such a stand by the Lords would result in reviving the agitation for the abolishment of that body?"
"I don't care what the results would be, my colleagues and myself are determined to oppose any measure for home rule that will give the Irish an unlimited control over the affairs of that wing of the United Kingdom. One thing you can rest assured of, and that is that any measure providing for a home government for Ireland, if passed over the Conservatives in the House of Commons, will never be sanctioned in the House of Lords."

THE HOLIDAYS.
The Christmas tide holidays have for the moment attracted public attention from the business of public questions, and for the first time since the present campaign was inaugurated public sentiment has settled down to the sober ways characteristic of English people when not disturbed by affairs of state. Since Thursday hardly a politician or man of note can be seen around town, they having apparently departed to enjoy the holiday quiet with their families, hence but little can be gleaned with regard to the programme the respective political parties intend to pursue, either with regard to Irish affairs or those of the nation at large.

The press are evidently intent on discounting the claim of Mr. Parnell and his followers of having gained their point, and a review of the editorials for the past week would lead one to believe that Mr. Parnell's achievement will not in the least influence the granting of home rule to Ireland.

CANADA.

WILL HOLD AN ELECTION.
HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 26.—A general election in the Dominion has been decided on. Sir John Macdonald fears, it is reported, to meet the House owing to the hostility of the French in the Riel case and the knowledge that when Parliament meets ugly revelations of corruption and misgovernment will be laid bare by a committee to be asked for. The convention of Sir John's supporters to arrange a platform to go to the country on will be held on Tuesday next, and a dissolution will be declared as soon as Sir John returns from the other side, in January. Much excitement prevails in the province.

THE SMALLPOX SITUATION.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The official returns at the health office to-day show that there were two deaths from smallpox in this city on Thursday, four in the hospitals and one in St. Henri. Yesterday there were three deaths in the city, one in St. Jean Baptiste and one in St. Onegonde. There are now only twenty-one uninfected houses in this city, and only one case has been verified in the past three days. The disease has ceased to be epidemic.

PERU.

TRANQUILITY AND PEACE.
LIMA, Dec. 26.—All the troops under arms serving either Iglesias or Caceres have now reached Lima and been disbanded by the Consul of Ministers and

sent home at the expense of the government. The prefects appointed by the new government are joyfully received in all the provinces, and tranquility reigns throughout the country. Preparations are being made for the coming elections. Caceres will, it is expected, be returned as President and the best people in the country elected to the Senate and House of Deputies.

MEXICO.

GEN. GONZALES RESTING.
CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Dec. 26.—Ex-President Gonzales is here recuperating and passing a few days at a neighboring hacienda of his. It is reported he has had a conference with President Diaz. Gen. Gonzales' leave of absence from the governorship of Guanajuato is indefinite; his Secretary is acting in his stead. The report that he was heading a revolutionary movement in Guanajuato is entirely false. Reports of recent troubles in Nuevo Leon were greatly exaggerated.

CHILLI.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.
VALPARAISO, via Galveston, Dec. 26.—Thursday last an explosion of four quintals of damp gunpowder took place in one of the valleys of this city. The walls of the room in which the gunpowder was deposited are much shattered, but no lives were lost. It is not yet known how the powder became ignited.

SPAIN.

THE CHAMBERS MET.
MADRID, Dec. 26.—The first meeting of the Spanish Chambers since the death of King Alfonso was held to-day. Senor Canovas Del Castillo was elected President of the Cabinet by a majority of 110 over Senor Romero Y. Roblio. The voting showed the existence of a serious split in the Royalist party.

TURKEY.

RIFLES RECEIVED FROM RHODE ISLAND.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The Porte has received 100,000 rifles from the Providence Tool Company of Providence, R. I. This will complete the equipment of the reserve troops which have lately been mobilized.

IT IS IMPROVING.

Better Feeling in Chicago Live Stock Market. Meagre Shipments and Receipts.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The live stock market this week has been considerably unsettled by the occurrence of Christmas, on which no cattle were shipped from here, but the general feeling has been much better than for a long time. Everybody felt that it was time for a reaction. Closing quotations the previous week were 25¢ below country cost, a state of things which certainly could not continue long. Receipts on the early days were very light, many cattle having been stopped by telegram which would otherwise have been here. Liverpool advices reported foreign market terribly demoralized which discouraged exporters, but the effect at this point was about offset by the stronger tone of some of the advices. The demand was hardly up to the average, but good shipping beefs were scarce and advanced 10¢/lb. Lean and coarse droves were not wanted, although owing to decreased offerings all kinds sold more readily.

Native butchering and canning cattle were lower, too many undesirable lots being offered. Receipts included a flood of thin old dairy cows and worn out feeders, and such stuff averaged about 10¢ off, but smooth fat heifers and cows were in good demand at steady rates.

Stocks and feeders were slow, but without change in prices. Holders entertained firm views, but buyers held off. As the week advanced receipts continued meagre, country shippers evidently realizing that the holidays would be a bad time to ship, and but little would be required to throw the market off its balance again. Fancy beefs were scarce and nominal; shipping stock advanced another 10¢. Some falling off in arrivals was expected, but during holiday week, but decrease was so great that it gave sellers all the advantage. The firm tone of seaboard advices encouraged shippers and they bid against the dressed beef men.

Cows and mixed lots ruled steady, supplies being lighter, although offerings of common to fair culling stuff were still too large. Some Arizona feeders averaging 10 pounds brought \$3 65. The trouble with the trade was that city butchers' shops were overstocked with cheap poultry, game, etc. In the market for stockers and feeders the heavy grades were in good demand, but light supplies. The firmness with which yard dealers held those owned by their checked business. Toward the close of the week sellers worked hard to regain the loss which the market has sustained, but buyers were conservative.

There was nothing on which to base an advance except light receipts, and it was claimed that these would soon pick up again. Good fat cattle and fat cattle were active and strong, but their coarse lots were dull and almost as weak as ever. A few bunches of good to choice heavy yearlings were offered, but the average was poor. There has been some improvement this week in values, but when it is remembered how great was last week and how small the gain is, holders do not feel very much elated.

Butchering stuff continued in light supply and held steady with canners buying fairly, but no call from the city trade. Too many old cows, light steers, etc., are coming forward. Range cattle still arrive in scattering lots and rule steady.

Stockers and feeders were in rather better demand, buyers being rendered more confident by the stronger market for fat cattle. Still the bulk of the offerings were common to fair and light stock, which is not wanted.

Closing quotations range as follows:
Extra steers.....\$3 55-60
Choice steers.....3 00-30
Good steers.....4 45-50
Fair steers.....3 85-40
Common steers.....3 50-60
Choice cows.....3 00-35
Medium cows.....2 30-35
Poor to choice bulls.....1 80-25
Stockers.....2 40-30
Feeder calves.....2 20-25
Texas cattle.....2 50-60

The sheep market is very low, owing to continued heavy receipts, even fancy holiday muttons selling much cheaper than in former years. City refrigeration men take most of the offerings, but large numbers are being shipped East. Prices have declined 25¢/cwt and closing sales are at \$1 75¢/cwt for common to fancy.

THE BAYOU CITY.

A Furious Affray—An Order from Judge Pardee.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
HOUSTON, Dec. 26.—A negro named Preston was brought to-night fearfully gashed about the head and body. He and another negro named Smith had a desperate struggle Smith being battered with a gun. The trouble took place on the Montgomery road outside the city limits, near Bob McGowan's place. A piece of a knife blade is sticking in Preston's shoulder. Both are in the county jail.

An order reached the city to-night from Judge Pardee, United States Circuit Judge, that William R. Baker, Mayor of Houston, S. K. McIlhenny, Robert Brewster and B. P. Weems, on Feb. 3, show why they should not stand committed for contempt of court until they shall pay out to petitioners, K. G. Clark and Chas. Dillingham, receivers of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, the sum entrusted to the City Bank of Houston as depository of said receivers. The sum amounts to about \$90,000. In attempting to draw this money the Central Road forced the bank to close.

A BIG GRAB BY JAY GOULD.

THE GAME PLAYED BY RAILROAD KINGS.

How Gould Crushed Col. Tom Scott, and Gained a Controlling Interest in the Texas Pacific.

Courier Journal.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Ex-Gov. Sheldon, of New Mexico, the old army friend of Garfield, who has recently been appointed receiver of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, arrived here last night. There is a good deal of interest manifested in this road now, on account of Mr. Gould's connection therewith. "The story of the way in which Mr. Gould went into the road," said a Wall Street man to-day, "is much more interesting than anything that is known about his present interest therein."

"How was that?" was asked.
"The accession of a capitalist like Mr. Gould to the Texas and Pacific directory was hailed at the time of his election with unusual interest, because just about that time Mr. Gould had largely increased the ownership of Southwest property, had concluded the consolidation of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and was certainly interested in the completion of this road. The Texas and Pacific was then a solvent corporation, and even in its uncompleted state had excellent credit, and might have earned a dividend."

GOULD AND SCOTT CLASH.
"It was inevitable that men of such antagonist characters as Mr. Gould and the late Col. Scott should disagree."

"Mr. Gould said: 'I don't want anybody more than a general manager and a boy.'"
"Col. Scott knew better. 'I have been too long connected with railroad management,' he said, 'not to know that no road can be economically operated without an adequate force of intelligent men.'"

"The breach grew wider, and Col. Scott was not able to carry his own interest and purchase that of Mr. Gould. Years before it had been the intention of the company to complete the Texas and Pacific, and he would not have been long delayed in securing a line to connect that road with the great Pennsylvania system, of which he was the head. The plan came, and not only were these brilliant hopes blasted, but Col. Scott's health was undermined in the struggle to save himself from financial ruin in the years that followed. When he gave up the reins of the road, the Pennsylvania he had still hopes to leave the Texas and Pacific to his son, Jas. P. Scott, but it was not to be."

"What prevented it?"

SCOTT BOUGHT OUT.
"Mr. Gould was finally forced to make him an offer for his interests, both in stocks and bonds. In twenty-four hours the entire ticket was changed, and no longer notice than that was given of Col. Scott's absolute retirement from the road. Mr. Gould drew his check for \$2,400,000 on the Fourth National Bank, of this city, and took all of Col. Scott's stocks and bonds, which had been largely appreciated. The Pacific Improvement Company offered the bonds and stock for so much to the public and realized cash enough to go ahead with the work to complete the road of the Texas and Pacific, in which Mr. Gould had secured the controlling interest."

WORKING THE MARKET.

"Meanwhile Mr. Gould was steadily selling his proportion of stock and bonds long in advance of their delivery to him. By borrowing them in the market he created the impression that there was a short interest, and he made them easy to carry, but when his associates came into the market to dispose of their allotments they found themselves confronted with the large blocks sold 5 to 8 per cent higher so long before. Few people beside Mr. Gould realized how much faster these securities would come on the market when they could be sold at a profit. One of the leading members of the syndicate was offered by a Wall Street firm 5 per cent below the then market price for his bonds and 8 per cent off for his stock. The bankers acceding to take what was coming to him. He declined the offer, which would in the end have saved a serious loss to the banker, for if he accepted he would have cleared off 300 per cent on his investment. As it was it netted him but little over half as much. It soon became evident to the Pacific Improvement Company that securities were coming out so fast that their profit, if they did their work honestly, was liable to be very much reduced."

HOW THE ROAD WAS HELPED OUT.

"Mr. Gould and his friends, therefore, as directors of the Texas Pacific, agreed with Mr. Gould and his friends as directors of the Pacific Improvement Company upon modifications in the contract, by which the Improvement Company was saved a great deal of expense, and the railroad company made to accept inferior work, as it has turned out, to the serious injury of the deceived bondholders. A great many efforts have been made to get at the record of these changes, but without avail. The provisions were so changed as to allow the Improvement Company to complete its contract by the delivery of a less number of locomotives per mile, and there was a general scaling down in the number of cars of all kinds, and in almost every specification. The road was not properly ballasted to begin with; the track was hastily and carelessly laid, and the material had been ordered and delivered was practically an old road when delivered to the transportation department of the company."

"Did Mr. Gould think it was a good road?"
"Yes, it was about this time that Mr. Gould, in commenting on the Northern Pacific, endeavored to prove that the Texas and Pacific was a much better property because its fixed charges were so much less per mile, with prospects of earning quite as much."

"Mr. Gould forgets," said a gentleman, who had been for years familiar with the property, "that the Northern Pacific was thoroughly and honestly built and well equipped, while the Texas Pacific had been used to the completion for the primary object of issuing a large amount of bonds to sell. There has been nothing but a fraud done by the Construction Company, the road is already worn out, and inside of twelve months Mr. Gould will have to put a new road on it to place it in condition for the safe running of trains and profitable carrying of either freight or passengers. The prophecy proves true."

GILMER.

A Brace of Christmas Cuttings—Fined for Assault.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
GILMER, Dec. 26.—A negro man named Geo. Middleton stabbed another negro named Sam Hall here yesterday evening, giving him severe wounds in the throat and breast. Hall struck Middleton a lick with his fist, and Middleton drew a huge pocket knife and struck Hall a deadly blow, but the blade struck his collar bone and saved his life. Middleton struck

another terrible blow, but friends interfering made it result in a slight wound in the neck only.

Yesterday about 12 m. a negro boy named Jake Darden gave another negro named Mathias Brewer a terrible wound on the arm, entirely severing several of the large arteries, and several other smaller wounds about the body, literally cutting his clothes to pieces in his mad effort to kill him with a pocket knife. Hall and Darden have been arrested, and the former pleaded guilty to a simple assault and was fined \$5 and costs. The officers are now after Middleton.

GALVESTON.

Banquet to O. G. Murray—Decision in the Stubbs Case.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
GALVESTON, Dec. 26.—Judge Austin delivered his opinion to-day, giving a judgment for the city in the case of James B. Stubbs, ex-City Attorney, who sues the city for salary claimed to be due him as City Attorney during the intervening time between the nomination of his successor, Col. George P. Finley, for the office, and his confirmation by the Council. By Galveston's new amended charter nominees hold over until a renomination and confirmation, the Mayor being permitted to nominate the same party twice, thus causing a delay if the first nomination is not confirmed. Mr. Stubbs held that he was entitled to the emoluments of the office until his successor qualified, which could not be until after his confirmation.

The employees, officers and directors of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, officials of the Missouri Pacific and a number of prominent citizens and merchants gathered at Harmony Hall to-night, the occasion being a banquet tendered Mr. Oscar G. Murray by his former associates of the Santa Fe prior to his departure for Dallas, with the general office of the Missouri Pacific, with which company he has recently accepted the position of traffic manager, made vacant by the promotion of Mr. W. H. Newman. One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the presentation to Mr. Murray of a handsome gold watch and chain by Mr. George Seelye, president of the Santa Fe. On behalf of Mr. Murray's former associates.

HARD GLOVE FIGHT.

GALVESTON, Dec. 26.—A hard glove fight took place to-night in this city between Burk and Pitzner, both of Galveston. Four fierce rounds were fought, when the fight ended in a draw. While Burk got the best of the fight, he received the most punishment. It was decided to-night that the men should fight next week, to a finish, in some suitable place that would be selected. Both men have announced that they will go into training. Much money will change hands on this fight, as all the sporting men are taking a lively interest in it.

JOHN KNOX'S EIGHT-DAY CLOCK.

History of the Timepiece Since the Great Reformer Died.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Dec. 12.—W. H. Woods, of this city, has in his possession a clock that would command perhaps as high a figure as any other timepiece in the country. It was built at Paisley, Scotland, by Evan S. Keoch in 1560 and was owned by John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, from whom Mr. Woods is a lineal descendant. John Knox died in 1572. His big eight-day clock was handed down to his family for nearly 150 years, when it finally came into the hands of John Witherspoon, father of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When John Witherspoon, the son, left Scotland in 1768 to take charge of Princeton College, he brought the old heirloom with him, and when he was elected to the Continental Congress, the clock and timepiece was ticking in his parlors and indicated the hour of his departure to transact his patriotic duties. Dr. Witherspoon prized the clock highly. He cleaned it himself, and kept it in the best of repair, in showing it to his friends and the members of Congress. When he died he requested that it should remain in his family and descend to the first-born of succeeding generations. At the death of Dr. Witherspoon, which occurred in 1794, the clock came into the possession of his daughter Marion, who subsequently married the Rev. James S. Woods, of Lewistown, this State, who died in 1882. At the death of Dr. Woods, shortly after, the clock came into the possession of the present owner, W. H. Woods, in whose parlor it now stands. The clock is a beautiful timepiece, 4 feet high, built of rosewood, with brass works. Mr. Woods was urged to place the clock on exhibition at the Centennial, but refused to let it be taken from his house.

A Lesson in Morality.

From the Travelers' Magazine.
"Now see how you Julius Brutus, you jes' walk turkey ober to dis side place structure, an' spain ter yo' po' but hones' parunt how's yo' kim by der squash," said old Gabe Snowdown to his youngest grandson, who had just staggered into the cabin under the weight of a huge cow pumpkin; "did yer confabulate dat fraum dem po' white trash down de road, yo' son of Belias?"

"Wah! I jest did, daddy, an' I creased or long er half mild in de shade ob de fence comin' home, cos de sun am po'ful hot ter day."

"Huh! Go laung, yer good-for-nothin' grandpa! I jes' crusted w'at yer yer yer old daddy tole yer often enuff dat no nones' niggab evah totes hum fixins at dis time er day?"

Thorp Springs Spray.

THORP SPRINGS, Dec. 26.—The merchants of this town have been busy this week selling holiday goods. There were Christmas trees at both colleges. The boys kept up a continual firing of anvils from 9 to 1 o'clock last night.

There are many strangers visiting friends and relatives here this week.
J. W. Dumas came in on the 23d.
Mrs. Neve died yesterday morning and was buried to-day at Granbury. She had only been married about three weeks.

THE WORLD AND THE SINGER.

The Current.
Well a poet can sing be it right or wrong
In the dearest or merriest weather;
And the world can laugh with his saddest song,
Or laugh when he slips the tether.
Of a tender phrase or a thought profound,
Or the silkiest cord of passion,
To cut a new road in a broken mound
And pipe in another fashion.
A fashion the birds have oftentimes,
Or a vagabond Pachelbelino—
To crumple a joke in a whirl of rhyme
And tumbling it all in a twinkling.
To give a loss to the far four winds,
Unheeding and all unknowing,
If in his quivering way he finds
It even worth the singing.
And the world is gladder of glib and jest
Than the throb of a chord oraphic,
And is prone to give with a better zest
For the barter, exchange and traffic
In a holiday sort of ramble;
And who girdle the steepest hills' snow
In a whirl of briar and bramble.
But the poet sings sweetest and sings the best
When he sings of a trifle weary,
And the life that is gives him little zest
And the spaces of earth are eerie!
When he sees what is lost in yesterday,
And the hopes have passed and the wing
That taught him song—ah! then he prays
For songs that are worth the singing,
And he sure proud world though you oft are
dim.

In your curious changing babel
To giver of most—ye gather the crumb
That falls from the rich man's table!
For the world is in any and every
Who weaveth in love and duty,
The thunder chant or the random rhyme
To a heavenly glow of beauty.

FATAL AFFRAY AT GLENROSE.

THOS. COCHRAN KILLED BY McCOLLUM.

Numerous Raids by Burglars—Boys Testing Gunpowder—Burned by a Roman Candle.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.
GLENROSE, Dec. 26.—News of a tragedy at Glenrose was received here to-day. Thos. Cochran was playing billiards in a saloon when a Mr. McCollum came in and playfully threw his hat on the table, thereby interfering with the game. An angry remark from Cochran, and a similar one by McCollum, brought on a row, in which Cochran shot McCollum, who died instantly. Cochran then went to the livery stable where his horse was quartered, but was arrested before he could escape. Both men are well known in Somerville County and the killing has caused no little excitement.

Last night while all Christian people were engaged in Christmas festivities and not mindful of every day cares, the burglars and sneak thieves were getting in their work. Three houses were entered and the premises ransacked.

While Capt. James English, the County Attorney, and his family were attending a Christmas tree some one effected an entrance into his residence and secured \$2 in money. It seems that their only object was money, as their valuables were untouched.

Mr. Leech heard some one in his room about 12 o'clock, who upon being hailed skipped.

The residence of Mrs. M. M. Lockett was also broken into by some one about 9 p. m. The family were spending the evening out, and on their return found everything in a topsy turvy condition. Trunks and drawers were found open and their contents scattered about the room. The object of the thief was evidently money, for nothing whatever has been missed, although several articles of jewelry were in the trunks and on the bureaus. The officers are exerting themselves to the fullest extent to discover the thieves.

Little Lyman Sanders, aged about 10, conceived the idea of testing the explosive power of gunpowder and, with some fellows of similar investigative turn of mind, proceeded to the woods to gain the desired information by a practical trial. After pouring a lot of powder into a stump he took a lighted firecracker to touch the charge off. The explosion followed sooner than was expected and the little fellow was badly burned about the face.

George Walker, about 5 years old, was badly burned by a Roman candle last night while looking at a display of fireworks. The ball discharged from the candle struck him on the wrist and, running up his sleeve, burned his arm badly from his hand to his elbow.

LOVE'S PUNISHMENT.

From the Spanish.
Oh, if my love offended me,
And we had words together,
To show her I would master her
I'd whip her with a feather.

If then she, like a naughty girl,
Would truantly declare it,
I'd give my love a cross of pearls
And make her always wear it.

If still she tried to sulk and sigh,
And throw away my posies,
I'd catch my darling on the sly
And smother her with roses.

But should she clinch her dimpled fists,
Or contradict her betters,
I'd menace her thy wrists
With dainty, golden fetters.

And if she dared her lips to part,
Like many pert young misses,
I'd wind my arm her throat about
And punish her with kisses!

Our wife and babies have returned from New York, and now we will dispense with "pins and strings" and have our buttons sewed on.—Bracken, K.Y., Bulletin.

Exuberant Aunt—What a hearty, active little fellow Fred is! I'll get him a present for Christmas over which he'll be jolly, I'm sure.

Dallas Female College.

SPRING TERM OPENS JAN. 18, 1886.

We have a full corps of teachers in all departments—ten in number. We close this (the fall) term with a roll call of 295 names, sixty of them boarders; our new class will number about 100.

We believe we have a capable, faithful faculty, and that we can offer excellent advantages in literature, music and art.
W. K. JONES.

Dallas Female College.
Patrons and pupils will not forget that we resume school on Tuesday, the 29th. Let pupils be in place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Schepfin, Baldwin, Tweedy & Co.,
Manufacturers of
Mens', Boys' and Children's Clothing,
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

New York Office.....318 Broadway.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE OF ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.
Dallas, Tex., Dec. 10, 1885.
All property owners or their agents having any personal property or real estate subject to municipal taxation, are required to render the same at this office between Jan. 1 and Feb. 6, 1886. All parties owning such property, or having it under control, shall render a list of the same, together with its cash value, and shall be required to make affidavit to the truth and correctness of the same. Anyone failing herein shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. All merchants in the city are required to furnish a list of the goods, wares and merchandise, at his office, a statement, verified by affidavit, of the amount of all goods, merchandise and wares owned or kept on hand, for sale, by them on Jan. 1. Any merchant failing to comply with this requirement shall be liable as above provided. J. C. BOGEL, Assessor and Collector.

Notice to Water Consumers.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 23, 1885.
Consumers are notified to call at the office of the Water Department at the City Hall, and pay their water rents without delay; otherwise the water will be cut off. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.
WATER COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

Under and by authority of a resolution of the City Council, adopted Dec. 23, 1885, sealed proposals will be received until 6 o'clock p. m. January 5, 1886, for furnishing the city of Dallas 500 feet of 20-inch flange section pipe for waterworks, according to plans and specifications now on file in my office.
W. E. PARRY, City Secy.

TEXAS TRUNK RAILROAD.

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

W. H. GLEASON,
Secy. Texas Trunk R. R. Co.

HALES' HONEY
OF
HOREHOUND & TAR



Is the best expectorant known to the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing and affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs. 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

BUCK'S BRILLIANT
Base Burners



—FOR—
HARD OR SOFT COAL

Every Stove Guaranteed.</

RAILROAD RUMBLER'S REVIEW

THE FRESH TRAIL OF THE IRON HORSE.

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

In referring to the return home of W. S. Herndon, president of the Kansas and Gulf Short Line, the Tyler Courier, of a recent date, says that the business which took him to New York, namely, a composition of the differences existing between the Texas and the New York stockholders of his company, which contemplated the sale of the stock of the Texas people to the owners of the Texas Trunk, had not been definitely settled. The Courier intimated that Mr. Herndon's opinion seemed to be that in a reasonable time the existing troubles would be adjusted satisfactorily. In that event the people of Dallas may look confidently toward the early march of construction from Cedar, the present terminus of the Trunk, in the direction of Tyler, and the consequent broadening of the Kansas and Gulf Short Line's gauge between Tyler and Lufkin.

In this connection it may be pertinent to state that Col. Eli Culverhouse, late general manager of the Kansas and Gulf, who resigned his position on the first of the month and who has seen every yard of the road built under his eye throughout its entire extent, leaves for New York in the morning. He has been in Dallas for several days past awaiting instructions from the New York stockholders, whose interests he has actively represented since the inception of the road. These stockholders are in effect the heirs of the late V. K. Stevenson, of New York, who died intestate and who owned 25 per cent of the entire stock of the road. Only two of the boys are of age. They are the railroad men who were anxious to dispose of their interest in the line.

S. H. Kneeland, who put up the bulk of the money for the purchase of the Trunk, in a conference with Mr. Hugh L. Stevenson, the eldest heir and administrator of the estate, in the early part of November, made him an offer for the controlling interest in the Kansas and Gulf Short Line, and an agreement was then made that the road should be drawn up with a fixed price for the transfer, and conditions of paying the same set down therein between S. H. Kneeland for the Texas Trunk and Hugh L. Stevenson for 25 per cent of the stock of the road. Mr. Stevenson, with his lawyer, Mr. Richard Barker, came down to Tyler to attend the meeting of stockholders on Nov. 28. There he met Mr. A. B. Cowley, who had the power of attorney for Kneeland and the other stockholders of the Trunk, to conclude the sale. It is claimed that Mr. Stevenson was then for the first time made aware that a cold deck had been run in on him in the way of the alleged unauthorized block of stock (\$50,000), which would give the Texas parties, led by Mr. Herndon, a sufficient preponderance of interest to enable them to elect a director to take the place of the one ousted by the death of the elder Stevenson.

Culverhouse, so it is said, and the two younger Stevensons, V. K. Jr. and Hugh, protested against the issue of the last block of stock as illegal and unauthorized, and their objections spread upon the minutes and withdrew from the directory meeting of the 28th ultimo. Then the cold already applied for a receiver with the Texas already stated in previous issues of the News.

Mr. Stevenson, it is alleged, asked where the stock had been issued and on whose authority. He was told: "At New York and on President Herndon's authority."

"Who owns the stock?"

"It was sold to Wm. Bonner, of Rusk, a brother of T. R. Bonner, of Tyler, one of the directors, at par."

"Where is the money?"

"In the treasury."

This brought the negotiations between Kneeland and Stevenson to a full stop. The latter could not deliver the goods.

The Herndon people represented the \$50,000 was issued to purchase rolling stock for the road.

The Stevenson people say all the rolling stock was purchased by notes.

While it is undoubtedly true that the Tyler people, represented in the present directory by W. S. Herndon, James P. Douglas and T. R. Bonner, have put a great deal of money into the road and are entitled to a full and fair profit on their investment, it should be the earnest wish of the public spirited citizens of both cities, Dallas as well as Tyler, that an early arrangement should be made by which the line may be placed upon a broad gauge trunk line connecting their commerce with the Atlantic seaboard.

While on this subject it may be interesting to give a historical summary of the road under consideration.

The Kansas and Gulf Short Line was chartered Feb. 18, 1880. The first section of road was opened to traffic Dec. 18, 1882. It was completed to Lufkin, a distance of 100 miles from Tyler, where connection was made with the Houston, E. and W. Texas last September, and opened to traffic in October. The gauge is three feet. The rails used are steel and weigh thirty-five pounds to the yard. All the bridges and cuts have been constructed with a view to a broad gauge road at some future date, and many of the ties laid are of the long and heavy kind.

The projectors of the Kansas and Gulf Short Line had in contemplation when they obtained the charter, to extend the road from Tyler to New Orleans and from Tyler to El Paso, and to connect the line with the connecting the southern with the northern narrow gauge system at Tyler.

Since Dec. 31, of last year, the rolling stock has been largely increased. At that time it consisted of 100 passenger cars, two passenger and one baggage, mail and express cars, the freight cars were eight box, twenty platform, ten coal and three service. The Kansas and Gulf had in addition to the rolling stock 100,000 tons of material time leased from the Texas and Pacific.

Just prior to the completion of the road to Lufkin the following official statement of its financial condition was made:

Capital stock (authorized) \$4,000,000, \$2,000,000.

Funded debt, first mortgage 6 per cent \$9 coupon bonds, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July, (authorized \$10,000 per mile), \$800,000.

Total stock and bonds, \$800,000.

Cost of road, \$1,600,000.

Rolling stock, \$100,000.

Real estate, \$30,000.

Total, \$1,730,000.

Fifty-two per cent of this, claimed by the Stevensons, would be \$886,000, the proportion of the New York stockholders.

ANOTHER POOL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The recognized organ of the Canadian Pacific Company, the Herald, to-day contains an editorial asserting that a working or pooling arrangement has been entered into between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. The officers of these companies deny this, however, and say the only agreement existing is an understanding to maintain uniform rates to the West.

THE GORDON MINES.

The Rumbler asked Mr. S. H. Ransom, coal commissioner of the Missouri Pacific system, last evening, in one of the parlors of the Windsor, if he knew anything relative to the report contained in Christmas Day's Rumbler, to the effect that the coal mines of the Texas and Pacific at Gordon would shut down on the 1st of January.

Mr. Ransom said he knew nothing of an official nature; his only knowledge of the matter at all was reading the intimation contained in THE NEWS.

If the mines were stopped the Texas and Pacific would in all probability have to get its coal from the Missouri Pacific, and the supply would come from the McAllister and Savannah mines, belonging to that company, in the Indian Territory. These mines are now supplying the towns, cities and railroads of Texas, and

they have no competitor, nor can they have until the coal regions of the Territory are pierced by some other railroad system.

The Gordon coal, he says, is of an inferior character, and, perhaps, that may have something to do with the cause of the mines being stopped.

THE ATROCIOUS TAX ON RAILS.

New York Notice.

The recent advance of \$8 per ton in the price of steel rails is made possible by the exorbitant duty of \$17 per ton. The country is full of broken down and non-paying railroads which are required to pay this atrocious tax to the owners of twelve or fifteen rail mills. A duty of \$17 per ton is equal to 75 per cent ad valorem. This tax falls necessarily on the persons and property transported by railroads. The renewal of trackage is one of the operating expenses of the roads, which must be paid out of the gross receipts. All shippers as well as all railway stockholders and bondholders are interested in having this tax reduced. If they possessed a reasonable measure of enlightened self interest, they would unite in demanding a reduction or repeal of this tax, and if they should make such demand they would obtain it. A few years ago the American Medical Association passed a resolution requesting a reduction of the duties on quinine. The request was complied with almost as soon as made, and with such haste that Congress forgot to repeal the duties on the raw material of which quinine is made. The manufacturers of quinine closed their works in infinite rage, determined to show that American industry was ruined. Finding that Congress was indifferent to their ruin they reopened their works and commenced making quinine in competition with all the paupers of Europe and Asia, and have succeeded very well. The same result would follow if every cent of duty were taken off steel rails, and the consumers of rails would take a tithe of the pains to secure that end that the rail makers do to prevent it.

THE FRISKY 'FRISCO.

A dispatch from Red Fork, I. T., says: From G. P. Hugam, engineer of the Frisco Railway, we learn that four miles of the Oklahoma road is ready for the graders, and eight more preliminary lines have been run, with his force still at work. Iron is here for the first time, now quinine is made, and the consumers of rails would take a tithe of the pains to secure that end that the rail makers do to prevent it.

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LOCAL NOTES.

Mrs. Mattie Terrell was granted a divorce yesterday from Wm. Terrell.

The annual Christmas ball of the Froshin Society comes off to-night at Mayer's Hall.

The street force is engaged in the work of grading a specific avenue between Lamar and Austin streets.

The variety theatre hands are more productive of runaways than fire crackers and scarcely less musical.

Capt. J. O. Slanage's son Oscar while attempting to skate at the new rink fell and bruised his face severely.

Married licenses were issued yesterday by P. W. Hennessey and Katie Holden, and A. P. W. Coe and T. J. Woods.

St. Paul's Reformed Church (German), Service at 11 a. m. Rev. E. T. Geller, pastor. Subject: "The Baptism."

Ticket 1611 drew the basket of champagne at Ed S. Alston's, and the drawer is singing: "We won't go home till morning."

There were fifty cases yesterday on trial in the City Court, which was filled by the accused and their cousins and friends.

A practical citizen of this city celebrated Christmas by rescuing two young girls from a girls' den and restoring them to their mothers.

C. P. Teves, Tom Smith and Frank Mitchell were run in yesterday by Officers Jacoby and Ahearn on the charge of vagrancy.

A carpenter and a section hand had a fight at Alderman Ganzer's, in which the carpenter polished off the section hand with an axe handle.

A young man named Lightfoot, a native of Georgia, but who recently resided at Terrell, died yesterday at the city hospital of typhoid fever.

The case of Willis Adams, charged with the killing of Michael Burns, will be called next Tuesday at Kaufman on change of venue from Dallas county.

Alderman Carter and Ed C. Smith returned yesterday from their chase loaded down with thirty-two squirrels and thirty-five game birds, which they bagged in one day.

Somebody reports having seen a balloon, aeriated by a big man, pass over the city Christmas day. The observer, in shaving his eyelashes, must have left a small-sized soap bubble undisturbed.

Two halves of cotton marked W. T. were stolen Christmas night from the yard of J. T. Jones, on Duck Creek. A reward of \$25 is offered for the apprehension of the whereabouts of the thieves.

A Dallas cook on Jackson street alarmed the neighborhood Christmas night by yelling murder. When the poor thing awoke she said she had been dreaming that she had hired out to \$40 per month.

P. Hennessey, formerly roadmaster on the Trunk Road, will be united in wedlock to-night to Miss Holden at St. Patrick's Church. His many friends wish him a long voyage of happiness and prosperity.

There was a progressive euchre party at Mrs. A. S. Walker's residence, on Masten street, last night, in which sixteen persons took part. There were refreshments during the evening and a good time all around.

The Lone Star Minstrel Troupe will give a performance at the Telephone Exchange by the manager and stockholders of the Pan Electric Company. The dinner was given to the employees and a large number of patrons, and it lasted from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

There are eighty-five prisoners in the county jail of whom seventeen came under the jurisdiction of the United States. Marshal Cabell treated the United States prisoners to a good Christmas dinner, proving that there was nothing mean about him.

Prof. Slater and his sister, Miss Nellie, gave a musical entertainment and supper last night, at their residence on Wood street, at which a large circle of friends participated, enjoying themselves exceedingly. Both the supper and music were first class.

Miss May Ward, of Chicago, will give her farewell exhibition in the skating academy to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the course of which she will introduce several new, wonderful and graceful movements. This will be her last appearance in Dallas. She goes to Fort Worth.

PERSONALS.

Col. Booth, of the Decatur Tribune, is in the city.

Belle Boyd is posing in a Chicago dime museum.

W. D. Knowles, of this city, paid THE NEWS a pleasant visit yesterday.

Dr. Markham, of the Grand Windsor, and his wife, accompanied by Mr. McKinney, are guests of the Grand Windsor.

J. H. Milliken, a Weatherford banker, is registered at the Grand Windsor.

A. F. Boynton and wife, of Clearfield, Pa., are stopping at the Grand Windsor.

Judge Sawie Robertson, of the Supreme Court, arrived in the city yesterday.

A. H. Wilkins, a prominent Houston merchant, is registered at the Grand Windsor.

W. H. Hitt, a heavy cattleman of Weatherford, is quartered at the Grand Windsor.

James O. Jones, editor and proprietor of the Kosse Cyclone, is on a visit to Dallas.

Alfred A. Alford, a young Willis Point merchant, paid THE NEWS a visit yesterday.

Mr. Martinez made a present to the patients at the City Hospital. He is a cavalero.

Robert Gibson, Jr., has returned from college at Sewanee, Tenn., to spend the holidays.

G. W. Coming, who holds an important State agency, has come to make Dallas his headquarters.

Mrs. Col. Geo. F. Alford has been very sick for ten days. She is somewhat improved to-day.

H. S. Braver has brought his wife and family to the city and will henceforth be a citizen of Dallas.

Mr. W. H. Dun, a prominent citizen of Baton Rouge, La., is in the city and visited THE NEWS yesterday.

Henry Jones, District Clerk, left yesterday for Freeport, to bring back two little nieces, Misses Meta and Helen Jones.

Miss Lavinia Taylor, returned yesterday from a visit to their old home in Kentucky.

John W. Wheeler, treasurer of a Massachusetts manufactory which employs 500 operatives, favored THE NEWS with a visit yesterday.

Judge A. B. Norton is again threatened with a breaking out of poison oak, with which he has been a periodical sufferer for sixteen years.

Miss Lula Bobbitt, of Kansas City, Mo., arrived yesterday, and is stopping with her aunt, Mrs. C. E. Tunnely, with whom she will spend the winter.

The following prominent parties are registered at the St. George: J. S. Johnson, Colorado; Sol. Lewis, Mexico; H. S. Sisk, Wisconsin; J. G. White, Fallcott; Ornesben, Mitchell; Scruggs, B. Flint; Betterson & Hopkins.

A very enjoyable time.

A very enjoyable time.

A very enjoyable time.

A very enjoyable time.

A very enjoyable time.

A very enjoyable time.

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A very enjoyable time.

will embrace a good education in German and English literature. These advantages, it is understood, will be also open to American children paying tuition fees.

A tuition fee will be charged at the start to all, but it is ultimately designed to support the school by a tax on the German population, which neither hails nor whimpers when a tribute to the expansion of intellect is invited. The German-American school at Austin is one of the best in the State, and there is no reason why a similar enterprise in Dallas should not prove a success.

News for the Voters of Texas.

I must note the item of news in your paper of the 23d, from Austin, that a letter had been received there from a prominent man that Hon. J. W. Throckmorton would be a candidate for our next Governor. I am no prominent man, but I have lived in Texas since 1847, and in Dallas since 1857, and believe I know something of "men and measures;" and now wish to say publicly, as many thousands are saying silently, "I wish J. W. Throckmorton would make the race for our next Governor." Why do I want him for Governor? Because of all our public men he has no superior; no, sir; not an equal in the wants and affairs of Texas; and to say he does not love his State would be too ridiculous. He served continuously for twelve years in the Legislature, and was a member of the Secession Convention before the war, was president of the Constitutional Convention after the war, and was elected Governor by thousands, and served little over a year when he was removed because he could not take the oath of office required.

I must note one thing while he was Governor which never got into the press. He sent a call to the heads of departments to meet him at his office the next day at a certain hour. All was mystery, and they were prompt in attendance. The silence was broken by the Governor asking the number of clerks they had and the wages they were paid, and what was considered a day's work. The answers were of course different as to number and different as to pay, none, however, less than \$75, and several as much as \$100 a month. And a day's work varied from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Here the Governor turned loose upon them "Yes," said he, "there are many men in Texas, thousands of whom are following the plow from 'early morn till dewy eve' and the wages of \$12 to \$15 a month would make better clerks than many who are getting \$75." Others, he said, who were shoveling the jackplane and handling the sledgehammer from sunrise till sunset for \$40 per month, were the equals of the \$100 a month clerks.

The Governor here drew a faithful picture to these men of drawing money in taxes from the laboring masses, to pay the wages of the clerks whose office hours were only six of the twenty-four, and asked for a change at once or he would call the Legislature in special session for their benefit. The revolution came speedily, and court officials were not found at 8 o'clock p. m. to stop work till 9 o'clock next morning, when perhaps fifteen minutes work would have given them a final settlement for the evening before, and travel of several miles for none.

When he was in the Secession Convention of ninety members he was one of seven members who voted "no" on the ordinance of secession. When the roll for vote on this ordinance was called the hall and gallery was densely crowded, and when his name was called he rose from his seat and addressing the president, said: "In presence of high Heaven and his vast audience, I vote no." He was strongly and violently hissed from the floor and gallery, when he arose again, and pointing his finger, exclaimed, "Mr. President, when the rabble hiss patriots may trouble me."

Thousands in every county of his district, as well as many voters in every county from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and from the Red River to the Gulf, are glad that he was in the Congress of the United States, but would be made truly happy for a chance to vote for him for our next Governor. He is familiar with the wants of the State by commonsense.

THE WORLD'S WONDER! ELECTRIC LIGHTING

Is with gigantic strides winning its way into public favor, but it is encountering a mighty RIVAL in the

Electric Patent Flour Made by the Corsicana Roller Mills.

In fact, ELECTRIC FLOUR is monopolizing attention in Texas. Bakers say: "Is it possible?" One year ago persons making the assertion that Texas Flour could compete with Northern Flour, we would have considered them fit candidates for lunatic asylums, but the universal demand for ELECTRIC PATENT FLOUR has led us to investigate, and the result is, we find that for PERFECTION IN COLOR, PURITY AND STRENGTH, AS A PROMOTER OF HEALTH, IT HAS NO SUPERIOR. In short, every quality desirable in Flour is to be found in Electric Flour. So we join with the innumerable throng, singing the glad chorus, ALL HAIL KING ELECTRIC! The mills have the most complete and latest improved machinery in the world, wheat of the finest quality grown, millers who are thoroughly up to the times, and truly the Electric Fancy Patent Flour is the best of Flour.

Ask Your Merchants for Electric Patent Flour, Made by the Corsicana Roller Mills,

CORSICANA, - - - - - TEXAS.

SOME FEMALE ADVENTURERS.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRANGE TRIBE.

Reminiscences of Two Noted Characters—The Appearance and Age, the Methods and Artifices of the Tribe.

New York Commercial Advertiser.
"Adventurers" is a word in constant use nowadays, but its meaning is somewhat indefinite, as its wide application shows. When a woman is called an "adventurer" one hardly knows just what to understand by it, there so many and so varied members of the great tribe, particularly in this cosmopolitan capital. Generally it signifies a woman outside of society proper, who leads a wholly unconventional life, who may be very vicious, or only very reckless. The term includes cyprins, blackmailers, fortune tellers, clairvoyant physicians, lobbyists, feminine detectives, decoys, hotel swindlers, sham actresses, demireps and the whole petticoated army of social sinners. But many of these form a class of themselves, each class bearing a distinctive title. A female adventurer is usually a woman who belongs nowhere, who has no restraining influence, who is given over to her own pleasure and excitement of the hour. She lives mysteriously, regardless of honesty, and entirely independent of public opinion. Principle of any kind is not in her lexicon, and her sole thought is the enjoyment of to-day.

The most noted and complete example of this generation was Lola Montez, as she called herself, who made a great noise on both sides of the sea and enacted many characters. Everybody has heard of her, and any number of persons of middle age have seen her. Whether of Scotch or Irish blood is uncertain; but it is probable she was a native of Limerick. She claimed to be the daughter, born out of wedlock, of a Scotch army officer, and that her actual name was Elizabeth Gilbert. She was buried in Trinity Church, a single slab containing her name marking her grave; but her remains were removed some years ago to Greenwood. Her mother, like herself, had so many lovers and husbands that her father was naturally indefinite. After receiving a good education in England she wandered about the world in divers capacities. She created a great sensation by becoming the mistress of Ludwig I, the fond and foolish old King of Bavaria, who was so entirely under her influence that his subjects finally revolted and compelled him to discard her. She came over here and lectured, danced and acted in the chief cities, making a good deal of money, which she could not keep. Just before the civil war she returned to the metropolis, exhausted by her rapid courses, underwent a great moral change, and died at 35 in an insane asylum. Poor Lola, she was not half so bad as she was painted. She had many virtues, though her only virtue by her sex is commonly judged. She was generous, self-sacrificing, humane, courageous, and on the whole more sinned against than sinning. She was not beautiful, but she had fine eyes, a ripe mouth, luxuriant hair, and a little graceful figure, and was besides very intelligent, eloquent and witty.

ADAH MENKEN.
Adah Isaacs Menken was another such person of the higher order who won a bad name in two worlds. She also went on the stage, and embarked in miscellaneous matrimonial enterprises. She was a very picturesque creature, and had a magnificent form, which she exhibited, as she said, for art's sake, at the theater in the part of Mache. Possessed of intellect and culture, she had a charming as well as a repulsive side, and drew divers distinguished men to bask in her smiles. She also had many excellent qualities, which shifted like her ardent affections. A Jewess and a Louisiana by birth, she grew to be a cosmopolitan both through sympathy and experience, and closed her strange, sad career in Paris. She sleeps in Pere la Chaise, and on the monument are carved only her name and the words "Thou Knowest." She deserved a better and kinder destiny.

PROMISCUOUS MARRIAGE.
The hundreds of women adventurers who live or sojourn here seldom acquire any notoriety beyond figuring now and then in the newspapers. They choose a narrower field than did Lola Montez or Adah Menken, albeit they are apt to have much in common with them. Having the same tendency to promiscuous connubiality, they get so involved in alliances of one kind or another as to lose, after awhile, all clear notion of their legal or illicit conditions. Many of their adventures are conjugal or semi-conjugal, and the alacrity with which they take husbands is only equaled by the alacrity with which they get rid of them. They grow so accustomed to matrimony, or its equivalent, that they think nothing of entering into unions. They may go through the form of obtaining divorces at the outset of their career, but they soon tire of taking so much trouble and wed any available man rash enough to accept them and heedless of their antecedents. Not only have they no fear of bigamy, they are indifferent to trigamy, quadrigamy, quinquigamy or sexigamy. Being amenable to the law for one offence, they feel they can commit a few more offences with impunity, and they are not deterred by the out additional risk. Indeed, they care very little for the law; they are a law unto themselves and their law is lawlessness. When a woman has violated all social canons she is likely to laugh at every statutory enactment, to be spiritually desperate. Whenever any regular adventurism is involved in

a legal case it is pretty apt to be shown that her connubial experiences have been peculiar and manifold. She has had such an assortment of husbands or quasi-husbands as to be incapable of individualizing them. As a rule, she bears herself bravely in such trials, defying court, counsel and witnesses. She is, for one, however, to play the part of injured innocence, she does it so well, having recourse to tears, starts and swoons, as to bring the jury into compassion for her. Shrewd lawyers avoid compelling her to such melodramatic tricks when they are against her, for fear of losing their cause. Regarding her as a most formidable person to deal with, they are prone to handle her gingerly when she is on the opposite side, and to make the most of her when she is on theirs.

If a rich man dies unmarried, the adventurer is very likely to put forward a claim that she has at some time been his wife, and a view to securing a portion of his property. She does not hesitate, indeed, to lay the claim even when he has had a wife, or leaves a widow, assuming priority in that relation, and employing every means to carry her point, which is generally effected by some of the dead man's relatives in order to prevent scandal, in creating which she is proficient. Such instances are very common here, and in many cases the adventurer is handsomely recompensed for her audacity and falsehood by bribes to be silent. It is not hard for her to invent circumstances and suborn witnesses, and thus alarm those concerned for the good name of the dead. The average man is so vulnerable in reputation touching woman that anything said of him in this respect will find believers. So many model citizens have been proved liars, after burial, that there is always a temptation to the unscrupulous to blacken their memory when anything may be gained by it. If Marcus Aurelius himself had been a New Yorker and had died with a million or two, some woman would have appeared to ante-date the corrupt Faustina, and swear that the pure philosopher and magnanimous emperor had married her under singular and flagitious circumstances. Nothing can deter the full-fledged adventurer from attempting her self-advantage.

PRIVATE ADVENTURERS.
But such women are bolder and worse than most of their class, who are content to be dishonest in a small and comparatively private way. These are not known to be adventurers except to the few who have had the misfortune to find them out. They have a respectable outside and would not be suspected save by the very worldly who have learned to see below surfaces. They are often good looking despite a marked artificiality and an air of being decidedly over-dressed. This is so frequent, in fact, with feminine New Yorkers as to be like a cape notice. What a host of adventurers there must be here! They are visible everywhere, at the theaters, at the opera, at concerts, on the promenade, at the public balls, in the most fashionable restaurants, and sometimes at the most fashionable churches. They walk in Fifth avenue; they drive in Central Park and on the boulevards; they are everywhere, at the Academy and Metropolitan opera masquerades; they visit the art galleries and picture collections; they go wherever the great world goes. They are readily discernible at the charity balls, whose managers are always very strict as to admissions, and they abound at the French balls (as they are popularly named) so aromatic and demonstrative that only the most brazen of the order attend. At these extremely free entertainments they are apt to lay aside, at a late hour and after an excess of champagne, the external decorums they ordinarily observe; they are flushed, and their painted cheeks superfluously, with bare arms, and the glitter of gems, they hold high carnival and seem like priests of Bacchus and Apollon. And when they drive home—opera and concert it is in the gray of the morning, they look so languid and ghastly as to reveal what a bitter mockery their existence is. They frequently feel this themselves; but at such times they plunge into new excitements and forget their misery. It is a noticeable fact that the mass of adventurers have been married, legally married, at least once, independent of any doubtful unions they may have contracted afterward, and that they seldom have children. They may have been, they frequently are, mothers, but their offspring are kept out of sight and rarely mentioned except for a purpose. They want and need to be free, they cannot afford to be hampered with little folks, who would be troublesome in many ways. It may be conscience as well as convenience that prompts their isolation. There is no doubt that children excite a conservative instinct, especially on women, and thus their presence is generally a restraint. Unwilling to be restrained, they naturally sever the visible connection between themselves and their progeny, though they may provide for them carefully. They are often good mothers, so far as fondness and material comfort go, and yet very bad women. They are full of glaring inconsistencies. They will do the kindest acts one hour, and the meanest acts the next; they will provoke admiration and disgust at the same moment; they are an indescribable mixture of nobility and turpitude. They are governed by impulse, and their impulses are so many and varied as constantly to conflict. Often with the best intentions their performances are pitiable. Aiming at the stars, they tumble into the ditch.

ALMOST NEVER OLD.
The representative adventurer is almost never old; age would be incompatible with her calling. Nor is she usually very young, though she is apt to be youngish. Indeed, her years are uncertain, and she designs that they shall be. She understands how to conceal the ravages of time and the fading of her charms, and she frequently possesses the cunning of an artist. She comprehends the importance of her person and personality in her relations to the world, and she tricks herself out superbly, too superbly in the main. Meretriciousness in her zest, meretriciousness of appearance, dress and manner, and it is the chief sign by which she is detected. She generally manages to dress extravagantly, if not tastefully, without any tangible income. Not one of the eccentric sisterhood

but displays diamonds and laces of fine texture, and shines in garments of the mode. Where and how does she get them? Any one may imagine or suspect, but who would dare to tell? The revelation would include the dark, tragic, terrible boundary between the seen and the unseen of the actual world. Those to whom it is made turn skeptics and cynics, and those to whom it is not made declare such experience incredible.

Emotional the adventurer must be. And what miracles she works through her emotions! She may never have been on the stage, but she is a more accomplished actress than most professional players. She owes less to nature than to art and artifice. Her acting is her fortune and splendid acting it is, though confined to so limited an audience—an audience generally of one. What attitudes, what joys, what sorrows, what carresses, what tears, they are scarcely simulated, for while they last they are felt, as the actress feels Camille or Parthenia on the scene. How frequently deceived and outraged men have gone to her, blasting words on their lips and savoring in their hearts, to end with pity, forgiveness and love, to find themselves, not strong and stern as they fancied, but overcome and weeping in her perfidious arms. Such an angelic devil, such a devilish angel as she can be, surpasses credence. There have even been a man whom woman could not dupe, could not make blind before radiantly glowing with love, and then, when the greatest and completest of his kind, wholly subdued and wheedled by Cleopatra, queen of adventures—even more than Egypt's queen.

KNOWLEDGE OF MAN.
The adventurer is apt to be very intelligent, albeit her education may be limited. Her daily life, her constant intercourse with the worldliest phases of the world, her ceaseless struggle for self preservation, render her singularly shrewd and sharpen her instincts to a dangerous point. Her knowledge of man is consummate, and she uses her knowledge mercilessly to her own selfish ends. She thinks herself justified. Perhaps she is, for in the beginning she has generally been wronged, and she wreaks vengeance on many for the wickedness of one. She does not always follow devious ways by any means. Now and then she passes from a sort of outlawry and odious disrepute into a circle of the elect. This she does by marriage—her favorite game—re-establishing her respectability, as if by magic, out of her unwholesome antecedents. Her magnetism wins victories for her against odds. She is over moving; she goes from here to Chicago, from Chicago to New York, from New York to New Orleans, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, from Cincinnati to Washington, from Washington to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Boston, from Boston back to New York. How can she do this? travel so widely? The directors of the leading railroads may be enamored of her, and have granted her free passes; or she may so fascinate conductors that they cannot demand her tickets. When she gambles, she is a winner, and her regular and irregular connections she gains him suddenly, and in a fresh field, having left hundreds of miles behind her latest transgressions and most unsavory states. Many worthy men here and elsewhere have to-day quondam adventurers for wives and never dream of the dreadful truth. Happy is their ignorance. Who would disturb it? Permanent prosperity has reformed the wayward women and they dwell with evenness in the odor of sanctity.

When the adventurer fails altogether to make some lucky hit, at which she is always aiming, when she keeps slipping back she loses self-confidence and often seeks oblivion in the grave. She knows better how to die than to live. The odor of despatch is readily summoned; and when she all the sky in her life grows dead she cuts the cable and drifts out on the shoreless, mysterious sea.

THE STATE PRESS.

What the Newspapers Throughout Texas Are Talking About.

The Fort Worth Mail says:
THE DALLAS NEWS fails to "see the occult wisdom" in a Mail's paragraph. The Mail is obliging and presents it with another application: "When men are employed to write for a newspaper the first time it is an experiment; their inefficiency and dullness makes it a sacrifice to their employers." If this is "occult wisdom" to the News clipper, it will clearly be seen by the News proprietors.

Oh! THE NEWS now understands. The Mail means when men lacking in ability are employed in the editorial department of THE NEWS they hurt the paper. The proprietors of the paper learned this several years ago and acted on it. Lately they have made no changes.

The Galveston Tribune says:
The "yule log" will not be in very brisk demand Christmas eve, unless in the intervening time there should be a sudden fall in the temperature.

Which is a blessing to the poor. Where split wood on small boats is worth from \$8 to \$10 a cord it is only the rich capitalists who can afford the luxury of a yule log, and as there is not a fireplace in Galveston large enough to hold one, they would have to burn it in the yard.

The Marlin Ball speaks thus kindly of THE DALLAS NEWS' mama:

THE GALVESTON NEWS comes out in brand new type. The old lady looks "snipitious" in her new frock.

The child returns thanks and thinks the "old lady" the pink of perfection. It may be wrong, but it is so natural to think that way.

The San Antonio Express draws on its imagination. The weather was such on Christmas night at San Antonio that if the

reindeers were driven any distance they would be sure to have the thumps, yet the Express says:

We can almost hear the tinkling of the bells on the reindeers of Santa Claus. Hang up the stockings to-night.

The Bell Journal feels the pulse of prohibition as follows:

Prohibition in Bell County is not dead—no, not by a jug full.

And in all prohibition counties it is about that dead.

The San Antonio Light tells how the City Council can be made to adjourn:

If you want to see the City Council adjourn instantly, just let some one introduce a resolution inquiring into the waterworks. It works with the precision and velocity of a western cyclone. The people need some more able representatives in that body in order to get value received for the taxes they pay.

All aldermen are looked upon as transgressors and their ways are made hard for them. In small towns they adjourn when the question whether or not the town council be allowed to roam at will, and in large towns there is always some equally annoying subject.

The Terrell Star thus gives the figures of its town: "A touch of high life—20,000 bales." And according to the correspondents of the daily papers, every town in the State has been enjoying the same kind of life. There seems to have been a rivalry among the correspondents and none of them will allow their towns to get behind because of his conscientious adherence to actual figures.

The Sherman Register declares the thirst of its people as follows:

Waterworks is something which Sherman needs very badly indeed.

And after the town obtains them the war commences. They are generally built by private enterprise, and the inhabitants become dissatisfied with the service and demand their ownership by the public. And when the public obtains the works, it finds that they sadly need repairs. This is the history of most towns.

The Paris News seeks a candidate:

The lieutenant governorship of Texas goes begging. Nobody seems to want it. It is an office. That should be sufficient for the News. There never was an office in the United States that there were not dozens of men ready to fill it, and the lieutenant governorship will prove not to be an exception to the rule.

The Cisco Round-Up has this to say of the proposed Catholic orphanage:

Bishop Gallagher, of the Catholic Church, is making a move to establish an orphanage and hospital at Dallas to cost \$100,000. It will be non-sectarian, that is open to everybody, but under charge of the sisters of charity. A site will be selected and work will begin on the structure at once. This institution will be one of the grandest features of the wonderful progress of Dallas.

While the people of Northern and Southern Texas have been enjoying spring weather, let them read the following from the Mobeetie Branch:

On Saturday evening last the Dodge stage was delayed several or eight hours by the team falling into an old well, which is in close proximity to the public road, and which had become filled with snow. Luckily the animals were not killed, but bruised and severely by kicking in their efforts to get out.

The Brownsville Cosmopolitan credits the following to an exchange:

The Legislature ought to pass a law to prevent Judges from punishing jurors. Make the surroundings more agreeable. Give the jurors comfortable rooms, with fires and water and food, and do not compel the races to mess together, and there will be less dodging.

Judges are not to be charged with all this. They do not provide quarters for jurors, and the constitution and laws put the races together on them. What posterity will wonder at is that at this enlightened day so many verdicts are given under duress. Men whose convictions are one way agree to verdicts another to escape confinement and discomfort.

The Corsicana Courier says:

The trees planted to-day will become living monuments of those whose hands set them out.

The loss of such monuments was the least suffered by State Press by the late Galveston fire. Two cedars, planted in his yard by his life-long friend, Col. Clark S. Owen, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, were destroyed by the flames. No nobler spirit took its flight from earth that fatal day than his.

The Vernon Guard shells the woods:

A very effective way of chastising natures is to pass them unnoticed, ignoring their existence. No honorable, intelligent man can afford to condescend to enter into a controversy with a newspaper or an individual who wholly disregards facts, reason and every just principle, endeavoring rather to maintain his position by bombast and attempts to besmirch and belittle. The wild, idiotic ravings of such characters, called by them "argument," carry their own antidote and fall stillborn and harmless upon intelligent ears. Criticism based upon a conscientious desire to fairly and properly establish the merits or demerits of any cause or theory, either individual or collective, and backed up by truth and intelligence, can but be beneficial in the matter of helping us to arrive at a more correct understanding of the principles underlying or governing the cause which we may espouse, as well as also in that of rightly estimating our own qualifications and efforts; besides it elevates the critic, placing him in the light of one whose chiefest aim is to

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embodying full market reports from all the leading centers of trade and commerce, features so essential to the desires and necessities of every well regulated business house and man or firm making financial investments.

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enforce justice and accuracy. But, on the other hand, criticism springing from a fountain of ignorance, egotism and narrow-minded prejudice falls far short of the purpose for which it is intended, and when submitted to a discriminating public accomplishes nothing more effectual than to elicit a universal verdict to the effect that the critic is a blatherskite and a brainless species of a certain well-known quadruped which is noted for its long ears and loud bray.

This looks like long range practice on the burro. Perhaps the Guard aimed at the St. Jo Times, which paper had called the editor of the Guard "b. WILSON Edgell, the fire eating, gall-and-wormwood alleged editor of the Prairie Dog Town Guard." Beginning a man's name with a small letter is one way to belittle him. When the Guard assumes the offensive it is hard to beat at vituperation; but Edgell does not bear a wire edge of late, though he is case-hardened.

The Abilene Reporter says of the failure of the City Bank of Houston:

W. R. Baker, the president, was also president and manager of the Post Publishing Company for some time, and it is reasonable to suppose that much money was lost on that venture. * * * Saturday night Constable Springfield, of Merkel, effected the arrest of Ab. Cannon, said to be associated with Brown in the robbery of three drummers on the Anson road, about four weeks ago. Sunday morning both prisoners were identified by Mr. L. Hudson, one of the men robbed. Brown is only about 18 or 19 years old. Cannon is about 22 years old. The young men are son and stepson of good men.

When Americans go to Rome they do not do exactly like Romans, but are interested spectators. So when they go to Mexico they go to see bull fights. An excursion party

from St. Louis visited Paso del Norte, the Mexican half of El Paso, Saturday. The Bulletin says:

A general curiosity was exhibited by most of the tourists regarding the habits and institutions of the people, and we are satisfied that many enjoyed the novel sights presented by at least fifteen hundred people, composed mostly of Americans. Everything went off in good style, although there were four ferocious bulls in the arena. One bull was killed by order of the judge. On Saturday two horses were killed, and the captain, the best fighter of the crowd, had his sash ripped by the horns of a bull.

Annie Lee, or, as she was familiarly known, Diamond Annie, a beautiful but most desperate adventuress, has just been sent to the penitentiary from Elmira, N. Y., for two years. Among her conquests was the late Gen. William Irvine, at one time Adjutant General of New York and a member of Congress from that State. Irvine drifted to California, leaving his wife and daughter in the East, where he was joined subsequently by Annie Lee. When Gen. Irvine died he left nothing to the unscrupulous woman who had led him astray, which so angered her that she trumped up a charge against Gen. Irvine's widow to the effect that she had poisoned her husband. In order to make the widow give up a share of the estate she threatened to have the body exhumed. Her threats being unheeded she went so far as to engage a surgeon and have the body taken up and mutilated.

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Dr. Hiram Cadoretto, of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion, to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefited by its use."

The Morning News.

A. H. BELO & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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Terms strictly in advance. Those having open accounts with us will be rendered bills in full each month.

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Contracts running for three months or more are subject to the following discounts, provided the payment of the whole amount is made in advance:

Three months..... 5 per cent off.

Six months..... 10 per cent off.

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Branch Offices of The News:

NEW YORK—News and Advertising Agency, F. A. Abbott, Room 21, United Bank Building, corner Wall street and Broadway.

FORT WORTH—Reportorial and Business Office, 611 Houston street, in office of Fort Worth Gas Light Co.

WACO—Reportorial and Business Office, 171 South Fourth street.

HOUSTON—Reportorial and Business Office, at the annex to Prince building, Main street, near Prairie.

AUSTIN—Reportorial and Business Office, 510 Congress avenue.

SAN ANTONIO—Reportorial and Business Office, 38 Soledad street.

The News is on sale and may be procured at the following stores:

W. E. Roese, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C.

R. Roeder, 322 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

E. Jett, 322 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

James Overton, Southern Hotel and Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

George F. Wharton & Bro., 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

George Ellis, opposite postoffice, New Orleans.

John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1885.

Notice to Subscribers of Dallas Herald.

It is the purpose of the late publishers of the Dallas Herald to turn over to the management of THE NEWS all subscriptions which had been paid for in advance, to be completed by the sending of the latter paper, they paying for the performance of that service. In doing this possibly some names have been overlooked. If so, the parties are requested to address us at once, giving all particulars, and any whose date of expiration on the Herald does not tally with the yellow tag on the copy of THE NEWS sent them will please notify us without delay.

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Notice to the Subscribers of The Dallas Herald.

OFFICE OF THE DALLAS HERALD, } Dallas, Nov. 30.
Dear Sir: By announcement made in the Herald of this morning you will see that it has ceased publication, and the individual proprietors and owners of the Herald have become stockholders in THE NEWS, published at Galveston and Dallas. A number of specimen copies of THE NEWS have been sent to you, and it is hoped you will transfer your patronage to that paper, with which we are now identified.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past, and hoping to receive an early response, we remain, very truly yours,

THE DALLAS PUB. AND PRINTING CO.

Referring to the above THE NEWS management begs to state that it respectfully solicits the subscription of every person formerly subscribing to the Herald. The subscription rates to THE NEWS can be found at the head of this column. Remittances can be made through the local agents, or by money order, registered letter or draft on Dallas or Galveston.

A. H. BELO & CO., Publishers.

In a case just decided by the London high court of justice, rats had caused a leak in a ship and the cargo was damaged. The carrier was sued for negligence. The court decided that it was sea damage—not negligence. The old saw was quoted that rats aboard a ship are evidence of seaworthiness.

MANUFACTURERS have been notified that Jan. 27 is their special day at the New Orleans Exposition. The commissioner of special days expresses surprise, as well as profound regret, that only 2 per cent of American products in the last census year found foreign markets. He should remember that the tariff exists to make a home market. He speaks of the Central and South American countries, especially with their products, complementary to those of the United States, and remarks that commercial exchanges with such countries

are "in accordance with sound laws of trade and political economy." "Sound laws of trade" is an expression which will scarcely bear analysis. The laws of trade are natural laws, and must be as sound and inviolable as all other natural laws. Political economy is the same thing as the laws of trade. Under these laws there is no more need of apprehension that the right changes will not occur, whether with Central and South America or with more distant countries, if the said laws are allowed normal play, than there is that water will fall to run down hill if allowed to run. The tariffs here and in other countries are elaborate works to dam(n) the course of trade.

IRISH HOME RULE WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

As heretofore noted, the London Times would have the Parnellites expelled from Parliament in a body and martial law declared in Ireland. This, perhaps, might be described as a heroic remedy, but it is doubtful if it would work satisfactorily all round. Martial law could not be maintained in Ireland always, and as soon as ever it was suspended the Irish question would bob up as serene, perturbed and contumacious as it is at present. There is no use in denying it, justice is on the side of Ireland. Enlightenment and progress have done more for Ireland than all other agencies, and with the aid of these potent factors the Irish question, no matter how often or how long deferred, must finally be met and settled according to the dictates of justice and honesty. No question foreign to this country has ever received so much attention and discussion from the American press and public as the relations of England and Ireland are receiving at present. The people of the United States follow up the declarations of the Irish and English political leaders with almost as much interest as if the matter in dispute were purely a domestic question. This gives a universality to the Irish question that lifts it for the time above its purely local moorings. The Irish question is simple. The Irish demand local self-government. They want to make their own laws at their own capital. Charles Gavan Duffy once said:

Ireland demands the right to manage her own affairs. If a great statesman will make peace with her on the part of the English people, it is still, I am convinced, possible to frame a settlement which the mass of intelligence and public spirit would accept and defend as a permanent one. If not—Mr. Disraeli has specified the alternative—I do not know when it will come, nobody knows. But those who have pondered on the history of Greece, Belgium and Hungary—those who believe in the divine government of the world—are assured that sooner or later it will come.

Mr. Duffy in these words voiced the hope that fills the heart of the great body of Irishmen of the present day and inspires the thoughts and labors of their leaders. It is a hope that must with every year find louder and louder expression, until Ireland attains legislative and municipal independence. The NEWS has frequently, in discussing the affairs of Ireland, pleaded for the cause of justice, in demanding that England should come to the consciousness of her imperial mission, and in doing this permit the people, bound to her by history or conquest, to live a twofold existence, the one distinctly Irish and distinctly patriotic in line with their own peculiar history and traditions; the other broad and far-reaching, in which they would find scope for their ambition in taking part in the work of a grand imperial whole. This was doubtless the idea which Sir Charles Gavan Duffy would gladly have seen carried out, and for which Parnell is now working, and which may become a reality if the Irish National party is true to itself and responsive to the wishes of its leader. Ireland will remain a dissatisfied element in the British empire until the ideas of Young Ireland, as expressed by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy are carried to their completion—until Ireland is, legislatively, at least, as free as the Hungary of to-day, in the dual connections with the imperial Austria, brought about by the immortal Deak. It would be well, perhaps, for Mr. Parnell to prepare for the coming parliamentary session by setting some of his young lieutenants to study up the history of Hungary's connection with the Austrian empire. The Englishmen who gave such a warm reception to Kossuth and applauded the Hungarians in their revolutionary attempts to regain their national independence after '48, could certainly afford to give considerate attention to Ireland's appeal for what they were so willing to see conceded to the Magyars. The Hungarian revolution of 1848 was put down by Austria with the assistance of the Russians. So, too, every attempt of Ireland to gain independence by force of arms has been remorselessly crushed. Yet Hungary to-day is independent, her national existence and aspirations have full swing, and the Austrian empire has been made vastly stronger by the change. Austria was driven ignominiously from Venetia by Italy and crushed in a seven weeks campaign by Russia because she had an unwilling Hungary to keep in subjection, while since the establishment of the dual government under one imperial head, the empire has become more consolidated and more confident as it has become more powerful. There is no doubt that, with the present state of affairs existing, Ireland would be a menace, a peril and drawback to England in case of war.

CASES FOR COMMISERATION.

THE NEWS presents its compliments and the assurance of its distinguished commiseration to its esteemed contemporaries, the Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, and the Constitution, of Atlanta. THE NEWS should have done this before now, but it is never too late to pay a debt of this nature. THE T.-D. and Constitution elected themselves sponsors, guardians and wet nurses to Randallism in the South, and the sweeping out of Randallism from the Congress of the United States a few days ago occasions the commiseration which THE NEWS cheerfully, if somewhat slowly, proceeds to extend. The Times-Democrat and the Constitution first became enamored of Randall during the canvass for the Speakership of the Forty-eighth Congress. It will be remembered that the canvass for the Speakership of the last Congress dated back fully a year before that body assembled. THE NEWS

really started the ball in motion, when it published an interview with Congressman Reagan, in which strong grounds were taken in favor of Mr. Carlisle. In the early part of the canvass the Constitution gave a fair share of aid and encouragement to Mr. Carlisle; so did the Times-Democrat, but in a more modified way. About a week before the assembling of Congress, to the surprise of nearly everybody, the Constitution and Times-Democrat simultaneously flopped and came out flat footed for Randall. These two very worthy and very ambitious papers apparently expected at that time to convert the South to Randallism, but, much to their surprise, doubtless, only six Southern Representatives voted for Randall. In the present instance the Constitution and the Times-Democrat evidently rejoiced in the complacent persuasion that they had opinion revolutionized. They had been proclaiming and preaching Randallism, protection and Joe-brownism for two years, and thought they had the South converted. Nevertheless, when a test vote on Randallism was reached in the House only three Southern Representatives were recorded in favor of the "idea." This was rough on our esteemed contemporaries. Two years of arduous work and dismal eclipse of principle, and only three votes to show for it! Hard, very hard indeed, and profoundly commiserable. Yet it is only what common sense and ordinary judgment should expect. The people of the Southern States are a thinking people; they have always devoted a good deal of attention to public affairs, and are Democrats of the head rather than of the heart—from philosophy rather than from sentiment. While, of course, the extent of the influence of the T. D. and the Constitution on the public opinion of the South may well cause them chagrin, yet they should reflect that perhaps they have exerted an influence quite as extensive as other journals, however able, could have exerted under the same circumstances. The Constitution ought to have learned by this time that while the Georgia of the present day may not be as rich in a high order of political thought and political instruction as the Georgia of the palmy days of Toombs and Stephens, still Joe-brownism is not rampant and is very far from being the pervading idea in that State. When the T.-D. learns that there are other interests in Louisiana than the petted and professedly, but delusively "protected" sugar industry, it will have advanced wonderfully in the field of knowledge and information. In the meantime, while THE NEWS deplores the attitude of its esteemed contemporaries, it has nothing but compassion for them in the hour of their humiliation. Only let them endeavor to be right—to be with the people and for the people, in the whole matter of tariff reform and commercial emancipation; and come what may in the vicissitudes of politics, they can carry their banners high, with the pride and satisfaction of having deserved success by faithful performance of duty.

THE incompetent drug clerk has killed his hundreds, but the fear of his handiwork has saved thousands from going regularly to the doctor and the drug store, and thus pouring down enough medicine to shorten their days. A first rate druggist is about the best board of examination for the clerks he proposes to employ, and his own interest should make him a very careful one.

MR. EDMUNDS still acts as if he had no fears. And yet the Republican papers declare that he is very unpopular in Vermont on account of his opposition to Blaine.

NEW YORK intends to sue John Roach for some lots on which he squatted. John really wanted the earth.

JOHN BIGELOW, who has just been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, wrote a book called the "Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden." Hence.

AMONG the pub. docs. recently sent out "to be held in confidence," was a report on collection of duties. It fills 890 pages. It is still held in this office in confidence, with thanks to the donor, Secretary Manning.

SENATOR BAYARD is putting a window in a church in memory of his family. And yet he will not forgive his son who married the daughter of a West Virginia farmer.

THE latest scheme is to hunt down the Apaches with bloodhounds. A better one is for each company of soldiers to take with them a lot of watch dogs to awake them when the Apaches come.

THE waterworks all over the civilized world were run to their utmost capacity yesterday morning. It is the morning on which ice jingling against the sides of the pitcher made music for many people.

MARY ANDERSON is writing for the magazines. Her late audiences were made up of the sky scraping mugwumps of Boston, and the box receipts suggested the magazines.

THE particulars of the billiard contests between Schaefer, Slosson and Vignaux and the news that there is another revolution in Mexico have exactly the same value in a newspaper office as reprint.

ENGLAND's sly winks at France when Theebaw's archives rattle in its pockets.

DAVID DAVIS is preparing an autobiography for posthumous publication. It will be a good book for those circus men who desire to learn the trick of successfully riding two horses going different ways.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN has been asked to act as arbiter between the miners and operators of Hocking Valley. He receives a certificate of honesty by the request.

THE old Richmond Whig is dead. It was established in 1824, lived through the war and all other troublesome times till it was mashed up in the late Virginia troubles.

SENATOR SHERMAN was requested to participate in a debate on the tariff at a meeting held in an Ohio town for the benefit of the poor. A Yale College professor, who is considered one of the most learned men in the United States, was to take the anti-tariff side. Mr. Sherman has a sympathy

for the suffering people of Ohio, but he don't want to stand up before them and be knocked down by a learned man just for their benefit. He would chip in a dollar, perhaps, but no political black eyes for him—not for him.

MISSOURI is rude. Its exhibit at New Orleans consists principally of floats or wagons on which are the chairs in which Gambirinus and Bacchus sat at the last trade parade in St. Louis. These wagons were hauled up and made to encircle the exhibit of Iowa, a prohibition State.

FRED WARD, having failed as a book-keeper and as a polisher of stove legs, has been put to work running a small printing press in Sing Sing. When he gets out he will fairly make Rome howl in his newspaper.

AGAIN it is noised that Sullivan and Ryan will fight. After the talk heretofore indulged in, each will have to be knocked out of the ring and over the tree tops before the people will believe it.

PENCIL POINTS.

Now for the New Year with its happy greeting.

Thus far during the Christmas holidays the weather has been unusually warm and pleasant, more like spring than winter, and directly contrary to the lines of Old Moore's Almanac, which have done duty for so many years:

As the days begin to lengthen,
So the cold, perhaps, will strengthen.
If so, good fires will never harm us,
But useful be to cheer and warm us.

Probably there has been no sentiment uttered during the festive season more kindly and pleasing, more happily suggestive of maternal affection, than this from THE GARVESTON NEWS:

A merry Christmas to the kid. May the shadow of the charming daughter of the old lady never grow less. Although less than three months old, she is a marvelous winsome creature. May the kid and Dallas continue to grow, one with the other and both together, in harmony with their neighbors, for the good of all. In the interest and for the advancement of society and humanity and with profit to themselves. Daughter of THE NEWS, we hail thee. Precocious infant, speed thy way, but depart not from the path carved out by your mother.

With genuine filial affection "the kid" returns the compliment to the parent by the sea, with the wish that her sight may never be dimmed or her voice less clear and potent, and that throughout the cycles of time the occasion may never arise when she shall have the slightest cause to entertain any other sentiments than those of pride and gratification in the course of the modest but ambitious "kid."

The announcement is again made that Messrs. Sullivan and Ryan are soon to engage in another effort to decide which is the best man and who shall have the gate money. The public will pay more money to see these two bruisers batter each other with their fists than they would to see either undergo a surgical operation, and yet the latter would be of far more use, perhaps, to science.

The country editor who writes about "Our Wife and Children," is just now receiving a good deal of attention from the metropolitan papers.

Mrs. Land, of Chicago, was arraigned for theft when she pleaded that her husband would not give her money, and that she had to have Christmas presents. The Judge discharged her, possibly on the ground that she is the first and only female Santa Claus.

The mind reader, W. Irving Bishop, sued the editor of London Truth for \$150,000 because its editor, Labouchere, said he was a mountebank. W. Irving has just dismissed his suit and paid the costs. He admits he cannot read how litigants in libel cases will come out.

An unsophisticated young fellow wrote to a newspaper as follows: "While eating dinner in a restaurant with a friend yesterday I tucked my napkin in at my neck to protect my vest. 'For heaven's sake, don't eat like a baby,' said my friend, and then he explained that it was vulgar to use my napkin that way, and that it should be spread carelessly in my lap." A good many people use their napkins in such a manner without knowing that it is not just the thing or without caring to find out. The man who is willing to be taught better is excusable.

Philological discussions usually result in convincing nobody because there is no recognized standard in orthoepy, and different accents make different pronunciations, but there is no excuse for some of the blunders made by people of good education who move in good society. Only the custom of the best writers and speakers can be cited as authority, because the custom of the masses is generally provincial and not to be relied on.

How Jim Looks.

Tyler News.

Mr. Jim Busby, who has been very ill for several weeks, is able to be out. Jim looks rather thin.

The Promotion of the Major.

Waxalaeha Enterprise.

Major J. C. Griffin has gone to Waco, where he has been offered a position in a hardware store.

Enjoy Yourself, But Be Sorry.

Texarkana Independent.

While you are enjoying your Christmas turkey to-morrow, be sure and remember the widow and orphan.

Now, That's the Question.

Marshall Messenger.

How many men are going to spend the day in drunkenness and riot, instead of prayer and thanksgiving, as it should be spent?

Brace Up William.

Decatur Tribune.

Will A. Miller has been complaining this week. Don't get sick Will until all the egg-nog, tom and jerry and cocktails have been passed around.

Sadness in Whitesboro.

Whitesboro News.

Cal. Simpson's terrier dog, Schneider, was killed on the street Tuesday. He attempted to run across the street, and, in passing under a wagon loaded, with lumber, was run over. Schneider was a great pet, and will be missed by the denizens of the south side.

There is a crusade going on against dogs in Newark, N. J., where the four children recently sent over to Pasteur in Paris were so terribly bitten a short time ago. The professional dog catchers are at work, assisted by what had taken place with the nine in meat is used to dispatch them instead of shooting.

M. LOUIS PASTEUR'S SUCCESS

HIS METHOD OF PREVENTING RABIES.

Extracts From His Paper Describing the Results of His Experiments—The Case of Joseph Meister Recited.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The January number of the Popular Science Monthly prints a translation of M. Louis Pasteur's paper, read in the French Academy of Sciences, describing the first successful results of his experiments in "Inoculation Against Hydrophobia." This paper is so important to humanity and will be so deeply interesting to all the medical profession that liberal extracts are warranted.

The prevention of rabies, as I have described it, in my own name and the names of my collaborators in previous notes, certainly constitutes a real progress in the study of that malady—a progress which was, however, more scientific than practical. Its application was precarious. Of twenty dogs that I had then treated, I could not assert that I had made more than fifteen or sixteen proof against rabies.

It was expedient, on the other hand, to finish the treatment by a final exceedingly virulent inoculation with virus of control, in order to confirm and strengthen the refractory state. Finally, prudence made it necessary to keep the dogs under observation for a longer time than the period of incubation of the disease produced by the direct inoculation of the last virus, and it thus required an interval not less, perhaps, than three or four months to be assured of a fully refractory condition. These necessities considerably limited the application of the method. The method, also, did not accommodate itself readily to contingencies, which were always immediate, growing out of the accidental and sudden character of the bites of rabid animals. It was therefore necessary to obtain, if possible, a more rapid method, and one more capable of giving a security which was not the considered perfect over dogs. Besides, however, before reaching that stage of progress, could we venture to make an experiment on man?

After almost innumerable experiments I obtained a preventive method, practical and prompt, of which sufficiently numerous and assured successes have been gained upon dogs to give me confidence in its general applicability to all animals and to man himself.

BASIS OF HIS METHOD.

The method is based essentially upon the following facts: Inoculation of a rabbit, by trepanning, under the dura mater, with the poisonous marrow of a mad dog, always gives rabies to the animal after a mean period of incubation of about fifteen days. If the virus is passed from this first rabbit to a second, from this one to a third, and so on by the same method of inoculation, the virus is shortly manifested a more and more marked tendency toward a shortening of the period of incubation in the rabbits successively inoculated. After from twenty to twenty-five passages, from rabbit to rabbit, we arrive at a period of incubation of eight days, which is maintained through a new series of from twenty to twenty-five passages. Then we have a period of incubation of seven days, which occurs with striking regularity through a new series of passages, rising to the ninetieth. At least that is the number I have now reached without having hardly yet observed a tendency to a slight further shortening of the period.

The experiments of this character, which I began in November, 1882, have already been continued for three years without the results having been interrupted, or without my having used any other virus than that from rabbits which successively died rabid. Nothing, therefore, is more easy than to have at one's disposal, during considerable intervals of time, a virus of perfect purity, always identical or nearly so. This is the practical point of the method.

The marrows of these rabbits are infected with rabies of constant virulence in its whole extent. If we detach from them pieces a few centimeters long, taking the greatest possible precautions to insure their purity, and suspend them in dry air, the virulence of the rabies will gradually slowly pass away till it is quite extinguished. The duration of the process varies somewhat with the thickness of the marrow, but depends chiefly on the exterior temperature, the lower the temperature the longer the virulence lasts. These results constitute the scientific point of the method. [Mr. Pasteur here explains that "if the infected marrow is protected from the air and is kept in carbonic acid, the virulence will last for several months at least, without change in intensity, provided it be guarded against the attack of microbes from without."]

HOW TO MAKE A DOG RABIES PROOF.

These facts being substantiated, we have the following method of making a dog, within a reasonable short time, proof against rabies:

In a series of flasks, the air of which is kept dry by pieces of potash in the bottom, we suspend each day a piece of freshly infected marrow from a rabbit that has died of rabies developed after seven days of incubation. Every day at the same time we inoculate under the skin of a dog a Pravaz syringe of sterilized broth, in which has been soaked a small piece of one of the marrows we are keeping in carbonic acid, beginning with one of those which we have prepared several days before our operation is performed, so as to be sure that it is not of full strength.

On that subject we have informed ourselves by previous experiments. We operate in the same manner on the following days with more recent marrows, separated from one another, by say, two days of age, till we come at last to a very recent one, which has been in the flask for only one or two days. The dog is then found to be made proof against rabies. We can inoculate him under the skin, or even by trepanning under the surface of the brain, without the disease showing itself.

By the application of this method I had succeeded in getting fifty dogs of various ages and cases, proof against rabies without having had a single failure, when, on the 6th of July last, three persons from Alsace unexpectedly presented themselves at my laboratory—Theodore Vone, a grocer of Meisengott, near Schelstadt, who had been bitten in the arm on the 4th of July by his own dog, become mad; Joseph Meister, 9 years of age, who had been bitten by the same dog at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of July, and who, therefore, to the ground by the dog, bore the marks of numerous bites on his hand, legs and thighs, some of them so deep as to make walking hard for him. The more serious wounds had been cauterized only twelve hours after the accident, or at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, with phenic acid, by Dr. Weber, of Ville. The third person who had not been bitten was the mother of Joseph Meister.

At the autopsy of the dog, which had been killed by its master, we found its stomach filled with hay, straw and pieces of wood. It was certainly mad. Joseph Meister had been picked up from under a covered with froth and blood. M. Vone had bruises on his arms, but he assured me that the dog's teeth had not gone through his shirt. As he had nothing to fear, I told him he might go back to Alsace the same day, and he did so. But I kept little Meister and his mother.

I had inoculated Joseph Meister with the most virulent virus, that of the dog, strengthened by several passages from rabbits to rabbits; it was a virus that gave rabies after seven days of incubation to these animals, after eight or ten days to dogs. I was justified in venturing on this experiment by what had taken place with the fifty dogs of which I have spoken. When the state of immunity is reached we can

without inconvenience inoculate with the most virulent virus and in any quantity; and it has seemed to me that this had no other effect than further to confirm the condition of refractoriness against rabies.

MEISTER'S ESCAPE.

Joseph Meister, then, has escaped not only the rabies

SPECIAL NEW YORK LETTER.

MUTILATED COIN AND ITS CIRCULATORS.

The Accumulation of Them in the Contribution Boxes a Gain Rather Than a Loss to the Churches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—In a banker's office a young man selling mutilated coins to the clerk on duty was recognized as the son of the treasurer of Plymouth Church. He had a small bagful of punched, stamped, broken and worn out pieces of silver, from nickels to dollars, amounting at their face value to \$30, but which he was glad to swap for \$20 in current money.

"Ah! From the contribution plates?" said a bystander, in the way of joke.

"They are indeed," was the matter-of-fact reply; and he went on to say that the lot was an accumulation of about three months.

It would hardly do for the passers of plates in churches to examine each coin or note dropped into the politely proffered receptacles, but it would be reasonable for the givers to believe that the falling coins are as consequential as sparrows, and therefore not deceptive to observation from above. A little inquiry of church treasurers, however, brings the information that the proportion of debased money received by them is astonishingly great. Not only do people commonly rid themselves of mutilated silver in that way, but many a bill lacks a corner. Meeting the Rev. Dr. Talmage, I asked him what he knew on this subject.

"Nothing, for it has never been brought to my attention," was the reply; "but are you going to write something about it? Then slip in this bit of theory: The loss that churches perhaps sustain through mutilated money in their contribution boxes could not half balance the gain. Isn't it probable, now, that most of the givers of such stuff intend no fraud, but in contributing pieces that they can't otherwise get rid of, except by a special visit to a broker, really give larger sums than they would in perfect coin? Thus the man who would drop in a good time doubtless utilizes instead a marked quarter that he has been carrying in his pocket, and so the matter is a clear profit of fifteen cents to religion."

Disfigured coins bought by the brokers are never returned to circulation, but there is a field in which the same sort of money goes to and fro between the two sides of the counters interminably, I mean the bar-rooms. The general rule with rum-sellers is to take whatever is offered by regular customers, and to pass it out again to tipsy drinkers. Daze and exhilaration make the convivial reckless. In one of the fashionable cafes the other night a scion of wealth had drunk considerably more than was good for him. He demurred at taking a silver dollar, deeming that it was too heavy to carry in his pocket.

"You're too tight to tell whether there's one dollar or two on the bar," said a comrade. "Here's a candy dish. I'll play with you. Each of us shall lay down ten silver dollars, making twenty in a row. You shall hold your forefinger a foot above each in succession and bring it from that height unhesitatingly down, and endeavoring to put your finger on the particular dollar underneath. Everyone you hit shall be yours and every one you miss shall be mine."

It was so agreed, and all the inmates of the place crowded around to see the novel experiment. The inebriate missed eighteen of the twenty dollars.

No coins are more interestingly paid out than those which are given to Ernest Schilling, the ex-coachman, who made a world-wide fame by eloping with the daughter of millionaire Morosini. Nearly every woman and girl who rides in the Sixth Avenue street cars, and runs enough to make a crowded district of shopping, knows that Ernest is a conductor on that line, and the frequent publication of descriptions and pictures renders him readily identifiable, so that he is constantly an exhibit at whatever the female passengers stare in open scrutiny. In this capacity he seems a commonplace young fellow, with a distinctly Bowers-like air, of the variety locally called "very very fat," and his English is full of grammar and slang colloquialisms. The women resort to numerous questions for the mere purpose of making him speak, and the demure, innocent manner in which a belle will inquire of a young man, "where is a certain store, the site of which she knows as well as she does her own name, or if his car goes past a particular corner, which she is well aware it does, unless the tracks have been altered, is a triumph of amateur acting. The tones of his "Yes, ma'am" and "No, ma'am" are unromantic, and the listener cannot help but marvel that wooling in such a place won't gently nurture a Victoria Morosini!

At the very time that Ernest Schilling, the car conductor, is unsentimentally doing his work, Victoria Morosini Schilling may be receiving the most amorous addresses of the prince in the comic opera in which she is the heroine. In the stage romance she is the bride of a poor fellow, but is beloved and besought by a royal lover. He is a big and notable figure, a handsome actor, and sings his pleadings right melodiously, with many gestures of adoration and posturings of eloquence. She successfully resists him—in the play. Inevitably, there are prophecies that the marriage of the two will be brief, now that the wife is in a position to command public admiration, while he stays ignoble. She is indeed a pretty young woman, with a modest bearing, a agreeable smile, and a good deal of defensive incapacity in acting. In the chorus place first assigned to her she was shamefully unclad, but the more important role now entrusted to her permits skirts of a moderate length.

The presence of an unsightly woman in a certain ballet otherwise uncommonly comely seemed to demand investigation, for she was so maternally bent, why when all her companions were so young and handsome, that her presence was clearly due to some oddity of design. "O, I don't mind telling you," said the manager, "because it is an evidence of high art in stagecraft. The homely woman is put there to enhance the good looks of the rest by contrast. The spectators sort of accept her as a standard by which to estimate the beauties of the others, don't you see? The invention isn't mine, however, but belongs to Gilbert and Sullivan, and they have used it in all the productions of their operas under their own control. Don't you recall the tall, gaunt, raw-boned, awkward girl in their Mikado company? She's there for the sake of the difference between her and majority of the Jap maidens. By comparison they are positive beauties, and that's what I call artistic effect."

Precisely the same kind of device is used in society. The fashion has rapidly gained ground of young girls going out to evening entertainments with beaux, only when accompanied by a married woman. The "matron" has become an established feature. She must be in every opera or theater party of maids. Usage does not require that she shall have arrived at years of sober discretion, and she may be a bride not beyond her teens, as is frequently the case. But it is a singular fact that the most popular matrons, those in urgent request by the giddy yet very shrewd girls of exalted circles, and those who are neither young nor pretty. Sitting around with fresh and fair belles, the plain matron has a value beyond that of a whimsical adherence to a new custom.

Women in New York are given to ardent admiration of howling swells. The effect on the average New Yorker of small social station of an acquaintanceship with an acknowledged nob is sometimes amusing. I once had a room in the board-

inghouse of a landlady who knew a man of prominence in wealthy society. Call him Fitzsimmons-Brown. He is rich, well bred and influential, but is an object for reasonable adoration. The landlady was one of those women with a past—a tall, gaunt widow, with a pleasant if dignified and somewhat aggrieved manner. I often wonder if there is on earth a mistress of a boardinghouse who has not a sad story to relate of former residence in society. I have never met one, and my experience has been vast. This particular specimen had met Fitzsimmons-Brown. She remarked, a minute and a half after I entered her house, that she deemed the situation excellent. "Indeed," she said, casually, "the Fitzsimmons-Brown told me that they like to give much better than Fifth avenue—it is so noisy on the avenue, you know." From that time on I had Fitzsimmons-Brown's dinner into my ears until I felt like calling on the man and begging him to withdraw his friendship from my landlady. It grew so that nothing could transpire at home or abroad that would not serve as a hook on which to hang a reference to the hateful magnate. "Clyde, my dear," she would say to her daughter at breakfast, as she poised her glasses on her nose, "I see that Mrs. Fitzsimmons-Brown were cardinal red at the opera last evening. Shocking taste. I've so often told her she was too light for those pronounced colors. Or 'Clyde, dear, what an indefatigable worker Fitzsimmons-Brown is. I see that he is actually acting as a judge at the dog show. He takes such an interest in sport. By the way, I must remind him of his promise about the wolf—no, the dog—er—no, I mean the fox terrier that he said last summer. This was all the real intelligence as was quite as useful as domestic intelligence as a medium to lug in the familiar name. The Balkan war might interfere with the Fitzsimmons-Brown's annual trip across the water. It was many months before I learned that her mother was a highly respected seamstress at Tarrytown, where her services were utilized in the Fitzsimmons-Brown family during the summer. This was all the real acquaintance my landlady had with them, but it was enough to make her a well developed specimen of a New York type."

Appropos of social whims, there is a rumor that young George Gould, the elder son of Jay Gould, is matrimonially inclined toward a daughter of the present Lord Derby. The story runs that he met her in London two years ago, and has corresponded with her since. There is probably nothing in it; and this judgment is based on the fact that Derby is too wealthy to make his children likely to prefer money to birth in selecting life partners. If some aristocrat of pride and poverty, of which there are plenty in England, had been mentioned as inclined to marry George Gould, it would have seemed probable. A dozen marriages of impoverished British titles to American female wealth have occurred in as many years, and why should not Yankee heirs take to wedlock with daughters of poor nobility as well? No such instance can yet be cited, strangely enough. At one time it was thought that a Roosevelt would give a sister of Lord Roseberry, who spent a whole winter in this city and made many intimate friends, but the match has been effected. George Gould is a pleasant, lively young fellow, but with more social than monetary ambition, and his acquaintances say that it would be just like him to go for a titled wife. As he is presumptive to the man who, now that the Vanderbilt estate is divided, may easily be the richest person on earth, George could certainly command a very wide range of choice.

The actor who stands in the way of getting a lion's share of the family fortune is William Waldorf Astor, the one who has attracted public attention by publishing a novel. It has been hinted that the book was really the work of another hand than his. That is maliciously untrue. Willy Wally, as his political enemies dubbed him, during the memorable congressional campaign in which he made a house-to-house visitation in accordance with the English usage, has from his youth had a penchant for literature. In Columbia College he was one of the editors of the students' paper, and he did some of the best of the amateur composition for it. At that time he was firmly determined to become a professional journalist, and he used to say that he had a half promise from his father to place him advantageously in journalism. Presumably it was laziness that hindered him from going to work on a newspaper, and the wise paternal decision was that he should become an editor. He must begin with apprentice labor as a reporter. He has all along done more or less writing, however, and some of it has been published by journalistic friends in columns which they controlled. I have seen some of these articles, and I can give positive assurance that the novel bears unmistakable evidences of the same workmanship. The Astor novelist is genuine, whatever the quality of his story may be.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

William Blaikie, the exponent of athleticism, says that among girls running is a lost art. President Seelye, of Amherst College, says that if girls would run every day they would never die of consumption. Here is an incentive for some one to start a girls' running club.

No matter if a woman hasn't but three lines to write on a page of letter paper she can't resist the temptation to write two of them on the side margin and then sign her name upside down over the date.—Palmer (Mass.) Journal.

NO NEED OF IT.
The maid expects
Her beau to-night,
And fills the stove
With anthracite.
Because the air
Is raw and damp,
But quite forgets
To fill the lamp.
—Boston Courier.

An association has been formed in Wisconsin to abolish the office of President of the United States. The reason is obvious. If the President's message had been only two columns in length no one would have thought of abolishing the office. If the office is not abolished the annual message should be.—Norristown Herald.

THE RHYMSTER.

He's late to bed
And up betimes
Who earns his bread
By writing rhymes.
His small returns
Reward his toil.
The man who burns
The midnight oil,
Oh! weary moil!
Some night, no doubt,
The midnight oil
Will burn him out.
—Boston Courier.

A Queer Fish.

Secretary Wilson, of the Chamber of Commerce, says the New York Times, was busy a couple of days ago hanging a new portrait on the walls of the chamber, where now are to be found pictures of most of the old-time celebrities who have stood this city figured conspicuously in the commerce of this city. This new portrait is one of the most marked characters ever known in New York—Preserved Fish, famous as a whaler back in old New Bedford days, and later as a merchant here and in Liverpool, rich, influential and cranky. Preserved Fish was named in honor of his father, a Huguenot blacksmith, of Portsmouth, R. I., whose name was also "Preserved," a style of name not at all uncommon in the days before 1776, when our hero was born. One of the stories told in which the peculiar Christian name figures is of an incident that happened when Preserved Fish, just 21 years old, had been captain of a New Bedford whaling vessel. A revenue cutter bore down upon him and demanded the name of the brig. "The Flying Fish," shouted back the young commander. "What's the cargo?" was the next question. "Pickled fish," was answered. "And who is captain?" "Preserved Fish," replied the young man. "Preserved Fish?" he did not propose to be fooled with or made fun of by anybody in this way, and on board he climbed with his lieutenant, only to find that the whole truth and nothing but the truth had been told him.

THE DEATH OF A POPULAR DELUSION.

What Dr. J. Clark Slay, M. D., Says, in the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, of Iron.

Long before medicine was entitled to rank as a science iron in some form was given to the sick. In the first records of simple medicine iron in a state of minute division was given. Whether the patient died or recovered a certain virtue was attributed to its use and custom regarded it as one of the proper things to do. With the advance in knowledge concerning the human body it was found that the manner in which the blood received its nourishment made it impossible for iron, in that form at least, to give much the blood. This fact, however, did not deter many from still seeking to know whether out of iron could not be obtained some good and apparent result.

The opinion of a very large number of the members of the medical profession on this subject may be easily deduced by the following quotations from an article on "Iron as a Medicine," by J. Clark Slay, M. D., which appeared in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, March 21, 1885.

"Some physicians have continued to give, while others have returned to giving, simply metallic iron in a state of minute division as being preferable to any of its preparations, but these are very few in point of numbers, for they soon reach the conclusion that iron plays but little or no part in the healing art, and it is discarded entirely from their list of remedies. The frank author can say of other forms is that they are 'very slightly astringent.' The argument is advanced that iron, like many other medicinal agents, must be taken in combination with some other agent to develop its qualities. Reasoning from the facts we have presented, why combine with any form of iron, or any other preparation, when by the use of alcohol, in the form of a whisky, there can be most certainly in the preparation a more potent and effective agent than any other form of iron. 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have been appointed an Indian agent. Promise me in the most solemn manner that you will never take one penny belonging to the government." "I promise, father." Two years later, when he came home and bought a couple of farms and began the erection of a \$30,000 house, he remarked: "I have kept my promise, father; I made all this wealth by cheating the Indians."—Wall Street News.

THE DEUCE'S TRIUMPH.

[From Puck.]

It lay in the midst of a heavy pack,
Ragged and dirty and torn,
Tucked in a young Queen and a jaunty Jack,
Who treated the Deuce with scorn.
For it kept him out of his royal love,
This little Deuce forlorn.

"Get down in the pack where you belong,"
Said the Queen, with a dainty snort;
"You're the lowest thing in all the throng,
What right have you to get about?"
And she smiled "Ah, there," to the wily Knave,
Who was taking in the sport.

And they jibed and jeered at the little Deuce
Till he discolored grew,
He began to think he was no use
In the pack, and it made him blue.
How he longed to show the Queen and Jack
That he knew a thing or two.

That night as he lay asleep in the pack,
A white hand entered him in,
And he knew it belonged to "Gentleman Jack,"
The man with the diamond pin.
And his two little eyes opened wide and fast,
As he said: "Now's my chance to win!"

"I'll raise you a hundred," said "Gambler Jim,"
"Raise you," said "Gentleman Jack,"
And a soft smile stirred his whiskers trim
As he mused upon a trick.
"I'll call you, pard," and both laid down
Their cards on the table snick.

"A bob-tail flush," said Jim, "I've got,"
The Queen and Knave were there.
"Well, then, I guess you've got a pot,
For here's a straight, I swear,"
Said Jack. "And 'twas that little Deuce
I drew as making things square."

HER HUSBAND.

Prize Story in Chicago Tribune.

Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris. Bien! My terrestrial paradise is Brussels—Les Bruxelles—with its somber glory of medieval grandeur, relieved by its flashing brilliancy of its gay boulevards; its hosts of warriors in dazzling uniforms; its capoted priests; its round-armored Flemish knights, beneath whose abbreviated petticoats the little feet, shod in wooden sabots, patter merrily upon the pavement. This bijou Paris is a dream to me, glorified by the remembrance that here I fell down metaphorically and worshipped the sweetest ideal of womanhood. I have seen the ideal picture—Maria Wigson—not a romantic name; I grant that Maria is not a romantic name; but Wigson does not suggest poetic surroundings and blue-blooded refinement; but, bless you, that tall, graceful girl with the dreamy brown eyes would have double-discounted in a match of queenly beauty the proudest princess in Christendom.

I sat opposite to her one fatal day at the table d'hôte of the Hotel de l'Europe, and forthwith collapsed, without an effort to save myself from my fate. Before the fish and soup were removed I felt the thrilling influence of her presence; with the entomets I reached a seventh heaven of adoration; and when the tasse of black coffee with a dash of cognac in it arrived I laid the last fragment of my shattered heart a willing sacrifice at the shrine of her incomparable loveliness.

You may think that I possessed rather a gushing, spoony temperament; but you never knew Maria Wigson, so I forgive the hasty insinuation.

But I had for a time to confine my expression of admiration to tender glances, for my divinity was hedged in by an insurmountable barrier in the shape of a father and mother who were, without exception, the stiffest, starchiest specimens of British snobocracy it was ever my lot to meet.

More unmelancholic than icebergs, they frowned down every approach on my part with an "angry, basp!" that disdained to scrape an acquaintance with a poor devil of a wandering Yankee journalist.

To no purpose I bribed the head waiter to seat me next to my ideal at the table. I could not find a pretense or screw up courage for a word.

Now, on the Montaigne de la Cour, the State street of Brussels, there is—or was twenty years ago—a club, with an inner sanctum called a divan, the admission to which was only obtainable by introduction—a kind of club, where travelers met for gossip. It was much affected by Englishmen, as all the common titles and alleged humorous journals were in file there.

One day I was issuing from the temple of Nicotene, and had just stopped to light my cigar at a torch held by a bronze image of Cupid, near the door, when my heart came in contact with that of a young man whom I had not noticed, but who at the same moment bent forward with similar intent.

I apologized.

"Ah!" he said, speaking with a slight French accent. "It is nothing, Monsieur, an Englishman, I presume?"

"No," I replied, with a smile.

"Indeed, you speak a language very well for a foreigner," he added dubiously.

"There is another land than England where that language is spoken. In the States we think that."

"You are an American?" he interrupted.

"I am really glad to meet you. A few years ago I was for a short time in your land."

"As we were talking we drifted up the hill towards the park."

He spoke with animation concerning what he had seen in my country, and I saw that he had been a keen observer. While generally complimentary, his remarks were spiced with a running criticism which was often based on the fact that he was an American.

Under whose asceticism I winced, especially as he had an offhand manner of opposing my remonstrances with a shrug of the shoulders, which meant so much but was unanswerable. But, when he came to my type of all human perfection, the American girl, I fairly boiled with indignation.

He granted that they, my countrywomen, were pretty, vivacious, fascinating, but in the same breath claimed that they were artificial in manner and unbalanced with the home-loving virtue of the European maiden.

"I found them very charming," he said, frankly, "but certainly with an undue appreciation of rank and riches."

"Sir," I said indignantly, "we are a democratic people. If there is one thing on which we pride ourselves more than another, it is the simplicity of our social institutions. Rank has no esteem with us and, as for education, our girls enjoy the same privileges as our boys—the best that modern thought can methodize."

His exasperated answer was a shrug. "I could have struck him; but, after all, you cannot very well knock a man down for simply humping his shoulders."

"Pardon me, monsieur," I said hotly. "You have been a most typical type of the American girl. Democratic as we are, a foreigner traveling through our country has little chance of gaining an entree into our best families."

"You have a best, then? Nay, you are wrong. I moved in the highest social circle."

"So you taught yourself to believe. Not the only error you made."

And with this parting shot I raised my hat and turned in at the door of my hotel, which we had just reached.

The next day was big with events. A review of the troops was to be held in the Champs Elysees, and, as the weather was animation, and every vehicle which could run on wheels had been pressed into the service of the host of visitors in the gay capital.

There, in the simplicity of our social institutions, stood the Wigsons, vainly trying, as once on the very same spot did Becky Sharp's enemy, the Duchess, to make the natives understand that they wanted a carriage. Papa and mamma were finally, and flushed, at their wits' ends what to do while in the background stood my angel in a ravishing bonnet, half pouting, half smiling at the exigencies of the dilemma.

"I saw my opportunity," she seized it.

"Can I?" I said bowing low. "Be of service as interpreter? Of course, you want to go to the review?"

Wigson pere assured me they did.

"There is no chance of securing a carriage," I continued, "but the walk through the Bois de Boulogne is pleasant and the distance not great. If you will walk I shall be proud to conduct you there."

My coup was effective. The old people, with a stare of blank despondency, as though the alternative was death, gave assent at the jostling crowd and accepted me with much the same sort of expression as if I had presented them with a box of pills to swallow.

We started. I could not, however, engineer a tete-a-tete with Maria, but I got a chance to make myself solid with the mamma, into whose ears I poured the grateful incense of a hundred flatteries.

Just as we reached a point which commanded a grand view of the procession, and I suggested that we should remain there for a while and see it fine past.

It was a beautiful sight. Little as the "distinguished" mamma was, she field of Waterloo, when the Iron Duke unceremoniously ordered his dragons to withdraw, he makes a bristling shot at a martial parade.

Infantry and artillery bristled past us. Now comes a fanfare of trumpets, and a glittering group of horsemen appear. It is Gen. Trentin, who approaches with the King's two sons on either side, followed by his staff.

Every hat is off. Loud vives ring on the air. Ladies wear their fluttering kerchiefs, and bright smiles greet them on all sides. Just as the cortege approaches us a broken-down gun wagon causes a halt.

Can I believe my eyes? There, riding at the right side of the gray-haired veteran, is the handsome young Crown Prince, the Duc de Brabant; and, as for the same thing, I am convinced it is none other than the impetuous stranger I met at the cigar divan—the very golden youth I had told that he didn't move in good society.

He caught my eye, and with a blush, bowed. Then out croaked the gentle nature of that seton of one of the politer races of Europe.

"You here?" he said graciously, leaning forward in his saddle, as if to know me. I enjoyed the review and carry a good account of us home."

It was worth a year's life to see the faces of the Wigsons. Wonder, awe, envy, paralytic, and, as for the same thing, I had hesitated to know hand in glove with the heir to the throne of Belgium.

"Your highness," I stammered, "I am sure your troops will acquit themselves with credit on the review-day."

It was a stupid, inane remark, but, to tell the truth, I was in nearly as big a flutter as my Brummagem friends.

"Have you the entire to the grand stand?" the prince continued.

"No, sir," I replied, "I have not."

"Then, when from the choir poured forth a flood of melody, now joyously exalting, and anon floating in shadowy cadences into the far recesses of that noble hall, I thrilled my soul and from the trembling of the tiny hand that rested on my arm I knew that my sweet companion's emotions were stirred to their lowest depths. Now, if ever, when we passed out, softened and subdued, into the still night, I led her up the quaint, gabled street towards the park, a route that would be least frequented at that hour."

But just as we turned the corner into the avenue of Elms the apparition of Mrs. Wigson stood before us.

"Quick! Maria, quick!" she gasped, half-breathed with haste. "John came by the tidal boat. He's in the parlor with your pa."

With a little cry of delight the girl flew from my side, and before I could recover from my surprise had vanished into the distant gloom.

"Mrs. Wigson," I stammered, "what does this mean? Has your daughter lost her senses? Who is this mystic John?"

Years have rolled by, yet I can still see that awful woman as she stood in the moonlight, the night breeze lifting the streaming scarlet ribbons of her bonnet, while from her lips fell the words that froze my blood: "Sir Usuard!"

"Sir Usuard?"

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

There are no mugwumps in Ireland. Happy, happy Ireland!—Philadelphia Press.

Adam was the primal mugwump. He wanted too much and met with disaster.—Troy Times.

If the American navy could only be kept from getting wet people would be so anxious about its safety.—Fall River Herald.

The Republicans are covering themselves with glory in proving the truth of the old saying about office-holders, that a few die and none resign.—Manchester Union.

No one being left to give the command, Patriots Murat Halstead and Jeff Davis will probably continue their lonely sentry-watch and never stick arms.—Milwaukee Journal.

Southern Dakota hasn't yet elected a President. The delay is understood to be due to Mr. Blaine, who is advising with his friends as to his acceptance of the office.—Chicago Tribune.

There is one thing of which Toombs' worst enemy could not accuse him. He did not read a book upon the war.—Macon Telegraph.

Those misguided persons who supposed slavery went out of existence in this country with the close of the war are sadly misinformed. They should have paid attention to the bidders in Massachusetts.—St. Paul Globe.

WHAT ONE HEARS IN THEATRES.

Polite and Instructive Conversations of Alleged Fashionable People in a Theatre Box.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Van Slimpkins (entering the box fifteen minutes after the curtain has risen and speaking in a voice audible fourteen rows back)—I must say that I wish theatres would begin at 9 o'clock. It is too much to expect people to arrive at quarter past 8.

Mr. Laverack Soderby (her nephew, who sometimes goes down town to business)—Yes; beastly nuisance, auntie; quite right of you to object.

Mr. Stuyvesant Van Slimpkins (man who gathers the dollars for the family)—Seems to me, my dear, that a good many people manage to arrive in time for the beginning of the performance.

Mrs. S. V. S. (looking around the house as she throws off her wraps and displays a bust of geometrical proportions)—Dear me, how tiresome of them! Why do they come so early, anyhow?

Mr. S. V. S. (aside to Miss Gertie)—Because they don't dine, don't ye know?

Mrs. S. V. S.—Nonsense, Laverack; people must dine.

Mr. Laverack S. (murmuring)—They don't look it.

Mrs. S. V. S. (to Miss Gertie)—He, he, he! Miss Gertie Van Slimpkins, you wretch!

Miss Gertie V. S. (all)—You cynic! Miss Gertie, together, you're just awful!

Mr. Laverack S. (aside to Miss Gertie)—I hope you don't really mean that.

Miss Gertie (giving herself away with both eyes)—You know I do. I always mean what I say.

Mr. Laverack—You are cruel.

Mrs. S. V. S.—Who is that man talking on the stage? He looks like a clown.

Mr. S. V. S. (looking at the only programme in the box)—Romeo, Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson. Looks hungry, doesn't he?

Miss S. V. S. and Miss Gertie (in rapport)—Mr. Laverack—Is that Mary Anderson—the long girl with the blue dress on?

Mrs. S. V. S.—Yes, and they do say that she made quite a social success in London.

Miss S. V. S. and Miss Gertie (in G sharp)—How shocking!

Miss Gertie (solo)—Mamma, would you think of inviting an actress to your house?

Mrs. S. V. S.—My dear child, what dreadful questions you ask! Of course I couldn't think of such a thing.

Mr. S. V. S.—But Gladstone asked her to breakfast, you know.

Mrs. S. V. S.—Oh, my dear, Mr. Gladstone is a politician, just like a common Senator.

Mr. S. V. S.—How about the Prince of Wales going behind the scenes to see her?

Mrs. S. V. S.—My dear Stuyvesant, you are not to believe the Wigsons knew whether they were walking on their heads or their heels as we followed the dismounted officer to that holy of holies, the long, spacious gallery reserved for persons about the court and distinguished visitors.

Harlequin touches with his magic wand, and all is changed. This pretty piece of princely condensation had metamorphosed into a night scene of the most mysterious kind. It was a little bit of a girl.

Miss S. V. S. (to Gertie aside)—There's Harry Mortimer over there on the other side.

Miss Gertie (motioning to him with her fan)—I do hope he'll come over and tell us about Minnie Moneybags' wedding. It's too bad that we can't know them. They give such magnificent balls. But Harry goes to the orchestra (half aloud)—Confound those idiots in that box! I'm going to get my seat changed.

Mr. Laverack S. (looking at man through opera glass)—Wonder who that man is with that poor man down there? He seems quite ill.

Miss Gertie—Laverack, how can you? You mustn't make jokes about the poor man's condition.

Mr. Laverack—I'm not joking. (Enter Harry Mortimer.)

Mrs. S. V. S. (ensemble)—Oh, Mr. Mortimer! Mr. Mortimer—Good evening, ladies; delighted to see you here. Mr. Slimpkins, how do you do? Ah, Laverack, how are you, old fellow?

Mr. Mortimer—Oh, Mr. Mortimer, did you go to Miss Moneybags' wedding?

Mr. Mortimer—I had that unspeakable pleasure.

Miss Gertie—Oh, tell us about it! Is she pretty? Did she wear diamonds? What kind of lace did she have on? Did she know how to behave herself in the church? Were there many people there? Were any sweets served? Was there a wedding breakfast or reception? Where did they go on the wedding tour? What kind of wedding presents did she get? Has she much money in her own right? Is it true that she married a man in the pork business?

Please, Mr. Mortimer, tell us everything. We are absolutely dying of curiosity.

Mr. Mortimer—Why, I can't answer all that at once, but I'll do my best. Well, there was a wedding in the orchestra.

Blare of trumpets in orchestra.

Mrs. S. V. S.—Why, what's that for?

Mr. S. V. S.—End of the first act.

Miss S. V. S.—And now, suppose we swapped above our heads. It was an epic poem of architecture, a dream in stone. What heart would not be softened by such a scene? Surely not hers, whose fair face gazed in rapture like that of some mad-

Then, when from the choir poured forth a flood of melody, now joyously exalting, and anon floating in shadowy cadences into the far recesses of that noble hall, I thrilled my soul and from the trembling of the tiny hand that rested on my arm I knew that my sweet companion's emotions were stirred to their lowest depths. Now, if ever, when we passed out, softened and subdued, into the still night, I led her up the quaint, gabled street towards the park, a route that would be least frequented at that hour."

But just as we turned the corner into the avenue of Elms the apparition of Mrs. Wigson stood before us.

"Quick! Maria, quick!" she gasped, half-breathed with haste. "John came by the tidal boat. He's in the parlor with your pa."

With a little cry of delight the girl flew from my side, and before I could recover from my surprise had vanished into the distant gloom.

"Mrs. Wigson," I stammered, "what does this mean? Has your daughter lost her senses? Who is this mystic John?"

Years have rolled by, yet I can still see that awful woman as she stood in the moonlight, the night breeze lifting the streaming scarlet ribbons of her bonnet, while from her lips fell the words that froze my blood: "Sir Usuard!"

"Sir Usuard?"

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

There are no mugwumps in Ireland. Happy, happy Ireland!—Philadelphia Press.

Adam was the primal mugwump. He wanted too much and met with disaster.—Troy Times.

If the American navy could only be kept from getting wet people would be so anxious about its safety.—Fall River Herald.

The Republicans are covering themselves with glory in proving the truth of the old saying about office-holders, that a few die and none resign.—Manchester Union.

No one being left to give the command, Patriots Murat Halstead and Jeff Davis will probably continue their lonely sentry-watch and never stick arms.—Milwaukee Journal.

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There is one thing of which Toombs' worst enemy could not accuse him. He did not read a book upon the war.—Macon Telegraph.

Those misguided persons who supposed slavery went out of existence in this country with the close of the war are sadly misinformed. They should have paid attention to the bidders in Massachusetts.—St. Paul Globe.

vice as interpreter? Of course, you want to go to the review?"

Wigson pere assured me they did.

"There is no chance of securing a carriage," I continued, "but the walk through the Bois de Boulogne is pleasant and the distance not great. If you will walk I shall be proud to conduct you there."

My coup was effective. The old people, with a stare of blank despondency, as though the alternative was death, gave assent at the jostling crowd and accepted me with much the same sort of expression as if I had presented them with a box of pills to swallow.

We started. I could not, however, engineer a tete-a-tete with Maria, but I got a chance to make myself solid with the mamma, into whose ears I poured the grateful incense of a hundred flatteries.

Just as we reached a point which commanded a grand view of the procession, and I suggested that we should remain there for a while and see it fine past.

It was a beautiful sight. Little as the "distinguished" mamma was, she field of Waterloo, when the Iron Duke unceremoniously ordered his dragons to withdraw, he makes a bristling shot at a martial parade.

Infantry and artillery bristled past us. Now comes a fanfare of trumpets, and a glittering group of horsemen appear. It is Gen. Trentin, who approaches with the King's two sons on either side, followed by his staff.

Every hat is off. Loud vives ring on the air. Ladies wear their fluttering kerchiefs, and bright smiles greet them on all sides. Just as the cortege approaches us a broken-down gun wagon causes a halt.

Can I believe my eyes? There, riding at the right side of the gray-haired veteran, is the handsome young Crown Prince, the Duc de Brabant; and, as for the same thing, I am convinced it is none other than the impetuous stranger I met at the cigar divan—the very golden youth I had told that he didn't move in good society.

He caught my eye, and with a blush, bowed. Then out croaked the gentle nature of that seton of one of the politer races of Europe.

"You here?" he said graciously, leaning forward in his saddle, as if to know me. I enjoyed the review and carry a good account of us home."

It was worth a year's life to see the faces of the Wigsons. Wonder, awe, envy, paralytic, and, as for the same thing, I had hesitated to know hand in glove with the heir to the throne of Belgium.

"Your highness," I stammered, "I am sure your troops will acquit themselves with credit on the review-day."

It was a stupid, inane remark, but, to tell the truth, I was in nearly as big a flutter as my Brummagem friends.

"Have you the entire to the grand stand?" the prince continued.

"No, sir," I replied, "I have not."

"Then, when from the choir poured forth a flood of melody, now joyously exalting, and anon floating in shadowy cadences into the far recesses of that noble hall, I thrilled my soul and from the trembling of the tiny hand that rested on my arm I knew that my sweet companion's emotions were stirred to their lowest depths. Now, if ever, when we passed out, softened and subdued, into the still night, I led her up the quaint, gabled street towards the park, a route that would be least frequented at that hour."

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ST. LOUIS.

The largest manufacturers of crackers in the world. Capacity 1,400 barrels of flour into crackers daily. Always order the Parrot Brand of crackers and you will get the choicest goods in the market. These crackers are sold by all first-class dealers.

FUEL—Indian Territory coal \$8.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton delivered, West Virginia coal \$13.50; gasmakers' coke 6.50, 1 T. baked \$10; hard wood \$3.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cord at ars.

GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 75c for No. 1

excess this day..... 79,906
 FUTURE MARKETS.
 LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Futures opened steady
 and closed easy; December 4.60 asked,

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.
St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts 95 head;
market very dull; good to choice native ship-
pers \$4.35@4.75, fair to medium \$4@4.25, common

Publishers DALLAS M

BELO & CO.,

Houston & Texas Central R'y.

The Only All Steel Rail Line in the State.
Double daily trains each way. Through Pullman Sleepers, Houston to St. Louis, via Dallas, Denison and Sedalia. Through tickets to all points. Quickest route to New Orleans and points in the South. Choice of routes, via Denison and St. Louis or Houston and New Orleans. Steamship tickets to or from any point in Europe.
LOCAL TIME CARD.

Going South.	Leave.	Arrive.	Going North.	Leave.	Arrive.
2:30 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	Denison.	11:15 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	St. Louis.
4:45 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	Denison.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	St. Louis.
6:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.	Denison.	2:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	St. Louis.
8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	Denison.	5:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	St. Louis.
10:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	Denison.	7:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	St. Louis.
12:15 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	Denison.	9:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	St. Louis.
2:30 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	Denison.	11:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	St. Louis.
4:45 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	Denison.	1:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	St. Louis.
6:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.	Denison.	3:15 a.m.	4:15 a.m.	St. Louis.
8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	Denison.	5:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	St. Louis.
10:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	Denison.	7:45 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	St. Louis.
12:15 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	Denison.	10:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	St. Louis.
2:30 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	Denison.	12:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.	St. Louis.
4:45 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	Denison.	1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	St. Louis.
6:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.	Denison.	3:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	St. Louis.
8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	Denison.	5:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	St. Louis.
10:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	Denison.	7:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	St. Louis.
12:15 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	Denison.	9:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	St. Louis.
2:30 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	Denison.	11:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	St. Louis.
4:45 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	Denison.	1:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	St. Louis.
6:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.	Denison.	3:15 a.m.	4:15 a.m.	St. Louis.
8:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	Denison.	5:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	St. Louis.
10:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	Denison.	7:45 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	St. Louis.
12:15 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	Denison.	10:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	St. Louis.

For information about rates, tickets, routes, etc., apply to any agent of Houston and Texas Central Railway, or to C. C. ODEY, Union Ticket Agent, Dallas, Tex.
E. O. FLOOD, City Ticket Agent.
A. FAULKNER, G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

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Milano, Temple, Lampasas, Fort Worth,
El Paso, McCombs, Monahan, Cleburne, Alvarado,
Montgomery, Navasota and Fort Worth.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

READ DOWN.	READ UP.
8:30 a.m. L'v. Dallas. Arr. 1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m. A'v. Dallas. L'v. 8:30 a.m.
9:00 a.m. L'v. Cleburne. Arr. 10:55 p.m.	10:55 p.m. A'v. Cleburne. L'v. 9:00 a.m.
1:00 p.m. L'v. Temple. Arr. 4:55 p.m.	4:55 p.m. A'v. Temple. L'v. 1:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m. L'v. Lampasas. Arr. 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. A'v. Lampasas. L'v. 4:30 p.m.
11:00 p.m. L'v. Galveston. Arr. 8:40 a.m.	8:40 a.m. A'v. Galveston. L'v. 11:00 p.m.

MIXED:
8:30 p.m. L'v. Dallas. Arr. 9:40 a.m.
7:45 p.m. L'v. Cleburne. Arr. 11:55 a.m.
8:40 p.m. L'v. Montgomery. Arr. 10:30 p.m.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all points and to and from Europe. For tickets and other information call on or address
W. J. STORMS, Ticket Agent, Dallas.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Ford House as a candidate for the office of City Assessor and Collector, to be voted for at the ensuing election to be held Tuesday, April 6, 1886.

The Morning News.

THE CITY.

No ONE is authorized to make any purchases for our account or have work performed for any department of our establishment without the written order from the business manager, and that what this enterprising school undertakes will make a grand success. The News will give the particulars of this new and novel entertainment as it matures.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 16, 1885.

Mr. J. E. Millender is authorized to take city subscriptions and collect amounts due me on bills for THE MORNING NEWS.
F. A. WILLIAMS, City Circulator.
Dallas, Dec. 17, 1885.

Harvest Home Shower, Etc.

The Floyd Street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School has on the tapis, which they will give after the holidays, another of their novel entertainments entitled, "Harvest Home Shower" or "Fruit Breaking Festival." Those who witnessed their novel entertainment, an "Easter Egg Breaking," last Easter, know that what this enterprising school undertakes will make a grand success. The News will give the particulars of this new and novel entertainment as it matures.

The Jewish Fair.

Some time ago the Israelites of Dallas, with that commendable fellow feeling characteristic of the race, assisted their Russian refugee co-religionists to such an extent as to bring the synagogue into considerable debt. In order to liquidate the obligation thus incurred a fair is to be inaugurated on Jan. 11, and the building at the corner of Market and Commerce streets, near The News office, will be used for that purpose. The fair is to be in session five days and will, no doubt, be liberally patronized.

Miss Abbott Again.

This charming and favorite artist will be with the Dallas public Wednesday and Thursday next, with matinee on Thursday, making three appearances. The operas of "Lucia," "Sonnambula" and "Trovatore" will be given in that order. These standard works will serve to exhibit the extraordinary vocal powers of Miss Abbott. The sale of tickets is going on with promise of large and brilliant audiences.

Texas Patents.

List of patents granted to citizens of Texas for the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1885, compiled from the official records of the United States Patent Office expressly for THE NEWS by J. F. Beale, solicitor of patents, No. 637, F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: Nelson Wilson, of Hutto, Texas, curtain holder.

Y. M. H. A.

The grand anniversary ball by the Y. M. H. A. will take place on New Year's eve at their hall, on which occasion there is expected a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The grand march is announced for 10 o'clock. Every preparation has been made, including electric light.

Local Temperature.

The following readings of the temperature of Dallas taken yesterday at Reinhardt & Co.'s thermometer, on Elm street: At 9 a. m. 51°; 12 m., 68°; 6 p. m., 61°.

IN THE LAND OF PHAROHS.

A VOYAGEUR FROM BANKS OF THE NILE

Relates Interesting Facts About Egypt, Its Ruins, System of Agriculture, etc., and the Merits of Some British Generals.

Among the recent arrivals in this city is Mr. D. M. Carley, who has lately returned from Egypt, where he spent several months in the service of the British Government, having been one of the Canadian voyageurs, and also having acted as correspondent for several Canadian papers during the late Soudan campaign. In an interview with Mr. Carley yesterday evening a News representative learned many interesting facts relating to the campaign and the land of the Pharaohs, which have never yet appeared in the newspapers. It will be remembered that before Sir Garnet Wolseley would consent to take command of the expedition sent out to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Khartoum he was to be allowed to choose the route which he himself considered the best adapted to the resources which he could command—that of ascending the Nile with a gigantic flotilla of small boats, instead of taking the sand route across the desert from Korosko, the point at which the late lamented Gordon abandoned the Nile on his ill-fated mission nearly three years ago.

To carry out this scheme Sir Garnet secured the services of 400 Canadian boatmen to guide the immense flotilla up and over the cataracts of the Nile. This body of men was known as the Canadian Voyageur corps. Lord Wolseley knew full well the remarkable power of endurance of a Canadian raftsmen or voyageur, for it will be remembered by many that the expedition sent out by the Canadian government to quell the Red River rebellion of 1869-70, and commanded by Wolseley, was composed exclusively of this class of men.

Mr. Carley enlisted in this corps in Montreal, Canada, on Sept. 18, 1864, and sailed the following morning for Alexandria, Egypt. The last place was reached Oct. 7, after spending a couple of days in Gibraltar. At Alexandria the voyageurs were conducted to the railway depot and placed on board the cars, which carried them to Assiout, or Siout. The cars used in Egypt would not compare very favorably with those used on the Texas Central or Texas and Pacific Railway. A single car will not accommodate more than fifteen persons, and even these are not very comfortable.

The seats (four in number) extend the length of the car. The Egyptians do not appear to have learned the use of ballast for railroads, and consequently riding on the cars is almost equal to a series of shocks from an electric battery. The sides of the cars are open, and when the sand blows from the desert it is almost impossible to see the persons sitting alongside of you.

At Assiout the voyageurs were placed on board barges, towed by a steamer, and started up the Nile. The Assiout river is as it appears at Assiout does not look so treacherous as it does further on up. Mosques, temples, palaces, etc., thousands of years old, occur all along the Nile in endless succession. The temple of Karnak, the largest of all the ruined temples, was fortunate in having for my guide the Rev. Mr. Murch, at one time of Toledo, O., but now the American missionary at Luxor. Karnak is situated at a distance of about two miles from the town. We had a lantern with us, and as we proceeded on our way we were every now and then besieged by dogs, which infest the old ruins in the vicinity. All at once we came to the temple. Its numerous pillars and their gigantic size sent a thrill through us, and the wild, weird scene presented recalled to my mind forcibly the words of the poet in his address to the Egyptian gods:

"The former was a great city when Abraham led his flocks to drink of the waters of the Nile. Home came of it the richest city in the world, through each of whose hundred gates two hundred heroes burst forth in their clashing chariots, and to victory. Although it was dark when I arrived at the temple, I immediately started, the largest of all the ruined temples, was fortunate in having for my guide the Rev. Mr. Murch, at one time of Toledo, O., but now the American missionary at Luxor. Karnak is situated at a distance of about two miles from the town. We had a lantern with us, and as we proceeded on our way we were every now and then besieged by dogs, which infest the old ruins in the vicinity. All at once we came to the temple. Its numerous pillars and their gigantic size sent a thrill through us, and the wild, weird scene presented recalled to my mind forcibly the words of the poet in his address to the Egyptian gods:

"And thou hast walked about, how strange a story!
In the street three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory
And time had not begun to overflow
Those temples, palaces and piers stupendous
Of which the very ruins are treasured.
"It is said that when Napoleon's army came in sight of the Theban monuments they immediately halted, and in a passion of admiration clapped their hands and shouted, 'The gods are on the march!' The end and object of their glorious toils and the complete conquest of Egypt were achieved and finally secured by taking possession of this temple of Karnak, the largest of all the ruined temples, was fortunate in having for my guide the Rev. Mr. Murch, at one time of Toledo, O., but now the American missionary at Luxor. Karnak is situated at a distance of about two miles from the town. We had a lantern with us, and as we proceeded on our way we were every now and then besieged by dogs, which infest the old ruins in the vicinity. All at once we came to the temple. Its numerous pillars and their gigantic size sent a thrill through us, and the wild, weird scene presented recalled to my mind forcibly the words of the poet in his address to the Egyptian gods:

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speaking series of cataracts, for it extends five miles in length, occurs here and there, the great obstacle which Napoleon met with in his ascent of the Nile. A railroad has been constructed around it in later years. The voyageurs reached Wady Halfa on the evening of Oct. 27, and commenced the work of ascending the Nile by small boats. Mr. Carley relates many curious incidents characteristic of campaign life for which we have not sufficient space to do justice. He says that he is sure to say that the Canadians performed their work nobly, and the ignominious failure of securing the object of the expedition cannot in any way be attributed to want of pluck or endurance on their part.

Farming in Egypt has many drawbacks. Lack of rain is one of them, and consequently water has to be drawn from the Nile by oxen and then the water is raised for irrigating purposes. This keeps a large proportion of the native population in constant employment. The modus operandi of irrigating the soil is probably the same as in the days of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob.

First, a hole is dug in the ground to a level with the Nile River and on the banks. Two upright poles are erected, one on the Nile and the other is extended from one to the other. Then a rope is placed upon the crossbar. Attached to one end of this pole is a stone of probably twenty-five or thirty pounds in weight, and upon the other is a rope with a pail. A native or slave belonging to the Shekhs operates this machine, which is called a shakira. He draws the pail down, and then the water is raised and it is up, after which the water is emptied into a channel, which conveys it over the land and into other channels. A water wheel propelled by oxen or camels is sometimes used. The Nile is a great source of wealth, and as these jars descend to the river they fill up, and by this means they keep up a continual stream of water, which, when it reaches the certain altitude empties into the channels before named. Women sometimes operate these machines. The overflow of the Nile at certain seasons of the year furnishes sufficient water for the land during the dry season. The Egyptians are a nation of paupers. All along the banks of the Nile Europeans are besieged for "back-sheesh," which in English means a present. Mr. Carley says he has never seen an accurate photograph of Lord Wolseley. His appearance is decidedly effeminate, and when he speaks he accompanies each remark with a nervous shake of the head. He is dignified and to be so, but is not a favorite with the "rank and file." However, perhaps, his objection to a very liberal use of "grog" by the soldiers may have something to do with this. Taking him all in all, he is a very good man, and his remarkable success can be attributed more to a fortunate combination of circumstances than to real merit.

"B. J. B.," said the News man, "have you ever met Lord Charles Beresford?"
"Lord Charles! Well, yes! 'Charlie,' as he is familiarly known, is held in higher esteem by the soldiers and the navy than any other officer in the British army. He is the son of affability, and converses familiarly about certain military details with private soldiers and officers alike. His physique suggests a hairbrush, but he is rather short and thin, with sturdy limbs and a powerful head well set upon a muscular neck. His face, which is clean shaven, looks hale and bronzed, and a Roman nose, honest blue eyes and an agreeable mouth, which discloses white teeth, give it character and unaffected charm. Lord Charles is a pugilist of some notoriety in England. Talking of people whom I have met," continued the News man, "I have to thank the acquaintance of Col. Burleigh, who was recently an aspirant for political honors in Scotland. The Colonel was at one time in the Confederate service and related to me many of his hairbreadth escapes during the American war. He was war correspondent in the Sudan for the London Telegraph, and is a genial, whole-souled fellow."

Y. M. C. A.
The committee of arrangements for the reception of the association have issued the following circular:
To the Friends of the Y. M. C. A. of Dallas.
DALLAS, Dec. 26.—We are arranging for a reception at the new association rooms, No. 705 Elm street, from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. on New Year's day. All young men and friends of the association are invited. We will be obliged if you can send a cake or refreshments to the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. If you can conveniently do that, please address the inclosed postal card to you will furnish. F. E. Plender, G. C. Plender, F. Cheney, F. S. Sale, committee of arrangements.
The board of managers have employed Mr. C. W. Horned, of Oshkosh, Wis., as secretary, and he is expected to be here for the reception.

Cantata Organized.
The cantata for the benefit of the Orphans' Home has been organized, and has elected as conductor Prof. Mann, the chorister and organist of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He will meet with the singers in the Baptist Church at 4 p. m. to-day for the first practice, and it is very desirable that all who will assist be present on time. The hour for assembling may be placed earlier hereafter. It is hoped that the cantata will be successful in number considerably. The Orphans' Home is unseparated in its benefactions, and certainly the object will stir the hearts of the humane. All who can sing or play the ordinary church tunes are invited.

A Jovial Scene.
Mrs. W. A. Rogers gave a pleasant holiday party to the little friends of her children last night. There were twenty-five present. The Christmas tree was the center of fun and fairly gleamed under the lights of the brilliantly illuminated parlors and halls. There was a supper also, at which the young misses and their dolls had a delightful time, enjoying countless good things. The young lads waited on the girls and the girls on the dolls, and all went merry as a marriage bell. There were a few grown persons present to look on and get young again under the inspiration of the exuberance of the youthful fun surrounding them.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
GRANDVIEW.—Jas. M. Steere, Dallas; Wm. Flower, age 10, Kirby Company; E. Anderson, Cincinnati; O. J. W. Borth, Decatur; R. G. Lowe, Galveston; Jasper N. Haney, Fort Worth; H. H. Grubb, Greenville; H. Hill, Waco; D. J. Kerr, City; Thomas P. West, Jacksonville; Dr. Markham, wife and son, McKinney; B. B. Knowles, and wife, Kyn. B. Brown, Chicago; C. F. Collins, Texas; A. F. Boynton and wife, Clearfield, Pa.; M. L. Slaughter, Rancho; T. B. Brown, St. Louis; T. H. Slieve, Dallas; J. H. Garnett, Gainesville; M. W. Garnett, Houston; T. O'Brien, Chicago; John S. Andrews, Fort Worth; John W. Thompson, city; Wm. G. Gooch, Louisville; D. B. Chiles, St. Louis; M. O. Lynn, Palo Pinto; M. L. Gansan, Mar. M. E. Kayser, Kin County, Tex.; C. Dixon, Wichita Falls; A. H. Wilkins, Houston; G. H. Briggman, Colorado City; J. J. Hittson, J. H. Milken, Fort Worth.
ST. GEORGE.—J. S. Johnston, Colorado; J. F. Lewis, Mexia; H. S. Sisk, Weatherford; S. L. Gault, Corsicana; John Hensley and wife, Jacksonville; V. N. Grubb, Greenville; B. R. Parks, Gordon; S. O. Carey, Ems; Henry Beaumont, J. E. Gist, Dallas; B. E. Trockmeyer, J. J. Jenkins, McKinney; H. A. Davis, Dallas; W. H. Alexander, M. J. Coe, Forney; A. Shavits, Corsicana; S. E. Wilson, S. P. Langford, Waxahatchie; C. F. Spumate, Fort Mador; Terrell; C. Lasher, Houston and Texas Central Railroad; Brad Bonner, Joe Sparks, Longview; S. B. and wife, Pecos; W. J. Smith, McKinney; W. J. J. Smith, Dallas; S. J. Price, Kerens; C. E. Lynn, Dawson; J. A. James, Grapevine; T. V. Valem, Marshall; W. Butler, Plano; Z. T. Warnack, Corsicana; A. Foster and wife, Cleburne; W. George, H. A. Jones, Lancaster; E. Turner, Creek; J. W. Barnett, Blackland; J. E. Rice, J. F. Patterson, Weston; O. C. Morehead, Brownson; Millard Berry, Dallas; J. H. Smith, Fort Worth.

The sheriff at Pecoscoola lets his prisoners go to the circus with their girls.

THE CHURCHES.

Commerce Street Christian Church.—Sunday school 9:30 a. m., preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Everybody invited. Seats free.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Harwood and Main streets, Rev. A. P. Smith pastor.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The evening services will be conducted by Gen. Lewis, of the Lamar Street Methodist Church, the two congregations worshipping together. Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. Fred. A. Sale, superintendent. The public is cordially invited to all these services.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Harwood, between Live Oak and Bryan streets, on Belt Car Line.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock; subject of sermon: "The Prince of Peace." Services at 7 o'clock in the evening. Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock a. m. Prof. Munner is regularly employed as organist at this church. A cordial invitation to all.

Tabernacle M. E. Church, St. Paul and Main streets, Rev. J. R. Wolf, pastor.—The church at school every Sunday, even on the Sabbath. Services at 9:30 a. m. prayer meeting. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; F. N. Foot superintendent. The pastor, Rev. J. R. Wolf, will conduct morning service at 11 a. m., evening service at 7:30 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 6:30; all invited.

Free thinkers' "Dallas Secular Union" will meet to-day in the morning at 9:30 a. m. in street, at 3 p. m. Opening subject: "Cerebral or brain theory of the universe." Admission free, and free discussion invited.

First Baptist Church, corner Sycamore and Patterson streets, Rev. T. H. Hanks, pastor.—Services to-day as follows: Sunday school, 9:45 a. m., Mr. W. R. Howell, superintendent, Dr. Price Chaen, secretary; preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The evening service will be preceded by a song service, beginning at 7. Congregational singing from Gospel hymns. A cordial welcome to all.

Floyd Street M. E. Church South, Rev. O. P. Thomas, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation extended to all. A mission has been organized at San Jacinto Park under the auspices of Rev. L. M. White, who preaches there every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. No preaching at night for the present. He proposes organizing also a Sunday school, to be held at the same place. The community is very grateful to Col. W. J. Keller, who has so kindly tendered the use of the house just at the entrance at the gates, a comfortable building for worship. A cordial invitation is extended to every lover of the cause to co-operate in this good work.

Union Sabbath School, South Dallas, 8 p. m., Dr. Denton.

First Congregational Church, corner of Bryan and Harwood streets, Rev. C. I. Scofield pastor.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., preaching by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 p. m. All welcome. Belt Line cars pass the church.

Mr. J. B. Linsley, OF TENNESSEE, will have at Mr. Harrison's stable, 310 Elm street, for two days only, a lot of young Jersey cows heavy with calf. Also several combined and saddle horses, and one very handsome matched team, safe in double and single harness. This stock is just from Middle Tennessee.

Straight Talk.
When we tell you that you have to pay high prices for our photographic productions we mean it, and if you don't believe us, try it, in my name stands for John, but not "Cheap John." J. H. WEBSTER.

Card of Thanks.
We desire, in the name of all the employees of the Dallas Pan Electric Telephone Exchange, to return our hearty thanks to all the patrons of this Exchange for the many, many kind Christmas remembrances in the way of presents and knickknacks, and especially to the stockholders and manager for the most excellent Christmas dinner that we have ever enjoyed.

OPERATORS.
Dr. Andrus is making quite a reputation as a dentist, treating children's teeth, which is one of his specialties.

Assessment No. 35 (T. B. A.), Texas Benevolent Association, expires Jan. 1, 1886. All members must remit promptly.

The record of our home association (T. B. A.) looms up grandly.

The Texas Benevolent Association gives protection at net cost on mortality, and expenses of management reduced to minimum.

Every able bodied man in Texas can provide for his family by joining T. B. A. Write to R. B. Parrott, manager, Waco, Tex.

Blue Front.
705 Elm street, opposite Reinhardt's, have the best and coolest beer in Dallas; also fine cigars and liquors. Lunch every day.

The Dallas Actual Business College affords a rare opportunity for thorough business education. The business is brought up before the student just as it is in a business house. The president is an expert in all complicated book-keeping.

Deserving of Success.
"Who makes your clothes?" is a question frequently asked, and it is the best advertisement for any merchant tailor to secure the admiration of critics on well made clothes. Douglas Brothers, merchant tailors, 703 Main street, have a deserved reputation for correct styles and excellency of material used. They do a good business and deserve all the success they are attaining.

Until Jan. 11 will close out my entire stock of Toys and Fancy Goods at net cost. Call and get a bargain. J. D. A. HARRIS.

From Fifty Cents to Ten Dollars.
In another column read the list of pretty holiday goods to be found at Knepf & Son's great jewelry house, Dallas.

Dr. F. L. Foscoe.
Physician, Surgeon, Oculist, 810 Main street, Dallas. Office Telephone, 67; Residence, 203.

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

Many of The News people have had shoes made by The Hunstable Boot & Shoe Company, 712 Elm street. They are well pleased with them. Will Hunstable fits people correctly.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers 75c, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Holiday Goods.
At 701 Main street, corner of Poydras. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, fine marble and French gilt clocks, gold and silverware, canes, gold spectacles and eyeglasses, opera-glasses, lamp shades. All the latest designs in new goods. Call and see. L. E. CURTIS, Jeweler.

When in Fort Worth you can obtain first class accommodations in the newly furnished Grand Hotel, southeast corner public square. Street cars pass the doors.

For Pure Home-Made Candy Go to 812 Main Street. J. W. SKAER.

Dr. Wassergug, chronic diseases, 734 Elm street. Debility, impurities, impediments to marriage, speedily, radically cured.

Visit the new 99 cent Cash Store, 719 Elm street.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1 50, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.

Save the Chickens.
By using Bass' Chicken Cholera Cure. For sale, wholesale, by Crowdis Drug Company, Dallas, Texas.

Gents Silk Embroidered Slippers \$1 25, Lewis Bros. & Co., 736 Elm street.