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DALLAS, TEXAS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

NO. 5.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

No Room for Turkey North of the Bosphorus.

Russia Undoubtedly Urging the Revolt With an Eye on the Turkish Capital-England and the Powers Favorable to a Free State of Constantinople-Troops

Massing.

London, Oct. 4 .- If the Sultan gives way vithout fighting he will prove himself vaged in a bloody war and lost all the de fensive barriers of the Turkish Empire in Europe for his pains. Another campaign ould be tolerably sure to leave the Porte ctively engaged in the military operations undertaken by England at the close of the Russo-Turkish war.

RUSSIA'S PARTICIPATION.

"It is absolutely certain," he said, "tha Russia is directing their movement. Her soldiers, nicknamed volunteers, are crossare already controlling the armies of Rou-mania and Bulgaria; her cavalry is at this instant actually on the march through Bes-sarabia for the scene of possible war. She has commenced supplying paper money to Bulgaria. She is A CONTINGENCY WHICH WOULD INVOLVE ENGLAND.

England, and that is a Russian occupation of Constantinople. This the English will never consent to. Russia can have all she wants short of Constantinople, so far as England is concerned. Turkey is an Asiatic power and a standing offense and menace

As long as Russia is locked from the sea by the Dardanelles and Turkey holds the key there must be perpetual fear of war. der an European coalition like Belgium and the Danube. It will be rather too much of a good thing to expect the Sultan to give in his adhesion to such an arrangement with-out resistance. To do this would be to put an end to the supremacy of the caliphate

The Turks, to give them their due, are of their country and religion. With an into the field in 1877 and gave Russia all the work she wanted, and her Roumanian and

A concert of action between Germany only thing possible to prevent a Russian march on Constantinople and an Austrian advance on Salonica. The Turkish proposal to restore the status quo in Bulgaria is too

I am inclined to think Russia will be reasonable and agree to Constantinople being turned into a free State. That provided for, they may go ahead and drive the Turk out of Europe, bag and baggage, as soon as

IMPENDING CONFLICT. There is some apprehension here as to the possibility of a collision between Austria and Russia, arising out of the conflicting ambitions of both countries in European Turkey. The Servians are receiving strong reinforcements from Austria and the garrisons in Bosnia and Herzegovina are being rapidly brought up to a war footing. The Montenegrins are again massing troops on

New York, Oct. 4.—At the meeting of the Manhattan Branch of the Irish Land League KING MILAN EXCITED. BOSNIA NOT WANTED.

ROBERT TOOMBS DYING.

Secession's Great Irreconcilable a Mental and Physical Wreck.

Realizing Sense of Matters of the Present-Some of His Peculiar Hal-

·lucinations.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4 .- A correspondent who nas just returned from the bedside of Gen. Robert Toombs, in Washington, Ga., says he is dying, and it is thought he can at most an absence of twenty-nine months, the most of which time was spent in explorations on affected and is absolutely void as regards certain topics. His imagination

CARRIES HIM BACK TWENTY YEARS, and he cannot be convinced that he is at home, but believes himself to be in either New York, Richmond, Montgomery or Boston, or traveling the old court circuit of the district which he covered forty years ago. He makes eloquent arguments before risionary bars, and during the week he entered into an elaborate discourse to prove share of Virginia's bonded debt. His memory is perfectly clear on points prior and relating to the war. He sometimes IMAGINES HIMSELF IN THE ARMY.

He awoke one night during the week and asked to be raised from his bed, as the nemy were coming. He then related hi lown again, as "the fight had finished." He has asked the question several times, "who s it that is taking the trouble to move his urniture all over the United States, as he

While here he called on Gov. McDaniel in reference to the agitation of a new constitutional convention. He is proud of the present constitution, as it is the result of his

MEXICAN VIEWS ON SILVER.

Effect of American Silver Coinage on Railways of the Neighbor Republic-Dear Bought Experience of the Mexican Roads and the Remedy.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 4, via Galveston .-The Mexican Financier to-day says: The silver question is one which has a direct bearing on the net earnings of all foreign owned railways in this country. If the United States government, by its persisthelps to bring on further depreciation of that metal, owners of Mexican railways abroad must accept with what philosophy they may the reduction of net receipts on he part of their respective companies. The

the part of their respective companies. The eighty-five cent bland dollar, which is the United States standard dollar, has in one way been of use in Mexico, for it has given the Mexican dollar an undisputed market in Asia. The Mexican peso is the standard in Asiatic commerce, and seems likely to reremain so for some time to come.

The recent experience of the Mexican Central Railway with bad washouts will result in putting the damaged section in a much better condition than formerly. It will be the President's policy to spend enough money in substantial repairs to prevent the recurrence of such damaging delays another season. The recent floods have shown all railways what their weak points are. The most fortunate road has been that which, owing to the excellent condition of its roadbed, escaped unharmed.

Renewal of Trouble in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—There were rumors o-day of a serious outbreak. This evening placards were posted at Mile End, reading: Down With Tyrrany." The Mayor again called out the volunteer forces, and pub-

called out the volunteer forces, and published in the evening papers a card asking all law abiding citizens to endeavor to prevent a collision with the authorities. The precautions seem to have had the desired effect and everything is quiet.

The Victoria Rifles are on duty to-night at the new hospital. "B" battery, of Quebec, has been ordered to be ready for service at Montreal at a moment's notice.

To-night, at the exhibition building, a private in the Victoria Rifles, named Samuels, was accidentally shot by another guard, and wounded seriously in the groin. He was taken to the hospital. Samuels is a prominent dentist here.

The Epidemic in New York. New York, Oct. 4.—There were six new cases of smallpox in this city last night.

The week previous the cases numbered three. The first case of smallpox, brought direct from Montreal, was discovered to-day by Dr. Agan. The victim was Pierre Dubeurnet, a French Canadian, residing at beurnet, a French Canadian, residing at 41 Bleeker street. He is a musician, 24 years of age, and has been in Montreal for several years past, performing with an opera company. He left Canada two week ago, but the disease did not show itself until yesterday. Dubeurnet was removed to the Riverside Hospital. The house in Bleecker street in which he was found was thoroughly furnigated, and the inmates, who are all adults, were vaccinated.

Rattlesnakes and Honey.

To the Snake Editor of the Globe-Democrat. FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 3, 1885.—A most remarkable snake story comes from one of the neighborhoods in the mountainous regions of this (Washington) county. Yet it comes from such responsible source that its authenticity can not be questioned. Near St. Paul, a neighborhood postoffice in this city, where the wolf is yet sometimes heard to howl and the resident farmer can occasionally have a venison steak, two young farmers named Young and Stewart were out hunting a few days ago and discovered bees where the wolf is yet sometimes heard to howly and five cent pieces. In extenuation of his crime, he said: "The d—d Democrats being in power now, I have to make a living some way." Reynolds has served a two years' sentence in the Southern Penitentiary for counterfeiting.

passing out and in through a hole about orty feet from the ground in a large black oak tree, which was some four feet in diamter. Of course they thought that they had made a rich discovery. They were not then prepared to cut the tree and started for home. On their way Young bought Stewart's interest in the find, paying \$1 cash for

SPECIALTIES: Roasted Coffee, Spices, Mustard and

Baking Powder.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEWS FROM WACO.

District Court, With a Special Judge, to Open To-Day-The Civil and Criminal Dockets Replete With Important Litigation-Railroad Train Record for a Month Past.

Special to The News.

WACO, Oct, 4.-To-morrow District Court convenes. A special judge will be elected, on account of the absence of Judge Rains, who, it is said, contemplates an early resignation. Upon whom his ermine will fall has not yet been determined. For special judge Eugene Williams, Esq., is mentioned, with D. C. Bolinger, Esq., as a formidable

At this term of the court many cases of interest will be tried. The celebrated case of Shirley vs. the Houston and Texas Central Railway Co. will be called. This is an old case, filed in 1870, and is something like Miss Flight's case in Bleak House—judgment will be rendered on the day of judgment. Shirly himself is beginning to look old and

Among other litigants may be noticed the bent form of Simon Mussina, assignee of Coahuila to Gen. Tomas de la Vega, the little old fellow in green we used to see figuring in the picture as being captured by "the gallant Capt. May" in war with Mexico. La Vega has been repeatedly kicked out of court but the indefatigable Simon always manages to crawl back in somehow:

particularly entertaining case of the State vs. J. W. Forehand, charged with forgery. About 1875 Forehand bought 125 acres of land in Hill county for \$2000, paying down \$1300. He borrowed the balance of a money lender, which at 3 per cent per month had on March 31, 1876, grown to \$1050, due John S. Moore, of Waco. Moore sold the note to the Waco State Bank, which, becoming dissatisfied with the tardiness of Forehand, demanded other security than the land in consideration of an extension. This is said to have been given in the shape of 150 acres of land and personal security. The name of Feverler is charged to have been forged where it appears as security, and for this Forehand was indicted. He gave bond, but jumped it eight years ago. On Sept. 4, 1877, the bank sold Forehand's land under deed of trust for \$658, and got judgment Jan. 28, 1878, against him for \$1202, with three per cent per month, which seems to be several hundred dollars too much.

In the meantime the Central Railway built by the land; the town of Whitney is located near it, and the two tracts are said to be worth about \$3500. All these eight long years Forehand, having abandoned his homestead, was working as a wood and tie cutter in Eastern Texas. About a month ago he went through Senterfeitt, Lampassa County, en route for Menard, to buy a little home. An officer who had his name and description nabbed him and brought him to Waco, where he now lies in jail. He handed the officer \$579, with the request that he carry it to Gov. Coke to procure him counsel. This money was turned over to the Sheriff of McLennan County, who, having in his hands an execution issued on the judgment of the bank, applied the \$579 thereto. But the judgment of the bank is dormant, no execution having issued thereon within a year from its rendition.

The case excites some interest and sympathy, as Forehand was a gallant Confederate soldier, and it would seem has well nigh suffered enough for a crime which, though a violation of law, has injured no one.

Gen. Sul Ross has b

though a violation of law, has injured no one.

Gen. Sul Ross has been twice repulsed, but is again in possession of the field, with the dengue in full retreat.

Mr. J. D. Shaw, a former pulpit headlight in this city, left this afternoon for Cleve land, Ohio, to attend the National Liberal League, booked for a session in that city.

Twenty-nine is about the daily average number of trains arriving and departing from this city. During the month of September the aggregate was 880 trains. The Texas and St. Louis scored 304, the Missouri Pacific 296 and the Central 280.

Something was heard to drop in the antiroom of a sleeper shortly after the train pulled in at the Missouri Pacific depot. Simultaneous with the noise a pile of blue cloth and bright brass buttons heaped up in the corner. A few seconds later the uniformed employe was as polite to the lady as though nothing had happened.

WEATHER.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY. Washington, D. C. Oct. 5.—For the West Gulf States: Slightly warmer, fair weather, southerly winds, lower barometer.

Counterfeiter Caught.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—Isaac Reynolds and wife were arrested to-night by the police

CENTRAL, NORTHERN, EASTERN AND WESTERN TEXAS.

Dallas in every particular is your best Market from which to draw your Supplies.

Our facilities for meeting your wants can not be surpassed. Your open order solicited.

Respectfully,

T. L. MARSALIS & CO.

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H. W. GRABER & CO.,

ir large stock invited. 751 and 753 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

SPORTING.

WHY THE PURITAN DID NOT CONTEST. Boston, Oct. 4.—An article, which i evidently inspired, in to-day's Herald give the reason why the Puritan did not contest in the races for the Douglass, Bennett, Brenton's Reef and Cape May cups. It says originally intended to sail the Douglass cup at least, but by the New York managers the races after the Puritan had beaten the Priscilla, together with the evident de-sire of some that the Genesta should win led to a reconsideration. The jealousy even extended to members of the Eastern Yacht Club, some of whom were among the first

BASE BALL. UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Sunday Tribune hes the following standing of the New York State League clubs to-day:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Cincinnati 1, St.

SCULLING RACE POSTPONED. MAYVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The three-mile sculling race between Griffin, of Buffalo, and Ritz, of Wheeling, which was to have taken place on Chautauqua Lake Saturday, was postponed until Monday, on account of

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In the annual fall games of the Olympic Athletic Clubs to-day games of the Clympic Athletic Clubs to-day William Barry, Queen's College, Cork, Ireland, threw a 16-pound hammer 114 feet, which beats the American professional record 13 feet 10 inches, and the amateur 17 feet 2 inches. In the half-mile handicap 5. N. Myers, Manhattan Athletic Club, covered the distance in 1:55 2-5, breaking the record 1-5 of a second.

TENNIS TROPHIES. WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 4 .- In the tennis cournament for the championship of the Southern States E. Porter, Morristown, class of 1889, at the university, and C. Bel-mont Davis, class of 1887, at Lehigh Univer-sity, secured the honor in the contest doubles, and Davis took the championship the contest in singles. The playing was

A PEDESTRIAN MATCH. Bellows Falls, Vt., Oct. 4.—Fitzgerald, New Hampshire's professional pedestrian, and Cadigan, Vermont's champion, closed a twenty-six hours' match here last evening. Fitzgerald covered ninety-six miles and Fitzgerald covered ninety-six miles and Cadigan eighty-eight.

The Parnell Fund.

CHICAGO, Oot. 4.—A largely attended meeting was held to-night at the armory of Battery D for the purpose of raising funds to aid Parnell in his canvass for the election of Home Rule candidates to Parliament. Michael Keely, president of the Parnell Aid Society, occupied the chair, and there were 250 vice presidents selected from among the leading Irish citizens of Chicago. Speeches were made by Judges Moran and Prendergast, Hon. John F. Finerty, Alexander Sullivan and others, and resolutions of congratulation to the people of Ireland for their triumphal progress toward selfgovernment were adopted. A large sum was subscribed to the object of the meeting.

New Coal Mine.

Locust Gap, Pa.,Oct. 4.—Preparations are under way at Locust Spring colliery, owned and operated by the Philadelphia and Readof a shaft which will open up a large coal bed. When the improvements are completed the mine will be one of the most valuable owned by the company, and will give employment to many additional hands.

Sort of an Obscure Item.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 4 .- John A. Pruyn, of Albany, the young man who was to have party hold a national convention here to-

Dallas Opera House.

Engagement for Two Nights and Tuesday Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 5 and 6.

> Matinee Tuesday at 2 P. M. The Biggest and Best in the World,

MCINTYRE & HEATH'S

Thursday, Oct. 8-LIZZIE MAY ULMER in "DAD'S GIRL." Friday, Oct. 9-"SIS."

THE CREEK COUNCIL.

It is to Assemble at Okmulgee To-day-Outline of Probable Legislative Action-Peace Existing Among the Tribal Factions.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 4.—An Indian Territory special says: The Creek Council (or Legislature) will meet to-morrow (Monday) at Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek nation. This body is divided into two houses, viz: Kings and Warriors. The present session is expected to be the most important ever held in the Creek country. For the first time in years, the Nation is free from

The message of Chief J. M. Perryman will be read in due form and will relate mainly to local affairs, together with such suggestions as may be deemed of general

A Swoop on Senegambian Sports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—At about 9 o'clock Saturday evening several squads of policemen in citizen dress, under command of Captain Brogan of the fifteenth precinct. made an extensive raid upon the gambling houses and poker shops in the neighborhood of Bleecker und Thompson streets. These dens are patronized almost exclusively by the colored sporting fraternity, with a sprinkling of white gamblers, and have been running full blast for several months past. The raid was so quiet and unexpected that the police had all the avenues of escape guarded and an entrance effected before an alarm could be given and the gamblers an alarm could be given and the gamblers and immates were arrested to a man, not one escaping. The most important capture was made at Bob May's rooms, in the rear of the cigar store at 151 Bleecker street, where the police bagged over fifty players, together with faro and red and black layouts, almost a thousand ivory chips and considerable cash. The entire paraphernalia of the policy and envelope games were scooped in. The regiment of crooks and gamblers were marched to the Mercer street station, where they will remain under lock and key until Monday, when they will be brought up for trial at Jefferson Market police court.

The Cause of the Roumelian Revolt. PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—Rev. Dr. E. A. Long, formerly of this city, and who has been for the past twenty-eight years a resident of Constantinople and Bulgaria, and a large portion of that time prominently connected with Roberts' College in Constantinople, with Roberts' College in Constantinopie, is traveling through this country in the interest of the college. The doctor has made a thorough study of affairs as they exist in that country, and states that the cause which led to the present Roumelian outbreak may be attributed to the earnest desire of Eastern Roumelian to free itself from the yoke of bondage.

A Missing Man Materializes.

Boston, Oct. 4.—Charles Rollin Brainerd, the lawyer who mysteriously disappeared nearly a year ago, and who was believed to have committed suicide, returned home to-day. He was stricken with pneumonia in Washington and when he recovered his

Circus Train Wrecked.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—A private dispatch
was received here to-day stating that John

Robinson's circus train had been wrecked

near Fergs Falls, Minn., killing James Wilson and three other members of the company. No particulars.

be aroused. Our immediate object is to confine the area of the disturbance within its present limits, and put a stop to Russian and Austrian arguments before war breaks

THE ONLY SAFETY FOR CONSTANTINOPLE. Italy, France and Great Britain, seems the to restore the status quo in Bulgaria is too late. Who is to restore it? The Sultan is the man to do it if he can, and it appears he wants the mandate of Europe. England wont give it. Russia and Austria certainly will not, and does the Sultan suppose Germany, France and Italy are going to take upon themselves the responsibility? There will be no mandate, and Europe is not going to attempt to restore the status quo by force of arms, the only force united Roumelia and Bulgaria, are likely to recognize. We shall endeavor to have an understanding with Russia and the powers on the subject of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE AS A FREE STATE. they like. We should probably occupy one of the islands along the coast for a naval station in the event of the seat of the Ottoman power being transferred to Asia. We were pledged to defend Asiatic Turkey and intend to be as good as our word.

the frontier and the rising in Albania is spreading. The war feeling among the Christian races in Eastern Europe has never before assumed such dimensions as the world now witnesses, and the slighest accident may act like the spark which fires a powder magazine and spreads destruction and ruin far and near.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 4.—King Milan, in opening the Shuptchina yesterday, declared that he would certainly consider the treaty of Berlin violated if the situation as it existed previous to the Bulgarian and Eastern Moumelian union was not restored. He further declared that Servia would seek other means of restoring the equilibrium of the Balkans if the great powers failed to

PESTH, Oct. 4.—Herr Tisza, the Hungarian by members of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet Saturday, denied that the Roumelian revolt was arranged at the re-

Living in Visions of the Buried Past, With no

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION. COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—The Danish arctic expedition has returned to this port, after the eastern coast of Greenland. The commander of the expedition has prepared a special chart showing the surveys of a coast hitherto unknown which was taken possession of in the name of Denmark and christened Christian Island. The explorers reached latitude 66° 8′ North.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CONVENTION. BRUSSELS, Oct. 4.—Belgium has withdrawn her consent to participate in the coming Monetary Convention. The effect of

this step in Germany, where a severe bi-metallic struggle is impending, is anxiously HOLLAND. THE HAGUE. HAGUE, Oct. 4.—The Netherlands ministry has prepared a bill to increase the import duty upon corn.

DENISON.

A Disturbing School-House Queston-The Ceremony of Circumcision-A Lucky Fall.

Fight With Rocks. Special to The News. DENISON, Oct. 4 .- A brisk fight is in progress concerning the schoolhouse cellar. ciently lighted, without vetillation and the walls dripping with moisture. The school committee persist in crowding 250 children into it, of whom six to a dozen go home every week with

ps, take he will have tested in a few days, secretain the quantity of water it will nish. It is near the Missouri Pacific out and may prove valuable for fire pur

en finished, hence the absence of

isters. Vells, Fargo & Co.s' Express drivers, f Barter and Buck, got into a difficulty h several men this morning about 1 lock, in which rocks were thrown, one of ich cut a severe gash in Buck's head, and ther struck Barter without serious in-Hon. D. O. House, city attorney, left this

fternoon for St. Louis, to be gone a week. e will be joined by his family, who are Mr. E. E. Lotta, for many years a com-mission merchant of this city, leaves to-morrow for Kansas City, to take charge of Simpson & Lee's business.

FIRE RECORD.

PRINTING OFFICE BURNED CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.--At 11:45 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the job printing and blank book establishment of Short & Forman, on Superior street. The fire was got under control about midnight. Loss probably \$25,000.

MANUFACTORY BURNED. Youngstown, Oct. 4.-This morning, through the carelessness of the engineer with a torch, the shafting manufactory connected with the rolling mills here caught fire and burned to the ground. A large amount of manufactured material on hand was destroyed. Loss over \$10,000, insurance

Surrendered and Confessed. CHICAGO, Oct. 4 .- About midnight last night a drunken man stepped into West Swelfth Street Station and asked the desk sergeant to lock him up for murder. Today he made a formal confession. He says his name is John M. Wilson, aged twentyseven, and a native of Nova Scotia. In February, 1884, he worked for a farmer February, 1884, he worked for a farmer named Anthony Daly, on Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia. During the absence of the family one day he got into a dispute with Daly about wages and hit him with a cleaver, killing him instantly. He then put the body in a sleigh, set the house on fire and drove off. He threw the body into the Wissachioken River. The body was recovered and identified as F. Stohl. D. T. Yerrill was tried for the murder and acquitted. He says that a guilty conscience and the face of his victim haunted him to make the conris victim haunted him to make the con-

Standing by Parnell.

to-night Rev. J. H. Doherty, of the Church of the Holy Innocents, called attention to hour come for the independence of Ireland. The speaker said he would show that it wa possible to give Ireland home rule and self government, despite Mr. Gladstone's assertion to the contrary. Mr. Parnell had within the last two years secured the passage of the land act, the arrears act and the redistribution act. The Irish priests have wenther cause in Rome. Parnell is not a Catholia but he had the property of the land act.

STATE SPECIAL SIFTINGS.

A Car of Thrifty Emigrants Arrive at Waco.

Religious Items of Interest at Corsicana-Ward Granted a New Trial at Decatur-Small Fire at Clarksville-Knights of Labor Organize at Mesquite.

Greenville. GREENVILLE, Oct. 4.—Business has been lively in Greenville the past week. Cotton has been coming in rapidly, and merchants who have been doing a credit business report collections good.

The first norther of the season arrived yesterday, and the mercury stood at forty degress at sunrise this morning, but no

There is considerable sickness in and

around Greenville of a malarial type, but very little of a fatal character.

A number of the legal fraternity have been attending court at Sulphur Springs this

week.

Rev. P. C. Archer, pastor of the Methodist Church of this city, is preaching a series of sermons on the doctrines of his church.

A circus and minstrel troupe have pandered to the funlovers this week.

The News has been universally complimented on its handsome looks. People say its "just like its daddy."

Mr. K.L. Lowenstein, a prominent business man, had his left hand badly cut in Porter Lewis' gin, seven miles northeast of town, yesterday evening.

A man who was deputized to bring a prisoner to town from one of the country pre-

A man who was deputized to bring a prisoner to town from one of the country precincts was arrested with a pistol yesterday by the City Marshal, but his papers relieved him of a pistol fine.

The new courthouse will be completed this week.

The city schools under the management of Prof. J. H. Van Amburgh will begin to-

It is rumored that a band of highwaymer are at work in the vicinity of Payne's Store. It is said that three robberies have been committed there in the past ten days. Detailed particulars have not been learned

he accidental discharging of a pistol in The accidental discharging of a pistol in Anderson & Foster's saloon this morning caused a slight flutter of excitement and a great number of inquiries as to the cause. Mr. Walter Samuell, of Greenville, was married this afternoon to Miss Bertie Stevens, by Rev. P. C. Archer.

Corsicana.

Corsicana, Oct. 3 .- Dr. Wharley, who has been recedtly called to the pastorage of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, arrived with his family yesterday from Virginia, and preached his first sermon as pastor of that church to-day.

Dr. E. B. Crisman, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, preached his first sermon since his church has been repaired

sermon since his church has been repaired to-day.

The weather has been very pleasant, and all the churches were well attended.

A runaway horse hitched to a buggy to-day engaged the attention of those on the streets, finally landing broadside on the sidewalk in front of a grocery store, where he was duly arrested.

A called meeting of the City Council very late yesterday evening to consider the electric light question and the first-class insurance matter, postponed any definite action until the next regular meeting on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

It has just been learned that an effort is being made to start a cotton factory, and also vinegar works.

also vinegar works.

A few bales of the fleecy staple were added to-day to the stock to be sold to-mor-

corsicana is a favorite Sunday resort for the festive drummer. Several of them laid over in this city to-day.

C. E. Millar, one of Kerens' leading merchants, spent Sunday here.

J. C. Bruce, clerk of the District Court of Galveston county, is in the city to-day.

Sulphur Springs.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Oct. 4.—District Court convened Monday the 28th ult., with His Honor J. A. B. Putman presiding and J. G. Matthews, District Attorney, representing the State.

Several cases have been disposed of during the week. Several prominent attorneys from neighboring towns have been attend-

ance on the court. The attorneys of this district would be pleased to see their distinguished fellow otizen, Judge J. A. H. Putman, appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Judge West. After him John L. Henry would perhaps be the next choice, and then Sawnie Robertson and R. R. Gaus, of Paris, would both have many friends.

cotton is now coming in quite lively, there being over 100 bales a day several days this week. Prices from 8.40 to 9 cents.

Business is steadily improving.

The last of the six fron front brick buildings built this summer; is now being, rapid-

ings built this summer is now being rapidly duished. Merchants are carrying good stocks and anticipate a fine fall business. The schools are all full and moving on splendidly.

The weather is very cool and wintry.

Several citizens are in attendance on the

Several citizens are in attendance on the ederal Court at Jefferson, as witnesses

Decatur.

Decatur, Oct. 4.—The early sown wheat is looking remarkable well for this season

A large party of immigrants passed through the city yesterday. They were on their way to locate in the Western portion of this county and Jack. They were well fixed and had some good stock. Wise fixed and had some good stock. Wise County still has plenty of room for those seeking homes and those who are willing to assist in the development of her resources. Judge Piner arrived here last evening to hear the motion for new trials in the Ward and Housbarger cases. Ward was granted a new trial and his bond placed at \$1500, which he will give, as his father, who lives in Mississippi, is wealthy, and is here now for the purpose of making his bond. In the Housbarger case the judge refused a new trial, and the case will be taken to the Appellate Court. The News failed to reach us yesterday, but found ready sale this mornpellate Court. THE NEWS faired was compellate Court. THE NEWS faired was alle this morn ready sale this morn

Honey Grove.

HONEY GROVE, Oct. 4.—Last evening, while Mr. L. N. Cole, cashier of the First National Bank, was driving his new Kentucky thoroughbred about a mile from town, in passing a wagon he became entangled in the reins and his horse became unmanag-able, dashed off, throwing Mr. Cole from the buggy and carrying Miss Lulu Wortham about thirty feet before she jumped out. No bones were broken.

Tehnacana. TEHUACANA, Oct. 4.—The location of the Texas Cumberland Presbyterian at Corsicana was reconsidered. It will probably be located at this place.

priety of securing its supply of water from one of the principal springs of this place. An experienced engineer is surveying the route for pipes.

Many new students are daily matriculating in the University.

from town, and also robbing a shop, of

Fleming & Co., in town. Part of the stolen property was found in his possession.

Miss Belle Ballard, a most estimable young lady, died here this morning of typhoid fever.

San Saba College now has about one hundred and fifty pupils, with the attendance increasing daily.

Cotton continues to come in rapidly.

ce increasing daily.
Cotton continues to come in rapidly.
Several cases of dengue fever have appeared here.
W. B. Morris, a prominent cattle man of Ennis, Tex., is here buying fat cattle.
Business excellent.

San Antonio.

San Antonio, Oct. 4.—A negro named Ike Pryor this evening accidentally shot himelf, while hunting, three miles from the

city. He was wounded in the fleshy part of his left arm, but the injuries cannot be characterized as dangerous.

The Aransas Pass Railroad have completed ten miles of track toward Floresville, and an excursion to the point of completion is being wanted.

is being wanted.

The remains of young Mack, who met with so sad a death on the F. C. and I. M. Ry., the day before yesterday, were buried this morning. A considerable number of friends attended the funeral.

Donton.

DENTON, Oct. 4.—The County Alliance has decided to give up their intention of selling their cotton in bulk this year, as they have been informed that the bankers of North Texas have declined to furnish sufficient money to local buyers to handle cotton in 1000-bale lots. The cotton business here is on the increase, and the town the past few days has been full of country people.

Rev. T. B. Norwood is visiting Denton friends.

Quarterly conference at the Oak Street Methodist Episcopal Church commenced to-

MESQUITE, Oct. 4.—A good looking gentleman from Fort Worth organized a Lodge of Knights of Labor here last night. The members are quite reticent on the subject, but it is thought the attendance was very good. Hon. R. S. Kimbrough went into the organization and is probably the "High Muck a Muck."

CLARKSVILLE, Oct. 4.—Citizens were thrown into considerable excitement by the ringing of the fire bells yesterday about 12 o'clock, and various locations were given to the fire upon the square. It proved to be a two roomed house in the southern part of the town, and was soon burned down. Loss about \$400, insurance \$200.

Corpus Christi. Corpus Christi.

Corpus Christi, Oct. 4.—The NEWS correspondent was too previous in stating that Capt. Baily took charge of the collectorship on the 1st inst. He will probably take charge some time this week.

The railroad committee have raised over \$40,000, and will probably raise \$50,000 this week.

Waco, Oct. 4.—A colony of forty-five imnigrants from Georgia and Alabama passed through here to-night on the Texas and St. Louis train. They will locate along the line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, near

Arlington. ARLINGTON, Oct. 4.—Quite a brisk norther prevailed Saturday night, and fears of frost were entertained by a few local prophets, but Sunday's sun dispersed the clouds and the day has been very pleasant and agree-

Liberty. Liberty, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Lizzie Perryman, vife of Mr. S. R. Perryman, died last night after a lingering illness. Mrs. Perryman was a lady of great culture and accomplishments. She leaves a large circle of friends to sympathize with the bereaved husband.

Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 4.—The hardware store of Tilley & Settles was burglarized last night, two fine shotguns, one pistol and several other articles of small value being

Will Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—The 1500 windowglass workers of this district who have been on a strike since Sept. 1 have, at a late hour toght, effected a compromise with their emoyers and will resume work at once at a per cent. reduction from their former The employers demanded a reduc-

Gives Up the Swag.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 4 .- Cason Graham, the man who was arrested here last night with some \$25,000 of the money of Spencer, Trask & Co., of New York, on his person, has returned the money and will return to New York with the officers.

Marine Mishap. New Haven, Oct. 4.—The schooner Mary A. Hood, of Philadelphia, Somers master,

bound for Boston, sprung a leak in the Sound yesterday and put into this harbor. She is in a bad condition and will have to discharge her cargo and be dry docked. Killed Coming from the Raffle.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 4.—As John Reardon was returning from a raffle at 3 o'clock this afternoon he was run over by the cars and instantly killed. His body was horribly

The Grant Fund.

The Grant Fund.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

New York, Sept. 30.—The Mail and Express recently published the statement that Mrs. Grant had not received the semi-annual interest, due Aug. 1, on the \$250,000 Grant fund, but the statement was denied on Tuesday by George Jones, of the New York Times, one of the trustees of the fund, who said that the report was absolutely without foundation. Cyrus W. Field said to-day that his newspaper had published the statement on the highest authority, and that if the interest had been paid it had been sent to Mrs. Grant within a day or two. The statements of Mr. Field and Mr. Jones, although apparently conflicting, are both correct. A slight difference has arisen between the trustees of the fund and the executors of the estate of ox-Gov. Morgan, who before his death guaranteed the principal and interest on the bulk of the fund because it was invested in Wabash Railway bonds. Ex-Gov. Morgan sold the trustees \$188,000 of certain Wabash bonds at 115, guaranteeing principal and interest for ten years. The premium amounted to \$28,200, and was somewhat above the market price on account of the quantity. The executors of the estate have recently offered to pay the principal as well as the interest, for the sake of releasing the liability of the estate, but they calculated the principal at the par value of the bonds. If is understood that they have deposited \$188,000 with a trust company to provide for the payment. The trustees of the fund wish to hold the executors to the payment of the original investment, and, with this purpose, refuse to accept the August interest for fear that it may affect their claim. It is understood that in this emergency Oliver Hoyt, one of the trustees, has advanced the interest, and that it has just been sent to Mrs. Grant. The contract between ex-Gov. Morgan and the trustees is said to be extremely explicit and precise, and the trustees appear to be brought face to face with a deficiency of over \$28,000 in their investment.

Iating in the University.

San Saba.

San Sa

FORT WORTH ON SUNDAY.

Sad Suicide of a Beautiful Young Lady of Seventeen.

Tragic Termination of a Short Courtship and a Hasty Marriage-A Pathetic Letter to Her Mother, Pleading Forgiveness-Incidents of the Day.

Special to The News. FORT WORTH, Oct. 4 .- I telegraphed you late on Friday night, or rather early Saturday morning, that a young woman named Lucille Kirby had attempted suicide by taking morphine. She is dead.

Early in the year of 1882 Mr. F. W. Carpenter, a wealthy cattleman of excellent reputation, while on a visit to Jones County, met a young girl of about fourteen years of age. She was a handsome girl, bright and intelligent beyond her years. Her father, also a well-to-do ranchman of Anson,in that county, had given her the advantage of a good education, and she was known far around her home as a clever, charming

For some reason the match between her and Carpenter did not meet the approval of her parents, presumably on account of her tender years, and she consented to a private

tender years, and she consented to a private marriage, which took place at Muskogee, in the Iudian Territory, in January, 1882.

After a honeymoon of three weeks, Carpenter had to leave her to attend to some business. On his unexpectedly early return he was horrified to discover that the conduct of his child wife had not been unexceptionable. A reconciliation followed, however, but a subsequent absence only provoked a similar and more positively proven instance of infidelity, so the husband claims.

He sternly refused to overlook the offense. He proposed to give her a sum of money

He proposed to give her a sum of money and each go their separate ways, but more humane counsels prevailed, and he took her back to her parents, told his story, and, roviding her amply with means, left her

It is said that she did not long remain at home, and has since been heard of at Denison, Sherman, Dallas, and elsewhere, wandering from place to place with varying

ortunes. Meantime her husband began proceedings for a divorce, placing his case in the hands of Messrs. Ayres & Lassiter. He expected, from the nature of the testimony advanced in his plea, that there would be no opposition, but his wife came to Fort Worth. The papers were filed July 5, and on Sept. 17 the wife made rejoinder specifically denying the allegation, and advancing charges e allegation, and advancing charges ainst her husband, who has for some time ade Harrold his headquarters, and did not

meether here. She lived for a time at the Brunswick otel, and, without going into details now ade unnecessary by her sad death, so con-lected herself that the wife of one of the oprietors begged her to amend her ways, claring that a continuance must result mediately in her leaving the hotel. She attentions of the lady referred to saved her

Incille Kirby, as she called herself, then went to the Southern Hotel, where she remained until her death. Interrogatories were meantime being prepared to offset her rejoinder. She was generally lively and full of good spirits. On Friday she went with a number of others to a pienic on the banks of the Trinity. On her return she was handed a letter which seemed to greatly distress her, and later she became so ill that Dr. Reilly was sent for. She had then taken morphine and the remedies prescribed again saved her life.

On Saturday, after writing a letter to her mother, she seems to have again resorted to morphine, of which she had purchased, it is learned, forty-five cents' worth at different drug stores in small quantities.

She died at two o'clock this morning. Justice Finn impanneled a coroner's jury, and after taking evidence a verdict was readered in accordance with the known between the secondary of the s Lucille Kirby, as she called herself, then

and after taking evidence a verdict was rendered in accordance with the known facts.

A telegram was received to-day from her parents, giving directions for the disposal of the body. As she lay in the coffin she presented a sad appearance. Her comely face was blackened from the slapping resorted to in order to keep her from succumbing to the drug, and her long tresses lay in orderly disorder. She was but seventaged in accordance with the known facts are sound, the very legitimate objects facts.

I their facts are sound, the very legitimate objects facts in a position to perceive the advantage of not having permanency of tenure as a feature of our civil service law. Sterling, if resorted to in order to keep her from succumbing to the drug and her long treatments.

lay in orderly disorder. She was but seventeen years of age, but in that short time had a varied and bitter experience of life.

A letter has been discovered which gives some details of personal history, but its publication can only occasion pain to others.

to is alleged that she suffered from a sper grief than the troubles of her mard life, but on too flimsy a base to make it

SHE LEFT A LETTER. The following letter was found in the

girl's trunk: Oct. 2, 1885.—Dear Mama—Forgive me for what I will have done ere this reaches you. It is such a hard matter for me to get along in the world. Every attempt I make to do right only takes me farther from the beaten tracks. I do not believe it is a crime to kill myself when one is so unhappy. I fought against this for two years, but I will fight against it no longer. Better be dead and forgotten than living in shame and dishonor. I had rather die by my own hand than live a life of shame. Forget me, mama, your poor wayward daughter. I have caused you so much trouble. It is sad to die so young. Oct. 2, 1885.—Dear Mama-Forgive me for what

A GIRL ARRESTED.

A young girl named Pullen was arrested here to-night on a telegram from her father, who is a well known citizen of Bowie. She was accompanied by a woman named Sarah Ellerce, who had a ticket for Pierce City, Mo., and who was very indignant. She is only seventeen years of age, and was kindly taken care of by Sheriff Maddox.

, UNION CHURCH MEETING. The periodical union meeting of the several denominations took place to-night at the Ninth Street Methodist Church, Rev. M. Moore addressing the meeting on the subject

PERSONAL. State Superintendent of Penitentiary

Force spent a few hours in the Fort on his Officer Hale returned from a trip to Kansas this morning, and he was immediately occupied with the official duties connected with the suicide of Sherman L. Carpenter, known here as Lucille Kirby.

The One in the World.

"Betsy B." in San Francisco Argonaut. Style is the extreme of modernness, and we all like modernness in men and women quite as much as we like antiquity in furniture and bric-a-brac. Theater managers report that nothing in their work is so entirely disheartening as a search for a good leading man. And yet all that is required of a good leading man in these haleyon days of the society drama is good style. It was the one secret of Montague's popularity in New York. He had little real claim to being a handsome man, and had no strength or vitality as an actor, but was imminently correct, as the French say, in his style. And the one thing in the word before which New York bows down and makes absolute obeisance is good style.
It ranks money, for millions are common there, and birth, for the multitude is overriding the Knickerbockers, and beauty, for

genius that women who paint rarely dress well. Where they may be perfectly correct by all the complimentary laws of color, they are generally loud and conspicuous, and utterly reversed in that subdued elegance which is the quintessence of good style. There is never any of that pretty mystery in their equipment, which makes one wonder why a simple thing is so marvelous in effect.

The much abused term "stylish" is so carelessly applied that people do not ston

The much abused term "stylish" is so carelessly applied that people do not stop to realize that good style is a comination of carriage, dress and address.

When the beautiful Eugenie ceased to be Empress of the French, she laid down with her imperial crown her scepter as queen of cashion. She had carried it with the lavish application of one put horn in the purple. shon. She had carried it with the lavish lendor of one not born in the purple, who kes to luxury with all the fierceness of a litivated appetite—for all natural appees are simple—and fal-lals, furbelows, bbles and frivolity, both in dress and adess, reigned with her.
Since the fall of the second empire there a been a redical charge in the world of

has been a radical change in the world of women. They are in every way more natural, more rational, more sensible, more

natural, more rational, more sensible, more simple, and there is more good style extant than ever before. This, because the world of women has unconsciously imitated Alexandria, who is so thoroughly good style.

Much of this has naturally drifted into the theaters. Beauty will always assert itself by divine right, and a woman like Lilian Russell or Sadie Martinot will have at least an ephemeral reign, but nothing wears like good style. It is endless in its evolutions and infinite in its satisfaction.

Federal Officials.

In view of all the information received at the Treasury Department in regard to Mr. Geo. H. Sterling, recently appointed weigher at the New York Custom House, Secre tary Manning some days ago ordered Sterling's suspension until proper examination can be made of the charges brought against him. Says the Baltimore Sun:

him. Says the Baltimore Sun:

There is some question as to the propriety of appointing weighers whose capabilities have not been submitted to the test of a competitive examination. But the chief objection made to Sterling is that he is not a fit person for the post to which he was appointed, being, it is alleged, a ward boss, whose valuable "political" influence in Brooklyn has been acquired mainly from his proprietorship of a barroom, and the large acquaintance among thirsty voters obtained in the course of a long experience in dealing out drinks to customers. In short, he is a "politician" in the lowest sense of that bad word, and was appointed to an office for which he is not qualified, merely, it is alleged, to advance the schemes of other politicians. The Weigher has a number of men under his control, and if disposed to do so, can employ them to his personal profit in carrying primaries and in doing other dirty factional and political work. According to the representations of the local civil service reformers, Sterling is the sort of man to pervert his official authority thus to the accomplish-

sentations of the local civil service reform ers, Sterling is the sort of man to perver his official authority thus to the accomplish ment of improper objects. This is a grave charge, and Secretary Manning, in the interest of the policy of the administration to appoint only competent persons and to permit to Federal official to take an active contribution of the secretary persons and to part in politics, has very properly suspended the accused person until an investigation can be had. In his view there is no want of good Democratic material in the country to fill all the offices, and if a bad appointment is by any chance made, the fact that it is made by the rest and not by design can be demonstrated. any chance made, the fact that it is made by chance and not by design can be demonstrated by unmaking it again. No administration can avoid mistakes altogether, but it is a great thing for an administration to have the grace and freedom of action to be able to correct its mistakes. The civil service reformers of New York are to be congratulated on their success. By a careful and respectful statement to Secretary Manning of the facts as they conceived them to be, and by skillfully avoiding the appearance of wishing to discredit the administra-

A Chinese Manual of Etiquette.

If our own girls were to regard many of the ensuing rules they would gain something in demeanor. A young girl walking in the street must not turn her head round, nor a home is she to glance slyly at visitors. She is to remember, moreover, that girls who are always laughing and talking are no esteemed, and that virtuous women have been honored from the earliest times. The philosopher Mendze grieved when he saw his mother break her shuttle; the woman Tsoun threw herself on to a sword in order to save her husband's life; the mother of Ao, being so poor that she could not buy writing materials, taught her son to read by tracing characters in the sand. Women should be able to read, write and use the counting machine so as to be in a position to direct a household. They should read books of piety and stories of morality in action, while avoiding love poetry, songs and anecdotes. Women should be reserved, and they are cruelly enjoined never to occupy themselves with other people's affairs. Men ought never to talk of domestic matters, while women should never talk of anything else. But politeness must not be sacrificed to house-wifery; and while a visitor is in the drawing room the lady of the house should not be heard raising her voice in the kitchen. Women are not to paint their faces and wear striking colors, for the insufficient reason that if they do men will look at them. Young women, as well as young men, are to be dutiful to their parents and always in a good humor, even when their parents are not. They are to ask them whether they are hot or whether they are cold, to take them food and drink and to furnish them new boots and shoes. When a young girl is grown up and married to an honest man she must not forget her parents, and once or twice a year must ask permission of her husband to go and see them. "From the highest antiquity until the present day the rule in marriage has been that the husband commands and the wife obeys." Virtue for a wife consists in having an equal temper, and to arrive at this much must be supported. he ensuing rules they would gain something and to arrive at this much must be sup-

Plantation Philosophy.

Arkansaw Traveler. De big liar kain he'p from bein' er big talker. De dog dat's allus barkin' in de woods ain't treed nothin' yit.

De man whut's got er whole lot er little 'complishments doan ermount ter much. De trick mule ain' no 'count ter work. ain' gwine ter leabe my britches in reach le man dat is all de time follerin' me up tellin' me dat he wants ter do me en

Dar ain' nothin' more deceivin' den soun' Dar ain' nothin' more pityful den de cry o' er wildcat, but, oh, Lawn, whut er mouf an' claws dat varmint hab got.

Er man wid er appertite stronger den his will ain't gwinter 'mount ter nothin' in dis worl', eben ef de 'tracted meetin' an' 'vival season wuster come roun' ten times in er Some folks is allus sayin dat dar ain nuthin' new un'er de sun. Dem folks whut holds dis heah idee oughter git er holt o some peach brandy dat I tuck er snort o

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Soft Snap Feature of the Last Census.

Luck of the Wide-Awake West-A Disbarred Barrister "Does Up" a Court of Claims-Postal Progression and Possibilities-Garland's "Great Graff."

A SOFT SNAP OF THE CENSUS. Special to The News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-The "inter-decennial census was a soft snap for some of the Western States," said an official in the Interior Department to-day. Only five States complied with the provisions of the law, and they are as follows, with the amounts claimed as due from the government under the act: New Mexico \$4839, Florida \$9326, Colorado \$20,678, Nebraska \$34,759, Dakota \$35,506. New Mexico has been paid and the claims of the others are now passing the regular auditing channels in the Treasury. Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado, it is said, receive actually more money from the government than they have paid out. This was owing to the government bonus being largely augmented by the increase of population. Dakota, which was increased 426.61 per cent, is particularly jubilant that it can run a census at a profit and get ahead of Uncle Sam to the tune of a cool \$10,000.

HE GOT EVEN. The Judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims have returned to the city and are ready to open court on Monday next. They are the maddest trio ever on the bench, on account of the action of the Comptroller of the Treasury in suspending the accounts of a large number of the employes of the court as well as the counsel of the United States, Gen. Creswell. The court disbarred Mr. Manning, an attorney who had a large number of claims in hand, and he made an effort to "get even" by prevailing upon the Comptroller to scrutinize the accounts of the court. The disbarred lawyer succeeded in his efforts far beyond his wildest anticipations, and Comptroller Durham's action has at once paralyzed the court and made it famous. Walker Blaine's salary as associate counsel was cut off with many others, and there is a very sour aspect about the modest apartments of the court in an old residence situated on H. street. counsel of the United States, Gen. Creswell.

POSTAL PROGRESSION AND POSSIBITIES. A young lady in this city sent a two cent postal card to her lover in Terre Del Fuego and received an answer in due time, which led her to wonder at the far-reaching benefits of the postal system. A United States two cent postal card now goes to about all the civilized countries of the globe, under the provisions of the Universal Postal Union. The packet post will be the next improvement, and the United States is behind the European nations in this. It is a system whereby small packages of merchandise can be transmitted through the mails and the customs duties paid without red tape or excessive fees. The C.O.D. system will also be adopted some day in our postal system, an old official believes. This would enable the Paris Bon Marche to send a pair of the very latest kid gloves to a fashionable miss in Denver for say ten cents, postage, ten cents gustoms duty and a fashionable miss in Denver for say ten cents postage, ten cents customs duty, and seventy-five cents for purchase price. The total ninety-five cents could be collected on delivery (C. O. D.) at Denver, and the miss would have a very good \$150 article "just from Paris." A neat customs way bill could be exhibited by her as evidence that her invoice came through regularly. We live in an age of innovation.

THE HUNTER OF HOMINY HILL. Attorney General Garland has beaten the record and distanced the President and Col. Vilas for the season's bag of game. The Arkansan's score is seven deer, fifteen channel catfish averaging sixty pounds each, 152 mudcats, one coon, fourteen wild turkeys, and hundreds of ducks, wild geese and other game. In addition to this great score Mr. Garland is remarkably well "heeled" with fish stories of all sizes to fit almost any sort of a crowd. His shooting ales are said to be the most racy of the seaon, and the other members of the Cabinet look with envious eyes toward the hunter of Hominy Hill. The Attorney General is of Hominy Hill. The Attorney General is strikingly like an Indian chief in his facial contour and carriage of body, and now returning tanned a bright copper color by the Arkansas suns, he is a very fair picture of Red Cloud's eldest son.

WHO MR. GREENE IS. Washington, Oct. 4.-P. H. Greene, of Louisiana, who was to-day appointed Surveyor General of Montana Territory, is a native of South Carolina, educated at the University of South Carolina and afterward located at Columbia. He is a practical civil engineer of some twenty-eight years experience. He has been prominently experience. He has been prominently connected with the great railway system of the Southwest, and for a greater portion of that time as chief engineer; was twice chief engineer of the State of Georgia, and was selected for this territorial position without regard to his politics.

A CHURCH RE-DEDICATED.

St. Dominie's Catholie Church, South Washington, which has been closed since last March, when the interior was entirely destroyed by fire, was reopened and rededicated to-day with imposing ceremonies, Archbishop Gibbons officiating. The service and ceremonies, which began at 10 a.m., lasted three hours. Bishop Watter-son of Ohio preached the opening sermon.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Strangers have flocked to the White House by the hundreds during the past week, and although pressed with work the President received them in the east room at noon on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Hoyt, the President's sister, received a large number of calls during the past week. While Mrs. Hoyt expects to remain as a guest at the executive mansion for several weeks longer, she will not undertake any of the social duties. Miss Rose Cleveland is expected to return to Washington about Nov. 1.

THE UNFILLED FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC PLACES. The announcement of the consular appointments of yesterday has given applicants for foreign missions renewed hope and peculation on this or that mission may now he looked for. It is generally understood at the Department of State that selections for oreign offices will be made from the most ligible candidates and on the general these of the candidate rather than on potical grounds alone. The foreign slate of the case is pretty well filled. There are vacancies only in the missions of functions, Spain, Persia, Siam and Corea. The Spanish mission is likely to be filled one after Mr. Foster reaches here with the lew treaty, about which there has been so much talk. There are no indications as to when the remaining vacancies will be filled

Etymology on Ruskin.

If Mr. Ruskin does not see his "Notes and Queries" he will be interested to know that an entymological discussion is being carried on in that learned little print as to the derivation of "the name Ruskin." "Is it not," says one correspondent, "a compound of rus—red (Fr. roux) and the diminutive ending kin, and, if so, Ruskin would be little red head. The French roux," he goes on, "was formerly written rus and rous of, "was formerly written rus and rous on," was formerly written rus and rous on, "the research of the present time." (Littre), and has given rise in English to | the present time.

the name Russell and to russet, and in French to the diminutive used in names Rosset, Rossel, Roussell, and Rousselle (whence our Russell), Rosseau, Rosselet, (whence our Russell), Rosseau, Rosselet, Rousselet, Rosselin, Rousselin," etc. Another contributor to the diacussion believes that Ruskin is only a corrupted form of Erskine. In the Scottish name of Erskine the r is trilled, and if from the old form Ariskine and Areskin (in which the name frequently occurs in MSS.) the initial a be dropped, the name Ruskin appears at once. Mr. Ruskin has had something to say about his name in various passages of his writings, and we shall hope soon to see the "flast word" on the controversy in his resumed autobiography. Little red head is fantastic, but certainly not picturesque, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

LIVING IN LUXURY.

The Extravagant Expenditures of the Fish Commissioner. Post-Dispatel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- One of the pet institutions of the government in the past has been the United States Fish Commission. The Commissioner is Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute. He has had things pretty much his own way for many years, and, being highly connected in a social way, few have dared to question anything that has been done by the Commissioner. Last year about \$250,000 was appropriated to run this commission, and appropriated to run this commission, and scarcely any check was placed upon its expenditure. The matter of salary, expenses, maintenance, etc., is all left to the discretion of Prof. Baird. Some years ago it was conceived that it would be a good scheme to have a summer station on the New England coast. Wood's Hall, Mass., was selected as the spot, and Congress was asked to appropriate a separate sum for that place. They came up handsomely with the sum of \$25,000. This was in 1883.

THAT SUM WAS EXPENDED and the next year another sum was asked for. Twenty thousand dollars was given, and again for the present year \$20,000 was appropriated. The accounts for the commission during a portion of its summer residence at this seaside resort, have come in. These accounts include, among other things, the salaries paid to a steward and stewardess, while reference is made to a residence building, etc. On the 23d of September Judge Chenoweth, First Auditor of the Treasury, wrote to Prof. Baird, asking by what authority of law an expedditure was made for a residence building, and for what purpose the building is used. The inquiry was made because the Auditor could not find any more authority for building a summer residence for the accommodation of the Fish Commission than for any other commission, and sees no reason why the government should pay salarles to stewards and stewardesses. In this view, officers of the government received their salaries, and, except in the case of army and navy people, were expected to board themselves. Prof. Baird, in Judge Chenoweth's opinion, makes the same mistake that the coast survey people did, in that he assumes that the government is to furnish sustenance and lodgings for the Treasury, wrote to Prof. Baird, asking by

EMPLOYES OF THE COMMISSION, the same as to the military. If elegant dormitories are to be constructed for one class of civil employes of the government, why not for all? The hotels and boarding houses in this city have at times been crowded, and difficulty has been experienced in obtaining proper accommodations, but is that any sufficient reason why the government should erect a large free boarding house for the clerks, and supply it boarding house for the clerks, and supply it with stewards and stewardsesses? If private enterprises could have known that there was an opportunity to board a lot of government people at Wood's Hall, the boarding houses would doubtless have been forthcoming, but such an announcement was not made. The Fish Commission first provided for their comfort and then built laboratories, etc. Judge Chenoweth will hold up the accounts until a more satisfactory understanding is had of the matter.

The Pleasures of Housekeeping.

"Reality," if you will drop that notion of woman's "divinity," and not try to furnish a home with every comfort and fill it with will go to work, find your mate and hin k with will go to work, find your mate and build your nest afterward, you will find the real pleasure of marriage. Do not cheat some honest girl out of the pleasure of making the home with you; state plainly to her your financial position—for there is where trouble greens in dragging with it netter the property of the state of

the home with you; state plainly to her your financial position—for there is where trouble creeps in, dragging with it utter ruin, born of unconscious extravagance—tell her the amount and watch the pleasure sne will get out of the expenditures; see how she will make every penny count.

And girls, let me advise you to cultivate a taste for genuine thorough housekeeping, and if that nice dinner you have prepared has deepened the glow of your cheek, or mussed your frizzes a little, never mind, the human heart is prone to weakness, male as well as female, and a man's heart lies in close proximity to his stomach, and a neatly laid table, with nicely cooked food, will go farther towards strengthening his love for you than ten air castles or twenty fancy rugs. Don't try to keep a show house to the exclusion of homely every day comforts; live well all of the time, so your friends may drop in for a meal without bringing a blush of shame to your cheek, or a pout to your sweet lips. Homely is a good word. I had much rather be homely than beautiful. Slip that fancy work out of sight in the evening, wear your pretty dress, and devote yourself to your husband as you did to your lover, entertain him with cards or chess, or read aloud to him—anything to amuse him—and you will forget you are a slave or a drudge, but will keep love young and fresh in your home, to cheer your footsteps down the shadowy side of life.

I have tried this method for sixteen years, and am stout, healthy, and happy. My

the shadowy side of life.

I have tried this method for sixteen years, and am stout, healthy, and happy. My liege lord often hesitates to accept invitations out, so well he loves our home, and I, well, I sometimes scold a little, but reconciliation is very sweet, and if he doesn't shave as often as he ought I wear curl papers, so we are even. ers, so we are even.
The fact is, girls, overworked women are

often those who devote most of their time to fancy work and dislike the routine of house-To them my forty "Houdan" chicks, my Jersey cow, my golden butter making, and acre of garden would be drudgery while to me they help to constitute home.

Lemons.

Lemonade is one of the best drinks for

any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable to all stomach diseases, is excellent in sickness-in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaints. inflammation of the e looked for. It is generally understood at bowels and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures this disease, but prevents it. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent childains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts, and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. In fact its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally and internally the better we shall find ourselves. Natural remedies are the best, and nature is our best doctor, if we would only listen to it.

SERMON ON SUPPLICATION

Mr. Beecher Preaches on Paul's Great Prayer.

The Higher Life of the Soul Pictured by the Eloquent Divine-Virtue, Patience, Faith and Love Intrinsically Beautiful— Canon Farrar.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4.-A large congregation was in attendance upon the services at Plymouth Church to-day. Mr. Beecher preached from the third chapter of Ephesians. He

I wish to call your attention this morning to what I think may probably be called the great prayer—Paul's great prayer. You find it in the third chapter of Ephesians, fourteenth to the twenty-fifth verses: "For this cause I bow my knees unto Thee, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named; that He would grant you according to the riches of His glory to be strengthened with might by His spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all the saints the breadth and length and depth and heighth and to know the love of Christ and heighth and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye may be filled with the fullness of God and bow unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us. Unto Him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen." PAUL'S PRAYER CONTRASTED.

Contrast this with the Lord's Prayer, sim ple and tranquil as it is, and yet how deep! The tranquil nature of Christ, a token of immense elevation, a sign of divinity! They that live lower down in the convolutions of time are of necessity struggling for higher and higher birth. There can be no internal struggle in the true divine nature. Paul's prayer, like Paul himself, is full of emotion—high, sublime emotion. This is rather a description of his habit of prayer than the record of any one single prayer. The world was lost to his thought in such moods as these. He had risen above the earth and his thoughts moved in the serene twilight where God dwells. Following his own longings and lovings, he pours forth his supplication for his beloved, and in them we may form some conception of what are the moods tions of time are of necessity struggling for

NOT A PRAYER FOR HELP.

It is not a prayer for help or prosperity, not outerward comforts. Lawful as they are they were forgotten in the supreme importance of these higher elements, elements of reason, of conscience, of love, of faith, of joy, of hope; the radiant elements of the soul. It is a feeble text to say that man is soul. It is a feeble text to say that man is made in the image of God, and therefore capable of understanding him. The God we understand is a God that has been reproduced in ourselves, not in regard to physical attributes, but in regard to moral quality. And the way we are taught to understand God is that He comes to us and works out in us goodness, and then we begin to understand Divine goodness; He works in us patience, and then we begin to understand what Divine patience is; He works in us joy and Divine joy flashes to our view; He works in us all the qualities of the inner man, and in these we have the revelation in us of Divine have the revelation in us of Divine

THE UN-UNDERSTANDABLE.

No man could ever think out God. He is unthinkable. No man ever can find out the lives of divine being, the latitude and longitude. No man ever could mark out the cirtude. No man ever could mark out the circuit and orb of the divine nature by the percipience of the perceptive faculties, nor by the reasoning power of the intellectual faculties. It is not by philosophical investigation that men ever come to the knowledge of God. Any system by which they make the attempt to limit and define and accurately set off here and there, of necessity is bungling. Great men and geniuses have years, but their method is wrong. They fail to understand in the beginning that the way of understanding God is the way of our interior life, and that we come to the knowledge of God through having the divine elements created in us, and the quarreling, fighting, snarling, suspicious, jealous theologian who runs, hound-like, after every heretic, can understand the devil very well, but he cannot understand God. THE MEEK AND LOWLY.

The men who are not known in the world, the humble men, the untaught men, but such as are filled with the divine nature, rich in the inner man, they are the theologians, only they cannot teach, but they understand because they feel; and we feel God before ever we understand Him; and he that has not within himself the divine elements stands outside and only just in the proportion in which Christ has come to us by an indwelling spirit and wrought out in us something of Himself. That something of Christ in us is the hope of glory not only, but it is the truest ideal that we ever have in regard to our God. His outward existence, what might be called his physical attributes, those are comprehensible, it may be, by our ordinary and mundane reason; but that which is the glory of God, as the disposition is the glory of man, that which is in reality the interior God as it were, no man can come to except he uses the lens of experience; and that experience is to be wrought in him by the all power of Christ and the spirit of God.

WORKING ON PAY. because they feel: and we feel God before

WORKING ON PAY. We should banish the idea that we are working on pay, and that God has said to us: "If you will deny the flesh and develop the spirit I will make it worth your while Come, let us reason together. I have got a splendid mansion in the heavens, and if you will work for Me on earth, in yourself and as over against it, when you die you shall go to heaven. Now, it is very well for every man to live for immortality, but there is a great deal between commercial compensation in that way and the inspiration of a higher feeling. I rejoice in hoping and believing that my name is written in the Lamb's book ef-life, but it is not because I am going to heaven that I try to develop virtue, patience, faith and love, but because they are intrinsically beautiful and because in doing so I shall please God. I would ask to lead a pure life and a spiritual life if there were no God and if there were no life hereafter, for the intrinsic excellence and worthiness of these things. The higher life of the soul is the real life, and it is a life of real power, and when cognized, developed, accepted by faith, it dominates over every other, and sin itself is suppressed and trodden under foot. The power of Jesus Christ in the human soul sets the man free from the whole power of animalism in the human body, and we can do all things, Christ strengthening us.

Canon Farrar in Baltimore. Come, let us reason together. I have got a

CANON FARRAR IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Half an hour before the service began this morning at St. Paul's Church the large auditorium was crowded to the doors. Canon Farrar of England, who delivered the sermon, took for his text the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, embracing the three parables of the lost sheep, the lost piece of silver and the prodigal son. The archdeacon dwelt upon the stories of these parables to show that the love of God in Christ is for the lost and wandering fold. He said that the whole race of man was the lost sheep until

of the firmament was the atom world, the ruined habitation of a fallen race, and to this atom, fallen world, he came because God is love; that all who believe may have eternal life. The righteous as well as the unrighteous, the Pharisee as well as the infidel, need God.

SERMON AT NIGHT. BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—This evening the Archdeacon preached at St. Peters' Protestant Episcopal Church. At least 3000 people crowded within the walls of the church. and in many cases the scrambling for seats and standing room in the aisles was scarcely deacon Farrar mildly rebuked those of the immense congregation who came to hear him merely out of curiosity. He warned them that he was not a flowery orator, and that if they came to hear anything more than an ordinary sermon they would be disappointed. Archdeacon Verzey, the companion of Canon Farrar in his visit to America, delivered a sermon this morning at St. Peter's Church, taking his text from Luke xii, 16-20, the parable of the rich man. This evening the same gentlemen preached at St. Paul's Church.

CONSECRATING A CHURCH. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.- The only consecrated Catholic Church in the Connecticut diocese is that of St. Patrick's of Hartford. The ceremony was performed this morning. According to the rule of the Catholic Church before a church edifice can be consecrated it must be entirely free from debt and never thereafter can any indebted be placed on it. The consecrator was Most Rev. J. J. Williams of Boston. At 70 clock a procession of the archbishops, bishops and priests marched three times around the church in solemn procession. The same ceremon was performed in the interior. Then th relics and twelve crosses in th aisles of the church were blessed. Thi aisles of the church were blessed. This completed the ceremony of consecration. A solemn high mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock, with Rev. S. S. McMahon, Bishop of Hartford, celebrant. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. An orchestra of fifteen pieces, in addition to the organ and harp accompaniment of Miss Lottie Berkle, of New Haven, furnished the musical programme, which was elaborate. The ceremonies were completed with pontificial vespers, with Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Laughlin, of Brooklyn, as celebrant.

WILLIAM PAGE.

celebrant.

An Interesting Sketch of a Pioneer American Artist.

Post-Dispatch Special.

New York, Oct. 2.—As announced in the Post-Dispatch yesterday, one of the foreform for his beloved, and in them we may form some conception of what are the moods of guardian angels and their imploration for their earthly wards. This is what he bows his knees for: "That He would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his spirit in the inner man."

Page, a contemporary of Thomas Cole, Washington Allston and Asher B. Durand, died Wednesday night at his home near Richmond, where he had lived for the past six or seven years in great retirement, aged six or seven years in great retirement, aged seventy-four years. The news of his death will awake many long slumbering memories in the older studios of this city, and many will be the reminiscences which will be brought forth and discussed in clubs and council rooms among the remaining few of the dead artist's associates, many of them painters whose names have become household words, for William Page was truly one of the pioneers of American artapainter whose force, or originality and artistic sympathy, feeling and appreciation, gave to his canvases a strength and quality which did not fail to influence his associates and followers. He gave his attention also ts other forms of art. A rare lover of poetry, he devoted much time to its study. James Russell Lowell dedicated a volume of his books to him, and said to will awake many long slumbering memories New York he went to Boston, where he painted steadily until he went abroad in 1851. Previous to this, in 1856, he had been

ELECTED AN ACADEMICIAN. Much of his time sbroad was spent in Venice, where he became an ardent student of Titian, and the influence of the old master was thereafter strongly vifible in all his canvasses. During his stay in Venice he painted his celebrated "Venus," which probably excited more controversy and discussion than any nude subject had before done. For this painting his wife, a very handsome woman, who afterwards left the artist, and married Peter B. Sweeney of artist, and married Peter B. Sweeney of Tweed ring notoriety, was supposed to have been the model, The figure is nearly life size, glowing in color and painted with a devotion to realism that astounded even the French artists. When sent in 1859 to the French Salon, it was condemned severely by many journals. The discussion of the nude in art which this canvas gave rise to spread across the Atlantic, and was an absorbing topic for many months in the art world of the two hemispheres. Among his portraits painted abroad was one of Mrs. Crawford, the wife of the sculptor, now Mrs. Perry, which received the highest prize for its admirable pose and coloring and life-like rendition of the subject. Other works executed abroad included "Moses and Aaron on Mount Hor," "The Flight in Egypt," and "The Infant Bacchus." Returning to America he painted incessantly, producing many fine works. Among these was a portrait of Mrs. Ridner, which was notable for the fine face, form and rendering of her white satin dress. He was especially happy in his Titianesque effects and his use of luminous cool grays and blues. He painted, now, portraits also of Gov. Marcy (which now hangs in the City Hall), of Henry Ward Beecher, Robert B. Minturn and Mrs. Theodore Tilton. In 1870 he was elected president of the National Academy of Design, holding the position for two years. His "Antique Timbrel Player" was shown in the Academy of Design in 1871, and also his famous "Farragut in the Shrouds of the Frigate Hartford," which called forth a long, wordy and well remembered contest in 1872. This was purchased by a committee, presented to the Emperor of Russia and now hangs in the Royal gallery at St. Petersburg. In 1877 Page's works in this country were collected and exhibited on 1870. This he declared to be the result of the closest study of the only authentic portraits of Christ painted and exhibited in 1870. This he declared to be the result of the closest study of the only authentic portraits of Christ and of the conception of the oldest masters, Tweed ring notoriety, was supposed to have been the model, The figure is nearly life artist was busily engaged on a bust of Shakspeare. He died from an attack of kidney disease. The funeral, which will be

private, will be held on Sunday next. CONSIDERABLE SCANDAL

Jesus found it. Among all the bright stars Railroad, has in her gallery in this city the

An Errand of Mercy.

Martin L. Kinney, in Tid-Bits.

In the year 1880 my father moved with his family to Dakota, and settled on a claim six miles from the railroad station and as far from any human habitation. Our house faced the east, and from the front door could be seen, in the distance, a little shanty standing on a knoll. It was the only one visible from our house and I used to look at it a great deal, but never knew who lived there until one day, as I was sitting in the back door feeding some chickens, Mr. Phill, a neighbor and acquaintance who lived ten miles from us, drove up and said: "Miss Grace, I happened to be driving by that house off here to the east this morning and an old lady ran out and hailed me. She said she had come out here with her son hoping the climate would benefit his health. He has consumption, you know. But it seems he has grown steadily worse and now lies at the point of death. She is all alone with him and is out of provisions, with the exception of a little rice and some dried apples. I thought perhaps you'd go over and help her a little, and take some sort of food along. She gave me some money and asked me to get some things for her in town. I'm on my way now." He went on taking and giving me directions. I didn't stop to listen but hurried him off, telling him I'd start as soon as possible; so I got ready and started.

My little Indian pony, Grit, was a treasure. I strapped all I could on her back and put the rest in a basket which I carried on my arm. The picture painted in my fancy by good Mr. Phill was so terrible that I could think of nothing else. I headed Grit in the direction of the shanty, and I thought no more of the road till Girt stopped. I looked up expecting to see the shanty. Imagine my feelings on discovering that we were in an enormous slough! Poor Grit's little hoofs were entirely buried in the thick, sticky mud, and what was worse, they were still sinking, and that very rapidly. It occurred to me that if I were to dismount we might get through; so off I jumped.

Horrible! My feet were sinking, too! What should I do? Grit was up to her knees in mud now and I was up to my ankles! I looked around; there was no possible chance of outside help, so I must help myself. "Grit," said I, "we must get out of this. Click, click, get up, click, click!"

Brave Grit struggled, but the harder she tried the deeper she sank. I looked toward Grit. All I could see now off the brave little pony was her head; I turned away; I could not bear to se in the back door feeding some chickens, Mr. Phill, a neighbor and acquaintance who

heard an answer—was it an answer? I called again and strained my eyes in every direction. At last I saw a man on horseback. Joy! I waved my handkerchief tance from the edge, and if he came near enough to me to pull me out he would get stuck too. Despair seized me. But he was equal to the occasion, it seemed, for he dis-

stuck too. Despair seized me. But ne was equal to the occasion, it seemed, for he dismounted and said:

"Be very patient till I can reach you;" then he took off his saddle and taking a knife from his pocket, cut off the flaps, and placing his foot on on he cut two little slits, one each side of his foot; then he did the same with the other. Then he took off his boots and cut little 'straps from the legs, and slipped them through the holes in the flaps of his saddle. This done he laid them down and put on his horse what was left of the saddle; and on his feet what was left of this boots. He had done all this so very rapidly and so very neatly that I could do nothing but watch him. But when it was done I ventured to look at him. He was a stranger, a young man of fine physique and one of the handsomest faces I ever saw. He had not stopped. He went to work tearing up great handfuls of the tall meadow grass that grew all around the slough. This he piled up so as to make a path from the edge of the slough to where I was stuck; and just about a foot from me he made a great pile which he trampled down until it was flat and solid. Then he returned, taking with him my basket, and drawing off his boots strapped on his saddle-flaps thus making a large surface for his feet. Then he came down to me and standing on the pile which he had made near me he took me up in his great, strong arms and with a mighty pull I was out. Oh, the joy of such a delivery! I sat down on the bank and waited till he had ridden over to the old lady's with the basket of provisions, and when he came back I got on his horse and he walked by my side until we reached home.

visions, and when he came back I got on his horse and he walked by my side until we reached home.

Poor Grit was lost forever. But if I lost my pony by that little adventure I found something better. That something better sits by my side this moment and breathes sweet words of love into my ear, and as I look into his eyes I am perfectly content though I shall never cease to mourn for my heave little near grit. brave little pony, grit.

A Tragic Life.

Ten years ago Charles Sheridan was known as one of the brightest boys in the St. James Cathedral school in Brooklyn. In a luckless moment he fell in with a reckless gang and became dissolute. His life story, though covering but a brief period, is one that points a moral worth remembering. He forsook the reputable companions of his school days and entered upon a career of viciousness. He became a burglar and dragged his brother into crime. Both were sent to the penitentiary and their portraits placed in the rogues' gallery. A short time since Charles was discharged from confinement and took as his associate a wretched woman, who soon became ill. They lived in a miserable basement and suffered from abject poverty. Friday night he entered his room, partially intoxicated, and found two men addressing improper language to the woman with whom he lived. One of the men, Thomas Farrell by name, resisted Sheridan and received a fatal knife thrust in his heart. The victim was to have been married to a respectable young woman pext Friday. It is seldom that so brief a life contains so many elements of horror and so much cause for grief and remorse. viciousness. He became a burglar and

When the Female Suffragists get out their declaration of independence it is presumed that they will commence it thus: "When in the course of few men events."—Texas Sift-

PRESIDENTIAL PROBABILITIES.

The Candidates for Governor of New York Contrasted-One or the Other to Lead in the National Struggle in 1888. Atlanta Constitution.

Two young men are running for Governor of the State of New York. Ira Davenport, the Republican candidate, is forty-four years old, and David B. Hill is three years younger. One was born in the then little own of Hornellsville, and the other in the neighboring and still smaller town of Havana. Both were country boys, both within a few miles of each other; but at that point the mutuality of circumstances and careers ceases, although they continued to reside and still reside in adjoining counties in Western New York.

The story of divergence is quickly told; one was born rich, and the other poor. The boy born rich took to Republicanism as naturally as a duck to water, while Dave Hill, born poor, struggled on and gladly accepted the party of the people. The reader who thinks these distinctions strained or demagogical has but to study the politics of any Eastern or Middle State during the past quarter of a century to ascertain that they are just and natural.

Davenport's father was not rich, however, when he moved to Hornellsville from one of the Hudson River counties, but he was a born trader, and he carried with him a stock of goods. This was in 1815. The country was new, very new. There were Indians all about, and the elder Davenport Indians all about, and the elder Davenport kept a general store over thirty years, buying first the skins of beaver, mink, bear, dear and other animals of the forest, and later on bartering goods for such produce as the soil would yield, or exchanging them for the money brought back by numerous lumbermen who guided gafts down the widening streams to tidewater. He grewrich, as the times and places were, and immediately invested his gains in lands of the country. Then came the era of railroads, and the lands rose rapidly in value, often-

year he was elected to Congress. Defore no could take his seat he was nominated for Even the best friends of the genial and

that such a sudden rise in politics was due to great capacity for public affairs or great skill in the difficult art of handling men. Mr. Davenport is not a politician at all, and probably retains his former contempt for professional politicians. But he is rich, a bachelor, and power is his amusement. He buys it as he does a seat in a theater. The Republicans need money this yerr. They cannot assess the federal office-holders; the capitalists are to a great extent apathetic or Mugwumps, and so they have put two rich young men—Davenport and Wadsworth—on their ticket, with enough of the old soldier element thrown in to disguise its real nature. It is safe to say that Davenport and Wadsworth will between them contribute a round hundred thousand dollars to fie State campaign fund. As there is no one else to

insure even an approach to success the bills will be heavy, for the State is imperial in all its methods.

Pitted against the Union League Club and the rich young men, stands David B. Hill, the Democratic candidate, He is neither rich nor Jove like. He is no more a Daniei Webster than his opponent. It is not a Websterian year in New York. But Hill is a man of the people. He attended the public schools of his native town, and then want to Elmira a near at hand city to a man of the people. He antended the price schools of his native town, and the went to Elmira, a near at hand city, study law. It was a time of study and wo with him, for there was no fund to drapon to meet current expenses. Whatev David Bennet Hill has achieved is due his own right arm and his own clear brains own right arm and his own clear brains own the outset in Elmira he mingled pottics with law but so regular were his box from the outset in Elmira he mingled politics with law, but so regular were his habits, so great his capacity for work, that h was successful in both trades. He soon be came a good jury lawyer, often trying capital cases, and when he was twenty-fivyears old he was sent to the Legislature in 1881 he carried his ward, which had be fore hear strongly Remublican and hecome years old he was sent to the Legislature. In 1881 he carried his ward, which had before been strongly Republican, and became an Alderman of his adopted city, and next year he was elected Mayor. It was a good year for Mayors. When the State convention met in 1882 Grover Cleveland, Mayor of Buffalo, was nominated for Governor and David B. Hill, Mayor of Elmira, for Lieutenant Governor. It was also a tidal year. Mr. Cleveland's majority was immense, but Dave Hill's was immenser. It was four thousand larger than Mr. Cleveland's, Why is it bachelors are so much preferred in New York politics? Did Mr. Tilden set the fashion? Not only is the President a bachelor, but so are both Mr. Daven-Port and Mr. Hill. Neither a full pursenor an empty one seems to have much to do with it, for Tilden and Davenport ar rich, while Cleveland and Hill are poor. The modern politician seems in truth to incline more to club than to home life.

But which of the two, Hill or Davenport, will win? It is a hand question. The truth is there has not of late lived a man, no matter what his position in the campaign, who could accurately and intelligently tell how New York would go. As a rule the man who held the footings of the latest canvass was widest of the truth.

Hill certainly has the best chance. In the first place he is an excellent nolitician. If

was widest of the truth.

Hill certainly has the best chance. In the first place he is an excellent politician. If there is a better one in the State it is Samuel J. Tilden. Davenport is surrounded by good managers, but he is himself a baby in the political trade alongside of his opponent. Then, again, Hill is in favor among the workingmen of the State. He steadily favored the measure forbidding the employment of convicts in competition with honest industry. He is the choice of Tammany and of Boss McLaughlin and the Brooklyn Democracy. He believes that Democrats should fill the offices from which they have been excluded for a quarter of a century.

The stiffening began in my arms, bat not give up work until I found it impossible to raise my arms to my head, and could hardly dress myself without assistance. Then came in rapid succession cane, erutches and bed. After the stiffening of my arms the muscles of my legs began contracting, until they were shut up like a pocket knife, the heels resting against my hips. This condition of things continued for some months.

One day, while being moved upout my bed, my right hip slipped out of joint, the effect being to throw my knees over to the right side of my body and bringing my heels to the left side. About a year later muscular een excluded for a quarter of a century.

But they say the Mugwumps led by the the left side. About a year later muscular

term of three years will just fill the interval

She Became a Mormon.

"I don't say as I approve of Mormonism," observed the old man as he chewed away at a fresh quid, "but I owe one of them 'ere Mormon elders a debt of gratitude I kin never pay."
"How's that?" asked one of the group.

"Waal, I don't mind tellin' ye the sarcumstance to while away the time. 'Long'bout twenty years ago, when I had some shape to twenty years ago, when I had some shape to me, a widder up in the Chenango Valley got eighty-five pounds. stuck on me. I was mashed on her. It was a sort of mutual fire insurance company. Two hours after I first sot eves on her she squoze my hand. I responded by hugging her waist. She called me her deary. I

her waist. She called me her deary. I called her my dovey. Dang my buttons if we wasn't engaged in less'n five hours!"
"Was she nice?"
"Um! She was an angel! For about four weeks I was the happiest man in York State. It seemed as if I trod on air half the time. Bimeby a darn shadder got up and humped itself across my azure sky."
"What was it?"

"What was it?"

"What was it?"

"Why, I diskivered that the widder had her faults. She had a temper like an old meat ax; she smoked a pipe; she walked in her sleep; she believed in dreams. We had a little tiff, same as lovers, and she picked up an old seythe and run me half a mile. Then I begun to claw off."

"Wanted to break, eh?"

"The wust way. She begged my pardon, and called me deary, and allowed that I was the noblest Roman on earth, but I insisted that the silver cord was busted. Then she sued me for breach of promise—damages

you can't have me, Lucy Ann,' I

aal, purty soon I looked down the car, spies a Mormon elder. I knowed be pies a Mormon elder. I knowed he use I'd seen him in Attica. He was ionary, sent out to gather in the har-The harvest had been mighty slim,

Say, elder, do you want to make \$100 a first-class convert at the same time? 'If it ar' the Lord's will,' he solemnly

answers. "Waal, I sent him over to talk to Lucy Ann, and in fifteen minutes she whistles to

me. I goes over and they was squeezing hands and lookin' everlastin' bliss into each

hands and lookin' everlastin' bliss into each other's orbs.

"'John Henry,' says she, 'a widder woman may want money, but she wants a second husband wuss. Let's dicker.'

"'How much to squelch the suit, Lucy?' squeme two hundred?' In twenty minutes I had it all fixed, and in three days she headed west with the elder."

"Ever hear of her afterward?"

"Slightly. About a year ago I met the elder over in the Mohawk valley. He wouldn't speak to me."

"'Whence this disdain?" says I, as I driv him into a fence corner.

"'Alas!' sighed he, 'but you were too good. She broke my jaw, busted my harem, and kicked so much of the stuffin out of Brigham I Young's Bib'e that we can't find 'nuff Scripture to hold a prayer meetin' on. Go away, designin' villian—go 'way.' away, designin' villian—go 'way.'
"And I went."

A Barber's Love.

Chicago Tribune. Chris Finsold is a light-haired German employed in the Palmer House barbershop. Two years ago he met Henrietta Wagner, a plump little chambermaid in the same hostelry. For some time he loved her in si lence. At last he bought a ring and sent it to Henrietta, with a note to the effect that Barkis was willin'. Henrietta recognized the depth of his affection, but the shallow ness of his purse was an insuperable obstacle. She kept the ring, but refused the bar-ber. After this Finsold became melancholy, his hand shook so that he could not shave, and twice he forgot to say: "I think you'd better have a shampoo, sir." That ended his career as a barber. He followed his cruel charmer from room to room as she made her morning rounds and reproached her with her hardness of heart. He made love to her in the elevator, wooed her on the streets and proposed to her in the street cars, and yesterday Henrietta had him arrested for disorderly conduct.

"Ach, Gott, Shudge, das is so, vile I luf dot gurl as I shall die! Venn I schleep I vant dot gurl."

"If I let you go will you behave yourself?" asked the court.

"Shudge, venn you sent me to shail right avay now I gannot shtop lufin' dot gurl."

"Well, keep on loving her, but try to behave yourself. Dismissed." his hand shook so that he could not shave

James Melvin's Muscular Tortures.

From the Boston Herald.

The stiffening began in my arms, but I did

without distarbing the joints, always nowever retaining the same horizontal position,
it being impossible to raise my head above
the level of my body.

The bones of my neck and spinal column
are united firmly and inseparably into one,
and are as rigid as a bar of iron. My ribs
are all firmly united by their connecting
tissues, the chest being simply an unmoyable box of bone, incapable of expansion,
all breathing being done by the diaphragm
and the muscles of the abdomen. Human
ingenuity could hardly devise a more effective arrangement of the limbs as a means
of torture. If turned on my left side I would
lie directly on my face; if turned on my
right side my right hip would rest on the
back of my heels and my feet on the ends of
my toes. Owing to the peculiar arrangement of my limbs I have for seven long
years lain squarely on my back, never for
an instant having changed my position in
the least, each day having seemed a year,
each year a century. Formerly weighing

Presidential Grub. Century.

"Among the most sagacious and prugent whatever and certainly none for the Fresi-dency. His only desire is to see you re-elected and to do what he can under your orders to put down the rebellion and restore peace to the country.' Ah, Mr. Jones,' said Lincoln, 'you have lifted a great weight off my mind, and done me an immense amount of good; for I tell you, my friend, no man knows how deeply that Presidential grub grows until he has had it himself.'"

Cyrus W. Field's Peculiarities.

There is an old story about Mr. Field that

pies a high rank he will give him his whole hand, and if he is a person in the middle station he will give him three fingers, perhaps, and if a poor and humble citizen, one finger is enough. It is a fact that Mr. Field has a great habit of shaking hands with one finger, and he seems to regret allowing that to be used for shaking purposes. A thing that has given him as much reputation as anything else in Wall street is his doorbanging propensity. When he enters an office he bangs the door with might and main, and while in gathers strength to slam it again when he goes out. The door of one office which he frequents, as I am am told, required repairing from his banging four times within a year.

Most people have an idea that Mr. Field is a Croesus. He is not an extremely wealthy man for a Wall street figure. On paper Jay Gould is worth from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and Russell Sage from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The best estimates put Mr. Field's at about \$3,000,000, and that is in all probability the extent of it. The average person, no doubt, thinks Mr. Field is as wealthy as Mr. Sage, and some think he is almost as wealthy as Mr. Gould. The truth is, Mr. Field is rather a pretentious man, and his airs, perhaps, have created an idea of great wealth. He is not an operator on Wall street in the sense that Mr. Gould is at all. Gould is a scalper of the market—that is, he will push stocks up or down, as the case may be, to get two or three points profit. Field always goes in for long deals like the Manhattan. He may go short of stock and work months and months to hammer it down with the intention of buying at the bottom for a long reaction.

Mr. Dana's Habits While Writing.

Mr. Dana's Habits While Writing.

Chicago Herald.

"Is that a copy of the New York Sun you have there?" inquired the Ohio passenger of his neighbor. "Great paper. Wonderful paper. I've taken the Weekly Sun ever since Dana was editor of it. Know Dana? Great man. I know him. Have been in the Sun office and seen him write editorials. He writes those funny articles—them in the dry, satirical, quaint, splendidly upholstered with a bent pin in 'em style, I mean. When Dana writes one of those articles he never lifts his pen more than a s'teenth of an inch from his paper from first word to last. And you ought to see the smile on his face. It is one of these here rigid, staying smiles that show how much delighted the smiler is. Whenever you see Dana writing a smiler you can make up your mind that somebody is going to be held up by his buttons and be made to grin and then have his heart cut out in next morning's Sun."

One who is moved by curiosity to look nto that dreary waste, the Toledo Blade, vill find Petroleum V. Nasby still writing etters from "Confedrit X Roads," but appily even Republican papers have eased to copy them.—Memphis Avalanche.

Announcement.

I take pleasure in advising my patrons and the public generally, that I shall within few days receive my fall stock, and in adition a large assortment of neat and appropriate souvenirs for gratuitous distribution to my friends, patrons and the public spreasure.

propriate souvenirs for gratuitous distribu-tion to my friends, patrons and the public generally.

Kindly call, examine my stock and pur-chase if the quality of goods and prices asked are satisfactory.

I. REINHARDT, Agent.

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nex to Prince building, Main street, near SAN ANTONIO—Reportorial and Business Office, 88 Soledad street.

THE NEWS is on sale and may be procured at S. Roose, Metropolitan Hotel, Washington,

C. Roeder, 322 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. d. Jett, 502 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. ames Overton, Southern Hotel and Union pot, St. Louis, Mo. ecrge F. Wharton & Bro., 5 Carondelet set, New Orleans. eorge Ellis, opposite postoffice, New Or-

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

PARTITION OF "NO MAN'S LAND." In behalf of the veterans of Texas Gov. Roberts was willing, under certain conditions, to open the Greer County reservation to the location of their certificates. During his term in office Gov. Roberts was not presented with a bill for his approval looking to this object. After he retired from office a law of this kind was considered unnecessary. The idea that it would be proper to open up the reserved lands for veteran scrip proceeded from the sentiment that the veterans were entitled to the first consideration of the State government, and this claim was deemed strong enough to override the law which Gov. Roberts had found in the way, namely, the law reserving the lands for public schools and the public debt. Grant the reason a good one, the obligation imperative to liquidate the landed debt owing to the veterans, and the duty of the government in the premises clear and specific. Grant that enough lands in the reserved territory to satisfy the debt of the veterans holding scrip should be rendered subject to their locations, and grant even further that for every acre located for the veterans it would be necessary to locate another for the individual at the capital who was engineering their claims. The veterans were indigent and their friend agreed to pay all the expenses of acquiring title for one-half the land, and he states that he obtained some 120,000 acres under this arrangement. Under such circumstances it is a little singular that the records do not show that there was the even and symmetrical division of the land that such an arrangement would require. A glance at the published abstracts of land titles furnished by the general land office up to this time shows that the division of the lands located in the reservation was made upon a very different basis. Where an acre has been patented to a war veteran some four or five acres have been patented to other persons. For instance, seventy veterans are in this distribution, according to the official record of patents, awarded 46,800 acres, Col. Swisher is awarded by the record 65,280 acres, J. M. Day, J. W. Powers and Maddox Brothers & Anderson receive patents for some 140,000 acres, and five or six others obtain about 5000 acres, Powers, Maddox Brothers and the others receiving patents doubtless gave

public has been led to infer that there was an even symmetrical division of the lands, the powers. Meanwhile the Sultan's Eurosufficient curiosity in the mind of some other disinterested friend of the veterans to investigate the subject and disclose by partnership were ascertained? If it requires 257,000 acres of land to pay a debt of 46,800 acres to the veterans, it will strike persons not up to the mathematics of the Texas land system that there are some Invariably in Advance.

FREE OF POSTAGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE rather unsymmetrical divisions necessary in order to partition this "no man's land," or western Poland, among the contending powers.

NORTH TEXAS-SOUTH TEXAS.

The above terms are in common use to designate the sections of the State indicated. They are convenient and intelligent and not confined to Texas alone. There is no sectional suggestion in the words, nor any hidden meaning calculated to disparage one part of the State or another. In political circles the terms are used freely in connection with the claims of candidates from the respective sections named. In a broad, progressive State, where vigorous life and steady development are so common, there is a pride in the breasts of the people that asserts itself in emergencies, notwithstanding little differences that divide the sections on local issues. Texas is one strong power, well knit together and full of healthy blood that courses through her veins, as it were, and preserves a state of being that shows her inherent strength and ability to take care of herself. This feeling of pride is nowhere more firmly fixed than in the offices of The News at both ends of the line. This statement is deemed proper. if not necessary, in view of a disposition on the part of persons or newspapers of surplus and too sudden wisdom to suggest and circulate the idea that THE GALVESTON NEWS and THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS WILL be run either by one end of the line or the be run either by one end of the line or the other, or that each end will foster a spirit of rivalry as against the other. There need be no wagging nor slugging match, and there will not be. If the State is broad, its journalism in its advanced stage must keep up with its limits, and here is the whole situation. Time, distance in the control of the line or the other, or that each end will foster a spirit of rivalry as against the other. There need be no wagging nor slugging match, and there will not be. If the State is broad, its journalism in its advanced stage must keep up with its limits, and here is the whole situation. Time, distance in the other, or that each end will foster a spirit of rivalry as against the other. here is the whole situation. Time, distances and transportation difficulties are annihilated by the scheme of THE NEWS, and a view of the local interests and needs of the whole State is controlled by a live press, even as a commercial house in one or the other part of Texas offers, by establishing different plants, the facilities it controls to the growing demands everywhere. The prosperity of Texas, marvelous in growth and variety, is the wonder of the lifeblood of her healthy commercial fouston street.

**CO--Reportorial and Business Office, 171 South | Standing, the pivot about which revolves the street.

**The street of the distribution of the dist the faithful allegiance of her directing spirits, the magnet that draws to herself TIN-Reportorial and Business Office, 810 | Wealth and population from every section of the Union, and the everlasting delight of her enlightened press.

ultimately sold for silver in the manufacbut prove an expense which would tend to | wisdom or folly? give a country using silver an advantage in manufactures and commerce over a country using only gold. If the farmer and laborers had to be paid only in gold they would not get even 79 cents where they now get a dollar. Those who call the silver dollar a 79 cent dollar only want their way given them and it would become a good deal harder to get 79 cents than it is to get the dollar. People might be thankful then to a gold basis, while gold would be so precious that it would be wanted in other places than in farmers' and laborers' | band. pockets.

THE rice growers protested against the treasury decision to admit broken rice under the regular rate of duty, and made out a fair case, but the protectionist Philadelphia Press has no sympathy for them, as it remembers that some of them have advocated reduced duties on manufactured articles. Query: if rice is manufactured by being broken, why should the manufactured article be let in lower than the raw material? The Press grimly concludes:

The Press grimly concludes:

Rice is an important article of food, and we have been given to understand that the able secretary of the Treasury proposes to recommend that food products be placed upon the free list. If this be true, the recent ruling of the Collector of the Port of New York, which will undoubtedly admit large quantities of foreign rice at a reduced rate of duty, is evidently intended to let the rice men down easy. We sympathize with our South Carolina and Georgia friends, but it is only right they should taste the fruits of their own policy.

This means, of course, that the manus-

This means, of course, that the manufacturing bosses will make war upon the producers of raw materials, rice, wool, unrefined sugar, etc., and excuse themselves by saying that the others began it. A perpendicular reduction or a free fight will be

THE situation of the Sick Man of the East is most trying. If he does not bestir himself to put down the revolutions in his turbulent provinces there will soon be an end of European Turkey, and if he does show fight he is almost sure to be whipped, or out of 257,000 acres patented by and not only driven beyond the Bosphovirtue of veteran scrip the veterans rus but perhaps out of his capital city of receive 46,800 acres. Messrs. Day, Constantinople. A prominent member of the British government has declared that if the Sultan is depending on help from market prices for the scrip. But did Gov. England he is reckoning without his host, Roberts have this character of claims in that England sympathizes with the Chrisview when he declared his willingness to tians in the Ottoman empire, that the open the reservation for the veterans? It | Sultan's presence in Europe is a constant

does not the record of the partition excite | pean provinces are not only urging their but are preparing to enforce them, and against the swindle of prosecuting claims their deflant attitude is such as to indicate for imaginary estates in England waiting what arithmetical rule the dividends in this | that they have strong backing from the out | for American heirs. That game can be side. While Russia is pouring troops into | worked not merely by London frauds, but Roumania and paper money into Bulgaria, by their confederates and imitators in the Austria is bending an eager and avaricious | United States. If they want fees and hint eye toward Bosnia. The crisis appears to remotely that they will not be fastidious as dition is almost hopeless.

WHY don't some of the Republican platforms devote some attention to Rhode Island? It takes twice as many votes in credulous who make him advances. any State of the South to elect a Congressman as it does in Rhode Island.

Those who want to make the world a great deal better all at once are apt to overnot healthy as a general rule.

HABITUAL drunkenness, instead of being tolerated as a mitigation of crime, should be treated as an aggravating circumstance A man who can control his appetite and will not is capable of any crime and should be caught up at the first opportunity and severely dealt with. The man who cannot control his appetite is practically insane, and should be secluded before he commits a crime.

THE New York Times fears that the Edmunds law will not suppress polygamy, and says:

It will be the duty of Congress next winter to carefully study this subject and to devise additional laws for the removal of this great

How is this? The country was given to understand that the Edmunds law had succeeded.

THE Albany Journal notes that neither Gov. Hill nor Mr. Faulkner, in their congratulatory responses, said anything about President Cleveland's administration. This was doubtless on the civil service idea that, as they are engaged in a State and not a national contest, the business in hand should claim exclusive attention, or else it was an oversight.

THE prospect in New Hampshire is that \$10,000,000 worth of property will be in need of home insurance by Dec. 1. Let the article. New Hampshire persevere. The country needs legislative experiments. Candidate States for vivisection will please step up. Some have tried the Maine law, others are trying railroad experiments. Happy to perceive that old N. H. is not shirking. She is in for the policy of running out the insurance men by a valued policy law. We effective will some other set of solons try her people, the charm of her friends abroad, prohibiting insurance? Men in office have them. They will be caught. to try all ways, you see, before they will be content to let people make their own bargains. There is no brilliancy about simple freedom of contract.

GAMBLERS are busy in St. Paul, the Pioneer Press says, with the tacit permission of the authorities, and it longs to put a stop to their trade, as they swindle the "poor men, the wage earners and ignorant laborers." Certain ways have been tried a long time and the "poor man" is made to The Gazette is mistaken. The ultimate | man" that he is not protected from his own | jority of Texas voters have the dengue. price of cotton is in a greater measure | folly, that if he will be a fool and gamble it | India, China and other Asiatic countries, restraint can accomplish to save him. But as well as South America and Africa, most | enlighten him at the same time and en of which goods must be sold for silver. If | courage him to be a man. Ask him to the raw cotton is bought for silver and decent places of resort, and will he not be come a little wiser and more prudent?

> WHISKY has been "knocking out" John Sullivan for the last year, and yet it has never been reinforced by a man who is able to retire him.

> REGISTRATION certificates cost \$1 in Cincinnati, 50 cents higher than the price of votes in Indiana.

Mr. CHARLES DILKE and Mrs. Mark Pattison were married Friday. Mr. get 60 cents in bank paper alleged to be on Dilke is chiefly known as the man who created a scandal, and Mrs. Pattison is known as the relict of a deceased hus-

A CAREFUL review of our exchanges show that the old-State pistol goes off as often as the Texas weapon.

LIEUT. WYKOFF says "life is a joke to the Japanese." A nation that can joke with their mothers-in-law must fly into ecstacies every time Minister Hubbard reels off in a humorous flight of oratory.

LIGHTNING recently melted an umbrella carried by an Oregonian politician without striking him. He is evidently not one of the elect of Grover.

THE wedding of Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Pattison has been accomplished. With the lady it is a case of natural selecself. It is a pretty strong feat for a widow not off color.

A CORRESPODENT from Walnut Springs, Bosque County, addresses THE NEWS as follows:

Please answer whether Bosnía and Prussia fought in 1866; also state the standing army of the German and Russian Empires— the number of each.

1. Bosnia and Prussia did not fight in 1866. The conflict in that memorable year was between Prussia and Austria. The temple of Janus, in Bosnia, was closed from 1860 to 1868, during the administration of Osman Pasha. That was the period of its longest perfect peace and greatest prosperity.

2. The Russian army last year consisted of an active body of 750,000 men and a reserve force of about the same number, with 1424 pieces of artillery and 300,000 horses.

The military establishment of Germany in time of peace was, by the law of 1871, is remembered that one condition he in- menace to its peace, and that the naviga- which remained in force to 1881, deter-

sisted upon was that the veterans should | tion of the Dardanelles must be free to the | mined to be 422,344 men, including 280,824 retain an interest in their serip. As the world. The suggestion made by Gen. Gor- cavalry and 68,922 artillery. Its war force to benefit the veterans alone, and as the speediest and most satisfactory solution of there has been a slight increase made in

> MINISTER PHELPS recently issued a cirdemands for a recognized independence, cular to the people of the United States be near at hand, and the Sick Man's con- to methods so long as an heir is found who will pay well, put them down as no better than sawdust swindlers. The man who tempts to gain by fraud will defraud the

THE Bland dollar must go. It goes already for 85 cents.—Ohio State Journal.

Before it goes too far we would like to ask: Have you any to sell at that price?—Inter Ocean.

It is worth more than 15 cents on the exert their highly moral faculties and by dollar to hold the absolute power of govand by get soured. The forcing process is ernment to prohibit, then use its own monopoly for all it is worth. A government bond may be no better than a mortgage, but the privilege attached to the government bond, of getting a quantity of notes by depositing it, sends the bond to a premium. Free coinage does the same for gold. It is especially valuable only because there is no equal competition allowed.

MADAME JUDIC, the French actress who comes to America this season, is a widow. It is said when her husband was alive she darned his socks at night when she returned from her work on the stage. This point is made to show that Mr. Judic was not an editor. Had he followed that high profession her time would have been consumed in patching the southern part of his pants.

THE Sultan is putting his navy on a war footing. As a consequence his harem nymphs use less sugar in their coffee. He has to economize somewhere.

THE Apaches are on the war path and their friends ascribe it to hunger. The Apache's appetite is always too strong for the amount of rations given him.

W. U. Wood, a Missouri journalist, suicided. Before he did so he wrote a twocolumn article describing his feelings as he approached his end. He probably regretted that he couldn't stay to get his pay for

THE Democratic party has had many trials, but it is relieved of the heavy business of trying to excuse Halstead for writing his '63 letters.

CALIFORNIA has two stage robbers. They have hitherto limited themselves to robbing passengers. If they get into the mail sacks want to see how it works. If that is not | they will read every letter in them, even if the penitentiary yawns within a mile of

THE friends of Mr. Halstead offer all kinds of excuses for the letter of '63. They say he is "omniverous, carniverous, obstinate by nature and perverse by choice; " that he is "unguarded, transparent, imprudent, intolerant," and that he was the victim of his too exuberant rhetoric and too impulsive genius. He sadly needs the laconic friend who would write the stale but ever satisfactory word—"Drunk."

ALL our prominent men have the dengue. believe that unfair games are suppressed. The cause of this sickness among them is Now suppose they try telling the "poor entirely ascribed to the fact that the ma-

MR. GLADSTONE'S throat is so sore he can't make a speech. If there is to be a special session of the Legislature some means should be adopted to introduce the disease in Texas.

IF defeat overtakes the Democratic party tured form, all the transfers into gold rates and manufacturing with gold capital can realizes that he has to choose for himself the administration refused to have anything to do with the election. If that party triumphs the administration has been already indorsed by the victors. The administration is not exactly on the fence, but it has its apron spread to catch any good things that may fall.

Some of the admirers of President Cleveland declare that he knows the record of every applicant for office. 'Tis impossible, friends. He can't know personally two thirds of the members of his party.

THE present silver dollar may not be worth a dollar, but the average man is willing to take it at that price if people will quit punching holes in it.

A MAN in Ohio has three hands and his neighbors envy him. He can vote with two hands and have one to hold out be-

In the nature of progression, the halfbreed is a whole-breed-and-a-quarter-extra

THE wires this morning bring the sad, though not unlooked-for intelligence of the approaching dissolution of the last of the triumvirate of statesmen whose forensic achievements in the stirring political scenes enacted during the two decades preceding the birth of the Southern Confederacy, placed Georgia in the fore-front of distinction the merits of which only concern her- tion as the mother of great men. First Stevens, then Hill crossed over the in India to throw herself into the arms of dark river, and now Robert a lover in England just to prove that he is Toombs, intellectually, perhaps, the grandest of the three, is hastening into the Valley of the Shadow More properly to him than any other American apply the forceful epithets which open Phillip's oration on Napoleon. For Toombs was grand n the lofty integrity and eagle sweep is political career—gloomy in the morbid nemories of a dead ambition—and peculiar n the pertinacity with which he clung through the clash of parties and changes of years to the convictions of his mature

The Free Lunch.

The Free Lunch.

New Orleans Picayune.

The man who can give a fine free lunch of soup, beef, fish, vegetables, butter and bread to a customer who pays 15 cents for a glass of liquor, could afford to give a much finer lunch for 15 cents without the liquor, as a reasonable matter of business; but no temperance man has the nerve to try it, and clerks are learning to be drunkards on ac count of the lunch. The temperance idea of a lunch for 15 cents is a glass of sour milk and water and a hardware sandwich. This doll seed to see the stomach, and the liquor man wins. man wins.

STATE PRESS.

What the Papers of Texas are Talking About. J. W. Lipscomb's name no longer flies at the editorial head of the Luling Wasp. He eaves his paper in a healthy, if not in a

The Wasp has no indebtedness, as all it needs in its business is a stinger and a few

The grass has very little time to grow under the feet of a live newspaper man.

The Laredo Times rises to reply: The Laredo Times rises to reply:

THE GALVESTON NEWS asks if protectionism is a myth. In regard to the baneful results everywhere visible upon American industry, and most of which are traceable to the tariff laws, the answer must be that protection is anything but a myth. But if it meant to apply to the protection of American laborers, the reply must be that it is a myth. Indeed, the manufacturer and monopolist, who realize largely through the operation of the tariff laws, cannot say to what extent they are benefited by the same, as the complicated system drains from so as the complicated system drains from so many other pores that it is doubtful if his contributions to the tariff fund does not ex-ceed his receipts therefrom. Myth or no myth, it is an outrage.

The Presidio News says the Governor's visit to that place was rumored to have a political aim, but it incidentally negatives he report when it says his excellency did not call on the editor. A man in quest of popularity always pays his respects to the newspaper. An editor stands on the portal of the temple of fame like Saint Peter at the

The El Paso Times says:

The land question is the vital question of Texas to-day. It is a business question and must be treated on a business basis. The amount of unoccupied lands in the State is startling, and will be still more so in the near future. We see by the policy now pursued that the great bulk will still remain unoccupied and not be productive for a long time to come. The lease system practically is of but insignificant revenue. If sold these lands would have a tendency to bring immigration to Texas, and one man with a plow and a hoe on 160 acres would add more substantial wealth to the State than the largest syndicate of non-residents now grazing their herds on a million acres of our prairie lands. We are satisfied that the sale and investment in county bonds will bring more money, and that more speedily to the aid of the school children than the lease system. The El Paso Times says:

This may be true, but so far as El Paso County is concerned, one would think it has already borrowed about as much money from the State as it is able to pay.

Coursing the hare is an aristocratic sport in the old world, but it is within the reach of nearly all in Texas-that is where jack rabbits abound and people keep grayhounds. Some of it is practiced on the mainland in Galveston County, and the Sherman News says:

The boys and young men of East Sherman The boys and young men of East Sherman have become afflicted with a peculiar mania of late and that craze is jack rabbit hunting by moonlight. The hill just south of Austin college abounds with such animals (the rabbits, not the young men and boys), and it is not an uncommon occurrence for several of them to be captured in one night's run. The dogs used for the chase are foxhounds and their continual baying is to be heard every night.

The chase with foxhounds is like that described by sailors as a stern chase, a long one. With grayhounds it is sooner decided.

Charles Roberts passes in his last "copy" and retires from the tripod of the Sherman News. The paper will be continued under the management of J. C. Lee.

The San Angelo Standard says: The population of New Mexico, strange to say, is decreasing.

So is the population of old Mexico, if statistics are to be trusted. Mexican papers continually report more deaths than births. The Standard says:

The influence of the press is exerted by bringing the ideas of the writer to the notice of the reader, and if they suit him he is apt to appropriate them as his own.

The Standard must have heard the speech of some politician who professes to give his own views when repeating a lot of stuff culled from the papers. The Standard says:

Temple Houston is coming into prominence e Northwest, not because he is "the son of s father, whose memory all Texans reverce," but because he is identified with and derstands the wants of the people of this prion of the State, and has successfully posed the greatest humbug an imbecile arisistrus ever foisted upon the State. The only objection we have heard urged gainst him is his youth, but a majority of he people of Northwest Texas prefer a livery representative of their sentiments for tovernor, to the best-preserved political ossil that can be unearthed in the dark dispets

This is pushing Temple too far. A twoyear colt should not run a four-mile race. The Corpus Christi Caller says:

The corpus christi Caher says:

The sentiment is growing throughout the country and among the warmest friends of civil service reform, that the present so-called civil service doctrine is a hollow mockery—a hideous humbug. The Caller believes in appointing Democrats to office. Let it be home rule. Appoint Democrats to fill the federal offices who are citizens of the places where those offices are located. laces where those offices are located.

The editors of the Caller, Messrs. W. P. Caruthers and E.T. Merriman, are making t one of the very best weeklies in the State. Both the editorial and local columns are filled with interesting matter.

The condenser of the Laredo Times reduces it to this: Henry Squirtison has gone back on Kenucky whisky, sir?

The Texas Farm and Ranch says:

The Texas Farm and Ranch says:

Our school lands were set aside for the children of Texas, and yet the vast acres set aside for education, as a fund to relieve taxpayers, has been used, and grazed and monopolized, and the Government has stood by inactive, except apparently in the effort to prevent a return of revenue from their use. Free grass monopoly must come to an end. The hard-fisted masses must name and elect men to protect public interests. Personal government must end.

The Laredo Times says it has been mis-

The Laredo Times says it has been misconstrued by another paper, and explains

as follows: The Times assumed that the Democratic party would in its next convention declare against legislation of a sumptuary nature, consistently with its ancient record, and that prohibition would necessarily have to ither join forces with some other political rganization or crystalise itself into a party; n either of which events Democrats would e precluded by the duties of fealty to their

The Mexican Catholics of Chihuahua are icking vigorously against the colonization f that country by the Mormons, and there

The Columbus Citizen says:

The Austin Daily Minute, an afternoon paper lately established, has ceased to re-That is the way papers now decease.

They used to revive after spells of suspended animation, but they now die all over like the pig in the poem, and do not leave even an echo.

The Cleburne Telegram calls "silver good A very large majority of the people of the whole country are in favor of the continued and even free coinage of silver. The gold dollar has gone above par. Let there be a

Germany demonetized silver because gold 'the miners' camp

was then the cheaper metal and it was was then the cheaper metal and it was hoped the government would thereby make a good speculation. The Bank of England once suspended silver payment and adopted gold because the latter was cheaper. Thus governments and banks have not hesitated to demonetize the dearer metal in order to pay their debts more easily when the occasion offered. Germany and the Bank of England did this to make money out of it. Suppose the people of the United States adopt the plan once. They have a perfect right to pay their debt in the cheaper metal. Then if the two metals must be equalized, let the gold standard be reduced.

The Greenville Banner says:

Prohibition did not prohibit the Prohibi-tionists from nominating candidates for Governor in New York, Ohio and New

The Tyler Courier says:

Let the press of Texas put an end to variety shows in this State by exposing them. The Greenville Banner remarks:

"Variety show" is only another name for a house of prostitution. For the papers to expose them would only advertise them and increase their power for evil. The way to break them up is for officers to enforce the law against them. The newspapers may assist in the cause by upholding officers who do their duty.

The Georgetown Sun says:

We are totally opposed to the existence of a prohibition party. Prohibition should be regarded as a social, local, police measure, and wherever it is submitted to a vote people should vote for or against it, without regard to distinctions of parties.

The Sun is in favor of enforcing prohibition by means of the local option law in precincts where a majority of the people favor it, but it does not believe other precincts should attempt to force it on those in which a majority are opposed to it. The Sun says:

Sun says:

Whatever may be thought elsewhere of the effect of the saloon business on the welfare of particular localities or counties, we are decidedly of the opinion that the best interests of our community require that the business should be removed from our precinct. Institutions of learning have been established in our midst for both young men and young ladies. It is of great importance that no conditions should exist here which would oppose the progress of these institutions, or be detrimental to the welfare of those sent to attend them.

The Weimar Gimlet says:

The Weimar Gimlet says: It seems to be rapidly becoming a fashion of the day to stab a prominent citizen in the back by coloring up a reported interview so as to make him say in print what he did not really say. Such misrepresentations must proceed from either a knave or a fool.

fool.
The Cosmopolitan reports the opening ball of the season at Brownsville and describes the costumes of the ladies like a genuine society reporter.

The editor of the Whitney Messenger puts a brother editor on pedestal:

Col. John Levin of the Brenham Banner is the fairest and most truthful paragrapher of the State press. We have known him personally for eight years, and it is but characteristic of his nature. He is an honest, honorable gentlemen.

The types made the State Press say "rich" nstead of "niche" in the temple of fame the other day; and now the retiring editor of the Austin Statesman, whose name ought to be well known to every newspaper man in the State, is called Col. Jno. Cardurel by the Fort Worth Mail. That is rich, truly.

The Alexander Free Lance speaks of Parson Cranfill as "a bold, bad man." He is bold but not bad. He is not afraid of anything but whisky. That "sizzes" on m like holy water on Satan, and throws

nim into spasms as water does one suffer-ing from hydrophobia.

The Marlin Ball has its say on the liquor question. The Ball thinks:

High license may work well in large cities, there it has the effect of wiping out all the bw doggeries, but in small towns it would nrow the retail liquor sale into the hands robbed of all its attractions to the public.

They can simply go there and get a drink of whisky with no other inducement to keep

"Drink and away," the inscription over the spring that was beset by dangerous wild beasts, seems to be the Ball's motto for saloons. The Gatesville Advance would place over them Dante's "All hope abandon, ve who enter here."

A new opening to a disguised advertisement, which appears in a number of Texas papers reads:

Journalists should always seek to give good advice to the public, and that that concerns the health and welfare of a community cannot fail to be of interest to the editor of the paper that circulates throughout his community, and among his friends and patents.

It is thus "the ministers of darkness tell us truths to woo us to our hurt."

Nat Q. Henderson, of the Georgetown Record, threatens to rival Sam Jones and Sam Small, if not Major Penn and DeWitt Talmage as a preacher. His last Sunday's sermon would bring down a camp meeting. He talks as if just before the golden shore he almost can discover and is sure to get there. Nat should turn sure enough preacher. He belongs to the class that is said to furnish the greatest saints. His hardest trial would be to add to righteous-ness temperance, but there is no telling what faith may accomplish.

A Mining Camp in '49.

A Mining Camp in '49.

From the Mining Camp.

The mines put all men for once upon a level. Clothes, money, manners, family connections, letters of introduction, never before counted for so little. The whole community was given substantially an even start in the race. Gold was so abundant, and its sources seemed for a time so inexhaustible that the aggrandizing power of wealth was momentarily annihilated. Social and financial inequalities between man and man were together swept out of sight. Each stranger was welcomed and told to take a pan and pick, and go to work for himself. The richest miner in the camp was seldom able to hire a servant; those who had been glad to serve others were digging in their own claims. The veriest greenhorn was as likely to uncover the richest mine in the gulch as was the wisest of exprofessors of geology; and on the other hand the best claim on the river might suddenly "give out" and never again yield a dollar. The poorest man in the camp could have a handful of gold dust for the asking from a more successful neighbor to give him another start and help him "hunt for better luck." No one was ever allowed to suffer; the treasure vaults of the Sierra were too near and seemingly to exhaustless. "To a little camp of 1848"—so an old miner writes me—"a lad of sixteen came one day, footsore, weary, hungry and penniless. There were thirty robust and cheerful miners at work in the ravine, and the lad sat on the bank watching them a while in silence, his face telling the sad story of his fortunes. At last one stalwart miner spoke to his fellows, saying: "Boys, I'll work for an hour for that chap if you will." At the end of the hour \$160 worth of gold dust was laid in the youth's handkerchief. The miners made out a list of tools and necessaries. 'You go,' they said, 'and buy these and come back. We'll have a good claim staked out for you. Then you've got to paddle for yourself.' Thus genuine and unconventional was the hospitality of the miners' camp

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS

Heard on the Iron Highways that Center at Dallas.

The Forthcoming Passenger Rates of the Texas Pool-A Tack Hammer is a Railroad Synonym, and not a Preconcerted Pachyderm-A Long Lease.

The announcement came from Houston Tast Friday that the representatives of the Houston and Texas Central, Texas and St. Louis, Southern Pacific Company, Missouri Pacific and Gulf. Colorado and Santa Fe Railways, who had been engaged for the previous two weeks in compiling the Texas pool passenger rate sheet, finished their laoors on that day. The advent of the tabulated rates will be looked for with interest till it comes. The new tariff, it is said, will be the largest and most comprehensive of its kind, and embraces greater territory than any rate sheet now published in the United States. It will cover about forty quarto pages, and govern business from all points in the State.

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

The following significant instructions to agents on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway were sent out last week from the general manager's office:

Your attention is called to the unusual Your attention is called to the unusual number of requests from employes of this railway for reduced rates on tuel, etc., said to be for individual use. The volume of this class of traffic is becoming so burdensome that I am directed to take measures to curtail it to the lowestreasonable limit; and with this end in view, it will hereafter be required of commercial and division freight agents that when requests are made for rates on fuel for employes, that they satisfy themselves beyond a doubt that such employes have families, and that the fuel is wholly for their individual use and not (partially for the use of parties not entitled

following rule will govern in comuting rates on fuel for use of employes of his railway: Requests from employes in he various departments must have the ap-proval of the heads of the respective de-variments, after which the commercial or rtments, after which the commercial or edivision freight agents in whose district applications are made can grant onelf published or printed tariff rates, it begunderstood that no special or private ces will be considered in computing reced rates for employes.

Your attention is also called to paragraph

Your attention is also called to paragraph 20% in amendment No. 2, of Jan. 19, 885, to rules and regulations, Wabash No. 08, dated Dec. 1, 1884, which read thus:
"The following articles will be waybilled to ne-half tariff rates, on order of division or general freight agent, viz.: Household cooks for employes of this railway, provisions or supplies for boarding employes of his railway, and supplies for employes of his railway occupying boarding cars."
This paragraph will remain in effect, except in special cases where employes are emoved from one place to another on this ailway by requests of heads of departments, in which cases household effects becoming to such employes may be transported free, on request of division superingendent or heads of departments.

lent or heads of departments.
side from the articles above enumerated,
reduced rates will be granted to emres of this railway, unless on special

TARRY FOR TACKHAMMERS. Call a man in the passenger business a traveling passenger agent and he'll caress nis vest just above the abdominal region omplacently with his right hand, investites his pants pocket precipitately with is left, and interrogates with an alligator

smile: "I say, old fellow, what'll you Insinuate, however, be it never so gentle, in a high-tea conversational tone of voice, nat you consider him a tack hammer, and he cold glare of scorn will creep into his eye, a Graeco-Roman curl of scorn will warp his railroad-sandwich crucible, and he will hiss in a skyrocket tone of voice: 'Some o' you quill contortionists'll want a pass one o' these days, and you'll find a me o'you quill confortionists 'll want a one o' these days, and you'll find a her comin' out o' my office when you go

nto it."

The Rumbler under any other circumstaness would have accepted the crucifying posion of pool commissioner before disnguishing some gentlemen, whose names ppear in the body of the following commulation, as tack hammers; but when they riticise his colossal career, and complain bout the curtailed capacity of his taffy-pasting machine, and do it, too, over the ignature of a reverend colored man, who raws his name from one of the first families of Virginia, forbearance ceases to be a irtue and secrecy becomes as valueless as xhausted porous plaster. The following is "fact smile" of the forgery perpetrated ver the Rev. Mr. Smith's signature:

HOUSTON, Oct. 2, 1885.

Houston, Oct. 2, 1885.
Houston, Oct. 2, 1885.
Lailroad Rumbier, Dallas Morning News.
Dear Sir—I have just received the first issue of The Dallas Morning News, which evinces vidence of great success. Being a friend of Il honest and truthful railroad men, I can but all your attention to one exceedingly important oversight—the greatest of your successful areer.

cant oversight—the greatest of your successful career.

We have in this city two of the most prominent railroad men in the State, whose reputation is national. (I refer to "The Pair"—(has. Newton Kight, of the Kennesaw, and George Frederick Lupton, of the Queen and Crescent.) It have known these gentlemen intimately and can see no reason why you should have neglected to mention their names in your first effort in The Dallas Morning News. We are building a fine church in this city and the friends of Messrs. Kight and Lupton postponed the laying of the corner stone in order to get the first issue Tof He Dallas Morning News, containing well written personals of the above named gentlemen. Being disappointed in this it has been deemed expedient to pass resolutions condemning your course. Should you wish to regain your standing, you will have to make amends. Respectfully,

REV. JOE SMITH (Colored).

SIMPLY A RE-LEASE.

The telegraphed statement from New York to the effect that the Missouri Pacific had leased the central branch of the Union Pacific for the term of twenty-five years did not indicate that the latter corporation was going to operate the leased line for the first time. The fact of the matter is that the Missouri Pacifie has for some time operated the branch line, accounting to the Union Pacific for the net earnings. The line embraced in the lease is 388 miles in length. When the Missouri Pacific published its last annual statement the figures given showed that the company paid \$10,000 for the use of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific in 1884, and \$26,160 for the use of that portion of the line between Papillion and Omaha. In 1884 the Central Branch of the Union Pacific earned the following amounts on its business: Freight earnings, \$267,825; mail, \$38,154; express, \$235,285; rents, \$1490; miscellaneous, \$18,044. The gross earnings of the line in 1884 were \$1,718,129, the expenses \$1,035,285, and the surplus earnings \$682,844. When the length of the line is taken into consideration it will be seen that the Central Branch of the Union Pacific is one of the best paying branches operated by the Missouri Pacific Campacy. ated the branch line, accounting to the

THE TICKET BUSINESS. To the Railroad Editor Daily Morning News.

To your valuable paper the public is indebted for a good deal of the "inside" workings of the ticket commission business in Texas, and having gained a little information from the interviews published in the

last few days, we want to know more of it. There seems to be quite a difference of opinion between the "ex-railroad official," who charges that the abolishing of paying commissions will prevent immigration into Texas, and Capt. Faulkner, who denies this. Let us look at the captain's statements | morning,' he told his wife as he jumped shiveringly into bed."

it strikes me that this rule will hold good with respect to securing immigration.

If the Northwest and West goes into the Eastern field to work for immigration to their States, offering the railroad agents commissions on tickets as an inducement, and Texas lines do not, who will be favored by those agents and their friends?

Most certainly to our minds Texas will not, and we come right back to first principles again, and pause for a reply from the representatives and managers of our home roads, can you, consistently, pay commissions to the ticket agents of foreign lines and prohibit your agents from receiving commissions from those lines? You certainly can not.

Business Man.

"If "Business Man" will reperuse the interview with Capt. Faulkner he will find the following.

ferview with capt. Factors following.

"Did your line ever pay commissions?"

"It used to in its primitive days, when it was in a wretched condition. Now, that it is thoroughly equipped and makes the best time in Texas, we have abolished the comparison every." mission system."

This will somewhat reconcile the appar-

ent discrepancy "Business Man" seems to have found in Capt. Faulkner's statements. RUMBLER.

George Knight, the veteran passenger agent of the old reliable Vandalia, left over the Missouri Pacific last night for St. Louis and New York. George has been in the passenger business for twenty-eight years, and has worked immigrants into Texas for the past ten years.

past ten years.

Charles C. Allen, secretary of the Fort Worth and New Orleans, was in the city yesterday and reports the goose hanging high all along the imaginary line between the Fort and Mansfield, where numerous dirt diggers are at work in several places. He also reports one thousand, more or less, of the Tarrant-ulas inhabiting the Fort to be down with the dengue, while the remainder are affected with Pecos City fever.

FRANK JAMES WANTED.

A Kansas Man Desires the Removal of an Offensive Neighbor. Chicago News Special.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 30 .- A tall stoop-shouldered man, wearing a queer straw hat and jeans clothes, arrived here this morning early in quest of Frank James. Aside from his lean figure, restless black eyes, and inquiries, there was nothing about him intended to excite attention. He regis-tered at the hotel as "Mike Bennett, Kan." Later in the day the strange purpose of his

Later in the day the strange purpose of his visit transpired.

Nearly six weeks ago Frank James received a letter, bearing a Kansas postmark, in which the writer offered a reasonable sum of money for the speedy taking off of a person whom he would name after having been satisfactorily assured that the murderous work would be quickly and secretly done. In reply James stated that he would "remove" the objectionable person as desired, but before doing so he would require that the payment be agreed upon, and that the money be handed over to himself or friends. Failing in several subsequent letters to clinch the negotiations Bennett at length decided to come on and talk the matter over with the retired desperado. He lost no time in calling upon James. The latter insisted upon entering into a contract in the presence of friends, and Bennett reluctantly consented. Six of the neighbors were summoned, and together the party retired to a barn to discuss the matter. The interview barn to discuss the matter. The interview was brief.

"How much do you want for killin' your man?" asked the visitor.
"One hundred dollars," was the reply.
"When will you do the job?"

"Right away."
"Well, here's your money."
A friend of Frank's took the package of bills.

You haven't told me where to find him," said Frank.
"Johnson County, Kansas; he's a near neighbor of mine, and the ornerest cuss in fifteen States. His land butts right up agin' mine and the reservation school house. You can't miss him; I'll attend to that part of it?"

of it."
"What's his name?"
"I'd rather not say just now."
"Why do you want him killed?"
"No use goin' into explanations; you've got your money and I've paid for the job. I'll see that you don't get the wrong man."
"We never to third "the best of the wrong man."

lar business."
"Exactly."
"Well, it isn't," exclaimed James, with an oath that made the Kansas man pale and shiver, "and the smartest thing you can do is to get out of here as quick as your legs will carry you. Don't wait for a train."
Completely astounded at the turn the proceedings had taken, the bloodthirsty Kansan replaced the money in his pocket and hastily obeyed the injunction to walk out of town. He did not even linger long enough to pay his hotel bill.

Protecting His Melon.

The New Haven Register tells of a Mount Carmel (Conn.) farmer who raises luscious water-melons, has suffered much from thieves, and has an inventive mind. Here is the story: "He soon became tired of sitting up all night in a rudely constructed hut in one corner of the lot, a shotgun charged with white beans his only companion, and at length hit upon a scheme which certainly is unsurpassed for mechanical ingenuity. His long winter evenings he had spent in the study of electricity, and the knowledge he had gained convinced him that he might capture at least one of the party who might perchance happen near his net melon, the one which was to take first premium at all the county fairs this fall. 'Darn'em, I'll fix 'em,' he said, while his wife. wondering what it all meant, tied his cravat and started the crack melon-raiser on his mission to New Haven. On his arrival he at once secured a battery, wire, etc., of a well-known electrician, and was soon trotting along out Whitney avenue toward the sleeping giant. He divulged his little plan to his wife and studiously went to work in carrying it out. This is what he did. From his bedroom he stretched the wire, already attached to the alarm, over stone walls and rail fences, fastening it in a slovenly devised way to the largest melon in the patch. The slightest touch to the big fruit would ring the alarm in his bedroom. All was completed when the farmer tested his invention. It worked to a charm and he was happy. For two or three nights he slept soundly, dreaming of his pet melon. Early yesterday morning the alarm went off with a buzz. With a rush he jumped out of bed, slipped on his clothes, stole noiselessly out of the house. He reached his melon patch in a hurry. The moon shone brightly, but he could see no one. He approached the big melon. It was undisturbed. The truth fuddenly flashed upon him. He had forgotten that melons grew rapidly. It was naturely work the text of the little in the story of the house in the patch. is the story: "He soon became tired of sifting up all night in a rudely constructed hut

A WESTERN WHEAT WEEK

The Chicago Market Nervous and Excited.

Exaggerated War Rumors Circulated, but With Little Material Effect—The Bulls on the Alert and Apparently at an Advantage-Brief Forecast.

Special to The News.
CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The wheat market on change during the past week has been very nervous and excited, advancing and declining sharply on disturbing rumors of one kind and another. Scalpers have taken advantage of this to reap moderate profits, but the whole range has been only about 2c, and the close is steady. On the early days the talk was all of the heavy farmer's deliveries in the Northwest, and numerous messages were received from that section to the effect that the grain was being pushed forward so rapidly as to swamp the railroads and tax the capacity of warehouses beyond limit. It was also reported that Minneapolis millers had again reduced prices, which was taken as an indication that they were getting supplies faster than they desired. All this, however, proved to have very little foundation in fact, later and more reliable advices declaring that the movement from first hands was still light and that receipts would not be larger for some time to come, as purchasers have in most cases arranged to have the goods carried at home for thirty or sixty days yet. This caused a general firming up of values. Nearly 200,000 bushels of wheat were moved out of here by vessel and New York reported 100,000 bushels taken for export. Then the bullis became excited by war news and the "shorts" scrambled to cover on receipt of the startling intelligence that Turkey had refused to let any wheat pas through the Bosphorus. Conservative dealers were inclined to ridicule the idee that a moldy leader with a half-starved army and an empty treasury could accomplish anything. The crowd, however, believed, and "Old Hutch" was found to be covering his "shorts." Hence no attention was paid to the sneers, but prices were bid up until the early loss was fully recovered. Many holders had based their hopes upon expectations that the amount on ocean passage would show a decrease of something like 1,000,000 bushels, but it showed up only 160,000 bushels less than a week ago and had very little effect. The New York and Milwaukee cliques are supposed to have sold out, but there has been an immense amount of wheat taken in during the past few days, which the boys can't account for, and there are rumors of a new and powerful combination. The majority of traders are so sure wheat is going higher that they cannot wait for the slow action of natural causes, but take hold and force measures. To this fact is due the stress laid upon recent war talk.

Essex, of McCornick, Kennett & Co., however, says: "We are conservative bulls and believe in buying with caution, but when this sensational bosh is used to boost the market it creates only artificial strength and keeps good traders out, as they do not wish to tail on to such uncertainties."

J. W. Bliss says: "It is the brisk milling demand for small parcels that keeps up wheat and alarms the bears. The foreign demand amounts to nothing."

Corn has ruled quiet but firm on acc hands was still light and that receipts would not be larger for some time to come

ery heavy trade in corn until the new crop

rery heavy trade h.
is on the market.
Provisions have been firm, with the interest centering in short ribs, which have been heavily bought, presumably for Armour, heavily bought, presumably for Armour, heavily bought, presumably for Armour, heavily be central the October

THE COODLEDODGER PAPERS.

How Mr. Coodledodger Comes to Relinquish His Grip on the Lecture Field While the Curtain Falls to Slow and Trembling Music.

spectacles on the crook of her nose and ooked smilingly upon the object of her affection and wrath.

"Look at what!" gruffly rejoins the amiable Coodledodger as he scowls at his spouse for interrupting him from his fruitful reflections.

"Listen while I read you the latest beautiful poem written by Eugene Clay Ferguson THE NEWS," murmured the amiable

"Oh, the devil with you and Eugene Clay Ferguson," pettishly replied the scion of the Coodledodger mansion. "I'm busy."

"Busy! busy at what, dear?" "Busy on this lecture I'm writing." "Who are you writing a lecture for?"

"For myself, of course." "Yourself! Why you're not going to lec ture, are you, dear?" "You bet I am, and going to make a big

hit and shine on the rostrum like an elec-tric light in a chicken coop." "Now, my dear, you just take my advice and give that notion up."

"I'll do no such a blamed thing! There is too much money in it for that; and be sides I have as much right to afflict an agonizing public as J. Armoy Knox has, and I know I can draw bigger houses than

"How draw bigger houses?"
"Draw a larger house full of people to hear the lecture—see?"

"You're a deuce of a woman to help smooth a man's path through life, ain't you? Please let me alone, and don't bother

me any more, please."

"But say, dear, what are you going to lecture on?"

"Shut up!"

"Ah, tell me."

"I'll do no such thing. Let me alone."

"Ah, do, Coodledodger, tell me what you're going to lecture on. Come, dear, what is it?"

"Women!"

"Yes, women. Ain't that a wide and fruitful subject, pigeon? Just see the scope I have to range over."

"Now look here, Coodledodger, you needn't think I'm going to allow you to bestow your eloquence and sweetness on women from the lecture platform, for I'm not going to stand it. If you have anything beautiful and sweet to say about women you can whisper it gently and softly to me, then you'll be doing the right and proper thing."
"Yes, you're a nice specimen to whisper sweetness to," says Coodledodger sarcastically, as he turned to his scribbling.
"But say, dear, what are you going to say about women when you mount the lecture

about women when you mount the lecture stand?"
"Oh, don't you fret; I'm going to handle

first toward the door and then to the nearest window; but it was no use. Mrs. Coodledodger began to pour forth her mellow strains, while her voice was pitched in a strong and powerful octave. "Now you look here," continued Mrs. Coodledodger. "You needn't think that I am going to stand by and allow you or any one else slander my sex; and you, Mr. Coodledodger, above all men, have the least occasion for it, and I ain't going to stand it. No, sir, Mr. Coodledodger; I won't submit to it. I don't suppose you are going to say anything dledodger; I won't submit to it. I don't suppose you are going to say anything about how the devilish men tantalize the women? Oh, no, dear, that wouldn't do; would it? You're not going to show how the brutes come home drunk at night and tumble into bed with their boots on, or you're not going to tell when you did it the last time, are you?" And here the noble dame began to get red in the face and smile a hard, cold and sarcastic smile. "Don't you go proclaiming to the audience how these nasty, good-for-nothing, horrible men undertake to grind the poor defenseless women under their thumbs and make slaves of them; don't you do it Coodledodger, don't a aint going to allow you to go around making a clown of yourself just because that man J. Armoy Knox does, No, sir, I won't allow it! Do you hear me, Goodledodger? Are you going to blackguard and throw mud at us women from the lecture platform, and say untruthful things of them (wack)? Say! are you (double wack, You ungrateful wretch, yow (thump)! After I've labored so hard to comfort your existence and smooth your path through life (cha-wack). You! going to lecture on women, are you (cha-bang)? You dirty man, mean contemptible—"

Mrs. Coodledodger talked long and hard that night, and for quite awhile after midnight the murmur of her musical voice was borne gently upon the refreshing breeze. Once in a while an indistinct rumbling would be carried to the ear, as if something had suddenly dropped, or an explosion had taken place. The following morning Coodledodger looked pale and sad. He seemed to carry a ton of dejection in his hat, and in answer to an inquiring friend he was heard

to say:
"No, I've given up the idea of lecturing this season; my health won't permit it. If you see J. Armoy Knox tell him I'll sell him my lecture dirt cheap, on a first class subject, but it won't be good for my health to lecture this winter."

Trying to Encourage St. Louis. Chicago Tribune. We notice with regret that some of our

contemporaries adhere to the old practice of making occasional fun of St. Louis, just as they did long ago, when Chicago was young and had not practically doubled the poor old village in size and quadrupled its business. It is no longer fair or manly in Chicago to ridicule St. Louis, any more than it is for a big, healthy boy to wallop a weak little fellow; and we can but infer that our contemporaries continue the practice from force of habit rather than as the result of deliberation. It is true that what has seemed a reflection on the innocently confident and hopeful old town has at times of late appeared in the Tribune; but, in each instance, this was because the thoughtless "My dear, listen to this," exclaimed Mrs.

Coodledodger last night as she adjusted her of course receive occasional precept and the country worth Chicago's attention, must of course receive occasional precept and admonition—we must teach her how to build monuments and play base ball, and all that sort of thing—but toward droll old St. Louis a kindlier tone should be adopted. As a sort of way-point between Chicago and the gulf, St. Louis is really of use to us. With its fair and the flummery of the Veiled Prophets the town can amuse for a day people from the Southwest on their way to Chicago to buy goods; and its citizens, when they get up here occasionally, can entertain us with pleasing catfish stories. Chicago ought to encourage St. Louis. Though in Missouri the inhabitants of the place are really much more intelligent than Though in Missouri the inhabitants of the place are really much more intelligent than are those in the interior of the State, and their disposition, while sluggish, is not particularly vicious. Situated as it is almost at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and in the midst of a very good farming region, having a fair line of credit with Chicago wholesalers, and receiving occasionally a new inhabitant from the North or East, there is no reason why St. Louis should not eventually grow into a place of considerable importance and become a credit to the Mississippi valley. Let us not ridicule, but rather try to encourage us not ridicule, but rather try to encourage

Cholera in Nova Scotia.

Special to the Chicago Daily News. BANGOR, Me., Sept. 28.—There is much anxiety in Eastern Maine regarding the reports of the existence of Asiatic cholera at Hautsport, N. S., as there is a great deal of travel between the provinces and the States. It is reported that the deaths at Hautsport average six a day, out of a population of only 1,000.

The epidemic is said to have been caused in this way: Last fall a shoal of blackfish came up the river, which runs almost came up the river, which runs almost through the village. The tide receding, many of these fish were left on the mud flats. They weighed several tons. A local firm secured the fish, and, taking a large quantity of oil from them, buried the carcasses on the shore. This summer where the fish were buried became a regular stench pit. When the wind was blowing from the river the smell in the village was almost unbearable. This was allowed to continue for some time, but finally a covering of lime and earth was put over the carcasses, and the stench ceased to be an annoyance. The neglect of an effective sanitary rule is at the bottom of the trouble.

The American Girl's Shout. Atlanta Constitution.

Atlanta Constitution.

There is one peculiar feature of well bred English society that our American girls do not catch on to very rapidly. It is the habit of conversing in undertones, suppressing all broad and open sounds. The average American girl speaks in loud, clear tones, with a metallic ring. She is not aware that people three squares away can hear her distinctly, but she does not care a button if they do. Whether out shopping, carrying on a parlor firtation or talking at a hotel table, the sonorous clangor of the American girl's bazoo drowns all other sounds, or rather rises above them, piercing the ambient air and shattering the nerves of all the quiet people of the vicinage. "(th, don't you fret; I'm going to handle the subject artistically. My dear, I'm going to show the ruggid side of women in the various forms, paint the dark side of the picture, as it were, and hold up the warped features of their natures. As Hamlet says:

"What are you going to say about it, Coodledodger?" asked the vivacious dame rather vehemently, as she gazed at that worthy rather sharply.

"Say? Well, you bet, pigeon, I've got enough to say, and am going to say it. First I'm going to peal forth with powerful tones the recklessness with which they wade through the husband's cash and gad among the neighbors while he is earning the daily bread instead of cleaning the house or mending the children's clothes.

Then I'll paint in glowing colors how they continually greet the mighty prop of their existence upon his return to the bosom of his family with seowls of discontent, instead of smiles of affection; how they cast a dark mantle of gloom over the hearthstone instead of streaks of sunshine; how they convert their homes into dreary retreats of miserable uncomfortableness; how they drag and grind a man's existence through torture and misery, and bring his old gray hairs and aching bones in sorrow and grief to the tomb. Why, just look at the picture thoughtfully, pigeon, and see for yourself. Don't a woman compel a man to experience all the torments of heil here upon earth, and are they not the very means of sending him to hell after he is dead?"

"Now look here, Coodledodger, what is the use of you sitting there grinding out those infamous and infernal lies," says Mrs. Coodledodger, as she arose majestically from her chair with a glittering twinkle in her sparkling orbs and assumed a tragic attitude in the center of the floor. Coodledodger began to feel exceedingly uncomfortable, and great beads of perspiration began to stand thick upon his noble brow, while he commenced to cast wishful glances first toward the door and then to the nearest window; but it was no use. Mrs. Coodlewing the first ward the door and then to the nearest window; but it was no use. Mrs. Coodle-

importance.
Yet we have nothing but the kindliest feelings towards merchants in this and other cities who are endeavoring to accomplish a ings towards merchants in this and other cities who are endeavoring to accomplish a similar purpose, believing as we do that no permanent success can be attained by any man or city who attempts to build him or itself up by decrying his or its neighbors, even though they may be competitors for the same business. Texas is a State of such grand resources that there is room enough for us all, and every attempt to develop them at any point should have the hearty co-operation and encouragement of every citizen, regardless of location, always bearing in mind that every dollar of capital invested in any portion of the State confers a benefit directly or indirectly on every resident in it. We believe in an honorable competition in the great race for an existence or competence, and we mean to grow with the growth of Texas, and to make our house a rallying point—a common center for every buyer, near and far; and we mean to see to it in particular that nothing shall be wanting to make each one of our departments a vast mart in itself, prepared to respond to the highest demands, and adapted in point of extent, variety, styles and prices to the needs of every section of the State.

the highest demands, and adapted in point of extent, variety, styles and prices to the needs of every section of the State.

The partial failure of two succeeding crops has had a depressing effect on all branches of business during the past year, but with the present flattering prospects for a good crop and fair prices, new life and energy will permeate the entire State, and with the experience gained from the close economy necessitated by the past dull times, everyone is better fitted and prepared to work intelligently land steadily to an enduring and certain prosperity. work intelligency and during and certain prosperity. LEON & H. BLUM.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 1, 1885.

Read Our Record for Four Years.

s man.

Texas Benevolent Association, inde t of death claims, allows sick benefit cent members (a sum sufficient to enable) beep up their protection during sich also pays claims until the total dis-layse, which includes one-half of the

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

er by their requests.

For information apply to
R. B. PARROTT, Manager.

Dallas, Oct. 1, 1885.

Editor Dallas News.

Dear Sir:—This is not my advertising time, but not to be missed in the first few issues of your paper from among the advertisers of this city, I beg you to state to your readers that I will celebrate the advent of your coming among us by giving specially low prices on some of the most staple articles. For instance, I will sell handsomely decorated dinner sets (four different decorations), consisting of 130 pieces, for \$20, which is less than half value; nicely decorated chamber sets at \$3, colored table tumblers at 25 cents per set, and all my lamp goods, silverware, cutlery, housefurnishing goods, etc., at reduced prices. For ten days these special prices will be adhered to by yours.

Manager China Hall, corner Elm and Murphy streets. DALLAS, Oct. 1, 1885. Murphy streets.

St. Louis and Return, \$20 80.

St. Louis and Return, \$20 80.

Oct. 2 to 6 inclusive the Texas and Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railways will sell round-trip tickets to the St. Louis Fair and Exposition for \$20 80, good returning until Oct. 15. The Pullman hotel and sleeping car via the Missouri Pacific leaves the Brick Depot at 10:20 every night, and the Pullman buffet sleepers via the Iron Mountain route leave Brick Depot 8:40 and Union Depot 9:10 every morning. Berths secured at 506 Main street.

B. W. McCullough,
E. P. Turner, Tkt. Agt... G. P. & T. A.,
Dallas. Galveston.

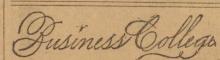
Dr. Davis, homeopathic physician and specialist, 909 Elm st., opposite P. O. Bell telephone 238.

Fine glassware, china, tea and dinner sets, plain china, crockery and lamps of all kinds at Harry Bros.

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

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

New goods, low prices, finest stationery, school supplies, Paul F. Erb's, 712 Main st.



ouisiana this year. Address R. H. HILL, Presi ent, Waco, Tex.

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Wholesale dealers in

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Our line of specialties is large and prices low.

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FOR SALE.

COTTON BRANDS, ALPHABETS, AND FIG-ures, Rubber Stamps, Stencils, etc. FRED A. SMITH, 114 Tremont street, Galveston. FOR SALE—Pure bred acclimated Jersey heif ers of the finest butter strain; bred to regis-tered bulls, at Rutherglen Stock Farm, Dallas. FOR SALE-3regist'd A. J. C. C. Jersey bulls; choice butter strains Cchampion of America, Albert-Pansey, St. Helier. Geo. W. Jackson, Waco FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Dallas city property, two lots in the town of Lampasas, each 69x128 feet, favorably located. For further particulars, inquire of J. P. JONES, 930 Main street, Dallas.

HELP WANTED.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED. WANTED-A position in a country store for salesman and bookkeeper, by one who is not afraid of work. Add. A. M., NEWS office.

FISH, OYSTERS, ETC. GALVESTON FISH AND OYSTER COM-PANY. P. O. BOX 18. A. J. MUSGROVE, Galveston, Texas. B. MARSAN & CO., Galveston, Texas, Orders solicited from the country.

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T. G. TERRY,
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SCHCLKOPF & CO.—Jobbers and Manufacturers, Saddlery, Leather, Shoe Findings. Only Exclusive Wholesale House in the State, Solicit orders from the Trade (Merchants and Manufacturers), only. 830 and 832 Main Street and 813 and 815 Commerce Street, Dallas.

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ROOMS FOR RENT.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO rent, with board, at 929 Jackson street.

FOR RENT. WANTED—To rent a nice cottage with 5 or 6 rooms, good well or cistern water, and convenient to business portion of city. Address Postoffice box 146, or 401 Elm st., front room,

BOARD WANTED. WANTED—Furnished room and board for man and wife in a private family, or board-ing convenient to business or car line. State

ng convenient to businesserms and address

Box A., News office. BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

DAUF F. ERB, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

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

ok, \$1 50.

CLARKE & COURTS,
Stationers, Printers and Lithographers,
Gaiveston.

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

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

THE GREAT JEWELRY HOUSE

KNEPFLY & SON

WATCHES

DIAMOND GOODS. BRIDAL PRESENTS,

BRONZE AND OXIDIZED WARES The new styles are very attractive.

Solid Silverware, Spectacles, Table Cutlery. MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

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PEACOCK & SHIRLEY. HOUSE, SIGN,

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

The Rich Hill girls held a meeting recently and adopted the following platform:
The man who takes the red, red wine,
Can never glue his lips to mine.
The man who chews the navy plug,
Will in our parlor get no hug.
Who smokes or drinks or cuts a deck,
Shall never, never bite my neck.
Don't you monkey with the cards,
Or we can never more be pards.
The man who guzzles lager beer,
Can never, never chew my ear.
Drink nothing stronger than red pop,
Or in your lap I'll never flop.
If aught but water you ere taste,
Just keep your arm from off my waist,
If you drink wine or other slop,
You can never hear my corset pop.
The man who smokes the eigarette,
Can never squeeze me, you can bet. and adopted the following platform

The Ghost of the Arena. Maria T. H. Middlemore

"I am a native of Leon. My father was a contrabandista, and smuggled mules into France over remote and secret passes of the Pyrenees. We were very proud of our sleek, handsome, smooth mules. We made large sums of money, but we also ran great risk of detection and imprisonment. I hated the business, so once when we were crossing one of the passes I ran away. For days I wandered about until I reached a large city full of white, clean buildings, which they told me was San Sabastian. I asked if there was a 'corrida de toros' (bull ring) there and on being told there was I made my way to the place, saw the manager, and told him my story, and my desire to be a bull fighter.

"At one time there used to be a good school for training bull fighters. After various preliminaries I was admitted, and found some twenty or thirty other young men who were going through their training for 'chulos.' The great favorite of the school was a young 'espada' named Fernando Nunez, as handsome and as graceful a creature as the dear God ever made. He was always pleasant, always kindly, and had a cheerful greeting and smile for each of us, and was the idol of the whole school. He was very young, perhaps the youngest 'espada' that was ever seen in the arena.

"The bull-ring of San Sebastiano stands, or used to stand, on a long sandy stretch of plain on the other side of the railway line. It was a large wooden amphitheater, and the pens for the bulls were quite apart, but connected with the arena by a long, dark passage, through which the bulls were

passage, through which the bulls were driven into the ring. For three or four hours every day we practiced jumping and vaulting in the arena, playing with the lasso and bulls with tipped horns.

"There was to be a great bull-fight on the feast of San Sebastiano, and Nunez was to try his skill there, for the third time, in the capacity of 'espada.' He was considered by the authorities the 'rising star' as a bull fighter, and almost equal to Montes in point of courage, daring and dexterity. He was always very kind to me, and rather picked me out from my comrades to be his constant companion. I was much flatterod, of course, by this distinction. Perhaps I showed my elation too much, for an old bull fighter (who had served many years in the arena, and had retired from public life only to be master in the school at San Sebastiano with a pension from the government) said to me one day:

"Mi hijo, you will not misunderstand me if I give you a word of warning, will you?"

"II shall only be too grateful to you.' I

you?' "'I shall only be too grateful to you,' I

"I shall only be too grateful to you,' I replied, wondering what I had been doing to incur a censure in my work.

"'Do not go so much with Nunez. He is fascinating and very charming, and so far as I know as good as he is handsome. But his absence is better than his company. You remember the old proverb, 'Ninas y vinos son mal a guardar;' and he is as enticing as wine.'

"'But he is so good and pleasant that he can not have sold himself to the devil,' I said. 'Of what are you accusing him?'

"'I am not accusing him of anything,' replied the old man, cossing himself devoutly,

"'I am not accusing him of anything,' replied the old man, cossing himself devortly, but'—and here he put his mouth close to my ear—'he is a doomed man.'
"'A doomed man,' I cried, 'but why? Who could wish the poor fellow ill? He is so and kind and gay!"
"'No one on earth wishes him ill, I am sure,' said the old man eagerly. 'But the ghost of the arena follows him like a shadow by day and by night, and I am sure that he is a doomed man. I have been in this business for years—long before you were born. I have had my triumphs as 'espada,' but I have never known one to live who was followed by the ghost. Montes was doomed by

lowed by the ghost. Montes was doomed by it, so was Cuchares, so were many others I could name; and now this poor young fel-low—.' The old man broke down with tears in his eyes.
"'But what sort of creature is this ghost?"
"But what sort of creature is the company?"

"But what sort of creature is this ghost?"

"Oh, santa fe, no!' cried my friend Rodriguez. It only follows certain people who are to die. You will see a double shadow of the same shape and size as he, walking beside him by day and by night—and—and—a few days before the bull-fight comes off, the ghost stands before the arena door with

the ghost stands before the arena door with a drawn sword, and accompanies the floomed man everywhere."

"I cannot believe it!" I cried; my hair on my head was standing up with fright, and my body was wet with with a clammy cold.

"Just wait and see," said old Rodriguez sadly, I shall not go and see him fight, because I could not bear to see him killed, for I love him.' And saying this he left me.

"I turned the matter over in my mind, and came to the conclusion that Rodriguez was getting silly, and that I had better menion nothing of what he had told me to any

tion nothing of what he had told me to any

tract near the arena glistened like gold and

tract near the arena glistened like gold and the building rose strangely out of place in that peaceful quarter.

"My mind had been easier for a day or two. The snadow had ceased to follow my friend and I was beginning to believe that Rodriguez had imposed his imbecile fears upon me by way of a joke.

"When we came to the door of the arena Nunez entered first and I stood looking at the moon for a minute or two. As I turned I distinctly saw a white figure with a drawn sword between me and him, which turned and walked with him shoulder to shoulder. It was the double!

and walked with him shoulder to shoulder. It was the double!

"I accompanied him everywhere—in the arena, in the pens of the bulls, in the keeper's quarters—everywhere. When we sat down to have a glass of wine with the keeper the shadow sat down beside Nunez, when we left to return to the school the double escorted us, shoulder to shoulder with Nunez, and these shadows were reflected by the moonlight on the ground.

"I could bear it no longer, and when at the church door the shadow left as usual, I told Nunez of what I had seen, and of the fears and dread I had for him in the coming bull fight, and besought him to give it up at whatever cost.

"He turned a little pale as he listened. Then he laughed merrily, and laying his hand on my shoulder, he said:

"'My dear fellow I thank you for the warning. But I have no fear of the ghost. I shall not die before my time, ghost or no ghost; and if I am to die I will not shirk my duty. I will die in harness. But I do your superstition.'

"He evidently thought no more about the warning, for the next day he was as cheery as ever. laughing and chatting gayly to It was the double!

warning, for the next day he was as cheery as ever, laughing and chatting gayly to

The day for the bull fight broke clear and bright, not a cloud was to be seen in the sky. As the hour approached for Nunez to go Rodriguez and I started out fer a long

"'I can not go to see him killed,' said the old man; and I felt very much of the same

"I can not go to see him killed,' said the old man; and I felt very much of the same mind.

"As we were leaving the house we met Nunez in his beautiful embroidered dress, drinking 'courage' (as the bull fighters calls the absinthe which is given to them before they go into action) with his comrades.

"'Come and wish me luck, both of you,' Nunez said gayly to us, and we complied with inward misgivings; for both of us wished most devoutly that all was over and that he was back among us again safe. 'And,' he continued to me as we drank with all the honors, 'give me that white pink in your buttonhole, Alvarez; and if anything happens to me that ghost will give it back to you,' he added laughing.

"The whole company shuddered in spite of themselves. For though they pretended not to believe in superstitions his words sounded like tempting providence or braving the devil.

"Rodriguez and I went on our walk, and returned to the school about 7. The first thing that greeted our eyes was the body of Nunez being carried into the church near the school, dead. The ghost had made good his warning, and the brave lad met his fate, out off from life in the prime of manhood. His comrades, silent and pale, were wringing their hands in agony. 'Oh that we had warned him!'" was in the minds of all.

"I would not go to bed alone that night, but turned in with old Rodriguez; and in the dead of night we were awakened by a martial footstep, and we saw a white, dim figure with a drawn sword stop at the bedside, drop something on the coverlet and depart as solemnly as it had entered.

"In the morning on the coverlet lay my pink, white the day before, now faded and scarlet."

Sample of Chicago Justice.

Sample of Chicago Justice.

Some lawyers who practice in Police and Justice Courts never lose a case. It is sometimes whispered they "stand in" with the judge, and that to some of them the Court is under obligations. It was said openly by a defeated lawyer that the influence his legal opponent possessed in securing an appointment was of greater service to him than his knowledge of the law or the merits there happened to be in his side of

The treatment to which some of these lawyers subject witnesses is reprehensible. Their manner of examining deponents could hardly be tolerated by courts who were free agents in trials. Nothing so much delights a so-called lawyer in a Police Court or "justice shop" as to get a woman for the first witness on the other side. He browbeats, bullies and intimidates the de, enseless female to such an extent that it is easy to make her goater alight beyond; in her testice. to make her contradict herself in her testi-

mony. "What's your name?" he yells.

"Oh, it is, eh! You haven't got a front name? Perhaps you have good reason to be ashamed of it."

"I have no reason to be ashamed of my full name, sir. It is Mrs. Sarah Jones."

"Don't talk to me—don't speak to me," shouted the lawyer; "talk to the judge.

full name, sir. It is Mrs. Sarah Jones."

"Don't talk to me—don't speak to me," shouted the lawyer; "talk to the judge. And you had better tell him your true name, too."

"My name is Mrs. Sarah Jones."

"Mrs. Sarah Jones," says the poor woman, with emphasis.

"Don't contradict me, Sarah Jones. Don't dare do it, Sarah Jones. What right have you to be called Mrs. Jones, I'd like to know; who gave you the privilege of calling yourself Mrs. Jones, eh? No minister or priest, I'll be bound. Where is Mr. Jones, eh? I mean your Mr. Jones; is he in the court room?"

It is but fair to say in defense of this "lawyer" that he is almost certain the woman's husband is not in the court room; if he were, he wouldn't be so rash. "Oh he isn't; he's very likely in Bridewell, where his wife ought to be. Now, Sarah Jones, where do you live? Oh, you live there, eh? Now isn't it true that you keep a house of ill-repute at that number."

"Your honor," says the lawyer on the other side, "I object to that kind of talk. Whether this lady keeps a house of ill-repute or not does not materially alter the case."

"He has a right to ask that question," the

"I turned the matter over in my mind, and came to the conclusion that Rodriguez was getting silly, and that I had better mention orthing of what he had told me to any considered the same seed, and Ninez was still the gayes to us all; as happy and gontle as unselfish and thoughtful for others as usual, and more beloved than ever. My fears and terrors for him had almost ceased, when the same beloved than ever. My fears and terrors for him had almost ceased, when the same seed that the same seed the same was the same seed that the same seed the same was the same seed that the same was the same seed the same was the same seed the same when he turned gracefully to one side of the bull the double shadow turned with the same grace and ease. "I nearly fell from my perch with faintness and fright, but I resolved to see the himge other end. I rubbed my eyes and the same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with swhen we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and the same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and this double kept pace with us when we lett he same grace and ease of manner, and the same grace and e

THE SEWING MACHINE.

Interesting Facts Concerning Its Invention and Development - How Singer Started After Howe's Failure.

Pittsburg Letter. As historical facts are growing more interesting each year concerning the prime movers of the great sewing machine industy, I wish to give you what I know about the king of the sewing machine business, I. M. Singer. It is said that Elias Howe never made a machine that would sew perfectly, but that Mr. Singer did. All authorities give Howe credit for the invention, and the country blacksmith did well toward that end, no doubt; but he got his idea from a defective machine made by Walter Hunt, of New York, in 1862. Hunt invented the paper collar also. He demonstrated the fact that a machine could take a stich, but he could go no farther, and Howe patented the model and got an offer from a London firm of corset makers, who gave him two years in which to perfect his machine and adapt it to their business. They fitted up a machine shop and paid him for his time, but it was a failure, and he returned to America disconsolate.

The problem was solved thus: About forty years ago a man named Regan owned a wood-carving establishment on Fifth avenue, this city (Pittsburg). Among his workmen was I. M. Singer, who was an expert in making wooden letters for signs. Many of these old letters are still to be found in the rubbish of Pittsburg garrets. Mr. Singer in those days was "hard up" in the fullest sense of that term, and was somewhat of a bohemian in habits and taste. He left this city and tramped to New York, where he obtained work in a similar establishment, his new employer being engaged in perfecting a machine for sawing out wooden letters—a sort of scroll-saw. At any rate Mr. Singer helped him to complete it. The inventor went to Mr. Clark, a noted lawyer on patents, in order to get his scroll-saw patented. He took Mr. Singer along to better explain to the lawyer the working, specifications and plans of the scroll-saw invention.

While there Mr. Clark spoke incidentally of the failure of Elias Howe to perfect his sewing machine in London. Singer listened attentively, and it is said asked many questions concerning the difficulty.

"By George!" exclaimed Singer, "I can make that thing work."

"There is a fortune for you if you do," said Mr. Clark. workmen was I. M. Singer, who was an ex-

make that thing work."

"There is a fortune for you if you do," said Mr. Clark.
"I can do it. I have the idea now," enthusiastically continued Singer.

Then it is reported how he looked down at his shoes, with the soles loose, and his clothes in tatters and rags. He wilted (so to speak) and exclaimed: "I am thinking wild. I haven't money enough to buy a screw."

to speak) and exclaimed: "I am thinking wild. I haven't money enough to buy a screw."

"I will tell you what I will do," said Clark. "I'll fit you up a shop in the loft of my stable, furnish you with everything you need to work with and live upon, and give you two months to make it go. If you are successful I will get all necessary patents and take half for my investment."

"It's a go!" said Singer.

Inside of a month he had his machine working, using the eye-pointed needle and shuttle invented by Hunt, but with an addition it made a continuous stitch. There was one defect, however. His machine failed to draw up the stitches and left each one with a loop on both sides of the fabric. Upon this he worked night and day until the last day of his time came. He worked at it until noon and then started for his dinner. A thought struck him, and back through the steets he started on a run for his shop. He seized a little piece of wire, gave it several bends, and inserted it in the machine. This was the little "spiral" called a "take-up," which to-day is found in one form or another in every machine. It was a success!

By the time Elias Howe got back from England he found three machines in America that would sew; all were based on his patent—the Singer, the Wheeler & Wilson and the Grover & Baker. He found that Singer had sold 4,000 machines. He brought suit and succeeded in getting judgment for \$80,000 royalty on those sold, and further

Singer had sold 4,000 machines. He brought suit and succeeded in getting judgment for \$80,000 royalty on those sold, and further established a royalty of \$20 on each machine sold by any of the three firms.

After this Howe got a man named Taylor to work on a machine, and he finally succeeded in inventing an entirely new one, which took Howe's name.

About this time rumors reached the other firms that models made by Hunt and antedating Howe's were in existence, and they secured one from Baltimore. They held a consultation and sent for Mr. Howe and showed him the model and their proofs that Hunt invented it long before his patent was Hunt invented it long before his patent was applied for. Howe was broken up badly and made a clean breast of it. Howe left the office and happened to meet his lawyer on the street. To him he confided the whole matter. "I will fix that," said the lawyer and they created heal."

on the street. To him he confided the whole metter. "I will fix that," said the lawyer and they started back.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, addressing the sewing machine proprietors, "you are simply killing the goose that lays the golden egg. You let this thing get known and refuse to pay Mr. Howe his royalty, and you will have to sell your machine for \$25 instead of \$125. Inside of a year there will be a hundred sewing machines in the market, all of them using the patent you now hold." They saw the point. A compromise was effected, by which Elias Howe continued to get a royalty of \$2 on each machine, instead of \$20. Two dollars also went into a general fund to fight other companies into submission to their control. This was the famous "combination" which made millions upon millions of dollars, and furnished much cause for denunciation on the part of many well-meaning people.

The Howe machine then was really the Taylor machine, and Singer, who was a Pittsburger, made the first machine that would sew. He died worth \$15,000,000, to say nothing of the millions he squandered.

Mme. Judic's Dresses. New York Mirror

"Has there been large advance sales?" said Maurice Grau, in answer to Mirror representative's question the other day. "Well, I should think there had been. There's the diagram. Over 300 seats sold in the orchestra out of 512. Doesn't that augur well for a successful season? At \$50 for each seat it means a total sum of \$15,000 obtained within ten days, or since Sept. 12. On the first day there was \$10,000 worth sold. As it now stands the first twelve rows of the orchestra are sold solid, and nearly

the orchestra are sold solid, and nearly the entire first row of the balcony. Besides this, four of the lower boxes have been sold at \$25 each, which leaves but one lower and four upper still to sell."

"Will Mme. Judic wear anything extraordinarily pretty in the way of dresses?"

"Yes, indeed; she has had some most elegant dresses made for her by M'me Rodriguez of Paris. One of them, an ivory white costume, will take the New York ladies by storm. It is made with a petticoat of satin, puffed over with tulle, a short, square train of rich faille, a casaquin bodice and triangular panels of rich embroidered china crepe. Then a puffed tulle fichu is prolonged into traces and are crossed at the back like a races and are crossed at the back like a rivandiere's.
"Another costume is flounced up to the

"Another costume is flounced up to the waist with pink and white mousseline de soie pleatings. The bodice is low and has pointed panniers. Triangular drapery of white watered silk, striped with satin lines of pink and moss-green, grace the back. The costume is completed by a chemisette and short sleeves of pink lisse drawn up with narrow ribbon. The costume for La Grande Duchesse is a most striking one. It has a petticeat of gold lace with a sweeping train of exquisitely embroidered vellow train of exquisitely embroidered yellow

satin.

In the last act of 'Divorcons' Mme. Judic will wear an exceptionally handsome costume, which I wish I could describe to you as fully as I would like. It will be of yellow satin, and over the material will be thrown lace, with just enough of color in it to be called biscuit-tinted. The waist is a sort of coat of golden bronze satin, worked with pink and yellow carnations, making a most beautiful

will be of lace, crossed over from one side to the other. In the second act of 'La Mascotte,' where the lucky little maiden is at court. Mme. Judic will wear a Medicis robe of the palest pink material, brocaded with gold, and with a background of water-green satin. Added to this will be a high collar and a stomacher, the latter a mass of elegant white and pink beads. With the diamonds that will naturally go with a costume of this sort, the effect will be grand. "For 'La Femme a Papa' will be worn a pink satin costume, rather plain, but very elegant. The train will be long and very narrow, of two breadths of the pink satin damask, on which will be a breadth of garnet-colored plush, lined with primrose and bordered with pink feather trimming. The dress will be arranged in bouillons and dress will be arranged in bouillons and pleatings and will be fringed with olive shaped drops in gold bobbins, over which will hang pointed aprons of dull gold and

silks.

"Mme. Judic is expected within a day or two now," concluded Mr. Grau, "and the moment she arrives she will go to the Hoffman house, where she will remain while in this city. The success of the first engagement is assured and, although a return is not fully decided, it is most probable that she will again be seen here after her tour through the country."

A Distinguished Thief. Mr. J. A. W. Fernow, the druggist, who was robbed of \$150 by his clerk a few nights since, has been unsuccessful in his efforts to either secure the money or arrest the thief. He has, however, been enabled to identify the thief as the principal in several other slippery transactions. Last July a German preacher living on the Olive street road, Rev. Fayn, had \$689 stolen, and from the description of the thief as given by his the description of the thief as given by his wife, he and Mr. Fernow's clerk are one and the same. Some time since this same young man called on Judge Finkelnburg, the lawyer, and produced a letter purporting to be from the father of the young man, who said he was an old school mate of Mr. Finkelnburg, and advised his son to call on the attorney in case he needed assistance. He said he was out of work and money, and had no friends nearer than New York, and if he had enough money to take him back there he could get his old place again. Although Mr. Finkelnburg was positive that he had not known any such man, he thought that the letter referred to an older brother of his and so gave the boy \$10. In a few days the fellow returned and begged so piteously that, though Mr. Finkelnburg accused him of having deceived him in regard to the use of the \$10, he gave him \$5 more. Since that time he has not heard of him. While a clerk at Mr. Fernow's, the thief met an old German acquaintance, who is still in the city, and judging that he could give some information as to the identity of the man, a reporter called on him and learned that the thief is a son of an old and highly respected German Baron. His true name is Victor Ridder, son of Herr Max von Ridder, formerly of Minister, Elffel, and who now lives at Feuweld, Rhein Provinz, Prussia. Mr. Fernow intends corresponding with the family of young Ridder and will send a batch of papers containing the alleged crookedness of the son. wife, he and Mr. Fernow's clerk are one and

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

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MOULDINGS, STAIR WORK, Shingles, Lath, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, etc. Mixed Paints and manufacturers of Stone Flues

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PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS ever brought to this city, and at prices that will astonish you. Also, furniture of every de ccription at prices that can not be beaten. If you wish to be convinced of this fact call at the

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

It is the favorite line to the North, East and Southeast.

It runs elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars through between St. Louis (via Texarkana) and Deming, N. M.; also Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Fort Worth and New Orleans without change. Solid Trains El Paso to St. Louis (via Texarkana).

BECAUSE It is the most popular route between the It is the great thoroughfare between Central Texas and all points North, East and West It is the only line passing through the beau-

tiful Indian Territory. It runs a line of suburb Pullman Hotel and Sleeping Cars between St. Louis (via Denison, Dallas and Fort Worth) and

It runs double daily trains, making close and sure connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, St. Louis and Hannibal for all points. Solid trains San Antonio to St. Louis (via Fort Worth, Dallas and

By either of these Lines is but one change of cars to

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

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E. P. TURNER, Ticket Agent,
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TOWN LOT SALE

PECOS CIT

THE COUNTY SEAT OF REEVES COUNTY, TEXAS,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

PECOS CITY

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

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

THE VALLEY OF THE PECOS.

That vast territory lying east of the Guadalupe, Davis and other mountains of the Rocky range and west of the Sand hills, extending from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Rio Grande, is properly speaking the Valley of the Pecos.

The following figures show the number of cattle, horses and sheep in the Pecos Valley, tribu-

	HORSES.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.
Reeves County	5,000	75,000	20,000
Pecos County	10,000	75,000 15,000	30,000
El Paso County	5,000 50,000	50,000	50,000
Roswell Precinct, Lincoln County, N. M			1,500 20,000
m-t-1	00.000	050 500	101 500

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF SALE:

HALF FARE!

inessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama. For particulars inquire of the nearest coupon ticket agent. For further information apply to

W. H. ABRAMS, Land Commissioner.

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914 and 916 Main Street, Dallas. Constantly on hand: Printing Presses, Type fall styles, Paper Cutters, Cases, Racks, Comosing and Job Sticks, news, book, flat and aled Paper of all grades, cut Cards and Cardoards—in fact, everything needed in a print-

Prompt Attention to all Mail Orders. STEIRER & HURLEY

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

S. S. FLOYD & CO.. BROKERS

Grain, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

COMMERCIAL.

DALLAS. Oct. 3.-The close of the week had ome effect, as usual, in lessening the ordinary ulk of trade. The tone of business was good sale houses have a larger number of traveling their reports are encouraging in most in

A new town on the G., C. & S. F. Ry., called Goldthwaite, situated in Brown County, sent in its maiden orders to-day.

There are no special features to note.

No important changes in quotations.

DALLAS SPOT MARKET. Cotton closed steady, middling being quoted at 8.60c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

THE GENERAL LOCAL MARKET.

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

AXLE GEBASE—60c@\$1.

AMMUNITION—Rifle powder \$3 65 \$\psi\$ keg, \$2 25 alf kegs; blasting powder \$2 25 per keg.

BACON—Short clear 7½c, short clear dry alt 7½c, breakfast bacon 9½c.

BAGGING—10%@11%c wholesale car lots, 11@ 2c retail. ANANAS-\$2@4 # bunch.

INANAS—304 W DURCH,
INEWAX—18@20C.

DNES AND HORNS—Bones, clean and dry \$11
on delivered on track; horns, fresh and
n, ox 5c each, steer 2c, cow ½c each.

ITTER—Fresh country choice 15@20c, choice
tern dairy 18c, fancy creamery 30c.

INNED GOODS—Two pound cans, ¥ doz:
twberries \$1 30, pineapples \$1 65, pears \$1 50,
ches \$1 50; 3 15, peaches \$1 85, pie peaches
5, marrowfat peas \$1 50; 2 15, blackberries
5, lima beans \$1 10@1 50, string beans 75c@
omatoes \$1; 3 15, tomatoes \$1 25@1 30; oys.
1, 1 15, f. w., \$1 15; 2 15, f. w., \$2 15; 1 15, l. w.,
2 15 1 w., \$1 20; salmon, C. R., \$1 40@1 45;
non. S. E. \$1 30½ 61 35; 2 15 apples \$1 15; gal-

).

"Fox's flint 9½@10c.
ORNIA CANNED GOODS—Per doz, 2½ ib aches \$2 45, table fruit \$2 60, pie fruit ricots \$2, blackberries \$2 70, gooseberraspherries \$2 90, strawberries \$3 40, red

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

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

\$17.50, % inch by 6 inch cling \$15, cypress select \$45.

LIME—Coopered \$2 \(\psi\) bbl, in bulk \$1.35.

CEMENT—Rosendale \$2.50 \(\psi\) bbl, Louisville \$2.32, English Portland \$4.75, Michigan plaster \$4.56.

Hogsticking and shipping... 8 50@ 3 75 3 75@ 4 00
ght weights.... 3 00@ 3 25 3 25@ 3 50
ock hogs..... 1 50@ 3 00

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

NEW YORK DAILY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct 3.-Stocks advanced 1/2021/3

per cent on the further short coverings and the belief that yesterday's bear failures would re-

Sugar &c easier.

Three thousand Houston and Texas Central seconds were sold to day at 80.

J. M. Brownson left for Victoria to day.

The death of Col. Pierce causes profound sorrow. Six weeks ago he left here for Clifton

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3.—This has been the best

day for business this week. Country orders free movement of freight. Spot cotton is firm today with a strong upward tendency. Locally

today with a strong upward tendency. Locally there was no advance in the official quotations though yesterday's prices were not duplicated to-day, and should the same prices be paid on Monday it is asserted that the quotations will be advanced. Local holders of cotton are very firm in their views and expect higher prices. Considerable cotton is also reported held for higher prices in the interior. It is a noticeable fact that though the local receipts are above those of last year the sales are over 8000 bales less, yet the stock in the compresses is to-day

2287 bales more than it was on the corresponding day last year with 21,896 bales to-day on shipboard.

GALVESTON SPOT COTTON.

HOUSTON COTTON MARKET. HOUSTON, Oct. 3.—Ordinary 7%c, good ordinary 8%c, low middling 9 1-16c, middling fair 5-16c, good middling 9 9-19c, middling fair 13-16c. Sales 2088 bales. Tone steady.

CONSOLIDATED SPOT MARKET.

RECEIPTS AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

U. S. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT.

Stock this day S31,895 Stock this day last week 256,135 Stock this day last year 291,361 Excess this day 40,534

FUTURE MARKETS.

FUTURE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 3.—Futures opened steady, ruled steady, and closed firm. October 9.75\(\tilde{a}\) 9.76c, November 9.75\(\tilde{a}\) 9.76c, December 9.60\(\tilde{a}\) 9.81c, January 9.90\(\tilde{a}\) 9.16c, February 10.02\(\tilde{a}\) 10.36c, March 10.14c, April 10.24\(\tilde{a}\) 10.25c, May 10.36\(\tilde{a}\) 10.37c, June 10.46\(\tilde{a}\) 10.47c, July 10.54\(\tilde{a}\) 10.56c, August 10.62\(\tilde{a}\) 10.63c; sales 99,300 bales.

New Orleans, Oct. 3.—Futures opened steady, ruled steady, and closed quiet but steady, October 9.21\(\tilde{a}\) 9.25c, January 9.46\(\tilde{a}\) 9.46\(\tilde{a}\) 9.27c, December 9.34\(\tilde{a}\) 9.35c, January 9.46\(\tilde{a}\) 9.47c, April 9.90\(\tilde{a}\) 9.25c, Maych 9.76\(\tilde{a}\) 9.77c, April 9.90\(\tilde{a}\) 9.25c, sales 31,500 bales.

Liverpoot, Oct. 2.—Futures opened, ruled and closed firm. October 5.27d bid, October november 5.25d, November-December 5.24d bid, December-January 5.25d, January February 5.27d, February March 5.29d bid, March April 5.23d bid, April May 5.35d bid, May-June 5.38d bid.

Havee Oct. 3.—Spot firm: tres ordinaire.

bid.

HAVRE, Oct. 3.—Spot firm; tres ordinaire, 66½f; low middling, afloat, 66½f; low middling, loading, 66½f. Futures steady; October, 62½f; December-January, 64f.; February-March, 64½f.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Receipts thus far this week... Receipts same time last week Receipts same time last year . Receipts this day.....

leceipts this day lest year leceipts this day last year lotal this season last season last

Liverpool...

New Orleans
Mobile
Savannah ...
Firm
Charleston...
Firm
Charleston...
Firm
Baltimore ...
Boston...
Boston...
Quiet
Phil'delphia
Augusta ...
Steady
Memphis ...
Quiet, steady
RECEIPTS AT UNITED

Tone. | Mid'g | Mid'g | Sales | To-day Yest'y | To-day

9 5-16

9½ 9 3-16 9 5-16 9½ 9 5-16 ...

DESCRIPTION.

Special to The News.

Cattle-

Medium. Good to extra.

5.
AARDINES—French \$13, American \$6 75.
AUR KRAUT—\$404 23 # ½ bbl.
SUGAR—Granulated \$4,08%, confectioners' A
8%, Columbia A 7%,07%, cut loaf 8%,08%,
wdered 8½,08%, do ½ bbl 8%, extra 6%,07½,
\$80UFF—Garrett's 6 oz \$11 25, do 1 oz \$4,
lph's 6 oz \$10 75, 00 ½ oz \$4 25,
TARCH—Pearl 3%,04, gloss 4%,04½,
500A—Bicarb, kegs, 4%,026; boxes 5%,066;
soda, boxes, 2%,e

SMI SOGA, DOXES, 2Mc.
SWEET POTATOES—75@90c \(\psi\) bu.
THES—\$1 60\(\pi\) 63 retail, \$1 50 wholesale, car
load lots.
VEGETABLES—Good western cabbage, \$2 50\(\pi\)
2 75 \(\psi\) crate. Wool-Good medium 15@18c, fine 14@16c, Mexican 11c, burry from 2@5c less & tb. LEATHER. HARNESS-No. 1 oak 33@36e # fb according to quality, No. 2 do 31@32c. Hemlock, No. 1 32c,

o. 2 30c.
SKIRTING—No. 1 oak 38c, No. 2 36c; hemlock, o. 1 39c, hemlock skirting, oiled, No. 1 34c, No. 32c; california 40@48c according to quality.
SOLE—Oak, heavy free of brand 38@39c; do ledium 36@37c; one brand to each side, heavy @37c, do medium 34@35c; Buffalo slaughter bc, good 28c, good damaged 25c.
CALF—French \$1 10@2 \$\psi\$ \$\text{h}\$, American \$5c@\$1 20, French kip \$5c@\$1 45 \$\psi\$ \$\text{h}\$, American kip 10@\$1.

Wheat—Sic for October, 86%c for November, 88%c for December.
Corn—41%c for October, 39%c for November, 37%c for the year, 35%c for January, 37%c for May.
Oats—25%c for October, 25%c for November, 29c for May.

ST. LOUIS PROVISION MARKET.

ST. LOUIS PROVISION MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Provisions, as usual on the last day of the week, are quiet. Pork and dry salted meats are steady; bacon firm for round lots but easy for broken lots of short clear; lard had low bids.

Pork—Standard mess \$9; hard sides \$8 75.

Lard—Refined tierce \$6 75, fancy leaf \$7 50.

Dry Salt Meat—Shoulders \$3 40, longs \$5 374, short clear \$5 50, longs \$5 374, short clear \$7 556 55.

Bacon—Shoulders \$3 75, longs \$5 90%5 95%6, clear ribs \$6 10%6 15, short clear \$6 45%6 50; hams steady at \$10%11 50; breakfast bacon steady at \$8%10.

4 50.

LATH-Plastering \$3 50 \(\psi \) m.

HARR-Goat 75c \(\psi \) bu.

DOORS-Common \$1 50\(\pi \) according to size,

nolded \$4\(\pi \) saccording to finish.

SASH-Common \$1\(\pi \) 50\(\pi \) pair according to size.

BLINDS-\$1 50\(\pi \) 3 50 \(\pi \) pair.

MOLDING-White pine inch \$2c \(\psi \) foot. Bacon—Shoulders \$3 75, longs \$5 90@5 95@6, clear ribs \$6 10@6 15, short clear \$6 45@6 50; hams steady at \$10@11 50; breakfast bacon steady at \$\$00.

Beef—Family \$10@13.

Salt firm; domestie \$1 05.

Flour—Receipts 3176 bbls, shipped \$207 bbls.

Market quiet and steady, trading moderate; family \$3 55@3 65, choice \$3 90@4 00, fancy \$4 35 @4 45, extra fancy \$4 65@4 85, patents \$5@5 35.

My 45, extra fancy \$4 65@4 85, patents \$5@5 35.

Rye flour quiet at \$3 65@3 75. Cornmeal quiet and steady at \$1 90@1 95; pearl meal, grits and hominy \$2 75@8.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET. LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NOTE-All sales of stock in this market are made \$\psi\$ cwt, live weight, unless otherwise stated.

ST, LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Wheat duil and unsettled. Trading was extremely small (about the smallest of the season) as no outside orders were here and the local crowd were not inclined to do much. Prices weakened off ½0%c early, in sympathy with declines at other points, showing little change then until after the noon call, when they rallied to the early rates and closed the same as yesterday. Corn steady and firm but duil. Oats dull and weaker.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—October 33%c, November 95%c asked, December 97%c, May \$1 68.
Corn—October 38%c bid, May 35%c bid.
Oats—October 38%c bid, November 24%c bid, year 23%c bid.
ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET. ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Hogs—Receipts 1292 head; market steady but quiet; Yorkers \$4 1004 20, butchers' \$4 1504 25, packers \$3 5004.

Cattle—Export steers \$5 3505 50, good to prime steers \$505 30, common to medium \$4 25 04 75, fair to good Colorado steers \$4 2004 90, southwest \$3 5004 50, light to good stockers \$2 5003, fair to good feeders \$3 2503 50, native cows and heiters \$3 2503 50, grass Texans \$2 60 03 60, grass Indian cattle \$2 7503 70, native and Texas bulls \$203, scalawags of any kind \$1 9000 2 75.

belief that yesterday's bear failures would result in a more natural and healthy market. It is not believed Heath, Sutter or Smith will resume, as the failures are bad ones.

Sterling weak.

Wool strong; receipts 150,000 lbs spring Texas 21@23c, receipts 60,000 lbs scoured 42@50c.

At Boston this week about one-third of the sales have been between dealers.

Hides steady.

Leather active and firmer.

Cotton advanced on covering and better Liverpool and Bombay advices, which were generally favorable.

Sugar &c easier. 76. Sheep—Common to choice \$1 60@3 25, Texas 4 65@2 75, spring lambs \$1 75@3 50. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Receipts 6774 n; market lower; No. 2 red, cash 75½c bid, 5½c asked, November 78c bid, 78½c asked, De-ember 80½c asked; No. 2 soft, 85½c bid, 85½c NEW YORK HONE! MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Money closed at easy rates, viz: 1½@2 per cent. Exchange closed quiet and steady; posted rates \$4.84\%@4.86\%; actual rates \$4.83\%@4.84\% for sixty days, \$4.63\% @4.85\% for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6's 128\% bid, 4's coupons 122\% bid, 4\%'s coupons 112\% bid.

usked.
Corn—Receipts 4830 bu; market weak and uiet; No. 2 cash 32% c asked, November 26c sked, year 25% c bid, 26c asked; No. 2 white, ash, 32c bid, 33% asked.
Oats—No. 2, cash 23% c asked.
Rye nominal. CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET. CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Pork \$8 26 for October, 8 20 for November, \$7 20 for the year, \$9 121/2 for

nuary. Lard—\$5 97% for October and November, \$6 02½ for January. Short Ribs-\$5 45 for October, \$5 05 for November. NEW ORLEANS PROVISION MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Sugar—Open kettle nominal, centrifugal off white 7c, C yellow \%7c, seconds 5\%0\%1c. Market steady; bare of stock in first hands; receipts 370 bbls, sales Molasses—Open kettle entirely nominal, centrifugal nominal, sirup 53c; 'receipts 14 bbls, sales 14 bbls.

ST. LOUIS HIDES, WOOL, ETC.

cnoice, 12 months, 23@24e; fine choice, 12 months, 22@28e; medium 6 to 8 months, 20æ 22c; fine, 6 to 8 months 19@21c; short and sandy western 12@17c, carpet stock or low 12@17c, hard, burry, cotted, etc., 10@15c. Hides in fair request, firm, but unchanged.

MARINE.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3.—Arrived: Steamship Simoon, Newey, from Bristol, England; steamship Weser, from Bremen, with large number of immigrants.

Steamship Algiers will sail for New York tomorrow with 3800 bales of cotton.

A Favorite Place for Suicides. New York mixes its contrareties thorough-

ly, writes a correspondent from that city. Witness the fact that its famous playground, Central Park, is its place for tragedies. The wheels of millionaires' carriages roll on the asphalt roads past the seats of wretches desperate with hinger. The hoofs of gay equestrians' horses raise dust that settles on the rags of miserable tramps. The secluded walks and shadowed recesses are thronged in the evening by paired lovers, and in the mornings the bodies of suicides are found in these same sentimental retreats by the police. Central Park has become the chosen death place of so many people that there is an average of one suicide per day there. Most of them get bare mention in the papers, but the yield of interesting matter is so large that the Police Station in the park is one of the points to which each city editor sends a reporter every midnight. The courtship of the poor of New York—especially of servants who are denied facilities for that essential sort of thing indoors—is largely done in Central Park. The policemen drive out the couples at 10 o'clock in the evening, and it is like shepherd dogs clearing vast flocks of sheep out of the woods. Guards are maintained at the gates during the rest of the night, but it is easy to gain entrance elsewhere over the low stone wall. The waters of the lakes offer absolutely costless means of death; the limbs of the trees require the scanty outflot a noose for strang-Witness the fact that its famous playground waters of the lakes offer absolutely costless means of death; the limbs of the trees require the scanty outfit of a noose for strangulation, and to those able to buy poison or with a knife to open a vein, the turf proves a soft bed for unwaking sleep. Had all the suicides been buried where they died, Central Park would have been so much a cemetery that no objection could have been made to the interment of Grant. And if the motives of all self-murderers could be learned there would need to be no further invention of themes for novels and plays. invention of themes for novels and plays. Foreign Notes.
The Chinese have just completed an im-

mense bridge over the arm of the Chinese Sea at Lugang. It was constructed entirely by Chinese engineers, and is five miles long, entirely of stone, has 300 arches, each seventy feet high, and a roadway. It is the greatest structure of the kind in the world. Recent statistics demonstrate that England has 65 square miles of colony to the squere mile of her own area; Holland 54, Portugal 20, Denmark 6.30, France 1.90, and Spain 86 square miles. If to the area of the British colonies—nearly 8,000,000 square miles—be added the area of native feudatory States in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,757 square miles, the area of the British empire exceeds that of the Russian empire by about 200,000 square miles, and it covers within a fraction of one-sixth of the whole land area of the globe. by Chinese engineers, and is five miles long,

In 1883 there were 35,841 recruits enlisted OKANGES—Louisiana \$5 \$\psi\$ box.
OCTATOES—Western, in sacks, 75\tilde{8}00 \$\psi\$ bu.
OULTEX—Mixed coops of chickens \$2 50\tilde{8}3, west, indicating that receipts here next week would show a material increase, had an easiness in wheat soon after the opening, making the market drop from \$7c to \$6\frac{1}{2}\tilde{8}2.

CRAP IRON—Wroughtscrap \$7 \$\psi\$ ton, heavy

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Telegrams from the Northwest, indicating that receipts here next week would show a material increase, had an easiness in wheat soon after the opening, making the market drop from \$7c to \$6\frac{1}{2}\tilde{8}086\frac{1}{2}c.

In 1883 there were 35,841 recruits in the British army. Of these, 773 in the British army. Of the British army. Of these, 773 in the British in the British army. Of these, 773 in every 1,000 were English, 125 Irish, and 91 Scotch. These figures seem to bear down hard on the current idea that Ireland furnishes

There's the man who lets you shake his limpy handhand—
He's a bore.

And the man who leans against you when you stand—
Get his gore.
There's the man who has a fear
That the world is, year by year,
Growing worse—perhaps he's near—
Bolt the door.

There's the fellow with conundrums quite antique—
He's a bore.
And the man who asks you "What?" whene'er you speak,
Though you roar.
There's the man who slaps your back With a button-bursting whack—
If you think he's on your track,
Bolt the door.

Two Bores.

There's the punster with his everlasting pun—He's a bore.

And the man who makes alliterative "fun"—Worse and more!

There's the man who tells the tale
That a year ago was stale—
Like as not he's out of jail—
Boit the door.

DYING OF OLD AGE.

Romantic Career of a Man Who Professes Himself a Born Thief. Courier-Journal.

The history of the inmates of the Southern Indiana Penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, would furnish many a thrilling romance if written up. Out of over 500 persons, 300 have served more than one term.

Albert Foster is, perhaps, the oldest convict now in the Jeffersonville prison. His hair is white and his face wrinkled by a lifetime career of crime. The guards say Foster takes as naturally to stealing as a duck does to water. He is seventy-nine

Foster takes as naturally to stealing as a duck does to water. He is seventy-nine years of age, and was never married.

He was born in New York City, of respectable parents, in 1806. He formed evil associations and soon fell into the ways of a crook His first offense was to steal a watch from a jeweler named Robbins. He was then nineteen years of age. For this he was sent to Sing Sing for three years. Upon being released he went to Connecticut, where he burglarized a house and was again sent up.

Instead of having a reforming tendency, his prison life only made him more hardened. By this time he had become an accomplished and expert thief. He again went to New York, and in a short time he was once more in the clutches of the law.

His sentence expired just as the gold fever broke out, and he turned his footsteps to the gold fields of California. He worked as a miner for about six months, but was unsuccessful, and again took to his old methods of obtaining a livelihood. One night in 1852 a miner came into the camp where Foster had established his quarters. The fellow was a stranger, and displayed a large roll of money. He fell an easy prey to the wary Foster, who got him drunk and soon relieved him of his cash. The miners waited on Foster shortly afterward, and gave him one hour jin which to leave town. Foster left and went to Mexico. Here he was arrested and thrown into prison for some offense, and remained until 1860, when he was pardoned.

was arrested and thrown into prison for some offense, and remained until 1860, when he was pardoned.

Returning to the States, he went into his old business at New Orleans. It was not long until he got one year in the prison at Baton Rouge for robbing a dry goods store. He then went to Indianapolis, where he committed highway robbery, and got four years in the Jeffersonville penltentiary for the same. The old man was discharged by expiration of sentence, and having the \$15 which each prisoner is allowed upon being released in his possession he concluded to visit Louisville and have a good time. Under the influence of liquor he soon robbed a man and went to Frankfort. He was discharged in 1881.

der the influence of liquor he soon robbed a man and went to Frankfort. He was discharged in 1881.

He did not like the treatment he received at Frankfort, and concluded to return to Indiana. Going to Bloomington he soon got himself into trouble, and is now serving a three years' sentence.

A reporter called at the prison yesterday, and upon inquiring for Foster was informed that he was in the hospital and had been since his incarceration. After being conducted along narrow winding corridors and dark passage-ways, the reporter and his zebra-garbed guide reached the hospital. Here Foster was found sitting on a cot, wrapped up in a sheet, with his head bowed down upon his knees. Upon being told that a newspaper man wished to converse with him, he replied that 'the didn't care a d—n; he did not feel like talking.' Finally a convict on another cot volunteered some information, and the above story was elicited. The old man is sullen and morose, rarely speaks to anybody, and spends his whole time in the hospital. He is slowly dying of old age, and the attendants think he can live no longer than two weeks at the farthest. One day he confidentially remarked to a fellow prisoner that he believed he was a born thief; that he never saw any article, no matter how insignificant in value, but what he felt like taking it; and and usually did so. He robbed a church in Detroit once, but managed to evade the law.

in value, but what he felt like taking it; and and usually did so. He robbed a church in Detroit once, but managed to evade the law. He has no relatives, at least he says he has not, and never before had a visitor except lawyers and turnkeys. This is the old man's last offense, and he will soon be laid to rest in a convict's grave. in a convict's grave.

Across Central Africa Again.

London Times.

The Independence Belge announces that the two Portuguese explorers, Capt. Capello and Commander Ivens, who started out last year upon an expedition across Africa, have reached the Cape after a most adventurous journey through regions which no European had ever traversed. Leaving Mossamedes in March, 1884, with an escort of one hundred and twenty men recruited along the coast between that place and St. Paul de Loanda, they reached Quillimane, upon the eastern coast, to the south of Mozambique, in May, 1885, after having discovered the watershed whence the rivers of Central Africa flow north and east toward the sea. They traveled over 4500 miles of territory, of which 3000 were totally unknown, and they discovered the sources of the Lualaba, an affluent of the Congo, which has been so frequently referred to at recent known, and they discovered the sources of the Lualaba, an affluent of the Congo, which has been so frequently referred to at recent geographical discussions. They also came upon a region which is extraordinarily rich in copper, this being the district of Yaranganga, situated between the Lualaba and the Luapala. The chief of the country, however, was so hostile that they could not visit it in detail; but they think, as this was the first visit of white men, his hostility may be appeased by judicious presents. They also made a discovery which may be of great use to commerce and science. It has been often remarked that the venomous African fly, the tsetse, which did so much mischief to cattle in the southeast of Africa and had almost extinguished trade between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal, had totally disappeared of late. Messrs. Capello and Ivens found that this fly was still very abundant further north, and that, as had often been stated before, it was always to be seen where there were plenty of elephants. Stanley, in the course of his travels, had observed the same phenomenon, and it follows, therefore, that the region explored by the two Portuguese travelers is rich in ivory. Their expedition was attended by great hardships, and they lost two-thirds of their escort before reaching Cape Town on the 16th of July, where they were entertained at a grand banquet. The Independence Belge adds that the two explorers started again at the beginning of last month for Mossamedes, with the intention of returning to Europe by way of the Congo. of returning to Europe by way of the Congo.

Post Mortem Growth.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Barnum's suit against a newspaper for intimating that Jumbo was in bad health and was purposely sacrificed is rather good. As an advertisement Jumbo rather good. As an advertisement J dead is bigger than the living animal.

A cave has been discovered in Apache County, A. T., 1800 feet long, about 15 feet wide and 12 or 15 feet high. At the point farthest from the entrance is said to have been found about 168 clay dishes, beautifully painted, of various sizes, and no two-of them alike.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS:

READ DOWN.	READ UP.
6:30 a. m. L've Dallas 9:90 a. m. Arr Cleburne I 1:00 p. m. Arr Temple I 4:05 p. m. Arr. Lampasas I 1:00 p. m. Arr. Galveston I	Z've. 10:55 p. m. Z've. 6:45 p. m. Z've. 3:35 p. m.
MIXED:	

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.

The Morning News.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Major Simkins, of Corsicana, is in the city. Mr. J. E. Wiley, of McKinney, was in the

Col. R. S. Rosser, of Kaufman, visited

Mr. Durnon C. Dargan, of Harrison, arrived in Dallas yesterday.
Mr. W. L. Lewis, of Fort Worth, is registered at the Grand Windsor. Mr. J. C. Coleman, of McKinney, is quartered at the Grand Windsor.

Capt. J. J. Williams, of Greenville, is a guest at the Grand Windsor. Dr. James Orr and Mr. Lewis Donelly, of Terrell, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. George B. Loving and sister, of Fort Worth, visited Dallas yesterday.
Capt. Duke W. Harrison, of Greenville, is registered at the Grand Windsor.

Mr. G. T. Merriwether arrived yesterday from Lampasas and was welcomed by his

Maj. Thomas J, Goree, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Lurch, one of the most prominent citizens of San Angelo, is quartered at the Grand Winsdor.

Dr. Orr, of Terrell, and Mr. Martin Con-

stable, of the Terrell Precinct, were in the city to-day and gave THE NEWS a pleasant call. Mr. William A. Disborough, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., of New York, is visiting Dallas, where he expects to open

Mr. Rudolph Gunner, recently of San Antonio, paid The News office a pleasant call yesterday. He speaks seven modern languages like a college bred.

languages like a college bred.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Pew and their son Eddie, lately of Huntsville, Mo., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Langdean, 118 Oleander street. Mr. Pew is seeking a location to establish his business, and it is to be hoped they may conclude to select in Dallas, as they would be an acquisition both socially and financially.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Heath-McIntire minstrels arrived last

Drunks in the city yesterday were few, There were 640 arrivals at the Grand Windsor Hotel in the past ten days, many of whom came not to destroy but to build

The vacant seat on the Supreme bench is a the mouths of all the Dallas lawyers, nd they are a unit for Mr. Suanee Robert

At a meeting yesterday of the congrega-tion B'nai Israel at Turner Hall the commit-tees reported and organization of the new tabernacle was effected.

Work on the Missouri Pacific building is beginning to show, and the large blocks of cut stone that are being laid indicate a very stylish front. The structure will be ready

The Rial-Bigger-Marion combination left last evening by way of the Missouri Pacific for Waco, San Antonio, Austin, Galveston om thence they will come North to Fort Worth.

An East Dallas Grievance.

There were four irate people in East Dallas yesterday morning. Four cows of that town sauntered into the city Saturday evening, and four cows had not time to look around them before they were in the pound. Old Dallas has a law preventing stock from running at large. New or East Dallas has no such law, and the result is a constant Dallas people. If their swine root one inch across the boundary line it immediately becomes the old town's pork. Their cows can not nip the grass, however tender and luxuriant, on the old town's side one minute before a booted, spurred and uniformed policeman is corralling her. It is then a dollar and a half fine next morning or no milk. The East Dallas eitizen insists that the acme of happiness to a Dallas policeman is to catch an East Dallas beast off its native heath. Nay, they charge that even those animals which know the line and do not cross it are in as much danger as their nomadic kindred, for the above named officers invade East Dallas territory and round them up in the pound. There can never be a settlement of this vexatious question till the old town repeals its stock law or East state of bad feeling on the part of the East the old town repeals its stock law or East Dallas enacts a stock law.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the fire bell sounded, followed by an alarm of pistol shots, the cause being the burning of Mr. Christian Koch's house, on Ervay street, tenanted by Mr. Lee Cohn and family. Simultaneously with the alarm the sky anpeared painted with flame, showing that the fire had made considerable headway. The engines were on the scene in a few minutes, but the fire by that time had done its work, and the best that could be effected was to save adjacent buildings. The house was worth \$1500, and insured for \$1000. Of the furniture, only a center table was saved. Mr. Cohn, to a News reporter, stated that he had gone to sleep and was aroused by the screams of his daughter to find the building a mass of flame. He hurriedly grasped his little boy, while Mrs. Cohn attended to the escape of the other children. His furniture, he stated, was covered by a three years' policy, in what amount he could not say. He had intended to move out to-day, but nature's ejectment process got ahead of his calculation.

Mr. Cohn thinks that the fire must have been caused by the explosion of a night lamp that had been kept burning in a back the fire had made considerable headway.

lamp that had been kept burning in a back

The regular dramatic season, as original ly planned by Manager Greenwall, will be naugurated this evening by McIntyre &

Heath's minstrels. The troupe contains excellent material, and some startling spectacular features are promised.

Lizzie May Ulmer follows the minstrels in "Dad's Girl." The little soubrette, at her recent engagement in New Orleans, was presented a with huge floral horse shoe, from the the center of which was hung a large gold medal with an appropriate in large gold medal with an appropriate inscription.

Sneak Thieves Around.

The residence of Mr. Howland, 1220 Commerce street, was entered last Saturday

taining \$18 abstracted. Mrs. Gordon, of McKinney, who was on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Howland, left the purse on the ter, Mrs. Howland, left the purse on the parlor table when the family went to supper. Although there was a bright light in the parlor, from which the door to the dining room stood open, the thief succeeded in making his escape undetected. The pocket book was found on the porch yesterday morning with 50 cents untaken. The strange feature of the robbery is that Mrs. Howland's bracelets and other articles of jewelry which were placed by the purse on the center table were not disturbed.

OHIO POLITICS.

Opinions of a Native Who Says Hoadly is on

Top-Some Facts Worth Remembering. A representative Ohioan, stopping at the Grand Windsor Hotel, who, during the war, was a full fledged Federal colonel, duly commissioned and sworn, with an eagle pasted on each shoulder, was interviewed last night on the whichness of the what, to use a Concord School of Philosophy lucidity, of current Ohio politics. His language was plain and his features gave expression to his feelings as he proceeded to remark:

My friends write me that Hoadly is going to be top sawyer in the approaching occasion. He represents the right ideas, State and national, and you know that it is the world over a conflict between good ideas and world over a commet between good deas and bad ones. John Sherman, whose man Foraker is, represents the bloody shirt, and that is a bad idea.

Reporter—You don't think, then, Colonel, that the Republican party this fall will rise like a phœnix from its ashes?

The Colonel—Rise like a buzzard from its hashes. If that he what you mean it was a

Reporter—You don't think, then, Colones, that the Republican party this fall will rise like a phœnix from its ashes?

The Colonel—Rise like a buzzard from its hashes. If that be what you mean it was a fait accompli when we delivered our last shot. Why, I teli you what it is, and don't you forget it. Ohio Republicans are a race of office-seekers, and any number of them are around now looking for vacant knot holes in the Democratic party to crawl through. All such will vote for Hoadly. I have came across a few decent Republicans in Ohio, but they are dying out fast. They were the first stock, like Wendell Phillips, and, like him, they began to weaken when the object for which their party came into existence was accomplished. It would be an outrage to beat Hoadly with the present crowd and perpetuate Sherman and the smaller warts. It goes against my grain to know that Sherman could have anything like an intelligent following in Ohio on account of his abuse of the South, where Ohio sells most of its machinery and agricultural implements, of which it is the largest producer in the United States, and by which one-half of its mechanical labor is paid.

Reporter—That does look like a mutual interchange of kicks and kisses. Perhaps I am detaining you from dinner.

The Colonel—No, sir; on anything that would give the Republicans hell I would not eat for a week.

Reporter—That suggests the remark of Zack Chandler that the Southen people should raise more cotton and less hell. What has been your experience in the South on the "raising" business?

The Colonel—Chandler was a daisy, and he now sleeps beneath them; so we will give him a rest. I have been visiting Texas for fifteen years, and when I hear your people villified it knocks me clean off my feet. Excepting the colored element in this State, there is more intelligence here than in Ohio. Take the Texan of thirty years' standing, and he will pass for an Ohio college graduate. I cannot account for it, but it is so.

Reporter—You, at least, are smitten with the graduates

ly in the coming joint discussion. This will come to pass as sure as day follows night, and you may say so to the readers of The News. Thus spoke an Ohio Colonel with a clean military record.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Beautiful Baby Thrown from a Hack and Killed - Details That Fill the Heart with Sorrow.

Just before nightfall yesterday a fatal ac-

cident occurred in the neighborhood of Waggenheuser's brewery, of which the following are the particulars: Early in the day a picnicking party, consisting of Mr. Schneider, a saloonist on Camp street, his wife and baby and two others, as the guests of Mr. Henry Schmitt and wife, proceeded to a point three miles in the country, where they spent the day in the enjoyment of a picnic, during which Mrs. Schneider's baby made itself the center of attraction, by its smiles, beauty, and enjoyment of the situation. In this way the day was passed without knowledge of the cloud—the angel bending downward from the sky better expresses it—that looked upon the nearing destiny of the child. Happy and gay the party returned to the city in the evening, Mr. Schneider getting off in the neighborhood of his saloon, while his wife and her child, intending to visit the brewery, drove on with the remainder of the party. Approaching the brewery, at a sharp turn in the street, the vehicle tilted, with the effect of throwing violently to the ground Mr. and Mrs. Schmeider's baby. The child's head was crushed out of shape, and when the mother, taking it in her arms, observed that it was gasping, the scene became heart-rending in the extreme. To her screams, which were calculated to melt the hardest heart to pity, were soon added those of the other ladies. To the bystanders it appeared that Mrs. Schneider's grief was fast dethroning her reason, and yet she did not, because she could not helieve the fact. which Mrs. Schneider's baby made itself the peared that Mrs. Schneider's grief was fast dethroning her reason, and yet she did not, because she could not, believe the fact that her little one had taken its heavenward flight. Mr. Eugene Reisler, a musician, took the corpse from the distracted mother's arms, and it was fully twenty minutes afterwards before the news of the death was broken to the poor, distracted mother, Mr. T. W. Douglass in the meantime having turned over the remains of the child to the care of its grandfather. care of its grandfather.

The Oberdike Case.
Oberdike, charged with murder in the Indian Territory, within the jurisdiction of the Western District of Arkansas, has retained Judge Silas Hare, of Sherman, to conduct his defense, who will apply for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of lack of evidence. Oberdike, who is in jail here, asserts his innocence, and thinks the United States, by cutting off alike the guilty and innocent from possibilities of bail, is less of a father than the State.

The Law and the Prize Fight.

The officers of the county declare their intention of preventing within their jurisdiction the impending prize fight. They say they know the county better than the pugilists do, and are confident that the latter cannot conceal themselves so they cannot be found. They have ascertained that if they fight within 400 yards of the county line the county has jurisdiction and they intend to enforce the law with its 400 yards or provisions.

Tussle with a Heathen

A Chinaman and a white man had a fight to-day on Main street. The Chinaman picked up two rocks and awaited the approach of his enemy. The enemy approached, struck him a blow on the side of the head, when the Celestial dropped his weapons and sought his shanty in a run.

County Court. The criminal docket of the County Court evening about 7 o'clock and a purse con- will be taken up this morning at 9 o'clock. | been drinking to excess, and a quarrel lanche.

THE TRAGEDY AT TERRELL.

Particulars of the Killing of Dave Finley by Tom Wilson-A Battle Begun with Billiard Balls Ended with a Bullet.

Special to The News.

TERRELL, Oct. 4.—There has been great excitement here over the shooting of Dave Finley by Tom Wilson yesterday. Dr. Nelson and Wilson had some words, but they parted without any trouble. Afterward Finley and Wilson came togeher and Finley took the part of Dr. Nelson. There were more hard words passed, when the men were induced to leave each other. Finley got his horse and led it to a rack in front of a saloon, hitched it and went into the establishment. In a few moments Wilthe establishment. In a few moments wilther son came to the saloon, and seeing Finley in the rear of it, made an insulting remark as to Finley's presence. Finley came back into the main part of the saloon and took a stand on one side of a billiard table, and wilson on the other. Wilson asked him if he was fixed, and received a negative answer. A war of word ensued and Wilson threw a billiard ball at Finley, missing him. Finley threw a ball at Wilson which struck him on the head. In throwing, Wilson's pistol fell on the floor, and when struck he reached down, got the weapon and fired. The ball struck Finley in the left side, just above the hip, going through him. He sank at once to the floor, and the Sheriff, who was present, arrested Wilson. Finley is an unmarried man. Wilson is a married man. The former was not a large man, while Wilson is very strong and athletic.

Finley is suffering excruciating tortures. The physicians have no hope of his recovery. Wilson was immediately removed to Kaufman jail, as threats of immediate punishment were made. To-day the physicians concluded to perform a surgical operation on Finley by sewing up the intestines cut by the bullet in its passage. The operation was a difficult one, and while they think he may possibly get well, all the chances are against it. son came to the saloon, and seeing Finley in

may possibly get well, all the chances are against it.

A KILLING AT ALBANY.

Special to The News, WACO, Oct. 4 .- A special dispatch to the Examiner announces the violent peath of R. L. Williams last evening at Albany. He was shot and instantly killed by J. H. Biggs, a saloon keeper. Deceased was a stationery dealer. Biggs was under arrest, and a jury of inquest was being impanneled at the time the information was wired. No further details.

A SHERIFF STABBED.

GREENVILLE, Oct. 4.-McConnell, Sheriff of Rains County, was stabbed in the face by a drunken man named Finn, at Emory, the county seat of Rains County, yesterday evening. Finn is a very quiet, peaceable gentleman when sober, but seems to have an unquenchable desire for strong drink, which he has been fighting hard for a long time. Yesterday he was at Emory and got to drinking and became so boisterous the Sheriff arrested him and carried him to his office at the courthouse to keep him until he should get sober. As they entered the house Finn struck at McConnell with his knife, cutting a gash across the left side of his face, making an ugly but not serious wound. Finn was then taken to jail. The affair is regretted by all, as Finn was generally well liked. He is an old man, and this drunken freak has placed him in a serious predicament.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A terrible tragedy occurred this evening in Central Park. A young German, after killing a girl supposed to be his sweetheart, by shooting her in the left breast, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. From what could be learned of the tragedy it appears that at 8:30 this evening, while Policeman Duggan was in the park, near Seventy-fifth street, he heard two shots in rapid succession. A short distance west of the Pilgrims statue. On running to the spot he discovered the man and woman lying on the ground, bleeding profusely. As soon as assistance could be obtained both bodies were removed to the arsenal, but before surgical aid arrived both died. From letters found upon the bodies it is almost certain that the man's name was George Bessendorf, and that he was a native of Bavaria and about twenty-seven years of age. His unfortunate victim's name is believed to be Maria Stene. She was about twenty-five years of age and also of German birth. It is supposed that during a lover's quarrel Bessendorf shot the girl and killed himself. Both were dressed in black and each had a bouquet at the breast. Each also wore a short distance west of the Pilgrims couquet at the breast. Each also wore a clack glove on the left hand. Bessendorf was a printer and until recently worked at 189 and 491 Pastoria avenue, Jersey City.

was a printer and until recently worked at 489 and 491 Pastoria avenue, Jersey City. The residence of the woman is unknown.

When the couple were found the woman's bodice was open, she having apparently displayed her breast for her lover to shoot. There were two bullet wounds over the heart and death must have been instantaneous. The expression of her face was smiling, as if asleep. Her clothing was very neat. There was clasped in her hand a little box addressed: "For the Coroner of the city of New York." The man's wounds were exactly similar in position to those which he had inflicted on the woman. He had shot through his clothing and the flash had set his coat on fire. The policeman extinguished the flames. The man was well dressed and of fine appearance. In his pocket was a certificate dated "Aug. 25, 1885, that George Bessendorf had learned the composing art in the New Jersey Press book and job printing office, 489 Panonia avenue, Jersey City." In another pocket was a copy of an application made by him for a position as a street-car conductor, Dated Sept. 22. In it he says he had served three years in the German army. The box found in the girl's hand contained about twenty letters, addressed to "Maria," from Bessendorf. The envelopes have been destroyed so that the full name could not be learned. The letters showed that the lovers, tired of struggling against life's misfortunes, had deliberately planned to end their

learned. The letters showed that the lovers, tired of struggling against life's misfortunes, had deliberately planned to end their existence. They were written in German. In the last letter Bessendorf calls upon his beloved to decide herself whether they should die. To-night's tragedy seems to have been her answer.

The remains of the woman found shot in Central Park last evening, and also those of the young man found dead by her side, were identified to-day as Mrs. Maria Koch, wife of Dr. Edmund I. Koch, editor of the German Free Press of Jersey City, and George Bessendorf. Mrs. Koch's maiden name was Nodhof. She was married to Dr. Koch sixteen years ago. They have three children, the eldest fourteen and the youngest six years of age. Koch, so dren, the eldest fourteen and the youngest six years of age. Koch, so far as is known, lived happily with his wife until five months ago, when Bessendorf, who had been a student in Germany, was introduced into the family and after a few days obtained work in Dr. Koch's office. In less than a month Mrs. Koch became infatuated with Bessendorf. The intimacy was kept up until Dr. Koch, learning what was going on, compelled Bessendorf to leave his house. The latter took lodgings near by and despite Dr. Koch's protestations managed to keep up the intimacy with his wife. On Monday last Mrs. Koch left her house, saying that she was going to see a dressmaker, and she was not afterward seen by her relatives.

A WOMAN SUICIDES.

A WOMAN SUICIDES. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—At 5 o'clock this morning Pauline Patscheke, aged forty vears, the wife of Gustav Patscheke, a German tailor, of 364 East Twelfth street, attempted suicide by severing the arteries in her left arm and wrist. This not having the desired effect, she seized a razor and cut terrible gash in the back of her neck, from which she died soon after. No cause is as-

STABBING AFFRAY AT DENTON.

Special to The News. DENTON, Oct. 4.—Last night a serious cutting took place in front of Paschall's saloon. One McIntyre, a horse trader, had

arose between him and Mr. Sam West, pro-Intyre made an assault upon West with chair, which was taken from him by by-standers, when he ran at West, and they clinched. West drew his pocket knife and cut McIntyre a bad gash on the left arm, and plunged the knife between the sixth and seventh ribs in the front of the left side. The knife entered the lungs. McIntyre was resting easy to-day, and some hopes are en-tertained of his recovery. West surrendered to the officers this morning and was released on bond.

ONE LESS ITALIAN.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 4.—In an altercation in an Italian boarding house this morning, Erasme Pacciello was fatally stabbed by Antonio Gallo. Before the police arrived Gallo escaped, but was run down and captured. He was taken into the presence of Pacciello, who identified him as the man who infleted the fatal wound.

The German Emperor continues to enjoy excellent health, and shows no ill effects of the severe exertions which he now under-

The noted German painter Franz von Lenbach is at work in his studio at Munich upon a large portrait of Bismarck, which is being painted to the order of Lord Rose-

bery.

Enlightened England [?] furnishes the case of a poor widow who had been fined 2s and 6d for not sending her child to school. The fine was not paid, and the distress warrant was accordingly issued. The warrant could not, however, be executed, for the bed and an old box, which were the woman's only effects, were insufficient, the constable said, to realize the half-crown.

Temperature reform, notificultary in the

Temperance reform, particularly in the north of England, sustained a serious loss in the death of the veteran Newcastle teetotaler Ald. Charlton. Everybody in the northern counties knew "George Charlton"; and his sharp-tongued criticism of the publicans, and their parliamentary supporters, as well as his pleasant humor at the expense of his friends, was accentable everywhere. pense of his friends, was acceptable every-

An Englishwoman was present when the Prince of Wales visited an Englishman at his fishing quarters on a Norwegian farm. The woman called the attention of some peasants who were standing by to the Prince of Wales, and pointed him out to them. They did not seem to evince the slightest emotion or curisity at seeing the heir to the British Empire, but only asked quietly, "Where is Mr. Gladstone?"

The power of example is great. An umbrella and parasol manufacturer of Frankfort, thrifty and full of resourse, recently hung in the window of his shop a plate bearing the announcement:

Verkauf von Para-{ pluis sols. Not to be outdone, a wine merchant immediately followed with

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which was, to say the least, ingenious.

which was, to say the least, ingenious.

It was arranged between the chief correspondent of an English paper and his assistant that the latter should attend the French Chambers on a particular day. On his return the assistant furnished an interesting account of interviews with leading French statesmen. The chief was much pleased with it, and immediately telegraphed it to England. Soon afterwards a conversation arose about an occurrence on one of the boulevards. The assistant gave his version of it from personal observation. "But," said his chief, "if you saw it you cannot have been at the Chambers." "Well, I have not been." "You do not mean to say that you have not had the interview?" "Well, I have not been." "You do not mean to say that you have not had the interview?" "Yes, I do." "And you have invented the conversation?" "Yes; but I am certain I have only made the men say what they must have said is I had seen them." The chief lived in fear and trembling for a day or two but there was no remonstrance on

the part of the French statesmen.

There is to be a new competition in the great colonial scramble. The Swiss are no longer content to stay behind their mountains, or if they emigrate to leave the federal flag behind them. An influential committee has been formed, including prominent members of all political parties, to bring the advantages of colonization before the public and to institute inquiries as to available territories. A large sum of money has been subscribed, but in any case it will be some years before any actual start can be made, and by then the leavings of Germany will hardly be very eligible. There can be no doubt, however, that the Swiss would make exceptionally good colonists. The amount of labor necessary to get one man's sustenance out of a mountainous soil like that of Switzerland is enough to support ten men in a comparatively fertile country, and this is no doubt the secret of the success in life of such Switzers as do already emigrate.

In Stuart littley a trade union secretary.

already emigrate.
Mr. Stuart Uttley, a trade union secretary Mr. Stuart Uttley, a trade union secretary of Sheffield, addressing a meeting at Sheffield in support of the candidature of Mr. Plimsoll, made use of the following expression: "I believe in Providence. I am not one of those who indorse in the smallest degree the sentiments given expression to a few months ago by the gentleman at present at the head of Her Majesty's government, Lord Salisbury, who in a speech stated that while the principles of the Bible were good to govern a household, they were not those with which to govern a great nation like England." The statement having been brought to the notice of Lord Salisbury, the following reply has been received: "Foreign Office, Sept. 11, 1885.—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, bringing to the notice of Lord Salisbury certain sentiments attributed to him by one of the speakers at a recent meeting at Sheffield, I am desired by his lordship to of the kind. Yours faithfully, C. A. Hop-wood."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND WINDSOR—E. Schorbach, New Orleans; J. C. Coleman, McKinney; Vernon C. Dargan, Duke W. Harrison, Greenville; Tom DeWitt, Frank Young, Robert Andrews, D. H. Wood, Ed Royce, Frank Buggraf, T. Koenig, Ed O'Connor, Wm. Heubner, J. J. Armstrong, Ed O'Connor, Wm. Heubner, J. J. Armstrong, Ed O'Connor, Wm. Heubner, J. J. Armstrong, Ed Rosenbaum, James McIntyre and wife, Thomas K. Heath, E. M. Kayne, Lew Benedict, F. T. Ward, F. A. Howard, George F. Campbell, Harry Earle, Lew DeWitt E. Kerwan, Harry Armstrong, William Delhaner, George Geyer, William Barlow, James Barlow, A. Braham, L. Braham, William Conway, Dave, Christy, Ed. Markey, Thomas Hughes, McIntyre & Heath's minstrels; Irving Selvage, W. K. Finks, Brooklyn; C. E. Hooper, Baltimore; W. G. Lewis, Fort Worth; Frank Lerch, San Angelo; Lewis Donelly, Dr. Jas. Orr, Terrell; R. N. Cahoone, O. P. Schuyler, New York; T. G. Mabon, N. T. Hedden, Cleveland, O.; J. J. Williman, Greenville, Tex.; Geo. M. Israel, Marshall; Thos. J. Goree, Huntsville, Tex.; A. R. Snead, New York; W. W. Stephens, New Orleans; Geo. B. Loving and sister, Fort Worth.

Hunting Parties.

Quite a number of shooting parties left the city yesterday morning by the early trains. One went down on the Santa Fe to Pleasant Point, and report chicken shooting as fine. Another, the South Dallas Gun Club went to Lewisville, on the Missouri Pacific. They returned with twenty-four squirrels and quite a number of ducks and birds. They report game plentiful and very tame.

He Has a Clew.

Marshal Cabell received a telegram from Deputy Marshall Morton to-day in which he said he had a "clew" and expected to round up the boy robber, who has been "holding up" the stages in the West. He expects to have the young gentleman in the Dallas Jail within a very few days.

Printers' Union.

About seventy printers met yesterday evening at the hall of the Knights of Pythias for the purpose of organizing a union. They adopted a constitution and applied for a

Logan is making speeches out of his personal knowledge of Grant. The Illinois Senator is getting into the skin of the dead lion. If he makes shift to cover up his ears the write will be the wind the skin of the sk the voice will betray him.—Memphis AvaA. D. ALDRIDGE & CO.,

Carry large and complete stock of Commercial and Fancy Stationery. Have superior 623 ELM STREET DALLAS.

BEN BUTLER'S DOUBLE.

A Man Who was Great in Spite of Himself.

Pittsburg Dispatch "Butler! There's Ben Butler!" The porters, beggage smashers and other employes

the Son of Destiny had arrived.

"That's General Ward, of Cincinnati, who got into the row with Wright," said a commercial man, and all were curious to see the Ohio politician. The above conflicting identifications were made last night as a portly gentleman stepped down from the Cineinnati sleeper. He was followed into the restaurant by a crowd of attaches and pasengers, and was unmercifully stared at while he devoured his supper. The mysterious stranger had white hair. He wore a black silk cap drawn well over his head. His mustache was gray. Not the least sign of a beard could be detected on his face, or a beard could be detected on his face, which was closely shaven. A business suit of brown, a bright colored necktie, a spotless shirt front, a heavy gold chain, a diamond pin and a cane completed his makeup, with the exception of a slight rheumatic like limp.

At times he manipulated his right eye in such a manner as to make every one con-

like limp.

At times he manipulated his right eye in such a manner as to make every one certain he was Butler, but when his features were at normal he greatly resembled Gen. Ward. He was a puzzler. One side of his face looked like one great man, the other another. When the mystery had regained his seat in the sleeper, he was approached by a reporter, who said:

"How are you, Gen. Ward?"

"Thank you. I never was so complimented. I left the General last night in Cincinnati. I have been taken a thousand times for Ben Butler; but I feel flattered this time. Thanks!" He gave his eye a squint, and in an instant he so perfected his likeness to the Massachusetts statesman that it would have been impossible to have detected a fault in the caricature.

"My name is Cloby. I live at Long Branch," continued the stranger, when the other passengers in the coach had ceased laughing. "Not long ago I arrived in New York, on the day of the big labor parade. The streets were jammed. At the corner of Broadway and a cross street my cab got into the crush. I had to go only a half block up Broadway. Having first cocked my eye, I leaned out of the cab and said to a policeman: 'I am Gen. Butler. Can't I pass through the line?' The officer saluted and ordered a way made for Gen. Butler. I was cheered all the way to my office. I havehad lots of fun out of resemblance to Butler." had lots of fun out of resemblance to But-

ler."
"You are not offended at being taken for Ward?" Ward?"
"Offended? Rather not. He is a genuine Democratic gentlemen, and I like him. I lived for years in Cincinnati, graduated from that college in the class with Pugh and others now celebrated, ran a paper here in 1830, was in politics until this infernal gout settled me and I could tell some tales on prominent politicians now raising the win Ohio. That reminds me. I was in Coinnati the day of the Republican dem stration. I was stopping at the Grand Hot when the Plug Hat brigade of 1500 men Springfield went by. I noticed an incide that escaped the papers. I heard a gent man ask of another what the demonst tion meant. He did not know, and they retried to me. Just then a line of carriag came along on the heals of the Springfie.

"What do you know of Editor Halstead's letter, abusing Grant and Lincoln?"
"Now, I am a friend of Halstead's. He admits having written it. It was an error of judgment, and any amount of newspaper experience will never correct bad judgment. I remember when Halstead was brought down to the Commercial. He was a palefaced youth, having a small blonde mus-

down to the Commercial. He was a palefaced youth, having a small blonde mustache; but he never was brilliant."

"How did he get prominence?"

"His father bought him an interest in the
paper. That was his start. Routine gauging did the rest. On the other side I mind
little Johnny McLean, now Boss McLean, of
the Enquirer, who broke faith with Pendleton, a family friend. His father lived next
door to me once. John then was wearing
kilts. Oh, it is awful, to think of the leading party organs there being run by light
weights. I know them all down there.
Dick Smith? Yes. Good Richard. I know
him. Oh, I know the whole crowd, and if I
were in politics I could tell tales. Hang
this gout. Ugh!"

Red Hair Becoming Fashionable. Pittsburg Dispatch

Red hair is said to be the coming style. Why not? The red headed girl has been tabooed long enough, and the red headed man has had to struggle along in single blessedness and die a bachelor until red hair came to be regarded as a calamity. If there is any confidence to be placed in

a Philadelphia hair dresser, who spent the summer at Asbury, there is a greater yearning for red hair now than there formerly was for blonde. He thinks the red will be

was for blonde. He thinks the red will be more difficult to get than any other color, because there is no known dye that will change a darker colored hair to red. The blondes and towheads will not be at such disadvantage, yet it will be no easy task for them to get a bright, clear red.

The impression that red hair is indicative of ill temper probably arises from the fact that most red headed people are more sensitive than those with black or brown heads, but their sensitiveness is not necessarily ill condition. They flush up quickly, and if ill natured, as some are, they get angry in a minute, but their anger is of the flashy sort—hot while it lasts, but cools rapidly. It leaves but few dregs behind, such as hatred, spitefulness or bitterness. If the hair happens to be kinky, as well as red, the owner of it may be a spitfire. This, however, applies to other shades as well as red.

Red hair is significant of warmth, not merely because it is the color of hot coals, scorching blazes of red hot iron, but be cause it takes its color from the blood rather than from an opaque pigment secreted by the hair follicle. It is also significant of a

than from an opaque pigment secreted the hair follicle. It is also significant of

head is rarely of a mean or niggardly disposition—so rare, indeed, that they may be classed as freaks.

It has been said that red headed people rarely grow rich or are seldom poor. Such is probably the case, as they are generally industrious, frugal, temperate and withal generous and liberal. They live well themselves, and like to see others doing the same. This style of person rarely becomes wealthy in this world's goods, because they find so many places to put their money where it will yield more satisfaction than in houses, lands or bonds.

As Mark Twain develops as a business

CAPITOL HOTEL.



G. McGINLY, Propr., - - HOUSTON, TEX.

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A Matter of Taste.

Young Lady-We had a delightful time at Music Hall last evening, Mr. Dumley. you fond of Meyerbeer?
Mr. Dumley (hesitatingly)—Ye-es, but I think I would just as soon have Milwaukee.

Dr. F. L. Foscue, Physician, Surgeon, Oculist. 810 Main St., Dallas. Telephone No. 67.

There is nothing in Texas like the stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Books and Butterick's Patterns at Harris', 730 and 732 Main street.

K. Huntstable, Boot and Shoe Factory, 782 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.
A full line of Boots and Shoes in stock. Custom work to order, and repairing neatly and promptly done.

See J. K. Hawes before buying your furniture, has he as the nicest stock in the city, 725 and 727 Elm Street.

Alston's Hungarian Patent, the finest flour in the market.

This week Cahn Bros. offer great bargains in table linen, towels and napkins. The handsomest of traveling bags, collar and cuff boxes in the city at Castles Bros.

F. Austin, 612 Main street, makes a specialty of repairing fine watches. For Pure Home-Made Candy Go to Shirts made to order and fit guaranteed. Castles Bros., 512 Main street.

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"Alston's Pride" has no equal for a choice cigar.

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

For bridal and party outfits go to Castles Bros. They will be sure to please you. 513 Main street. Hughes Bros. Manufacturing Co.

The secret of our success is that we understand our business and attend to it. We keep the purest and best drugs that can be had in the market. HICKOX & HEARNE,

The Leading Druggists,

No. 601 Main street, corner Lamar.

Fears & Jones, at 505 Main street, are the

principal book and stationery dealers of Dallas. Large stock blank books and office supplies. They can furnish you any book published. Correspondence solicited,

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Write to Thos. Goggan & Bro., Galveston,

Alston's Suprema Cigar is all the rage. Diamonds at Austin's. Closing out at about

Patronize Home Manufactures. Use Dallas Mills fresh-roasted Coffees. "White Foam" Baking Powder—Fresh, Pure, Strong, and Wholesome.
For sale by all grocers.
BABCOCK, FOOT & BROWN.

Thos. Goggan & Bro., Galveston, buy pianos and organs for cash, hence can sell at lower prices and on easier terms than other houses. The "Steinway" and popular "Emerson" pianos are their leaders.

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Best in the World—Dr. Julius King's spectacles and eye glasses. For sale in gold, silver and rubber frames by F. Austin. Ladies' extra fine gold watches selling off below cost at Austin's, 612 Main street.

Thos. Goggan & Bro., Galveston, Tex., car-

ry the largest stock of pianos, organs, mus cal instruments, sheet music, in the State. Iron and slate mantels, coal hods, coal vases, fire sets, tile hearths. Harry Bros.

We pay special attention to physicians' prescriptions, and use the very best materials in compounding them.

HICKOX & HEARNE,
The Leading Druggists, No. 601 Main street,

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

Patterson, the People's Druggist, 700

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

French, German and Spanish wines at Ed S. Alston's.

Harry Bros., manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices, sheet iron weather-boarding and tin roofing.