

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883.

VOL. 7, NO. 44

Successor to the Democrat-Advance.

BRANCH ASYLUM.

Part of Mr. Frymire's Bill Providing for a Branch Lunatic Asylum.

Special to the Gazette.

February 6.—The following bill of Mr. Frymire's bill for a branch asylum which was adopted by the House in committee of the whole yesterday:

Section 1.—There shall be established a branch lunatic asylum for the insane, to be located at least 150 miles from the city of Austin, in North Texas.

Section 2.—The governor shall appoint three commissioners who shall select the site for said branch asylum, and shall receive the sum of five dollars per day and their actual and necessary expenses incurred during the performance of such service, which time shall not exceed thirty days; they shall be certified by the president of the board of commissioners and shall file evidence to the comptroller which to audit the claims and his warrant upon the treasurer for the respective amounts. Said board of commissioners in choosing the site shall make such selection as to view to its accessibility and convenience for the greatest number of patients, the supply of water, building material and full drainage, fertility and healthfulness, and the same contain at least 200 acres of land.

Section 3.—That when said board have made their report to the governor and the same has been approved by him, they shall after thorough investigation, take title to the land in the name of the state for the use and benefit of the state for a lunatic asylum.

Section 4.—The governor of the state shall appoint a board of managers, to consist of five persons, citizens of the state, who shall be governed by the existing laws, and whose duty shall be to make as now prescribed by title of the revised civil statutes.

Section 5.—The governor shall appoint and with the consent and advice of the senate, a superintendent of the branch asylum, whose duties, qualifications, term of office and emoluments shall be the same as is now or hereafter provided by law for the superintendent of the lunatic asylum.

Section 6.—The support and general management of said asylum shall be made in every respect as provided in the eighth of the revised civil statutes.

Section 7.—That the superintendent of said asylum and building, who shall be employed by the governor, shall supervise the construction of all buildings erected in said asylum as provided for in the statutes.

Section 8.—That there shall be conducted upon said grounds so selected, permanent and substantial buildings, to accommodate at least 500 patients; said buildings to be provided with modern improvements for furnishing water, heat, ventilation and drainage, and the governor shall immediately after the report of commissioners to select the site, advertise for and specifications for said buildings, and he together with the superintendent and treasurer shall contract for the erection of said buildings according to such plans and specifications as they may adopt, to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall give a good and sufficient bond for the completion of the building according to the contract; said board shall have the power to reject any and all bids.

Section 9.—That there shall be appropriated out of the general revenues of the state, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$200,000 for the advancement of the improvements herein provided for, and it is further provided that if such sum or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended in the purchase of temporary buildings upon the site selected, for the immediate accommodation of the insane.

Section 10.—That there shall be created an act to create a board of assessment and equalization of railroad rolling stock and other movable property of railroad companies in this state:

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, That the governor, comptroller and commissioner of the general land office, shall create a board for the assessment and equalization of rolling stock and other movable property of railroad companies in this state:

Section 2.—For the purpose of assessing and equalizing the value of the rolling stock and other movable property of the various railroad companies of the state, the board of assessment and equalization, provided for in this act, shall meet annually at the city of Austin, on the first Monday of April of each year.

Section 3.—That on or before the first day of each year, the chief executive officer of every railroad company, shall file with the board of assessment and equalization, a statement of the rolling stock and other movable property owned, used or leased by them on the first day of January in each year, and the actual cash value thereof, and the said assessor shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, furnish the said board of equalization with a certified copy of such assessments.

Section 4.—That on the third Monday in April of each year the state comptroller shall file before the state board of assessment and equalization a report made to him by every railroad company.

Section 5.—That the said board at their annual meeting shall proceed to assess, adjust, and equalize the aggregate valuation of the rolling stock and other valuable property of each one of the railroad companies in this state. The board shall have power to summon witnesses by process, issued to any officer authorized to serve subpoenas, and shall have the power of a district court to compel attendance of such witnesses, and compel them to testify; they shall have the power, upon their knowledge, or such information as they may obtain, to increase or reduce the aggregate valuation of the rolling stock and other movable property of any railroad company in the state included in the statements and returns made by the railroad companies to the comptroller of the state, or to increase or reduce the aggregate valuation of any other rolling stock and movable property belonging to said railroad companies, or property belonging to any railroad companies in this state of the kind specified in section 3 of this act, upon which no returns have been made, which may be otherwise known to them, as they may deem just and right. In assessing, adjusting and equalizing any railroad rolling stock and other movable property for any year or years, the state board may arrive at its findings, conclusions and judgments upon its knowledge, or such information as may be before it, and shall not be governed in its findings, conclusions and judgments by the testimony which may be adduced, further than to give to it such weight as the board may think it is entitled to, and provided that any railroad shall extend beyond the limits of this state and into another state in which a tax is levied and paid on the rolling stock of such road, then the said board shall assess, equalize and adjust only such proportion of the total value of all the rolling stock of such railroad companies as the number of miles of such road in the state bears to the total length of the road as owned or controlled by such company.

Section 6.—The board of assessment and equalization shall cause to be kept a full and complete record of all proceedings and decisions, and shall cause the same to be signed officially by the president and secretary, and file said record in the office of the state comptroller, and the said comptroller shall include a copy of said record of proceedings in his annual report to the legislature.

Section 7.—The comptroller shall, upon receipt of the record of said board, as provided in section 6 of this act, apportion the aggregate value of all property herein before specified, belonging to or under the control of each railroad company to each county, municipal precinct, city or incorporated town, in which said road is located, according to the ratio which the number of miles completed in such county, municipal precinct, city or incorporated town shall bear to the whole length of such road in the state.

Section 8.—On receipt of the proceedings of the board of valuation and equalization, the state comptroller shall certify to the secretaries of the respective railroad companies the action of said board, which certificate shall also set forth the total value of the rolling stock and other movable property of said road, including side-tracks, in each county, city, incorporated town and municipal precinct. He shall also certify to the assessors of the proper counties the action of said board and his apportionment, as provided in section 7.

Section 9.—The assessors of the proper counties, upon the receipt of the report of the board, provided for in section 7 of this act, containing the apportionment due their respective counties, shall list and enter the same upon the rolls for taxation, as other personal property situated in their respective counties.

Section 10.—That, whereas, there is no law in this state for the proper assessment and equalization of railroad rolling stock and other movable property, thereby entailing great loss to the revenue of the state, a public and imperative necessity exists that this bill take effect from and after its passage.

Section 11.—All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this, same are hereby repealed.

Section 12.—If any infectious or contagious disease should be introduced among Texas cattle it would kill off thousands, and decrease the value of the stock before any measure could be taken to ward off stamping it out. No man can say how disastrous would be the result. Every now and then we are startled by hearing of the diseases of stock in other states, and of prompt measures being taken to prevent contagion by the authorities, who are employed by the states, and whose duties are performed under the direction of the state agricultural colleges.

In Texas we need such officer, or officers, to act promptly, and who would be enabled to prepare for such an emergency by studies in this particular direction. The appointment of such an officer, as did the governor of Kansas in his message to the legislature; neither has any representative or senator introduced a bill providing for the appointment of such an officer.

The little time the Texas Live Stock Association at Austin, makes it an urgent matter, and we ask that in the deliberations of that body this important and urgent matter be carefully considered.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Some Allegations Regarding his Course after Congress Adjourns.

Friends to Reward, and Enemies to Punish.

There is considerable talk among a certain class of politicians to the effect that as soon as Congress adjourns the President will enter upon a systematic course of removals, with the object in view of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies of long standing. Where this talk most prevails the wish is father to the thought. Now, we presume that nothing of the kind will be done. It has been President Arthur's policy with reference to appointments to recognize no such thing as a split in the party where there was any possible way of avoiding it. By adhering with commendable steadfastness to this plan he has gained himself credit and done the party as much good as any individual in his influential position could do it. It has been his aim to ascertain the sentiment of Republicans in the districts to which the respective offices belong and to appoint accordingly. Possibly exceptions may be pointed out to this statement, but it remains substantially true nevertheless. Of course in appointments of a general nature he has used his own judgment, but it cannot be said he has been one-sided.

The President has made a dozen friends by this course where he has lost one, and as the party is immeasurably better off in consequence of it, it is to be presumed that he recognizes its advantages and will continue in it. Let us hope so, at all events. What possible good could result from stirring up a commotion by a lot of needless removals does not appear. If the nomination of the next candidate for Presidency is the object in view, the carrying out of the proposed policy would make the nomination worthless. The party is in no condition to be made the arena for this species of political gymnastics. It must make a wise selection and avoid making and widening breaches in the process or it will be defeated. It will be defeated also if it is made to appear that the Administration and not the National Convention has named the nominee. And it is very certain to be defeated if those in power enter upon a series of rewards and punishments.

And who are these individuals who are bringing pressure to bear upon the President to inaugurate this suicidal policy, and are predicting that it will soon begin to show itself? A dispatch informs us that the delegations from New York are the most urgent; that it is they who are especially "bracing up the Presidential vertebrae." Fortunately, we have reason to believe that Mr. Arthur's vertebrae do not need any bracing up whatever. They have acquired a habit of standing alone, and on this account we infer that the New York delegations will not succeed in inducing him to do any thing foolish.

We are also impressed with the fact that these New York gentlemen who are so insistent that the President shall make such and such removals are the very persons whose political management just defeated the party in their State by some 210,000 majority. Mr. John F. Smythe is a bright and shining light among them. He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee and the exponent of everything which it was the particular mission of that 200,000 majority to condemn. He and his friends are the ones who assume to regulate the party for the general purpose of rehabilitating the party in the State, and for the particular purpose of satisfying some private grudges and getting some public plunder. As President Arthur was not the pliant tool of these men before the election, it is natural to conclude that their power has not been materially strengthened by that event. The result was not calculated to bring about that effect.

A Pennsylvania gentleman of boss proclivities is represented as cursing the Administration up hill and down for its refusal to help in the management of politics in that State in certain appointments that were desired. It is a very fortunate thing for the Republic that Pennsylvania and the whole country that the Administration was not mixed up in the fight in that State. It but remains for the President to take an active part in Pennsylvania politics to ruin the party chances there in 1884 beyond a repair. The more the subject is thought of the greater will appear the improbability of the President entering upon the system of rewards and punishments that is spoken of. Such a course would not only be injurious to the party, but it would involve a change in the spirit of the record which Mr. Arthur is making as an Executive—a record, be it said, that, all things considered, so far evinces great discretion and firmness. Through a very trying situation President Arthur has maintained a course which has won him respect on all sides, and has come as near maintaining harmony in the party as it was possible to maintain it. Our hope is that the Administrative policy may be continued unbroken to the end of the Presidential term.

The New York Tribune, speaking of Miss Mamie Anderson, one of the Forsyth Advertiser's favorite actresses, alludes to her "sonorous ecstasy of declamation." This is very robust. One can almost see the bristles on it.

AUSTIN.

The Senate Getting Anxious for the Reports of Departments.

A Bill Offered for the Relief of Liquor Dealers.

The Sunday Law Bill Reconsidered and Passed.

Senate.

Special to the Gazette.

Austin Feb. 6.—The senate met at ten o'clock. A number of petitions were presented and referred. Several committee reports received.

Mr. Chesley offered a resolution to ascertain why department reports have not been furnished. Adopted.

By Mr. Matlock.—Regulating the condemnation of lands by railways.

By Mr. Davis.—For the relief of liquor dealers, who have been prevented from following their occupation by local option laws.

By Mr. Chesley.—To transfer Washington county from the Austin to the Galveston branch of the supreme court.

By Mr. Flemming.—To provide for presenting the claims of the State for frontier protection.

The Sunday law bill was called up again and passed.

After some other unimportant business the senate adjourned.

The house bill fixing the fees of district and county attorneys, was laid on the table, and the senate bill on the same subject, was substituted and adopted.

Senate bill providing for bringing suits for real estate and fixing the limitation for bringing the same at 25 years, passed.

The joint resolution instructing our representatives in congress to vote against the tax on quinine was adopted.

The bill appropriating \$75,000 for improving the Lunatic Asylum passed.

The bill to allow certain corporations to renew their charters passed.

House.

House met at 10 o'clock, the pending business being what is known as the branch asylum bill. It was taken up and passed the house under a suspension of the rules. (The full text of the bill can be seen in another column.)

Mr. Durant rose to a question of personal privilege. "I rise to a question of privilege to defend myself by speaking in behalf of a certain article appearing in the columns of the Dallas Herald and Times under the guise of editorial. I am satisfied no such article emanated from either Mr. Sterrett or Mr. Walker, consequently it would give me no pleasure to see these gentlemen ostracized, nor would I have their papers frowned on by the members of this honorable body. They have only been gullied by the damning faculties of him who strives to injure my reputation and lower me in the eyes of those who have hitherto treated me so kindly.

The call of my county forbids that a personal adversary should mar my peaceful feelings now, but when my official duties will have been performed I shall then be ready to lash his infamous carcass to the post of public opinion and split his bullock hide with the cat o' nine tails if he desires it.

Quite a sensation followed the speech, but order was not interrupted. Several petitions were presented and referred, and several bills and resolutions introduced.

The following passed:

Senate substitute for house bill restoring the jurisdiction of the county courts of Uvalde, Parker, Red River and Starr counties.

Senate bill for printing the general laws of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth legislatures.

Prohibiting county officers from purchasing property sold at tax sales.

The speaker announced as a sub-committee to visit the state school, Messrs. McKinney, Rosenthal and Wortham.

The senate bill making an appropriation for furniture for the supreme court at Galveston passed under a suspension of the rules.

Adjourned.

LIVE STOCK.

Further Reports of the Effect of the Blizzard.

The Loss of Sheep Continues, but Cattle Survive It.

Special to the Gazette.

Colorado, Feb. 6.—Stock have come through the storm with but little loss.

Special to the Gazette.

Baird, Feb. 6.—The cold spell has not been very favorable to sheep and cattle, though no considerable damage has resulted to either. Cattle have drifted some, but few have died. The sheepmen report their flocks doing well where they have been sheltered from the weather and fed well. Flockmasters who are not prepared with food and shelter have lost the most. A fair average of the deaths among the sheep will be about 3 per cent.

Special to the Gazette.

Albany, Feb. 6.—No reliable information can be obtained relative to the losses sustained by sheep raisers. So far as is learned, native sheep passed through the cold spell without damage. Considerable mortality is reported among Northern sheep shipped here late in the fall from Michigan and other points. Cattle have drifted a great deal, but no loss has been reported up to date.

Special to the Gazette.

Fort Sill, I. T., Feb. 6.—No information has been received here concerning sheep. There are none known to be in the reservation now. All cattle in thin and poor condition were killed by the cold spell, but the losses were slight as the herds were small.

Special to the Gazette.

Dodge City, Kansas, Feb. 6.—Cattle have suffered very little here from the cold weather, and no losses are reported.

SHERMAN.

Arrest of a Man Supposed to be a Mail Robber—Damaging Evidence.

Special to the Gazette.

Sherman Feb. 6.—Post office Inspector W. G. Smith and sheriff E. G. Douglass returned this evening from a thirty mile trip through wind, sleet and slush into Collin county bringing with them a man named Jno. B. Miller who is supposed to be the man who robbed the mail wagon here on the night of the second. The evidence against Miller is very damaging. He was gambling and carousing in a saloon all day before the robbery and claims he was with his party all the time from 3 p. m. until 6 a. m. next morning, but some of the party say he was away from there an hour and a half just about the time the robbery was committed. The letter pouch was evidently taken from the depot to the postoffice and two reliable men say they were standing in a doorway on North Travis street shortly after 11 o'clock and saw a man pass rapidly on the sidewalk with a mail pouch under his arm. Each remarked that he was the man they had seen in the saloon during the day. A large package of letters, partly burned were found in the camp yard in the manger where Miller's horse stood and Miller was seen in the manger between 11 and 12 o'clock. A letter was also found in Miller's berth. Miller is safely lodged in jail and in all probability will land in the penitentiary. The empty mail pouch was found in a vacant lot near the jail today. Smith and Douglass are both experienced thief catchers and the thief who has not had a big start may consider himself very fortunate if he escapes their clutches when they go for him.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives great satisfaction. It is probable that a compromise will be made with Vincent's bondsmen, giving them time possibly reducing the amount. The tendency is strongly that way.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Louis Feb. 4.—A Montgomery special to the Globe Democrat says an article is shed on the defalcation of Treasurer Vincent, the worse his crime appears. His exploits in the game of draw poker are wonderful to relate. He was as unlucky in robbing for the jack pot as he was in betting on cotton. He played often and heavily, and hundreds of dollars at a sitting was not an exceptional loss, and your correspondent has it from a gentleman of unquestioned veracity that within the last six months he lost \$1,800 at one sitting. The gentleman plays himself, and is familiar with the subject. Towards the last Vincent lost his head and got reckless. Vincent's cotton gambling propensities have been known for a long time, and to men high in office. He endeavored to persuade at least one member of the legislature to join him in cotton speculations. He would deal by the hour on futures and use the capitol building telephone to keep posted through the day on the market. The conviction is growing that in the light of Vincent's habits there was almost criminal negligence on the part of the governor in his administration, the law giving the governor ample power over the treasurer's office. Governor O'Neil knew these facts, but allowed him to act two months without bond. But he is generally blamed. Other parties through whom Vincent dealt were Mohr, Hannaman & Co., New York and New Orleans; Walters & Co., New York. It is stated that the took large sums on deals made through Warren, Reese & Co., cotton and banking house. The conviction is growing that the special legislative committee is after those with whom Vincent dealt, and that when they report there will be music in the air. Rumor says Pinkerton's Detective Agency are shadowing Vincent and have telegraphed the governor that he will be forthcoming if a sufficient reward is paid. The appointment of Hon. Fred H. Smith, of Dallas, to the vacant treasuryship gives