

The Daily Gazette

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BRANCH OFFICES. The Stock Journal Publishing Company have established Branch Offices for Correspondence and the receipt of advertisements in all parts of the United States and Canada.

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Grazing-Farm Land for Sale. Four lots each, about 50,000, one 100,000, one 200,000 acres. The only large bodies to be had in the state in organized counties.

Indications. For gulf states: Northerly to easterly winds, partially cloudy weather, local rains near coast, stationary or slight rise in the temperature.

THE GAZETTE unintentionally reported Mr. Parsons as voting no on the final passage of the school tax resolution a few days ago. This was an error, as he voted aye, and we take pleasure in making the correction.

THE school lands of San Jacinto county, 17,712 acres located in Biscoe and Swisher counties, are on the market for sale or lease. This land is in one body and will be sold or leased on ten years time.

DAN VOORHIES is developing into a first-class demagogue. He favors the tariff, which robs laboring men by reducing the purchasing power of their wages, and then favors trades-unions in this republic—"unions" which are the product of old world tyranny.

IN an interview concerning the Mexican treaty, Senator Maxey is represented as saying: "I look at this treaty from a broader standpoint than sugar. I see in this treaty a way opened to eventually give us the entire control of the commerce of the American continent. We ought to control all of this trade, but we do not, England, France, and Germany get the richest of all that is south of us. If we once get a good hold in Mexico we will with our railways drive the European traders out of the country. There is another point of view in which this matter is to be looked at. We are beginning to want a market for our manufactured goods, for our machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, etc. Why, you know that the Mexican duty on a buggy now is \$80? It is absolutely prohibitory. The same thing is true about an article that we want to send to Mexico. We now sell nearly all our manufactured goods in a home market. If we want to grow rich as a nation there must be a change in this respect. Again, if this treaty goes into effect, the ties of friendship between the countries will become stronger. Our border troubles will gradually cease and we shall rapidly reach a footing of thorough confidence and harmony. I do not believe that free sugar from Mexico threatens harm to our sugar industry. I believe with Grant that it will be a good while before Mexico will be able to produce sugar enough for home consumption. Anyway, if there should in a few years be an importation of sugar, the amount will not be sufficient to affect the price of Louisiana and Texas sugars. Without particularly fearing harm to our sugar industry I see great benefits to New Orleans and Galveston. Those two cities, if they have the enterprise must control the bulk of the trade of this country with Mexico. They are the nearest shipping points and to them the trade will naturally flow. I have not read the treaty, but what I have heard of it leads me to think highly of it."

The tariff bill which passed the senate originated in the house last session as a bill to reduce internal revenue only. It reached the senate, but that body, after making various amendments, some of them relating to duties, did not take final action and the measure went over. Early this session the tariff commissioners' draft of a bill was offered as an amendment, and the whole subject was considered by the finance committee and on the 4th of January the bill, with the commissioner's draft, variously modified, was reported to the senate. This is the bill still further modified by the senate which has passed that body and is now on the speaker's table in the house.

The revenue will be cut down to the full amount of the taxes wholly abolished, but the loss from deduction will probably not reach the amount stated above, \$22,800,000 since the increase in the population of the country will increase the production of tobacco. However the diminution of internal revenue will nearly be \$30,000,000.

When any one proposes to say what the effect of the new tariff schedule will be, as regards revenue, he merely makes a random guess. The finance committee estimates the reduction of the duties at 30 per cent., but no one can even venture an opinion as to the effect upon the revenues. The fact that lower rates of tariff often produce more revenue and higher rates. Less revenue precludes the possibility of estimate as to the result. The public are simply consoled with the knowledge that a revenue bill is passed, if it succeeds in the house, and must wait to ascertain what its effects will be.

Trades-Unions. Telegrams to the GAZETTE Sunday reported a senatorial discussion of the existence of a typographic union in the government printing office. Mr. HAWLEY struck the keynote of the evil when he said:

The printers were like any other class of laborers and had a perfect right to form associations for their mutual benefit, to agree on the price they would ask for their labor and to say they would not work for less, but they had no right to say that another man, not a member of their association, should not work for less than their price if he chose to do so. The right of one such man against 20,000 was just as good as theirs against him and he ought to be protected.

While Mr. HAWLEY is eminently correct in asserting the right of any class to form associations, there is good reason why men should consider well before exercising the right. The power and efficiency of a trade-union is in direct ratio to the implicit adhesion of its membership—is dependent, in fact, upon the subserviency of the individual to the collective will. This question of labor, which involves wages, is one affecting the food and the raiment of a man's family. Who, then, is so competent to decide whether he should work or not, as he upon whose decision depends the meat and bread and comfort of, perhaps, a wife and children? In cases of a "strike" where unjust or arrogant demands are refused, "the union" generally seeks, both by passionate appeal and intimidation, to fetter the personal liberty of which this country boasts in preventing men from remaining at work, except upon terms dictated by the union, and even bribery and force are not considered illegitimate by trades-unions to restrain their own members and non-union men from accepting employment on terms refused by the union. Once induced, on some suspicious plea, to connect himself with a union, a man finds it difficult to resist the arguments and persuasions with which he is plied to aid and countenance the organization in some form of strike. The charge was an interesting one and will no doubt receive earnest consideration. The docket, both criminal and civil, is crowded and will consume every moment of the time allowed here.

the golden eggs, while the resident, conservative union man is left to confront the demands of an unyielding landlord and the reproaches of a family whose comforts he has jeopardized because "he couldn't go back on the boys." After "a strike" it is always difficult to find a man who endorses it much less inaugurated it, and yet, while it lasts, it is equally difficult to find a man with moral courage sufficient to resist what he declares he was opposed to! Was there ever tyranny greater than this, where even a free man's mental faculties and moral perceptions are enslaved!

The union encourages "tramping." One argument, in especial favor with typographical unions, used to proselyte and to strengthen the backbone of weak brethren is, that none but a unionman can hope to get work in New York as well as Galveston; in Charleston as well as San Francisco. When a man wishes to travel over the country for the benefit of his health or to look at the scenery, the argument may have force; but to the man of family, to the man who wishes to settle down, it has none. If he doesn't want to go to San Francisco, why would he aid men who do in making an unjust demand upon the employer in Charleston? Where a union "controls" an office no non-union man can hope for employment. Thenly road to work lies through the union, although the employer may have special reasons for wishing to give certain man employment. In some instances even residents are refused admission until the union has seen to anticipate "a strike" when such men are admitted—not to insure the work, but to prevent them from taking the places which the union expects to vacate and to so cripple the employer that he will be forced to accede to the contemplated demand! When the traveler drops in and says his card, he gets work and pays, either to squander at the next saloon or to lift him still further on his voyage around the world. The existence of a union attracts every traveler with a card. He knows it is sold in that town. The card is only requisite, no matter if the indent union men are trying to save money to buy homes—no matter at the inducement to continuous work—the gentleman with the card still have work, or, "the boys" are "idle."

Senator HAWLEY is correct. "Classes of laborers have a right to associations for their mutual benefit." But they have no right to an additional tax on employers to get on with cows and sheep for making outer ana eggs especially when employers are left to their own devices to obtain a losing business and thus give employment for a large force. They have the right to say that employer shall not give work to union men. Neither have they the right to deter other men from acting situations which they have in a fix. Neither have they the right to fix a schedule of prices independent of the employer's consent, more than the clerk has, or the very man has to force his goods on a chaser at his own price. Neither do they the right to proclaim themselves the champions of labor by endeavoring to dissuade or force others from getting the work they are able to perform. All "classes have the right to form associations for mutual benefit," and all employees have the right to say to whom they will give employment and to agree on the price to be paid for it, without submitting such agreement to the sum of any association made up in part of men working elsewhere, and of a with no interest whatever in the success or failure of the business.

Judge Barrett in the supreme court today gave a decision on the application made by some time ago by Attorney-general Hester for leave to bring action in the name of the people in relation to H. Cameron and Jay Gould against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to vacate the charter of their corporation. The court grants the application because the facts justified it and public interest demanded the bringing of the suit.

New York, February 26.—A circular is to be issued to-morrow by ex-Secretary Windom, Hon. John W. Candler, of Boston, and Harvey Farrington, of this city, stating they have agreed to become trustees of the new stock exchange. A large number of applications for membership has been made already. Five hundred seats are to be sold for \$5,000 each. It is intended to open the new board on May 1, 1883.

THE CATHOLICS. Lawrence February 26.—Attachments continue to be placed on the Augustian society despite the implied threat of the executive committee that no subscriptions would be called for unless the suits already entered were discontinued. Three attachments have been served on Archbishop Williams, of Boston, who as ex-officio controls the Catholic church property of this diocese. It seems now as though the Augustian society will be forced into insolvency. The subscription thus far towards retrieving the indebtedness amounts to \$3,500. Special attachments were also made on the real estate recently conveyed by the society to Michael Carney, Peter Halihan, James McEnery and J. D. Mahoney. The Roman Catholic churches under

EVANS & MARTIN

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING LINES OF NEW GOODS:

Silks and Satins in all the New Shades. WOOL DRESS GOODS---NEW SHADES AND FABRICS. New Style Satines.

ALL THE RAGE THIS SEASON---SOLID COLORS AND FIGURES TO MATCH. WHITE GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ALL OF THE ABOVE LINES OF GOODS WERE BOUGHT AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND WILL BE SOLD THE SAME WAY.

EVANS & MARTIN

DALLAS. Death of Two Young Frenchmen--Railroad News.

Dallas, February 26.—A private telegram from Sweetwater says that Maximo Guillot and J. Chifflet, two young Frenchmen of Dallas, who had recently engaged in business at Sweetwater were shot and instantly killed at that place yesterday. The news was a shock to this community as the young men occupied high social positions here. No details have yet reached the city. Max Guillot was the son of one of the wealthiest and oldest citizens of Dallas and was a young man of great talent and promise. He was ambitious to enter political life and that was one of his objects in going to the new western section of Texas, where he would encounter less obstacles and rivals for civic honors. A sister, Miss May Guillot, has attained much local celebrity as a literary writer. The bodies of the young men will arrive in Dallas to-morrow morning.

Governor R. B. Hubbard, general solicitor and agent for the Texas & St. Louis railway, is in the city to meet the business men of Dallas at the board of trade rooms to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock. It is an important meeting to Dallas as well as to the company. Thos. Griffith, a section boss, and John Nash, a laborer on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe have been arrested and jailed charged with forgery and swindling. Griffith certified to fraudulent time checks using fictitious names. Nash collected the money and then divided it. They will undoubtedly go to the penitentiary.

NEW YORK. More About Sheridan--Decision in a Telegraph Suit--Notes.

New York, February 26.—The department of state received an application from the British government for the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, suspected of complicity in the Phoenix park murder. Sheridan is attached editorially to the staff of the Irish World. He says he is glad the British government asked for his extradition, and says he is anxious to appear in court as it gives an opportunity to show the world how few people are treated in Ireland. He has his fear of being retained for sufficient grounds for it can not be produced. He thinks he will defend himself in the matter, and is not in the least afraid. He intends to remain just where he is. Sheridan arrived in this city October 19 from Paris. The previous year he had resided in different parts of the continent. He has been employed in the office of the Industrial World since he arrived here. He denounced, in bitter terms, Town Councillor Carey, reformer, whose testimony he stigmatized as blasphemous. Judge Barrett in the supreme court today gave a decision on the application made by some time ago by Attorney-general Hester for leave to bring action in the name of the people in relation to H. Cameron and Jay Gould against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to vacate the charter of their corporation. The court grants the application because the facts justified it and public interest demanded the bringing of the suit.

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control of the Augustian fathers were crowded at each service yesterday. At St. Mary's church Rev. C. E. McEsery, superintendent of the American branch of the Augustian order, said he proposed soon to give a detailed statement of the finances of the church society and would leave nothing undone to meet the obligations. It is considered the mortgages on the church are comparatively a slight inconvenience. The only matter for serious consideration is the interests of depositors. It is said the society's indebtedness is between four and five hundred thousand dollars, but with the receipts from orders in three churches and two chapels in Lawrence and Methuen, with extraordinary efforts he hopes to meet the financial obligations in a few years. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Catholics of Lawrence would subscribe according to their means to free the church from all indebtedness. Two years ago he collected in New York, Pennsylvania and Boston \$11,000, which was applied to decrease the debt.

THE LEVEES. Condition of Works on the Lower Mississippi River.

Caïro, Ill., February 26.—The river to-night measures 52 feet and a half inch, a rise of a half inch since last night, and is now stationary. Every thing is quiet to-day and as the Ohio has begun falling at Paducah it is expected to be on the decline here to-morrow. A slide on the levee bank occurred last night but was promptly repaired. The heavy winds of last night seemed not to affect the levees at all. It is clear and cold to-night. New Orleans, February 26.—The Times-Democrat St. Joseph special says the water is running through the Hardensville levee and the back lands of lower Texas and Concordia parishes are expected to be overflowed. Vicksburg, February 26.—The levees broke at Panther Forest fifteen miles below Arkansas City on the Arkansas side. The crevasse is one hundred and fifty yards wide and the water is going through from three to four feet deep. The water will overflow a large section of the country and passing into Bouf river find an outlet in the Ouachita.

TEMPLE. Handling Crooked Pay Checks--The Census--Immigration.

Temple, Tex., February 26.—A man named Nash was arrested here Sunday by Town Marshal McMahon, at the instance of the Santa Fe authorities, charged with some crooked work about pay checks. J. J. Presty, census taker, has just finished his duties here. His returns give Temple a population of 1,733. A string band has been organized with ten pieces, Prof. Derringer in charge. An opera house is in the immediate future for Temple. Messrs. Blythe are the principal movers in the affair. Parties are contracting with ticket agent McKamo of the Santa Fe for transportation of from thirty to 50 people from Iowa and Wisconsin to settle in Bell county. They intend to follow farming. Cotton receipts to date 14,500 bales.

Railroad Magnates. LaJunta Col., February 26.—Vice President Toutalin, General Manager Wheeler, Traffic Manager Goddard and Chief Engineer Robinson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway passed here this morning in a special train for New Mexico. At Albuquerque they will join President Wm. B. Strong and proceed on a tour of inspection of the New Mexico and Mexico lines of the company. The party will proceed to Guaymas for the purpose of inspecting the new port of entry and have warehouses and wharves constructed for the reception of freight from China, Japan and Australia to be landed at Guaymas by the steamships to ply between those ports.

THE OLD STORY. A Man Stealing a Ride Killed by the Cars.

Denison, February 26.—Parties on a south bound train from Atoka found the body of a man horribly mutilated within a short distance of Atoka. One of the man's feet was found and he is supposed to have been a tramp who was stealing a ride. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified. Dr. S. M. Brown, Orange, Texas, says: "I have been selling Brown's Iron Bitters for some months, and have an increasing demand for it."

R. Fromme, Esq., a prominent dentist of San Marcos, Texas, writes: "Prickly Ash Bitters has given me satisfaction to all who have used it. During the past two years I have been steadily increasing, and the demand for this remedy comes up to all that is claimed for it. An effluvia purifies the blood, as well as of the entire system. Physicians in this section often recommend it." 2-22-cod-wlm

The Independent Pulper. Published by the Rev. J. D. Stan of Waco, is now on sale by newsdealer in the city. The sales for the first three days amount to 415 copies. Parties desiring to subscribe may call on W. T. Evans & Martin's. Price in advance subscription \$1.00 per year.

In Aid of the Needy. Received from an unknown contributor (O. T.) through the Fort Worth DAILY GAZETTE the sum of one dollar for the widow and five children. Mrs. FITZGERALD, Vice-president L. A.

Go to Keller's for your wagon, sledges and other vehicles. 16-12-1

A complete antidote to all malarial poison are Carter's Liver Bitters, free from quinine and everything injurious. Try them. Sold at wholesale by L. N. Brunswig. 2-24-derr

If you are tired taking the large-fashioned giring pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Sold at wholesale by L. N. Brunswig. 2-24-derr

Notice. Mr. W. A. Garner, late in the stock commission business, is not the employ of this company, and is to be found at its office on Second street ready to represent its interests and give his attention to its business. TEXAS INVESTMENT CO. Fort Worth, Feb. 15th, 1883.

A Nasal Injector free with a bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. N. Brunswig. 2-24-cod-wlm

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on each bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by L. N. Brunswig. 2-24-cod-wlm

Physicians prescribe Colden's Beef Tonic for the weak, worn and dyspeptic. Take no other.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles attendant on a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distress after eating, pain in the bowels, &c. While their medicinal success has been shown in curing

CURE SICK HEADACHE. The they would be almost powerless to relieve you from this distressing complaint; but they are strictly vegetable and do not contain any opium or other dangerous drugs, and they are so many ways that they will not fail to do without them. CARTER MEDICINE CO. For sale by L. N. Brunswig.

The elbow should be kept close to the side during the above solution. Half an hour's practice will make an expert. It is not difficult in the new

for some days past been engaged to her by illness, and who was not expected to live. Standing at her bedside awaiting his arrival he found the

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