

AT DALLAS.

Great Rain Storm—Year's Sentence.

Two Cattle Companies Again Arrested.

The great rain that raged until near the weather cleared, was as lovely as a day in the city.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

Several months, having been so far recovered, as to be about the streets as well as ever.

company on account of customs duties on iron imported by that company.

Cameron of Wisconsin—To restore to the market certain lands of the United States in Minnesota and Wisconsin and to authorize their sale.

These are lands withdrawn from sale in 1880 and 1881 with the idea that they would be required for use in the construction and maintenance of dams, reservoirs, etc., proposed to be erected in the improvement in the Mississippi river.

They are by this bill to be subject to private entry and sale at \$1.25 per acre.

Groom—To provide for the construction in Maryland and Delaware of a free ship canal for military and naval defense and commercial purposes.

This canal is to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and to be one hundred feet wide at the bottom and twenty-six feet below mean low water, and 178 feet wide at low water level, with docks 800 feet by sixty in chamber, and sufficiently deep to allow the passage of vessels drawing twenty-three feet.

The secretary of war is authorized to negotiate the necessary surveys, and to negotiate with owners of property along the course of the canal, and if satisfactory terms cannot be reached then to condemn the land.

One million dollars is appropriated for the purpose of the bill.

The following joint resolutions were offered: By Butler—to provide an amendment to the Fifteenth amendment of the constitution, inserting the word "nativty" so as to make the article read as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote not to be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of nativty, race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Lapham—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving women the right of suffrage; also proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving the president the right to veto separate items in appropriation bills, while approving the remainder. It was objected to.

Morgan—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, by which the president shall have power to disapprove any item of appropriation for rivers and harbors, while approving other items.

Hill presented a resolution, calling on the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate with copies of papers on file in the interior department relating to the transfer of land grant to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railroad company, and to the New Orleans Pacific company. This is known as the "Backbone Railroad Grant." Resolution laid over, ordered printed.

A resolution offered by Call to be referred to the committee on foreign relations when appointed, requested the president to demand of the Spanish government repayment to citizens of the United States of money paid by them on shipments of cattle from the United States to Cuba.

Washington, December 6.—McCord took the oath of office, when the house adjourned until Monday.

THE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Value of Milk, Butter, Cheese and Eggs Markets—A Startling Array of Big Figures.

Cincinnati, December 6.—The National Butter, Cheese and Egg association closed its eleventh annual session to-night. Col. Litter, the secretary, reports that the total value of butter, cheese, eggs and poultry markets in the United States for 1883 amounts to more than \$300,000,000, and the value of milk and cream sold, not manufactured into butter or cheese, over \$100,000,000.

Col. Van Valkensburg reported that New York received butter, \$22,600,000; cheese \$14,300,000; eggs \$10,000,000. Reports were also presented from other cities. Telegrams were received from the New York Mercantile and other produce exchanges congratulating the association upon its successful meeting. The election resulted: J. J. McDonald of New York, president; Col. R. M. Litter of Davenport, Iowa, secretary; (tentative re-election); A. R. W. Pierce of Milwaukee, senior vice-president; J. A. Willet, vice president for New York; Jacob Wilbur for Pennsylvania; Jas. Hews for Maryland; H. B. Patterson for Ohio; W. W. Deiter for Illinois; W. Johnson for Iowa; M. S. Foote for Virginia; W. T. Ransdell for Nebraska; J. B. Wooster for California; Capt. Turner for Texas. A handsome purse was presented Sec. Litter in appreciation of his services. The delegates are pleased with the attentions bestowed by the Produce exchange of this city. Invitations for the next convention have been received from St. Louis and Cleveland. The executive committee will choose the place next July.

A SNOW STORM.

Wreck of Telephone Poles and Wires in Denver—Trains Delayed.

Denver, December 6.—A snow and wind storm visited this section last night which, in disastrous effects, was without a parallel in the history of Colorado. The snow commenced falling at noon and continued all night. The weather being warm, the snow attached itself to the telephone wires until they were two inches in diameter.

At 4 o'clock this morning the wind blew almost a gale, and in about half an hour 900 poles, eighteen inches in diameter, were blown down, carrying down the mass of wire on Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Lawrence streets for a dozen squares. All trains were delayed until this evening, and outside communication was completely cut off. The telephone company will probably lose \$15,000 and the damage to railroads, telegraph, electric light and American District messenger companies is heavy. There was no loss of life, and few serious accidents.

Released by Death.

Baltimore, December 6.—Mrs. Laura Biall, who killed her two children on Friday last and cut her own throat, died this morning. She often expressed a wish to die, and refused nourishment.

Closed Down.

Trenton, N. J., December 6.—The Trenton iron company closed its rolling mill last night. Two hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. It is expected work will be resumed Monday at reduced wages.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Day's Work in Both Houses—Introduction of Bills.

SENATE. Memorial was presented from the state of Nebraska asking that the lands to which the government has patents be either compelled to revert to the lands, or that the duty be removed.

Also urging the removal of the duty on the Missouri river; also from the chamber of commerce of Astoria, Oregon, praying that the act of May 4, 1870, be amended and thrown open to settlement.

Introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1870, and to amend the homestead act.

Introduced: Garland—To repeal the act of 1870, and to amend the homestead act.

Introduced: Garland—To repeal the act of 1870, and to amend the homestead act.

Introduced: Garland—To repeal the act of 1870, and to amend the homestead act.

Introduced: Garland—To repeal the act of 1870, and to amend the homestead act.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

THE O'DONNELL CASE.

London, December 6.—Attorney General James has written to Chief Justice Coleridge, taking exception to the conduct of counsel for the defense in the O'Donnell case.

The attorney general suggests that should counsel in future cases attempt to interject statements in the nature of evidence, the justice before whom the case is being tried shall inform counsel that such pleading is inadmissible and not permitted.

Should an appeal be taken from this ruling, the question to be decided by a full court. Had Justice Denman, he says, objected to the statements of Charles Russell at the opening of the O'Donnell case the defense would have appealed, and a full bench decided that the words were admissible, and O'Donnell would have been acquitted.

The lord chief justice in reply says that in November, 1881, the judges decided by 19 against 2 that such statements should not be allowed, which decision has probably escaped Justice Denman's memory.

WAR PAINT.

London, December 6.—The St. James' Gazette's financial article says there is an unconfirmed report on the stock exchange that war between France and China will be declared, which has caused excitement and a decline in prices.

NO NEWS OF WAR.

London, December 6.—Nothing is known here of the reported beginning of war between France and China.

A DEEP-LAID PLOT.

London, December 6.—At the arraignment of Wolff and Bondurant, Kaibourne, who was arrested as an accomplice, deposed that they told him they wished to blow up the German embassy, and said they were making plans for a much more terrible explosion than that at the Freed street station underground railway, and that at least £2,000 reward would be offered for the authors, whereupon Kaibourne remarked that the undertaking would be a dangerous one.

They replied: "But we have the police with us." Wolff stated to witness that five persons were concerned in the affair, namely, himself, the two Bondurants, a police officer and a Polish Jew. Wolff and the two Bondurants would take machines and a pot of petroleum to the German embassy in a cab; Wolff and a policeman would then watch while the others lighted the fire, Wolff at the same time throwing a letter written in red ink upon the spot where the explosion was to take place.

Kaibourne was to place some paper and red ink, the same as used in the letter, in the house of the policeman. The explosion having occurred, the policeman would arrest the German. Kaibourne was to receive a hundred pounds of the reward which the conspirators expected to receive.

Wolff told Kaibourne to induce the German to walk near the German embassy at the time of the explosion. The more people killed, said Wolff to Kaibourne, the better, as the rewards might be higher. Kaibourne, upon cross-examination, said he was a deserter from the German army, and Wolff was one of the greatest scoundrels living. The hearing then adjourned.

COLLIERY STRIKE.

London, December 6.—The boys in several collieries in South and West Yorkshire have struck for an increase of wages, throwing nearly five thousand men into idleness.

A TREATY WITH SPAIN.

London, December 6.—The Spanish government will propose in the cortes that Great Britain shall receive the most favored national treatment. The British government will propose in parliament to extend the shilling duty on wines to thirty degrees proof, thereby removing the grievances of both nations. This arrangement, if made, will remain in force pending the conclusion of a definite treaty of commerce, negotiations for which will be commenced shortly.

RE-ELECTED GRAND MASTER.

London, December 6.—The Prince of Wales was re-elected grand master of the grand lodge of Free Masons of England.

O'DONNELL'S WOMAN.

Liverpool, December 6.—It is reported that the woman who accompanied O'Donnell to the Cape of Good Hope sailed to-day on the Germanic for New York with a well dressed man.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, December 6.—The government refuses to withdraw its claim regarding Tonquin, and prefers war to a surrender of troops to France. Large bodies of troops are continually passing through Hong Kong for the Tonquin border.

FRANCE.

Paris, December 6.—Persons who signed the anarchist placards calling on workmen to meet in front of the Bourse on Friday will be arrested. Seven signers are already imprisoned.

CANADA.

Toronto, December 6.—There is nothing in the so-called dynamite explosion last night. Some boys placed a fog signal on a street railway track. The car passed over and it exploded with great violence. The shock threw the car from the track and disabled it. Three or four passengers were badly shaken up, but no serious damage was done to anyone.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, December 6.—Six hundred houses, a Greek church and four synagogues were destroyed by fire. A snow storm was prevailing at the time, which added greatly to the sufferings of the homeless people.

IRELAND.

Dublin, December 6.—Robert Elliott, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Smythe in April, 1882, pleaded not guilty, and was assigned counsel. Thirteen others, indicted for conspiracy to murder Smythe, brother-in-law of deceased, also pleaded not guilty. The trial begins Monday.

THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER ON FIRE.

Brussels, December 6.—The legislative chamber is burning.

LATER.—The senate chamber is destroyed and the offices of the ministers of foreign affairs and public instruction greatly damaged. It is hoped that other departments will be saved. Several persons are injured. The military is saving property.

ITALY.

A SPLITTING FEAT.

Rome, December 6.—Nientera, formerly minister of the interior, grossly assaulted Lavito, secretary of the minister of the interior, declaring he would like to spit in his face. Several deputies separated the men. Lavito subsequently sent a challenge to Nientera which the latter accepted. The trouble arose from the fact that a certain native of Calabria, who had written a pamphlet insulting Nientera, obtained employment under the government. Nientera's action is generally censured. Hitherto it has been regarded that he would again become minister.

CARLISLE'S ELECTION.

Comments of Three Prominent Republican Journals.

OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRACY.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The success of Carlisle in the Democratic caucus last night means that the committee of the house will be formed in the interest of the anti-protective wing of the Democratic party. It means also that the Southern wing of the party, having aimed alliance to elect Mr. Carlisle, will take steps to make the best possible use of their victory.

It matters not that Mr. Carlisle is one of the broadest and fairest men among the congressmen from the Southern states. The question is not what he would like to do, but what the men who have contributed to his election may compel him to do. The conservative attitude he assumed during the contest for the speakership was simply a matter of diplomacy.

He was bidding for votes, and he secured them by concealing rather than avowing his purposes. But it is not to be supposed that he secured votes without pledges. These must be met, and as fair men as Mr. Carlisle have been made the instruments to carry out the very worst schemes of a dominant faction.

The success of Mr. Carlisle means, in short, that old-fashioned Democracy is to assert itself, and that under cover of the new speaker's reputation and record the Southern faction is to fight for the control of the party machinery.

THE PARTY'S PURPOSE.

New York Tribune: Mr. Carlisle is to be the Democratic speaker of the next house. We are glad of it. His nomination, which means his election, is an approach toward a frank expression of feeling on the part of the Democrats. Their party has no excuse for existence if it is not for free-trade, and unless it goes into the national canvass of 1884 on a free-trade platform it will be trying to ride two horses at once. If Mr. Randall had been nominated, that would have meant an effort to conceal his party's real purposes until after the next election. But now we know that the canvass will be an honest one, conducted squarely on the issues of protection to American industry on a paring-down of the tariff and an approach of free-trade. For these reasons we think well of the nomination of Mr. Carlisle. It places his party on a platform on which we shall be glad to fight it.

LIFE IN DEMOCRACY YET.

New York Times: The nomination of Mr. Carlisle shows that there is more life in the Democratic party than had been generally supposed, and of a healthier sort, which is a matter for congratulation all around. Mr. Carlisle is by far the best representative among the candidates for the nomination of those Democrats who have convictions and conscience, and it is a good thing for the country that they are found to be in the majority—and a considerable majority—at Washington. Mr. Carlisle has a definite and intelligent policy, which he has plainly set forth and lived up to with unusual fidelity. His opponents were what the late Gambetta described as "the column organ, sized for an assault upon the offices." Neither Mr. Hand nor at the last, Mr. Cox stood for any principle whatever. The former was the embodiment of everything that is most dangerous and mischievous in politics. He openly avowed his policy to be the negotiation of all positive issues. He sought the suffrages of his party, so far as concerns his public declarations, on the ground that he had no horses to carry out, and would use the great power of the speaker's office to prevent his party from doing anything whatever. Every one knew that this was an unmanly, not to say a despicable position, yet so rooted was the belief that the Democratic party must succeed in this way if at all, and so powerful were the forces of political intrigue and the influences of special interests that the impression was general that at the last moment he would win.

It is well that he did not win, and quite as well for the Republicans as for the Democratic party. Had he been chosen speaker the element in the Republican party corresponding to that which in the Democracy supported him would have been greatly strengthened. The preliminary canvass for next year would have tended to become a scramble between the schemers and the representatives of selfish interests on one side and on the other. The voice of honest, very much depressed, but not silenced, would have been denigrated by the demoralization of the majority.

The Fare Ended.

St. Louis, December 6.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Noonan of the court of criminal correction, directed the jury in the case of the state vs. Jas. H. McInyre, state coal oil inspector, Ed. Butler and Police Commissioners D. W. Caruth and Frank J. Lutz, for conspiracy to obstruct and proper administration of justice and control police affairs, to acquit defendant and jury on testimony taken during the recent investigation of the police and gambling scandals, and have been on trial over a week.

PERSONAL.

Jack Yates of Keller is at the Lindell.

H. M. Cattell of Colorado is visiting the city.

E. A. Sterling of Belton is at the Mansion.

R. C. Howard of Houston is at the Mansion.

P. M. Willis of Abilene is registered at the Mansion.

Harry Zook of Colorado is registered at the Mansion.

P. H. Pardue of Itasca is stopping at the Grand Central.

W. H. Boykins of St. Louis is stopping at the Lindell.

J. L. Weaver of Indianapolis, Mo., is at the Clark house.

Law Recko of Abilene was at the Grand Central last night.

J. M. Hays of New Orleans is stopping at the Grand Central.

Mrs. F. W. Tally of Lampasas is stopping at the Clark house.

J. W. Brown of the Houston Post is registered at the Mansion.

H. W. Morgan of Big Springs was at the Grand Central last night.

John Threadgill and E. R. Doak of Taylor are putting up at the Lindell.

Mrs. Alice Lobban and Malcolm Moore returned from Lost Valley yesterday.

R. H. Kingsbury, Jr., of the Waco Examiner registered at the Mansion last night.

John Slaton, A. V. Winter, W. B. Plemons of Henrietta are stopping at the Mansion.

J. T. Creech, a druggist and prominent citizen of Chico, was in the city on business yesterday.

Mrs. Tom Moore and Miss Mollie Davis of Cleburne are in the city on a visit to Mrs. Niemeyer.

W. W. Tattle, a well-known cattle dealer of Abilene, came in yesterday, and returned home last night.

W. A. Carrell, W. H. Moore, W. H. Warren and E. N. Yates of Dallas were at the Mansion last night.

A. J. Whipple, who is connected with the Clay County Cattle company of Henrietta, was in the city yesterday.

Fletcher Cowherd of Kansas City, Mo., secretary and treasurer of the Falls Land and Cattle company, is in town.

Dr. W. A. Adams returned last night from Decatur, where he was called, in conjunction with Dr. Leake of Dallas to perform some interesting operations.

Charles W. Roberts, the very clever and accomplished business manager of Frederick Wardle, called on the GAZETTE last night, having just got in from Sherman.

IN BRIEF.

Will he ever be happy? ZIZI is said to be immense.

Telephone your orders to T. E. Ferguson & Mister for your groceries.

A man named Scarborough fell and broke his arm at the kln yesterday.

For choice table butter telephone your order to T. E. Ferguson & Mister.

The Odd Fellows of the city will give the Grand Lodge a grand banquet in February.

Don't fail to see Eunice Goodrich if you want an evening crowded full of enjoyment.

Miss Goodrich belongs to the same class of sweet little actresses that Lizzie Evans is a member of.

Miss Eunice Goodrich, who appears to-night in ZIZI, the actor's daughter, is the daughter of the great inventor.

New York, December 6.—Cotton—Spot closed easy and unchanged.

Table with columns for various cotton grades and prices. Includes items like Sales, 200, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling, Future closed firm, Sales, 6,000.

New Orleans.

Table with columns for various cotton grades and prices. Includes items like NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Cotton—Spot closed steady; ordinary to good ordinary 1-15 lower.

Galveston.

Table with columns for various cotton grades and prices. Includes items like GALVESTON, December 6.—Cotton—Spot closed steady and unchanged.

Liverpool.

Table with columns for various cotton grades and prices. Includes items like LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Cotton—Spot closed steady; partly 1-15 lower.

Chicago.

Table with columns for various cotton grades and prices. Includes items like CHICAGO, December 6.—Cotton—Receipts 9,000; best grades stronger; common, weak; exports, 2,200; good to choice shipping 3 1/2c; to contract for medium 4 3/8c; range 31-34; Texas 4 1/8c to 7c.

Kansas City.

Table with columns for various cotton grades and prices. Includes items like KANSAS CITY, December 6.—WHEAT—Higher and firm; 85 cent; 84 1/2c; 84c; 83 1/2c; 83c; 82 1/2c; 82c; 81 1/2c; 81c; 80 1/2c; 80c; 79 1/2c; 79c; 78 1/2c; 78c; 77 1/2c; 77c; 76 1/2c; 76c; 75 1/2c; 75c; 74 1/2c; 74c; 73 1/2c; 73c; 72 1/2c; 72c; 71 1/2c; 71c; 70 1/2c; 70c; 69 1/2c; 69c; 68 1/2c; 68c; 67 1/2c; 67c; 66 1/2c; 66c; 65 1/2c; 65c; 64 1/2c; 64c; 63 1/2c; 63c; 62 1/2c; 62c; 61 1/2c; 61c; 60 1/2c; 60c; 59 1/2c; 59c; 58 1/2c; 58c; 57 1/2c; 57c; 56 1/2c; 56c; 55 1/2c; 55c; 54 1/2c; 54c; 53 1/2c; 53c; 52 1/2c; 52c; 51 1/2c; 51c; 50 1/2c; 50c; 49 1/2c; 49c; 48 1/2c; 48c; 47 1/2c; 47c; 46 1/2c; 46c; 45 1/2c; 45c; 44 1/2c; 44c; 43 1/2c; 43c; 42 1/2c; 42c; 41 1/2c; 41c; 40 1/2c; 40c; 39 1/2c; 39c; 38 1/2c; 38c; 37 1/2c; 37c; 36 1/2c; 36c; 35 1/2c; 35c; 34 1/2c; 34c; 33 1/2c; 33c; 32 1/2c; 32c; 31 1/2c; 31c; 30 1/2c; 30c; 29 1/2c; 29c; 28 1/2c; 28c; 27 1/2c; 27c; 26 1/2c; 26c; 25 1/2c; 25c; 24 1/2c; 24c; 23 1/2c; 23c; 22 1/2c; 22c; 21 1/2c; 21c; 20 1/2c; 20c; 19 1/2c; 19c; 18 1/2c; 18c; 17 1/2c; 17c; 16 1/2c; 16c; 15 1/2c; 15c; 14 1/2c; 14c; 13 1/2c; 13c; 12 1/2c; 12c; 11 1/2c; 11c; 10 1/2c; 10c; 9 1/2c; 9c; 8