

MARTIN - BROWN COMPANY

NEW YORK OFFICE, 56 WORTH STREET. BOSTON OFFICE, 81 FRANKLIN STREET.

Wholesale DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Furnishing Goods, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS Fort Worth, Texas.

THE FINEST LINE OF BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS Ever brought to the Texas market, for February and March Delivery.

OUR PRICES ARE QUOTED DAILY In this paper, and are based on New York, Chicago and St. Louis Jobbing Values.

W. F. LAKE,

Wholesale Hardware

COR. D AND HOUSTON STS., FORT WORTH, TEXAS

THE STATE CAPITAL. Space Secured at the Cotton Centennial for Texas Exhibits.

A Ruling of the Land Board—Notes From the Department.

Murderers Trenz and Final Suicide of a Drunken Negro.

Special to the Gazette. Austin, March 21.—Gov. Ireland wrote to Director-General Burke of the New Orleans exposition recently, stating that some time would elapse before a commissioner from Texas could be approved and asking about space for the Texas exhibit.

Special to the Gazette. Austin, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

Special to the Gazette. San Antonio, March 21.—The heaviest rain which has visited this section in many months set in this evening and still continues. Everything is flooded. Reports from all directions indicate a general rain, and an overflow is feared.

PARIS. Envoys to the Nation—The Free School Question—A Car Coupling—Local Briefs.

Special to the Gazette. Paris, March 21.—Hon. J. C. Gibbons and Mr. T. D. Craig have returned from their trip to the Nation in the interest of locating a branch of the federal court here. They report considerable enthusiasm upon the subject among our Indian neighbors. They are ready to co-operate with Paris in any efforts to secure such a result.

There was a large attendance at the public meeting last evening to discuss the free school question. Speeches were made by Mayor Gibbons, J. H. Walker and J. E. Ellis, candidates for the position of mayor, and several others. One among them seems to be agreed upon, the necessity of a free school system that shall be an honor to our city. The "how" is a matter of difference of opinion.

J. Wesley Johnson, pastor of the Main street Congregational church, tendered his resignation on Wednesday night, to take effect the last of April. It was accepted on Wednesday evening at Evergreen cemetery.

Bricks are being made by Campbell & Rolling by their new steam brick-making machine. A soda-pop manufactory is one of the recent additions to the business interests of our city. Pressig & Batel are the proprietors.

The north side of the square is to be graded with a new and better sidewalk, and the buildings with new awnings. There have been several communications in the GAZETTE recently in regard to car couplings. Complaint is justly made that there seems to be a reckless disregard upon the part of the railroad companies to provide the safest coupling for their trains. Mr. Lee Anderson of this city has patented a car coupling that promises to meet the long-desired want. Quite a number of prominent railroad officials have examined it, and pronounce it a success. Master mechanics express themselves in unqualified praise as to its merits. We have seen it tried in many ways, and it certainly stands every test that could possibly be required of it. It couples readily, can be uncoupled with ease, and when the train is in motion refuses to be uncoupled, no matter how rough the road-bed may be, and yet should a car break through a bridge it would at once uncouple itself from the next. A thorough test will soon be made of the invention, and if the railroad companies value human lives they will at once adopt this patent. Patents have been secured in American and Europe.

Our postoffice is being so arranged as to give increased facilities for distributing the mail. One hundred and fifty boxes will be provided. The Phoenix fire department have elected representatives to the ninth anniversary of the Houston fire department.

BONHAM. The Old Story—Loving Not Wisely, but Too Well—A Kentucky Scandal Transferred to Texas.

Special to the Gazette. Bonham, March 21.—Quite an excitement was created in our usually quiet city by the finding of a girl baby in a basket on the front porch of Burrell Fisher, the colored man who drives the Texas express wagon. The basket also contained a quantity of clothing neatly made up. Curiosity prompted a large number, both white and colored, to visit the premises and take a look at the little walf, and quite a deal of surmise and gossip was the rule for several hours. Your reporter picked up the information that the mother of the foundling was a very young girl, about fourteen years old, lately arrived in this city from Kentucky, accompanied by her father, and that the incident referred to is but another link in the long chain of seduction and desertion. The mother of the waif was a school girl, and was seduced by her teacher, the two going some one and a half miles to school. The father of the girl brought her to Texas a month or two ago, as soon as he learned of the true state of affairs, for the purpose of hiding his daughter's shame among strangers. If this statement is true, and the youthful appearance of the young man indicates probable truth, the scandal's name would be given to the public, and his person treated to a good coat of tar and feathers and a free ride upon a rail. "Aunt Sue," Burrell's wife, by request of the girl's father, has taken charge of the baby, and will try and raise it, as they have no children of their own, and are in good circumstances.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Bonham, March 21.—A very scandalous affair has just come to light to-day. This morning Burrell Fisher, a negro living in the eastern part of Bonham, reported that he had found a white child on his back gallery, having been left there last night. It was developed to-day that a man named King came here about two months ago from Kentucky, having with him a child and a young woman, whom he claimed to be his daughter. They rented a house in South Bonham, and yesterday the young lady gave birth to the child. The negro, Burrell, got scared, and gave the whole thing away. The child will perhaps be returned to the mother, with advice to do the best she can under the circumstances.

The street railway was resolving itself into the old west-of-Lamar street loop again in a new shape. The Messrs. Keller, proprietors of all the lines operated in Dallas, say the new belt company is in the interest of holding trade in the old business center and to prevent as far as possible progress of enterprises to the east. They say if it becomes necessary for them to do so in self-protection they will tear up the seven or eight blocks now operated on the west side of Commerce street between the date and Main street lines, purchase new right-of-way for a centering or junction of these lines on Main and Commerce streets and do what they can to pull business and enterprise to the eastward; and then, if necessary, they will construct a "belt" line around the proposed belt company line, with the outside "wheel" of the wheel within a "wheel" system. The Belt officials when asked about this threat only said that they hoped the Messrs. Keller were in earnest and would proceed to do as they had said they contemplated doing. "The more the merrier."

TEXARKANA. Candidates Indorsed by the Colored Voters—A Factor in the City Election. Special to the Gazette. Texarkana, Ark., March 21.—At the colored mass-meeting held last night, Messrs. H. L. Griggs, mayor, and Byars were indorsed for mayor, marshal, recorder, attorney and treasurer respectively. The colored votes comprise one-third of the city franchise, and if they stick together according to the purpose they express, the above meeting may be considered somewhat significant in the approaching election.

A DAY AT DALLAS. Further Development of the Cotton Fraud Schemes—Cammack's Fourth Letter to Easton.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

A Citizens' Meeting to Consolidate the Cattle Interests of Texas. Calling a Halt in Railroad Building—A Local Squabble. Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to some third banker; you see he would get away with 1,000 bales a week. He would have to really ship 500 bales. Each banker would think that the 500 bales was his, if they are in the habit of inquiring, which I don't think they do, and the fact he really shipped 500 bales would establish him as a cotton shipper. On the original shipment you could send your agent. But on the duplicate and triplicate sets no one would know of them but you and B. I wrote you yesterday. I see nothing in the way to prevent it from being a success. About hiding for awhile, I would not come here. I would meet you and your wife in El Paso. You could go quietly across Mexico and strike for Lower California or remain in City of Mexico for several months and then make a move—get a sheep ranch or do what we want. It would be an easy matter to "lay low" for a while.

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, March 21.—The fourth letter of Cammack to Easton as published in the Times this evening, is as follows: St. Louis, May 7, 1883. Dear Colonel:—Years ago forwarded from Atlanta, Am glad that you have seen that letter. No, I do not think your questions would be asked if the shipments were rushed too fast. Suppose he shipped 300 bales on Monday and 200 bales on Friday. That would be 500 bales per week he really shipped. Suppose he got a duplicate set of bills of lading for same cotton and gave them to his other banker; then a duplicate set to