

The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS (Postage Prepaid by the Publishers.) Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Three Months, Six Months, One Year.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS: Per week, Per month, Per year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Respectfully by Draft, postage money order or in registered letter, at rate of office. Correspondence is solicited upon all news subjects. Prompt information of events and news happenings of general interest solicited, and will be properly compensated.

THE GAZETTE COMPANY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26.

Down with the dark horse.

The first step toward reform in legislative bodies ought to be an educational qualification.

FRANK HURD thinks that Carlisle will be re-elected speaker. A man with half an eye ought to see that.

QUERY: If Judge Reagan had been made postmaster-general, would Cleveland's administration have been Democratic?

THE GAZETTE acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to the K. of P. installation and ball of Mineola lodge on July 1.

THERE seems to be some points of difference between the president and the average Texas legislator. Grover scores a pass.

The fellow who claims to have made Hayes president by the theft of Florida, died recently of delirium tremens. It is unnecessary to add that his name is Dennis.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS owns nearly seven thousand acres of farm land in Illinois. Judge David Davis was at one time the choice of the anti-monopolists and workmen for president.

THE Indians are unanimous in denouncing the effort to lease their lands to cattle corporations. Oklahoma is recommended to some Texas statesmen as a good recruiting station for the summer.

WE BEG to remind the politicians that there are four offices besides the governorship to be filled in 1886. And it is just as well to say in this connection that no man ought to be elected who is not a candidate.

THE Houston Post wants THE GAZETTE to write the next Democratic platform in order that we may remember what it says. In that case the Post would have no difficulty in remembering what it doesn't say.

POLITICAL HONORS in Texas must be won hereafter on an unadulterated article of statesmanship. When people want blood-and-thunder war tales they will buy "Dick Deadeye" or "The Wild and Woolly Snorter of the Alleghenies."

MR. KENDALL, late private secretary of Gov. Ireland, is to engage in a newspaper enterprise at Auckland, New Zealand. It is said that he has tendered his bosom friend, O'Hory O'Moore, the managing editorship of the new venture.

MR. REAGAN ought to start him a little Democratic party of his own. With Bayard, Lamar and Garland on the other side, it would not be difficult to guess where the votes would go. Really now, doesn't Mr. Reagan begin to lag superfluous?

THE administration doesn't seem to appreciate the fact that in states which give the largest Democratic majorities the federal appointees under Republican rule have always been most offensive, adding the insult of importation to incompatibility of manners and politics.

SEVERAL days have passed, and still Gen. Rees refuses to obey the ultimatum of the News to unbecome himself. Is this a free country, that a newspaper which aspires to "hold" all Texas, is to be treated with such marked disrespect?

REPUBLICAN papers having watched in vain for evidences of hypocrisy in regard to the pretensions of the new administration to economy, now charge it with being niggardly. If there is one thing more than another that the people regard with entire composure, it is niggardliness in the public service.

THE Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., is now preparing to publish, early in the fall, a great state trade edition of 50,000 copies. It will be a handsome publication, printed on book paper, from 16 to 20 pages, and

will be the most valuable publication on Florida, the resources and attractions of this "land of sunshine and flowers" ever published.

AMONG the "curiosities of commerce" none, perhaps, is more curious than that the major portion of the produce exported from South Africa is simply used for the adornment of women. Out of the total value exported of £7,500,000, ostrich feathers and diamonds account for £5,000,000.

THE Summer Normal Institute of the Twentieth senatorial district, including the counties of Parker, Tarrant, Wise and Jack, will be held at Weatherford, Parker county, Tex. The session begins July 8 and closes August 5. Mrs. Ed F. Warren of Fort Worth is principal of the Weatherford Summer Normal Institute.

IT is a mistaken opinion of many that the editor of the Fort Worth GAZETTE was bitten by a rattlesnake. It is true when he writes of the Parnell fund that his articles read as if he had taken the usual alcoholic remedies to expel the poison of the reptile from his system, but his exhalations are only the scintillations of his natural genius and uncouth silliness.—Dallas Herald.

Let this go, as what might be expected when a man touches pitch; but why do you not show who was correct in the matter of the Parnell fund? The above paragraph is no answer to THE GAZETTE and no covering for the Herald's ignorance. Admit you were wrong, or show that THE GAZETTE was.

THIS being the case, the morning press of the state are the reflection of the wishes, etc., of the Associated Press and the Western Union telegraph company. The Texas part of it is a little baby monopoly of the father and mother monopolies of the Western Union telegraph company and the Associated Press company, headquarters, New York.—Dallas Times.

The Galveston News is a part and parcel of the "father and mother of monopolies," and yet the Times would deceive people by saying that the Galveston News will fight "a monopoly" for whose creation the News itself, in part, responsible! Whenever the Galveston News fights a monopoly it is safe to bet that it seeks the creation of yet a greater monopoly.

THE Chicago Herald thinks that, if justice could be made so attractive in all parts of the country, as it is by some Western judges who have endeavored to temper justice with mercy, a great many offenders would probably come in and take their medicine. A Wyoming magistrate, in sentencing a man to death the other day, informed him that he might take comfort from the reflection that many of the wisest philosophers of the day were in doubt whether life was worth living; and a Missouri judge, in consigning a man to prison for fifteen years, remarked on the fact that he had been convicted on circumstantial evidence, and told him that if he was innocent it would be a great satisfaction to him to know that his punishment was unmerited, and that, such being the case, he would be buoyed up to endure the penalty to the end.

The Lease Law.

THE GAZETTE has received the report of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, in regard to the range and ranch cattle business of the United States. This report is of great interest and value, and should be in the hands of every man who has to deal with the relation of the cattle interests to the commercial and industrial welfare of the country. A prominent feature of this report is the introduction of a discussion by "experts" in the cattle ranching business from all sections of the "range and ranch cattle area." Among these "experts" is Capt. Silas Bent of St. Louis, to whom reference is made because of his prominent identification with the cattle-ranching business and because of his views, as a representative ranchman, on the question of a national lease law—for which the national convention of cattlemen at St. Louis resolved to petition the general government. It has been the practice with certain Texas newspapers and alleged statesmen to assert that the big cattlemen, the syndicates and corporations, did not want a lease law, but favored a free range. The mistake of newspapers and "statesmen" has been that foreign and Eastern stockholders in Texas cattle companies did not want to pay for the range, when the fact is, most of such companies were formed upon the probability of securing permanent ranges. It was only the Texas ranchman who desired free grass; the capitalists of Wall and Threadneedle streets cannot understand the security of an investment like that of loose cattle roaming at will, and when their money was put into the business they wanted to see the cattle under fence. The men who passed the lease law did not dare to frame a law that would permit the sale of lands in large bodies to single owners, and the lease law was accepted by the bullionaires as the best substitute possible. Certainly Capt. Bent will not be accused of advocating what he does not want. Space forbids the republication here of Capt. Bent's address, but it is an able argument for a permanent range through a national lease law. Capt.

Bent uses many arguments with which Texas people are familiar. He says "the grazing area is becoming circumscribed, that the lands required for cattle ranching purposes can never be converted into agricultural lands; that the public lands should be graded and authority given to lease 'pastoral lands' in quantities not less than 20,000 acres nor more than 300,000 acres to each lessee for twenty years; and that the importance of the cattle-ranching business demands a permanent range. The argument of Capt. Bent is supplemented by a "rainfall map," to show why the great West can never be fit for anything except grazing. This address is a strong corroboration of every argument made by THE GAZETTE for a return to the land policy which ruled in this state so long, and which has always governed the general government in its disposition of the public lands, viz: That leases are the devices by which syndicates and corporations hope to perpetuate the cattle-raising business on a big scale; that they hope to effect leases by representing the country as unfit for anything except grazing; that the actual settler has gone and will go on to lands used by ranchmen when unprotected by a leasehold; that "free grass" is the weapon with which the settler has conquered every difficulty that beset his march from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that those men and those newspapers which advocate a lease law, wittingly or unwittingly, the advocates and organs of the cattlemen—of the syndicates and corporations outside of Texas. Mr. Nimmo refers to the resolutions of the National Cattlemen's convention favoring a lease law, and expresses himself most emphatically in opposition. As Mr. Nimmo's arguments are as applicable to Texas as to any portion of the so-called "grazing" regions we quote that eminent authority freely, and THE GAZETTE invites every one interested in this important question to read what Mr. Nimmo says of the policy of leasing public lands in large bodies to cattle-raising companies. Mr. Nimmo cannot be accused of having received \$20,000 for opposing what the bullionaires advocate, and he offers no objection to the leasing of United States lands, which does not apply with equal force to the state of Texas.

THE GAZETTE has always asserted the power of the settler to protect himself, and contended that the march of settlement westward was ample proof of the fact; but that the leasehold was an obstacle he could not conquer. THE GAZETTE has further contended that free range was an inducement to pioneer settlers, and that free grass was not the desire of the big cattle-raiser. Of the free-grass-land policy of the Union, Mr. Nimmo says: "The wisdom of the land policy of the United States has been abundantly vindicated in the material prosperity and in the intellectual and social development of the Western and Northwestern states. It has also tended to the advancement of the commercial, industrial and transportation interests of the whole country." "The conflict of interests between the herdsmen, as between themselves and as between herdsmen and settlers, appear to be but the natural and unavoidable result of the interaction of productive forces in the development of the resources of the country, but the history of our race clearly indicates that out of such struggles usually come those adjustments of right and of interest which characterize our civilization and result in the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests of a great and free people."

In other words, unobstructed by a leasehold, unawed by a quasi legal possession, the actual settler under the impetus given by free range for his small herd will invade, as he has invaded, the great ranges of cattle syndicates and corporations, and demonstrate by actual effort the utter falsity of the assertion that West Texas is fit only for grazing purposes, and thus lay the foundation for thriving communities that shall aid in the development of all the state. If there are men in Texas who have public lands illegally enclosed, let the state order them taken down and enforce that order with troops if need be. Then repeal the obstructive lease law, and the state of Texas will enter upon a career of prosperity transcending any it has ever known. For the lease law deters immigration, obstructs settlement, forces small herdsmen to sell out to syndicates at prices fixed by the latter, shuts out competition in beef raising, builds up monopolies, outrages public sentiment by giving aliens a land-hold in this country and tends to official corruption.

A Small-Sized Grant.

Col. Fred Grant's reminiscences of his great-grand-father, one Dent, are not in order. What the people of the United States want is a little more talking by Gen. Grant and considerably less by Fred. Greatness does not agree with the colonel.

What Mr. Nimmo, Ex-Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Says of It.

It Obstructs Settlement, Destroys Competition, Creates Monopolies, and Tends to Official Corruption.

Dedicate the Lands to the Rearing of Men Rather Than That of Cattle.

From Mr. Nimmo's Report.

"The plan of leasing the public lands would afford to the owner or owners of each herd or to associations of herdsmen, the right to fence extensive areas of the public lands, and would thus debar the homestead settler, the settler engaged in the irrigation of lands under the 'desert act,' and the settler on lands under the privileges of the timber-culture acts, contiguous ranges which are embraced in the public domain. But this privilege, now enjoyed alike by the settler and the great herdman, by the owner of a dozen head of cattle and the owner of thousands, is one of the CHIEF INDUCEMENTS which has led the settler to occupy the lands, of which, under the pre-emption, homestead, and other laws before mentioned, he has been able to acquire the ownership.

"Such portions of those lands which the settlers now have under fence are generally, it is believed, rendered susceptible to tillage only by means of irrigation. As a general rule the soil is cultivated by settlers only to the extent necessary in order to supply their own needs and the needs of their families. Their only surplus product is cattle. On account of limited capital but few are kept, and those in many cases are required to be sheltered and fed during stormy weather and periods of extreme cold. Apparently the effect of allowing the large herdsmen to secure the absolute control of 'range lands' through leasing would be to compel very many settlers to abandon their homes and sell them to the large herdsmen at prices which the latter might be able to dictate. But even if the settler should wish to remain, as thus envolved, he would, in various ways, be at the mercy of the great herdsmen.

"It appears hardly necessary to go further into this subject in the present connection in order to show that the proposition to lease the public lands in large bodies would be in the face of the line of policy regarding the disposition of the public lands which has prevailed from the beginning, and which has wrought beneficially to the commercial and industrial interests of the United States. Evidently it will be much more in harmony with the sentiments and wishes of the people of this country if the national government shall adhere to its present line of policy regarding the disposition of the public lands and provide additional safeguards and offer new inducements to settlers rather than place any possible barrier to the occupancy of the public lands by them or to their enjoyment of the privileges which they have already secured under existing laws. In a word, it will be much more promotive of the public interests if the lands now held by the government shall be dedicated to the rearing of men rather than to the rearing of cattle.

"Another highly objectionable feature of the proposition to lease the range lands of the great dry areas, must here be mentioned. The effect, at the present time, of leasing all the available range cattle lands to persons occupying them would be to prevent other owners of herds from engaging in the business. That would, of course, be to shut out competition in a business which has already yielded enormous profits. It is held by some that in certain sections the ranges are now fully stocked; but that is denied. For the government to take such action as would tend to check competition, and therefore promote a monopoly of the use of its own free lands, would be in the highest degree objectionable. No class of men, much less tenants by sufferance upon the public lands, have reason to expect such protection of their business interests against the hazards of commercial competition. Besides, it is evident that cattlemen would, under the privileges of leasing, combine in great associations, a measure apparently required by the exigencies of the semi-annual 'round-ups,' and thus be able the more effectively to eliminate competition. In other words, enormous monopolies would be created, having vast territorial sway.

"But the people of this country are intolerant of monopoly powers generally. Wherever such powers do exist, apparently of necessity or from the force of circumstances beyond human control, as, for example, in our system of railroad transportation, there is generally a popular demand that the exercise of such powers shall be subjected to a close public scrutiny and to such regulations as experience has proved to be necessary in order to protect the public interests. But it appears to be highly inexpedient to subject the national government to the duty of supervising or regulating commercial and industrial affairs wherever it can be avoided. The danger also exists that the proposed system of leasing the public lands might become a source of OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. In various ways it would be troublesome, indeed, perhaps even more so than the so-called 'Indian problem.'

"It seems, also, to go without saying that the public sentiment in the United States is opposed to allowing unutilized foreigners engaged in the cattle business to OBTAIN BY THE LEASING OF PUBLIC LANDS a more permanent foothold than they have already been able to secure in this country under our land laws now in force."

Going to Remove.

Hearing that the large establishment of Messrs. Buford, Aldrich & Worthington, was preparing to remove to Fort Worth, we made them a call yesterday to ascertain their reasons for leaving Sherman. Mr. Aldrich, the house manager, informed us that they left Sherman because they could get better shipping facilities from Fort Worth to supply their Southern, Texas and Mexican trade

THE LEASE LAW.

What Mr. Nimmo, Ex-Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Says of It.

It Obstructs Settlement, Destroys Competition, Creates Monopolies, and Tends to Official Corruption.

Dedicate the Lands to the Rearing of Men Rather Than That of Cattle.

From Mr. Nimmo's Report.

"The plan of leasing the public lands would afford to the owner or owners of each herd or to associations of herdsmen, the right to fence extensive areas of the public lands, and would thus debar the homestead settler, the settler engaged in the irrigation of lands under the 'desert act,' and the settler on lands under the privileges of the timber-culture acts, contiguous ranges which are embraced in the public domain. But this privilege, now enjoyed alike by the settler and the great herdman, by the owner of a dozen head of cattle and the owner of thousands, is one of the CHIEF INDUCEMENTS which has led the settler to occupy the lands, of which, under the pre-emption, homestead, and other laws before mentioned, he has been able to acquire the ownership.

"Such portions of those lands which the settlers now have under fence are generally, it is believed, rendered susceptible to tillage only by means of irrigation. As a general rule the soil is cultivated by settlers only to the extent necessary in order to supply their own needs and the needs of their families. Their only surplus product is cattle. On account of limited capital but few are kept, and those in many cases are required to be sheltered and fed during stormy weather and periods of extreme cold. Apparently the effect of allowing the large herdsmen to secure the absolute control of 'range lands' through leasing would be to compel very many settlers to abandon their homes and sell them to the large herdsmen at prices which the latter might be able to dictate. But even if the settler should wish to remain, as thus envolved, he would, in various ways, be at the mercy of the great herdsmen.

"It appears hardly necessary to go further into this subject in the present connection in order to show that the proposition to lease the public lands in large bodies would be in the face of the line of policy regarding the disposition of the public lands which has prevailed from the beginning, and which has wrought beneficially to the commercial and industrial interests of the United States. Evidently it will be much more in harmony with the sentiments and wishes of the people of this country if the national government shall adhere to its present line of policy regarding the disposition of the public lands and provide additional safeguards and offer new inducements to settlers rather than place any possible barrier to the occupancy of the public lands by them or to their enjoyment of the privileges which they have already secured under existing laws. In a word, it will be much more promotive of the public interests if the lands now held by the government shall be dedicated to the rearing of men rather than to the rearing of cattle.

"Another highly objectionable feature of the proposition to lease the range lands of the great dry areas, must here be mentioned. The effect, at the present time, of leasing all the available range cattle lands to persons occupying them would be to prevent other owners of herds from engaging in the business. That would, of course, be to shut out competition in a business which has already yielded enormous profits. It is held by some that in certain sections the ranges are now fully stocked; but that is denied. For the government to take such action as would tend to check competition, and therefore promote a monopoly of the use of its own free lands, would be in the highest degree objectionable. No class of men, much less tenants by sufferance upon the public lands, have reason to expect such protection of their business interests against the hazards of commercial competition. Besides, it is evident that cattlemen would, under the privileges of leasing, combine in great associations, a measure apparently required by the exigencies of the semi-annual 'round-ups,' and thus be able the more effectively to eliminate competition. In other words, enormous monopolies would be created, having vast territorial sway.

"But the people of this country are intolerant of monopoly powers generally. Wherever such powers do exist, apparently of necessity or from the force of circumstances beyond human control, as, for example, in our system of railroad transportation, there is generally a popular demand that the exercise of such powers shall be subjected to a close public scrutiny and to such regulations as experience has proved to be necessary in order to protect the public interests. But it appears to be highly inexpedient to subject the national government to the duty of supervising or regulating commercial and industrial affairs wherever it can be avoided. The danger also exists that the proposed system of leasing the public lands might become a source of OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. In various ways it would be troublesome, indeed, perhaps even more so than the so-called 'Indian problem.'

"It seems, also, to go without saying that the public sentiment in the United States is opposed to allowing unutilized foreigners engaged in the cattle business to OBTAIN BY THE LEASING OF PUBLIC LANDS a more permanent foothold than they have already been able to secure in this country under our land laws now in force."

Going to Remove.

Hearing that the large establishment of Messrs. Buford, Aldrich & Worthington, was preparing to remove to Fort Worth, we made them a call yesterday to ascertain their reasons for leaving Sherman. Mr. Aldrich, the house manager, informed us that they left Sherman because they could get better shipping facilities from Fort Worth to supply their Southern, Texas and Mexican trade

than they can at Sherman. Mr. Aldrich expressed deep regret at leaving the city, where they had received a remunerative patronage from both dealers and consumers, and where they had received such courteous treatment from the banks and all other classes of business.

While we regret the loss of this excellent establishment, we have no doubt that they are correct in their views of the matter, and we wish them abundant success. Their new house in Fort Worth will be one of the largest warehouses in the state, with a capacity of over 30,000 square feet of floor room. It is furnished with a hydraulic elevator of 3000 pounds capacity. Side-tracks from all the trunk lines in the city have been laid, bringing goods directly to their door, thereby saving the expense of rehandling and drayage. The building is fully equipped with fire protectors, having a hundred feet of hose on each floor, and will be lighted by electricity. They recently purchased the building at a cost of \$50,000, and will have a sufficient force of traveling men to cover all the territory south of Missouri and Kansas. While we commend the firm to the implement dealers of the state in general, we particularly recommend them to the people of Fort Worth, and congratulate that city on this valuable acquisition. They will continue to handle the following popular lines of goods: Buford plows, Rushford wagons, Gate City carriages, Minneapolis and Piano harvesting machinery. They will also deal extensively in binding twine, barb wire, grain drills, sulky rakes, etc., etc. Again we wish them success.

Forgetting the Old Roman.

Lincoln (Neb.) Democrat. The old Roman is always called upon to save the ship when it is in danger, but he is strangely forgotten after the ship reaches the port with its prize.

Still Hard at Work on an Old Job.

Milwaukee Journal. One great difficulty in the way of Mr. Logan's presidential boom is the fact that most of his party organs are still working to elect Blaine last fall.

The Coons Must Go.

Chicago Herald. One of the postmasters recently removed in Arkansas was not an offensive partisan, but an offensive old sport. He had a coon fight in the office once a week, and when the fun was on no postal business was transacted. Without intending any disrespect to the colored race, Mr. Viles ruled the coons out and decimated the postmaster, putting a solemn sort of a Democrat in his place.

CHEAP COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of five cents a line, each insertion, seven words to the line. No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents. Parties with whom we have no running account must pay in advance.

PERSONAL.

MR. H. C. WISE HAS TAKEN CHARGE of the pavilion band and orchestra, and will now take engagements for parties, hops, etc. Will also take a few scholars on piano and violin. Office at Max Elser's. Hours, from 11 to 12 a. m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

SITUATION DESIRED BY A YOUNG man as book-keeper. References given. Address A. P. Gazette office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH pleasure in teaching for children (plans or organ included) would like a position for the summer and winter months. A pleasant home and reasonable pay. Address Mrs. L. V. Mastin, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—LIVE STOCK.

WANTED, CATTLE—WE WILL BUY 500 to 800 head of stock cattle. Part cash and part one and two years' time at 10 per cent. Paper bill-edge. Hoas & Hatcher.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK and do general housework in a small family. Address F. care Gazette office.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FORBENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED front room, suitable for two guests. No. 930 Throckmorton street, city.

FOR RENT—LARGE, AIRY, NICELY furnished front room, southern exposure, No. 1002 Cherry street.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS—ALSO one very large airy room unfurnished centrally located on Throckmorton, between Second and Third streets. References required. Mrs. Alex. C. Walker.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT AND NICELY furnished rooms from six to twelve dollars per month, three of which have southern exposure and one a large front room. Nice location and day board convenient. 615 West Third street.

COOL, AIRY ROOMS AT SINGLE HOUSES and cottages, with or without board. Mrs. J. M. Adams.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE No. 609 West Third street. Water connections. Apply to J. T. Fields, 58 Main street.

A THREE-ROOM HOUSE, ROOMS 1x14 and 1x12; nearly new. Call at 810 Elm street or see W. J. McA., at this office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE HOTEL MEN—NOW OFFER FOR rent for a term of five years a three-story brick hotel, sixties, with wash-room and kitchen attached, now in process of erection. This building will be ready for occupancy by the 15th of August. It will contain thirty-two bed-rooms, besides a dining-room 40x50 on the first floor, and office and bar room, each 20x20. It is located in the city immediately upon the street railway track and only one block from the pumps, and will be supplied with water, gas and electric bells. Apply to Frank Fitzgibbon, Paris, Tex.

LOST. ONE NICE DURHAM COW and calf, branded SUE—on the side. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Mrs. Sue McKeely, Temple, Tex.

LOST—LARGE LEATHER POCKET-book, somewhere between Pickwick hotel and freight depot, on Saturday last. Suitable reward will be paid on return to Polk, Bentley & French, Houston street.

WANTED—BOARDS.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE YOUNG gentlemen, or man and wife, can get airy large room with board. Address note G. A. C., care Gazette.

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK—FIFTY-FIVE head of gentle, broke cow-ponties, all in good condition, on hand at the high, three miles from Baird. Inquire of F. Jones, Commercial hotel, Baird, Tex.

head stock cattle, low head of cow-ponties and bellers, Parkers, all in good condition. Money loaned for good rates and best security. Good Fort Worth.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS. TO TRADE—THREE SPRING corner Peach and Harding streets.

FOR SALE—4000 GRAPES. THE GAZETTE is informed that the public view for the sale of this variety known to be the best, which this climate. To parties wishing to purchase, they will give special attention. Those planting for home consumption, close contracts for fall delivery. You can go to his office and see the fruit, and can plant them on your own land, and do not have to pay for the fruit. The vines will replace those from the vineyard in two miles from the Central Hotel, on the Central Hotel, Leaches' lane.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE. WANTED—THE PEOPLE. WANTED—THE PEOPLE. WANTED—THE PEOPLE. WANTED—THE PEOPLE.

WANTED—TO SELL. WANTED—TO SELL. WANTED—TO SELL. WANTED—TO SELL. WANTED—TO SELL.

WARNING TO INFRINGERS. WARNING TO INFRINGERS. WARNING TO INFRINGERS. WARNING TO INFRINGERS. WARNING TO INFRINGERS.

ALAMO CEMENT CO. ALAMO CEMENT CO. ALAMO CEMENT CO. ALAMO CEMENT CO. ALAMO CEMENT CO.

THE COONS MUST GO. THE COONS MUST GO. THE COONS MUST GO. THE COONS MUST GO. THE COONS MUST GO.

FORBENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED front room, suitable for two guests. No. 930 Throckmorton street, city.

FOR RENT—LARGE, AIRY, NICELY furnished front room, southern exposure, No. 1002 Cherry street.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS—ALSO one very large airy room unfurnished centrally located on Throckmorton, between Second and Third streets. References required. Mrs. Alex. C. Walker.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT AND NICELY furnished rooms from six to twelve dollars per month, three of which have southern exposure and one a large front room. Nice location and day board convenient. 615 West Third street.

COOL, AIRY ROOMS AT SINGLE HOUSES and cottages, with or without board. Mrs. J. M. Adams.

FOR RENT—FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE No. 609 West Third street. Water connections. Apply to J. T. Fields, 58 Main street.

A THREE-ROOM HOUSE, ROOMS 1x14 and 1x12; nearly new. Call at 810 Elm street or see W. J. McA., at this office.

THE HOTEL MEN—NOW OFFER FOR rent for a term of five years a three-story brick hotel, sixties, with wash-room and kitchen attached, now in process of erection. This building will be ready for occupancy by the 15th of August. It will contain thirty-two bed-rooms, besides a dining-room 40x50 on the first floor, and office and bar room, each 20x20. It is located in the city immediately upon the street railway track and only one block from the pumps, and will be supplied with water, gas and electric bells. Apply to Frank Fitzgibbon, Paris, Tex.

LOST. ONE NICE DURHAM COW and calf, branded SUE—on the side. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Mrs. Sue McKeely, Temple, Tex.

LOST—LARGE LEATHER POCKET-book, somewhere between Pickwick hotel and freight depot, on Saturday last. Suitable reward will be paid on return to Polk, Bentley & French, Houston street.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE YOUNG gentlemen, or man and wife, can get airy large room with board. Address note G. A. C., care Gazette.

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK—FIFTY-FIVE head of gentle, broke cow-ponties, all in good condition, on hand at the high, three miles from Baird. Inquire of F. Jones, Commercial hotel, Baird, Tex.

FOR SALE—FORTY HEAD OF 4 AND 5 BARB WIRE, IN PASTURE HERE. S. A. Hatcher, Fort Worth.

CATTLE, HORSES, MARES AND MULES bought and sold on commission, and horses and mules made on Saturday last. Have on hand 100 head of stock cattle, 200