the plaintiff had no existin g de
d against the company, all of the
money, saving his own, establish-
full payment by the company.
judgment being against the evi-
, it is reversed and the cause re-
ded.

s Galveston, Harrisburg & San
nio Railway vs. Schwartz, from
ide county. In both justice's and
nty court appellee recovered judg-
for board of laborers and services
ection foreman. He sued upon
ed claim in accordance with arti-
266 Revised Statutes. Appellants
ded a counter claim in justice's
t for balance on a hand-car de-
ed through negligence of appellee
ection foreman. This counter
s in the county court was stricken
upon the ground that appellant
not denied under oath the just-
etc., of plaintiff's demand.
ntiff's verified account was ad-
ed in evidence over defendant's
ctions. Held,
Appellants counter claim was
pleaded and should
have been stricken out, be-
se he had the right to plead it
out denying under oath the plain-
's verified account.
Appellant's claim does not come
in the meaning of an account as
in art. 2266, R. S, and the court
d in admitting it in evidence. Re-
ed and remanded.
alveston, Harrisburg & San Anto-
Railway vs. McTeague, from Kin-
county. Appellee recovered judg-
t for services in the construction
ppellant's road. (See former report
is case, W. & W.'s Con. Reps., pp.
18.) The services involved were
ormed by appellee for M., the con-
tor, and it is well objected that the
was without a necessary
y. It is now well settled
in this character of cases the con-
tor is a necessary party. 59 Tex.
It is only by the virtue of the
ute (R S. Appendix p. 4,) that a
contractor or laborer has his action
ll against the railroad company for
enforcement of the statutory lien.
statute alone creates the privity
ween sub-contractor, his employes
the railroad, and in suits against
roads by the parties, the original
tractor is a necessary party to es-
ish complete privity. Again, the
gment being a personal one is in-
ed, for the laborer has no right of
on for a mere personal judgment
nst the railroad. Reversed and
anded.
zell & Suggs vs. Mrs. Edwards et
from Milam county. See former
ort of this case. 2 (Will.) Con. R.
276. The instrument sued on was
ollows: "Rockdale, Tex., Aug. 20,
\$716 68. Ninety days after date
promise to pay to the order of H.
use, administrator, seven hundred
sixteen, sixty-eight one-hun-
dth dollars, at the Rockdale bank,
the privilege of making payment
account until maturity. Signed,
W. Richardson, agent." Two
estions arise: 1. The instrument not
ning or setting out the names of
ser parties for whom R purported
act as agent, and whom he in-
ded, does it bind other parties
e in R? 2. Does the evidence sustain
plaintiff's allegation of ownership
right to recover? It is a general
e that no party can be charged as
ncipal upon a negotiable instru-
nt unless his name is thereon dis-
sed. The rule is also stated thus:
suits upon negotiable instruments
evidence is admissible to charge
y person as principal unless his
me is in some way disclosed upon
instrument. 1 Dan. Neg. Inst.
303. Appellant's name not being
the instrument would not be bound
t was a negotiable instrument, but
condition in the note, "with the
vilege of making payment on
ount until maturity," destroys its
otiable character. The evidence
ponds affirmatively to the second
estion raised. No material error is
parent. Affirmed.
Railway vs. D. O. Crawford, from
ward county. Appellee sued in
nty court for \$72.15 for services and
0 as damages for maliciously with-
lding pay. The court sustained ex-
ption to the \$200 damage claim and
dered judgment for the \$72.15.
ld, that having sustained the excep-
n to the claim for damages, the
rt should have dismissed the case
want of jurisdiction, it being appa-
t that the claim for damages was
ected into the suit for no purpose
er than to invest the court with
isdiction. Reversed and remanded.
Railway vs. Gwaltney et al., from
nin county. G. sued the company
damages, alleging that he, his wife
d two children took passage on de-
dant's cars to B., a station in L.
nty, Tex.; that the train merely
owed up and did not stop long
ough at said station for plaintiff and
charges to get off, and the con-
tor refused to back to the station
er passing it, but put plaintiff off
yards distant. By amendment,
aintiff made his wife a party plain-
I and prayed judgment jointly. De-
dant pleaded in abatement the
joinder of the wife. The
se of Railway vs. Bur-
tt, 61 Texas, 638, would seem
support the plea, but that case, if
t overruled, was so far modified by
the recent case of the Street Railway
mpany vs Helm and wife (supreme
urt) that it is held to be only in rare,
exceptionable cases that the joinder of
e wife in such causes of action would
such error as that the overrul-
g of a special exception, based upon
at ground, would be reversible er-
or. This is not such an exceptionable
aracter. Limitation will not run
ainst a woman laboring under the
sability of marriage. Affirmed.
Curtis vs. Bernstein & Co., from
llas county. Appellee recovered
gment in justice's court June 30,
Appellant filed appeal bond to
unty court August 11, 1884; he en-
ed his written motion in justice's
rt, abandoning appeal and agreeing
at execution might issue instanter
e, Aug. 11, 1884. It does not appear
at this motion was filed or called to
e attention of the court, or that ap-
llee had notice of same. Plaintiff
judgment caused the justice's
anscript to be filed in the county
urt, on which he again obtained
gment by default, after which ap-
llant moved for and refused a
w trial. He contends that having
thdrawn his appeal from the jus-
e's court, the county court had
jurisdiction, and that at
events he was entitled
notice of filing the
anscript in the county court.
ither position is tenable. If he had
ed his motion withdrawing his ap-
peal and called it to the attention of the court at the trial term, he would be entitled to withdraw, but the trial court, having adjourned after the perfection of appeal, had no further control over its judgment. That judgment was then pending in the county court. He was not entitled to notice that plaintiff had filed the transcript but must be supposed to know the condition of his own appeal. Affirmed.

Masterton, admx., vs. Conrad, from Shackelford county. Under the present law it is not essential to the appellate jurisdiction of the county court that a motion for new trial should be made in the justice's court. (W. & W. Con. R., secs. 68 and 1097 and notes.) "Executors, administrators and guardians, appointed by the proper courts of this state, shall not be required to give bond on any appeal or writ of error taken by them in their fiduciary capacity." (Art. 1408 R. S.) This case came under the provisions of this statute, and the county court erred in dismissing the appeal. Reversed and remanded.

Kirk et al., vs. Wash Hamp'on, from Williamson county. It is a statutory requirement that the citation shall command the sheriff to "summon the defendant to appear and answer plaintiff's petition at the next regular term of the court, stating the time and place of holding the same." Objection that the citation in this case is defective in this particular is well taken. It is also required by article 1215, R. S., that the citation shall state the date of the filing of plaintiff's petition, the file number of the suit," etc. Objection that the citation does not state the file number of the suit is sustained by the record, and must prevail. Reversed and remanded.

Wakefield vs. King, from Ellis county. The only contingency in which the judgment of a domestic court of general jurisdiction, which has assumed to act in a case over which it might by law take jurisdiction, of the subject matter and the person, can be attacked in a collateral proceeding, is when the record shows affirmatively that its jurisdiction did not attach in the particular case. 51 Tex., 337. Under our constitution and laws, justices' courts are treated with reference to this question as courts of general jurisdiction. The question of jurisdiction must be tried by the record and the record alone and the presumptions arising therefrom. If they fail to show the want of jurisdiction, then in collateral for proceedings, upon grounds of public policy the record purports absolute verity and is conclusive, but for the rule, if the record makes affirmative showing of a want of jurisdiction in rendering the judgment attacked. See 32 Tex. 79. There is no error in the case. Affirmed.

Wright vs. Cullers & Henry, from Grayson county. It has been previously held by this court that county courts have no power to foreclose attachment leins on land. Newton & Heiderheimer, W. & W's. con. R. sec. 116. The error going to the jurisdiction of the court, is fundamental. In no other respect does plaintiff in error complain of the judgment. Wherefore, the judgment so far as it forecloses the attachment lein on the land is reversed, but the judgment otherwise is affirmed.

The Texas & Pacific Railway vs. Rains, from Palo Pinto county. Judgment in justice court was rendered September, 1884. Appeal bond to county describes the judgment as rendered November, 1884. Held, that the misdescription was material, and appeal was properly dismissed. While it was not necessary for the bond to have given the date of the judgment, if attempted, it must give it correctly. W. W. Con. Rep., secs. 383, 491, 492, 811. Affirmed.

Reddick et al. vs. the State, from —— county. From the judgment final rendered against the appellants in this case they perfected their appeal to this court by entering their notice of appeal after new trial was refused, and by filing appeal bond, which was approved. The cause was entered at its proper place on the docket of this court, but when the same was reached and called for trial the appellants made default, appearing neither by counsel or brief. Dismissal of the appeal for want of prosecution is the one course for the case to take. Appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

Smart vs. the State, from Grayson county. Under an indictment charging him with murder, the appellant was awarded a term of ten years in the penitentiary as punishment. The indictment charged that, with a deadly weapon, the appellant of his own express malice aforethought, did kill and murder one ——. Held, sufficient to charge the offense. The evidence was ample to support the verdict and the charge was unexceptionable. Affirmed.

Lena Steptow vs. Laura Martin, from Mitchell county. It is provided by statute that when a husband or wife dies intestate, leaving no child or children and no separate property, the common property passes to the survivor charged with the debts of the community, and no administration thereon is required (R S. 2165). Under this statute, however, such community property is charged with the debts of the estate only so far as it may be subject to forced sale. If exempt from forced sale under the constitution, it cannot be subjected to the payment of debts but vests absolutely in the survivor. To have entitled appellee to maintain this action, she should have alleged that the community property in this instance was subject to the debt sued for. The defendant's demurrer should have been sustained. Reversed and remanded.

Johnston vs. Price, from Callahan county. The petition alleged that the contract was to be performed by J. (who lived in B. county) in Callahan county. The contract, which is set out in haec verba, contains no such stipulation. Exception was taken that the petition showed on its face that C. county did not have jurisdiction, which exception was overruled. Held, error. The want of jurisdiction, being apparent, could be availed of by special demurrer, and it was not required of defendant to plead his privilege under oath. (R S., 1235; 51 Tex., 450.) Reversed and remanded.

Jim Anderson vs. the State. The indictment under which this conviction and its correlative, a term in the penitentiary, was had, charged that the appellant did fraudulently and feloniously take, steal and carry away from the possession of one —— a certain horse, the property of the said ——, without his consent and with the intent to deprive the said —— of the value of the said horse and to appropriate to his own use and benefit. Held, sufficient to charge the offense. The charge of the court responded fully and correctly to every issue raised by the evidence, which in every respect was sufficient to establish the taking of the animal by the defendant, and the criminal intent with which he took him. The judgment is affirmed.

Brooks vs. Duty & Holmes, from Falls county. Notwithstanding he has assumed the expense, and gone to the trouble of perfecting his appeal from the judgment rendered against him in the court below, the appellant has failed to appear either by counsel or brief, to present his appeal to the final hearing in this court. The appeal is therefore dismissed for want of prosecution, and the costs in this behalf expended are taxed against appellant and the sureties on appeal bond, which order will be certified below for observance. Ordered accordied.

Vaught vs. Potter, from Cooke county. The appellee in this case submits his motion to strike out the statement of facts and the bill of exceptions brought up in the record. Inasmuch as it appears that both the statement of facts and the bills of exception were filed in the court below more than ten days after adjournment, the motion prevails. The case then being submitted on briefs for both parties, and upon suggestion of delay by the appellee, it is taken upon final hearing, and record showing that the sole purpose of the appeal is to secure delay, the suggestion is upheld and the judgment is affirmed.

Green vs. Sass, Merritt & Merritt, from Bastrop county. The appellant in this case files his motion to withdraw the transcript which he filed in this court upon perfecting his appeal. Such motions are ordinarily granted, subject to the payment of such costs as have accrued, as a matter of right, the appellant or plaintiff in error being entitled to his transcript so long as he is not in arrears to the officers of the court. Upon his payment of the costs that have accrued in this behalf, the appellant has authority to withdraw his transcript. Ordered accordingly.

Williams vs. the State, from Grayson county. The appellant in this case was convicted of murder in the first degree and his punishment was assessed at confinement in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life. The case cannot be considered by this court upon its merits for the reason that the court below failed to pass the sentence upon him in accordance with the verdict of the jury, as is required by law. For the reason stated the assistant attorney-general's motion to dismiss the appeal is sustained. Appeal dismissed.

Porter vs. Byrne, from Hays county. The judgment rendered below was at a previous day of this term affirmed by this court without a written opinion. The appellant dissatisfied with such disposition of the case has filed his motion for rehearing. The motion, however, fails to present any legitimate question which could be considered in the case, which was not passed upon on the original hearing, nor does it point out wherein this court erred in the decision rendered. The court adheres to its previous disposition of the case, satisfied of the correctness. Motion overruled.

Cohen vs. State, from Dallas county. The statute controlling the subject prescribes imperatively that, as a condition precedent to appeal to this court, the accused, upon conviction, and upon his motion for new trial being overruled below, shall give notice in open court of his appeal to this court, which notice shall be entered upon the minutes of the trial court. It is also required that the transcript to this court shall show affirmatively that such notice was given and that it was entered upon the minutes. This transcript having failed in this particular, the state's motion to dismiss the appeal must prevail. The appeal is dismissed.

Mahona vs. the State, from Travis county. The appellant in this case was convicted of the offense of burglary, and was awarded a term of two years in the penitentiary as his punishment. The state filed a motion to dismiss the appeal upon the ground that the appeal bond misdescribed the judgment. The ground, however, is not sustained by the record, and the motion is overruled. The appeal, however, is without merit. The indictment charges every element of the offense, and to the evidence, which is ample to support the verdict of the jury, the court pertinently applied the law of the case. Affirmed.

Bacon, alias Perkins, from Travis county. The conviction in this case was for an assault with intent to commit rape. The grounds relied on by the appellant for a reversal of the judgment are that the indictment did not properly charge the offense, that the charge of the court was erroneous in various particulars and that the evidence was insufficient. Neither ground is well assigned. The indictment properly charged the assault and specifically that it was made with intent to rape. The evidence was conclusive as to the assault and equally so that it was made with intent to rape, and the charge responded to every issue in the case. Affirmed.

Smith vs. the State, from Howard county. The appellant in this case was convicted of manslaughter under an indictment that charged him with murder. It is shown, in support of the state's motion to dismiss the appeal, by the affidavits of the proper officers that, pending his appeal, the defendant effected his escape from the custody of the officers, and that his return to that custody was the result of his capture, and not his voluntary act. By making his escape the accused himself ousted the jurisdiction of this court and must take the consequences. Appeal dismissed.

Irby vs. the State, from Cherokee county. The conviction in this case was for the theft of oxen, the property of one Ezell. The penalty imposed by the verdict was a term of three years in the penitentiary. The confessions of the defendant having been made after he was duly cautioned of the consequences, relieved the case from being one of circumstantial evidence, and it was not, therefore, necessary for the court to charge the law of circumstantial evidence. And in any event the evidence was sufficient to support the verdict. Affirmed.

LOCAL EVENTS.

A Wholesale Poisoning, Caused by Eating Canned Meat—Another Version.

Communication From a Third-Warder on the Sanitary Condition Thereof.

Wholesale Poisoning.

During the progress of the celebration at the driving park on Saturday afternoon large numbers patronized the lunch counter, and among other edibles exposed temptingly to view was a large dish of canned corned beef. Of this quite a number partook, all of whom, so far as a reporter was able to learn yesterday, had suffered more or less from the effects of lead poisoning.

At about 6 o'clock the members of the band went down to this lunch stand and of the entire number eight partook of this poisonous meat and with very serious results, as it was thought for a time that some of them could not recover.

Mr. Capera of Capera Bros. was another to partake of this dish, but timely antidotes relieved him with no serious effects.

By far the most serious case, however, was that of Dr. H. W. Moore, whom it was thought could not recover. Drs. Beall and Adams spent the night with him, and it was only by the prompt and efficient action of these gentlemen that he was yesterday pronounced out of danger.

Another case was that of a negro boy who goes by the name of Zulu. He was carried to the engine house last night and suffered intense agony before a physician arrived and administered something to relieve him. His case, together with a number of others, were pronounced Saturday night nothing more than cholera morbus, but the fact developed yesterday that all were clear cases of lead poisoning and traceable to the same common cause.

The Other Side.

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 5, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

An article appeared in your paper this morning in which W. E. Arnold, driver of the Protection hose cart, was unjustly assailed.

When the alarm referred to was given, Mr. Arnold was asleep in the building, but before he reached the cart another member of the company drove it out, and, not being accustomed to that work, failed to fasten one of the lines. Mr. Arnold reached the fire immediately after the cart. The driver of the Protection hose cart is the most attentive, quickest and best driver, and one of the best firemen in the city, and nothing but a spirit of envy or malice could have prompted the article signed "Citizen." His record as a driver is sufficient evidence of his efficiency.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

Our Sanitary Condition.

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 4, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Having for our habitation the foremost city in many respects in this, the grandest state in the Union, and with our boasted progressiveness, the pluck and energy of our business men, assisted largely by natural drainage, sewerage, water-works, etc., I mention these facts merely as a reminder as to our neglect in other directions. There are blocks in the Third ward, in the densely populated section bordering on Main and Houston streets, containing pools of stagnant water, covered with a green malaria, typhoid and other pestilential breeders, besides myriads of musical mosquitoes, and the nights are made hideous by the peculiar chirp of hundreds of green frogs. Some of these places are from six inches to two feet below the graded streets surrounding them, and when it rains there is no escape for the water, and the rays of a summer's sun brings about the above-described unpleasant condition of affairs. Many of the houses have standing pools of stagnant water under their floors, in which are to be seen frogs and fishes. I also find in that vicinity portions of blocks covered with sunflowers and other weeds from two to ten feet high and still growing.

Now, Mr. Editor, who is responsible for this condition of things? Has the city an ordinance bearing on its sanitary condition, or are we to invite ex Fish Commissioner Lubbock to use these ponds and keep them in good order, and shall we have Oscar Wilde to come and dwell among us when the sunflower grows so luxuriantly near our public highways? Knowing your desire to be for the public good, I would most respectfully ask space in your valuable columns for the above short communication from J. H. Robinson, or a dweller in the Third ward.

Will Locate.

Mr. A. Hellmich, for several years past emigration agent for the state of Arkansas, was in the city several days last week on business connected with his office. Col. Hellmich informed a reporter of THE GAZETTE that he would return home to-day to wind up his business affairs, when he will come back to Fort Worth at an early date with the view of locating permanently. He will certainly prove a valuable acquisition to this section of Texas, and particularly to Fort Worth. No man in Arkansas has done more good towards the advancement of that state's interest than the above-named gentleman.

Ginocchio's hotel: J A Odenheimer, San Francisco; W L Ganson, Marshall; L A Steen, Decatur; C F Collins, wife and child, Wichita Falls; J W Kelley, Galveston; P M Yen, Jr., Montgomery, Ala; Lillie Emanuel, city; Lewis Silverstein, Big Spring; C W Word, Kansas City; A P Gunsbourgh, St Louis; B A Aldrich, city; Thos L Richardson; A J Olds, Louisville, Ky; J A Burt, Gatesville; Gen G Brown, Los Angeles, Cal; W R Harris, J S Ligon, St Louis; A O Harris, Atlanta, Ga; J S Saunders, Bonham; Robert M Hutchins, C C Pettit, Galveston; Saml L Day, Jr., Sinell; Henry Charley, Longview.

Grand Central—Joe Schmidt, Paris, Tex; J L McLaughlin, Temple; J W Whitehead O X ranch; C H Gilbert, Texas; W R Clark, Jacksonville; J B Atkeson, city; R Cheatham, Chicago.

Pickwick: Geo W Roder, New York; A N Spencer, Ennis; H V Sauders, Louisville; C P Shumate, Paris; J H Hancock, Paris; Abe L Brown, San Francisco, Cal; H P Markham, New Orleans; Ike T Pryor, Austin; M L Elzey, St Louis; W R Butler, Bridgeport; C Work, Kansas City; J G Williams, city; S L Derrington Memphis, Tenn; P S Port, Galesburg, Ill; N W Givens, C N, I T; W J Williams, St Louis; Annie Gossler, Dallas; A J Rose, Solado; L H Atchinson, city; T M Hogan, San Saba; J E Morgan, Lampasas; M G Bush, Solado; J A Kemp, Wichita Falls; D C Malloy, Palestine; C D Fox, M L Sanguinet, New York.

Mansion: H J Hatch, Dallas; Mrs Smith, Wichita Falls; B B Benton, Bosque; John Collier, Mansfield; J A Darnell, Seymour; Chas A Taylor, W L Morris, Clarksville; W B King, city; J L Jandrem, Bowie; F H Beall, Sweetwater; Sam P Darnell, Decatur; John Walker, city; E R Habens and family, Wichita Falls; Wyatt Lipscomb, Cameron; Mrs B Donahoe, Atakaia, I T.; Frank Houston, Terrell; D Bronson, city; J R LeBosquets, J A Ghem, Galveston.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Mayor R. L. Fulton, an Anti-Monopoly Democrat, May Be Heard From.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

LAMPASAS, TEX., June 27, 1885.—Whether by accident or design, deponent sayeth not, but all the same there has been, during the present week in Lampasas, considerable political gossip occasioned by an occasional conference of prominent public men here, from different parts of the great state of Texas, and the drift of opinion appears to be that it is in the interest of Mayor R. L. Fulton of Galveston for governor in 1886.

Meeting Mayor Fulton on the street with his seven-year-old daughter, Nellie, we undertook to interview him upon the subject, but he expressed himself as unwilling to say, at this time, whether he would or would not be an aspirant for governor a year hence.

"I presume," he said, "that I am as generally known as almost any public man in the state. I am known, too, as an anti-ring and anti-monopoly man. Having been elected mayor of Galveston three times by large majorities, on this platform, and never having deviated from the principles it involves, the people of the state, who believe as I do upon these and kindred subjects, may indicate when the time comes a preference for me as their standard-bearer for the high office of governor in 1886."

"I think, however," he continued, "that it is altogether premature to discuss this question at this time, and I would prefer not to be mentioned in connection with it, as I am not now a candidate for the office in the common acceptation of the term."

"But you must not forget, Mayor Fulton," we ventured to remark, "that it is the early bird that generally catches the worm."

"Well," replied the mayor, "I think that theory in politics has had its day. My late re-election in Galveston indicates this. It was well known in that city that I did not desire a third term of the mayoralty and that I only consented to make the race after it was made manifest to me that the welfare of the city demanded my candidacy."

"The Galveston News opposed you," we remarked, "for the mayoralty and will, in all probability, do so for governor in the event of your candidacy."

The mayor laughed, and in the utmost of good humor went on to remark: "Well, I would hope so. In fact, I should scarcely feel at home on the political stage as the hero of the play, unless the Galveston News would agree to take its usual part of 'heavy villain' of the play. In truth, I believe about the only thing that could 'down me,' were I to enter the race, would be the unqualified support of the Galveston—or Dallas, as the case may be—News. The great mass of the people, the great honest multitude of Texas, has no kind of doubt now of my fidelity to their interests as against 'rings' and hydra-headed monopolies, but the moment the News would pronounce in my favor, I fear I should begin to distrust myself, and, of course, could not therefore blame others for suspecting that there was some kind of a 'bug under the chip.'

"There may be, however, one good reason," continued Mayor Fulton, "why I should not furnish the use of my name as a candidate for governor. It is this: The Galveston News has been useful to those in Texas who believe in honest methods in government, since they have learned to estimate it at its correct value. They have at last found that to go exactly opposite to what the News advocates is the surest criterion of ascertaining the right from the wrong in political and official affairs. And so long as the News so completely fills the measure of this 'long-felt want,' it would be a pity to drive it out of the state."

"Well," inquired the scribe, "what would your election as governor have to do with driving the News out of Texas?"

"Well," laughingly replied the mayor, "judging of the future by the past, it might have much to do with it. I supposed that every newspaper man in Texas knew that since the News was so ignominiously defeated in my late re-election to the mayoralty, that it is preparing to go to Dallas. Now, if it should come to pass that I am elected governor of the state of Texas, what assurance will we have that the News will not again 'strike tents' and flee to Chicago, in spite of Logan and Carter Harrison?"

With another hearty laugh and grasp and shake of the hand, Mayor Fulton, with his little girl, made for a street car that was wending its way to "Camp John Ireland."

BONHAM.

Special to the Gazette.

BONHAM, TEX., July 5.—A revival meeting has been in progress at the Baptist church here for the past week. Rev. Potts is an earnest and interesting preacher and is well liked in Bonham.

MOODY.

Special to the Gazette.

MOODY, TEX., July 5.—The barbecue yesterday at Halstead's crossing, on the Leon river, seven miles from Moody, was a grand success. About 4000 people attended. Addresses were made by Messrs. Hinman, Dunn and Smith. Forty carcasses were barbecued.

WILLIAMS' RANCH.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WILLIAMS' RANCH, TEX., July 4.—The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad has failed to secure the right of way, by purchase or donation, through several tracts of land in this part of the country, and legal proceedings to condemn will soon be had.

MORGAN.

Corresbondence of the Gazette.

MORGAN, TEX., July 4.—The summer session of Maj. Corruth's school terminated yesterday with an examination. Last night a concert was given by the school and the hall was crowded. The programme was most interesting and well carried out. At the close of the entertainment the major made a brief talk.

The protracted meeting of the Baptists, under the auspices of Dr. Rufus Burleson, began to-night.

DENTON.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

DENTON, TEX., July 4.—A suit was filed yesterday in the district court by Messrs. Duling & Little, attorneys for plaintiffs, against the Missouri Pacific Railway company in favor of the children of Charles Magnus, who was killed in a wreck at Denison in March of 1883, while in the company's employ. Actual damages to the amount of \$20,000 is claimed, also exemplary damages.

The third quarterly meeting of this year for this station commenced to-day at the Methodist Episcopal church, South, under the direction of Rev. W. F. Easterling, the presiding elder.

SNYDER.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

SNYDER, TEX., July 3.—The election for deciding whether ten cents on \$100 valuation should be levied for free-school purposes in district No. 1, which includes the whole county, passed off quietly. At this box the vote was unanimous for the schools. No other precincts have been heard from. The general supposition is that the tax carried all over the county.

Messrs. Dunn and Trammell of the Trammell Land and Cattle company are surveying their lands just west of town. They will fence their lands, and when fenced they will have the largest pasture in the county, nearly 100,000 acres.

Rev. Moore, Baptist, of Sweetwater is delivering a series of sermons at the Baptist church and will continue for several days.

A Metropolitan Blaze.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Building No. 63, Broadway, where are situated the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Express and Telegraph companies, was gutted by fire to-day. The loss foots up to about \$50,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

Chicago Labor Troubles.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 5.—Mayor Harrison has written letters to President Jones of the West Division Street Railway company and to the president of the Car Conductors and Drivers' association, suggesting that each side to the present dispute select an arbitrator, and that between them they select a third, making an arbitration committee of three, whose decision with reference to the strike and its antecedents shall be final.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 5.—Upon the arrival of Dr. Sands yesterday he proceeded at once to Gen. Grant's room and there the two physicians examined the patient's throat. Having seen this a consultation took place in the presence of the general, no other person except the sick man and his medical men being in the room. The conditions of his throat and neck were plainly stated to the general. There had been no especial change since the last consultation with Dr. Shrady. The point of importance was found to be the more noticeable and growing weakness of the patient and he was again informed by both physicians, what Dr. Douglass has during four months predicted, that exhaustion would doubtless be the final result.

Dispatches from Simla, India, state it is estimated that the expenses of the preparations for war against Russia amount already to \$20,000,000.

SAN ANGELO, TEX., July 4.—Geo. F. McAllister, the murderer of W. C. Campbell, who escaped from Paint Rock jail last week, was captured by a ranchman by the name of Geo. Bird near his ranch to-day.