

Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

BY DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY

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TO THE PUBLIC.
The only authorized traveling correspondence and agents of THE GAZETTE are H. W. Robertson and R. W. Hunt. Any assistance rendered or favors shown these gentlemen will be appreciated.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Parties having bills against THE GAZETTE will please present them promptly on the 1st of each month. On the 10th of each month every bill of every kind will be settled in full, if found correct.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.
We have 24 bundles of good newsprint, 25x40, for sale for cash at cost to us. Address: DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE GAZETTE has the largest bona-fide circulation of any daily newspaper published in Texas.

"MURDER WILL OUT."
THE GAZETTE prints all the news—both local and telegraphic.

GIVE TEXAS DEEP WATER. At Arkansas and San Antonio will be one of the great cities of the state.

SHERMAN SEEMS TO BE VERY MUCH INTERESTED in its efforts to secure additional railroad facilities.

IT WILL BE NOTED that most of the railroad building and most of the effort to secure more railroads is in North Texas.

FORNERS is warring the bloody shirt in New York. If it was next month, will the next Radical ticket be Forsaker and Carr?

MR. FOSTER might see that Democrats must meet the bloody shirt with civil service reform—practical Democratic civil service reform.

NO ONE in Texas wants pauper immigration, but the 6,000,000 acres of land in the West is a flat denial of the assertion that Texas has people enough.

WITH PROPER railroad facilities, railroads connecting it with the population of Texas, Corpus Christi might become the great seaside resort of the state.

POSTERS have been appearing lately in some of the Pacific coast towns where difficulties with the Chinese exist, warning them not to respond to alarms of fire from the Chinese quarters.

A \$2000 GOVERNMENT clerk in Washington was discovered to be a foreigner, and bounced without benefit of clergy. The poor native office-holder must be protected against foreign pauper competition.

AN ORATOR of the K. of L. meeting at Toronto, in speaking of monopolies, employed the following unique illustration: "If a man owned a cow and took care of her, he was entitled to the milk of that cow, but no man owned one cow and milked three, unless he took the milk of some other man's two cows. When a corporation watered its stock to three times the amount of the original cost, then the dividends shared by the incorporators were the milk of three cows, two of which did not belong to them."

THE GAZETTE feels very grateful to the kind friends who write it in commendation of the improvement made in the special news service of the paper. The substitution of commercial news by wire and outside news matter for the local slush that has so long been a feature of Texas daily journalism is meeting with substantial reward from newspaper readers. The space in THE GAZETTE will not permit the introduction of trivial local matter from all over the state, and in its stead THE GAZETTE now gives its readers news in which all sections feel an interest and that interest is finding expression in form most substantial and gratifying to the paper.

CREMATION is making rapid progress in Europe. In Germany the Gothic crematory was opened in 1878, and 200

bodies have been burned there. There are 602 crematories in Italy. In Milan there are 6000 members of a single society. In France the topic has been much discussed, but the practice is still illegal. The committee of the Belgian chamber has favorably reported upon a petition for a law making crematory optional. In Austria opinion is about evenly divided for and against the practice. In England Lady Hanham and the wife of Capt. Hanham were cremated in 1882, but they set no fashion, although they brought the subject prominently forward.

A NEEDED SCHEDULE.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway now runs a daily passenger train from Dallas to Cleburne, arriving at the latter place at 9:15 a. m. This train connects with the train on the main line of the road from Fort Worth to Galveston, and lays over at Cleburne until 10:45 p. m., awaiting the train from Galveston to Fort Worth. Why cannot our business men get up a petition to the Santa Fe management to run the Dallas and Cleburne train through to Fort Worth? Such a schedule would furnish facilities for the merchants of Cleburne, Alvarado, Caddo Peak and other local points to visit this city, and be of great benefit to our merchants. THE GAZETTE is of opinion that this train would be the best-paying local train on the Santa Fe road. It would arrive here about 10:30 and return to Cleburne at about 8 or 9 p. m., in time to make connection for Dallas with the north-bound train from Galveston. This would give a daylight trip, and all the time in this city required by people on the line of this local train.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON SALES.

A correspondent in another part of THE GAZETTE criticizes in an adverse but friendly spirit the action of the Farmers' alliance in regard to their cotton sales. The points made are fairly entitled to an audience, and THE GAZETTE is satisfied to give the writer a hearing, for he possesses the merit of always saying something worth thinking about.

We think, however, that the writer looks only at one side of the matter. The farmers, through the medium of the alliance, seek only to sell their cotton to the best advantage to themselves, and in this they are justified by the principles of business management. To buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market is an axiom of all successful business men. The alliance may make mistakes in attempting to exact more than can fairly be paid by cotton dealers in a few cases, but experience will cause this defect to regulate itself. The competitive feature of the alliance sales is larger than is allowed by the writer on the other side of the question, for it is not restricted to a single town. Adjacent and rival towns are interested, and often local jealousies excite dealers of one place to put a higher price on the cotton to take it away from another town, or to prevent it going away from them, than they otherwise would have been willing to give. The presence of such large quantities of cotton in a body makes its purchase desirable, and this could not be brought together without the unity of action made possible by the medium of some such organization as the alliance.

The present season is the first test of the experiment, and we may safely leave the decision of the matter to those most nearly interested—the cotton growers and the dealers. If it is profitable to either party to continue alliance sales, it will be continued; but if it is not profitable or practicable, that fact will soon be discovered and the practice will be dropped.

SUPPRESSION OF THE COLORED VOTE.

"It is an absurd assumption that negroes are free to vote as they choose in the South." That is the language of a Boston newspaper, the editor of which probably never attended an election in the South, and writes in utter ignorance except in so far as he has acquired false information from the testimony of foisted carpet-baggers and others whose deepest object was to vilify the South.

THE GAZETTE knows that it is not an absurd assumption that negroes in Texas are free to vote as they choose. They are not discriminated against by any law, nor is their freedom of electoral action abridged or embarrassed by any white election officer. They are free to go and come as they choose, to vote and influence others to vote within the same legal restrictions as govern the whites. In proportion to population they probably cast a larger vote than the whites, for they attach a deeper degree of importance to the right of suffrage than white citizens, and will neglect private business and go to the polls, where white men devote their time to private affairs and pay no regard to elections.

No man familiar with Texas politics and disposed to speak the truth, will contend that negroes are in any way short of their political rights in this state. We do not think it is different in other states of the South, as a general thing. There may be isolated instances of undue influence keeping negroes away from the polls in close political contests, but the very rarity of these instances proves the general rule that negroes are not hampered in the exercise of their rights. There is less bulldozing, less oppression against the negroes of the South than is proved to exist among the poorer whites in the manufacturing districts of New England, where the employer dare not think, speak or vote in opposition to the will of his employer.

If the South were so disposed, it could easily and effectually suppress the negro vote by perfectly legal means. It would only have to enact laws similar to those to be found among the statutes of nearly every New England state, and especially of Massachusetts, where the feeling is most agonizing over the unhappy condition of the poor negroes. A law requiring an electoral qualification that the voter must be able to read and write would disfranchise more than three-fourths of the negroes of voting age in Texas. Of the 231,737 whites of voting age in 1880, only 32,085 were returned as unable to write, while of the 75,629 negroes, 59,060 could not write. A law, therefore, in imitation of that against illiterates in Massachusetts would disfranchise 75 per cent. of the negroes in Texas and only 11 per cent. of the whites—and most of the illiterate whites are Republicans in the South.

THE WARD TRIAL.

The Work of Obtaining a Jury Begun—The Demurrer Overruled.

New York, Oct. 22.—An immense crowd of people filled the court of oyer and terminer this morning to listen to the proceedings in the trial of Ferdinand Ward. The latter was present in custody of the warden of Ludlow street jail. His face was pale with his long confinement, but otherwise he appeared as well as usual.

When the district attorney called Ward's case on, Tracy, Ward's counsel, stated that he desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty which his client had entered in presenting the demurrer. The general called the attention of the court to the 6th count in the indictment. He said it was for the same offense as that charged in the first count, larceny and obtaining goods under false pretenses. There were, therefore, distinct crimes charged in different counts of the same indictment.

Judge Barrett replied that if the same facts they could properly be embraced under the same indictment, as the court considered the crimes as different aspects of the same facts. The demurrer was overruled. The prisoner was called on

to plead again and his counsel changed his plea to not guilty. The work of obtaining a jury was then commenced. Moses Hinton was the first juror who was accepted by both sides.

THE CITY TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

New York World.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, F. H. Thurston offered a resolution, which, after reciting the facts in the case of the suit brought against the Bell Telephone company by the department of justice and its subsequent withdrawal, reads as follows:

Resolved, that while we recognize the right and justice of capital invested in patents receiving liberal compensation, the manner in which the public have been treated in this city by the combined telephone companies is entirely unjustifiable, and that in the opinion of this board no good reason can be shown for charging the citizens of New York, where a large telephone business is transacted, \$12.50 per month, when the charge in other communities where a much smaller business is done averages from \$1 to \$5 per month, and it is generally admitted that the latter rates are largely remunerative.

Resolved, that the parties engaged in testing the validity of the Bell patents are entitled to the thanks of the public and that they should be encouraged to continue this test notwithstanding the attorney-general's private interests have unfortunately interfered with the first attempt.

This resolution was adopted. A discussion in regard to the Lowell Bankrupt act was started by a resolution asking President Cleveland to advocate a national bankrupt law in his forthcoming message. This discussion was laid over to another meeting.

GRANT BENEFIT FUND.

Subscribers to the Fund Meet to Decide as to Its Disposal—Jay Gould Rises to Inquire.

The Fund Poorly Invested—Gov. Morgan Paid a Premium—Mrs. Grant's Disposal of the Fund.

Special to the Gazette.

New York, Oct. 22.—On the seventh of this month George Jones, treasurer of the Grant benefit fund, issued notices to subscribers to the fund calling a meeting to decide as to its disposal, in view of the death of its beneficiary.

The meeting was held this afternoon at the office of Oliver Hoyt, who, beside Mr. Jones, is the only surviving member of the committee. Proxies were received by Mr. Jones from nearly every one of the 150 subscribers, and each authorized him to vote that the fund be continued for the benefit of Mrs. Grant, to be disposed of by her as she chooses.

John W. Mackay, the millionaire who subscribed \$25,000, sent the following telegram dated Oct. 20:

San Francisco, Cal.
Letter just received. You set me on my feet. I understand that after the death of Gen. Grant the fund shall go to Mrs. Grant. I will do my best to help her.

Since the general's death the income has been paid regularly to Mrs. Grant. It is stated that Mrs. Grant has already provided for the disposal of the money after her death by will, when it will be equally distributed between her daughter, Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, and her three daughters-in-law.

Jay Gould, one of the proxies present, said that the fund when it was made up was to have been deposited in a trust company in United States bonds. That this should have been done and should be done now. He further said that he had never been asked to come to any meeting of the trustees and that he should like to know why.

Oliver Hoyt, a subscriber, said that ex-Gov. Morgan had recommended that the consolidated bonds of the Washash railroad, which he had for sale, be purchased and that he and Jones had objected. Then Gov. Morgan suggested that the convertible mortgage bonds of that company paying 7 per cent. be purchased. Hoyt and Jones investigated the proposition and told Gov. Morgan that they did not think they were good. Gov. Morgan then said that he would guarantee the bonds at 112 1/2 if they would pay him 2 1/2 per cent., that the market price was 113 1/2, or thereabouts, and the extra 2 1/2 per cent. paid to Gov. Morgan for the guarantee made the bonds cost about 115. That transaction took \$216,000 of the fund for about 150 bonds.

The remainder of the fund they had kept loaned out on call. The fund was never \$250,000. One subscription of \$5000 was never collected, and several other smaller amounts were never paid. This amount was allowed to accumulate, but after the failure of Grant & Ward Gen. Grant asked for the interest, which amounted to \$700 or \$800. This was paid him. The money was invested in bonds of the Nickel-Plate road finally.

Mr. Hoyt added, I did more than Mr. Jones, as far as this part of the investment is concerned, and when the default came I made myself responsible. When the bonds of the Washash were last quoted they were about 84, the Nickel-Plate about 85.

to plead again and his counsel changed his plea to not guilty. The work of obtaining a jury was then commenced. Moses Hinton was the first juror who was accepted by both sides.

Warner brought into court. New York, Oct. 22.—William S. Warner appeared before a United States commissioner today, to answer a charge of acting in collusion with Ferdinand Ward to defraud the Marine bank. Warner was represented by a large array of counsel, while Assistant District Attorneys Fosters and Tift represented the government.

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WANT COLUMN.

PERSONAL.

THE PEOPLE'S Intelligence and Employment office—175 stairs over postoffice, room K, telephone No. 175. Railroads, hotels, farmers, mechanics, merchants and private families furnished with reliable help, both male and female. All orders promptly attended to. Gayan & Cough.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—school teacher—A first-class lady teacher—one educated at the North preferred—to teach a private school of young girls in the country. Address "H. H. Plakely, Hotel, waiting terms and references.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—An experienced book agent to conduct a general agency. Address "Publisher," Texas, Kansas, Tex.

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FOR RENT—A newly furnished room for gentlemen, convenient to first-class hotels, telephone, 622-733, near 10th St.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS.

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FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM.

FOR RENT—Furnished room at 88 per month, 410 West Third street, Mrs. Anderson.

VERY COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS.

VERY COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS for rent. Apply 412 cor. Fourth and Grove streets. W. Norritt.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, five rooms, kitchen and wood and wash house newly painted and painted, in good order, corner Fourth and Jones streets. Also choice office room upstairs, private door, white elevator. Inquire of H. W. Bitts, 200 Houston street.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—One of the handsomest and most nicely furnished suburban cottages in town, south side, half-acre lot, young fruit and shade trees, splendid barn, painted cellar, etc. Street cars pass before every ten minutes. Connected with water works; paved street nearly all the way. Address, W. Gazette office.

FOR SALE—LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—450 good Western horses, in pasture, near S. A. Hatcher, Fort Worth.

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FOR RENT—If have concluded to rent my homestead, two miles south of town, which is well improved, very clean, a good place for newcomers, Germans, Swedes or Italians apply. Can furnish everything to make a cozy abode. Thos. E. Whitaker.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A lot of land, consisting of 400 acres in Tarrant county and bordering on Parker county, twelve miles west from Fort Worth. The land is suitable for farming and grazing. Price reasonable. For information, address H. E. F. Gazette office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Commercial hotel, Vernon, Wilbarger county, Tex. Does a good business and is one of the best built and largest hotels in Northwest Texas. For terms call on or address the proprietor, Joseph Schmidt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO WAITERS AND ONE WORK at the Barnes House, Albany, Tex. J. L. Barnes, Proprietor.

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