CONGRESSIONAL.

Wrangles the Day Away—Shipping Bill Passed by the House.

Changed from the Waco to Branch of the Northern Judicial District.

FIFTY Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—Mr. Cameron introduced the bill providing for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy. The amendment suggested by the committee requires that the officer should come from civil life. Mr. Logan suggested an inquiry as to whether it was wise for congress to tie the hands of the president in requiring the proposed new officer should be a civil life.

Mr. Cameron said the bill had been originally introduced in compliance with the request of the secretary of the navy and the committee thought it best to make the appointment made from civil life to avoid jealousies among the naval officers.

Mr. Coke and Mr. Beck spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Plumb and Mr. Hale opposed the bill and the proposed amendment.

Mr. Coke favored the bill. He was one of the most palpable indications of the times that the American people wanted something like a respectable, a thorough business man as necessary in such case as the assistant of the secretary of war.

Mr. Beck said that Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler had two years ago made to the senate committees the necessity of an assistant in each of their departments.

A bill was then passed providing such an officer in the war and interior departments, but the salary, $3500, was approved sufficient and the office not appointed. The main argument used was that a civilian secretary in order to avoid the jealousies as was said, "the bourbonism of the naval and military officers." He favored the bill and the proposed amendment.

Mr. Hale's recollection was that the law was repealed by the request of Mr. Chandler.

He thought it very necessary to reform the navy, and spoke in favor of the bill.

He did not think the present condition of the navy had done anything for the navy.

Mr. Van Wyck thought this an attempt on the part of the Republicans to force the administration to accept another. Perhaps, however, the "force" was too strong. Certainly the officers were contrary to the desire of the published platform of the new administration, as they were the old. He thought he had heard the Democratic senators declared so that they might make another this additional officer was wanted. Mr. VanWyck presumed that the secretaries might be suspicious of the officers when they bore gifts. They were disappointed. He had heard of the patriotism which the country years ago heard of over the charge of some laborers in the bureau of engraving and printing. The reduction had been from receiving $1 a day, but an assistant was required who should have been one of the discharged laborers. Mr. Hale prophesied that this thing would be repeated.

Mr. Morgan spoke for the bill. He was impossible for the secretary of war to be always present in his office. It was indispensable for him to have an assistant a man from civil life of business habits. The bureau system in the navy department, Mr. Morgan continued, was in charge of a captain whose name was the last of captains in the navy. There was not an officer in the navy whose duty was not made by the senate officer.

(Laughter.) Who is responsible for this?

Morgan did not think it lay in the mouth of a Republican senator to make an inquiry, because the same system existed under the Republican administration.

He was intended to treat this admission with absolute justice. He would assistance any officer to certify that he needed the proper administration of his department would vote to give him, but would not give any assistance that was not to be necessary.

Mr. Beck said the secretary of the navy had recommended the appointment, and he quoted from the report of that officer the statement that an assistant of the navy would seem to be a great feature.

Mr. Ingalls looked at the report and read that the secretary's statement was to be an interpolation and was nonsense, it being evidently an error. Mr. Ingalls read the clause of the bill as it read to be the clause already read to show it was only in the system of the navy that the secretary had said a secretary was wanted, and that the performance of the duties we had no navy. [Laughter]. It had not been said here that we had, and why was not a hope expressed that the patriotism of the Democracy would rise to the occasion and give us a bureau. Ingalls would have been pleased if the naval committee of the senate, instead of conferring new patronage on the navy department, had arranged a satisfactory inquiry into the conduct of that department in connection with naval construction and the transaction which attempt after attempt had been made to reject the Dolphin. He had adverted with severity to the course of the secretary of the navy in connection with the Dolphin, saying he had sent it out time in special search of a letter [laughter] to show its weakness, and the Dolphin succeeded in encountering a gale off Cape Hatteras, and the waves rose and the wind so tempestuous that experts appointed by the navy had to go below, sea-sick. The people, Mr. Ingalls continued, would forget that a studious effort was made by the secretary of the navy to crush out a great American industry and that by a predetermined policy the greatest of American industrial establishments, employing 3000 men, was forced into bankruptcy. He was sorry, however, by some sort of arrangement the public notice had been given that the secretary seemed to have forced the Dolphin had to be accepted. Ingalls was not in a mood to give a valver any additional power to the secretary of the navy, unless he was able to certify only what was true.

He said that if Mr. Ingalls had his own statements true, he was in the public duty by not calling the attention, which the Republican has, to estate the power to do it. It will be investigated.

I think an investigation should be made before false impressions were created about the matter. The secretary of the navy, he said, courted the fullest investigation. He had simply tried to compel a contractor to comply with the law. The senator should remember the condition of the departments when the new administration took charge of them. The departments were from one year to two years behind with the current work. Mr. Cockrell found no fault about the matter because the business had accumulated from year to year. He would say, however, that it was a burning shame that the balances due the soldiers and widows and orphans were still due and unsettled twenty years after the close of the war.

Mr. Logan expressed his willingness to vote for the pending bill if the secretary of the navy said it was necessary. He remembered, however, that former secretaries had asked for assistants only when the secretaries were new to their places.

Mr Cameron urged an immediate vote on the bill, but Mr. Logan opposed this, and at 2 o'clock the matter went over.

The Dakota bill was placed before the senate and Mr. Harrison took the floor. He insisted that the real animus of the objection was that another presidential election should pass before the people of Dakota were to be permitted to participate in such elections.

Mr. Morgan said the senator from Indiana, who was evidently a candidate for the presidency, might not have a chance at the votes of Dakota, for Mr. Morgan did not think he would ripen in four years.

Mr. Harrison replied that if he ever should be a candidate he would not be at all sure lest that he might justly claim the electoral vote of Alabama. He never would expect to have it counted for him. The debate now became animated.

On Mr. Butler's stating in one instance that Mr. Harrison did not understand the point at the moment in controversy, Mr. Morgan remarked: Oh, he does not want to understand it. Let him go along.

Mr. Harrison insisted that Messrs. Morgan and Butler had set up a man of straw and hustled him all around the senate chambers. As the debate proceeded Mr. Harrison read papers contradicting those read on the other side to show the feeling prevalent in Dakota with regard to the question of admission. The senator created something of a sensation by quoting King Henry's exclamation: "Oh, lord, how this world is given to lying." [This brought down the floor as well as the galleries.] Other passages-at-arms took place between the senators participating in the debate. For example, when Mr. Harrison wanted to know how Mr. Butler would have entitled the new constitution of Dakota, if not the constitution of the state of Dakota, he proposed this enquiry: Would the senator have begun it with the words, "by the grace of God and the senator of South Carolina?" [Laughter.]

To this Mr. Butler replied: No, I should have simply said, "by the grace of the senator from Indiana." [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Harrison spoke at some length in further maintenance of the points originally made by him in favor of the committee bill. In concluding his remarks Mr. Harrison appealed for justice for Dakota from the men who, as descendants of the men of '76, would themselves feel restive under the restraint now imposed on the territory that was seeking admission.

Mr. Butler obtained the floor to reply to Mr. Harrison, but Mr. Call asked him to give way for an executive session. This Mr. Butler was willing to do.

Mr. Harrison wished some agreement arrived at as to the time when the senate would come to a vote on the bill.

Mr. Beck said that in Mr. Vest's absence he (Beck) would not be willing to consent that a time be fixed.

Mr. Harrison understood from Mr. Vest's colleague that Mr. Vest might not be in the senate for a week yet. Considerable confusion arose as to the course to be pursued, the Republicans showing unwillingness to go into executive session without an agreement as to the vote.

Without further action on the bill the senate adjourned, the chair first putting before the senate a message from the president transmitting the report of the directors of the Union Pacific railway and a draft of a bill authorizing certain expenditures for the Indian lands fund to meet pressing needs of the Miami tribe.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—After the reading of the journal in the morning hour, Mr. Culberson, on behalf of the committee on judiciary, called up the bill dividing the Eastern judicial district of Arkansas into two districts to be known as the Eastern and Western districts of the Eastern district of Arkansas. Passed.

He also called up and the house passed the bill to detach Hood county from the Waco branch of the Northern judicial district of Texas and to attach it to the Graham branch of said district.

He also called up and the house passed the bill providing that in addition to the present mode of taking depositions of witnesses in cases pending before the United States courts it shall be lawful to take depositions in the mode presented by the law of the state in which the court is held.

Mr. Hammond of Georgia, on behalf of the same committee, called up the bill to prevent the claims of war taxes, under the act of August 5, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, by the United States being set off against the states having claims against the general government.

Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi made an argument in favor of the bill, contending that it was a matter of simple justice to the various states of the Union, that a government so illimitable in resources, as powerful to execute its promises as it was to enforce its decrees, could not afford to plant itself on a robroy rule on the simple plan that they shall take that have the power, and they shall keep that can.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa attacked the bill as a proposition to relieve certain states that had been in rebellion from obligation to pay without in any way attempting to secure equal justice to all states by reimbursing those which had promptly made full payment. Pending further discussion, the morning hour expired, and at 1:50 the house went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the shipping bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Holman of Indiana limiting the compensation of collectors, inspectors and shipping commissioners. After a short debate the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Dunn of Arkansas supported the bill and pictured the burden under which the shipping interest was suffering. Nobody would put capital in a business which was taxed 14½ per cent. If the removal of taxation was a direct subsidy, God help the country. There was an end of all argument for the reduction of taxation. If that was a subsidy, he wanted to subsidize in that way every laborer in the country.

On motion of Mr. Dingley of Maine, the clause repealing section 4371 of the Revised Statutes was stricken out and a clause inserted repealing that portion of the section which relates to a vessel fitted to be documented as vessels of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey offered an amendment providing that any vessel arriving from a foreign port in a port of the United States in distress, if engaged in trade, shall be exempt from tonnage tax. Adopted.

Mr. Hewitt of New York asked and obtained the unanimous consent to strike out the amendment agreed to on his motion providing that only one consular certificate shall be required on any tow of canal boats or barges trading between the United States and Canada.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin asked the unanimous consent to offer a resolution setting apart Friday and Saturday next for consideration of the Fitz John Porter bill, the previous question to be ordered at 5 o'clock Saturday evening.

Reed of Maine objected.

The house then adjourned.

Fancy Apples.

The Fort Worth Grocer company have just received a carload of fine fancy apples. They are splendid and in good condition. The trade supplied at most reasonable figures.

THEATRICAL GOLD BUGS.

Actors and Actresses Who Are Piling Up Huge Fortunes.

Mary Anderson, Booth, Lotta, Jefferson and Maggie Mitchell, and Where They Put Their Money.

New York Morning Journal.

Though three-quarters of our actors and actresses complain about the hard times, they made no such money in the old days as they do now. There are three or four actors on the American stage who possess fortunes and make money at a rate that would satisfy almost anybody.

Take Miss Mary Anderson, for instance. There are very few financiers of Wall street who would not be perfectly pleased to know that they could make in a season of eight months $150,000, and keep it. That will be the income the present year of Miss Mary Anderson, who is now computed to be worth $400,000, which is safely invested in real estate, gas stock and railway shares, both here and in England, only a small portion of it being invested in government bonds.

Mr. Edwin Booth went into bankruptcy about two years after he gave up his theater on Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, which is now turned into stores. That was about 1877; yet he is now computed to be worth in clean cash about $750,000. He has made a contract for next year which will turn him in a net sum of $150,000 for about seven months' work.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is also one of the wealthiest of actors. He is not making so much money now as he used to earn, for the simple reason that he does not give himself the trouble. He only works about sixteen weeks of the year upon the stage and this assures him all he needs for his yearly maintenance without impairing in the least his capital. Mr. Jefferson's fortune is variously estimated at from $400,000 to $600,000. It is true that ever since he began to earn money rapidly he has consented to support a large number of relatives. He does this unostentatiously—never, in fact, mentioning the matter himself, yet it is a fact well known in the dramatic profession.

Among the actresses Charlotte Crabtree, better known on the stage as Lotta, is undoubtedly the wealthiest women in the world who follows the profession of the stage. Most of the money is held in the name of her mother, who has been her manager ever since she first appeared as a little girl in a variety theater in California. They are not far wrong who estimate Lotta's possessions at a good deal over a million dollars. Year after year she has earned from $50,000 to $70,000.

Her manner of living is as a rule frugal, and she has sustained only one loss of any consequence, and that was about $20,000 a few years ago, when a young man to whom she was engaged to be married speculated with that amount of money. Though her powers of earning have largely decreased, she is still good for about $30,000 a year.

Maggie Mitchell is one of our wealthy actresses. She is computed to be worth $250,000 in cash, besides which she has large possessions in land at Long Branch and along the Jersey coast in just the positions going up in price with such surprising rapidity.

It is only ten years ago that she was compelled to sacrifice no small portion of these long rents possessions through foreclosed mortgages. She had placed all her earnings in land, and during the panic became property poor, for, as usually happens, her earnings as an actress at that very period decreased materially. She is now, however, more prosperous than ever before in her life.

The wealthiest among our managers is undoubtedly John Stetson, who owns a large printing office in Boston, a weekly paper that gives him a net income of $1000 a week, and a theatrical business that is almost invariably profitable. Mr. Stetson is not worth far from $1,000,000, though his income is much in excess of what that amount of capital would bring.

The only other manager who runs him close is Mr. McVicker of Chicago, the nestor of the American stage, and who has made every dollar he owns through the dramatic profession. He is the father-in-law of Edwin Booth.

Another wealthy manager, who pays very little attention, however, to the theatrical business at present, is Mr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, another millionaire—but he was left it all in St. Louis real estate by his father, the proprietor of a circus in the olden days. The old gentleman invested all his earnings in St. Louis real estate, and the son came into it when it had vastly appreciated.

Fancy Apples.

The Fort Worth Grocer company have just received a carload of fine fancy apples. They are splendid and in good condition. The trade supplied at most reasonable figures.

The Snail as a Barometer.

Chicago Herald.

A correspondent of a Western journal says there is no surer way of predicting a change in the weather than by observing the habits of the snail. They do not drink, but imbibe moisture during a rain and exude it afterward. The animal is never seen abroad except before a rain. The tree snail, as it is called, two days before rain will climb up the stems of plants, and, if the rain is going to be a hard and long one, will get on the sheltered side of a leaf, but if a short rain on the outside. Then there are other species that before a rain are yellow, after blue. In other snails deep indentations, beginning at the head between the horns and ending with the juncture of the tail, appear a few days before a storm.

Frightful Mortality Report.

The last woman who saw Gen Washington is dying with a frequency positively painful to behold.—[Philadelphia Times.

WHITE OR PINK

CAMELLINE

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS AS THE ONLY HARMLESS AND EFFICIENT BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION

Price, 50c. Sold by Druggists

STATE NEWS.

Doings and Happenings of the Day—Occurrences for Weal or Woe.

Gatherings from Over the State Reported Specially for the Gazette by Its Own Correspondents.

After the Federal Court.

Special to the Gazette

VERNON, TEX., Feb. 4.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens was held here to-night to take steps to secure one branch of the federal court at this place.

Indicted for Murder.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Feb. 4.—Wm. Churchill, the negro waiter, who recently killed Lopez Jefferson, second cook of the Hutchins house, also colored, was to-day indicted by the grand jury and is at present confined in jail.

Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Special to the Gazette.

MCKINNEY, TEX., Feb. 4.—R. E. Lee, charged with the murder of Emmet Douglass in this county on January 1, 1885, was to-day, in the district court, found guilty of manslaughter, the jury giving him six years and two months in the penitentiary.

Marine Intelligence.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, TEX., Feb. 4.—Arrived: Steamship San Marcos, from New York; schooner Emma F. Hart, from Baltimore Cleared: Schooner Martin L. Smith, for Morris river, N. J. Sailed: Steamship Lampasas, for New York; brigatine Dr. Lasker, for Bremen.

Knights of Labor Lecture.

Special to the Gazette.

RANGER, TEX., Feb. 4.—J. H. Jackson, grand lecturer of the Knights of Labor, delivered a lecture at this place last night to a crowded house upon the principles, objects and intentions of his order. His remarks were well received by his hearers, and evidently produced an impression favorable to the Knights of Labor. He is a fluent speaker and expresses his thoughts in a plain, straightforward manner, not easily to be mistaken. He left on the morning train for Cisco.

Signing Against Galveston.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Feb. 4.—A delegation of citizens from Beaumont, Orange and Sabine Pass are in the city, and will tomorrow visit the citizens of Houston with a petition requesting signers for the same against the petitions previously in circulation advancing the claims of Galveston for deep water to the exclusion of all other ports, and entertaining reflections upon Sabine Pass. It will be largely signed. A number of those who signed the other petition will withdraw their names.

At El Paso.

Special to the Gazette.

EL PASO, TEX., Feb. 4.—Notwithstanding a Deming dispatch contradicts the reported surrender of Geronimo, the Mexican consul here telegraphs his government to make claim for the Apache chief and other captives.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sheridan, wife of the El Paso inspector of customs, died of pneumonia.

Our district and county officials resolved to-day to give a grand ball on the 14th in celebration of the completion of our $100,000 court-house.

Bowie.

Special to the Gazette.

BOWIE, TEX., Feb. 4.—The rumors of the coal mine being sold to the Fort Worth & Denver City railway prove to have no truth in them, and Bowie has settled down calm and peaceable again. We want the switch to the coal mine built from here and are ready and willing to do our share in money and right of way.

Our new roller mill is a settled fact now, the machinery having been ordered.

The late cold spell has not done much damage to cattle as far as heard from, and the weather is moderating now.

Your correspondent is informed that more than fifteen new buildings will be commenced as soon as the weather settles.

Weatherford.

Special to the Gazette.

WEATHERFORD, TEX., Feb. 4.—District court was occupied all day in the trial of the rights of property between the Loving Publishing company of Fort Worth and N. B. Johnson of this city. The judge reserved his decision until Monday, the 11th. This case has been pending in the court since 1885, and was once decided in favor of Johnson, but a new trial was asked for and obtained by the other party. The property in litigation was the stock of books and stationery of Sorber & Taylor, attached by the Loving Publishing company to satisfy a claim of THE GAZETTE, handled by them in 1885, but was immediately replevied by Johnson, hence the suit is pending.

Colorado.

Special to the Gazette.

COLORADO, TEX., Feb. 4.—The weather still continues cold.

Mr. S. K. Williams, representative of Marburg Bros.' tobacco house of North Carolina, is here on business.

The candidates for city offices are out in full force soliciting votes. We expect a red-hot time on election day.

Mr. G. W. Swink, grass commissioner from Austin, is here looking after the children's grass.

J. W. Snyder of the firm of Snyder Bros., who have ranches in Texas, Colorado and Wyoming, is in town on business. He says stock is O. K. so far.

Another big cattle trade is on hand just waiting for parties from Denver, Col., who are attending the convention. Then the ducats will fly.

An Elopement at Crawford.

Special to the Gazette.

CRAWFORD, TEX., Feb. 4.—Our lively little city was thrown into a state of wild excitement this morning by the news that Miss Maud Wright, a charming, vivacious and accomplished young lady of about seventeen summers, and Mr. John C. Walton of McGregor, escaped by the light of the moon against the will of their parents. They probably have gone to the Indian Territory, where they will have the ceremony administered and there is not legal interference. The young lady went to a neighbor's and her lover came around and took her off in a vehicle procured at McGregor. The parents are very bitterly opposed but the cunning devices of the contracting parties were entirely too sharp for the suspecting parents.

East Line Medical Association.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WINNSBORO, TEX., Feb. 2.—The East Line Medical association met here to-day. All the leading physicians of the towns along the line of road from which the association takes its name were in attendance. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Dial of Sulphur Springs and upon call of roll by Secretary Garnett of Greenville all officers and a very large per cent. of the membership answered present. Several very important papers were read and several questions were ably discussed. Dr. Joakim of Greensille, Tex., moved to change the name of the association to the East Texas Medical association. The question of changing the name is to come up for final disposition at the next regular meeting, which occurs at Pittsburg, Tex., in May, at which time a full attendance is earnestly requested.

Bartlett.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

BARTLETT, TEX., Feb 2.—Mr. Livengood, who has been teaching school near here, died this evening at the residence of J. J. Gilberts, Sr. He was a promising young man, highly respected by the people, loved and honored by his pupils. Last Sunday he was to have been married to Miss Jimmerson, the daughter of a wealthy farmer who lives about eight miles from here. Sickness prevented. When his betrothed heard of his dangerous condition, she came at once to do all in her power to alleviate his pain. Two days she watched with untired eyes, and nursed with unwearied hands him to whom she had pledged her love. The body will be interred near Georgetown to-morrow.

About 200 bales of cotton have been received in the last six or eight days. It is thought about fifty bales more will close the receipts for the season, which will give Bartlett 5000 this season.

Bartlett has been spoken of as the best point to locate Baylor female college, in case some of the larger towns fail to raise the amount required by the Baptist association. Bartlett will give more than any other town of her caliber in cash and all the grounds needed.

Jews on the Battle Field.

On the 2d instant Prince Alexander of Bulgaria bestowed at Pirot a special mark of attention on the Jewish battalion which had been raised by various Jewish communities in the principality. With his own hand the prince pinned on the breast of the commander of the battalion, Lieut. Misrachi, the gold medal for valor, and he addressed the remnants of the legion in the following terms: "Your fallen heroic comrades have shown that they were worthy descendants of the Maccabees and you, yourselves, prove at the battles of Slivnitza, Dragoman and Pirot that, in bravery and love for the fatherland, you are in no way inferior to the regular Bulgarian army." The battalion, which originally was five hundred strong, lost one-fourth of its number before Slivnitza. In the other battles eighty-five men fell, so that, exclusive of sick and wounded, it now consists of but half—two hundred and fifty men.—[Jewish Chronicle.

C. J. Putman & Co.,

Owners of the J. J. Schulenger patent, contractors for cement walks and cementing buildings. Office 509 Main street.

WE HAVE A DOUBLE PURPOSE IN MAKING

This Great Clearing Sale!

FIRST—To establish beyond a doubt in the mind of every gentleman and lady in this land that we are doing just what we advertise to do—

SELLING FOR SPOT CASH, NOT GIVING CREDIT TO ANY ONE UNDER ANY PRETENSE.

SECOND—To demonstrate to every one alive to their own interest what can be saved on buying goods for cash and dealing with a first class house, that

DOES NOTHING BUT A CASH BUSINESS!

Of course our business is already very large, still there are thousands within 200 miles of Fort Worth that have never bought from a SPOT CASH house. Give us a trial, and, if possible, do it at once.

BED COMFORTS.

75c worth 1.25 — 5 bales comforts, full size, at 75c; sold all the season at 75c.

1.00 worth 1.50 — 118 wool filled comforts at $1.00, sold all the season at $1.50.

1.50 worth 2.50 — 64 wool filled extra size comforts, covered with flowered calico and lined with red oil calico. These are wanted by hotels and boarding-houses all the year.

1.50 worth 2.50 — LOT E, 3244—22, white Marseilles quilts at $1.50 each; actual value $2.50.

1.75 worth 3.50 — LOT 3382—9 extra large white Marseilles quilts at $1.75. Splendid goods and very cheap.

2.25 worth 4.00 — LOT E, 3184—10 Marseilles quilts at $2.25 each. These are a little soiled from handling, but they are splendid quality.

3.00 worth 6.00 — LOT 3180—8 fancy blue and pink Marseilles, extra large, colors guaranteed fast.

3.50 worth 7.50 — LOT 3179—14 handsome 10-4 Marseilles. Actual value $7.50; will go for $3.50.

Nothing in connection with this great sale will give us more satisfaction than showing this unparalleled purchase in job lots of towels and quilts

4.50 worth 8.00 — LOT E, 3182—8 handsome Marseilles quilts, extra large, full double size. Real value $8.00, and perfect beauties, $4.50.

6.00 worth 10.00 — LOT E, 3-97—2 extra large, 12-4, beautifully ornamented Marseilles quilts, at $6.00. Never sold for less than $10.00.

7.50 worth 12.50 — LOT E, 3206—2 very handsome, richly ornamented 12-4 Marseilles quilts at $7.50, cheap at $12.50.

We would be pleased to have you bring this advertisement with you, that you may see the identical numbers and goods as DESCRIBED.

The 10th of January we closed out the odd lots of an American Importer's

ZEPHYRS AND Germantown Yarns.

Read the Prices We Propose to Make on Them.

2 1-2c worth 6 1-4c — 1962 oz. medium colored zephyrs, both split and single.

5c worth 10c — 2219 oz. high colored, split or single zephyrs.

10c worth 20c — 84 pounds assorted colored Germantown yarns, including shaded and mixed colors, 100 per hank, always worth 20c.

OUR SCOOP IN TOWELS

5c worth 10c — LOT E, 2616—9 dozen bleached cotton huck towels, 15 inches wide by 34 inches long, at 5c each. Cost more to manufacture them.

7c worth 15c — LOT E, 2618—10 dozen bleached cotton huck tow ls, 18x36 inches, at 7½c each or 45c a pair. The cheapest towel ever offered in Texas.

7c worth 15c — LOT E, 2619—25 dozen all linen barber towels, 18x42 inches, at 7c each or 15c per pair.

10c worth 20c — LOT E, 2656—216 cotton huck towels, 18x36 inches, at 10c each, or 20c per pair. A great bargain

12 1-2c worth 20c — LOT E, 2583—11 dozen unbleached all linen towels, 18x36 inches, at 12½c each—a splendid German towel.

12 1-2c worth 20c — LOT E, 2664—520 bleached linen huck towels, 16x30 inches, 12½c each; real value 20c each.

20c worth 35c — LOT 2525—12 dozen bleached damask towels, 24x40 inches, a splendid towel, 20c each.

Hosiery.

5c. worth 10c. — LOT 4—481 pairs Children's, Misses and Ladies', at 5c pair

15c. worth 25c. — LOT 2—692 pairs Infants' Fine Wall Hose in assorted colors, actual value 25c pair, sizes 4 to 5.

25c. worth 50c. — LOT 3—519 pairs Misses' assorted Merino and cashmere wool Hose, sizes 5 to 8½; a wonder fully cheap lot.

25c. worth 50 & 60c. — LOT 4—381 pairs Ladies' Cashmere wool Hose at 25c. pair, not half actual value.

50c. worth $1.00 to $1.50. — LOT 5—287 pairs Ladies fine Cashmere wool Hose at 50c. We present a loss of 50c. to $1.00 on every pair of these.

SILK HOSE.

1.00 worth 1.50 — FIRST LOT—Assorted colored silk hose at $1.00; sold all the season at $1.50.

1.25 worth 2.00 — SECOND LOT—Assorted colored silk hose at $1.25; former price $2.00. This lot includes blacks.

2.00 worth 3.00 4.00 — THIRD LOT—About 6 dozen, including all the fashionable shades and blacks, worth from $3.00 to $4.00 pair, will go at one uniform price, $2.00.

4.00 worth 6.00 7.00 — FOURTH LOT—About 4 dozen all high colors, and the handsomest and most desirable goods made, one uniform price of $4.00; worth positively from $6.00 to $7.00.

Handkerchiefs.

WORTH		AT
20c	An assorted lot of 200 dozen misses' and ladies' hemstitch'd handkerc'fs at 4 former prices.	10c
40c		20c
50c		25c
75c		35c

WORTH		AT
1.00	Another lot of both hemstitch'd and fancy embroi'd handkerchiefs at ½ price.	50c
1.50		75c
2.00		1.00
2.50		1.25

We have long looked forward and labored for the time when, equipped with necessary facilities, we might distribute merchandise throughout the great West on the small as profit at which strictly first class goods can be bought and sold. On the 15th of May, 1885, we eliminated from our business the last vestige of credit or do, and have organized a corps of experienced buyers in all the leading marks of the country. Their business is to buy goods for SPOT CASH ONLY. We are four days from New York by express and twelve days per railroad and steamer; are located in the greatest retail center west of the Mississippi river, consequently able to realize on our purchases in short time. Come and examine our goods and prices, and judge for yourselves if we are not offering good value for your dollars. Respectfully,

TAYLOR & BARR.

SLAIN AT SUPPER.

The Tragic Scene Enacted in the Dining Room of a Waco Hotel.

A St. Louis Drummer Kills a Brother Knight of the Grip from Chicago—Both Were Drinking.

Special to the Gazette.

WACO, TEX., Feb. 4.—To-night at the supper table of the McClelland hotel J. A. Graham fired four shots at Will Lamb, three of which took effect. The parties got into a dispute, the nature of which is not clearly known, and were grappling with each other before the people in the room were aware what was going on. All agree that Graham struck Lamb first. After grappling Lamb got on top of Graham, who drew a pistol and fired as above stated. One ball entered the left breast just above the heart, another entered the left shoulder and the third struck in the neck near the jugular vein. Lamb died at 10 o'clock and the attending physician says that the shot in the neck which struck the pneumogastric nerve caused death.

After the shooting Graham walked down stairs into the hotel office, where officers arrested him without the least show of resistance or attempt to escape. Graham represents R. & T. A. Lewis, stationers of St. Louis. Lamb represents Lee & Co. of Chicago, dealers in picture-frames, glasses, etc. Both men have been here several days selling goods in their respective lines. Lamb was sensible nearly up to the moment of death, and gritty to the last. He stated that his mother, Mrs. A. M. Lamb, lives at Lucan, Canada, and was very anxious she should not know of the difficulty unless he died. His body is now lying in the hotel, and is properly cared for. He was a fine-looking young man, apparently twenty-five or thirty years old.

Your correspondent interviewed Graham in his cell at the jail. He tells rather an incoherent story of the difficulty, giving a long and rambling account of how his life has been threatened for three years by another man, not Lamb, however, and how, when the dispute came up, he was so impressed by this idea that he killed Lamb before realizing what he was doing. It is highly probable that both men were drinking to some extent and thus brought on the quarrel. Graham is a man of about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and fine-looking. He does not seem at all uneasy. The coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

One hundred tons choice baled hay for sale cheap, at Talbott, Wantz & Co's.

Terraline Vases.

An exquisite and beautiful line of terraline vases, a display never equaled in this or any other city, at the Fort Worth China company's. This is a splendid opportunity to buy. Call and get prices that are so low they will astonish you.

On the Instalment Plan.

A car-load of new furniture just received at Branch's furniture house, which will be sold at very low prices for cash, or on the instalment plan. Remember the place, 509 Houston street.

Terraline Plaques.

Ladies, call at the Fort Worth China company's and see the magnificent exhibit of terraline plaques. A fresh shipment just arrived in all the newest and latest novelties. Prices lower than ever before, and the present is the very best to buy.

WANT COLUMN.

PERSONAL.

MISS MORTON'S hours for classes in art is from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. at 310 Taylor st.

MISS TURNER has opened her art class at her residence, 303 Monroe street. She is prepared to teach oil, water-colors, china and insure painting; also, charcoal and crayon drawing. Her class-hours are on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Work done to order.

THE People's Intelligence and Employment office, up stairs over postoffice, Room E. Railroads, hotels, farmers, merchants, contractors and private families furnished with reliable help, both male and female. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone No. 178. G. W. Guynn, Proprietor

LOST.

LOST—A leather-backed memorandum book in the city yesterday. Finder will confer a favor by leaving same at this office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A girl to do cooking and washing in small family. E. M. VanZandt, Jr., Penn street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—At once—four or five stone masons to work on Eastland county bridge piers. Apply to W. J. Conoy, Eastland City.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—10 shares of stock in Mechanics' Building and Loan association. Call on J. P. HOUSEH, 1003 Main street.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, front and back; nicely located and convenient to good boarding-houses, 915 West Third street. Mrs. Ambrose.

FOR RENT—Two nice furnished rooms, one first floor and other second. No. 906, corner Second and Florence streets.

FOR RENT—Three pleasant south rooms furnished or unfurnished. No. 902 West Fifth street.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—Three-room house, 701 East Third; $10.50 per month. Inquire of Chas Hagset

FOR RENT—A desirable residence, four rooms, corner West First and Florence streets. Apply to undersigned at 810 West First, or at Gillespie's lumber yard. H. H. Oglesby.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IF YOU want good prices for your turkeys ship them to J. H. Robinson, butcher and dealer in fowls, 1013 Main street, Fort Worth.

FOR SALE—The lot on Houston street, between Second and Third, adjoining Fort Worth Printing house, including one joint wall. Terms easy. Wm. Tidwell.

WE WILL PUT UP for spring delivery any amount of pressings, cows or stock cattle, on short notice. A 1000 acre pasture in two miles of Baird, will sell, or trade for cattle, horses or Fort Worth property. Boss & Hatcher, Fort Worth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Fifty fat ponies, suitable for work. Address Coffee Bros., Bacon, Tex.

FOR SALE—A phaeton and harness, nearly new. Also, a gentle pony. Call on or address J. M. Hamlett, corner Tenth and Harding streets.

FOR SALE—By Hughey's south American cane, at Hotel Pirl which newsstand. E. M. Rowe, agent.

ARTESIAN BATH HOUSE—Natural flowing water, eighty gallons per minute, soft as rainwater—white sulphur, magnesia and soda—the best bathing water in the state. It may be used at Hot Springs, Turk hot white bathing. Single tickets, 25 cents; 10 tickets, $1. Beasley & Markle, proprietors, northwest corner public square.

VIVIAN & RYLAND, general land and collection agents for the Panhandle of Texas, Tascosa, Tex.

PROFESSIONAL.

E. B. MUNN, attorney at law and land agent, Clay county, Henrietta, Tex. Office in court house.

BEN. F. TURNER & CO., lawyers and land agents, Vernon, Wilbarger county, Texas, render land and pay taxes, furnish abstracts of and perfect titles, buy, sell, rent and represent owners of real estate. Have complete abstracts to Wilbarger, Hardeman, Wichita, Knox, Baylor and Archer counties. Land litigation a specialty.

WOOD, FISHER & FORD, Attorneys at Law, San Marcos, Texas.

DAVIS, SMALL & HOODER, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, over Fort Worth National bank, Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

DR. W. W. SOUTH, homeopathist. Office and residence, third street, corner Jennings avenue. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone, No. 236.