

# Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1886.

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## C. EVANS CO.

ARE

in the front ranks with low prices for this week will be far ahead of competition with the following unapproachable bargains in Boys', Youths' and Gents' Clothing.

With a few staple lines, unapproachable in style, quality and low priced, for your consideration:

**\$7.50.** Special drive in Gents' and Youths' suits. They are neat and stylish, perfect in representing a great variety in shades, and beat any \$10.00 suit in the world. Don't miss them.

**\$10.00.** Suits you will find all over the country on clothing counters marked all the way from \$10.00 to \$20.00, embracing all the noble shades and mixtures. We show the same goods at perfect fitting, handsome, trimmed equal to the best \$16.00 or \$18.00 in the city.

**\$12.50.** Suits we offer the most superior and varied assortment of extra quality, all wool suits in the Western market, the fabrics being, Cassimeres, Corkscrews and Worsters, etc., cutaways and business frocks, with a choice of twenty different shades and mixtures. All desiring a dressy suit should see these lines and save the enormous price the merchant tailor would ask for the same goods, upon which no better fit can be made.

**\$16.50.** Suits represent our standard line of business suits for gents, upon which we claim a reputation of from \$10.00 to \$20.00, embracing all the noble shades and mixtures, stripes, etc. All desiring a dressy suit should see these lines and save the enormous price the merchant tailor would ask for the same goods, upon which no better fit can be made.

Our high class and first grade business and promenade suits we invite a comparison with the finest work turned out by custom shops, where the price of the same imported and domestic wools, in all the fashionable tints, shades, mixtures of cut, make-up and trimming popular with gentlemen who observe the quality.

300 Gents' Suits, only one or two alike—all grades of goods represented and offered at about one-half regular prices.

Find us Headquarters for Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

**C. EVANS COMPANY,**  
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**FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.**

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**FIRST NATIONAL BANK,**  
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**FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK,**  
Successors to Tidball, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.  
Capital Paid Up \$125,000.00  
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General banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe.

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Sold on the Installment Plan.

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## "IGNORANCE OR SPITE."

Dallas Can Take Whichever Alternative It Deems Most Creditable to the City.

Health Officers From Weatherford and Decatur Talk to the Point—Very Plainly.

The Dallas Office of Quarantine, That is Some Kind of Quarantine You Know Like the Dallas Article.

Yesterday morning's GAZETTE announced the arrival in Fort Worth of Dr. John R. McKenzie, health officer of Weatherford, who came here with a view of ascertaining the true status of the small-pox situation. He devoted the greater part of the day in visiting every locality where the disease now exists, making the rounds in company with Dr. L. B. Slaughter, who gave him all the facts bearing on the question since its inception.

Before returning to his home last night, a GAZETTE man met Dr. McKenzie at the Pickwick hotel, when the following conversation substantially occurred:

"What do you think, doctor, of our condition after having examined for yourself?"

"I do not regard it as at all worthy the alarm and noise that it seems to have created. With Dr. Slaughter I visited every infected place, except one, and found that there were twenty-five cases, all told, eight of which are now convalescent."

"Do you fear any further spread of the disease?"

"I do not. The points where it now exists seem to be under good control, and with anything like ordinary prudence on the part of outsiders, the danger of extension is reduced to a minimum. Vaccination seems to be almost universal here. That goes a long way to insure future safety. Two things are essential to get the mastery of small-pox—vaccination and isolation. Put these two in practice and there isn't any chance for an epidemic."

"Will Weatherford imitate the noble example set by Dallas?"

"I do not have the slightest idea that such a course will be adopted. Three years ago next June Fort Worth had a great deal more small-pox than it has now. I came down then and advised against quarantine, and it was not done. Well, before long the small-pox did appear at Weatherford, but it was brought there by a negro from El Paso. This quarantine business is all rot. To make it thorough it must be enforced in all directions. The disease is as likely to come from the East as the West, from the North as the South. It is all humbug to quarantine against any one point. It can never be but partially enforced anyway. No, I don't think that Weatherford has any design of doing any such thing. Our people are not at all panic-stricken."

"To what do you attribute the motive then that influenced Dallas?"

"I can see only two motives—ignorance or spite. You can adopt whichever horn of that dilemma you think accords best with the facts."

"You seem down on the quarantine business, doctor?"

"I am. When one reflects that this disease, owing to our proximity to a country that is never free from it (Mexico), is likely to appear at certain seasons in almost any Texas town, and that, indeed, a good many of our Western towns have it most of the time, it looks absurd for a place to try to shut off a sister city, as Dallas did. Such a step will not guarantee Dallas any immunity, and it was, therefore, unwise and unnecessary."

Another officer interviewed.

Among the arrivals on the Fort Worth & Denver express yesterday afternoon was Dr. George A. Swann, city physician of Decatur. Dr. Swann came down in his official capacity, on a similar errand to that of Dr. McKenzie, as given above. He talked with a GAZETTE reporter fully and frankly, with the air of a prudent, conservative man, yet far removed from any taint of sensationalism or timidity.

He said: "I find the status exactly as I expected, having previously received official information respecting the progress of the disease. Will Decatur quarantine? I think not. A quarantine against Fort Worth would be an extreme measure, that our people are very unwilling to adopt, unless absolute necessity compels, quarantine will be the dernier resort."

"What kind of a report will you make, doctor, when you return?"

"It would hardly be proper to forestall my report to the mayor and council by giving it now, but what I have said to you might indicate it. If the officials of the Fort Worth & Denver will co-operate with us in taking the usual prudential measures, there will be no need of a formal quarantine. I shall also report this, that there are many cases of small-pox at Dallas; and I learn that the disease exists also at Brownwood and at Strawn. Now, a quarantine that did not include those places would not be thorough or effectual."

"Then would it not be in order to quarantine against Dallas if against Fort Worth?"

"It certainly would. I would regard it essential to include all the points where the disease prevails, and not single out a single city. But I see no special cause for alarm, and do not apprehend anything like an epidemic. There are only five points with the pest-house that are infected, and I regard the cases as under good control. I hope and believe you have seen the worst."

Shoot the Hungarians.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 21.—Work will be resumed at the coke works to-morrow, but trouble is feared from the

Hungarians, who refuse to return to work until their countrymen, who are in jail for the riot, are released. All English-speaking workmen are satisfied with the terms offered by the operators, and will go in to-morrow morning. The Hungarians threaten violence if the ovens are fired and are massing to march to the Standard works to prevent resumption. The entire police force, under command of Lieut. Brophy, will be transferred to the Standard for the protection of those who go to work. Superintendent Lynch, of Frick & Co.'s, says if the foreigners do not resume at once the work of eviction will be inaugurated March 1.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Sugar—Owing to the unfavorable news from abroad, holders are unwilling to sell at the ruling rates. A small business was transacted and the market closed weak. The weather is warm and rainy. Molasses sugar, regular to good polarization, \$2.37 1/2 gold per quintal; Muscovado, fair to good refining, \$2.12 1/2 to \$2.89 1/2; centrifugal, 92 to 98 degrees polarization, in hogsheads, bags and boxes, \$2.42 1/2 to \$3.07. Stocks in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas: 9500 boxes, 208,000 bags and 7400 hogsheads. Receipts for week 2900 boxes, 56,000 bags and 2700 hogsheads. Exports during week 2900 boxes, 56,000 bags and 2500 hogsheads.

Bacon—\$11.75 gold per cwt.

Butter—Superior American, \$23 gold per quintal.

Flour—American, \$11.75 gold per barrel.

Hams—American sugar-cured \$20.75 gold per quintal for southern and \$17 for northern.

Lard—In kegs \$11.50 gold per quintal; in tins \$12.50.

Potatoes—Nominal.

Empty hogsheads—\$4.75 gold.

Lumber—Nominal.

White navy beans—\$4.75 gold per quintal.

Chewing tobacco—\$26.50 gold per quintal.

Freights—Quiet; per hhd. of sugar loading at Havana for the United States \$2.00 to \$2.25 gold; per hhd. of sugar from ports on the north coast (outside ports) \$2.50 to \$3.00; Spanish gold \$2.39 1/2.

Exchange—Weak.

The Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 21.—The weather was clear and pleasant and the track in good condition.

First race—All ages, three quarters of a mile. Won by Violence by half a length, Hottentot second, Bluebird third. Time, 1:17.

Second race—Selling race, seven-eighths of a mile; King Arthur won by two lengths, Bluebird second, Diamond third. Time, 1:31 1/4.

Third race—For non-winners at this meeting, three-quarters of a mile; Beaumonde won by a length, Continental second, John Colter third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race—One mile over four hurdles, winner's penalty; Tomahawk won by five lengths, Shamrock second, this Grace third. Time, 1:52 1/4.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Great Evangelists Open Their Campaign at Galveston.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 21.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the famous revivalists, opened their Texas campaign against iniquity and sin in this city to-day at the Beach rink. Their programme for Sunday service reads: Services at 8 a. m. for Christians, 10:30 a. m. for colored people, 3 p. m. for women and 7 p. m. for men with notice that the first night both gentlemen and ladies are admitted, became possessed of the idea that the programme intimated that they were not Christians, and hence took umbrage. They claimed it was an odious distinction and declined to participate in the meeting. The local ministers and Mr. Moody regretted this action, which compelled the abandonment of the 10:30 meeting, and thus the colored people of Galveston are not participating in the services. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large assemblage of professed Christian workers greeted the celebrated revivalist at 8 o'clock, while the afternoon meeting was also largely attended by ladies. The night service, however, attracted an immense audience, estimated at nearly 5,000. The great hall was packed and presented an impressive appearance, brilliantly illuminated by electric lights and gorgeously decorated with flags and bunting. Long before the hour for the opening services the building was full with an expectant throng. At one end of the rink was a large elevated platform with rising seats which were occupied by city ministers and a splendid choir. Immediately in front of this platform projected a smaller one enclosed with rough pine planking where the distinguished preacher's services were opened after prayer, by the singing of Mr. Sankey's world-famed hymn "The Ninety and Nine," by a hundred trained voices. The effect of the beautiful sacred music was electrical, and when the great exhorter appeared on the platform his audience was already in harmony with him. The picture of earnestness and good health, Mr. Moody began his talk in that business-like every-day manner for which he is celebrated. For his text he took St. Paul's epistle to the Galatians, vi. 6-7, which reads: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting. For over an hour Mr. Moody held the attention of his great audience with marvellous skill. He is neither eloquent, versatile or flowery in his delivery, but his sharp pungent sentences are hurled with force and effect at every hearer. "God never deceived any one," he suddenly declares and "God can't be deceived, for he knows the ways of man. The devil deceived Adam and Eve, but God never did any one." In this pithy style Mr. Moody addressed his hearers on the crime of adultery, rum-selling and the lesser sins of mankind. His meetings have opened with every indication of success.

## HE WHO NE'ER TOLD A LIE

Will Be Honored To-Day by Both Houses of Congress Resting From Their Labors.

Work of Congress Mapped Out for the Present Week, With a Forecast of Legislation.

Senator Frye Has Prepared a Meritorious Bill, Which Means America for Americans.

A Good Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Senator Frye proposes to invite delegates from American nations to meet at Washington this fall. He will introduce the following bill in the senate on Tuesday: Be it enacted, etc., that the president be, and is hereby authorized and directed to invite on behalf of the government and the people of the United States, delegates from each of the republics of Central and South America, including Mexico and San Domingo and the empire of Brazil, to assemble in the city of Washington on the 1st day of October, 1886, to consider and decide upon such questions as shall be to the mutual interest and common welfare of the American people. That each of the independent nations of this hemisphere shall be entitled to send as many delegates as each may for itself determine, but in the decision of the question in congress no delegation shall have more than one vote. Section 2. That in forwarding this invitation to the constituted authorities of the several independent governments of the American hemisphere the president of the United States shall set forth that said congress is called to consider:

1. Measures that shall tend to preserve peace and promote the prosperity of American nations, and to present united resistance against the encroachments of European monarchies, powers, and to preserve the integrity and present territorial constitutions of each against forcible dismemberment.

2. Measures toward the formation of an American Customs Union, under which the trade of American nations shall, so far as is practicable and profitable, be confined to American waters, and there shall be free interchange of the peculiar natural and manufactured products of each.

3. The establishment of direct, regular and frequent lines of steamship communication between the ports of the American continent.

4. The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American states to govern the exportation and importation of merchandise, a uniform method of classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices.

5. The adoption of a common system of weight measures, and uniform laws to protect persons and property, patent rights and trade marks of the citizens of either country in the others.

6. The adoption of a common silver coin which shall be issued by each government in such amount as shall be proportional to the population of each, the same to be legal tender in commercial transactions between the citizens of all American nations.

7. An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan for arbitration of all questions in dispute, and differences that may arise or hereafter exist between them.

8. That such delegates as may attend said congress shall be the guests of the government of the United States, and shall be entertained from the time of their arrival in this country until the time of their departure in such manner as shall be consistent with the dignity of this nation and importance of the duty they are appointed to perform; and that the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the same to be disbursed under direction of the secretary of state.

9. That the president of the United States shall, before the adjournment of the present congress, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint twenty-four delegates to said congress, selected equally from the two political parties, at least three of whom shall be learned in international law, and the remainder men who are actively engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and the exportation and importation of merchandise, and said delegates appointed on the part of the United States shall serve without compensation other than usual expenses.

In an interview, Senator Frye said that the object of this bill was to bring the nations of the American hemisphere into closer political and commercial relations, and that while it did not advocate any political compact which might involve the United States in complications with our sister republics, if twenty or more of the leading men of each of the Spanish American republics could be brought to the United States as guests of the government and made familiar with the advanced civilization of this country, with our industrial development, political and educational progress and the prosperous condition of our people, it would be to their advantage and to our own. One great obstacle to the extension of our trade among the Spanish-American nations was their ignorance of the United States and our ignorance of them, and he believed an increased commerce would naturally follow a more intimate acquaintance. Commercial intimacy is a natural and necessary result of close friendly relations and the extension of our markets upon this hemisphere was the most important problem that now confronts the American people. With reference to the proposed common silver coin, Mr. Frye said: "We are now paying from seventy-five to a hundred millions of gold as a balance of trade to the countries that have no coin but silver in circulation. They do not want gold, and it simply passes through their hands into

the pockets of English or German traders. As a matter of fact, although this gold is given in payment for merchandise purchased in South America, it does not get there at all, but is shipped from New York to London. I am confident that a treaty could be made with each of the Central and South American nations under which this balance could be paid in silver. The value of the product of our mines would be increased and the perplexing question settled. It will probably be suggested that this silver will all come back to us from English merchants to whom it will go. This is undoubtedly true and might be an objection to such a proposition if our trade with South America was to entirely cease. But we will continue to purchase silver and coffee and other articles from these countries, and silver will be paid out again as fast as it comes back to us. At least one hundred millions of silver, perhaps double that sum, can be thus kept in circulation and a great part of it will naturally be absorbed by the countries to which it goes. Only three of the great South American nations are producing silver in any quantity, and every one who has been to these countries and to the West Indies knows that they are the hospitals in which all our mutilated coin finds refuge. I am in favor of a customs union and American silver coin if you please, reciprocal concessions by each of the American nations. We now admit free of duty nearly all of the products of Central and South America. While a high duty is levied upon all our products that go down there, I am quite sure we could get some valuable concessions by asking for them. The report of the South American commission proves this, but beyond everything else of importance is the establishment of direct and regular steamship communication between New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and other ports of this continent and the rest of this hemisphere. Upon that everything rests. We cannot expect to have any trade with countries we have no means of reaching, and as long as their lines of communication are almost entirely in the hands of foreigners we must expect that those who control these lines will divert as much trade to their own markets as they can."

Mr. Frye said he should press his bill upon the attention of the senate and believed it of greater importance to the agricultural and mercantile interests of this country than any that had been proposed for years.

Work for the Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Monday being Washington's birthday neither house of congress will be in session. The Blair educational bill remains the unfinished business of the senate. Should it be disposed of before the end of the week, Senator Hoar will try to secure right of way for the bankruptcy bill. Senator Platt will make a like effort in behalf of the Washington Territory bill.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon intends to address the senate Tuesday upon the Chinese question, and Senator Frye will seek an opportunity during the week to make a speech on the fishery question.

The house of representatives is likely to devote the week to the consideration of appropriation bills. The committee on appropriations expects to report an immediate deficiency bill Tuesday, and will endeavor to have it considered and passed that day.

The pension and Indian appropriation bills now on the calendar will probably be taken up in the order named.

During the morning hours it is expected that the Hennessee canal bill will be called up and discussed. The debate on that measure will without doubt wholly consume the two hours allowed for the discussion under the rules, and the bill will then take its place on the house calendar as unfinished business.

If the committee on Pacific railroads is reached in the morning hour call, it will call up a bill relative to the compulsory survey and patenting of the lands granted to the Pacific railroad companies.

The various appropriation bills are rapidly approaching completion in the committee and it is probable that the military academy, army, consular and diplomatic and postoffice appropriation bills will be reported to the house during the week and placed on the calendar.

New Atlantic Coast Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Commencing to-morrow, the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West railway will run trains between Jacksonville and Sanford. This completion of the road gives the Atlantic Coast line an all-rail connection with Tampa, and decreases the time to Sanford, Tampa, Key West and Havana by about twelve hours.

Kentucky Vendetta.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—A fatal encounter took place near Pineville, Ky., between a man named Lane and five men named Turner, Friday afternoon. There was an old feud existing between them. The Turners are celebrated as roughs and bad men. They were in ambush, hiding behind trees, when Lane came along the road, and they all fired upon him. Lane saw one of the Turners step from behind the tree, and shot him dead. Almost immediately afterwards Lane fell, his body being pierced by several bullets.

Wife Can Testify Against Husband.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 21.—An important ruling was made yesterday in the federal court here by Chief Justice Zane. He held that under the Utah statute, which compels a wife to testify to injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, the wife must testify against her husband in unlawful cohabitation cases. That crime, the judge decided, is one of the most serious injuries which a man can inflict on his wife.

Baltimore Merchants Fail.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—Bruff & Maddox, dry-goods, who compromised with their creditors a year ago, failed yesterday, having been unable to meet the obligations given in settlement of the original indebtedness, which is about \$250,000.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—1 a. m.—For the West Gulf states: Fair weather, in the northern portion; local rains followed by fair weather in the southern portion, slight changes in temperature; variable winds.

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