

A QUESTION ABOUT BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times. "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every disease?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease...

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

TEXAS EXPRESS COMPANY. C. T. CAMPBELL, Superintendent - Houston, Tex.

- TEXAS EXPRESS COMPANY'S LIST OF OFFICES. At points marked * there are no agents, and freight for such points must be prepaid, with written instructions to put off at owner's risk.

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PERFECTED LEGISLATION

Bills Passed by the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Texas at the Regular Session, 1887.

OFFICIAL COMPILATION. TAXATION.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Texas: Sec. 1. That title 95 of the Revised Civil Statutes be amended by adding thereto the following articles, to be known as articles 4712a, 4712b, and 4712c, and by amending articles 4740, 4744, 4746, 4747 and 4748 of said title, so that they shall hereafter read as follows:

Article 4712a. If the assessor of taxes shall discover in his county, or outside of his county, but belonging to a resident of the county, any personal property which has not been assessed or rendered for taxation for every year for two years past, he shall list and assess the same for each and every year thus omitted which it has belonged to said resident, in the manner prescribed for assessing other property, and such assessment shall be as valid and binding as though it had been rendered by the owner thereof.

Article 4740. The collector of taxes shall keep his office at the county seat of his county, and it shall be the duty of every person who has failed to attend and pay his taxes at the times and places in his precinct named by the collector, to call at the office of the collector and pay the same before the last day of December of the same year for which the assessment is made.

Article 4744. The collector of taxes shall make out, on forms to be furnished for that purpose by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, on and after the first day of April of each year, triplicate lists of delinquent or insolvent taxpayers, the caption of which shall be "List of delinquent or insolvent taxpayers." In this list he shall give the name of the person, firm, company or corporation from whom the taxes are due, in separate columns, and he shall put one copy of these delinquent or insolvent lists at the courthouse door, and one at two other public places in his county. And the collector of taxes, upon the certificate of the commissioners court that the persons appearing on the insolvent or delinquent lists have no property out of which to make the taxes assessed against them, or that they have moved out of the county and that no property can be found in the county belonging to such persons out of which to make the taxes due, shall be entitled to a credit on final settlement of his accounts for the amounts due by the persons, firms, companies or corporations, certified to by the commissioners court as above provided for.

Article 4746. If any person shall fail or refuse to pay the taxes imposed upon him or his property by law, until the first day of January next succeeding the return of the assessment roll of the county to the Comptroller, the collector of taxes shall, by virtue of his tax roll, seize and levy upon and sell so much personal property belonging to such person as may be sufficient to pay his taxes, together with all costs accruing thereon; provided, that there shall be no levy on property when the owner thereof has the right to pay at the Comptroller's office, until a list of the persons who have paid their taxes at said office has been furnished the collector of taxes by the Comptroller. The Comptroller shall forward said list of paid taxes on or before the first day of February of each year, and the collector shall immediately, on receipt of said list from the Comptroller, levy on and sell the property of such non-residents as have not paid their taxes, in accordance with the law regulating the sale of property for taxes.

Article 4747. If any person shall point out to the collector of taxes sufficient personal property belonging to him to pay all taxes assessed against him before January 1 of any year, the collector shall immediately levy upon and sell such property so pointed out, in accordance with the laws regulating tax sales of a similar class of property.

Article 4748. If it comes to the knowledge of the collector that any personal property assessed for taxes on the rolls is about to be removed from the county, and the owner of such property has not other property in the county sufficient to satisfy all assessments against him, the collector shall immediately levy upon a sufficiency of property to satisfy such taxes and all costs, and the same sell in accordance with the law regulating sales of personal property for taxes, unless the owner of such property shall give bond, with sufficient security, payable to and to be approved by the collector, and conditioned for the payment of the taxes due on such property, on or before January 1 next succeeding.

Article 4763a. It shall be the duty of the tax collector to make an affidavit before any justice of the peace against any person, firm or association of persons engaging in or pursuing any occupation on which, under the laws of this state, a tax is imposed, who fails or refuses to pay the same. And any collector of taxes who shall knowingly permit any person, firm or association of persons to engage in or pursue any occupation on which, by the laws of this state, a tax is imposed, without first paying all legal taxes assessed against such person, firm or association of persons, for such occupation, for state and county purposes, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for every such offense; provided, that evidence that such collector of taxes has made the affidavit herein required immediately against such person, firm or association of persons so pursuing an occupation in violation of law, shall be a defense against all prosecutions under this section.

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Approved April 2, 1887.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—EIGHTEENTH.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Texas: Section 1. That section 18 of an act entitled "An act to redivide the state into judicial districts, and fix the times for holding court therein, and to provide for the election of judges and district attorneys in said districts at the next general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1884," be so amended as hereafter to read as follows:

Sec. 18. The Eighteenth Judicial District shall be composed of the counties of Johnson, Hill and Bosque, and the District courts therein shall be held as follows:

In the county of Bosque on the third Mondays in January and August and may continue in session six weeks. In the county of Hill on the sixth Monday after the third Mondays in January and August, and may continue in session seven weeks.

In the county of Johnson on the thirteenth Monday after the third Mondays in January and August, and may continue in session until the business is disposed of; provided that said continuation shall not interfere with the terms of the court in the remaining counties of the district, as herein above provided for.

Sec. 2. All process heretofore issued or served, returnable in any of the counties of said judicial district as heretofore prescribed by law, shall be considered as returnable at the times herein prescribed, and all such process is hereby legalized and validated as if the same had been made returnable at the time herein prescribed.

Sec. 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. The near approach of the close of the session creates a public necessity and emergency demanding the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring a bill to be read on three several days, and such fix hereby suspended. Approved April 4, 1887.

GRAND JURIES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Texas: Section 1. That article 198a, of chapter 2, title 8, of the Penal Code of Texas, is hereby created, to read as follows:

Art. 198a. Any grand juror, or person who shall appear before any grand jury, in this state, and who, after being sworn according to law as a witness before said grand jury, shall afterward divulge, either by word or sign, any matter about which said witness may have been interrogated, or any proceeding or fact said witness may have learned by reason of being said witness, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, and may be in addition thereto imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months; provided, that this act shall not apply to persons required to testify to any of the aforesaid matters before a judicial tribunal.

Section 2. The near approach of the end of the present session of the Legislature, and the fact that there is no law punishing persons who divulge the secrets of grand juries, creates an imperative public necessity requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each House, and it is so enacted, and the bill upon its third reading and final passage. Approved, April 4, 1887.

STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the establishment, location, construction and maintenance of a State Orphan Asylum, and to make an appropriation therefor. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 1. That there shall be established and maintained an Orphan Asylum for the maintenance of indigent orphan children within this state. Section 2. The Governor shall appoint three commissioners, who shall select the site for said asylum with reference to accessibility by railroad, health and fertility of soil; competition shall be invited by the different towns in this state for the location of this asylum, and the commissioners hereinafter provided shall invite such competition through such means as they may deem best, reserving the right to reject any or all bids for the location of the same, who shall receive \$5 per day for their services and their actual and necessary expenses incurred during their service, to be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, to be issued upon the certificate of the chairman of said board of commissioners that the duties have been performed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 3. Deeds and other instruments conveying property for the purposes herein mentioned shall be in the name of the state of Texas, for the use of the State Orphan Asylum. Section 4. The Governor shall appoint a board of managers of said asylum who shall be governed in their regulation of the officers of said asylum in accordance with the laws now in existence relative to the deaf and dumb and blind institutions, so far as the same may be applicable, and shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as the board of managers of the aforesaid state institutions.

Section 5. The said board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent of said asylum, upon the nomination of the Governor, whose duties of office shall be the supervision of the affairs of said asylum, keeping the accounts of the same, and its general management, under the direction of the board of managers. Section 6. Said board of managers shall admit all children under the age of fourteen years, subject only to such restrictions as they may deem requisite to the welfare and good government of said asylum.

Section 7. In addition to other duties of said superintendent, he shall keep a carefully prepared list containing the names and ages of each and every child, as well as such other data concerning the history of said children as the board of managers may prescribe, said list to be recorded in a well bound book for said purpose, and a subject to the inspection of all persons who desire to examine its contents. He shall annually deliver over to the proper authorities a list of all children within the scholastic age, and see that their prorate of the public free school fund is set aside to their credit, and that they are provided with proper educational facilities. He shall promptly answer all inquiries, by correspondence or otherwise, concerning the orphans under his charge, and promptly inform the board of managers when an opportunity is presented to secure a good and permanent home for any child under his charge.

Section 8. No person shall be permitted to remove a child from said asylum except under such lawful rules and regulations as the board of managers may adopt, and in no case shall a child be removed therefrom by any person other than the natural guardian of said child, or the duly qualified guardian of the person of such child, or the parent of said child by adoption.

Section 9. The superintendent of said asylum shall receive such salary each year as may be provided by the board of managers. In no case shall such salary exceed an amount exceeding \$1000 per annum. Section 10. There shall be a matron of said asylum to be chosen by the superintendent, with the consent of the

board of managers, whose salary shall not exceed \$45 per month. Sec. 11. That the sum of \$7500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated out of any moneys to the credit of the available fund of said asylum not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the annual income arising from the lease of orphan asylum lands and interest on notes and bonds belonging to the funds of said asylum, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site for said asylum, and paying the necessary expenses incident to carrying on said asylum, and for the erection of a public building to be known as the Orphan Asylum. Approved, April 4, 1887.

LEE'S POVERTY.

The Nephew of the Great General Comes to His Defense Against a Copy-righted Statement. RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—Governor Fitzhugh Lee to-day was shown a copy-righted letter by General Adam Badeau in the New York World, in which the writer said that at the time "the wealthiest families of other times were obliged to send for the alms of the government, and the great functionaries of the fallen state who had remained or returned were all fed from the northern stores."

Badeau's article went on to say that he was called on to furnish General Robert E. Lee, when he returned from Appomattox, with rations, and he said: "I asked the number of the household of the captive General, and then wrote on a little ticket. 'The commissary will supply General Robert E. Lee with so many destitute rations.' I could not but remember that this modern Belshazzar had commanded armies and stood in the way for years of the nation whose clemency and whose bread fate compelled him to receive."

Governor Lee, commenting on the letter, said: "It is all wrong. General Badeau has been drawing largely on his imagination or the imagination of somebody else. When General Lee returned from Appomattox courthouse he found his family living in Richmond, in the house in which he had left them. While not living in seclusion, they were not lacking in the necessities of life. Shortly after his return the people of Richmond and elsewhere vied with each other in sending to General Lee everything requisite for the comfort of himself and family, presuming that, having been in the field, he was not able to provide for them as comfortably as he would like. 'Indeed,' continued the Governor, 'it was known that the upper passage of General Lee's house was filled with barrels of flour, meat and other things that had been sent, because there was no other place to put them. It is a matter of record that General Lee directed his servants to distribute those things to the poor in his neighborhood. In view of these facts it is with difficulty that we can believe this statement of General Adam Badeau.'

PASTORAL LETTER. Bishop Garrett to the Clergy and Laity of Northern Texas. Brethren of the Clergy and Laity of Northern Texas: The thirteenth annual convocation of this missionary district will convene (D. V.) in St. Matthew's cathedral, Dallas, on Thursday, the 26th of May, at 10 o'clock.

The convocation sermon will be preached by the Rev. Wm. Munford, dean of St. Matthew's cathedral. I beg the clergy to be particular in filling up their parochial reports, and to forward them to the secretary, Mr. Richard Morgan, Jr., of Dallas, as soon as possible.

There being many parishes without clergy this year, I earnestly request the wardens to use all diligence in compiling the reports of their respective parishes. It is also a matter of great importance that every parish and mission should elect and send delegates to represent it in convocation. Only by this means can assessments be rightly levied or an accurate view of the state of the church obtained. I also request that those who intend coming will kindly notify me beforehand, that due provision may be made for their comfort. P.aying always for you, I am your faithful friend and bishop, ALEX. C. GARRETT. Dallas, Tex., April 25, 1887.

ATOKA.

An Indian With Three Bullet Holes in His Back—The Indian Journal Revived. Correspondence of the Gazette. ATOKA, I. T., April 26.—David Gibson, a full-blood Indian, was found dead in the road within one mile of this place this morning. He was shot three times in the back. He was regarded as a harmless, industrious, rather hard working young man. There is no clue to the murderer as yet.

The Methodist people give a fair and festival on the evening of the 28th, to raise funds to seat their new and beautiful house of worship. The Presbyterians and Baptists are each expecting to build large academy buildings here this summer. The contracts will be let in a few days. Experienced Baptist teachers who desire a good situation will do well to correspond with Mr. H. G. McBride of Atoka.

A company of Creek capitalists have purchased the "Indian Journal," and are opening a large printing establishment at Eufaula, Creek Nation. The Journal was formerly published at Muskogee, but the late fire burned it out. The new company are all to be Indians or white citizens by marriage. There is an open field for a strong, well patronized paper and office in the Territory, and some of the new company are thoroughly educated men and excellent writers.

Stephenville Notes. Correspondence of the Gazette. STEPHENVILLE, TEX., April 25.—District court of this, Erath, county, convened on Monday the 10th inst. The following cases were disposed of: Jim Weddle, theft of a horse, five years in the penitentiary; Harvey Nickols, theft of cattle, two years in penitentiary, gave notice of appeal. T. E. Cooper, heretofore under the death penalty for rape, his sentence having been commuted to a life term in the penitentiary, received his sentence on the first day of the court. Petitions are now in circulation for his pardon. In the following cases a divorce was decreed: S. A. B. Henderson vs. J. D. Henderson, and her name restored to that of her former husband; Alice Lytle vs. Crist Lytle, and restored to her maiden name.

The court has been unusually dull on account of so many farmers being engaged in their crops, made necessary by the fine rain which fell on the night of the 16th inst.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER. Cleanses the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood solvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky. DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dr. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use. H. F. LESTER, M. D., Louisville, Ky. Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS. Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the kidneys flow the waste fluids contained in the blood. If the kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my wife has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief. Years truly. THOS. H. BENTLEY, ROSVILLE, III. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

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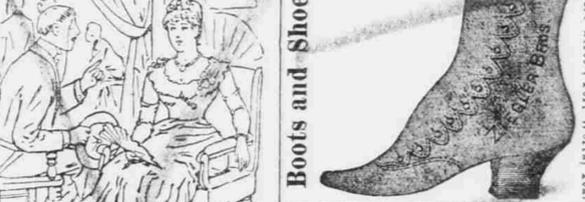
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