EDUCATIONAL.

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LAW DEPARTMENT OF
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The Twenty-first year of this well known school will begin at 4 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12th, 1887. EXAMINATION for advanced standing MONDAY, Oct. 10th, 9 a.m. Entire course may be completed in two or three years at option of student. Diploma admits to Bar. Tuition $80 per annum. For Catalogue, etc., address,
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BUSINESS COLLEGE—is recognized throughout the land as an open door to success, and young men and ladies are marching in from every quarter. Write for fine college journal before going elsewhere. R. H. Hill, President, Waco, Tex.

BLACK WOLF!

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of Swift's Specific—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was afflicted for several years with this hideous black eruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of LEPROSY and consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, the flesh rotted off and leaving great cavities. Her tresses festered and several nails dropped off at one time. Her limbs contracted by the fearful inflammation, and for years she could not lie in bed. Her weight was reduced from 135 to 60 lbs. Some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline or ointment were used per week in dressing her sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Wolf, and commended the sufferer to her all wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), prevailed on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being relieved of the poison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the blood was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Bailey continued the S. S. S. until last February; every sore was healed; she discarded chair and crutches, and was for the first time in 12 years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Bailey, is in business at 75½ Blackstone Street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

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IT ANNOYS EVERYBODY

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TAKE IT FAITHFULLY, AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED
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A SURE CURE.
The awful effect of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its direful ills,
PERMANENTLY CURED.
Palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, nervous discharges, so much to be feared forgetfulness, lack of ideas, sadness of spirits, ugly imaginings, dislike to social life and brooding melancholy.
Married men, or those entering upon that happy life, aware of physical debility, excitability of the nerves, organic diminution or other irregularities quickly assisted.
No minerals used. Young people losing their health and spending time with those unskilled and unqualified, causing fatal disorders to the head, throat, nose, liver and lungs, stomach and bowels, speedily cured.
Let not false modesty deter you from calling at once on
DR. WASSERZUG,
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DALLAS, - - - TEXAS.
ALL PRIVATE MATTERS CURED.
Prompt attention is given to all correspondence. State symptoms, and medicine will be sent C. O. D. everywhere.
Dr. Wasserzug is a regular graduate of 18 years' practice (diploma in office), and has practiced in Dallas for over two years.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Bids will be received by the Commissioners' Court of Maverick county, Texas, for the sale or lease of Three and One-half Leagues (fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight acres) of Maverick County School Lands, situated in Hockley county ("Panhandle"), Texas, being surveys Nos. 39, 40 and 41, and part of 42. Bids to be for either lease or sale. Bids for lease to state number of years; bids for sale to be $200 cash down, and the balance on time not exceeding twenty years, with interest at not less than eight per cent (8 per cent.) per annum, payable annually in advance. Parties desiring to pay all cash can do so. Each bid must be accompanied with a forfeit of two hundred and fifty dollars, for faithful performance of contract in case bid is accepted. All bids to be filed with the undersigned on or before 3 o'clock p. m. of the first Monday in October next, when said bids will be opened. The Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Court. J. A. BONNET,
County Judge Maverick County, Texas. This 20th day of August, 1887.

PENDLETON, CHAPMAN & POWELL.
Attorneys At Law,
Office over First National bank, Ft. Worth, Tex.

J. N. BROWNING. E. G. SENTER.
BROWNING & SENTER.
Attorneys at law, Mobeetie, Wheeler county, Tex. Will practice in the courts of the Panhandle, the Federal, Supreme, and Appellate courts of the state.

DR. COX,
GENERAL PRACTITIONER.
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WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Government Trying to Purchase the Most Extensive, Noted and Valuable Ancient Mounds.

Hints from an Old Traveler to Those Who Contemplate a Sea Voyage—The Articles Necessary to One's Comfort.

OUR INDIAN MOUNDS.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The government has actively undertaken a work of the utmost interest and consequence to every American who is interested in American archæology and history. This is the purchase of the most extensive, noted and valuable of the ancient mounds, earthworks and fortifications found on this continent. These mounds are located in Ross, Highland and Adams counties, Ohio, and are the best preserved ancient works to be found east of the Rocky mountains. Of their peculiar character, they are the most extensive in the world. The government is being spurred to greater activity in its desire to control and preserve these splendid old works of unknown origin by two causes: One is, that in many cases the mounds, earth and stone works and fortifications of various designs, are suffering sadly by reason of the cultivation of the country in which they are situated. Many important mounds have been plowed down, and many of the walls enclosing ancient towns have been leveled to the ground, in whole or in part. In some instances the natural wear and tear of rain and storm, of frost and snow and ice, and many thaws, has done an irreparable amount of mischief. The work of preservation cannot longer be delayed by the government. The second reason for energetic action is a rivalry in this work between the scientists of the Peabody Museum, the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Geological Survey. Not long ago the Peabody Museum acquired the famous Serpent Mound, one of the best preserved of all of Ohio's ancient works. The museum authorities contemplate the establishment of a permanent park, in which this rare specimen of ancient works will be preserved. Government agents are now scattered throughout Ohio making surveys of the most important ancient works which are purchasable, and collecting such notes and estimates, charts and maps as will be available not not only in determining the character and cost of the work necessary to be done to enclose and preserve the works, but which will also be available for use in the elaborate report the government now has under way relative to the ancient mounds and earthworks of America. Professor Wright has been making valuable surveys in behalf of the United States geological survey. This is the first visit of a scientific corps of the government to these works. Professor Wright said they were the largest of the kind in the world, and were noted both in the scientific circles of Europe and in this country.

BEFORE YOU TAKE A SEA VOYAGE.

Those who are contemplating a sea voyage, whether for pleasure or profit, and who have themselves had no practical experience to guide them in the selection of articles fit or necessary for use on shipboard, will perhaps find the following hints from an old traveler of service to them. They were imparted to your correspondent by the captain of one of the White Star steamers, which line has the reputation of being one of the best, if not the best, afloat. Referring to the trans-Atlantic travel of the present season, he said: "There has been an unprecedented rush to Europe this summer by Americans. It has been calculated that there were 200,000 Americans over there as tourists, but I am confident that that number will not include them all. Probably out of all that number not more than one in a hundred enjoyed their passage over and back, and it is simply because they didn't know how to travel comfortably. It was not due so much to the vessel in which they performed the voyage, as to their lack of accessories, because the large Atlantic steamers are really models of comfort, lighted throughout with the electric light and fitted with elegant saloons, ladies' cabins and smoking rooms on deck. But the majority of people don't know what to take with them on a sea trip. In the first place, since to those persons prone to seasickness the deck is the best place, a steamer-chair is indispensable. They can be had very reasonably, and the amount of comfort to be derived from them amply repay the outlay. Then a supply of rugs should be taken. Even when it is hottest on land it is always cool on the ocean, and they will be found very acceptable. In anticipation of bad weather a waterproof should also be taken. Always wear your oldest clothes on shipboard for those you do wear will be bound to get soiled. A tight fitting cap of woolen or worsted which will not easily blow off, and a pair of canvas shoes with rubber soles will materially assist in producing the comfort of the wearer. Rubber soles to one's shoes give one a good grip on the deck, besides being waterproof should the decks be wet. A pair of old gloves may also be worn with advantage. There never has yet been found any remedy for sea sickness and the only preventive is staying on shore. I have always recommended my passengers who were sick to continually keep something on the stomach. That is to say, after they have had an attack of sea sickness let them eat something, however little. A light biscuit or craker is a good thing to nibble on. If they allow their stomach to remain empty at the next attack the retching and straining will become very painful and affect their back so that they will wish themselves anywhere than on board the vessel. If they can stand it, a little brandy, a spoonful at a time, taken after an attack will be a help to them. If they can't take the brandy let them have a little water with lime in it. A reclining position is the best and by all means let them stay on deck as long as possible. While they are sick the less they go below the better, and when recovering let them abstain from all rich foods until the stomach is strong enough to retain it. If these little things were more attended to, or better known, people would derive a good deal more pleasure from ocean travelling than the majority do now."

A DREAM.

"Talking about dreams, said Chief Clerk Roy of the Postoffice Department, to your correspondent the other day, "I once had one of that uncommon sort which predicts coming events. At that time I placed no credence in such things and it was of no service to me, although it might have been. I was studying law at the time in the office of an old friend of my family and, being young and just starting out in life, I did not feel like risking the $10 which was required to win me $75,000. For three successive nights I dreamt that a certain number would win the first prize in a certain lottery. The repetition of the dream caused me to mention it to a young fellow clerk, and he suggested that I write down on a piece of paper the figures just to see if my dream would come out right. I did so and we put the piece of paper in the safe and thought no more about it. Three weeks passed and at last the newspaper published the list of winning numbers. My friend bethought him of the paper in the safe, and we got it to compare with the list. Then we kicked ourselves real hard, for the number I had written down three weeks before was the identical one which had drawn the first prize of $75,000.

KNOX COUNTY LANDS.

Resolutions Adopted by the Settlers of Block Forty-Five.

BENJAMIN, KNOX COUNTY, TEX., Sept. 20.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

At a meeting of the purchasers of school lands in block 45, Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Knox county, Texas, A. M. Horner was chosen chairman and C. A. Benedict secretary, and the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, it appears that in December, 1882, W. E. Ragner, by virtue of power of attorney from certain parties, authorizing him to file on forty sections of school lands in block 45, Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Knox county, Texas, and that said applications, were received by the surveyor of Baylor land district in December, 1882, and that on March 13, 1883, W. E. Ragner presented said applications, together with first payment to the Treasurer, which were rejected by him. Also fifteen sections for other parties were applied for in block 45 by Mr. Rayner with the forty as above stated, and were disposed of in like manner by the Treasurer. Since which time the land board has received applications and made awards to thirty-eight of the same sections to actual settlers, who are now occupying the same and have built houses and barns, made farms, planted orchards and made other permanent improvements too numerous to mention. Since which time, and on the 8th day of January, 1887, Treasurer Lubbock issued his receipts of first payment and sent the same to the General Land Office, which were received and certificates issued to the parties claiming through their attorney, W. E. Rayner. The settlers in block 45, Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Knox county, Texas, were never aware that there was any other claimant for the lands in said block 45 until after the 8th of January, 1887, and then only by the interest of certain parties being refused by Treasurer Lubbock, on the grounds that prior sales had been made of these lands to parties claiming through their attorney W. E. Rayner.

Now therefore be it

Resolved by the settlers of Block 45, that we appoint a committee to set forth the facts as above stated and to present a copy to the Atterney-General and a copy to the Fort Worth GAZETTE for publication and to request the Attorney-General to render an opinion as to the validity of the two claimants, the cause of requesting an opinion of the Attorney-General being that individuals have sought in vain for an opinion of the Land Commissioner.

C. A. BENEDICT,
A. M. HORNER,
JOHN H. BATES,
Committee.

Midlothian Failure.

Special to the Gazette.

MIDLOTHIAN, TEX., Sept. 26.—Two attachments were run to-day on W. D. Maban's stock of goods amounting to over $3000. The assets and liabilities are not known.

A Mutiny of Convicts.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 26.—A mutiny of convicts is reported at the Knoxville Iron Company's coal mines at Coal Creek, they refused to go into the mines and the guards opened fire on them wounding three or four. One is thought to be mortally wounded. The cause of the trouble is said to be the refusal of the superintendent to move coal away from the mouth of the pit thus preventing the free circulation of air.

Gainesville.

Special to the Gazette.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., Sept. 26.—S. P. Willis was brought here from Dexter, in this county, to-day, and lodged in jail in default of $500 bond required of him in a case against him charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Jack Williams, who testified last week in the case of Doc East, at Sherman, was brought here yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Chancellor, of this county, and turned over to-day to the sheriff of Wise county, where he is wanted on a charge of horse theft.

GREENVILLE.

Arrested for Incendiarism—Collin Improving.

Special to the Gazette.

GREENVILLE, TEX., Sept. 26.—Growing out of the incendiary burning of the Alliance gin at Lone Oak, this county, on Friday morning last was the arrest and placing under $1000 bond yesterday of William Gaudy, a young man of eighteen years, son of Z. E. Gaudy, a citizen of Lone Oak. A careful investigation as to the watch picked up has identified it as the property of young Gaudy who had it the night previous. The tracks found also suit those of the defendant and other circumstances point strongly to his guilt. His trial is set for the 3rd of October. The father is an old resident of the place and was himself running a gin.

W. E. Collins, a transient who was shot by Officer Will Velrin, on Friday night last for resisting arrest, receiving a flesh wound through the left thigh, is improving to-day. The wounded man is from Milan, Tenn., where his people reside.

Ladies

In delicate health needing a gentle yet effective laxative will find the California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, pleasing to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, and perfectly safe in all cases. It is the most easily taken and pleasantly effective remedy known to cure and prevent costiveness, to dispel headaches, colds and fever, and strengthen the kidneys, liver and bowels, and is therefore a favorite remedy with ladies. For sale in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles by Milton King, druggist, Fort Worth.

UVALDE.

Work of the District Court During the Past Week—Local Notes.

UVALDE, TEX., Sept. 24, 1887.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

The usually staid and quiet town of Uvalde has presented quite a lively appearance during the past week on account of District court which convened on Monday, the 19th inst., with Hon. T. M. Paschal presiding, and George W. Powell of Uvalde as district attorney.

In addition to our local bar, which will compare favorably with that of any town in Texas, composed as it is of the following gentlemen: Judge Austin Pollard, Hon. John H. Clark, Eugene Archer, O. Ellis, A. A. Dial and G. B. Willett, Esq., there have been in attendance the following visiting attorneys: John D. Morrison, John H. Copeland and John James, San Antonio; Hon. W. T. Merriwether, Pearsall; C. C. Clamp, Brackett; J. B. Johnson, Leakey, and J. M. Coleman, Del Rio. But little civil business has been transacted thus far, and that mostly of an unimportant nature. Perhaps the most important case being Pauline Baker vs. John A. Baker, divorce; granted. This case derives its importance from the well known standing of the parties.

The following criminal cases have been disposed of up to this writing: State vs. Robert Stockman, theft of sheep, verdict guilty and given two years in the penitentiary; State vs. Charles Rey, murder, verdict not guilty and prisoner discharged; State vs. M. A. Monroe, theft, mistrial; State vs. Cornelius Bars, bond raised from $500 to $1000; State vs. Margaricio Gonzales, assisting prisoners to escape from Uvalde jail. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Cuez Rodguez, murder. This case was tried at the spring term of this court, and his punishment fixed at death, but from which verdict and judgment the defendant appealed, and the court of appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court. So, on the 23rd inst. he was sentenced to be hanged on October 21, 1887. Judge Paschal, in pronouncing this sentence, exhibited much feeling, and plainly showed, that while, as an officer, he was ready to do his duty, however painful, yet beneath the judicial ermine, beats a warm heart full of human sympathy, and in which was imbedded, a firm belief in the christian religion. June Dean, alias Jones, who was indicted with Stockman for theft of sheep, was present on Monday and Tuesday, but when he heard the verdict in Stockman's case he very rapidly concluded that some other climate would be decidedly better for his health, and so on Tuesday night he borrowed a saddle (without leave) from a Mr. Roberts and left for parts unknown.

The grand jury has returned ten bills of indictment to date as follows: For murder, one; theft, three; adultery, two; aiding prisoners to escape, two; burglary, one; incest, one. They are still at work, and other bills will doubtless be returned.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a supper on Thursday night and a dinner on Friday for the benefit of the church, and raised about $33.

Uvalde claims a population of 2000, has four church buildings and other church organizations without houses. Our people are quite proud of their splendid graded schools.

The public schools here employ ten teachers—seven for the white children, of whom there are 327 in school; two for the Mexicans and one for the colored children. M. S.

MARVELOUS MEMORY.

Bold Expedient Adopted by a Rebel Spy. Glib Recital of Facts, Names and Figures Hastily Learned.

New York Sun.

Just before Sherman advanced on his Georgia campaign a man, supposed to be a rebel spy, was one day arrested in a Union camp. He was in Federal uniform, but his look and language were unmistakably southern. He claimed to belong to a regiment in another camp about two miles away, and he was sent to the guard house until his assertion could be verified or disproved.

I was officer of the day at camp that day, and that is how I came to learn so many of the particulars of the affair I am relating. It was in the camp of a Wisconsin regiment that the spy, who gave his name as George Swift, was arrested. He had come there ostensibly to visit friends, but some of the boys had seen him slyly taking notes, and he had asked such questions as no private Federal soldier would have had any use for.

It was pretty generally understood that the Confederates were using every exertion to secure knowledge of Sherman's strength and movements, and the boys had no sooner got the idea that the stranger was a spy than they gave information to me, and I put him under arrest. I saw at a glance that he was of southern birth. This was not so much against him, for at that time we had plenty of Tennessee and Kentucky men with us.

"What command do you belong to?" I asked.

"The —th Illinois," he replied.

I asked what brigade and division, who was his captain, and various other things, and he returned what seemed to be straight answers to every question. When I asked who he had come to visit in the Wisconsin regiment he was lame. He mentioned the name of a man no one had ever heard of. It was on this point alone that I held him. A messenger was at once sent after the Illinois captain named, and in about an hour he appeared. The supposed spy was taken to the tent of the brigade general, and as soon as brought face to face with the captain he saluted and said:

"Captain Morton, the people here seem to think I am a rebel spy."

"And who are you?" queried the Captain, plainly astonished.

"Do you ask that?" reproachfully inquired the man. "Who should I be but George Swift of your own company?"

"You can't be. I never saw you before in my life."

"Why, Captain Morton!"

The two men looked at each other as if doubting their own senses, and the General asked of Swift:

"How long have you been with his company?"

"Four months, sir. I came down as a recruit from Pekin."

"Who is your orderly sergeant?"

"Sergeant White, sir."

"Who are your commissioned officers?"

"Captain Morton, First Lieutenant Green and Lieutenant Davis. The latter is home on furlough."

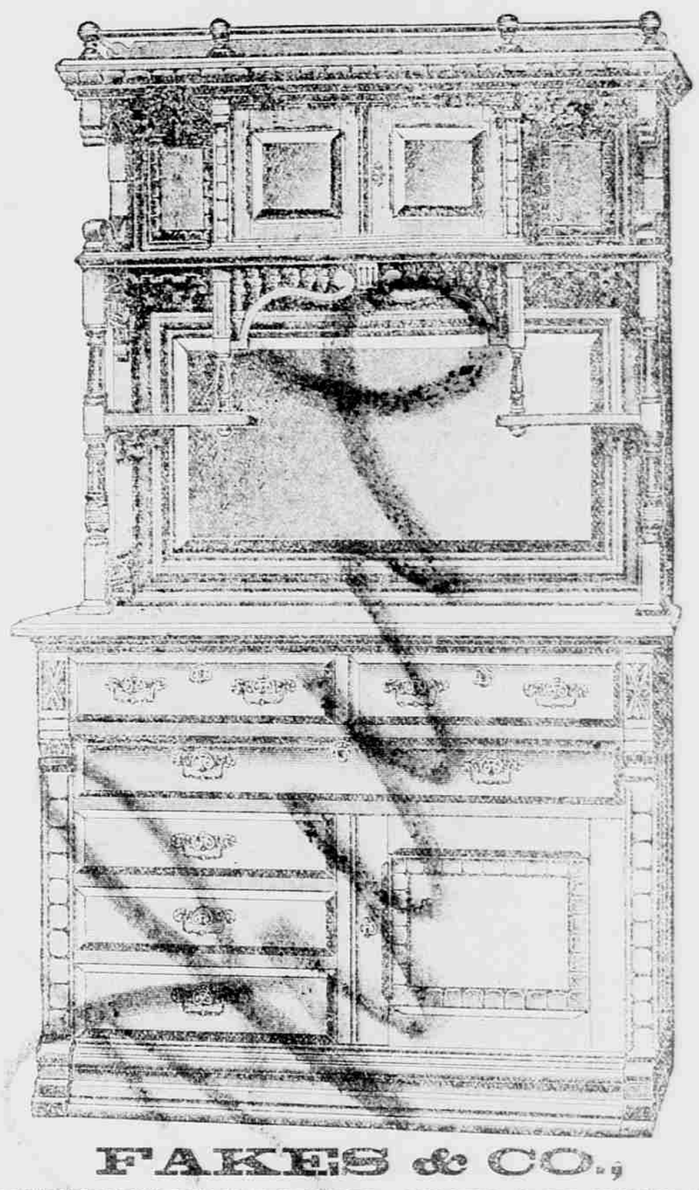
"How many men in the company?"

"Fifty-eight, sir."

"Who are your tent mates?"

"Oscar Jackson, Thomas Parker and John Pridgeon."

"Well, captain," queried the general, as he turned to Captain Morton.



FAKES & CO.,
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FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.
Examine our stock before purchasing. We will save you money.

The captain was clean beat. He was dead sure that no such man belonged to his company, and yet the suspect had answered every question as straight as a string.

"I'll stake my life that I never saw this man before," the captain finally answered, "and I know every man in my company by name."

The spy was ordered to strip his shirt, and for the first time his coolness seemed to desert him. He reproached the captain for permitting this indignity, but slowly disrobed. In one of his boot legs was a pocket, and in this pocket we found a paper bearing figures as follows:

A ....ld..... 27
I....." 9000
C....." 1600

There were four or five sets of these memoranda, running from one to "4d." When asked to explain the meaning of them he said they were some old examples in algebra he had been working out with the boys. In a few minutes we were satisfied that the paper read: "Artillery in First division 27 pieces." The "I" stood for infantry and the "C" for cavalry. We were satisfied, and yet we were not, for as soon as we made it out the way I have given it to you Swift said:

"General, Captain Morton does not seem to be a good hand to remember faces. Will you please send for the orderly sergeant and my tent mates? If I can't show by them that I have been with Company G four months you can order me hung as a spy."

The cool proposition staggered the General. Had we discovered the paper in the man's pocket instead of his boot he would have been allowed to walk off. That discovery locked suspicions, and he was ordered back to the guardhouse and the persons sent for. Two hours later he was confronted with the orderly sergeant.

"Sergeant, do you know this man?" asked the General.

"No, sir."

"Isn't he a member of your company?"

"No, sir."

"You are dead sure of this?"

"I am, sir."

Swift actually grinned as if it were a good joke and said:

"Perhaps I have changed skins with somebody since I came out of camp this morning. Sergeant White, your given name is Thomas. You came from Chicago. You have been twice wounded. Your father was down to see you last week. You get love letters from your girl in Galesburg. You are thirty-two years old. You have a brother Ben in Company E. Hear me call the roll of our company: Allbright, Allison, Andrews, Arkwright, Bement, Beamer, Bostwick, Carter, Corliss, Collins, Costigan, Cummerford—"

And the man rattled off forty or fifty names as fast as he could speak, and he got them all correct, too. The Sergeant looked from his Captain to the prisoner, and then pinched himself to see if he was awake or asleep.

"I—I never saw him before," he finally stammered, but he must belong to the company."

"Yes, he certainly must," added the Captain.

"Well, take him back to camp with you, Sergeant," observed the General. "Hold on, though; didn't we send for his tent mates?"

"They are here, sir."

"Well, we'll see if they recognize him."

The three men were brought in, and inside of five minutes Swift was a doomed man. He had come into camp four or five days previous, claiming to be looking for a friend, and had bribed the boys to let him into the tent. He made his excursions through the division from this point. He must have been a man with a wonderful memory, and he had gained oceans of information without seeming to pump anybody. He tried to brave it out against the three men, but other members of the company were sent for, and his nerve at last gave way. A court martial was convened, and four days after his capture Swift was hanged. While he died game and would admit nothing, it was satisfactorily settled that he came from Johnston's army, and that he was old in the business. I was standing at the foot of the gallows as he mounted it, and when the noose was put over his head I heard him say:

"Gentlemen, it's a d—d fine mornin to start on such a journey as mine."

TOM BEAN AND HIS HEIRS.

Both Sets of Claimants Confident—The Case Continued Till November.

Special to the Gazette.

BONHAM, TEX., Sept. 26.—The Tom Bean estate is still the all absorbing topic of conversation. It was expected that some rare developments and surprises were in store for the people and would be disclosed to-day, as it was announced that two applications for administratorship would come before the County Judge, one being W. W. Russell of this city, an intimate friend of the deceased and at present temporary administrator of the estate, and the other, H. P. Howard of San Antonio, one of the claimants to the immense fortune. Speculation ran high, some predicting that a will would be produced in court and stop all further legal proceedings, but such were deomed to disappointment, for nothing was done in court except to continue the proceedings till the November term. Mr. Saunders, who claims to be a brother of the dead man, is still in the city, and is hopeful that in the end he will prove his relationship and secure his proportion of the large estate. On the other hand, a great many old and respected citizens of this county are equally as sure that the dead man's name was not Saunders, but Bean, as he was always known. Dr. R. E. Martin, who has long been an honored citizen of this city, and who was intimately acquainted with deceased, in fact was his physician, stated that Bean on one occasion informed him that he was born and partially raised in Washington, D. C., and served under his father some years as apprentice in ship building. This scrap of his early history seems to be borne out in the fact that the man who accompanied him here at an early day, and who he claimed as his father, was a fine woodworkman, having brought a chest of tools with him. The counsel for the Bean line of descendants, states that they have positive proof in their possession that Thos. Bean was always Tom Bean, and when the proper time comes such proof will be shown.

A SALT MONOPOLY.

The Indispensable Relish Will Now Become High—A Union at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 22.—A mammoth salt company, composed of large salt manufacturers in the United States, is about to be formed. It will be known as the National Salt Union, and will be the headquarters for the salt supply of the whole country. Delegates from salt firms in Ohio, Michigan and New York met in this city within the past week and made arrangements for a union. The union will be composed of sixty-three companies in all, eleven companies in the Pittsburg Salt Companies, nine in the New York, thirty in Michigan, and thirteen in Ohio.

Remarkable Case of a Modern Job.

AUGUSTA, KY., Sept. 22.—A most remarkable death, that has puzzled the doctors, occurred near this city last evening. Several months ago, William Dugan, a farmer about thirty years old, had a spell of sickness, from which he seemed to recover, but only to be attacked with a malady that covered his body with boils. These, in time, began to disappear, but only to give place to a most remarkable skin eruption. All over his body lumps began to show themselves like little marbles under the skin. These grew in size, and one of them at last became so large it touched a vital part, causing instant death. The doctors say it was something new to medical science, and the case attracted great attention.

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the uprising is liable to becor ...eneral at any minute. The trouble ...e from the disappearance of a negro ...nstable, the negroes claiming th ...he had

so they said, to rob the passengers. The idea had been suggested to them by dime novels which they had read.—[Chicago Daily News.

Matagorda, and that no more trouble is expected at this time. Your correspondent has endeavored to get full and fair in-

is anticipated.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

manded of their employes by many corporations deriving large profits from the use of ...

The artificial fruit trimming winter bali instead of being as h