

## A BLOODY AFFRAY.

James Sacra, a Prominent Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, Meets His Death.

Two Stories of the Affray, One Making It Assassination, the Other a Fight Resulting in the Killing.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

SHERMAN, TEX., Dec. 17.—The news brought to the city this morning by Richard Sacra of the death of his brother at the hands of foul assassins, reveals one of the most cowardly and cold blooded murders ever committed in the Chickasaw nation, the facts concerning which as near as can be learned are as follows: James Sacra, formerly of Sherman, was engaged in the mercantile business at Oklahoma, in the Chickasaw nation, and also owned a considerable amount of cattle and other stock, and lived at that place with his family. His brother Edward Sacra, married the widow of the late Governor Overton of the Chickasaw nation, and his wife has a son by her first husband by the name of Charles Overton. Richard Sacra, brother of the deceased, also lives at Oklahoma, and was at that place yesterday when his brother was killed. Yesterday early in the afternoon Charles Overton and a man by the name of Wilson went to James Sacra's house on horseback and asked him to take a ride with them in search of some cattle. He accepted the invitation and the three men rode off, going into a pasture near by. After they had been gone awhile Richard Sacra heard some playful shots in the direction of the pasture and had a slight suspicion that something was wrong, and after waiting till about 3 o'clock and having received no news from the three men he went to inquire into the cause of the shooting. They soon found James Sacra's horse grazing about with his saddle on, but had to hunt for some time before they could find the rider. At first glimpse there was no mistaking the result, for before them lay James Sacra, a corpse, the blood running from his wounds, which had caused his death. His body was taken to his home, which was about half a mile away, and Richard Sacra started immediately for Sherman and notified his parents and relatives who live here of the death of his brother and to arrange for burying his body, which will be brought to this city for interment. He arrived early this morning and after accomplishing the object of his mission, started back to the territory at 9 o'clock in a vehicle, accompanied by William Riggs, who is a relative of the family. They will go to the scene of the murder and begin the work of ferreting out the perpetrators of the terrible crime. The motives for committing the deed are not fully explained and in reality no one is prepared to say who did it, though doubtless ere this writing many discoveries have been made, and the perpetrators of the deed will doubtless meet their reward.

The sad death of James Sacra has cast a gloom over our city, and his parents and relatives have the sympathies of all of our people.

There is another statement to the effect that there was a boy with Overton and Wilson and that he saw them kill Sacra. It is also stated that the boy has been arrested and will be held to testify against the murderers.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

Portsmouth, Tex., Dec. 17.—Yesterday about 12 o'clock Milton Overton and James Sacra, two prominent citizens of the nation, had a difficulty over some cattle that was in Dick Sacra's pasture, about twenty-five miles north of this place. They finally came to blows, and Sacra had Overton down and was beating him, at the same time Overton was trying to use his pistol, but could not, when it was fired accidentally. He then fled again, killing Sacra instantly. Overton is part Indian. Sacra is a white man. Both men are highly connected and men of prominence, and the sad affair is regretted by all who know the parties.

FROM GAINESVILLE.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., Dec. 17.—A telegram received here to-day from Colbert Station, I. T., states that J. W. Sacra was assassinated at Oklahoma Sunday evening. No particulars were learned except that he was called to his door and shot down. Jim Sacra lived here many years, and was well known among cattlemen of North Texas. His brother left this afternoon for the scene of the tragedy.

Special to the Gazette.

FREE DELIVERY.

An Argument for Free Delivery of Letters and Papers in All Parts of the Union to All Classes.

New York Globe.

This country has at last reached that degree of settlement and of density of population, which makes it the duty of the government to deliver all letters, newspapers and other mail matter to the persons to whom it is addressed, and at the place to which it is addressed, just as is now done in the 358 principal cities of the Union, and has been done for years in both England and France.

There is no good reason why this boon to the residents of 358 cities should not be extended by the government to all the inhabitants of the country. The people of Arizona have just this same claim upon the government for mail facilities as the people of New York City; and every argument that can be made in favor of sending out carriers to deliver and to collect the mails which pass through the 358 privileged postoffices, applies to the 57,000 other offices to which people must go (whether five or ten miles) in order to see whether there be anything for them in the postoffice, and to deposit in their own letters, etc.

The postoffice was never intended to be a money making department of the government, or a source of federal revenue. It was established, and ought to be operated, for the good and for the happiness of the people—of the people who live in the country as well as of the people who live in the great cities—for the hard working miner and his family who live in the sparsely settled regions of the far West as well as for the man whose office is within five minutes walk of a city postoffice, or for the young woman on whom the carrier calls half a dozen times a day to deliver her love letters, and who needs walk only a few steps in order to mail her own missives and send them on their way.

It would not add greatly to the cost of the mail service if this universal free delivery were adopted, and even this increased cost might be provided for (though it ought not to be) by charging a cent or two for the delivery of letters to

persons living five miles or more from the postoffice. No one expects the army or the navy to save money for the government. The postoffice is a thousand times more beneficial than either army or navy, and is just as essential to the maintenance of the government and the prosperity of the country.

Consider what an amount of time and money would be saved to the farmers of the Union if their mail matter were delivered to them, and collected from them by carriers, and they should themselves be thus relieved of the necessity of going miles to the postoffice to deposit, or to get, a letter or a newspaper? Think of the anxious hours that would come to an end were a carrier to take daily to the distant farm house the looked-for letter from a far away child or parent, letters which might otherwise lie in the post-office for weeks.

There is at this time hardly a settlement so remote from an established postoffice that the mails received at such office could not be delivered within a reasonable time and at small expense to every person to whom letters, printed matter or packages might be sent by mail.

The carrier would soon learn to know every man, woman and child in his district by name, and would take their mail matter to them whether it were directed precisely or not. Letters would not remain in the postoffice for months un-called for, as now happens, but they would be promptly delivered. And who can estimate the sufferings which they would alleviate, or the happiness which they would give.

As has been well said: "If the carrier delivery system is, admittedly, successful in its application to the more populous centers, then it would be proportionately advantageous when extended to smaller communities. In fact, the more scattered the population, the more desirable and more beneficial is a well managed delivery by carriers."

An ideal postal service is one that delivers all letters, papers and parcels, at a man's door, and receives from him similar matter to be placed in the mails, and at the same time gives him the choice of a box at the office and the handling of his own mails if he prefers. There should be an accelerated movement in that direction."

If it be just, expedient and right to tax the Illinois and Texas farmer, and the miner or ranchman of the West in order to employ carriers to deliver letters and other mail matters to a person living in New York or in Pittsburgh, it is more right to tax all the people of the whole country in order to extend the benefit of the carrier delivery to every inhabitant of the Union.

DALLAS.

How a Man Loses His Tongue—County Boundary Line Question—Burglars Doing the Town—A Judge's Farewell.

FUNNY PLACE FOR A MAN'S TONGUE.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 17.—Jackson Reed and a woman were arrested on Austin street to-day for disorderly conduct. The man, it was discovered, could not manipulate his tongue so as to be understood. When he was handed a pencil and paper he imparted the information that by some queer kind of an encounter he had gotten his tongue in the woman's mouth and she had brought her teeth together through it.

THEY WILL TRY TO SETTLE IT.

The boundary line question, which has for so long a time worried the commissioners of Tarrant, Dallas and Ellis counties in regard to boundaries at the junction of the three counties, is now in a fair way of settlement. J. J. Goodfellow of Fort Worth, representing the Tarrant commissioners, and J. M. Smith, representing the Dallas commissioners, and the Ellis county surveyor left this morning for the disputed territory to settle the matter. They say they will settle it.

The council met to-night to consider the new city charter.

Burglars entered Mrs. Collins' boarding house on Oakland street last night and rifled pockets to the extent of \$200 and a gold watch.

The grand jury returned this morning fourteen bills of indictment of which ten were for felonies and four misdemeanors.

Burglars entered the apartments of M. E. Glass and E. C. Meredith, over E. C. Smith's undertaking establishment last night and rifled in about \$50.

B. F. Baily was arrested last night charged with stealing \$14 and a watch from a railroad man.

Saturday night the city marshal gave orders to his force to run in every vagrant and suspicious person. The boys obeyed the command, and this morning sixty-two were before the recorder, and fines assessed amounted to \$195.50.

In the district court to-day, at the conclusion of the session, Judge G. N. Aldridge arose and made a nice little farewell speech announcing his retirement from the bench, after which a bar meeting was held and a committee appointed to draft a suitable reply, which will be made to-morrow. Judge R. E. Burke will qualify to-morrow.

Mr. H. A. Hines was admitted to practice by Judge Aldridge to-day, after having passed a creditable examination. The GAZETTE's faithful young distributor, Master Randolph Gunner, now appears on the streets with an elegant silk hat on. It was at first thought it was dinned in honor of THE GAZETTE's new suit, but it has developed that a jovial fellow with a drop or so ahead made a forcible exchange with Master Gunner, who knows a good trade when he runs across it.

An Important Message for Blaine.

SALEM, MASS., Dec. 17.—General Alger of Michigan passed through here on the noon train Saturday on his way to Augusta, Me., to meet Mr. Blaine. At Ipswich he got out and sent a telegram to Mr. Blaine, asking him to meet him at the station at 9 o'clock that evening. It is understood General Alger comes direct from General Harrison with an important message for Blaine.

Diamonds, diamonds at very low prices at W. C. PFAFF, 605 Main street.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 17.—On Monday last a mail bag containing money was delivered at the Grand Trunk station here but it disappeared in some mysterious way, and that was the last seen of it. The postoffice authorities have been working on the case during the week, but thus far have been unable to obtain the slightest clue as to the whereabouts of the bag.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The Joint Resolution for Holiday Recess Agreed to.

Consideration of the Oklahoma Bill Prevented by Its Opponents—Important Bills Reported to the Senate by Committees.

Fiftieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Among the bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar were the following:

Senate bill to establish a mint of coinage in Denver City, Col.

House bill to provide certain arms, ammunition and equipments to the state of Oregon for military purposes.

Senate bill to open the abandoned military reservation in Nevada, to homestead entry.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution which went over for present, to hold evening sessions hereafter, the senate to take recess from 8:30 to 9 p. m.

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to abolish special taxes on distilled spirits at places where goods are delivered by carrier to vendee.

Referred.

Adjournd.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—On motion of Mr. Phelan of Tennessee a bill was passed for the incorporation of the American Historical Association. Andrew D. White, George Bancroft of the District of Columbia, and Justice Winsor of Massachusetts are among the incorporators named.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the concurrent resolution introduced by Mr. Hooker of Mississippi providing for a holiday recess from Friday, December 21, till Monday, January 7. The committee propose an amendment striking out Monday, January 7 and inserting Friday, January 4.

Mr. Springer of Illinois was of the opinion that owing to the press of important legislation before congress the recess should be as short as possible.

The committee amendment was rejected.—Yea, 88; nays, 128; and the original resolution was agreed to.

The speaker proceeded to call for the introduction of bills.

Mr. McLean of Arkansas introduced a bill to settle certain outstanding accounts between the United States and Arkansas.

Mr. Hooker demanded its reading in full, his object being to consume time and prevent an attempt to pass the Oklahoma bill under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Springer made a point of order. It was not competent for a member to demand reading; but the point was overruled by the speaker.

The reading having been completed, Mr. Barnes of Georgia, another opponent of the bill, introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bank supply, a measure of eighty printed pages, and demanded its reading.

Mr. Springer declared that this was an effort to prevent the house from considering the Oklahoma bill.

Mr. Warner—"I know the gentleman would like to see it laid aside eternally, and I know many people interested in cattle syndicates who would say amen."

On Mr. Warner's promise that the Oklahoma bill would not be called up to-day Mr. Barnes withdrew the bankruptcy bill.

Adjournd.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

A Man Who Obtained a Big Sum on a Misrepresentation.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 17.—The second indictment has been found against Theodore Shotwell, senior member of the defunct firm of Shotwell, Clerfay & Lothman. The charge is larceny in the first degree. Shotwell is charged with obtaining \$90,000 from the Northwestern National Bank on the strength of a false statement as to the financial condition of his firm.

Mr. Shotwell pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at \$2000, and trial set for January 16.

A Diamond Smuggler Caught.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A passenger who landed here this morning from the steamer Etruria, tried to smuggle in \$25,000 worth of diamonds. They were discovered by the customs officials and seized. They were carried in a little oil skin covered valise. The man is said to be a Southern merchant. The officials will not give his name. It is learned the man's name is Gilbert Larrios. He describes himself as a wholesale clothing merchant of Nicaragua. He says he had no intention of smuggling, not being familiar with our custom laws. He stated he intended to give the jewels to his fiancée.

Gold spectacles and eye glasses, \$5 to \$12. W. C. PFAFF, 605 Main street.

Phil Daily's Assistant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The case of Edward Meredith, Addie Stanton and Ella Hammond, three robbers who attempted to rob the gambler, Phil Daily, was before Judge Martin this morning. The counsel for the prisoners moved that the indictment be quashed on the ground it was founded on illegal evidence. Judge Martin reserved his decision.

Tilting ice pitchers, \$15 to \$50.

W. C. PFAFF, 605 Main street.

Special to the Gazette.

BAIRD TEX., Dec. 17.—Many of the citizens of Baird are now discussing the feasibility of incorporating our town, and it is thought the project will certainly come to a focus this time as the incorporation would greatly benefit all classes of citizens and injure none in the least. The thrift and enterprise of Baird is akin to Fort Worth. This fact is demonstrated by the many new buildings lately gone up and now in process of erection.

The late rains have been a slight drawback to the stockmen but this is counterbalanced by the renewed energy of the farmers.

Kissing as a Fine Art.

Philadelphia Record.

"Oh, yes," said the professor, in answer to the reporter's question, "this is what we call a kissing school. To be able

to kiss well and put into the action that gentle animation which must be combined with a willful resignation to the act is a science over which very few people in America have control.

"What is there in kissing? Just as much, if not more, than there is in eating. The next time you go to see your girl, young man, kiss her right and with deliberation. If she happens to be standing, put your left arm around her waist and draw her to you. Of course she will be bashful. She will turn her head away. Then you must put your right hand to her left cheek, the hand open, and draw her face around to you. Then look her straight in the eyes for half a minute, bend your head down slowly, and prepare for action. Don't pucker your lips. Allow them to remain in natural repose. Don't push your mouth against hers as if you were going to knock her teeth out. When the lips are forced together the teeth come in contact with the lips and form a resistance which is decidedly unpleasant. The lips should just meet, and there should be just the slightest pressure. Then a little playful motion of the lips of the kisser, and the kissed sends through you a thrill that is unctious to the soul itself. When you can do this you will be an accomplished kisser."

Diamond earrings at bottom prices.

W. C. PFAFF, 605 Main street.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH SARAH.

A Charming Description of the Bernhardt from a Vienna Paper.

St. James' Gazette.

A lady contributor to a Vienna newspaper gives an interesting account of a pleasant little interview which she has had with Sarah Bernhardt, who is now delighting by her performances the gay inhabitants of the Austrian capital. Mme. Bernhardt, we are told, likes, after the French fashion, to receive and to chat with visitors behind the scenes in the intervals between the acts. "It refreshes me," she says. In this, remarks the author, she differs from Austrian actresses. The majority of these are so nervous that when they are engaged to play an important part in the evening they never receive a visit during the day nor converse with any stranger. Mme. Bernhardt "does the honors" with the utmost alacrity.

She instantly surrenders the only chair which her private room contains. Approaching the mirror, which she has surrounded with a host of dozens of things, in order to study the effect of light, she quickly finishes her toilet. It never occurs to her to make a secret of any one of her thousand little arts, and laughingly replies to the visitor's anxious question whether her presence disturbs? "What an idea! There are no secrets here. Everybody knows that we paint and powder for the stage." Meantime she chats away about all sorts of things, and willingly confesses that she is flattered when any one praises her dresses. "I love my dresses," she says. "I take such interest in them it makes me glad to think of them and arrange them." Mme. Bernhardt relates that she (in this how unlike other women) has for years remained true to the same dressmaker, and has never had a quarrel with her.

Her business manager arrives and informs the artist of the distinguished persons who are to be found among the audience in the theater. Mme. Bernhardt had requested this information, for on the occasion of her debut in "The Lady of the Camellias" she was in despair because, through ignorance of their presence, she had not made a special bow to the crown prince and princess, who were the guests of honor.

She inquires carefully each evening whether any actor is present from the Imperial theater, and always asks to be informed where the artists of that establishment, when present, are seated, as also as to the whereabouts of the newspaper critics, so that she may bring them beneath her glances during the progress of the play. And now comes the stage manager, to announce that the stars are all ready to begin. The inter- viewer has still time to ask the actress what she thinks of the toilets of the Vienna ladies. The answer was crushing. Mme. Bernhardt found that the Austrian ladies' style of dress was bold and startling. "But," she added, diplomatically, "it suits them; and, moreover, they seldom exceed the bounds of good taste. Here the actresses have left the stage, and maid supporting her train and an attendant following with a small glass containing glycerine, which Sarah declares an unfailing means of strengthening and clearing the voice. "It is really not bad," she says, as in friendly fashion she offers a few drops to those around to taste, an offer which no one seems disposed to avail himself of. Here the actress catches her stage cue, and hastens forward after a hearty "au revoir." She plays without the aid of a prompter, who, nevertheless, is at her post, but only for the assistance of the others. A quarter of an hour later the actress returns to her dressing-room trembling, deathly pale and real tears coursing down her cheeks, and says faintly: "Like the Lady of the Camellias, I have often wept whole nights. But her weakness soon disappears, and five minutes later Mme. Bernhardt is again the pleasant hostess in her room amid her magnificent dresses.

Children's solid gold rings, \$1 to \$3. W. C. PFAFF, 605 Main street.

CHRISTMAS DOINGS FORECAST.

From Everywhere.

Will the firemen hang up their hose? Santa Claus. Well, what if it? So does a cat.

The gourmand's ailment is not unlikely to prove meat for repentance.

In Wall street we wonder if they will hang up their stock kings.

If a man sits at a banquet too long he is quite apt to become dish-putations.

It is said to note that the average Christmas stocking is longer than most purses.

It is more blessed to give than to receive. It is likewise more expensive.

A poet sings, "Oh! what will the Christmas bring?" Bills, sir; bills.

To what base uses may we come! Though famed in tale, and play and fable; For now the geese that saved old Rome Are found upon the bleeding table.

In spelling there is only the difference of a letter between Christmas bells and Christmas bills, but in figuring them up a stupendous difference becomes apparent.

Clara—Mother, Charles was very rude last night.

Mother—Well, don't you know what it means?

"No, I don't."

"He's trying to pick a quarrel with you so he can get out of giving you any Christmas present. I know these men."

La. gold watches, \$10 to \$175.

W. C. PFAFF, 605 Main street.

## A BRUTAL CRIME.

The Murder Charged Against James Gallagher at Houston—The Evidence Against Him.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Dec. 17.—The case of James Gallagher, who is charged with the murder of a Mrs. Brown and her sixteen-year-old son in Wharton county last December, was called in the criminal district court to-day, and was announced ready for trial. The special venire of sixty men was exhausted and four jurors obtained. The judge ordered another venire of 100 men returnable to-morrow morning.

The crime with which Gallagher is charged is a most brutal one, and the case in many respects is a singular one. Mrs. Brown and her son, who lived in a cabin several miles distant from any neighbor, were murdered one night and suspicion pointed to two negroes who were arrested. One of the negroes swore that the crime was committed by Gallagher and the negro who had been arrested with him. Gallagher was arrested, and feeling run so high against him that he was brought to this city to prevent his being lynched. At the first term of the Wharton district court Gallagher obtained a change of venue to this county.

The motive for the crime which the prosecution will undertake to prove is that the property upon which the murdered woman resided had been in litigation, and that Gallagher was plaintiff in the suit which had been decided against him just a short time before the crime was committed. The property, however, was only worth a few hundred dollars, and Gallagher is a wealthy man. He is a middle aged man and has always stood well in his county.

For and Against Married Men.

Full Mail Gazette.

The decision of the Calvinistic Protestants of Hungary to enforce celibacy upon their clergy is one that will naturally excite considerable amazement throughout the Protestant world. The celibacy of the clergy has been a note of the Roman church, and against this the Protestant and orthodox churches have always protested. If the general assembly of the Church of Scotland were to establish the mass, they would hardly do more violence to Protestant tradition than has been done by the decision of these extraordinary Calvinists of Hungary. In old contrast to the decision of the Calvinists of Hungary comes the protest made by some of the leading clergymen of Sussex against the selection of any unmarried man as a candidate for the county council. The ground of their objection was that an unmarried man on the county council might waste a lot of time in courting at night, instead of giving his own time to the interests of the ratepayers. One gentleman appointed on the committee refused to act unless the candidate pledged himself to marry somebody within three years of the time of his election as a member of the Sussex county council. This is going to the other extreme with a vengeance. It is evident that there are some good men in Sussex who have such decided views to marriage not being a failure that they think no one can be a success until he is married.

Subscribe for the Weekly GAZETTE, \$1 per annum.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE—

FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK

At Fort Worth, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, December 12, 1888:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, secured and unsecured, \$345,117.50

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 25,000.00

Due from approved reserve agents, 25,000.00

Due from other National Banks, 17,587.84

Due from State Banks and bankers, 10,843.63

Real estate, furniture and fixtures, 17,490.00

Current expenses and taxes paid, 6,225.37

Premiums paid, 1,750.00

Checks and other cash items, 2,474.41

Exchange for clearing-house, 1,750.00

Bills of other Banks, 1,750.00

Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, 185.25

Specie, 2,928.00

Legal-tender notes, 32,000.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 1,375.00

Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than redemption fund, 732.36

% redemption fund, 2,250.00

Total, \$520,343.61

Capital stock paid in, \$125,000.00

Surplus fund, 30,000.00

Undivided profits, 41,374.29

Individual deposits subject to check, 234,794.41

Demand certificates of deposit, 6,500.00

Due to other National Banks, 10,843.63

Due to State Banks and bankers, 10,843.63

Total, \$520,343.61

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF TARRANT, ss.

I, N. Harding, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notary Public, Tarrant County, Tex.

Correct—Attest: R. M. VanZandt, J. J. Jarvis, Thos. A. Tidball, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE—