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BRANCH OFFICES.

DALLAS.
G. M. BAILEY, Correspondent and General Agent, 725 Main street, where orders for subscriptions and advertising should be left.
THE GAZETTE can be found on sale at all newsstands in the city.

WACO.
JAMES H. QUARLES, Agent and Correspondent.

WEATHERFORD.
H. B. DORSEY, Agent and Correspondent.

THE clang of the electric street car is heard in the land.

MR. DRUMM of Kansas City has skipped with $15,000. He is hard to beat.

WHAT a mistake Columbus made by dying before he could see Fort Worth.

SENATOR MANDERSON will get $4000 in money and $10,000 in advertising from the re-rating of his pension.

IN ANSWER to numerous inquiries, the Confederate reunion takes place at Fort Worth September 4, 5 and 6.

TWENTY-SEVEN Parisian ladies want to marry Buffalo Bill. Well, it William has no objection, we will urge none.

ORGANIZED work will bring success. The organization has been done; now let every citizen of Fort Worth go to work.

THE fact that the Georgia negroes are willing to accept an Ohio tramp as their Savior shows the depths of ignorance in which they are still plunged.

GOVERNOR FOWLE of North Carolina thinks the Columbus fair should be under the control of the government, and that it should be held at Washington.

THE Waco Day has adopted the George-Clark-Dallas-News plan of calling a demand for railroad regulation communism. "Save us from our friends."

POWELL CLAYTON'S neice, recently appointed postmistress at Pine Bluff, Ark., has dismissed all the white letter carriers and appointed negroes in their places.

THE true economy of the farm is to raise all you want to eat and as much as you can to sell. A good start can be made by raising hogs and turning them into bacon.

IF THE Dallas News and the Waco Day desire to make communism respectable, they should continue in the way they have begun of calling railroad regulation communism.

UNTIL the Illinois statute books are purged of the law allowing imprisonment for debt, the Chicago papers will hardly be in condition to teach the South anything about an advanced civilization.

A BOSTON paper says: "Next station Chicago. Ten minutes for a divorce!" And the Chicago Herald resents the insinuation that it takes as long to get a divorce in that city as to eat a railroad sandwich.

AND now come the Republican papers with a large assortment of howls because the Democrats have been poking a little fun at "Prince" Russell Harrison. These Republican editors are a regular lot of Ghooly Khans.

CHICAGO is a pretty large place, but it will be made to feel like a village before it gets done wrestling with the Standard oil company. That gigantic trust is bent on having a pipe line franchise through the city, and the chances are it will get it.

SUPPOSE we should adopt the sunflower as our national bouquet and the Chicago Inter Ocean should be walking along some day and find a poultry farmer feeding it to his chickens. Don't you think there would be war? It would never do to take such chances.

THE Messiah business is being played a little over the limit in Georgia. It will probably lead to trouble unless checked very soon. If two or three of the self-styled Almightys and their followers get to fighting somebody will be hurt, and murder and rapine will follow. They should be squelched at once.

TO THE negrophobists of the North: The South is anxious to see anything done which will elevate the negro, but will submit to nothing calculated to drag the white race down. With this declaration before your eyes, go to work for the negro, and your efforts will be willingly seconded by the people of the South.

ELECTRIC EDISON testified that five hundred or one thousand volts of electricity would kill any man, but Robert Jones, a New Jersey barkeeper, recently received two thousand without serious injury. However, it is not to be expected that ordinary home-made electricity would have any serious effect upon a man accustomed to handling Jersey lightning.

AS STRANGE as it may seem, the Fort Worth GAZETTE appeals to the citizens of Fort Worth to know if the place is to be a town or city. Heretofore the Dallas papers have acknowledged that Fort Worth is a city. They may not now since THE GAZETTE acknowledges that Fort Worth is a town, not a city.—[Cleburne Chronicle.

Just wait and if a city as is a city is not made here it will be because the town has lost its grip.

GEORGE CLARK says that a railroad commission is communism. The central idea in the commune is to hold all things in common. Clark is an extreme personal liberty man; does not believe in laws that restrict in any manner—such as the Sunday, pistol and anti-trust laws. He is an anarchist, believing in no law.—[Sherman Courier.

That's the way it goes—hard names, crimination and recrimination. But that is not the way to settle a great question. Coke is not a communist, and Clark is not an anarchist.

BENNETT'S London edition of the New York Herald gave the Britishers a big surprise last Sunday. It printed three pages about the royal wedding of the day before, illustrated profusely, and sent it all over England by special trains, so that it was in every town on the island long before dinner. It was the first time a special newspaper train had ever been run there on Sunday, and the sensation was great. Bennett has set a rattling pace for his sleepy old English contemporaries.

NO DEAD men are ever found nowadays with the Galveston News on their persons. Texas has taken a wonderful stride forward since Galveston was the state of Texas. There are several newspapers published in Texas now.—[Houston Post.

Well, yes; but it goes mighty hard all the same for an old-time monopoly to be compelled to meet competition. It isn't "Galveston or nothing" any more with deep water, cities or newspapers. But the "Galveston or nothing" lingers in the memory of Galveston newspapers like the aroma of a withered rose. The whole business is withered, isn't it, dear Post.

THE new airship scheme which De Bousset is endeavoring to carry out in Boston is an important one. It will be similar to the ordinary airship, save in one particular—its lifting power. De Bousset proposes to build his balloon of thin plates of steel, instead of cloth, so braced in the interior that he can pump the air out and yet have it resist the pressure from the outside. M. De. Bousset thinks his experiment can be tried on a large scale at a cost of $250,000, and he seems to be securing the money, as fast as could be expected, to put the thing through.

SENATOR VOORHEES made an anti-protection speech to about 10,000 Hoosiers at Bloomfield the other day, the central idea of which was expressed in the declaration that "a government that taxes one class of its citizens to enrich another class does not deserve to exist on the face of the earth, and will not long exist unless the laboring, producing people consent to become slaves." The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" is always able and happy when addressing a crowd of his fellow citizens, and never fails to give them something to think over. Other Democratic orators should be speaking to the people, even if this is an off year.

"A NORTHERN DRUMMER" has written a letter to the Atlanta Constitution on the Mrs. Canfield affair, in which he takes the ground that Mrs. Canfield is not a representative Northern woman, and that her foolish utterances should not be charged up against a whole section. And the same may be said of all the balance of the ravers and routers who seek to perpetuate prejudice and engender strife. The Northern people and the Southern people are very much alike, and, if it were not for a few fools and cranks, would get along very peaceably together. The fact is they are getting along that way, and the numbers who discuss or take any interest in these bitter quarrels that are continually springing up is comparatively small.

THE relief fund for the Johnstown sufferers seems to cause no end of trouble. On the one hand, there is complaint that it is given out so slowly that it will take until snow flies to distribute it, and this causes a complaint on the part of the press: on the other, some of the Johnstown people have an idea that it was contributed; not for charity and to relieve suffering, but to make their losses good. Many of them think that Mr. DeSmith, who lost a fortune of $25,000, should receive more aid than poor Tim Jones, who merely lost his situation and a set of tools. This is all a mistake; nobody has any claim upon the fund except to relieve his necessities or to provide him with a living until he can take care of himself. What a man has been cannot be taken into consideration in distributing this munificent sum which a generous people has provided; the question is, What are your present necessities?

IT appears that the burglary profession has transferred its operations to the seaside resorts. This is not due so much to the heated season as to the chances for successful operations. One of Pinkerton's detectives says that professional thieves will not hesitate to become waiters, which gives them an opportunity to learn all about the guests, their movements and the valuables they carry with them. The second story thief learns of the wealth of a resident by spying him out as he strolls about. He learns of the ladies who are bedecked with valuables by watching them at the receptions and balls. Notwithstanding the advance in the art of detection and prevention, the art of robbing keeps fairly abreast of it. Indeed, burglars seem to get off in nine cases out of ten.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Texas dental association will be held at Galveston beginning Monday, August 19, at 10 o'clock a. m. The programme arranged has been suspended, and this meeting will be confined to business, of which there is some of considerable importance, and a full attendance on this day is earnestly solicited, in order that it may be dispatched and members enabled to give their undivided attention to the meeting of the Southern association. The Southern dental association will meet at the same place on Tuesday morning, August 20. Dr. Crawford, president, through Dr. M. C. Marshall, recording secretary, extends the following invitation to the dentists of Texas:

We expect and desire that you take part in our meeting, and you will be accorded all the privileges of the association. Any papers you may prepare will come up under the proper committee, and we hope to get much matter from you.

A PECULIAR case of monomania has come to light at Ann Arbor, Mich. Dr. Earp, the rector of St. Andrew's parish at that place, has been for some years a popular and distinguished divine. Handsome, eloquent and devoted, he has weilded great influence, and seemed to do much good for the cause of Christianity. Of late, however, he has shown a remarkable looseness in many affairs. He has borrowed right and left, with security and without, and has even procured money on checks drawn on banks at which he had no deposit. He succeeded in this way in bilking his friends for many thousands of dollars, and in placing some of them in very awkward positions. The strange part of the whole thing is that he seems to have used none of the money for himself. At one time he built a costly pulpit in his church; at another he purchased an expensive lot and presented it to the church; no charity failed to receive a donation from him, and he was as loving and magnificent in his gifts as any millionaire. A few days ago his mind gave away entirely and he was taken to the sanitarium at Battle Creek. His parishioners are full of sympathy for him, and the money he borrowed from people unable to lose it will probably be made up by subscription and returned to them.

WARNER ON THE RACE QUESTION.

Charles Dudley Warner made a speech on the race question at the university of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., the other day in which he used the following language:

On the other hand, there rests upon you the responsibility of maintaining a civilization, the civilization of America, not of Hayti or Guatemala, which we have so hardly won. It is neither to be expected nor to be desired that you should be ruled by an undeveloped race, ignorant of law, letters, history, politics and political economy. There is no right anywhere of unintelligence to rule intelligence. It is a travesty of civilization. No Northern state that I know of would submit to be ruled by an undeveloped race, and human nature in the South is exactly what it is in the North. That is one impregnable fact to be taken as the basis of all our calculations. The whites of the South will not, cannot, be dominated as matters now stand, by the colored race. But then there is the suffrage, the unreversible, unqualified suffrage. Suffrage once given cannot be suppressed or denied, perverted by chicanery or bribery without incalculable damage to the whole political body. Irregular methods once indulged in for one purpose and towards one class so sap the moral sense that they come to be used for all purposes. The damage is ultimately as great to those who suppress or pervert as it is to the suppressed and corrupted. It is the demoralization of all sound political action and life. I know whereof I speak. In the North bribery in elections and intimidations are fatal to public morality.

Mr. Warner is right. The Anglo-Saxon race, whether in Maine or South Carolina, will not submit to the domination of an inferior race, and the party that tries to force it to do so but gnaws a file. He is also correct in what he says of suffrage. No matter how grea the crime of enfranchising the negro was, since the right of suffrage has been given him he should be protected in its enjoyments.

These two things together make the race question the difficult thing that it is. Left to themselves the whites and the negroes of the South would live peaceably and happily together. The negro recognizes the superiority of the white, and acknowledges it. He is willing to accept the white man as his friend, and has learned to look to him for council and guidance, to take his advice and act upon his suggestions. But this desirable state of things may not be. The professional "Northern man," the man who has proven his devotion to office and the negro by the sweat of his jaw, must come in and stir up strife and discord and dissatisfaction, and a question that would easily solve itself is made one of national moment, demanding the best thought of the best minds of the country.

The question as stated by Mr. Warner, when divested of oratorical flourish, is, "How can the South allow the negro the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage, and yet keep him from running riot with the government and with society, and from pulling down the civilization that it has taken centuries to build up?"

That is the whole question, as every thinking man must see it.

Mr. Warner offers a solution which is as follows:

I cannot but regard it as a blunder in statesmanship to give suffrage without an educational qualification, and to deem it possible to put ignorance over intelligence. You are not responsible for the situation, but you are none the less in an illogical position before the law. Now, would you not gain more in rectification of your position than you would lose in other ways, by making suffrage depend upon an educational qualification? I do not mean gain partywise, but in political morals and general prosperity. Time would certainly be gained by this, and it is possible in this shifting world, in the growth of industries and in the flow of populations, that before the question of supremacy was again upon you, foreign and industrial immigration would restore the race balance.

Mr. Warner has studied the situation to little purpose if he does not see that the disfranchisement of the negro, and that is what an educational qualification means, would raise a storm of vituperation in the North that would make existence in this country almost unbearable.

A wiser man than Mr. Warner is needed.

THE "ANGELUS."

It seems a bit strange that after all the enthusiasm of the Frenchmen over Millet's "Angelus" they should consent to let it come over to America. But the truth is their feelings got the better of their judgment, and from all accounts it is really not worth more than half what it was sold for. It is a small picture, less than two feet square, and contains but two figures—peasants—bending forward in an attitude of prayer, the "angelus" having sounded from the bells of the little church in the distance. The painting is more valuable for the sentiment expressed than for its artistic work. Some rave over it and others do not consider it of much consequence. It should also be known that people have to acquire a taste for Millet, just as they do for tomatoes, olive oil and cheese. The history of the "Angelus" shows that the taste for art is, after all, a strangely fickle one. Millet originally sold the picture in 1870 to M. Feydeau for $360. Feydeau sold it for $600. The latter sold it for $1000. It was next successively the property of M. Gavet, M. Papeleu and Durand Ruel, the latter selling it to M. Wilson for $7600. In 1881, when the Wilson collection was sold by auction, the "Angelus" brought $32,000, carried to this enormous price by two bidders, each determined to have it. Realizing, however, that it was absurd to bid further, the competitors drew lots for the picture at the price given. M. Secretan won the draw. It may be stated that all bids beyond $100,808, the price it was knocked down at first, at the recent sale, will probably fail to materialize.

RUNNING TO HOG.

Special to the Gazette.

CISCO, TEX., July 30.—The large quantity of surplus grain on hand and how to dispose of it has suggested to the farmers of this county the idea of making their own bacon, and now they are rustling for hogs. A good hog will outsell a cow and trades have been made where the boot was in favor of the hog. The people of this section have been large consumers of Northern hog products and they propose to change the thing. Actual statistics show the shipments of Northern packeries into this county during 1888 to have reached the money value of over seventy-five thousand dollars. Considering the population of the county, this is a large sum to be yearly drawn from the pockets of the people for an article they can so easily and cheaply raise at home.

And what is here told of Eastland county is true of every county in West and Northwest Texas. If the farmers would raise their own meat and a surplus to sell to the towns the money thus saved and made would constitute a respectable profit in agriculture and silence much of the complaint that now comes up from the farm. A little less attention to the national banking system and a great deal more of attention to raising for themselves the things they now buy from the North would add largely to the comfort and satisfaction of farmers. It is a crime against common sense for Texas people to buy meat from other states. The people in the country buy bacon and the people in the town buy beef—and yet Texas is a producer of meat. If the farmer would raise hogs and if Fort Worth would put a refrigerator in operation, a long step towards prosperity would be taken. In this connection the remarks of Col. Young, printed Thursday, will bear repetition, and their application is to town as well as country:

"Hogs thrive as well and multiply faster in Texas than in any state I know of," said he, "and they can be raised at less cost. As to curing bacon in Texas it is no trouble at all. For ten years I have made all my bacon and had no trouble in saving it. There are two processes by which it can be cured here, and the meat will be just as good as that shipped into Texas from the North. One process is to make a quantity of brine, and after the meat has been cut up put it into the brine until it becomes thoroughly impregnated. After this put the meat through the smoking process and you will not lose a pound of it. This is the way all the meats shipped into Texas are cured, but it does not make as good sweet bacon as the old fashion salting down and smoking process. The latter, however, is not so sure as the former—it is a little risky, but not any more so in Texas than elsewhere. You want to know why the farmers don't make their own bacon? Well, ha, ha! They are too fetched lazy; that's the reason. They want to spend too much time in town when they ought to be attending to business on the farm. I tell you, young fellow, our people are not going to be worth a continental cuss until they begin to feed themselves with their own products. And this meat-making business is one of the most important things they have got to learn. Texas not only should supply herself with meat, but should supply other states as well."

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW—August. Office of publication, No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York. Yearly subscription, $5.

The wide-spread interest felt in the Johnstown disaster is evinced in the fact that there are in the Review for this month three articles relating to it. Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania gives some interesting facts relating to the donation and disbursement of moneys in the hands of committees appointed for that purpose. Over three million dollars, up to the 12th of July, had been contributed by the general public, while no account was taken of the work of various charitable organizations throughout the country. The difficulties that confronted these men in making a just and fair distribution can hardly be over-estimated, and the immediate necessities of the beneficiaries only rendered the task more trying. Miss Clara Barton, at the head of the Red Cross legion in America, gives in "Philanthrophy at Johnstown" an unvarnished statement, told in the most modest way, of the noble work accomplished by devoted women, who, in the face of almost insuperable obstacles the flood had placed in their path, were early on the spot and proved angels of mercy amid widespread desolation. Maj. J. W. Powell of the United States geological survey by "The Lesson of Conemaugh," would teach how in future to avert such catastrophies by a scientific engineering that takes into calculation the duty a dam is required to perform, a knowledge that can only be reached by careful calculation of the amount of water to be controlled and the rate at which it can be poured into the reservoir under maximum conditions of supply. He calls attention to the different purposes for which reservoirs may be constructed and that in each case new and important factors enter that must not be unheeded.

Readers with military proclivities will not find their taste overlooked. An English View of the Civil War, third paper, by Gen. Wooiseley; The German Army with Personal Recollections, by Karl Blind; Great Britain and the Confederacy, by Henry Clews all smell somewhat of gunpowder.

The Hon W. E. Gladstone in a letter to Gen. Bryce (who succeeds to the editorship) in which he pays tribute to Mr. Rice as a successful editor, says of a point in the career of the deceased editor that he viewed with interest and respect.

Mr. Rice was, as I understand, a man of independent fortune; and, being such, he nevertheless gave himself to a laborious occupation. The growth of a class of idle, rich men would, in my opinion, be a great misfortune to America, as it must be to any country, but I take it as a sign of a mind aspiring to public virtue when the rich man frankly and practically owns himself to be amenable to the common lot of honorable duty and labor.

Two articles in "Notes and Comments" will attract the reader's attention: "Constitutional Patchwork" and the "Advantages of Debt."

THE FOUM—August: Lorettus S. Metcalf, editor. Office of publication, 253 Fifth avenue, New York. Terms, $5 a year.

First in position and possibly first in general interest is an article "The Republican Programme," by John G. Carlisle, an answer, or at least called forth by a paper in the July number of the Forum by Senator Morrill, in which he defines and defends the policy of that party. Mr. Carlisle takes issue with this senator and directs his batteries against the modes that he believes will be adopted in the administration of the civil service law, the coinage of silver and what is popularly styled the negro problem.

Mr. Carlisle lays down as a rule that the real purposes of a party are not ascertained from the utterances of leaders or resolutions in conventions, but from the opinions and sentiments of the masses gathered in the speeches and votes of the men chosen by the people to represent them in congress. Applying this test, the writer educes that the revenue question will be dealt with in such a way as if possible to offend none, "equalize the revenue and expenditure" being a very elastic term, and it is intimated will be used in a way to do most good to the party in power, and for the same purpose that is to insure a continuance of Republican rule. Mr. Carlisle does not believe that however great the depreciation of silver may become, a party who created so lavishly a paper promise to pay currency will stop the coinage of silver, as the vote of the Northwest and the Pacific slope is too important a factor in party domination. The proposition to enact a Federal registration and an election law that will provide snug berths for several hundred thousand new officers, a measure advocated ostensibly for general good, but really for securing the negro vote, is regarded by Mr. Carlisle as an unprecedented infringement of rights and a most iniquitous and disastrous policy. The article, though temperate in tone, is a severe arraignment of the methods that the Republican leaders are disposed to adopt, as well as the servility of the present administration. The article commends itself to a careful reading by all who can rise superior to party dictation and judge for themselves of important questions at issue.

THE CENTURY—August. The Century Company, Union Square, New York. Terms, $4 a year.

To those who can only see foreign lands through the medium of descriptions, recitals and pencilings by others, such articles as "The Stream of Pleasure" are highly prized. The Thames abounds in historic pleasure, and this, united to the actual beauty along its shores, furnishes abundant sources of delight. The doing of this river is admirably described and well delineated by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, making delightsome reading for a summer's day.

The frontispiece of this number is the rugged face of Tennyson. The lines so faithfully marked show that Time in his round spares not the poet. An article by Dr. Henry Van Dyke opens a new study in Tennysonia, "The Bible in Tennyson."

The amount of interest bestowed upon the art of engraving is well attested by the admission in this number of four articles relating to this subject.

Joel Chandler Harris, who may be said to have created a peculiar literature, and whose dialecticisms have found so many imitators, contributes a novelette in three parts, "The Old Bascom Place." The scene is laid in Georgia, and the indication in part first is that this fiction will not depend upon dialect for interest. The plot brings in juxtaposition the old-time, before-the-war Southern gentleman, and the young Northern gentleman of advanced ideas and encroaching energy. Of course there is a daughter, and around her the interest will concentrate.

The midsummer number shows no flagging, and will prove an excellent companion on a summer jaunt.

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE—By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P. Fireside series. J. S. Ogilvie, publisher, 182 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Issued monthly. $3 per year.

The gospel of duty is frequently urged, but it remains for Sir John Lubbock to pause among his more serious pursuits and urge upon hard-driven mortals the duty of happiness. In proving this to be a duty he draws largely from the storehouses of ancient wisdom, and after devoting two chapters to the duty of happiness and the happiness of duty, shows how in books, friends, art, science, education and travel the pleasures of life may become the heritage of each individual.

ALTAR AND TOMB.

The Gazette's Semi-Weekly Record of Marriages and Deaths in Texas, as Compiled from the Newspapers of the State.

MARRIAGES.

Charles Arnim and Miss Katie Smith, Kerrville, July 24.

B. W. Cullom and Mrs. J. B. Brady, Texarkana, July 31.

R. L. Pool and Miss Mattie Robertson, Weatherford, July 28.

T. S. Willey and Miss D. E. H. Bryan, Erath county, July 21.

C. C. Share and Miss Lizzie Pierson, Hansford county, July 17.

Albert Edmiston and Miss Susan Calhoun, Gatesville, August 1.

J. O. Jennes and Miss D. A. Wedington, Gatesville, August 1.

S. A. Brown and Miss B. A. Bisheart, Gatesville, July 30.

F. M. Buford and Mrs. Mattie L. Britt, Texarkana, August 1.

G. P. Cook and Miss Eula L. Bryan, Queen City, July 30.

W. L. Scott and Miss Beulah Lee, Henrietta, July 23.

Nola Oliver and Miss Rose Carroll, Mobeetie, July 23.

Col. R. P. Crockett and Mrs. Lydia A. Corley, Hood county, July 25.

Parker Carpenter and Mrs. E. J. Franklin, Lorena, July 25.

A. J. Lingo and Miss Beulah Bishop, Tyler, July 29.

H. W. Bush and Miss Alice Carter, Ellis county, July 28.

Edgar Odam and Miss Tessie Bunton, Garrett, July 25.

W. V. Hunt and Miss Jane Pearse, Cedar Hill, July 28.

W. H. Davis and Miss Lula Hunter, Glen Rose, July 17.

A. D. Williams and Miss L. M. Howard, Austin, July 30.

W. H. Adkinson and Miss Cynthia A. Garmany, Gainesville, July 30.

DEATHS.

Jeff McCutcheon, near Hutto, July 18.

Mrs. Francis A. Van Ness, Brenham, July 23.

William McCullom, Santa Anna, July 24.

George W. Raines, Houston, July 25.

Mrs. John Crocker, Shelby county, July 21.

Mrs. Anna R. Herrin, Tyler, July 20.

Thomas L. Thrasher, Paris, July 28.

Mrs. E. Hughes, Paris, July 29.

Eugene Vance, Paris, July 29.

Miss A. E. Wallace, near Brenham, July 29.

Warren P. Randlett, Corsicana, July 29.

W. P. Anderson, Dallas, July 28.

Mrs. M. W. Dubose, Corsicana, July 30.

Mrs. Hettie Carr, Hillsboro, July 24.

Mrs. F. R. Robey, Houston, July 29.

Mrs. T. W. Moon, Daingerfield, July 26.

Mrs. H. C. Stephenson, Daingerfield, July 28.

Z. T. Hogan, Houston, August 1.

Miss Lula Whitfield, Weatherford, July 31.

Pills and violent cathartics will not cure constipation; they aggravate the evil. Cascarets are the only sure cure. See ad.

Once More to the Front

San Antonio Express, August 1.

The resumption of all business over the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway is a relief that will be appreciated by all parties concerned and the public generally. The benefits from this line cannot be overestimated. Every class of commerce—dry goods merchants, grocery men, hotels, etc., and, in fact, business of every character, receives its portion of the great benefits accruing to the city of San Antonio, as well as other towns along the line, and to-day not less than thirty thousand dollars cash has been disbursed by the employes of this company among the various interests in the city.

While the operations were temporarily suspended the public should not in any way divert their business from this line, but should, on the contrary, aid them in every way possible, as it is an evident fact that an enterprise taken hold of and successfully pushed since four years ago the present month, when the first tie was laid in San Antonio, will undoubtedly end successfully in its undertakings.

Aside from this, the fact should not be overlook that there has been a great enhancement in real estate, not only in San Antonion, but along the entire line of road, by the construction of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway, as the landed interest, taken for five miles along its present constructed line on either side amounts to 3,238,278 acres, and while some portions of it have enhanced in value from $10 to $15 per acre, (in some localities even more) the low estimate of $3 per acre would show an increased enhancement in value of $9,699,834.

With all this in view, and on the score of moving the heaviest crops produced for several years in the southwest, there is no denying its ability to pay off all its indebtedness, and it should be the desire of all to aid and not crowd the present unliquidated claims.

The Express speaks by the card when it says that there is no possibility of recurrence of the unfortunate state of affairs which has prevailed for six days past. The line is amply competent to handle all business given it, and the trouble with the workmen is happily past and gone. It has been a simple question of money throughout, and the money has been supplied. It will be on hand on each pay day hereafter. The Express has a sincere admiration for the Aransas Pass, because in beast, man or corporation it admires pluck, and it is the plucky line that ever stretched across the country. It is strictly a Texas institution and Texas should leave nothing undone to aid it. It gives a better service than any railway in the state and merchants should patronize it. It has emerged from its difficulties and nothing to encourage it should be left undone.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.