

Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY. DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY. Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: Corner of Tusk and Fifth Streets. ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS, POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. (Postage Prepaid by the Publishers.) DAILY. WEEKLY. One year, \$10.00; Six months, \$6.00; Three months, \$3.50; One month, \$1.00.

BRANCH OFFICES.

DALLAS. JOHN W. WILSON, Correspondent. OFFICE: 226 Main street, where orders for subscriptions and advertising should be left.

WACO. R. L. JONES, Correspondent. OFFICE: 226 Main street, where orders for subscriptions and advertising should be left.

AUSTIN. M. G. FORTNEY, Agent, 102 West Sixth street.

WESTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. 602 "The Hookery," Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON OFFICE. 1841 Street, H. W. SPOFFORD, Correspondent.

FOR THE SUMMER. Those of our readers who are going away for the summer can have their Gazette mailed to them at their summer residence, by leaving word at the counting room.

TO THE PUBLIC. The only traveling persons, male or female, at present authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to this Gazette are J. E. Anderson, C. W. Wilson, W. T. Royler, L. Colburn, Miss Anna Shepard and Mrs. S. Kennedy.

THE AL HAYNE MONUMENT. SALISBUARY, TEX., June 25, 1890. Editor Gazette.

COMANCHE, TEX., June 20, 1890. Editor Gazette.

FREDERICKSBURG, TEX., June 28, 1890. Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

HEALD OFFICE, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. DENVER, CO., July 15, 1890.

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the movement. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Smith at THE GAZETTE: Zeno C. Ross, \$3.00; George H. ...

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE. The constantly growing circulation of the Weekly GAZETTE is evidence that the effort to furnish a first-class paper devoted to the interests of the people is being appreciated.

A CALL. For a Convention of Texans Interested in Developing the Manufacturing and Mercantile Interests of the State.

FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE. The following gentlemen have agreed to aid in the movement to the extent of the amount set opposite their names, respectively.

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Not having agreed Saturday on the particular brand of reciprocity to be adopted, the senate will make the selection to-day, and will at once inject into the McKinley bill to quicken vitality in that well nigh moribund humber.

Under the stimulating effect of a good stiff sponge tariff, the 2600 Kansas farmers sold out lately by the sheriff, might make their fortunes by going into the business of making or growing sponges.

It is said that there are five million students of volapuk, that one million are proficient in it, that it is used in 1200 business houses, and that thirty journals are devoted to its progress.

GOVERNOR EAGLE of Arkansas will call immediately an election to fill the vacancy caused by the recently unseating of Congressman Breckenridge. The election will be held in November and Mr. Breckenridge will be elected for both the unexpired and the full term succeeding.

The board of trade in a northern city passed some strictures on Uncle Jerry Ruak a few days ago, because of some statement about barley. Those northern smart alecks may sneer at the old man if they like, but when they question his knowledge of agricultural matters, they forget that he learned the art thoroughly from A to Z, while driving a stage coach thirty or forty years ago in Wisconsin.

The judicial committee of the Mississippi convention reported that the convention has full power and authority to frame and proclaim a constitution for the state without submitting it to the people for ratification, averring that such ratification is itself based on nothing but a "political theory or doctrine," and is, therefore, not indispensable. It is probable that the convention will act in accordance with the report.

COL. FLANNAGAN admits that he has a mighty poor show to beat Hogg, but helps to believe that the commission amendment will surely fail. If the gallant colonel had the emphatic, cordial, enthusiastic and practically unanimous endorsement of a Democratic convention, as the commission amendment had, would he then despair of an election? In a campaign in which nothing direct is to be gained by gasconade, the colonel should not be non-sensical all the time.

HON. G. WARWICK CLARK, at present sojourning in Washington, arraigns the farmers of Texas for "managing the politics" of the state. A most audacious thing, to be sure! The farmers ought to be ashamed of their impudence. Do they not know that their place is between the plow handles, and not in conventions? What right have they to place their broganned feet on the neck of such a patriot as the bounding Warwick?

DR. PETERS, the African traveler, quotes Emin Pasha as saying that he consented to leave the Sudan upon the orders of the khedive, and because Stanley threatened to use force. There has been since Stanley's return, a belief that Emin was rescued against his wishes. His return to a life among the barbarians of the Sudan gives more color to the opinion. It was necessary to Stanley's fame and success that he rescue the Pasha, no less so, and rescue him he did, and brought him to the coast as proof of the fact.

YE WHO live in luxury and fare sumptuously every day, who enjoy the boon of bodily health, without perhaps being thankful for it, who know not what aches and pains are, or what trials poor unfortunate willingly undergo to regain health and the use of their members, think of the fate of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., the abandoned wife of a young vagabond, who had her right arm broken the other day by the surgeons, and will have her right leg broken near the knee in a few days more, with the hope of straightening those members, distorted by rheumatism.

THE San Antonio Express and other papers argue very ably and correctly in favor of married women as school teachers. There are arguments, plausible and cogent on both sides of the question. But it seems that any ruling that excludes married women—among which class is found the greater number of competent, experienced and capable teachers—from the school-room, is placing a ban and stigma of unfitness and disqualification on the sex strangely out of harmony with the spirit of the age, which is replying enfranchising woman, and enlarging instead of contracting the spheres of her activity.

NOTHING is commoner than to hear it said that railroad employes are an unobedient set of fellows. A Kansas story does not confirm the idea. A baby traveling over the Santa Fe with its mother became hungry, its bottle being empty, and no milk to be had at any of the stations. Its cries distressed the poor mother so grievously the conductor stopped the train, while a trainman went into an adjoining lot and milked a cow. Thus supplied, the train sped on to the great joy of everybody, but especially the mother and babe. The conductor was afterwards arraigned by the company for stopping his train to milk a cow, but upon declaring that he felt it to be his duty, and one that he would do again, he was let off with a good-natured reprimand.

It is gratifying to know that all new-called paper criticism of John L. Sullivan's acting in New York city has been quite favorable. The New York Times finds strong points of resemblance between him and Salvali. Both are big and brawny and their names begin with the letter S. Sullivan has one advantage, however, over the Italian, he can speak English.

THE Houston Post clamors for the head of Uncle Jerry Ruak, who has failed to provide any seeds for distribution this fall. Perhaps the old man thinks the farmers are taken care of sufficiently well in the McKinley bill. But notwithstanding, a little seed would be greatly appreciated in Oklahoma just now when Harrison is trying to starve hunger and distress by scattering pensions among the drouth-stricken patriots of the Republican persuasion.

ENGLAND AND THE IRISH FAMINE.

The Irish famine, which is now assuming alarming proportions, is as much a tax on this country—a voluntary tax of course—as the burdens of the McKinley bill, alike in kind and differing only in amount. In the one case our contributions go to starving foreigners, the subjects of a powerful ruler, and the subjects of the wealthiest nation in Christendom. In the other they go into the pockets of a favored few among ourselves, rich, arrogant and greedy. We tax ourselves to the tune of hundreds of millions annually to bestow enormous fortunes on a few of our fellow-citizens, and put our hands in our pockets to feed the starving of other nations. A generous people to be sure.

England robs the peasantry of Ireland through her land laws and her landlords, and when starvation comes, as it surely does every few years, the generous people of this country are permitted, if not expected by the robber nation to supply that which she has exacted or plundered from her own people. Generous Americans are expected to send shiploads after shiploads of food and raiment to the plucked and plundered subjects of Christian England, besides the millions that are sent over in money. Famine or no famine enormous sums are sent annually by immigrants and friends in this country to relatives in Ireland to help pay rent and taxes and keep enough potatoes, almost the sole food, on hand until another crop matures. There is scarcely a town in the United States in which one or more Irish boys or girls, earning their own living, do not send part of their earnings regularly to parents or relatives in the old country. From the clods hundreds of thousands go in this way annually. The total of these contributions annually is enormous. In famine years it is swelled to a stupendous sum. These millions go ultimately into the pockets of the non-resident landlords who spend it gambling and dissipating in Europe.

THE contributions sent from this country to Ireland to feed and clothe the starving and naked are a virtual tax upon this country, as though laid by the British government. It is virtual taxation without representation, and is all the more hateful, odious and damnable because the miseries, woes and wretchedness of the Irish poor are made the occasion of it. Of course no complaint is made about the charitable disposition of Americans. On the contrary, too much cannot be said in praise of it. It has relieved many a pang of hunger in county Clare and Kerry.

But what ought to be said of the laws and rulers of a mighty nation that, by plundering and stripping their own people of their substance, impose this charitable duty upon a foreign and distant people? Is it not the acme of rapacity, impudence and shamelessness?

GEN. BARRUNDIA'S DEATH.

"The death of Gen. Barrundia," says an Ohio paper, "is a serious matter, and one that may prove troublesome to the state department." It may or not, as the question may be determined how far the flag gives protection in foreign waters to a political refugee, when the flag is floating on a merchant vessel. In the case of a war ship, no question could arise. An attempt by a foreign military or civil force to take a refugee from the deck of an American ship of war, no matter how he got on board, would be met by tumbling the invaders overboard, and the refugees would be carried off in safety to an American port. Any protest against the action of the American commander by a foreign government would be promptly met with a demand for satisfaction for the insult to the flag in attempting the arrest. It seems that such ought to be the case wherever the flag flies on shipboard.

Gen. Barrundia was a power in Guatemala, and could, had he chosen, have made himself dictator when President Barrios was killed in 1855. Instead, he called the first vice-president, Sibaldia, to the presidency, he himself remaining at the head of military affairs. The new president was detected in intrigue with Salvador, and at the instigation of Barrundia, was compelled by the national assembly to resign. Barrundia was second vice-president, and by Barrundia's influence was chosen president by the assembly. The new president feared the man who gave him his position. Barrundia was sent as minister to Italy, and in his absence Barrundia had him charged with treasonable designs upon the government with unnecessary political executions and with using his official station to enrich himself. Barrundia returned to defend himself, but was driven into exile and his property confiscated.

He fled to Mexico and tried to raise an army with which to invade Guatemala as an ally of Salvador. The Mexican authorities prevented his crossing the frontier. He sailed to a neutral ship flying the American flag, hoping in

that way to enter Guatemala. Barrundia, sued orders for his arrest, dead or alive wherever found. When the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco entered the Guatemalan port of San Jose, it was boarded by an armed force, and the surrender of Barrundia demanded. The captain protested against the boarding of his ship, and appealed to United States Consul Mizener for protection. Right here comes the astonishing part of the story, that which calls for investigation. Consul Mizener is said to have directed the captain of the vessel to surrender his passenger. The soldiers entered Barrundia's stateroom, and when he resisted arrest shot him to death.

If Consul Mizener authorized the surrender of the general, the Guatemalan authorities will probably evade responsibility for the insult to the flag and the resultant murder, but Mizener will in that case have a difficult task to shield himself from general and deserved indignation. Will the administration stand by partisan appointees or by the flag of the country?

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW—September. Edited by Henry R. Byron. Office No. 401 East Fourth street, New York. Price \$5 per annum.

To have the courage of one's convictions is much to be admired, and the phrase is in the mouth of many, but to fairly understand it is to read what Oscar Fay Adams has to say in this number of the Review concerning "The Mannerless Sex." That a man should dare make a general statement of women and deduce from it a moral, is a feat of no ordinary exhibit of courage. If it is true that the wounds of a friend be faithful, then this article deserves to be largely read by the sex against which he brings the charge of rudeness and a manly way and everywhere. While women will no doubt deny with flashing eyes some of his allegations, there is too much that the candid will find undeniable to warrant a satisfactory rebuttal.

The second paper of "Society Women Before Christ" by Gal. Harlan, is almost entirely devoted to the study of the ordinary Christian. This one takes up the ladies of the Roman empire and such a trio as Octavia, Livia and Julia warrant the writer in saying at the close, after viewing woman when the pagan world yet at its best, that Christianity did not yet at its best, it is ever mounting upward and already in place and power pure womanhood sits enthroned.

Whatever else may be said of Col. R. G. Inzeroff, and his bitter onslaught on the belief of Christians, does not make it always easy to be just in estimating him, one ought to be sure that in all that affects his family relation he is not only a true theorist, but a beautiful exemplar. To a man who regards marriage so sacredly and the duties of husband and father as so binding, such views as are advanced in "The Kreuzer Sonata" could not but be shocking, and it may be regretted that his polished weapons in the demolishing. It is regretted that space only allows the following short extract:

"The story of 'The Kreuzer Sonata' seems to have been written for the purpose of showing that woman is at fault, that she has no right to be attractive, no right to be beautiful, and that she is only to be tolerated for the sake of her throat, for the sake of her body, for the sake of her limbs, for the sake of her lips and for the sake of her cheeks. The opposite of this doctrine is nearer truth. It would be fairer to hold people responsible for their ugliness than for their beauty. Women are better than men; they have greater responsibilities; they bear the burden of joy. This is the real reason why men are considered greater. Men and women desire each other, and this desire is a condition of civilization, progress and happiness. It is the foundation of the sex; it is the foundation of the human race. This is woman love is the foundation of this desire."

THE COSMOPOLITAN—September. John Brisson Walker, editor. New York office 150 Broadway. Price \$4.00 per year.

A curious investigator once gave to the public as the result of a labor the varieties of industries represented and the number of persons engaged in securing to a gentleman a comfortable breakfast. Not less curious would it be to note the number of labor, mental and physical, that is represented each month in such a monthly as "The Cosmopolitan."

One of the most striking features in this publication is the illustration. There is scarcely a page that does not show the work of an artist. It is certainly a matter of regret that only one paper remains of the most interesting series. Whatever lack Miss Bissland may have had in speed of travel it is certain she has amply compensated for it in these papers, which are so modestly and so beautifully written.

Mr. Charles Stuart Phelps has a most readable paper on the caricaturist Adolf Oberlander, and the copies of his work in that field fully attest his right to rank with the famous in the portrayal of the humorous.

Mark Halsted, Henry Claws and Edward Everett Hale each contribute an article on questions of political economy, and the field of poetry and fiction is well represented.

THE FORUM—September. Edited by Lorinus S. Metcalf. Publication office, 235 Fifth avenue. Price, \$5 a year.

The first place in the current number is given to E. L. Godkin, wherein he treats at some length of "Money Interests in Political Affairs." Senator Morgan of Alabama has been considerable to say to Mr. Chandler and politicians of like ilk, who in their zeal for the negro overlook all rights of free white people who happen to be citizens of the South. "The Domestic Purse String," by Alice E. Ives; "Matrimony and the State," by Rev. Minot J. Savage, present the difficulties that seem inherent to domestic life. The topics treated are correlative, for if the love of money is the root of evil, it is equally the root of all that is good. It is certainly the root of the rounded oysters of married bliss, and no very insignificant rootlet that mars domestic felicity is the want of dollars.

In moulding character everyone recognizes the work that is done through "formative influences." The Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale enumerates six that he believes have been most potent in his career. Regular employment from his earliest boyhood, open-air life, the attractions of public school education, a liberal share of disagreeable duties that he did not shrink from, and the habit of the printing office from devil to editor, intercourse with active men of intellect,

genese, training in a family where the religion was simple and rational, and where no room was left for vague speculations. These he wisely considers to be among the best formative influences by which boyhood can be surrounded. "A Short Study of Manetho," by James E. Murdoch, will delight all lovers of Shakespeare's wonderful conception.

THE COMMONWEALTH—August. Office of publication, 117 Eighteenth street, Denver, Col. Price, \$4.00 per year.

The editor of this magazine offers as excuse for lateness in the publication of this monthly an unavoidable delay in the preparation of the first article. Readers can afford to wait for so much of interest as is embodied in by the writer, N. A. Nims, who was one of a surveying party sent through the Colorado River, "and it is a matter of regret that the scenes of wild beauty that are so well described could not have pencil as well as pen pictures, for articles such as this one gain much interest by illustration.

Allen Conway in "Breakers Ahead" gives warning of the dangers that threaten our political interests, and Hon. Jonathan Orndis discusses "The Corporation Evil and its Remedy." Fort Worth is not overlooked in the selection of contributions for this month. "Wanderer," by Mrs. Spoonis, and "The Burning of the Pseudonym Behind which a member of the local bar here is said to hide his identity, occupy conspicuous place in the poet's corner. Mrs. Belford, editor of the woman's department, makes an appeal to women of earnest purpose and practical ideas, that they write on such themes as shall be of benefit to other women, and offers the free use of this department to them.

THE HOME MAKER—September. Marion Harland, editor. Office of publication, 4 East Fourth street, Union Square, New York.

Following an admirable selection of what may for convenience be termed literary matter, the Home Maker enters the province peculiarly woman's and in the household department has valuable articles on topics pertaining strictly to that department, such as the second paper by Hester M. Poole on "Be Keen by Women." A successful keep-keeper herself, the writer is most excellent authority on the subject. "Concerning Pickles" combines excellent directions with excellent recipes. "A Treatise on Women" by Florence Lee Pratt teaches how that Christ-like charity which goes into the homes of wretchedness and relieves suffering is most successful and is peculiarly the province of Christian women.

MANNING'S RECEIPTS. EASTON AND PAINE—September. Office, Mermod-Jacard building, St. Louis; price, \$3 per annum. OLD HOME TOWN—September. Davis Ross, publisher, Savannah, Ga.; terms, \$1 a year.

PAPER MILL.

A Company with a Capital of \$250,000 Organized For. BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 1, 1890. DEAR GAZETTE.

I see by late copies of your paper that the cotton mill and brewery are established facts.

The rapid increase in the number of factories for our city is a source of much gratification to the friends of Fort Worth abroad as well as our own citizens. The late light money market has delayed some plans for Fort Worth, but money is much easier now and trade is back to about the usual pace. We have arranged for a paper mill company with a capital of \$250,000. Of this amount \$215,000 has been taken. The balance will likely be held as treasury stock.

I have been looking at several different mills and will go to Holyoke in a few days to see what we can make of the higher grades of linen papers. Much white pulp is used in this country. A soft white wood is used and all knots cut out. Some mills grind the wood on large grindstones, others reduce by chemicals. I feel that our wood in Texas is not well adapted to the manufacture of wood pulp on account of the pitchy, resinous nature of it. However, straw and rags with waste paper make a far better paper for all purposes, even newspaper, and these materials we have in abundance and cheap. We shall be ready to begin operations early in the fall.

I saw 17,000 workmen in procession today, and thought "forward" instead of "backward" to the time when we can do as well, and I know that if the boys keep at work in building up our town and putting in new factories the time is not far off when Fort Worth will have an army of wage earners that any city would be proud of. Yours truly, C. W. Post.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Republic a Flourishing Condition, as Shown by Financial Statement. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 6.—From reliable authority the press is enabled to state that President Diaz, in his speech to congress on the opening September 15, will announce that the cash receipts of the Federal treasury for the fiscal year ending last June amounted to \$37,000,000, against \$29,000,000 the preceding year. This never has been equalled in the history of Mexico.

It is reported the government has decided to reduce the army and change the system of recruiting. The Mexican Central railway has signed a contract with the government by which the company will receive 14,500,000 Mexican dollars cash out of the proceeds of the new loan in payment of outstanding obligations due to June 13. The Mexican railroad also made a settlement with the government, but the amount is unknown as yet.

CRAZY POLICEMAN.

He Fires His Revolver at Random Into a Crowd of People in the Street. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Bleecker street was crowded with people at 1 p. m. today when Policeman Edward J. Sweeney, crazy drunk, ran out of the barroom of the Maderra house and sent five bullets in succession into the throng of people. The people fled in all directions, panic stricken. P. G. Ranger rushed out of his house at the first shot and was stretched on the sidewalk instantly with a bullet in his side. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. A policeman ran up and Sweeney turning badly to leg, fell heavily and broke his leg. The policeman was taken to the hospital a prisoner. It was Sweeney's day off. He went to the Maderra hotel to meet a woman and was intoxicated and fired his revolver at a mirror and shattered it. He then rushed into the street and fired at random in his crazy act.

REALTY AND BUILDING.

The First Six Days in September Show \$138,521.63 Recorded Transfers.

The Total Transfers for 1890 to Date show that Nearly \$13,000,000 of Property has Been Sold.

The total transfers of real estate in Fort Worth for January, 1890, amounted to \$2,964,715.30. The total transfers for February, 1890, amounted to \$1,746,438. The total transfers for March, 1890, amounted to \$1,596,354.47. The total transfers for April, 1890, amounted to \$952,166.

The largest aggregate sales for one day in January amounted to \$615,410.20. The largest aggregate sales for one day in February amounted to \$615,724.52. The largest aggregate sales for one day in March amounted to \$219,001. The largest aggregate sales for one day in July amounted to \$74,432.21.

In August amounted to \$117,440.50. In September amounted to \$138,521.63.

UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

A Missionary Who Claims to be the Only Man Who Ever Lived 100 Years After Being Scalped—His Story.

Special to the Gazette. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—A man who bears a unique distinction yet, who is dying from that distinction, is in the city seeking surgical aid for his affliction. He is probably the only man living who has been scalped and lived twenty years after the terrible mutilation. The man is Robert Meade, who lives in the neighborhood of Chillicothe, Mo. The top of his head was torn off by the Indians twenty-six years ago, and it has never healed, but has been constantly supping away his life. It presents a most horrible appearance, and the physicians who have examined him say that he will surely die soon. He tells the following story:

"I was an orphan boy without a home, and by being offered \$90 a month I was induced to drink a government team and when on Walnut creek, near where Great Bend, Kan., is now located, our party was attacked by the Brule Sioux under Little Turtle, the famous chief. He had a large number of Indians at his command and our camp was surrounded. I was taken prisoner after taking the chief who desired my scalp and knifed me down with a spear handle. As I fell I was shot, the ball passing through my body lodging against my ribs. The chief then made me a government team and he and I planned his foot on the back of my neck tore the entire scalp from my head, causing such untold agony that I fainted, which undoubtedly saved my life, for after shooting an arrow through me they left me on the plain for three hours in the hot July sun until some soldiers came along and picked me up, and seeing that I was alive took me to the fort, where a surgeon succeeded in saving my life. I claim to be the only man scalped who ever lived ten years."

COTTON CONDITION.

Signal Service Bureau Reports Conditions Improved—Picking Under Way. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The signal service bureau furnished the following reports from the West Gulf states, which indicate that the cotton crop was improved by the favorable weather of the past week. In Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas picking is progressing rapidly and no serious damage from worms and no fears entertained.

Rice and corn harvesting is progressing favorably in Louisiana and cane continues in the best condition. The low average temperature in Mississippi and heavy rains in the southern portion of South Carolina caused some slight injury to the cotton crop. In Alabama and North Carolina the weather was more favorable and the crop being secured rapidly. All crops are reported as doing well.

Rain is needed in the central portion of Virginia for the tobacco and flax plants, the ground being very dry in the northwest. Pastures are dried up.

Went Through a Bridge. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 6.—Thirty-six cars and an engine of a north bound freight train on the Richmond and Danville railroad crashed through a bridge into the Yadkin river a few miles from Salisbury this afternoon. Conductor Scott accompanied his caboose when twenty-five yards from the river and saved it. The freeman and engineer jumped. They were not seriously hurt. Brake-man Will Arrington stayed with his car in its leap of sixty feet to the bottom of the Yadkin, but rose unharmed and was pulled out. Nobody was hurt. The lost is estimated at \$169,000.

A Switchman Arrested. Special to the Gazette. WACO, TEX., Sept. 6.—The strike is settled or seems to be. The strikers were all paid off to-day and did not offer to molest any trains.