REFORMS.

Statesmen Interviewed on Various Subjects,

ALL PERTINENT TO THE HOUR.

Views of Roger Q. Mills, Henry Clews, Charles Foster, Cardinal Gibbons, Levi C. Wade, Robert E. Pattison and Others.

(Copyrighted.)

Fort Worth Gazette.

In the composition printed below I am indebted to a gentleman who is at the head of the most powerful and most secret organization ever established for political purposes. Though its very name is a mystery, many of its members are known as such to each other, and though it is but a few years since it was first conceived, it has already spread to every state in the Union and is destined to exert a powerful influence upon the political fortunes of every candidate for office, whether national or local. Its work will be done with such skill that the candidate defeated through its agency will never know what struck him. The methods of organization and exercise are very similar to those of the secret order known as the "King's Daughters," originated by Mrs. Margaret Bottome.

The gentleman to whom I have alluded addressed a letter of inquiry on the subject of governmental reforms—changes that he and his affectionate nephews should make for the good old man's sake because they are essential to the preservation of his life. Some were requested to give their views on the subject of the national adoption of the Australian system of voting; others were asked to state whether they were in favor of or opposed to the election of United States senators directly by the people instead of by the state legislatures. Members were desired to state their views with regard to both of those important reforms. Of the many answers received I am finally permitted to give to the public those printed below.

CORNELIUS WILLISTON CHRISTINE.

THE NEXT NATIONAL SPEAKER SPEAKS.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills, who for the past ten years has represented the Ninth district in the national house of representatives, and who is generally regarded as the next speaker of the house, expresses himself in no uncertain terms:

"In reply to your letter I would say that I think the system of voting that protects the voter in voting for the candidate of his own choice is the best. I think that in states like Pennsylvania, for example, where large numbers of persons are employed by corporations interested in having the ballot in opposition to the interests of the voter, that the Australian system would be a improvement on existing methods. As to whether I favor the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, I reply emphatically that I do.

R. Q. MILLS."

A GREAT FINANCIER'S VIEWS.

Henry Clews, the well known banker and broker of New York, who for more than a quarter of a century has been prominently identified with public events in this country, writes as follows:

"While I am not opposed to the Australian system of voting, I am not an enthusiast in its behalf. Still, I think it is worth trying. It will in all probability lead to better results than those by which our elections have been heretofore governed.

"In reply to your second query, whether I am in favor of or opposed to the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people instead of by the state legislatures, I would say that so long as the senate of the United States was regarded as the more conservative body of the two houses of congress, and wisdom and caution in the senators, it was an indorsement of the practice of having the senators elected by the state legislatures. During the last few years, however, quite a change has taken place in the character of the members of the senate, and the majority have apparently ceased to be guided by the spirit of conservatism which formerly distinguished them, hence I think the time has at least arrived when it would be proper and advantageous for senators to be elected in the same way as are the members of the house, by popular vote, since it has been found that when it comes to voting for the senators the great American people are as intelligently and can be trusted.

"Beyond the above changes I know of no governmental reforms to suggest, as I consider the American system of government as it is known to man—"of the people, by the people and for the people.

Yours very truly,

HENRY CLEWS."

WHAT THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THINKS.

Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury and one of Ohio's favorite sons, as a by no means impossible dark horse presidential stake race to be run in national course in 1892, is in favor of both reforms advocated by Messrs. Clews and Mills, as will be seen from his letter:

"I decline to know whether I am in favor or opposed to the adoption of the Australian system of voting and the election of United States senators directly by the people instead of by the state legislatures. In reply I would say that I am in favor of both of those changes, and regret that I am so just now so much occupied as to render it impossible for me to give my reasons at length. Very truly yours,

CHARLES FOSTER."

THE DISTINGUISHED CHURCHMAN'S OPINION.

Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the church in this country, is also among those who favor the adoption of the Australian system of voting, as his letter below shows:

"In reply to your query, I beg leave to state that as I have given the subject no more than a cursory glance I believe that the Australian system is in theory sound, and that it will be largely satisfactory. I am,

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS."

A WELL-KNOWN CONGRESSMAN SAYS.

Hon. W. E. Mason, representative in congress of the Third (Chicago) congressional district, is an advocate of both of the governmental reforms advocated and expresses his views in the following terms:

"I am in favor of electing senators of the United States by the direct vote of the people instead of by the ballots of the members of the state legislature. I am in favor of this plan for the reason that, in my judgment, it would bring the governing power more nearly to the people, an end that all our institutions are especially designed to promote, and for the accomplishment of which every true Democratic principle and labor unceasingly with heart and hand. Our government is intended to be of the people, by the people, and for the people, and every true American must favor any reform that would make it still more directly potent government.

"I am in favor of the Australian ballot system, as I understand it. There are different features of it, but I am decidedly in favor of that one of its features which secures to the elector the exercise of his vote for his convictions in strict secrecy, for the reason that the untrammeled exercise of that right takes away the opportunity to force, frighten or unduly influence the voter, crimes against the purity of the ballot which too often place our elections. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. MASON."

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

The late Hon. Levi C. Wade of Boston, president of the Texas Central railway, was one of the most remarkable men of our time, and his views on any subject of political reform commanded peculiar consideration and respect. Beginning life a country school master, he soon became a prominent lawyer, a member of the Massachusetts legislature for several consecutive terms, and speaker of the state house of representatives, declining a proffered nomination for congress that he might devote himself exclusively to the Mexican Central railway, of which enterprise he was the father as already stated. He died a few weeks ago, one of the best known and most successful railroad magnates in this country, leaving a large fortune which he had accumulated within the past twelve years. The following expression of his views was penned a short time prior to his death:

"Reform is imperatively demanded in the manner of conducting elections throughout our country. The voter must be enabled to vote for his convictions uninfluenced in any way. Many voters are timid, week-kneed men, who lack the firmness and moral courage to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon them at the polls by political bosses. The Australian system removes the voter from all outside influence at the time of casting his ballot, and for that reason, if for no other, I must approve it.

"The election of United States senator by the people would remove the most disgraceful feature of American politics—the deliberate purchase of senatorial seats by wealthy men who buy up legislators like cattle. Popular election of senators must come speedily. Yours truly,

LEVI C. WADE."

A GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

Robert E. Pattison is a man of great intellectual and moral power, who in one of the most intensely Republican states, Pennsylvania, which gave about 80,000 majority for Blaine and about the same for Harrison, has twice been elected governor on the Democratic ticket. On the occasion of his second election last fall, his first having been in 1882, his plurality over the Republican candidate was 16,574, a result largely due to his personal popularity and the respect generally felt for his spotless personal character. What wonder that the foresters of the presidential wood should number him among the available trees for good White House timber? He replies to the request for his views on the adoption of the Australian system of voting in no uncertain terms.

"In reply to your letter I would say that I think the Australian ballot system the best agency yet devised for purifying elections, by baffling the many phases of corruption to which fierce political conflicts have given birth. The lavish use of money by wealthy candidates, false counting, fraudulent registration, marked, altered and suppressed ballots, intimidation of voters by corporations and other large employers of labor, and other marked evils too often attendant upon our elections have of late years so forced themselves upon general attention that a great popular movement for reform has followed as a natural sequence. To this demand for a purer ballot fifteen states have already responded.

"In a country like ours, where the people are their own sovereign, we must make sure that that sovereign shall be intelligent and incorruptible. To secure the former end we have established our public schools, while to secure the latter we have abolished the viva voce vote and have substituted for it the ballot box, protected by peculiar laws. But these measures have not been found sufficient to insure the purity of elections, and to afford to the voter at the ballot box that sacred protection which is his inherent right. Law-abiding electors are confronted at the polls by the corrupt hirelings of leaders who scorn the law, who sneer at the decalogue in politics, and who boldly attempt to thwart the popular intelligence and to defeat the popular will. Of all the foes to our institutions the political boss is the most insidious, for he aims at the overthrow of those principles which are the very foundation of our political fabric—virtue, liberty and independence.

"The Australian system of voting would be an immense power in clipping the wings and repressing the evils of political bossism. Upward of 85,000,000 of people conduct their elections in accordance with its provisions, so that it is neither an untested experiment nor a questionable expedient. Wherever a free and accurate expression of opinion is desired it finds a home, so that it cannot be justly claimed as the method of any one country or people.

"The cardinal features of the Australian system are compulsory secrecy of voting, uniform official ballots containing the names of all candidates printed under state or municipal authority, and official equality of nominations when made either by a party convention by or a paper signed by a given number of voters. Under this system all qualified voters have equal facilities for voting and all candidates have equal facilities for receiving votes.

"The Australian system has produced effects far wider than the mere achievement of a single reform. It offers not only free and pure elections, but free nominations. It offers a method of nomination that is free to all and it emancipates us from the rule of the political bosses. There is abundant testimony that it is the best, the most rapid and the most facile mode of obtaining the unbiased wish and mind of voters. It secures tranquility, purity and freedom of choice. For all these reasons I heartily favor it. Very truly yours,

ROBERT E. PATTISON."

AN OPPOSITE VIEW.

Hon. David B. Hill, governor of New York and United States senator-elect from that state, is not so enthusiastic an advocate of the Australian system, as will be seen below:

"Many are now urging the adoption of the Australian system of voting as a panacea for all the pernicious practices which surround our elections. Now, it does not follow that because the Australian system seems to be well adapted to the governments of England and Australia it can be appropriately applied to our institutions without its material modifications. Those governments are founded upon the theory that the state should perform every service it can perform, while the true theory of our institutions is that the state should do nothing that can be better or as well done by the free and untrammeled action of the individual citizen. To rest the greatest control and power of interference in the government is the object of their laws, while the intent of ours is to confer upon the people the largest liberty and the greatest personal privileges consistent with the public welfare. It should also be remembered that universal suffrage does not exist in Australia and Great Britain, but the election systems there are based upon a restricted suffrage.

"That this difference of conditions is recognized by the friends of the Australian system in this country is shown by the fact that the system, in its entirety, has not been adopted by any state in the Union. Several states have enacted what is called the Australian system, but only after material and vital modifications. This adoption by various states of different features of the system appears to have produced a confused impression in the public mind as to what the system really is.

No man realizes more thoroughly than I the necessity for guarding the purity and secrecy of our election system, but with regard to the Australian system my opinion is, that while many of its distinguishing features are admirable, others are decidedly objectionable, constitutionally and otherwise.

"No man or set of men possesses a copyright upon ballot reform. What the people want is not a system peculiarly suited to foreign lands, but an American system, adapted to our own free institutions—a system which encroaches upon no just privileges, and which offers a practical, not a theoretical, solution of the evils that confront us. Whatever system is adopted should be applied to all elections—general, municipal and local. I favor compelling every voter to enter a private compartment to examine or prepare his ballot, whence he shall proceed directly to the ballot box unattended by any one. Respectfully yours,

DAVID B. HILL."

Progress.

It is very important in this age of rapid material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthful in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Subscribe for the Weekly GAZETTE.

SCHOOL LAWS.

RECENT LEGISLATION BEARING ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

How a Number of Old Laws Were Amended—Bonds for Free School Purposes in Towns and Villages.

Following is the full text of the school laws passed by the Twenty-second legislature:

An act to authorize towns and villages incorporated for free school purposes only to levy taxes and issue bonds for free school purposes.

Section 1. Trustees of towns and villages that have been or may hereafter be incorporated for school purposes only, under the act of the Seventeenth legislature, approved April 6, A. D. 1881, shall have power to levy and collect an annual ad valorem tax of 25 cents on the $100 valuation of taxable property for the purpose of constructing or purchasing public free school buildings and sites therefor within the limits of such incorporated district; and said trustees shall have power to issue coupon bonds of the town or village therefor, to be made payable at a date not exceeding twenty years from date, in such sums as they shall deem expedient, to bear interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum: Provided, that the aggregate amount of bonds issued for the above named purposes shall never reach an amount when the tax of ¼ of 1 per cent per annum will not pay current interest and provide a sinking fund sufficient to pay the principal at maturity; and provided further, that no such tax shall be levied and no such bonds shall be issued until an election shall have been held for the purpose of determining said question whereat two-thirds of the tax payers voting at said election shall have voted in favor of the levying of said tax or the issuance of said bonds, or both, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. The election provided for in the preceding section may be ordered by the trustees on the written petition of at least twenty tax paying voters of said towns or villages, at any time not less than thirty days from the date of the order, which order shall state the date and place when said election shall be held, the amount of tax to be levied, or the amount of bonds to be issued, as the case may be; and the trustees shall also name and appoint therein the manager or managers of said election, which shall be held as nearly as may be possible in conformity with the general election law of the state: Provided, that when a proposition to levy such a tax shall be defeated, no election for that purpose shall be ordered until after the expiration of one year.

Sec. 3. Public notice of said election shall be given by the said trustees by placing notices of the same in three different portions of such incorporated district at least twenty days before said election, which notice shall state the time and place of the election, and the amount of the tax to be levied or the amount of bonds to be issued, or both, as the case may be.

Sec. 4. No person shall vote at said election unless he be a qualified voter under the constitution and laws of this state and a tax payer in said incorporated district; and those in favor of the levying of such tax or the issuance of such bonds shall write or print upon their ballots "For the tax," and those against the levying of such tax or the issuance of such bonds shall write or print on their ballots "Against the tax;" and due returns thereof shall be made to said trustees within ten days, and the result thereof to be recorded by the said trustees in a well bound book to be kept for that purpose.

Chapter 15, division 2, section 1, of the school laws of 1889 has been amended to read as follows:

Article 541a. Towns and villages authorized to incorporate under this chapter, or having 200 inhabitants or over not desiring to incorporate for municipal purposes, may incorporate for free school purposes only: Provided, that the territory incorporated shall not exceed four miles square. And when so desiring an election may be held under the provisions of this title and chapter, and if at said election a majority of the votes cast be in favor of the incorporation, it shall be the duty of the county judge to make return thereof and cause a record of the result of such election to be made the same as is provided by articles 512 and 513 of this chapter, upon which entry being made such town or village shall be regarded as duly incorporated for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a free school therein, and shall, upon notice to the state board of education by the board of trustees hereinafter provided for receive such pro rata share of the available school fund as its scholastic population may entitle it to, and it is further enacted that all towns and villages heretofore incorporated under the provisions of said article as it heretofore existed, but which incorporation is in valid by reason of having incorporated more territory than a radius of two miles from the center of said town or village.

Note—The latter part of article 541a is vague and incomplete, but it is an exact copy of the original bill.

Chapter 7, section 3 of the school laws of 1889 has been amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The county judge shall have, under the direction of the state superintendent, the immediate supervision of all matters pertaining to public education in his county. He shall confer with and counsel teachers and trustees, visit and examine schools, deliver lectures on topics calculated to excite an interest in public education, or secure some one to do so. He shall organize and hold teachers' institutes, and shall approve all vouchers against the school fund of his county. He shall examine all contracts between teachers and trustees in both district and community counties, and if in his judgment such contracts are proper, he shall approve the same. He shall discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by the state superintendent. He shall distribute all school blanks and books to the officers and teachers of the public schools. He shall make such annual reports to the state superintendent as may be required by that officer: Provided, that in considering whether he will approve a contract between a teacher and trustees he shall be authorized to consider the amount of salary promised the teacher.

Note—It is now in full force and effect.

Chapter 8, section 5, of the school laws of 1889 has been amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. Whenever twenty or more qualified property holding tax paying voters of any district, or a majority of such voters in any district, wish for the purpose of taxing themselves for the building of schoolhouses or supplementing the state school fund apportioned to said district, shall make application to the county commissioners' court, duly signed by them, said court shall enter up an order for an election to be held in said district, to determine whether such tax shall be levied or not; said application shall designate the amount of tax asked to be levied, and the order of said court shall state:

1. When said election shall be held.
2. At what point or points the polls shall be opened.
3. The amount of tax to be voted on: Provided, that no election shall be held to determine the levy of a tax exceeding 20 cents on the $100 valuation of property.

The commissioners' court shall order the sheriff to give notice of such election by posting three notices in the district for three weeks before the election, and the sheriff shall obey such order. Not more than one such election shall be held in the same scholastic year.

Chapter VII, sections 5 and 6, of the school laws of 1889 has been amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. The county judge who serves as ex-officio county superintendent of public instruction shall be entitled to the following compensation: For $500 or less of the school fund actually disbursed by the county treasurer annually, $25 shall be allowed such judge; for $500 and not exceeding $1000 so disbursed annually, $50 shall be allowed; and for each additional $1000 or fractional part thereof so disbursed annually $10 shall be allowed such judge; and 10 per cent on the salary thus allowed shall be added for postage, stationary and printing expenses connected with the administration of the school law. Such compensation shall be paid to the county judge by the county treasurer out of the public school fund of the county upon the approval of his voucher by the commissioners' court on the second Monday in November of each year: Provided, such judge or county superintendent shall have made to the state superintendent of public instruction all reports required of him by law in respect to any matters appertaining to public free schools of his county; and the commissioners' court shall not approve nor shall the county treasurer pay the voucher of any county judge or county superintendent for his compensation herein mentioned until such judge or county superintendent shall exhibit to said court and treasurer an acknowledgement of the receipt by such state superintendent of such reports, which receipts shall show the amount of compensation due the county judge or county superintendent as herein provided; and it shall be unlawful for the commissioners' court to approve any voucher, or the county treasurer to pay any voucher, in excess of the amount certified by the said state superintendent of public instruction, as due said county judge or county superintendent.

Sec. 6. The county superintendent or county judge, upon the receipt of the certificate issued by the board of education for the state fund belonging to his county shall apportion the same to the several school districts and communities (not including the independent school districts of the county), making a pro rata distribution as per the scholastic census, and shall at the same time apportion the income arising from the county school funds to all the school districts and communities, including the independent school districts of the county, making a pro rata distribution as per scholastic census.

It shall be the duty of the county superintendent or county judge upon receiving notice from the county treasurer of the amount of school fund set apart for that month, to immediately apportion the same to all the districts and communities of the county according to the scholastic census of each. It shall also be his duty to keep an account with each district, and he shall in no case approve any voucher drawn against the school fund of a district unless there be sufficient funds in the hands of the treasurer to the credit of said district to pay the same.

Chapter VII, Sec. 7, of the school laws of 1889 has been amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7. The treasurers of the several counties shall be treasurers of the available public school fund and also of the permanent county school fund for their respective counties. The treasurers of the several counties shall be allowed for receiving and disbursing the school funds ½ of 1 per cent for receiving and ½ of 1 per cent for disbursing, said commissions to be paid out of the available school fund of the county. Provided, no commissions shall be paid for receiving the balance transmitted to him by his predecessor, or for turning over the balance in his hands to his successor; and provided further, that he shall receive no commissions on money transferred. Within twenty days after the receipt of a certificate of his election it shall be the duty of the county treasurer to execute a bond, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties under this chapter; said bond shall be in double the probable amount of available school fund and of the permanent county fund which may come into his hands, to be estimated by the county superintendent, and shall be made payable and conditioned as prescribed in article 909 [989], Revised Statutes of Texas. Upon receipt of the certificate from the state board of education, duly countersigned by the comptroller, showing the pro rata of the available school fund to which his county is entitled under the appointment, the county treasurer shall present the same to the collector of taxes for his county, who shall pay to the county treasurer on the first day of each month all school taxes that have come into his hands during the preceeding month, until the comptroller's coupon draft on the collector is paid up. The treasurer shall indorse the amounts so paid by the collector on the proper coupon, and shall also execute and deliver to the collector duplicate receipts for such payments; and when the whole amount of such coupon shall have been paid the county treasurer shall deliver the same to the collector, in whose hands it shall be a voucher for so much money paid in his settlement with the comptroller of public accounts. In case the state school tax shall not suffice to pay off the apportionment to the county, the county treasurer shall on receipt of notice from the state superintendent, of the amount which can be paid by the state treasurer on the apportionment to his county enter upon the proper coupon the amount so signified, and present the same for collection to the comptroller of public accounts. When the entire amount of the apportionment to the county shall have been paid the county treasurer shall deliver the certificate of apportionment, receipted in full, to the state treasurer. The county treasurer, upon receiving notice from the state superintendent of the amount apportioned to his county, shall report the same to the county superintendent, who shall immediately apportion the same to the several districts and school communities according to the scholastic census, and the county superintendent shall immediately notify the county treasurer of the amount apportioned to each district and school community. It shall also be the duty of the county treasurer to keep a separate account with each district and school community, showing the amount apportioned according to the certificate of apportionment, the amount set apart monthly to the credit of each district and school community by the county superintendent, and the amount paid out to each school district and school communities: Provided, in no case shall the county treasurer pay any part of the school fund without the approval of the county superintendent.

All balances of the general fund not appropriated for the current year shall be carried over by the treasurer as part of the general fund for the county for the succeeding year, and balances unexpended or appropriated for a school community or a district shall be carried over for the benefit of such school community or district if the community be reorganized for the following year, and if it be not reorganized shall be added to the general fund for distribution for the general benefit of the county at large.

All the schools, both white and colored, in the same district and school communities shall be maintained the same length of time, as near as may be.

All law and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Brown & Nash.

To Stockmen.

The Daily GAZETTE can always be found at sale at B. Glick's news stand, No. [illegible] Main street, under the [illegible] House, near St. James hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

LOPEZ DEAD.

The Italian Minister to Mexico—Emma Juch's Benefit.

Special to the Gazette.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 26.—Segri, the new Italian minister, has arrived and will be received during the week.

Col. Miguel Lopez, who it is said betrayed Maximilian to Jaurez, died to-day.

Emma Juch's, the American prima donna, benefit was a grand success.

Becham's pills cures sick headache.

Fine stereopticon for [illegible]

[illegible] TEXAS PAWNBROKER, 309 Houston street.

Subscribe for the Weekly GAZETTE; only $1.00 per year.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

If you want cattle, horses or saddle horses, call on or address T. L. Shield at Trickham, [illegible] county, Texas

CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

FREE ADS.

All persons seeking employment or desiring help of any character are invited to use this column free of charge, such advertisements not to exceed three lines.

Notices of articles lost and found in this column, not exceeding three lines will also be inserted free.

It is the desire of THE GAZETTE to facilitate the search of persons for employment and the recovery of lost property, and all are cordially invited to use this column for such purposes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parties answering advertisements below must address the advertiser and not THE GAZETTE, as this paper has nothing to do with the advertisement further than to print it.

THE GAZETTE cannot undertake to forward replies unless prepaid and addressed envelopes accompany advertisements.

No "personal" notices printed unless accompanied by the name of advertiser.

Advertisers should remember that letters directed to initials only, are not delivered through the postoffice. If initials are used they should be directed to the care of some person, firm or postoffice box. Advertisements can be left at our office, or sent through the mail to THE GAZETTE, Fort Worth, Tex.

In answering advertisements, mention this paper

GAZETTE'S LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the country post office on yesterday. Persons calling for any of these will please say advertised.

Bartlett, F. S., 2.	N. F., 1.
E. D., 2.	Ranch, 1.
K., 4	R., 1.
L. B., 1.	R. H. B., 1.
Miss E., 3.	T. W. F., 1.
Mrs. E. Jones, 1	315, 5.

PERSONAL.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 3 times, free.]

ALL dark complexed young lady of Fort Worth can get her letter answered by addressing Alisa Eone Dodge, Dallas, Tex. 25-27

BRANHAM—James M. Branham's children will learn something good by writing their aunt, Sarah Walker, Meridian, Tex., care Robertson, box 39. 27-3

LADY CORRESPONDENTS—Do you wish to correspond with two nice young men for fun and amusement, if so, address Sam and Harry, P. O. box 57, Hallettsville, Tex. 27-29

LADY CORRESPONDENTS—Young man with some money wants to correspond with young lady. Address William C. Mayfield, Alvarado, Tex. 27-29

LADY CORRESPONDENTS—Wanted, young lady correspondents by a young man of means. Address Marlan, care Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex. 26-28

LADY CORRESPONDENTS—Young man of means wants lady correspondents. Address L. J., box 41, Lily Grove Hill, Tex. 25-27

MAY—Information of John W. and George B. May, who left their home in Alabama several years ago. When last heard from were at Laredo making their way into Mexico. Were working for the T. and P. Central railroad. Information of their present whereabouts liberally rewarded. Address M, 804 North Weaver street, Gainesville, Tex.

MULLER—Wanted, information of J. J. Muller; last heard from in February, 1889. Address W. S. Muller, Fort Worth.

MADAME MONTROSE—Spiritual medium. Tells past, present and future. Readings where others fail. 302, First and Lamar street.

WANTED—1000 people to go to Seymour, Tex., on the excursion April 30. Only $2 round trip.

LOST.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines 3 times, free.]

BUCKLE—Lost, silver buckle attached to blue belt. Return to Gazette office. 26-28

POCKETBOOK—Lost, red morocco pocketbook containing memorandums and a due bill, in favor of H. B. Walters, 1614 Houston street. 25-27

POCKETBOOK—Lost between stove foundry and city, a pocketbook containing $27 in money. Liberal reward for its return to J. George, 108 South Rusk street. 25-27

WATCH—Lost, open-face lady's gold watch, queen chain, and monogram "M. M." on back. Reward for its return to Gazette office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 1 day, 40c; 2 days, 60c; 3 days, 75c; 1 week, $1.45; 1 month, $3.65—in advance.]

MULE—Strayed, a brown mule about ten years old, medium size, branded. Suitable reward paid for his recovery. Baker Bros., 515 Main street. 25-27

DYE WORKS.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 1 day, 40c; 2 days, 60c; 3 days, 75c; 1 week, $1.45; 1 month, $3.65—in advance.]

FORT WORTH DYE HOUSE, [illegible] ladies and gents' clothing, [illegible] Main street.

AGENTS WANTED.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 1 day, 40c; 2 days, 60c; 3 days, 75c; 1 week, $1.45; 1 month, $3.65—in advance.]

DETECTIVES wanted everywhere to work under [illegible]. Experience not necessary. Write for particulars. Western Detective Agency, box 787, Washington, D. C.

NO hard times. Work wanted in every state in the Union. 100 per cent profit; equal to capital [illegible]. Ladies as well as gentlemen. Lone Star, 26 Powell block.

WANTED—On salary [illegible] paid, a few responsible [illegible] to take orders for enlarged portraits. Also two experienced men as general agents to travel and instruct other agents. Dallas Portrait [illegible], Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—An active reliable man [illegible] salary [illegible] to manage business in this county with headquarters at home; [illegible] to represent us in a business [illegible] New York. References. Manufacturers, Box 1585, New York.

WANTED — Agents. New [illegible] every smoker buys [illegible] and for 25c; sample 15c. Two [illegible] dozen; by mail; stamps taken. Walker & Co., Providence, R. I.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALE.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 7 times, free.]

COOK — Wanted immediately, competent white cook for general housework in family of three. 1022 Monroe, opposite planing mill. 26-28

COOK—Wanted, a competent girl to do housework. Apply to 910 West Seconstreet. 26-2

COOK—A competent white cook wanted; none other need apply. Mrs. W. A. Huffman, 913 West Second street. tf

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted a competent white chambermaid, none other need apply. Mrs. W. A. Huffman, 913 West Second street. tf

GIRL—Wanted, a neat white girl, no washing, good wages, at No. 1016 Cannon street, corner Adams. Mrs. V. Foster. 24-30

GIRL—Wanted, immediately, a girl who understands running the machine. Apply to Mrs. Armstrong, corner Fourth and Rusk streets. 23-29

GIRL—Wanted, a girl to do housework in a family of two, German or Swede preferred. Apply at once. 832 Taylor street. 23-29

GIRL—Wanted, stout German girl to do general housework by single man. Address, in English, G. D. McLane, Simon, Tex. 23-29

HAT TRIMMER—Wanted, hat trimmer and milliner. None but best experienced need apply. E. Bauman, successor to B. C. Evans Co., Fort Worth, Tex. 26-2

TAILORESS—Wanted, a lady tailoress with experience to work with a first-class coatmaker. Good wages guaranteed. 506 Main street, Fort Worth. 26-2

WOMAN—Wanted, white woman to cook and do general housework by W. A. Darter, 402 Burnet street. 26-29

MALE.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 7 times, free.]

A FULL and complete course of shorthand by mail, consisting of twelve lessons, and containing every principle necessary to attain a speed of 125 words a minute, reduced to $5 until 100 more students have enrolled. Instructions simple, practical and satisfaction guaranteed. The twenty-five best students receive prizes amounting to $250. Leading, largest and only exclusive shorthand institute in the Southwest. For trial lesson and particulars, address the Hansen College of Phonography, opposite postoffice, Dallas, Tex.

BARBER—Wanted a first-class barber at once; good wages paid. Address [illegible] G. Miramontes, 191 Aransas Pass, Tex. 24-27

LAUNDRYMAN—Wanted, at once, good finisher and starcher at Texarkana steam laundry, Texarkana, Tex. J. T. Robertson, Commercial hotel, Texarkana, Tex. 25-1

PHOTOGRAPHER—Wanted, an experienced photographer to take charge of a gallery on shares. Address, E. M. Wimberley, Marble Falls, Tex. 25-1

CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

HELP WANTED.

MALE.

PRINTER—Wanted, a printer by the Atlanta Herald. Must be able to do job work. Good pay to the right man. Apply immediately. 25-1

WANTED—Shirt starcher and finisher. Send references, also wages required, to H. Cowan, box 96, Temple, Texas.

MALE OR FEMALE.

MAN AND WIFE—Wanted, man and wife, one as cook and the other for general work; white or colored. Apply at the Commercial hotel, Morgan, Tex. John Kelly. 24-30

SITUATION WANTED.

FEMALE.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines 7 times, free.]

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position as bookkeeper or clerk; will conduct a business of trust and responsibility. Best reference given. Address Mrs. Young, Tishomingo village, I. T. 26-9

COOK—A situation wanted by a Swede girl as a cook and to do light housework. Apply 501, corner Elizabeth and Calhoun streets. 23-29

COOK—Colored woman wants a place to cook. Have one child four years old. Apply 607 Rusk street, city. 23-29.

MILLINER—Young lady wants situation; good trimmer; would accept position as saleslady; good references. Address L. C., Gazette office. 23-29

NURSE — Wanted, a position as nurse in sickness. Apply to M. J., one door east of fire hall, Tucker street. 26-9

NURSES—A competent ladies' sick nurse desires engagements. Best of references. Address Mrs. A. P. N., Gazette office. 25-27

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter. Work wanted at 710 Houston street. Will call for orders at any part of the city. 27-3

WORK—Wanted, work, by experienced lady teacher. Advanced English, music, singing, French, drill, needlework, drawing, etc. Comfortable home more importance than high salary. Would not object to travel. Address "Annie," care this paper. 23-29

MALE.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines 7 times, free.]

BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted by young man, position of any kind; have had experience from office boy up to bookkeeper; can give A No. 1 references; also bond if necessary; willing to work at anything. Address Harryson, room 12, Hirshfield building. 25-1

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted permanent position as bookkeeper or will take one or more sets of books and will guarantee unqualified satisfaction. I mean business and am now open for engagement. Address B. G. J., care Gazette office. tf

BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted as bookkeeper, cashier or manager by a reliable man, with a thorough acquaintance. Address Accountant, L. B. 73, Laredo, Tex. 21-27

BARTENDER—Wanted, a position as bartender, three years' experience. Good reference. Sober. Reasonable wages. Address box 178, Ardmore, I. T. 26-2

COAT-MAKER—Wanted, a coat maker at Marshall, Tex. Address B. Rath. 23-29

COMPOSITORS—Two compositors wanted at once. Apply by letter with references to Leader, Lampasas, Tex. 23-29

CLERK—Wanted, by a first-class salesman, a position. Worked for the B. C. Evans Co. during 1890 in clothing department, and am a graduate of full course at Lexington (Ky.) business college. References. Address Sam F. Anderson, Front Royal, Va. 23-5.

DRIVER—Wanted, a position as driver of an omnibus or laundry wagon. Apply to Robert C. Wright, Tremont hotel. 25-1

DRUGGIST — Wanted, position as prescriptionist and salesman in retail drug store by experienced young man. Registered by examination. Best of references. Address John P. Hopkins, Waelder, Tex. 24-30

GARDENER—German wants situation in private family; good references. 715, Florence street, near Texas. 23-29.

PASTRY COOK—I am a pastry, cake and bread cook; strictly sober; good reference; want job at once; work reasonable. Drop answer in postoffice. C. A. Neshert, Fort Worth, Tex. 23-29

SOLICITOR—Young man of good address wants job as solicitor and general "write up" agent to travel. References and security. Address, Care "Mail," Itasca, Tex. 25-1

SITUATION—Wanted, situation by young man of twenty-two at anything. Address B, care Gazette. 24-29

TEACHER—A competent gentleman wishes to secure a position as teacher. Best of references given. Address, H. B. Humbert, Due West, S. C. 27-3

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—Wanted, a position as traveling salesman with responsible house by young man of experience. Address F., box 582, Wichita Falls, Texas. 23-29.

WORK—A competent boy wishes work of some kind. Good home more an object than high wages. J. W. McGraw, Hempstead, Tex. 26-2

WORK—Young German wants work washing dishes or helping cook. Address Charles A. Self, care Gazette. 25-1

FINANCIAL.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines 1 day, 40c; 2 days, 60c; 3 days, 75c; 1 week, $1.45; 1 month, $3.65 in advance.]

MONEY TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry. Business strictly confidential. Call on parties when [illegible] stock of unredeemed [illegible] for sale cheap. Texas Pawnbroker, [illegible] Houston street.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms, ranches and city property. [illegible] and Vendor's lien notes bought. Allen & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN—From $1 to $10,000 on diamonds, watches and jewelry. Business strictly confidential. F. A. Boerner, 607 Main street. P. S. Correspondence solicited.

WANTED---MISCELLANIOUS.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 1 day, 40c; 2 days, 60c; 3 days, 75c; 1 week, $1.45; 1 month, $3.65—in advance.]

WANTED—A second hand [illegible] that will be a bargain. Write [illegible] to P. O. Box 256.

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 1 day, 40c; 2 days, 60c; 3 days, 75c; 1 week, $1.45; 1 month, $3.65 in advance.]

FOR SALE—Three lots to [illegible] with 12 feet alley, [illegible] block of college and street car line, South Side. Address Sam [illegible], Front Royal, Va.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Daggett [illegible] between Henderson and [illegible] streets, one eight room handsomely [illegible] house with all modern conveniences. Street car passes the door. Can be bought at a bargain on easy payments. Apply to S. J. Memory on premises.

HOUSES AND LOT—Three houses and lot 100x200 feet for sale. Corner graded street and in good neighborhood. One house two story, eight rooms, plastered, all outhouses; two five-room cottages. Price reasonable. Address L. B., care Gazette.

STANLEY HEIGHTS.

100 LOTS FOR SALE.

PRICE $150.

EASY TERMS—$15 CASH; $10 A MONTH.

10 LOTS MAKE ONE BLOCK.

A $100 COTTAGE IS GIVEN AWAY TO

THE OWNERS OF EACH BLOCK.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL ON

GAVIN WALKER, 709 HOUSTON STREET,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

FOR SALE---MISCELLANEOUS.

[Advertisements under this heading, 3 lines, 1 day, 40c; 2 days, 60c; 3 days, 75c; 1 week, $1.45; 1 month, $3.65 in advance.]

FOR SALE—Two Fort Worth book exchange [illegible] 1007 Main street.

FOR SALE—A transfer and [illegible] and doing an excellent business; good reasons for selling. Apply or address J. R. Binyon, Fort Worth.

FOR SALE—Old papers, 25 cents per hundred at Gazette office.

FOR SALE or will exchange [illegible] land, two good roller mills [illegible] Cleburne, one at Waxahachie. [illegible] Huffman Implement Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

NO TROUBLE to quote pr