World's Fair Headquarters for the Great State of Texas

Have been located at Fort Worth, the magic city of the Southwest. All the business of the State Association for two years will be transacted here. The money will all be handled here.

FORT WORTH, the Financial Center of the State,

Is fast increasing in population and wealth, and the demand for suburban property is greater now than ever before. BEAUTIFUL

LEXINGTON HEIGHTS

Directly south of the city, only ten minutes ride from the business center, has been pronounced by all to be the most perfect residence suburb in Texas.

This Addition Contains 650 Lots,

All 50x125 feet, fronting broad avenues and lying high above the city. There will be every convenience---Artesian Water, Rapid Transit, Electric cars, graveled highways, running water, no smoke or dust. John C. Ryan has placed this addition on the market on remarkably easy terms and has

Already Sold 453 Lots.

THIS IS A CUT OF THE $1500 HOUSE.

He offers these lots for 30 days longer at $200 apiece, payable

$10 Cash and $10 Per Month

without interest. No taxes for 2 years.

A Fine $2000 School House Will be Donated to the Community.

65 Houses Will be Given Away

Of these 33 will cost $1500 each and 32 $500 each.

S. M. FRY is Trustee.

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Ground Floor Commercial Club Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

OFFICE OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT

PRESBYTERIANS.

[Continued from Ninth Page.]

One of the matters submitted to the presbyteries was on the methods of amending the constitution of the church. This was considered by President Patton to be of more importance than the mere question of revising the confession, and parts of several days in last assembly were spent in discussing this subject. The committee having it in charge, were led by Dr. Roberts, the stated clerk, who handled the discussion in a capital manner and made a speech which was considered one of the best during the assembly.

The recommendations submitted by the committee as an overture has been answered affirmatively by 181 presbyteries and by seven in the negative. Dr. Briggs, in the New York presbytery, handed in a minority report, and gave a number of reasons why the overture should be opposed, but after considerable discussion, the vote was in favor of the overture and against Dr. Briggs' report.

Dr. Crosby of the New York presbytery was the chairman of a committee which discussed the report of the special committee of the assembly on the increase of the supply of ministers. With his characteristic brevity he handed in this report, which was adopted by the presbytery: "The committee have duly considered said report, and would advise the presbytery to give it as its opinion to the general assembly that no such general plan of ministerial adjustment as that projected in the report is practicable, but that each presbytery should be charged by the assembly to look after this special interest carefully and in its own way."

An amusing feature of the assembly will be the selection of the next place of meeting. But besides being amusing, it means a great deal to the church as a whole. For two or three years the Pacific coast has been endeavoring to have the assembly in one of the extreme Western presbyteries. A committee was appointed to see what it would cost to take the assembly there, and what terms could be made to provide for the entertainment of the commissions. This committee decided last year that it was feasible to go to the Pacific coast next year, and then the question arose where should the meeting be held?

Last year San Francisco made a strong bid for the privilege of entertaining the body, and since that time it has renewed its invitation. But the presbytery of Portland has also asked the honor, the reasons urged being as follows:

1. Because we believe a meeting of the assembly here would prove a great blessing to Presbyterianism in the Northwest, greatly quickening the work of the church in these large and rapidly growing states.

2. Because we believe that such a meeting held here in the heart of a great home mission country would help to educate the church at large in regard to the vastness and importance of the home mission work under the care of our church. While the assembly could have as

ENJOYABLE AND PROFITABLE A MEETING

here as in any other city of the land, we believe it could accomplish a greater mission here than in any other city, because of the vast outlying home mission territory, in which the church has already shown its deep interest by very generous contributions, and to which it will be asked to make still larger contributions. We feel that the assembly would do well to traverse and view the great country in which it has made such beneficial investments.

4. Because the citizens of Portland both in and out of the Presbyterian church unite enthusiastically in the invitation and are ready to give the assembly hospitable entertainment and to make all other arrangements necessary for its convenience."

With characteristic breeziness the Interior of Chicago accepts the invitation. The following is an extract from its editorial:

"You need not say that twice, lovely Portland. We are coming.

Fleet feet in the corsy,
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hands in the foray,
Six hundred in number.

We will give "the Oregon" something else than his own dashings to listen to. We will delegate Hays to make a speech to him. We will give him a few lessons in the higher criticism. He will hear the "deep organs" of Chicago "blow." We will eat his salmon, show him a specimen of scientific fly-fishing, teach him the doxology.

We will assemble at Chicago and shoot out on long trains with blue banners to the fore and traditionalism streaming out behind. Allison will be there. He will not be as mad then as he is now. Monfort will be there, the "White Cloud" of the tribe. Briggs will be there, with "Whither?" like a radiant interrogation point, beaming from brow to chin. We will go flying

Where God's cattle
Are turned out to grass
And his poultry fly up
From our wheels as we pass.

till we reach the scene where "the Oregon" reaches out a crystal arm to clasp the waist of the queen of the Hesperides. Thank you, Portland. Count on us!"

Among the men who will be prominent in the assembly is first of all, the pastor of the church, upon whom the responsibility for the entertainment of the assembly will devolve.

Dr. Radcliffe was born in Pittsburg, Pa., August 16, 1842, graduated at Jefferson college in 1862, and had his theological training in the United Presbyterian seminary at Allegheny and the seminary at Princeton. He was ordained by the presbytery at Philadelphia in 1866, and was a pastor in that city for four years. He was stated supply of the First church, Reading, Pa., in 1871, and in 1872 became its pastor, being blessed in his labors among an attached and appreciative people. His present pastorate in the Fort street church of this city has been no less successful. Dr. Radcliffe is a gentleman of winning address, an excellent preacher, and a faithful presbyter. His sermons are prepared with great care, delivered with dignity and solemnity and are both instructive and impressive. He was chosen by his brethren a moderator of the synod of Philadelphia.

The success of the inner working of the assembly depends largely upon the stated clerk.

REV. DR. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS,

the stated clerk of the general assembly, besides carrying easily the duties of this office, is a professor in Lane theological seminary and the acting pastor of a prominent church in Cincinnati. He was born in Wales in 1844, and was graduated from the college of the city of New York in 1863. His training subsequent to his graduation fitted him for the arduous labors which he now performs so readily. For two years he was statistician in the treasury department at Washington, and for six years assistant librarian of congress. He studied theology at Princeton, and after preaching four years at Cranford, N. J., he returned to the seminary and spent nine years in its library. Here again his methodical mind found a rich field, and the students for many years will profit by his work there as librarian. With Dr. Schneck he prepared a general catalogue of the seminary in 1881. Eleven years ago Dr. Roberts was made permanent clerk of the general assembly, and four years later stated clerk. At the assembly last year he presented an important report on methods of revising the confession of faith and constitution of the church. Dr. Roberts and Dr. Patton led the two forces for a day or two, and finally the report was adopted, slight amendments being accepted by the chairman. One of the ablest speeches of the assembly in matter and presentation was made by Dr. Roberts in defense of his report.

The Presbyterian church owes a great debt to the Rev. Dr. William E. Moore, the retiring moderator, who is also permanent clerk of the assembly, chairman of the consensus creed committee and secretary of the revision committee. His office as moderator was secured in an almost unprecedented manner. A man was needed with sufficient firmness to guide leaders, and with seven ex-moderators and as many would-be moderators among the commissioners, there was no lack of leaders. A man was needed sufficiently yielding to allow some latitude in debate. If ever a man was needed as moderator with a knowledge of what the assembly had done in previous years, that time had come, and the firm and yielding and qualified man was elected unanimously. The friends of those who stood back that Dr. Moore might be honored, felt that they had been wisely guided. The moderator is a member of the two important committees appointed, one to revise the Westminster Standards and the other to prepare a concensus creed. Dr. Moore was born in Strasburg, Pa., in 1823, was graduated from Yale college in 1847, and was a private student in theology while principal of the Fairfield seminary in Connecticut. He became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Westchester, Pa., where he remained until 1872, when he accepted a call to the Second church in Columbus, Ohio. In 1884 he was elected permanent clerk of the assembly, an office which he still retains.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REVISION COMMITTEE,

President William C. Roberts of Lake Forest university, Illinois, is one of the most genial Presbyterians in the Northern assembly. Although a diligent scholar and an impressive speaker, he does not let the cares of life worry him unduly. For several years Dr. Roberts was corresponding secretary of the board of home missions, and acquainted himself thoroughly with the trials and triumphs of the "heroes of the Presbyterian church" upon the frontier. His eloquent pleas for the board have borne abundant harvest in the last ten years. Dr. Roberts was born at Alltwai, near Aberstwith, Wales, in 1832. He came to this country when a boy and received his collegiate and theological education at Princeton. His pastorates have been in Wilmington, Del., Columbus, Ohio, and Elizabeth, N. J. Two or three colleges and seminaries recognized his ability as professor and president, but he resisted all these offers until 1886, when he accepted the presidency of one of the rising universities in the West. While he was serving the general assembly a year ago in this city as moderator, his friends secured an endowment for the institution of several hundred thousand dollars.

The leader of the anti-revision men in the last assembly, who, Dr. Crosby said, had it in his power to create strife in the denomination, but instead showed much magnanimity by bowing to the will of the majority, is President Francis L. Patton of Princeton university. He was one of the younger men of the assembly, and he was reminded of this fact by one of the first speakers, who said that he had discussed the subject then before the body before Dr. Patton was born. In a gathering of 500 men, many of them known throughout the world for their learning and their eloquence, it is somewhat hazardous to say that one man is the leader in the Presbyterian church. But it is safe to say that among those who were opposed to the revision of the standards Dr. Patton has no superior, and those who disliked the views he represented gave him credit for using his influence in the interest of peace and harmony. Dr. Patton was born at Warwick, Island of Bermuda, in 1843. He was graduated at Princeton seminary in 1865 and at once became pastor of the Eighty-fourth street Presbyterian church of New York. His subsequent pastorates were in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago. He served as professor in McCormick and Princeton seminaries and Princeton college, before he was elected to his present office. "The Interior" and "The Presbyterian Review," have felt the influence of his editorial work. In 1873 he was the moderator of the general assembly at its meeting in Pittsburg.

Creole Female To[illegible] the greatest blessing to all women afflict[illegible] th chronic diseases peculiar to the sex.

Condition of New York Banks.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Commercial Bulletin says: For the week fifteen banks have gained from the interior $4,947,000 and shipped $1,122,000, a gain of $3,835,000.

The Chronicle reports the gain to banks by interior movement $4,108,000 and loss by sub-treasury operations and gold exports of $7,500,000, a net loss of $3,392,000.

I Use It Myself.

John [illegible] Jon[illegible] Fort Valley, [illegible], one of the leading druggists there, st[illegible] that [illegible] Dr. [illegible]ers' [illegible] because he use[illegible] himself [illegible] know[illegible] of [illegible] value it is for [illegible] troubles.

My stock suitings, trouserings and silk vestings are too large for my store, in order to reduce stock I will [illegible] you a spring suit regardless of value this week. Get my prices. W. [illegible]ey, The Tailor.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED AT THE AUSTIN SITTING.

The Findings—Hon. John W. Stayton, Chief Justice; R. R. Gaines and John L. Henry, Associate Judges—C. S. Morse, Clerk.

Andrew Heisch vs. J. E. Adams et al.; from Williamson. Suit by appellees to recover on promissory notes, with prayer for foreclosure of vendor's lien. 1. The jury returned the following verdict: "We the jury find judgment for plaintiffs. Defendant to pay balance of purchase money on tract of land sold by Adams to Heisch, with interest at 10 per cent per annum from date of sale until procuring patent on same, and 8 per cent from said date until suit was instituted on same, July 16, 1888." Held: The verdict does not support the judgment of foreclosure of the vendor's lien, and the judgment in that respect is erroneous. The form of the verdict as to the amount of recovery is not so certain as it might and should have been. 2. The petition shows a good cause of action upon the parol agreement which matured on the 9th day of June, 1887, where plaintiffs procured a patent for the land. The ancestor of plaintiffs not having warranted the title to the land, they were not bound to procure a patent for the defendant, and their procuring one was a sufficient consideration upon their part to support the new agreement without regard to the amount it cost to procure it, or whether it cost them anything in money. 3. The stipulation not to sue upon the notes until the patent should be procured, if it was made, was a sufficient consideration upon plaintiffs' part to support the new contract. It was proper both to describe the notes in the petition and introduce them in evidence. Reversed and remanded. Henry, J.

Pacific Express Company vs. Lasker Real Estate Association; from Mitchell. Suit by appellee to recover for the partial destruction of a house alleged to have been partially destroyed by fire through the negligence of appellant. 1. A third application for a continuance which does not state that the application is not made for delay is clearly insufficient. 2. The proposed absent testimony of the negligence of the stable keepers would not furnish any defense to the action. 3. The court found the measure of damages to be "the amount which would have been necessary at the time and place of the damage to restore said house to it's condition immediately preceding the fire, with interest at 8 per cent." Held: There was no evidence tending to show the value of the property before its destruction, other than that showing what it would cost to erect such a house, and we are of opinion that the measure of damages applied was not the correct one. The house should be treated as a part of the land and the true measure of damages would be the difference between the value of the land immediately before and after a house on it is injured or destroyed, with interest on the sum thus ascertained from the time of the injury. There is some conflict, but this is the better rule. Reversed and remanded. Stayton, C. J.

Fred W. Wolf vs. P. J. Butler et al.; from Dallas. 1. Butler brought suit against Antone Wagonhouser to foreclose a mechanic's lien on certain property. The wife of Wagonhouser was not made a party, and Butler had judgment on November 23, 1886, for his debt with foreclosure of lien. W. L. Griggs bought the property at the sale, which was ordered by the court, but neither the money nor deed had passed when this suit was brought to restrain the sheriff from making the deed, to set aside the sale, and also to set aside the judgment in favor of Butler against Wagonhouser in so far as it affected appellant's rights. The petition alleged that Wagonhouser and wife had sold the property to the Wagonhouser brewing association, the latter placing thereon improvements to the amount of $35,000, the means to construct which was obtained from appellant, and to secure said debt the brewing association had executed a trust for the benefit of appellant on said property, said deed being duly recorded as a mortgage. The property was sold in April, 1885, under the trust deed, and Wolf became the purchaser, and ousting Wagonhouser went into possession. The petition also alleged that the property was the homestead of Wagonhouser and wife at the time Butler furnished the material, and that his wife did not join in any contract fixing a lien on said property, and that judgment was rendered for a much larger sum than was due Butler; that Wagonhouser informed appellant that there was no lien on the premises, and that he would defend the suit. It was further alleged that appellant employed counsel to defend the suit against Wagonhouser by Butler but that said counsel, although he tried for a long period of time, could not procure the papers in said case in order to file an answer and that the clerk held the receipt of counsel for Butler for the papers in said suit, but that the latter denied all knowlege of said papers. That there was collusion and fraud between Butler and Wagonhouser whereby there was an agreed judgment against the latter and the property sold for a grossly inadequate price. The petition also set out fully and in detail many allegations of fraud and collusion as between Butler and Wagonhouser as to said judgment and sale, which were all in violation of the rights of appellant. Also that said judgment was rendered without the knowledge of appellant and that said papers were kept fraudulently concealed by Butler until after the agreed judgment, when they were returned into court. Held: The court did not err in setting aside the sale at which Griggs bought, but there was error in sustaining the demurrer to so much of the petition as sought relief against the judgment in favor of Butler and against Wagonhouser. The petition stated proper grounds for an adjudication of the validity of the lien claimed by Butler and as to the same really due to him. The judgment setting aside the sale will not be disturbed. Reversed and remanded. Stayton, C. J.

Pacific Express Company vs. W. M. Dunn; from Mitchell. Suit by appellee to recover the alleged negligent burning of his house. 1. The court did not err in permitting appellee to prove his ownership by his own testimony, stating the facts constituting possession and ownership. It was not necessary for him to show title by written muniment. Appellee was not required to deraign title through writing from the sovereignty of the soil, or in some other manner in which title is acquired. An exclusive and peaceable possession of land furnishes prima facie evidence of ownership. [10 Tex., 462, 137; 18 Tex., 595, and many other authorities.] Affirmed. Stayton, C. J.

W. H. Chadwick, executor, vs. M. C. Haley et al.; from Collin. Motion to dismiss appeal. 1. Appellant had the will which appointed him executor duly probated, and after he had acted as executor for two years, this action brought to secure a revision of the order probating the will. On hearing, the court set aside the probate of the will, and appellant prosecutes this appeal as an executor without giving bond. Held: Motion not well taken. It was not necessary for appellant to give bond to entitle him to appeal. The fact that subsequent to perfecting his appeal he may have been removed as executor would be no ground for requiring an appeal bond. Overruled. Per curiam.

Wallace & Wagner vs. W. M. Bagley; from Collin. Motion to dismiss. 1. A firm named signed as one of the sureties on an appeal bond, there being but one other surety renders the bond invalid. Appeal dismissed. Per curiam.

W. H. Chadwick, executor vs. M. C. Haley et al; from Collin. Motion to give precedence. 1. This being a suit to set aside the probate of a will appointing appellant executor, it is entitled to procedure. Granted. Per curiam.

Druggists and D[illegible] Fighting Undertakers.

It is reported that [illegible]tality among women is of late much redu[illegible] since druggists sell and doctors recomme[illegible] Cre[illegible] Female Tonic, the great cure for fo[illegible] femin[illegible] diseases.

Why do I do the finest custom tailoring? My work is all done b[illegible] men in my own store by the [illegible] workmen. Reasonable prices for such [illegible] work. W. [illegible] Mathey, The Tailor.

CLARENDON!

—COUNTY SEAT OF—

Donley County,

—IS NOW THE—

Largest, Most Prosperous and Best Built Town

NORTH OF RED RIVER ON THE LINE OF THE

Fort Worth and Denver City Railway.

It is midway between Fort Worth and Trinidad, Col., and is in the center of the great wheat belt of the Panhandle. The termini of the passenger and freight divisions of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, together with their roundhouses, machine shops, supply depots, stockyards, etc., which are located here.

Clarendon has excellent waterworks, affording ample supply of pure, free water for domestic and manufacturing purposes; a fine $35,000 courthouse, a commodious public school building, churches, bank, business houses representing all branches of commercial trade, and is the base of supplies for Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Gray, Wheeler, Hale and Swisher counties.

DONLEY COUNTY

Is located on the east slope of the plains, is well watered by springs and creeks. The soil is a rich, dark loam, making it a fine agricultural county, adapted to raising all kinds of cereals. Recently large tracts of land have been placed on the market at $3 to $5 an acre on long time and easy terms. Several thousand acres of state school lands remain yet unsold which can be acquired by actual settlers on forty years time at 5 per cent interest.

FARMERS, you can not find a healthier or more prosperous county than Donley,

For any information address,

I. W. CARHART, Clarendon, Tex.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.