DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

DR. T. FELIX COURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada, and Europe.

FERRY, HOPKINS, Prop'rs, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Mention the Fort Worth Gazette.

GOING TO MOVE?

If So, Notice What Terrell, Tex., Has to Offer You, and You May Decide to Try It.

TERRELL, TEX., Aug. 3.—It is a notable fact that towns and communities, as well as individuals, can be puffed over-much. Now it is not the puffing that hurts so much as it is the contraction after the wind leaves and there remains empty space only; in other words, the collapse. Now Terrell has been trying to prevent a collapse, and the only way to do it is to prevent surplus growth, to prevent building up on artificial values. Better larger potatoes and fewer on the hill than a hill full of worthless strings. We might advertise for carpenters, surgeons, teamsters, surgeons, brick-masons, druggists, clerks, loafers and all such, or anything else we could get our thoughts on. It would cost nothing to tell a bushel of lies about this lovely section, and have people rolling in here in all sorts of conveyances, from a railroad up to a wheelbarrow, and while they came and built and blew their brains out trying to keep up the pace, a few sharks would get the coin, and the final bearing would be more disastrous than the scamper. Men, women, children, horses, mules, goats, everything would go ten times faster in getting away than they did in coming, and there would be more "told you so" prophets to be found than nickels in a bank. Just as soon as one comes the other will follow. It takes backbone with the marrow in it to build anything on, especially a town or city, where there are so many openings and so many people waiting to be at every opening. A two-pound catfish, ten miles away from a mill is a better prospect than an inflated town.

Terrell don't want any of this kind of stuff. We have the country and the surroundings necessary for a fine region of country, but we only jobs can't build it up, neither can highfalutin' ideas and codfish air turners without solids. Soup is good, but it wants oil, all the bell of fare in harvest time, when men have to work and eat fast.

See here, now. If you want to put up fine houses, and have the funds on hand to live like a prince, we won't object to it. If you have an idea that Terrell can thrive with ten millions of dollars invested in manufactories and other self-supporting enterprises, and bring your money and experience along and get to work, and in this manner give employment for scores of mechanics. We are not opposed to these enterprises, but we want certain classes to know that we are not prepared to [illegible] loafers and dams for [illegible] the trifling [illegible] What we need [illegible] are talking about. [illegible] man. We want [illegible] strong, healthy, moral women who [illegible] down to a plain, multeverse life, have a cow and chicken and looking ahead for a good time and plenty of toil and vexation, and a sweat ticket for a good job out of the people.

But, wait! If you have a good home, pleasant surroundings, healthy, and everything else, you'd better stay there, maybe. You think that is a strange argument, do? It's just the same as you are here. We are not expecting many of that sort. We want those who can better their condition, who have a future and time apparently to get in better shape before old Father Time appoints out of the land of the living. To those who want to do better and help others, give community offers, common-sense [illegible] good and bad [illegible] and unmitigated sections, [illegible] no section has better [illegible] advantages to the farmer. A farm can [illegible] in for a year, or can buy right [illegible] at one time. Land is going [illegible] now prices are very [illegible] and the disposition is to be liberal, but we don't want to sell you land, or rent you land on paper, but want everyone to come and see for themselves, at any season of the year, and come in whenever there is [illegible] for them. Talk is cheap, cause the calf flat-sided, vinegar-mouthed prophet who never saw anything lovely out his own sweet will and conceited self. The country is before you, much of it unoccupied, but schools and churches are [illegible], morals splendid and good people to live among. We want the same kind of people to locate here, because they will feel at home and join in the grand chorus for substantial prosperity. Farmers, as a general rule, don't want any monkeying in anything but their wives and children, they want a sensible people, [illegible] country, goods all wool and a yard wide, selvage edge thrown in without charge. The people of Terrell and vicinity believe the same way. They can't afford to guarantee all fat, for as sure as pumpkins there is a spread of corn now and then. This country is a splendid average, but we can't tell the truth and say it is all fat land, fat people, rich people and nothing to do but count money. Not a bit of it. A large proportion of the people are poor, but most families have a good supply of healthy children about the premises, plenty to eat, such as it is, and very good is what there is of it.

Now, we don't propose to give you any painted picture of this section. The paint is washed off. We want you to come and see for yourself. But if you will write to the city secretary, Terrell, Tex., he will answer as prompt as he can. But the best is to come and see for yourself.

Messrs. Benson & Co., proprietors of the Ellis hotel, are now making [illegible] for the fall and winter [illegible] putting in a new [illegible] plant complete, refurnishing carpets and painting. Ellis under their management, and setting a table second to none in the state, has become deservedly popular with the traveling public, and is the leading hotel of our city.

Call for Settlement.

All persons indebted [illegible] Lake will please call and [illegible]

W. T. FARRS, Receiver.

LATEST FROM CAMP.

One of the Participants in the Red-bone Massacre

TALKS TO A GAZETTE REPORTER

The Saloon Man Turned Traitor and Gave Out Incorrect Reports—Officers and a Gazette Reporter Go to the Scene To-Day.

Special to the Gazette.

LAKE CHARLES, LA., Aug. 5.—James Baggett, one of the participants in the massacre at Lock, Moore & Co's. tram near here, of which full accounts have appeared in THE GAZETTE, and of whom mention was made herein as being unarmed and fleeing, arrived here this morning and gave himself up to the sheriff of this parish, who placed him in jail, where he will be held until a preliminary trial can be had. He reports the death of one, Willis, an active participant in the fight on the red-bone side, also the discovery of a number of wounded men on the red-bone side. He was seen in jail by your correspondent to-day and interviewed. His version of the occurrence is similar to those previously interrogated, with the exception of the shooting on the action of the man Louis Dupreces, a Frenchman running the saloon at which place the difficulty occurred. He says Louis Dupree was in sympathy with the red-bone faction, and made several attempts during the fight to shoot the white men from behind. He was discovered by one of the white men, at whom he was shooting. Mr. Moulton, one of the four white men remaining on the field, fought from behind a log, and shot, the ball passing through his left leg, inflicting nothing more than a flesh wound. He, after being discovered as turning traitor to the white cause, was turned upon and a dozen or more shots fired at his fleeing body, none taking effect. He did not return to the camp, but started in the direction of this place, where he arrived the following morning and reported the affray to the officers, but very inaccurately. This, to a great extent, was the cause of inaccurate reports sent from here that evening. During his absence his wife and his wounded boy, eight years old, remained at the saloon, where the bodies of the four dead red-bones remained until the following morning, when they were removed by their comrades.

The white people are very uneasy, and a number of them have left the camp. Nothing can ever be done to restore quietness in the camp. Should the red-bones be discharged nothing would be accomplished, but on the other hand it would embitter them more against the whites.

The four young men who so bravely defended themselves in the battle are anxiously awaiting their preliminary trial, which will occur as soon as necessary evidence in the case can be obtained.

Mr. Hooker Morris, the young man who unintentionally caused the outbreak, is a native Texan, son of a prominent lumber man, and well thought of by his employer.

At the time of Mr. Baggett's departure from the camp yesterday morning the red-bones had made no outward attempt to renew the battle but were still concealed, and are evidently expecting an attack from the whites or a raid on them by officers. Mr. Baggett is of the opinion that the red-bones will open the battle, and will remain in the woods, and according to the customs of their ancestors, the Indians, engage in sharp-shooting.

Mr. Rufus Moulton is the son of ex-Governor Moulton of this state, while S. O. Grigesson is from Montgomery, Tex.

Officers, accompanied by your correspondent, leave for the camp to-night, at which they expect to arrive to-morrow morning. The officers go with warrants for the arrest of a number of the red-bones. Should any resistance be made, fatal trouble will be the result.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Second Day's Session of the Grand Lodge at Galveston—An Excursion—To Adjourn To-Day.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 5.—The second day's session of the grand lodge, Knights of Honor, convened at 8:30 this morning in secret session.

Samuel Klotz, supreme dictator of the [illegible] in the United States, delivered an able and eloquent address on the objects and purposes of the order.

The session was wholly taken up in hearing and acting upon the reports of the various committees and the election of officers for the ensuing year, which, as furnished by the grand reporter, are as follows: Grand dictator, W. J. Hendricks of Henderson; grand vice-dictator, A. J. Rosenthal of La Grange; grand assistant dictator, Judge Kone of San Marcos; grand chaplain ——— Bruce; grand guide, R. W. Hudson of Pearsall; grand guardian, C. D. Barnett of Dallas; grand sentinel, Charles Maibach of Galveston.

At 5 o'clock this evening the delegates to the grand lodge, under the supervision of the local lodge, were given an excursion seaward. The waters of the bay were placid, the refreshments abundant, the music melodious, and the excursionists enjoyed themselves immensely, returning to the city about 9 o'clock to-night in a very pleasant frame of mind.

The grand lodge will complete its work and adjourn to-morrow.

At the conclusion of the cardinal's address Commissioner Ross, on behalf of the district government, welcomed the convention to Washington.

Bishop Cotton, president, read his report on the state of the union, which showed that during the year gratifying progress had been made in the temperance cause.

After recess the convention heard the report of the committee on credentials, which showed that there were present 178 regular delegates, representing eighteen of the twenty-three unions in the country. The total membership of the union, as shown by the reports of the subordinate unions, was something over 53,000, exclusive of a large number of detached societies, including those of New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington.

Rev. Father Egan of New York spoke of the situation in New York city and the opposition that priests had encountered in New York from the excise board, and said that the principal opposition came from one Catholic member of the board.

Father Cleary then read a communication from the W. C. T. U., appointing delegates to this convention, which was received with prolonged applause, and the delegates, Miss Frances Willard and Mrs. S. D. Lafetera, were invited to seats in the convention as its fraternal guests, and in response to repeated calls Miss Willard stepped to the platform and made a short address, during which she was frequently interrupted by applause. Miss Willard said, in part: "It means much to me to be here; it means much to the ladies who are with me, and I am glad I am here by the unanimous vote of the convention of the W. T. C. U. of the United States; I am glad they have the heart and head and conscience to thus rely on your good will, and am not the least surprised, and it was exactly what I expected that your response should be so hearty and so kind."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Twenty-First Annual Convention of the Catholic Union of America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The twenty-first annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was formally opened at 8:30 o'clock this morning at the Academy of Music. Rt. Rev. Bishop Cotter of Winona, Minn., president of the union, called the convention to order and opened the proceedings with prayer. After atte[illegible] mass at St. Patrick's church the convention reassembled in the Academy of Music and after prayer by Bishop Kean, Bishop Cotton introduced Cardinal Gibbons, who welcomed the delegates to the archdiocese of Baltimore. There were about 300 delegates in the hall when the cardinal rose to speak. After disclaiming any intention to make a speech, and that his mission was simply to extend a welcome, he said: "Your effort and your mission is to declare that intemperance, like treason, ought to be made odious in the land [applause] and there is a very close similarity between the two. A treasonable man endeavors, tries to dethrone the rightful sovereign, and to place in his stead some usurping man, and intemperance dethrones reason from her throne, for reason is the presiding spirit of our soul, is the ruler of our soul; intemperance comes to destroy that peace and harmony in the kingdom of God within us, and create and leave behind nothing but anarchy and confusion."

"I don't know whether the Protestants have ever come to the convention before. I presume Protestant women have not, but I rejoice to say that in coming this morning and in attending the services at the church, in listening to a good and great man as he preached in participating in, but without much knowledge of the method, but with a sincere heart in it, I felt that to a certain extent and at a certain depth all hearts unite. I invite you to attend our convention in Boston, which will meet in Tremont temple, from the 13th to the 18th of November. The delegation of fraternal delegates are without voice and without a vote, but as my friend Father Cleary, D. D., you are guests of our convention as we are of yours, and I ask that among them, while I am very proud that you should send a priest, I wish the priest of this great church to be accompanied as a delegate to that convention by a woman. I want you to be sure to send a woman also [applause] as a delegate."

You can make your fortune by buying inside property in the new and growing metropolis of East Texas—New Birmingham.

MONEY CIRCULATION.

A Suggestion Favoring a Plan by Which, in the Writer's Opinion, Freer Circulation Could be Had.

BROWNWOOD, TEX., July 9.

Editor Gazette.

Dear Sir: I am no financier, and make no pretense in that way, but do know a dime from a dollar, and know when money is plenty and when it is scarce, and at this time must say it is very scarce. As to the cause or causes, I do not know. My opinion, however, is that there is not enough money in circulation. If there was some one would have it, but as it is no one appears to have any. The banks are all out, and when there is money in the country the banks generally have their share, if not more; but at present they have not got it. See the statements of all the banks, they have it all out; they have loaned it out; the people they loaned it to have not got it; then where is it all gone? That is the question. The banks are out, the people are out; then there is but one conclusion that there is not money enough in circulation. How to get the circulation is the great question of the day. The free and unlimited coinage of silver would help. Then let the general government issue a sufficiency of greenbacks and make them legal tender. Why would not the greenbacks be as good as the government bonds. If the government could pay the bonds why not redeem the greenbacks both on the faith of the general government, then why issue bonds and sell them? Why not issue the money? If she can pay one, she can pay the other. What is the difference, except the interest on bonds, which could be saved by issuing the money? I would suggest a plan of banking. Let the general government issue to each state that wanted it a certain amount per capita; say, to illustrate, $50 per capita; let the state secure this money by state bonds running twenty-five years, paying 2½ per cent per annum; then the state establish one or more banks in each county that wanted them, the state banks to furnish the county banks money; let the county secure the state in county bonds, drawing, say 3 or 3½ per cent interest per annum, then let the county bank loan this money to the people on good security. The county bank might be under the control of the commissioners' court or a point commissioners of finance, and at the expiration of twenty-five years if not extended farther, let the state return this money to the general government and the general government return to the state the bonds. The interest on these bonds would run both state and general government if properly managed. This money ought to be good, it is backed, first by the general government, then by the state and county and the borrower, or the man that borrows the money. Why would not this plan do? It is the stamp of the government that makes this money good. If it would stamp a nickel a dollar it would be good, because of the confidence in the government.

PERKINS OWENS.

LOCALETTES.

Marriage licenses were issued to R. I. Merrifield and Miss Anna Mossman; G. L. Lawson and Miss Nettie A. Aiken yesterday.

Watermelons are almost a drug on the market. Very fine ones can be purchased for a nickel, and a dime will secure the largest. Cantaloupes and muskmelons are also plentiful.

Mrs. K. B. Randle [illegible] With Miss Dora Bi[illegible] will leave for the East [illegible] night. Any orders in her will be promptly attended to. Address her corner First and Main.

Lost, a lady's gold watch [illegible] face, queen chain and mo[illegible] "M. M." on back. Rewa[illegible] return to the GAZETTE office.

PERSONAL.

C. M. Wilcox of Waco is in the city.

J. R. Frost of Eastland came in yesterday.

J. A. Ross, one of Abilene's rustlers, is in the city.

T. C. Geron of Clarendon came in yesterday evening.

Mrs. J. L. Sears of Valley Mills was in the city yesterday.

C. S. Harger of Mansfield was on the streets yesterday.

Miss Fannie Swain of Stephenville is visiting in the city.

Mrs. W. H. Peyton of Coleman, Tex., is visiting in the city.

Mrs. J. B. Craig of Coleman, Tex., came in yesterday on a visit.

Editor Bourland of the Brady Sentinel is in the city and gave THE GAZETTE a call.

L. M. Whitsitt and family have gone on a two weeks' visit to his father's in Belton, Tex.

Mrs. Mannie Bauman, who is here from Dallas, is on a visit to Mrs. Beno Dienstag, 606 East Bluff.

Mrs. E. E. Fosdick and daughter, Irma, left last night for Chicago via the Katy to be absent till autumn.

Mrs. James H. Maddox is expected home Saturday evening from a six weeks' visit to a sister in Cartersville, Ga.

Thomas Gaines, editor and publisher of the Pioneer Exponent at Comanche, was in the city yesterday on business and paid his respects to THE GAZETTE.

Removal.

The Fort Worth china [illegible] completed the [illegible] stock to the [illegible] 313 Houston street, [illegible] they hope to continue to receive the patronage of their many friends.

Screen doors with h[illegible] complete for $1 at Lewis B[illegible]

FINANCIAL QUESTION.

IT CAN BE SATISFACTORILY SETTLED FOR ALL TIME.

The Productions of Both Our Gold and Silver Mines Should be Encouraged to Their Full Extent.

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 4.

Editor Gazette.

Is it or is it not a dangerous thing, this borrowing money from foreign capitalists? The general answer to this query, I am well aware, is in the negative. But it is admitted that it is one of those so-called necessary evils, where it is permitted, that no greater harm may be done. It is a sort of an every-day saying that this is a great country, possessing great undeveloped resources and it takes money to develop them. It is said that our home supply of money is greatly inadequate to meet these demands, and to seemingly justify the borrowing of this money from abroad, and to explain how the foreign capitalists can loan their money to us, it is said that the improvement of the private homes, and the general natural resources of the United Kingdom from which we get the bulk of our borrowed foreign money and so-called aid, are now fully developed. That at the present time all the fruits of their labor, beyond the amount necessary for them to live upon, represents so much money capital, which finds its way into banks, loaning corporations, etc., which in turn look about for some lucrative field to invest this money. They find no field for the said investments equal to the securities offered in the United States. This is shown by the confidence these foreign capitalists have in the numerous purchases within the past few years of many of our great industries. In short, could the exact statistics be produced showing the total amount of money interest which foreigners have in this country in railroads and railroad bonds, in the many manufacturing industries, in actual land ownership, in real estate mortgages, and the numerous city bonds throughout our land, representing a promise to pay, the aggregate of these figures would appall the most conservative. Now for a moment, to be as brief as possible, at the same time to clearly express myself, let me ask, upon what money basis are these foreign capitalists doing a business seemingly and actually so gigantic? And to lay the corner-stone upon which this inquiry is based, let me introduce statistics furnished by the director of the mint. Leech, of the coin in the world as he approximates it and as published by the New York Weekly Witness, a single-standard, gold basis advocate.

	Gold.	Silver.
India		$400,000,000
France	$800,000,000	700,000,000
China		700,000,000
United States	702,018,880	482,013,316
United Kingdom	800,000,000	100,000,000
Germany	500,000,000	150,000,000
Russia	180,000,000	60,000,000
Spain	100,000,000	120,000,000
Italy	120,000,000	60,000,000
The World	$3,727,018,880	$3,830,571,316

It must be conceded that these statistics as given by Mr. Leech are reasonably correct, and that the director of the mint could have no especial object in making his statement, in figures, less or more than a reasonable approximate of the amount of gold and silver in the countries named. Col. Hurley, in his talk at the meeting called by the chamber of commerce on the 27th ult., in his discussion of the alien land law of Texas, forcibly impressed upon my mind a thought which moved me to write this communication. In speaking of the serious and injurious effect that this law would have upon the otherwise rapid development of the natural resources of the state, he declared that England and Scotland, or the English capitalists, loaned to other countries than their own $1,500,000,000. This assertion, from a man so well posted on the finances of the world as Col. Hurley, startled me. I said to myself, how can this be, even granting that Col. Hurley only intended to approximate the amount. How can English capitalists loan to other countries $1,500,000,000 when the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales) only has $850,000,000, all told, in gold and silver? Are foreign capitalists to-day taking the advantage of the great growth and development of this country? a growth hitherto unprecedented by any nation on the globe. Have they for the past decade had a hand in the shaping of our national finances, and do they contemplate at this very time, when the stringency in the money market is most severe, to enslave our people, as did the cold and selfish-hearted gold bugs during and immediately after the civil war? Even admitting that foreign money is not forcing itself upon us, but to the contrary, that we are the suppliants for this money, what will the end be? The capitalists of the United Kingdom to-day, with a home gold basis of $850,000,000, are loaning us their money by the hundreds of million dollars, which sooner or later must be paid back to them, interest and principle payable in gold. Director Leech in his statement, stated that the United Kingdom has only $850,000,000 all told, in gold. Is she bailing and has she set another trap, as did the gold-bugs of the 1860's and 70's to double, yea treble her present gold basis, and this, too, from the toil and efforts of Americans? How can the result be otherwise, for if they loan us a thousand million dollars and when the loan matures, if called in, does it not take from this country a thousand million dollars in gold, exclusive of the interest thereon which is also payable in the same coin. But it is said we have already had the thousand million dollars, and now as we pay it back, how can the return of the money previously received, increase their gold basis. If we pay them the thousand million dollars with the interest thereon in gold does it not, to a degree, add to the quantity of their present gold basis, even admitting that this may be, possibly, largely limited by our exports and commercial intercourse with that country should such balances be in our favor. Again it is said foreign money brought here increases our circulating medium by that much, and with this thousand million dollars of foreign money we have developed our natural resources to such an extent that to-day their assessed value is fifteen hundred million dollars. Now this foreign money is withdrawn; it only came here to remain for awhile; now we can say that these natural resources, developed with foreign money, are worth fifteen hundred million dollars after this foreign capital has been withdrawn? Certainly not. For with the contraction of the volume of our money, follows proportionate depreciation of property values. Can't there be some way opened up through this present, seemingly gloomy financial wilderness whereby our people can live and prosper without taking any such risks as that of becoming, to any extent, borrowers of money from foreigners? Is it or is not, a dangerous step that our people are taking when we foster and encourage foreign money to come into our midst, not to remain here and to be identified as our own, but to be taken away from us, it may be, in a very bad and inopportune time. Are not these serious suggestions? Let the subject of our national finances be fully discussed in public and by the wayside. Is it wise to entertain for a moment any of the extreme theories of the over-zealous enthusiasts or the too conservative. Is it not better to let the only object of this investigation be to reach the happy medium where the rights of the rich and poor may be equally protected? Let us lose no opportunity to get reliable and correct information upon this subject. This financial question can be satisfactorily settled. Shall we or shall we not so settle it, that our hands may not be fettered in the developments of the vast natural resources of our country. I fail to see any impropriety in the demand to open up and encourage to the full extent the productions of both our gold and silver mines, and to give alike an equal welcome to our mints. Make them equal and defy the outside financial dictators.

It can't be done! The uprising of the people say it can be done, and shall be done, and the people is the sovereignty.

A. A. L.

A Match Game of Ball.

The baseball teams of the Fort Worth GAZETTE and of the Dallas News have arranged for a match game to be played in Dallas on August 19, at the Oak Cliff ball park. Both teams are strong teams and an interesting game will be the result. Excursion trains will be run from Dallas to Oak Cliff for the accommodation of those who desire to see the game.

TROOPS AMBUSHED.

YAQUI INDIANS KILL TWENTY MEN WITH STONES.

A Losing Battle, Where the Mexicans are Unable to See Their Enemies or Tell Where the Shots Come From.

Special to the Gazette.

CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, Aug. 5.—Ignacio Yarra, a prominent merchant of Hermita, a small town lying at the foot of the mountains, about fifty miles northwest of this city, is here. He says that the people of his section are having much trouble with the Yaqui Indians. This tribe is one of the fiercest in the whole republic and has never been subjugated. The home of the Indians is in the almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses, and they bid defiance to all the troops that can be sent against them. These Indians number about 3000 and have been at war with the whites ever since the Spaniards first came to this country. They are a large bodied people, and are intensely warlike, living entirely off of their neighbors. From their mountain home they descend into the valleys and leave a trail of blood behind them. It is estimated that within the past five years they have killed over four hundred people and have stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of plunder. They will not stand to fight the troops, but flee to the mountains, which they have rendered almost impregnable, and there are lost to their pursuers, who are in constant fear of an ambush.

Yarra says that about a month ago a young lieutenant determined to follow the savages and gave chase after they had made a particularly bloody raid. The Indians killed seven men and carried off four women when they went back. The alarm was given and the lieutenant took twenty men and started in pursuit, being only three hours behind and traveling light, while the Indians were incumbered with the captured stock which they were driving. On arriving at the foot hills the troops proceeded carefully, sending out an advance guard and watching the cliffs closely.

As they went deeper into the mountains the trail led directly between two frowning walls into a canyon which was so narrow that the light of day scarcely penetrated it. After consultation it was decided to send two men to see if there was any appearance of ambush. These men followed the trail through the canyon to an open park which spread out in the heart of the mountains. Far out in this opening they saw the fleeing Indians hurrying toward a village which nestled in the foot-hills on the other side. The scouts hastened back and made their report and the lieutenant determined to push on and attack the village. The whole party went into the canyon, but had gone only a short distance when one of the soldiers in the rear glancing up at the frowning walls, saw an Indian peering over a crag. He at once gave a shout of warning and ran back to the entrance as fast as he could. The warning was too late to benefit his companions, for as soon as the cry was given a mass of rock came tumbling down into the narrow canyon, and the Indians kept up such a pelting with stones and boulders that not one of those who were in advance were able to get out. The solitary remnant of the squad ran his horse nearly to death, and escaped with two slight wounds. He told his story at the fort, and the colonel in command at once sent a detachment of soldiers, one hundred strong, with two Gatling guns, to the scene of the massacre.

Orders were given to recover the bodies of the ambushed soldiers at all hazards, and if possible, inflict punishment on the Indians. When they arrived at the scene of slaughter, they found that the Indians had horribly mutilated the dead soldiers, scalping all of them, and cutting and slashing their faces and bodies in a terrible manner. The troops began throwing balls from the gatlings into the rocks, and then made an advance into the pass. When they had proceeded about a quarter of a mile they found the way blocked with large stones which had been rolled into the trail. They began tearing down the barricade, but were subjected to a galling fire from hidden Indians, and lost three more men without being able to see their enemies or tell where the shots came from. The captain in charge saw that he was fighting a losing battle and returned to the fort with the twenty-three dead men.

Stockholders Meeting of Merchants' National Bank to be Held August 31, 1891.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Merchants' national bank held this day, it was resolved, that a meeting of the stockholders be held at their banking rooms, corner Main and Six[illegible] streets on August 31, 1891, at [illegible] sharp, for the purpose of changing the title from that of the Merchants' national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., to that of the National Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, Tex., or to any other title that may be selected, and to reduce the capital stock. Also to transact any other business that may come before them.

All stockholders are earnestly requested to be present either in person or by proxy.

By order of the board. A. B. SMITH, Cashier.

ANOTHER EXCURSION HORROR.

Two People Killed and Twenty More or Less Injured—It was a Sunday-School Excursion.

CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—A train conveying a Sunday-school excursion from Ellenburg and Rose's point and intervening stations on the Central Vermont railroad, ran into a mail train which had the right of way just east of this station at 4:40 to-night. The excursion train had many persons on board, and was returning from Willingsborough point. William Angell, aged seventeen, son of a merchant of this place, and Sam Venett, a laborer of Chatequay lake, were killed outright, and some twenty people more or less injured.

The finest line of [illegible] gasoline stoves in the city [illegible] for 30 days at

LEWIS BROS.

Ohio People's Party.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Aug. 5.—Bert Johns of Huron, for the committee on credentials, reported at 5:40 p. m. No contests.

The committee on resolutions have been wrestling with the platform since 3 p. m. and at 1 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow without having reached a conclusion. The sticking points are prohibition, the land tax and the farmer product loan features. The prospects are that the committee's report will be torn to pieces by the convention. The city districts insist that a prohibition plank would cost the party thousands of votes and they will fight it to the end.

All regarding the ticket is chaos. There are a dozen slates, and their respective advocates are not sanguine. There is beneath the surface considerable feeling between the Federation of Labor men and the Knights of Labor, which causes the farmer element to suspect both.

At cost—ice cream fr[illegible] at Lewis Bros.

REMEMBER,

as you lay plans to increase your business, that THE GAZETTE is read by 30,000 people every day. It goes into

THE HOMES.

OUR MONEY.

A CURE FOR THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Something to set Those who are Oppressed to Thinking—Reform Lies in United Action of the Masses.

That there is a necessity for a greater, and at the same time, a steadier volume of currency with which to transact the business of our country cannot be denied, and the fact that congress can provide such circulating medium for both is apparent to even a casual observer, while all agree that it is a duty which the people owe to themselves to establish and maintain an independent system of finance. A system not to be affected by the financial policy of any party in power, or by complications which might arise between this country and foreign powers; in fact, a system that the people of the United states could control a financial system that would be "of the people, by the people, and for the people." There is no question that such a system could be established and maintained if the people will it, for if we understand Republicanism aright the people are the government and their will is law. Such a system, however, cannot be grafted upon the present fiscal policy, and an entire change must be made. The present financial policy of our government, based on a gold standard, is defective for many reasons, chief among these are our complicated relations with other nations; putting it out of our power to regulate the value of gold. The actions of banking institutions and other monied corporations, not only in our own country but of capitalists in foreign countries to cornering the money market and contract the circulating medium, etc., and last, but not least, the working of our present tariff tax are prominent factors in bringing about the present unsatisfactory condition of finance. The tariff tax, against which just complaint is made, we are told on good authority, averages 60 cents on each dollars worth of goods we buy. Think of it! Three hundred dollars in gold paid to maintain the general government on every $500 worth of goods bought by the consumer! Well may one ask, how do we bear the load at all? That is not the worst. This enormous tax is paid by the many of small means, who are the majority, while the few with their millions go almost scot free, for we pay this tax, not on the basis of what we owe, but according to the amount we buy, and the millionaire does not buy in the proportion his property exceeds that of the man whose taxable values amount to $500 to $5000. The man whose taxable values amount to $1000, and this is above the average, and who has an ordinary family, must buy for his and their use and comfort at least $800 worth of goods a year, and of this $300 is tariff tax, paid in gold to the general government. Does the man with a million buy in the same proportion? Does he, the one-time millionaire, buy $300,000 worth of merchandise during the year for the use and comfort of his family? If he does, then he would pay tax in the same proportion as the man whose taxable values are only $1000. Under this system of taxation it is readily seen that millions of property belonging to individuals and corporations actually pay no tax to maintain the general government, and it is also apparent that this great load is borne by the many of small means. Now we are told that the remedy for all this is, "first, the unlimited coinage of gold and silver; second, the issuance of additional treasury notes in such an amount as will give a sufficient volume of currency, and third, a reduction of the tariff." Now our objections to this are, first we do not see how the unlimited coinage of gold and silver would help or benefit any one but those who have gold and silver to coin, or that such gold and silver would be coined if moneyed corporations should see fit to prevent it by buying the bullion and having the same coined whenever the corporation saw fit. Second, we do not understand in what way, nor do we think it possible for the government to increase her liabilities by issuing additional treasury notes, and at the same time reduce the rate of taxation; and third, after all this had been done, we would be no better off than now, for with a gold and silver standard any currency based thereon would be, as at present, subject to inflation and contraction, for the reasons given and by the agencies already designated. With gold and silver as standards there is nothing to prevent a financial crisis at any time.

Now you ask what is the remedy? Make all kinds of property taxable, and then levy a direct advalorem tax for the general government. If it is best to support our state, county, and municipal governments by direct taxation, why not maintain the general government by the same plan? It was certainly the intention of the framers of the constitution at least to meet in part the expenses of the government by direct taxation. Section 8, clause 1 of the constitution, gives to congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties and excises." And section 9, clause 4, of the constitution in restricting the power of congress says that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken." Thus it is evident that the "fathers" intended to levy a direct tax. If not why should they encumber the constitution with these provisions? Under such a system of taxation you would pay tax in proportion to the value of your property. And all property in all states would bear its equal and just share of the burden that now falls so heavily on the consumer, regardless of the value of his property, while the capitalist and moneyed corporations go free. We believe this system to be just, and are a strong advocate of the scriptural doctrine, "For unto whomsoever much is given," (by class and paternal legislation, subsidies, etc.), "of him shall be much required."

The levying and collecting of a direct tax would not require additional officers, for each county has its assessor, collector and treasurer. Each state has its comptroller and treasurer, and as soon as the tariff tax was dispensed with the great horde of customhouse officers, composed of collectors, inspectors, detectives, etc., all of whom are appointive under the present law, could be disbanded, and the cost of maintaining the government thereby considerably reduced. Second. For a circulating medium issue United States treasury notes, making them legal tender for all debts, both public and private, except custom duties, and allow any one to put these notes into circulation without interest who had unincumbered agricultural land in a state of cultivation as security, giving said notes value and as a guarantee of their redemption. For this idea of issuing treasury notes, secured by real estate, I am indebted to Senator Stanford's bill introduced in the last congress for the purpose, I suppose, of meeting the popular clamor for relief caused by the contraction of our currency, so that the tariff tax might be perpetuated, as according to Stanford's bill it would not be an indepenent currency, but these notes were only to be used as auxilliary to swell the circulating medium, and the tariff remaining unrevised would continue as of yore, to enrich the few at the expense of the many. All mortgages securing said notes to run for fifty years, said mortgages to be made payable at the option of the maker, his heirs or assigns. Any person desiring to put any of these notes into circulation would be required to file his application and the abstract of title to his land with the clerk of the county where the land was situated, stating under oath the character of the land, what incumbrances, if any, and what he believes the land to be worth over and above the improvements. The applicant would be also required to make a deposit to cover cost of investigation in case his application was not allowed. The application would be docketed like any other civil case, at the next term of the county or district court and a sworn jury of six men impanneled, who [illegible] a matter of course, would be [illegible] voters of the county and fully [illegible] from their knowledge of the locality [illegible] say just what was the value of the [illegible] The jury would make a report in [illegible] under oath that they had been on the [illegible] and carefully examined it, and that [illegible] believed the land was worth for [illegible] tural purposes —— dollars per [illegible] clusive of improvements, and [illegible] said jury deem the land [illegible] 75 per cent of the valuation [illegible] by applicant, after executing [illegible] necessary mortgages the applicant [illegible] be entitled to receive from the treasury [illegible] the United States notes in a sum [illegible] per cent of the value fixed on the [illegible] land by the jury, together with the [illegible] made at the time of his application [illegible] expense of such examination, and [illegible] would be paid out of the [illegible] general government tax. The [illegible] for this is obvious, that [illegible] a circulating medium is a necessary [illegible] transaction of any kind of business [illegible] one can do without it, so all [illegible] their equal share of the [illegible] money into circulation. Should [illegible] refuse to value the land at [illegible] per cent of the applicant's value [illegible] the deposit spoken of before [illegible] turned into the county [illegible] to pay cost of said [illegible] and the applicant would [illegible] reapply. No single jury would [illegible] to pass on more than $2,500 worth [illegible] erty for any one person, and [illegible] plication was granted the applicant [illegible] be entitled to $2000 worth of [illegible] application could be filed for less [illegible] sum of $500, but two or more [illegible] with adjoining tracts of [illegible] join in the same application for [illegible] sum should they choose to do so. [illegible] way a circulating medium could [illegible] at a cost of about 1 per cent [illegible] time office of money is to [illegible] transaction of business, such a [illegible] would fill the office to a T.

Then there would be a currency [illegible] could not be affected by troubles [illegible] countries nor by the machinations [illegible] porate wealth, either [illegible] mestic, and a currency [illegible] always adapt itself to the [illegible] of our country, one that [illegible] be possible for the great mass of the people to control.

Reduce the existing tariff to a [illegible] where it would bring in just enough [illegible] pay off outstanding obligations [illegible] are now payable in gold [illegible] mature, and as soon as these [illegible] were met we would have no [illegible] for a tariff except such as [illegible] fective in its character. The products of our factories, [illegible] flocks would find an open market at our very doors, [illegible] speculator of whatever class [illegible] like one of old, "shall his occupy." We should hear no more of [illegible] or of the contraction of the currency [illegible] dime by combinations of corporations [illegible] aided by dishonest [illegible] decisions. Of course, [illegible] place a limit on the amount of [illegible] put into circulation, but this would [illegible] only be temporary, for the volume of currency would, after the first [illegible] itself, as no man would care to [illegible] his land for money of which he had [illegible]

Now this is written in all [illegible] course we do not wish the people [illegible] this plan if it does not meet the [illegible] the hour. If, however, the people after an investigation of the matter [illegible] there is good in it [illegible] unitedly ask their representatives [illegible] tors in congress to pass the [illegible] in order that the people may [illegible] tance, at least, of the general [illegible] them by their forefathers.

Garden City, Tex., July 9, 1891.

TO ASSEMBLE AT BRUSSELS.

The International Socialist Workmen's Congress on Sunday, the 16th. What It Proposes—The Programme.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—The [illegible] national labor congress, or [illegible] called, the International Socialist [illegible] men's congress, will assemble here [illegible] day the 16th instant. In spite of the [illegible] erable management and [illegible] on the part of the ruling [illegible] the