

FORT WORTH DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Give Postoffice Address in full, including County and State. If address is to be changed, give old address as well as new.

POSTAGE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter. For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE GAZETTE through the mail, we give them the transient rate of postage.

NOTICE.

ALL POSTMASTERS in the state are authorized to take subscriptions to THE GAZETTE. LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ALLOWED—Write for terms and sample copies.

REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC.

Persons unable to obtain THE GAZETTE at retail prices, or who are unable to pay for it in advance, are invited to apply to the publisher for a copy of the paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will not undertake to return proof manuscripts, but will return to the author a copy of the paper as published.

BRANCH OFFICES.

C. W. WILSON, District Agent and Business Agent, Office: 221 Elm Street, where orders for subscriptions and advertising should be sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE GAZETTE should be handed in before 5 o'clock Saturday evening.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The only traveling persons, male or female, who are authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions to THE GAZETTE are:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE GAZETTE will confer a favor on this paper by reporting all failures to get THE GAZETTE on any train coming into Fort Worth, as well as on any train leaving the city.

Weather Bulletin.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 13.—The atmospheric pressure is very unevenly distributed over the central, eastern and Texas and other sections and least over the Central Rocky mountain slope.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 11 a. m.—Forecast till 8 p. m. For Eastern Texas—Generally fair, except local rains in the extreme southeast portion. No decided change in temperature. Variable winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

United States signal service cotton region bulletin for twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, showing the maximum temperature, the minimum temperature and rainfall by inches and hundredths:

Table with columns: Station, Max. Temp., Min. Temp., Rain Fall.

TO ALL NEWS DEALERS.

As advertised in THE GAZETTE Scholarship announcement, all orders for extra papers from this date to August 15 next, must be accompanied by the cash.

papers will be supplied dealers at the regular prices.

In order to obtain credit for unsold July and August papers dealers must return THE PAPERS ENTIRE to this office at our expense by express. No credit will be given for any paper from which the coupon is clipped, or where the headings only are returned.

A CHAMPION of the fist art graces the Galveston poor-farm, where he is expected to work out a fine of \$800 at 50 cents a day. Five years hence, when he gets off the farm, he will examine the law before again engaging in a pugilistic display.

INTERSTATE comity was violated by the governor of Louisiana when he refused to let a man be hanged to gratify a lot of visitors from Texas, who had gone into his state to enjoy the entertainment. Never mind. Governor Hogz is capable of resenting this snub. Wait until a lot of those Louisiana fellows come to Texas to see a hanging.

THE Sulphur Springs Alliance laborers don't take stock in the parable that illustrates the principle that eleven-hour workers shall have a fair divide with those who were on hand at sun-up. They have resolved that they will not vote for any man who joins their party after this date and offers as a candidate for office. Such a resolution, adhered to, will kill the party, or at least keep it at a standstill.

WHETHER Mr. Lincoln desired the nomination of Johnson or Hamlin for vice-president in 1864 is a question not yet settled by the Northern historians, and it doesn't amount to much no matter how it is settled, or if it is not settled at all. This discussion has done one good thing, however; it has served to prove how utterly worthless and unreliable is that dreary waste of pages written by Nicolay and Hay, called a "Life of Lincoln." As a work of history it is as worthy of credit as Jules Verne's "Voyage to the Moon."

AN honest man quit the earth when George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times, passed away. Fear of the powerful nor the love of gain could change his purpose from duty's line. He began the war against the Tweed ring when it was all-powerful in New York, and offers of millions of dollars for his silence and threats of personal violence or business ruin affected him not the slightest. The exposures which the Times made destroyed the Tweed ring and sent its head to state's prison and his associates into exile. When such men die, the world is left poorer.

KANSAS methods are unique. The city council of Kansas City, Kan., voted to purchase the plant of an electric light company for \$340,000. The citizens regarded the deal as a "job," and called an indignation meeting, which was attended by thousands. Several inflammatory speeches were made, and the crowd got so excited that when some called out "Lynch them!" the mob started with a rush for the council chamber with that purpose in mind. The aldermen had got wind of it, however, and cleared out in time. Lynching a whole city council would be peculiarly a Kansas job.

It's funny, almost to the point of bursting, the proposition the Mississippi Alliance have made to the Democrats for a compromise. They started in to "down" Senator George by sending Barksdale, a sub-treasury creature, to the United States senate in his place. The Democrats took up the fight, and the result is a crushing defeat for Barksdale. A "compromise" by electing George and Barksdale to the senate—Barksdale to take the place of Walthall. As the Democrats will have about sixty majority in the legislature, they smile very broadly when this "compromise" is suggested.

PHILANTHROPIST and Millionaire Stanford has taken up a new fad, and is working it for all there is in it. He is reported to be helping along a movement to supplant Chinese cheap labor in California with negro labor. Fifty thousand negroes from the South are to be imported to California and colonized there, with the intention of having them take the place of the Chinese.

If this is the serious intention of Mr. Stanford and his co-laborers, it will raise a smile among those who are acquainted with the negroes. They are in no sense capable of supplanting the Chinese in the fields of labor. As a class they are indolent, dependent, spendthrift and reckless. The Chinese are industrious, self-reliant, frugal and painstaking. To expect the former qualities to displace the latter, is to look to see inferiority triumph over superiority—a reversal of the law of the survival of the fittest. The only way for the negroes to compete with the Chinese in California is to work cheaper than they. But in what will the white workmen of that state be better off when Chinese cheap labor gives way to negro cheaper labor? The evil of which they complain is greatly aggravated by Philanthropist Stanford's scheme. Nor is that the end of it. There can be no stopping the deluge of negro immigration. Chinese competition is checked, and prohibitory immigration laws exclude the spread of that competition. The Chinese now in this country will die or return to their native land, and with no further addition to their numbers by immigration they will steadily decrease until finally

they are wiped out. But the negroes cannot be got rid of this way. No law can be made to prohibit a free citizen of the United States from going from one state to another at his pleasure. If the negroes want to go to California they can go, in spite of all that California may do, and against the ineffectual protests of white laborers against the inundating deluge of negro cheap labor.

This scheme of Philanthropist, Millionaire and Politician Stanford has more the look of a political maneuver than anything else. The negro is a voter, the Chinaman is not. In this lies the value of the negro as against the Chinaman. California is a close state, and with an addition of 50,000 to its negro population, Mr. Stanford could "handle" them and run things very much to suit his will.

TEXAS AND GEORGIA GRAIN RATES.

Arguing before the railroad commission against the freight rates on grain that had been fixed by them, Mr. W. V. Newlin, freight agent of the Fort Worth and Denver road, presented side by side the rates allowed in Georgia and in Texas. Here is the comparison:

Maximum Georgia mileage.

For a short haul the difference in these rates is not very great, though doubtless enough to have a very perceptible effect upon the earnings of the roads; but for long distances the Texas rates are so much below those of Georgia as apparently to justify the complaint of the roads that to enforce them would be ruinous. If the Georgia rates are just, and allow for a fair and legitimate profit for the work, then the Texas rates must be below a profitable working basis. If in carrying 100 pounds of wheat 400 miles in Georgia for 25 cents, there is 10 per cent profit—and it is not likely the commission of that state would allow more than that profit—then it must cost about 23 cents to do the hauling; and if the operation of railroads is as expensive in Texas as in Georgia, there is a loss of 24 cents a hundred pounds when they are forced to haul grain that distance for 19 cents.

Taking Wichita Falls as the center of the wheat-shipping district of Texas, the distance from that point to Fort Worth being 114 miles, there is not so great a difference between the Texas and Georgia rates, it being but 10 per cent higher on the Georgia roads; but from Wichita Falls to Galveston, the shipping port, the distance is 400 miles, and the Georgia rate for this distance is 31 per cent higher than the Texas roads are allowed to charge.

There is something wrong here—something wrong with the Texas rate or the Georgia rate. The latter is too high or the former too low. As long as our state commission can do nothing to correct any wrong that may exist in the Georgia rate, it is not worth while for them to lose any time thinking of that business; but they can deal with the matter so far as our Texas roads are concerned, and that is their duty now. Not to oppress any Texas railroad, or let any Texas railroad oppress the people, is the work in hand for our commission, and if there is injustice in the grain rates granted in this state, by virtue of being below a fair basis of remuneration, the limit, we are sure, will be extended.

FORSAKING THE PARTY IDEALS. Kansas had another political sensation a few days ago in the public renunciation by ex-Congressman Harrison Kelly of his faith in the g. o. p., and the declaration of his intention to labor hereafter in the vineyard of the "People's party." At the outset, it may be well to state that Brex Kelly was one of the unfortunate bloody-shirt members of the billion-dollar congress who got well Conemaughed at the polls last fall, or to put it otherwise, got elected to stay at home, while an Alliance brother stepped into his legislative brogans. How far this little circumstance operated as a factor in the political conversion of the stalwart statesman is a question for the curious alone.

The reason assigned by him for abandoning a party to which he had since raised a smile among those who are acquainted with the negroes. They are in no sense capable of supplanting the Chinese in the fields of labor. As a class they are indolent, dependent, spendthrift and reckless. The Chinese are industrious, self-reliant, frugal and painstaking. To expect the former qualities to displace the latter, is to look to see inferiority triumph over superiority—a reversal of the law of the survival of the fittest. The only way for the negroes to compete with the Chinese in California is to work cheaper than they. But in what will the white workmen of that state be better off when Chinese cheap labor gives way to negro cheaper labor? The evil of which they complain is greatly aggravated by Philanthropist Stanford's scheme. Nor is that the end of it. There can be no stopping the deluge of negro immigration. Chinese competition is checked, and prohibitory immigration laws exclude the spread of that competition. The Chinese now in this country will die or return to their native land, and with no further addition to their numbers by immigration they will steadily decrease until finally

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posed they are already too well known to be rehearsed.

Brex Kelly's desertion of the Republican party is the most striking exemplification yet presented of the political wreck and ruin to which the g. o. p. has been reduced in the Sun-Flower state. If ever there was a stalwart Republican, Kelly was one. If ever there was a consistent, faithful and blind worshiper of the party fetish, he was one. Of extremists, he was the most extreme, of radicals the most radical. In this respect he out-Heroded Herod. Every Democrat, in his opinion, was an unrepentant rebel, and every article of the Democratic faith the most damnable political heresy. As the Moslem despised the cross, so did he hate the faith of the Democrat. Yoked with this blind and unrelenting hatred, was the strongest love for the Senegambian, who, in his opinion, was the martyr of the century. Scarcely had he wormed in his seat in congress when he offered a bill making an appropriation for a costly monument to the memory of the negroes butchered in the cause, as he said, by Democratic assassins of the South since the war. This was followed by another offering to pension for life the survivors of all such unfortunate blacks. His diatribes against the South was always characterized by extreme bitterness, and yet this Republican Berserker has become disgusted with the rottenness of his party and has gone over bag and baggage to that handmaid of Democracy, the People's party.

At Camden, N. J., William Thelma, a prisoner, attempted to murder Night Keeper Andrew Robinson, and stabbed him in the head. He then cut his own throat and was removed to Cooper hospital. Both will recover.

At New Orleans yesterday Mark Walsh, aged twenty-two, whose parents reside in Rodney, Miss., committed suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a Belt railway train. He had been horribly mangled and decapitated. The cause of the suicide was probably illness.

Hugo Eitel, a New York boy, was bitten by a large mastiff a few weeks ago, and last week developed symptoms of hydrophobia. He became worse, and is now an inmate of the Presbyterian hospital, where it was found necessary to put him in a strait jacket and tie his hands and feet.

THE LUMBERMEN.

Result of Their Second Day's Session at St. Louis.

SOME RED-HOT DISCUSSIONS.

The Adoption of Two Gauges Recommended, but No Go—The Memphis Gauge in Vogue—A Banquet and a Highly Enjoyable Evening.

So, Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Southern Lumbermen's committee debated the matter of equal gauge. No decision was reached. The committee reported impossible to secure a central road for lumber outlets at the World's exposition, and suggested that they group the exhibits from the Southern lumber states with the forestry exhibits. After some discussion of minor importance the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour Vice-President George Lacy called the convention to order. The committee on price lists recommended the adoption of a scale of prices somewhat lower than that adopted at Memphis last February. The list aroused a good deal of discussion, but was adopted by a small majority.

At the conclusion of the discussion President White announced that the list was not a compulsory or arbitrary one, but simply a guide for the price to be charged by the various manufacturers. The committee on grievance reported that it had considered the letter from the Malvern lumber company, complaining of Eastern neighbors, who sold flooring by face measure. The committee recommended that the secretary be instructed to ascertain the reasons for the error of their way.

The complaints of manufacturers on the Cotton Belt railroad as to shortage of cars, was also considered. There was great difference of opinion in the committee as to the best methods of giving uniformity to the scattered scale of lumber, and two reports resulted. They were read by the secretary as follows:

"Your committee, after thorough discussion of the matching question, found that it was not possible to agree upon one uniform standard. There was a Louisiana committee recommended, after due deliberation, the adoption of two standards, one to be called the Western and one the Eastern standard. The committee find no great objections to two standards, and it seemed to be the only one open to your committee in order to maintain perfect harmony in your association. The standard to be called Eastern is the same adopted by your association at its last Memphis convention. The Western is to be the same as that adopted at Texarkana, Tex., by the Southwestern association Feb'y 28, 1888."

J. J. WHITE, chairman; "The other report read: 'In the report of the matching question, the committee recommended that the standard adopted at Memphis be continued.' J. H. TRIM, chairman; H. ENOCES, Minority report."

Immediately on the reading of these reports the greatest excitement prevailed. Twenty men leaped to their feet at once and appealed for the floor. Quiet was finally restored by the president after the gavel had been vigorously used. Vice-President George S. Lacy made a motion to refer the reports and a motion to discharge committee. This motion was seconded on every side, but before it was put Lacy made a very forcible speech, upholding his motion and defining the attitude in which the adoption of committee's report would place Mississippi manufacturers. He wound up by declaring, in an impassioned manner, "If you adopt the two standards, Mr. President, it means two associations just as sure as you are sitting in that chair."

Lacy was followed by a number of speakers, who expressed their opinion in definite suspension of action in the matter. This will keep the Memphis standard in vogue until the matter is disposed of. The day's business closed with the following resolutions:

Whereas, the superintendent of census reports that out of 6400 miles in the South over 3800 of them have failed to make full reports or make such answers as to make them available for compiling the desired statistics, therefore be it

Resolved, that this association, through its secretary, request the superintendent of the Eleventh census to make further efforts to obtain the desired full report, and that this association request all its members and its secretary, request the superintendent to aid in giving all possible information.

After the reading of the resolution an adjournment was taken until 10:30 to-morrow morning.

The members were tendered a banquet to-night in the Germania club by the local lumbermen. An elegant menu was prepared for the occasion. The evening was spent in a highly enjoyable manner. Toasts were proposed and responded to by G. Harris, Marcus Bura-

heimer and L. D. Kingsland. Kingsland read a paper on the immense lumber trade relations existing between the Southern states and Mexico.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bad crop prospects are reported in Burma. Owing to the drought, cotton is the chief failure in many districts.

At Mitchell, Ontario, David White, a hotel keeper from Toronto, was arrested yesterday for the murder of his wife.

At Los Angeles a number of people were victimized by the National savings association of Chicago. The total loss in that city is about \$5000.

At New York the hot wave has entirely disappeared, but the effects of two days of excessive heat continue to appear. There were six deaths from this cause reported yesterday.

The steamship Palnah with 838 tons of the new crop of tea aboard has arrived at New York from Japan. She reports having encountered monsoons in the Indian ocean and beautiful scenic showers.

Relief measures for the distressed Russian provinces are being rapidly pushed. Committees are advancing money to small farmers to provide food and seed. Transportation have been already reduced.

At New York the Fidelity loan and trust company of Sioux City, Ia., has brought suit in the circuit court against the Manhattan trust company to recover \$5000, alleged to have been obtained by false pretenses.

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A DESPERATE MAN.

R. Dudley Frayser, a Wealthy Banker, Robbed.

THE ROBBER WANTED \$50,000.

He Got \$50 and a Watch—A Check Drawn for \$500, but Payment Was Refused—How the Thief Worked His Racket and Skipped.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 12.—R. Dudley Frayser, president of the Security and Memphis City railroad company, principal owner of the Palace Hotel, and one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Memphis, was this afternoon chloroformed and robbed at the Gayoso hotel by a man giving his name as John A. Morris. Morris resides at No. 1215 North Main street. At 6 o'clock this morning a man registering as "John A. Morris, New Orleans," was admitted to a room at the Gayoso, for which he paid in advance and occupied at once. During the morning he ordered a bottle of whisky from the bar, and the bell boy secured a bottle of camphor for him from a drug store at about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Frayser, sitting in his private office in the Memphis City bank, received a note signed "John A. Morris," requesting him to call on him and discuss on business of importance. Frayser was at the hotel in a few minutes, and was ushered into Morris' room, who later introduced himself as John A. Morris, the Louisiana lottery company of New Orleans. He said the lottery company had been antagonized greatly of late in that state, that their investments had been unfavorable and lottery property generally was unprofitable, and he wished to consult him in regard to it. Frayser gave what information he could in regard to the Memphis moneyed interests, but would give no advice, and turned to go. At this juncture Morris asked him to have a drink. He declined, saying he did not drink. But Morris insisted, and Frayser walked across the room to a window, while Morris opened a sachel and said "here," and as Frayser turned around he was greatly startled to find two revolvers pointed in each of Morris' hands, staring him in the face. Said Morris: "I am a desperate man; I have no money; my family are in New Orleans and in destitute circumstances, and I must have money; you must indorse a check for \$50,000."

When Frayser had recovered from his astonishment he tried to argue with the man, and told him that he did not have that much money to give him. The New Orleans man stuck to it, however, and Frayser agreed to indorse the check for \$50. The check was drawn on the Hibernal national bank of New Orleans, and Frayser indorsed it, "R. D. Frayser," and hoping the cashier at his bank would suspect something wrong and refuse to cash it, as he always indorsed his checks "R. Dudley Frayser." The bell boy was at once called by Morris and the check sent to the Memphis City bank, where he was kept a prisoner in the hotel. After the boy had gone Morris walked over to where Frayser was standing, and clapping a napkin over his face, threw him on the bed, and said: "The last of my adventures! Frayser can recall."

Mr. Frayser, proprietor of the hotel, was notified about 6 o'clock this evening that there was something wrong in Morris' room ascried of "murder," "thieves," could be plainly heard issuing from that room. He called the clerk and they broke open the door of the room. Frayser was found turning and tossing on the bed, and the odor of chloroform was overpowering. His watch was gone, \$50 was gone, and Morris left the check on the table unpaid. The bell-boy had taken it to the bank twice at Morris' request, payment, however, being each time refused.

The police are greatly puzzled over the affair and are searching every corner of the city for Morris.

Poor Bobbie.

"No, Bobbie," said his mother, "one piece of pie is quite enough for you."

"It's funny," responded Bobbie, with an injured air. "You say you are anxious for me to learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practice."—Exchange.

REALTY AND BUILDING.

MORE MONEY LOST ON OUTSIDE BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Catholic Church Loan Arranged and Money Soon to be Paid Over—Dixie Wagon Factory—Transfers.

The real estate market was quiet yesterday, transactions being limited and for small amounts.

Foreign Loan Associations.

It has come to light in the last few days that a number of Fort Worth citizens have been victimized by so-called building and loan associations under a charter obtained in another state. Very cheap money on real estate was the bait that caught Fort Worth people who desired to build homes, and in some cases men who had no such intention involved themselves on the strength of promises made to loan them money. Several thousand dollars have been taken out of the city, but not a loan has been made. The home associations operating under Texas charters and offered by men who are well known, have always been successful, and it is a wonder that Fort Worth people should put their money in these outside institutions over which the stockholders can possibly have no control. This is not the first time Fort Worth people have suffered. A number of the local stockholders in the company alluded to have placed their cases in the hands of a well-known law firm here who will see what can be done. In the meantime the home associations are building up the city and are loaning their money at reasonable rates. Sooner or later those who want to invest their money in building and loan associations will learn to place their money in Texas institutions.

Notes of Progress.

Everything in the Dixie wagon factory is being put in apple-pie order preparatory to beginning operations.

From present indications the new buildings at the factory will be completed by September, and it will not be many weeks until the new machinery will be in operation.

Recorded Transfers.

H. W. Lusher and wife to Robert H. C. and Jake Johnson, \$100.00. 100 feet in block 1, J. P. Smith's addition, \$100.00. B. Vickery and S. C. Ash, lot 20, block 25, Glenwood addition, \$50.00.

Texas Abroad.

New York, Aug. 12.—Galveston—L. Clifton, New York hotel, San Antonio—M. Oppenheimer, Everett House, Dallas—W. J. Shook, St. Stephens; J. L. Wood, Hotel Normandy, Ft. Worth; J. E. Taylor, Metropolitan, Dallas; Mrs. Culbertson, St. Dennis; E. E. Shoemaker, Continental, Texas—M. Luen, St. Denis hotel; M. Martin, Imperial.

CHARGED ILL-TREATMENT.

Federal Authorities Investigating the Alleged Ill-Treatment of Prisoners in the Arkansas State Prison.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 12.—Some days since Abraham Davis, a Federal negro convict, confined in the state penitentiary, complained to the Federal authorities that Warden Dunlap had treated him. Last night District Attorney Walter received instructions from Attorney Miller to investigate the prisoner's charges. News of the case has as regards all Federal prisoners, and to-day the investigation was begun. Davis testified that not long after he was incarcerated for forgery he was severely beaten on the back by Warden Dunlap with leather straps. Not long after that he was branded, so he testified, in three different places on the body with a red-hot iron. Davis testified that he was then called to the stand and their testimony appeared to refute completely the charges made by Davis. The branding was denied, and as to the branding inspector Carroll testified that such punishment was prescribed by law, the strap with which the punishment was inflicted being approved by the inspector.

WAKING HIM UP.

An Experiment That Was a Losing Investment to One Young Man.

There was a family of five persons in the sitting room of the Erie depot the other day, and the husband and father had gone to sleep and was snoring in a way to attract general attention. It seemed a bit curious that the wife and children sat there looking at him and did not attempt to arouse him, but they even hitched away a little and whispered among themselves. Presently a young man with a great deal of collar and a very little mustache walked over to them and said:

"He ought to be roused up, you know. Palate has fallen down and shut off his wind."

"Yes," replied the wife, moving along another foot.

"Yes, we want some one to wake pop up," added the oldest boy as he hitched the other way.

"Caw'n't say that I should fancy sleeping in the next room to him at the Windsor," continued the youth. "Comes mighty near being a for hern, you know."

"Yes," replied the wife, as she sat a little farther away.

"Yes, we want him woke right up," added the boy, as he changed benches. "Always willing to oblige, you know. I say, old chappie! Come, wake now. Ont of 'this come, wake the merry, merry windrop, old man! That bazoo of yours is!"

Old chappie awoke with a sniff, and a snort, and a yell, and the first thing he did was to seize that callow youth and ruffle him all up like an old rag and pitch him over two benches. Then the wife screamed "Henry!" at the top of her voice, the boy shouted "Papa! Papa!" and the man with the bazoo came out of his sleep and looked around on the crowd and said:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice. I have a number of persons indebted to me for the use of my office, and I have a number of persons who have advanced me money for the use of my office. I have a number of persons who have advanced me money for the use of my office.

Read the Weekly Gazette. It is the best of its kind in the city. It is published every day in the year. It is published every day in the year.

WM. H. LOCKETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office: 101 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

LEVI WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office: 101 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

ATTOENY AT LAW. Office: 101 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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