# THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1891. VOL. XV. NO. 307.


## MORE RATES

Allowed on Melons, Ore and Bagging.

MONEY PAID OUT FOR SCALPS.

The Evening News Absorbs the Capitolian, but will not Hyphenate.

Counties Send in Their Tax Rolls, Showing Good Increases—Several Charters Granted—A Corporate Change of Name—Liquor Licenses.

**Rates Granted.**

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Aug. 17.—The railroad commission granted the following applications: To the Texas and Pacific, a rate of 50 cents on pig iron from Jefferson to intermediate points no higher than August 24. To the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, a rate of 21 cents on lumber for a distance of 150 miles from Denison effective August 23. To the Texas and Pacific, a rate of $60 a car on cattle from Midland to Big Springs, Midland to Odessa, East of these points, a rate of $50 per car. For the same, a rate of $40 per car loaded with Colorado Saline to take on salt at Colorado Saline to take on salt at Colorado and charge $8.00 there.

**Liquor at Clubs.**

The comptroller decided to-day that social clubs with a common stock of liquors on hand for use of the members, are required under the law to obtain a liquor license in this state. The question came up from Waco, where the tax collector asked whether or not the Elks should procure such a license. Similar cases have not hitherto taken the liquor licenses except from the Federal government, and the question of liability rests upon the comptroller so decided, so he will have the matter adjudicated in the courts.

**A Cotton Rate.**

President Hornby and General Freight Agent Lewis of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway were before the commission to explain the hardship which that road must labor to undergo from a rate on cotton between Brownwood and Fort Worth. The Rio Grande road is crossed by the Texas Central and Santa Fe. A reduction of rates on cotton on a mileage basis with these roads would leave the Rio Grande but a small fractional part of the rate to Galveston. At present it gets an average of 35 cents per 100 pounds, but is to be satisfied with 30 cents. The commission will probably allow it. Both of these gentlemen admitted that their road could not under the grain rate promulgated last Friday, which means, of course, that they are satisfied with it.

**Scalp Warrants.**

The comptroller paid out to-day on scalp warrants from Nueces, Scurry, Knox, Lipscomb, Frio, McMullen, Uvalde, Wilson, Gregg and Runnels counties the good round sum of $1327. At this rate the state appropriation of $30,000 will be exhausted in a few years.

**Tax Rolls.**

The rolls of the following counties have been received: Coke, $1,020,948; increase, $19,348; Gillespie, $2,301,257; increase, $40,257; Henderson, $2,473,922; increase, $102,922; Hall, $11,314,910; increase, $324,746.

**Chartered.**

The Liberty and Canyon association of Veterans, capital $100,000.

Commercial stationery and publishing company, capital $5,000.

The Belgrave and Hopkins mercantile company of Dallas, changes its name to Hopkins & Hosier.

**The Capitolian Sold.**

The Evening News has absorbed the Capitolian, purchasing subscription and advertising lists, good-will, etc., but not the plant, that Col. Bowers will remove to Paris or Bonham. He will continue in the newspaper business.

Hereafter Austin will have but one afternoon paper, and it will not carry a hyphen either.

## SPORTING.

**San Antonio Victorious.**

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 17.—The third and decisive game between the nines of Houston and San Antonio was played this afternoon to a wildly enthusiastic grand stand. San Antonio won with a score of 8 to 4. At one time Houston had the lead, but became badly rattled later on. Considerable money changed hands on the result. Houston is the next team to play here.

**A Bid from 'Frisco.**

Special to the Gazette.

SHERMAN, GRAYSON COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 17.—Pursuant a middleweight champion of the athletic club in this city received a telegram from the Occidental of San Francisco asking if he could box Coleman on the 26th for a purse of $500. This professor cannot be there on that date, but will accept for a later date.

**Garfield Park Races.**

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 17.—First race, six furlongs, Hobswing won, Oakdale second, Sunmarks third. Time, 1:15.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles, Ben Ali won, Pilgrim second, Jed third. Time, 1:56.

Third race, seven furlongs, Lake View Belle won, Ole second, Take Notice third. Time, 1:32.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Dunrobin won, Donatel second, Brandolett third. Time, 1:56.

Fifth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, Jailbird won, Ceverton second, Lil third. Time, :55.

Sixth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Ben Brown won, Camilla second, Arundel third. Time, 1:48.

**Hawthorne Park Races.**

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 17.—First race, six furlongs, Marvie Cee won, St. Justice second, Hermitland third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, one mile, Silverado won, Tom B. second, Argenta third. Time, 1:45.

Third race, six furlongs, Ruth won, Fairy Queen second, Zantipha third. Time, 1:16½.

Fourth race, mile and one-sixteenth, Lizzie W. won, Barney second, Marmosa third. Time, 1:50¾.

Fifth race, half mile, Addie won, W. B. Gates second, Hidee Gam third. Time, 1:03.

**Cleburne Races.**

Special to the Gazette.

CLEBURNE, JOHNSON COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding the fact that extensive preparations have been made for the fair races to come off here this week, on the 19th, 20th and 21st, there is not enough stable to accommodate the horses that have already arrived. The city is already full of race men from different sections of the state. Among the prominent ones here now are: Messrs. Jenkins, Clayton, and Batchelor of Dallas with fine strings of horses, and Sterrett & Gray's stables of thoroughbreds from San Angelo in charge of Capt. F. F. Adams, Gov. Martin and J. W. Cherry of Corsicana, and J. M. Nasworthy of San Angelo also have several good animals here, as well as Harry Hill of Lampasas, and Tom Hardin of Greenville. The books show that there will be from six to ten starters in every race.

**Saratoga Races.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—First race, five and one-half furlongs, Actor won, Spin Along second, Queen third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, one and three-sixteenths of a mile, two starters, Prince Royal won, Santiago second. Time, 2:02¾.

Second race, six furlongs, Los Angeles won, St. Charles second, Oronoca third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles, Redfellow won, Uncle Tom second, Vallera third. Time, 2:08¾.

Fifth race, Lillie B. won, Simo second, Centaur third. Time, not taken.

**Baseball.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 17.—Cincinnati—Runs, 3; hits, 7; errors, 1. Cleveland—Runs, 2; hits, 4; errors, 2. Batteries—Mullane and Keenan, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Rhines.

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 17.—Pittsburg—Runs, 1; hits, 6; errors, 2. Chicago—Runs, 2; hits, 6; errors, 1. Batteries—King and Miller, Hutchinson and Kittridge. Umpire—Lynch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—New York—Runs, 0; hits, 1; errors, 3. Boston—Runs, 3; hits, 3; errors, 2. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Nichols and Bennett. Umpire—Hurst.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 17.—Philadelphia—Runs, 5; hits, 12; errors, 3. Brooklyn—Runs, 4; hits, 10; errors, 4. Batteries—Gleason and Clements, Hemming and Darley. Umpire—McQuaid.

ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 17.—Boston—Runs, 9; hits, 12; errors, 0. Baltimore—Runs, 3; hits, 7; errors, 5. Batteries—Buffington and Murphy, McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Ferguson.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 17.—Louisville—Runs, 11; hits, 12; errors, 4. Columbus—Runs, 7; hits, 5; errors, 4. Batteries—Fitzgerald and Ryan, Gastright and Donohue. Umpire—Mahoney.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Washington—Runs, 9; hits, 10; errors, 7. Athletic—Runs, 8; hits, 11; errors, 1. Batteries—Foreman and McGuire, Sanders and Milligan. Umpire—Kerins.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 17.—No game scheduled here to-day.

## RAILWAY DISASTER.

### ANOTHER FATAL WRECK IN SWITZERLAND, IN WHICH

**Thirteen People are Known to Have Been Killed, and a Large Number Seriously Wounded—A New Cabinet.**

BERNE, Aug. 17.—A special train, conveying a large crowd of excursionists, was run into by a Paris express train at Zollikofen and many lives were lost. Twelve bodies have thus far been taken from the wreck, and a large number of persons were injured. All the fatalities were among the excursionists, but nine of them were Americans.

LATER ADVICES.

BERNE, Aug. 17.—The people of this republic have hardly recovered from the railroad scare caused by the terrible accident at Moenchstein in June last, by which over one hundred and thirty persons on an excursion train lost their lives, and about three hundred were injured, when they were again yesterday startled by another wholesale loss of life by reason of another railroad accident. This last disaster occurred on the Jural Simplon railroad lines, near the village of Zollikofen, not far from this city. Details of the accident as received up to the present time are as follows: A special train carrying a large number of excursionists from the country districts to this city was on its way here, the passengers intending to take part in the centennialy fetes which are now in progress here and elsewhere throughout Switzerland. This excursion train was stopped at Zollikofen to enable it to be shunted into a siding so as to let the Paris express pass. By some gross negligence, apparently upon the railroad officials, the Paris train, laden with foreign travelers, was not warned to look out for the excursion train while passing Zollikofen, and the result was that the express dashed into the excursion train. The exact number of dead and wounded is not known, but twelve corpses already have been recovered from the ruins, and it is known that many people have been seriously injured by the collision.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

BERNE, Aug. 17.—Further details from Zollikofen show that thirteen people were killed, and that eighteen were seriously injured and thirty others slightly.

**New Cabinet at Port-au-Prince.**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Aug. 17.—The new cabinet has been formed as follows: Minister of exterior relations, M. Garchin; minister of public works, M. Joseph; minister of war, M. Montas; minister of public instruction, M. Apollon; minister of finance, M. Stewart; minister of the interior, M. Pierre Louis. Everything is quiet.

**An Aeronaut Drowned.**

ROME, Aug. 17.—An aeronaut fell from a balloon into the Adriatic sea, and before some fishermen, who hastened to his rescue, reached him, he was drowned. The balloon, relieved of his weight, shot upwards, and was soon lost to view.

**British Bank of Australia Suspended.**

MELBOURNE, Aug. 17.—The British bank of Australia suspended. Liabilities $800,000.

## JUMPED THE TOWN.

**Superintendent of the San Antonio Gas and Electric Light and Power Company Short in His Balance.**

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 17.—Saturday evening it was found that Superintendent A. J. Hill of the San Antonio gas and electric light and power company was short in his accounts about $700. He was discharged, but begged hard to be let off and promised to make the shortage good. Last night he jumped town on the east-bound Southern Pacific train, presumably bound for New Orleans. A woman with whom Hill has been living since his family went North a few weeks ago went with him. Instructions have been telegraphed for his arrest on a charge of embezzlement. Hill is from Bedford, Mass., and his young wife, with her three children, is now there.

**Cloud Bursts.**

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 17.—A special from Agency says a red cloud burst in the vicinity of Junction one-hund-and-two and the Platte river yesterday caused great loss of property. The river rose twenty feet in six hours and twelve or fifteen farms were ruined. Houses, barns and stock were swept away and crops in the fields ruined. Many narrow escapes were reported, but no lives are yet known to be lost. Another cloud-burst in the same place followed this morning, causing as much or more damage.


The Weekly GAZETTE is the best advertisement for Texas to be had.


## A SILVER LINING.

The Cloud Over the Treasury, and Foster Has It.

THE CROPS BRING IN GOLD.

Democratic Leaders Discussing the Programme on the McKinley Bill.

They Will Probably Repeal it Before the Committees of the New House Are Appointed, Then Pass a New Bill.

**The Bond Extension.**

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Whatever denial Secretary Foster may put forth as to the authority of any subordinate officers of the treasury to speak for his feelings regarding the success of his bond extension policy, the fact remains that the existing condition of affairs is a bitter disappointment to every one interested in that policy. The cloud on the treasury however, has a streak of sunshine piercing it. While the situation might have been better, it might be worse. Secretary Foster might, for instance, have had two problems instead of one to face at this juncture, the bond problem and the gold problem. Luckily for him, he is relieved of the latter by a providential interposition of a huge harvest in the West. Demands for money to move crops are coming in merrily, and it means the replenishment of the gold stores of the treasury. The call for funds is made chiefly upon New York, and centers there in order to avail themselves of the low rates commanded by the government for shipping money, about one-third or one-fourth what they would have to pay themselves. They deposit gold in New York to the credit of the treasury, which, in its turn, forwards from here paper equivalent to these deposits to the various points of distribution in the West. The effect of this has been to increase the volume of gold in the treasury within a very few weeks about $6,000,000. The movement is still continuing, and government financiers are building high hopes upon it. The only thing which they foresee as liable to check it is the depletion of gold in the New York banks themselves, which now seems improbable, as the latest statements encourage the belief that the banks are thriftily hustling their resources. The necessity for the secretary to consider whether or not he would sell 4 per cent bonds in order to protect his gold reserve is therefore postponed for the time, leaving his mind free to grapple with the one question of how to conduct his bond operations with the best results for the treasury and the least appearance of admitting a failure of his extension policy, and that is as much as under the circumstances one man ought to have to think about.

**The Tariff.**

There has been considerable correspondence recently between Democratic leaders with reference to the course to be pursued in regard to tariff legislation after congress convenes. There is no difference of opinion on the main question. All the Democrats agree that steps will be taken toward securing a lower tariff. Between the present time and the opening of congress no programme to be observed will probably have passed out of the region of discussion into one of certainty. There is question that a number of the leaders wish an act repealing the McKinley bill passed as soon as possible without waiting for the formation of committees. They argue that as the Democrats have made the McKinley bill an issue a bold assault upon the measure at the earliest possible opportunity will be an earnest to the country of Democratic sentiment. After the repealing act has passed the house twice, the ways and means committee could, if it saw fit, commence work upon the construction of a new bill, but this it is held should not be done until the house has placed itself on record as repealing the McKinley law. If the senate should not pass the repealing act the Democrats would charge the Republicans with perpetuating legislation claimed to be obnoxious, and the same point would be raised if the bills should pass the senate and be vetoed by the president.

## LOOKS PECULIAR.

**Edgar M. Mack, the Missing Man, Seen at Denton—Bloody Papers Found. Followed by Two Men.**

Special to the Gazette.

DENTON, DENTON COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 17.—Reports here to-day are to the effect that Edgar M. Mack, who was referred to in a special from McKinney in to-day's GAZETTE, was here on August 3. He came from Little Elm on horseback, and arrived here in the afternoon. He stated that two men had been following him all that day. He left at 8 o'clock at night the same day, saying that he had to see some parties southwest from there. He has not been seen by anyone here since that time. On the morning of August 4 Miss Mattie Egan found the papers alluded to in the special from McKinney, but they were found about one hundred and fifty yards from the public square near the sidewalk. She was crossing the street to a neighbor's house, and discovered them. Blood was found to be on some of the papers.

## CHINAMEN ARRESTED.

**They Came Over from Mexico, They Say, to Keep from Starving.**

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 17.—A deputy United States marshal came in to-day with three Chinamen who walked across the Rio Grande bridge at Eagle Pass. They have been working in Mexico, and say they were unable to get their money and came to the United States to keep from starving. They will be sent back to Mexico. Chinese immigration from Mexico is becoming more common every day. This makes eight of them arrested within the past week.

## THE OLD, OLD STORY.

**A Girl Found Dying in an Alleyway in Denison.**

Special to the Gazette.

DENISON, GRAYSON COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 17—At an early hour this morning a girl about eighteen years of age, was found lying in an alley in the Southwestern part of the city, racked in the terrible pain preceding child birth. Her name was learned to be Ida Hatfield. She has been a resident of Denison for the past eight years and is the daughter of an old soldier. She has been employed as a servant by a prominent family until it was learned that she was en cliente, when she was discharged. From that time she has been going from place to place without a home. The city physician was called to attend her, and she was taken to a house near to prevent her dying in the streets, as she was very weak from exposure. The author of her ruin is not known.

## 108 YEARS OLD.

**Joseph E. Cordeka Died at San Antonio. A Good Long Record.**

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 17.—Joseph E. Cordeka died this morning at his residence on Monterey street. The cause was old age. He was a native of New Orleans and was a hundred and eight years old. He fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, being at that time twenty-seven years of age. He retained his faculties to the last and leaves a numerous progeny.

## A SERIOUS MISHAP.

**Struck by a Passenger Train—Arm Cut Off and Otherwise Hurt.**

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Aug. 17.—On the bridge near Alvin, to-night, the north-bound Santa Fe passenger train struck a man named Zil Reader, and cut off one arm and one leg, besides severely injuring his head. He was brought to Houston and carried to the St. Joseph infirmary, where he is regarded as unlikely to recover.

## WACO'S LOSS.

A Half Block in the City's Business Center Burned.

RAPID WORK OF THE FIRE.

**Several People Narrowly Escape with Their Lives, and Many are Seriously Hurt—List of Losses and Insurance—The Origin.**

Special to The Gazette.

WACO, MCLENNAN COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 17.—Waco was this afternoon visited by the most disastrous fire that has occurred here in the past ten years. A half block in the center of the business portion of the city is in ashes, and two of the leading firms in Waco have lost every vestige of their stock, and two hundred people are thrown out of employment.

At 2:10 o'clock this afternoon clerks in the mamoth dry goods establishment of Goldstein & Migel saw flames in the show window, and before the alarm could be sounded and those on the upper floor warned of the danger the fire had gotc among inflamable fabrics in the dress goods department and were burning furiously. It was almost like a spark of fire in a powder magazine. The flames were fanned into renewed life by the revolving fans in the house, and this caused them to spread faster. A wind was blowing, and this added fury to the blaze. In less time than it can be written, the whole place was a mass of flames, and it was burning through the ceiling. Excitement was intense. Clerks of the store were rushing madly around as is they had lost their wits.

The fire department responded promptly but their work was all done on the outside and upon adjoining buildings, it being impossible to enter the house. Several streams of water were directed at the best places possible, but no control could be gained and the crowd of spectators which filled the streets soon witnessed complete destruction of the Goldstein & Migel establishment.

The flames then began eating into the adjoining building, occupied by Curtis & Orand, stoves and house-furnishing goods. Here was additional food for the serpent-like tongues of the flames, and it was evident to the onlookers that the place was doomed to the same fate as the dry goods house.

The next house, occupied by B. T. Killough, stoves and house furnishings, was reached, and from the top of that building the firemen played upon the flames below, and checked them. The back wall of Curtis & Orand soon fell upon the rear part of Killough's store, and totally demolished everything within. For four hours the firemen worked with the conflagration, having many things to contend with. Several of them were prostrated with heat, and were forced to retire for awhile.

After the flames had been subdued several persons were found to be hurt.

Mrs. C. N. Alexander, who worked in the carpet department of Goldstein & Migel, started down the stairway, but was met by the flames. She rushed back and escaped by jumping from the window, but both her legs were broken; one leg suffered a compound fracture, the bone protruding through the flesh. She is in a critical condition.

M. G. Wattometh, manager of Goldstein & Migel's carpet department, was severely burned on the hand and ears, and hair and eyebrows singed.

Mr. Caldwell, clerk, was severely burned about the face.

I. A. Goldstein, senior of the firm, was slightly burned while trying to give assistance to Miss Nora Wood, his cashier.

One or two firemen were slightly injured.

The losses are as follows:

Goldstein & Migel, stock, $125,000; insurance, $101,000.

Senator Richard Coke, building, occupied by Goldstein & Migel, $20,000; insurance, $11,000.

Curtis & Orand, $75,000; insurance, $35,000.

Building owned by C. N. Curtis, $15,000; insurance, $9000.

B. T. Killough, probably $5000; loss covered by insurance.

Several buildings opposite were damaged by the heat.

The fire originated by the hot sun shining through the French plate-glass snow window, which ignited the lace goods in the window.

## KEROSENE'S WORK.

### ANOTHER AWFUL CALAMITY TO GO TO ITS CREDIT.

**A Young Married Lady at Oklahoma City Cremated in a Burning Building. The Husband Frantic with Grief.**

Special to The Gazette.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Aug. 17.—A fire occurred here this evening which resulted in a sad casualty. Shortly after dark Mrs. Jeff Ford, a bride of scarce six months, went to her home to prepare supper for her husband, who is a leading business man in this city. As was her usual custom, she started the fire with coal oil. An explosion followed, and to the neighbors it seemed but a moment until the flames were pouring from every door and window in the house. It was impossible to save the house and contents, so rapidly did the flames progress, but the bystanders continued to throw water on the burning ruins in the hope of rescuing the body of Mrs. Ford, which was known to be in the building. The body was finally found under a heap of burned rubbish where the kitchen formerly stood. It was burned entirely beyond recognition. Mr. Ford, the husband, is almost a maniac from grief to-night.


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


## PEOPLE'S PARTY.

"Workers in the Cause of Reform in Texas."

THE FIRST STATE CONVENTION.

Full Proceedings of the Meeting and Addresses in Dallas Yesterday.

**The Colored Brother Was There, and Stated Plainly He Was After Pie, and Got It, But It Came Second-Hand—The Press Scored.**

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 17.—The first state convention of the People's party convened here to-day in response to the following call:

PEOPLES' PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

To the Independent voters of Texas, and all others who wish to cast their votes with the People's party in 1892 or at any other time:

Realizing the fact that more effective and efficient work of organization can be done in one state meeting of one day than can be done in a year without such meeting, and the necessity for prompt action on the part of the People's party committee of Texas, I hereby call a state mass convention of the People's party of the state of Texas to convene in the city of Dallas, Dallas county, Tex., on the third Monday, the same being the 17th day of August, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in such hall as shall be provided and announced by the local club of the People's party of the city of Dallas. It is important that all parts of the state be represented, and that all earnest workers in reform in Texas attend this meeting.

If you are a lover of free institutions, home and country, be present.

If you are opposed to monopoly rule in this country, you should be on hand to raise your voice for freedom and equal rights for all.

If you want more money to do business with, it is your duty to work for it, and there is no better place to work than in the People's party. Therefore you should attend this meeting.

If you love justice before charity, and do not wish to beg alms for your family, be there.

If you love home, country, family and good government better than you do the ties that have bound you to the old parties, and enslaved yourself and dear ones, attend the People's party convention at Dallas, August 17, 1891, and work for a change of venue from the courts of monopoly to that of liberty and equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

The object of this meeting is to perfect permanent organization of the People's party in every county in Texas, and be ready for the great battle to begin February 22, 1892. It is now a known fact that the old parties are bound soul and body to the money power of Wall street, New York, and Lombard street, London, and will not help the people.

A 4-cent per mile round-trip rate has been secured for this occasion. Tickets on sale 15th and 16th of August, and good returning 23d of August. This 31st day of July, 1891. Respectfully,

W. R. LAMB,
Chairman Ex. Board P. Party of Texas.

Col. W. R. Lamb called the convention to order. About two hundred people were present.

Mr. Thomas Gaines, editor of the Comanche Pioneer Exponent, was named by Col. Lamb for temporary secretary and accepted by the convention.

Col. Lamb then announced the following committees:

On permanent organization—W. R. Robinson, Tarrant; Sam Johnson, Gillespie; J. P. Morris, Anderson; W. A. McPhail, Atascosa; B. P. Burns, Coke; W. J. Wesley, Midland; A. J. Mills, Hopkins; P. H. Golden, Dallas; H. S. P. Ashby, Tarrant; Dr. C. W. Bowman, Hunt.

On platform—Thomas Gaines, Comanche; W. O. Millican, Tarrant; John O'Byrne, Upshur; P. H. Golden, Dallas; L. B. Upham, Clay; H. Hester, Montague; J. L. Bradley, Jack; T. J. McMinn, San Antonio; J. J. Mills, Hopkins; J. H. Veach, Johnson; Col. D. L. Dahoney, Lamar.

Committee on resolutions—Sam Evans, Tarrant; C. E. Murry, Cooke; S. Jennings, Blanco; J. W. Beard, Jones; B. C. Simpson, Clay; Hon. Marion Martin, Navarro; William Pritchard, Shackelford; D. M. Rumph, Erath; James Grant, Dallas.

While making up the committee on organization the chairman spied a couple of darkeys, one of whom was Melvin Wade, in the rear of the audience.

"Are you thar to be with the People's party?" he asked.

"I understood the People's party was to be organized here this morning," Melvin replied, "but I want to see a thing before I go into it." The colored man was not represented on the committee.

After the appointment of the committees the delegates called for the reading of the chairman's address.

**Chairman's Address.**

Gentlemen and Brother Co-Workers in the Cause of the People and Reform in Texas:

There is a cause for your presence here to-day. Were the condition of our people as it should be, you would not be here on this occasion. You have gathered here from all parts of this, the greatest state in the Union, for a purpose, and that purpose is to devise some means for the relief of the suffering people of this great state, who have no money to do business with. Your cause is the most noble among men. You are here to demand justice, and not charity, but equal rights for all. Your patience has grown weary and worn out waiting for the empty promises of the old parties to materialize into true, genuine, wholesome legislation in the interest of the people. You now realize that time wasted on them is lost forever, and every day thus delayed only gives them time to bind the fetters on you tighter and tighter, and make it harder for you to redress the grievous wrongs committed by them. You have been taught to believe that the party to which you belonged was the best thing on earth. That they were good in their useful days I do not deny. But those days have long since departed, dear friends, and are gone forever. Those structures have grown old and rotten with age, and, like all other buildings, after having become dilapidated, must be torn down, and upon their ruins a greater one erected, the foundation of which was laid at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19th and 20th, 1891, known as the "People's party of the United States of America," and of which you are a state branch.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

I recommend that you have each club organized, or to be organized, to elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, who shall be executive committee for the clubs. Each primary convention to elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, who shall constitute the central committee for the primary, then add the chairman of each club in the district, who shall constitute the executive committee for the primary district. Each county elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, who shall constitute the county central committee. Then add the chairman of each primary in the county, and let them constitute the county executive committee.

County committees in legislative districts, where two or more counties are in the district, should constitute the legislative committees, and should elect a chairman, secretary and treasurer, who should be known as the legislative central committee.

County chairmen constitute senatorial and congressional committees in the same manner as legislative committees, with a central committee of three. State executive committee to be composed of chairmen of each congressional district, with a central committee of three, who shall at all times have supervision of the work and carry out the instructions of the executive committees. I recommend this plan, because it will be a perfect organization, and at the same time make it so complete with the central committees that they can act almost at a moment's notice, whereas it would take much time and delay to get a majority of a committee of fifteen together. If a chairman fails, or refuses to act, then the secretary or treasurer should have the right to do so until the committee can be called together and a new chairman be elected.

THE PLATFORM.

I recommend that the Cincinnati platform adopted last May be adopted as the national platform of the People's party of Texas, and that you recommend such changes as you think should be made at the next national convention; and as the work of emitting money to the people is the most important problem to be solved at this time, I would recommend as a solution of this vexed question that we demand the immediate foreclosure by the national government of its liens on those great Pacific railways, which now owe the government more than their value, and that the government buy them in, own and operate them in the interest of the people.

2. That as the most efficient and ready plan for putting money in circulation, we demand that the United States government build at once as many as seven trunk-lines of railway, and that a full legal tender paper money be issued by the government to pay for the construction of said railway, and that they be owned and operated by the government. This is better than war, which has been the former plan resorted to to emit money to the people when they have been deprived of it as now. This is a simple plan, and can be understood by all who will take the time to investigate it. The money would be based on the people, their patriotism, property and ability to pay, which has never been doubted, except for the purpose of filling the purses of the money sharks.

3. That we demand the construction of levees, warehouses, and such other public improvements as are actually needed by the government (the people). There is, in my my judgment, no reason why the Federal government should always be a renter, and therfore it would be well for all postal buildings to be constructed by the government and paid for by the issue of a full legal tender paper money. It will wear out as fast as the improvements will, and the buildings will be as safe an investment for the goverment as for building and loan associations. These propositions may seem absurd at the start, but, after careful investigation and study, they will be found to be correct, and much better than war as a means through which to circulate money among the people.

I am sure that the transportation fees paid by our people would meet all the expenses of government, and do away with all tariff and internal revenue, and leave us free from taxation, and at the same time give us a better service for one-half we now pay for what we get.

These trunk lines of railway would regulate all others, and at the same time boil all the water out of railroad stocks.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that free and unlimited coinage of silver will do us but little good.

It is estimated by the Democrats that the annual production of silver from the mines in the United States is $60,000,000. The present law provides that $4,500,000 shall be purchased and coined per month; twelve times $4,500,000 is $54,000,000 annually. This $54,000,000 is put in circulation either in silver or in full legal tender certificates, and is sent out among the people as fast as the same can be done, which must be done very fast as we now have a depleted treasury at Washington. We find from this that there is only $6,000,000 annually not coined, if the Democrats are correct.

In regard to the silver of other countries, it is not ours, and I fail to see where we would be benefited if we coined it free for them. If they leave it here at 5 per cent interest per annum, in twenty years they would take it all back and as much more. It is now estimated that we have only $5 per capita in circulation among the people, and that $50 is necessary. Then granting that we have $64,000,000 of both gold and silver produced each year, it would only make $2 per head a year, as we have 64,000,000 people in the United States. At this estimate it would take twenty-two and one-half years with full coinage of both gold and silver to reach the $50 limit, without destruction of any money or increase of population. Hence I recommend that you give this subject a careful investigation, as I am sure that free coinage is not the paramount issue with our people, and that the railroad and sub-treasury plans will have to be pressed forward as a final solution of the money question.

TARIFF.

The tariff issue has been used as a stumbling block over which our people have fallen into the hands of monopoly, and are to-day helpless invalids because they have taken that dose from the hands of politicians for the last twenty-five years without asking what the principal ingredients were of which it was composed, and to-day know no more about it than they did when it was first submitted to them as good or bad medicine, depending upon which of the two doctors offered it. We find, upon investigation, that there are only five cents between them; Mills, the great Democratic doctor, offering it at a 42 cent rate, while McKinley, the Republican doctor, gave it at a 47 cent rate, and while all this is true, I would recommend that we take steps to abolish it at the earliest possible moment, which can only be done by the government owning and operating all large public enterprises which now oppress the people, and let the profits therefrom go to the general government. I know this will be called paternalism, but I have a very great objection to being a bastard, and am willing to be the heir of a legitimate parent.

STATE PLATFORM.

In making up your state platform, I take pleasure in referring to you for your consideration the platform adopted by the state Federation of Labor at Sulphur Springs, July 3 and 4, 1891. It comes as near covering the ground as anything I have seen in print. It is short and comprehensive, as I trust you will make yours.

ALIEN LAND LAW.

The alien land law has caused a considerable howl to go up from the money sharks, and it must be that it has hit them, or they would have held their peace. While we, as a party, are not responsible for its enactment, as it is a Democratic law enacted as such, yet I advise that it be carefully considered, and, if found to be good, let us recommend that it do remain on the statute book of Texas. But if, after investigation, you find that it is not bestfor this state at this time under present financial embarrassment, then it will be your duty to recommend such changes as will make it do the greatest good to the greatest number of our people.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

Under the present constitution of this state, the permanent school fund can only be invested in state and United States bonds, and as the bonds are falling due and are paid off, there will be left no permanent investment for this fund. I would therefore suggest that you demand that an amendment to the constitution of the state be submitted to the people for their vote to so change the constitution that this fund can be used by the state for the construction of railroads to be built, owned and operated by the state, for and in the interest of the people. This would make a permanent investment for the children's money, and do more to regulate railroads in the state than all the commissions we can have.

TEXT BOOK LAW.

The last legislature enacted a school book law, which had its enacting clause decapitated in some way or other. It will be proper and right that you demand the enactment of a law that will make the state the publisher of school books for the children, and that they be furnished direct by the state, and that our school system be so changed and modified that a poor man's child can get as much benefit therefrom as a rich man's.

It would also be well to recommend that political economy and science of government be taught in our public schools, including all the financial branches of government, the use of government, its relation to its people, and theirs to it; money, what it is, and material on which it should be made; how much per capita, and how it should be kept in circulation among the people.

SELECTING YOUR COMMITTEEMEN.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of men who are to act as county, district and state executive committeemen. In my opinion it would be a very great mistake to put in men who have recently affiliated with the Republican party, not that they would not do good service, but we have to refute the charge that our movement is the work of the Republican party to break up the Democratic party; and if we put in those who have served the Republican party they will be pointed to as proof of the accusation.

SENDING LECTURERS TO OTHER STATES.

I would like for you to arrange for our speakers to have an interchangeable plan of work, which should be under the supervision of the state central committee and subject to their order. We want speakers from other states to come here and work next year, and in my judgment, we could not in any other way do more for reform than to put all our force in Ohio this fall and defeat McKinley and John Sherman, for of all the men who have brought distress and ruin to the households of our people, none other have done more than this sagacious and unscrupulous man they call John Sherman. His past record is full of poison, deceitfulness, hatred and treachery, and we sincerely hope the yeomanry of Ohio, aided by Texas and all the other states, will show their true manhood by coming boldly to the front and giving him a full dose of Ingallism of ex-senatorial honors. Now just hear what he has to say about the government loaning money at 1 or 2 per cent. He disclaims all knowledge of the national banking laws which he helped to make.

I clip the following from the Globe-Democrat of the 11th inst.

SHERMAN ON THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, C. H., OHIO, Aug. 10.—The campaign in some Ohio counties is beginning to warm up now that all four political parties have nominated state tickets. The People's party is the only party that has as yet put up any speakers on the stump. Their speeches, as well as their campaign literature, are full of misstatements. They say the government loans bankers money at 1 and 2 per cent, and say it ought to loan farmers money at the same rate. It seems from the following letter, received today by the editor of the Republican from Senator John Sherman, that Sherman has heard of no such loans by the government. Writing from Mansfield, Ohio, August 9, he says:

"I know of no instance where money has been loaned by the government to the banks at the rate of 1 or 2 per cent, or any other rate. If such a loan has ever been made it was done without authority of law. It is true that under the national banking act a bank may be made the depository of public money received from internal revenue and public lands, but not from customs duties. This is done, not for the benefit of the banks, but solely for the convenience of the people and the security of the government. In such cases the bank has to give security in United States bonds equal to the amount of deposits, and the money may be drawn by the government on call. It is also true that during President Cleveland's administration, at a time when there was a real or supposed stringency, the then secretary of the treasury deposited in national banks a large amount of public money other than that derived from customs with a view to relieve the stringency. I believed and proclaimed at the time that this was neither authorized by law, nor was it good policy. The money should have been promptly used in the purchase or payment of the public debt. No such deposit was made by a Republican administration, and the money so deposited was withdrawn as rapidly as was prudent. I know of no case in the history of our government where money has been loaned to individuals in this respect. The proposition to loan money to farmers at 2 per cent is entirely novel and without precedent. Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Now listen to what the Globe-Democrat further says of him:

"John Sherman, sixteen or eighteen years ago in the senate, did more than any other man toward bringing about the enactment of the specie resumption law, and as secretary of the treasury subsequently he made resumption a fact, and lifted every element of the nation's circulating medium to a par with gold. For this service he has received the plaudits of Democrats and Republicans, and has been praised by financiers in every country in the world. Let the People's party, therefore, beware about attacking him on his financial record. That way madness lies."

I also clip this editorial from the Globe-Democrat of 11th inst:

"The People's party will not hurt Maj. McKinley in Ohio. Its platform is such a wild and preposterous affair that intelligent voters will laugh it to scorn, and give their support to the Republican ticket."

Now let us all put our shoulders to the wheel like true and tried patriots, and show them that we will never again allow that party to rob and plunder the people, that we have it in for them, and will do all in our power to demolish McKinley, John Sherman and their hosts.

Again we clip from the Globe-Democrat of same date:

"Mills of Texas said in one of his speeches in Iowa that 'it is folly to talk of selling to foreign nations, receiving their gold and silver and keeping it here, for in six and a half years, at the present rate of shipments, we could possess the world's entire stock of gold and silver.' The Texan statesman appears to think that we are receiving immense sums of the world's gold these days, while every other man of average intelligence knows that the country has exported about $19 in gold this year for every $1 that it has imported. This is the same Mills who has been telling the Iowans that the foreign trade of the country is decreasing, when the records show that it is larger than at any previous time in the annals of the country. Rover, in 1891, has broken his big record of 1888 for ignorance and mendacity."

We have heard it said that the McKinley tariff was a good thing, but here we find that the Democratic champion on tariff is going to have all the world's supply of "gold in six and a half years," while the Globe-Democrat, a McKinley organ, tells us plainly that we are now shipping from this country $19 for every $1 we receive. So we must conclude that both are frauds of the deepest dye.

The Globe-Democrat pays its respects to