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All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and and address—not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. No attention paid to anonymous communications.

Parties writing to THE GAZETTE on business personal to themselves will please enclose stamp for reply.

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Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE GAZETTE should be handed in before 8 o'clock Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.

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The Democrat Publishing company will pay the sum of $10 for the arrest and conviction of anybody stealing papers from the residences or offices of subscribers.

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The public are cautioned not to pay money to any other persons representing themselves as traveling agents of this paper, as all authority heretofore issued to any other person than those named is hereby revoked.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

June 1, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

By order of the commissioners court there will be an election held at the several voting precincts in Tarrant county on November 3, 1891, to determine whether or not there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars, as provided by the amendment of 1890 to the constitution of the State of Texas. Title 122, Chapter 11, 1891. W. D. Harris, County Judge of Tarrant county, Tex.

COW—Found, one red cow, crumpled horns, branded N M on left hip, white stripe between front legs, with a little white on right side. She has been running with other cows in Rosedale for about six weeks. Call at corner Jones and Fisher avenue and prove ownership. 16-18

WANTED—For the United States army able-bodied unmarried men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five. Good pay, food, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Recruiting office for Twenty-third Infantry at Mansion Hotel, Fort Worth, from September 1 to 21.

CHEAP HOMES—Jackson county, Tex., is rich in soil and has superior climatic advantages, and now attracts national attention. For information and circulars free address B. Hinsell, Edna, Tex.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

All the principal machines form Brown Shoe factory, together with some important patents, which can be bought cheap for cash or exchange the whole for good real estate. For particulars call on or address the undersigned owner at Houston, La. A. L. GREENE.

LAND FOR SALE.

41,000 acres of land for sale in tracts to suit purchasers. Situated in Scurry county, Texas, from one to six miles from Snyder, most of which is good agricultural land. For terms apply to J. Jarvis at Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—An agent in every county in Texas, $5 to $10 a day and expenses. Address Anderson & McReynolds, Austin, Tex.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: The following is a copy of an order made by the United States circuit court for the northern district of Texas, at Waco, on May 11, 1891, to-wit:

"The Central Trust company of New York and the Mercantile Trust company, complainants, vs. the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railway company in Texas, and the Kansas and Gulf Short Line railroad company, defendants. Consolidated cause.

"And it is further ordered that all claims and demands of every nature arising out of the operation and management of the railway property herein involved, when any lien upon the funds derived by the sale or upon the property sold, is claimed, whether against said receivers or against the mortgagor companies herein, shall be presented and prosecuted by intervention in this court or in the United States circuit court for the Eastern district of Texas at Tyler, prior to the 1st day of December, 1891, and all such claims and demands as may not be presented on or before the date last above mentioned, by intervention as aforesaid, shall be declared stale, and shall not be a charge upon or enforcible against the property herein ordered or to be delivered to said Fitzgerald or his assigns.

Publication of said order is hereby made required, August 20, 1891.

S. W. FORNEY,
A. H. STANSON, Receivers.

St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway Company in Texas, and Kansas and Gulf Short Line Railroad Company.

BEER has won another throw, and will now be sold in the Indian Territory to any person who wants it and has a nickel, be he white, red or black, or mixed.

THE tariff has gone up while wages and wool have gone down. How do our Republican high tariffites explain the discrepancy between their promises and the facts?

KANSAS CITY is preparing to avoid grain blockades in the future by putting up a 750,000-bushel elevator. We are not suffering much from grain blockade's down here, but we need the elevators.

"AMERICAN tin" buttons with McKinley's profile imprinted on them were a great rage among the Ohio Republicans, until it was discovered that they were all made in Wales and shipped to this country. They are now being retired from circulation.

THE coroner's jury that has been investigating the Park place disaster in New York, which cost more than threescore lives, has made its report. It is a typical coroner's jury report. The conclusion reached is that the building fell down and killed a lot of men and women. The newspapers told all that two or three weeks ago, and told it in better language than the coroner's jury.

THE new cotton factory at Denver brings to mind the truth that the day is not far distant when our cotton shall be spun and wove where it is produced, and the day cannot come too soon when Texas cotton shall be transformed into cloth "fine and white" in looms, the whirr of whose spindles shall add to the busy life and the tin bucket brigade of our own cities.

A REPORT comes from Cleveland, Ohio, that Congressman Tom Johnson of that city is managing Mills' speakership canvass. Who knows Congressman Tom Johnson of Cleveland? He is quoted as saying that "Mills is a radical, and with Mills as speaker the policy of the house will be radical." Yes, and in that event the triumph of the Republicans next year will be radical, and the humiliation of the Democrats will be radical. The thing for the Democrats to do is to let radicals and radical measures alone.

HARMONY in New York has not reached such a development that the Cleveland lion and the Hill lamb are occupying adjoining berths. At an Oswego convention the Hill and Cleveland forces split up and each elected a set of delegates to the state convention. This betokens the state of feeling in New York. Is it prudent for the Democrats of the nation to nominate a man for president who has such determined enemies in New York as Cleveland has, who would not hesitate to throw that state for the Republicans? The man who can win is the man for the Democrats to nominate, and that man must be one who will get every vote in his party.

THOUSANDS of children came to school in England last week with fees in their hands, although the free education act was passed last Tuesday. It is of course expected that many more children will have schooling in England than ever before, but compulsion in education is quite as necessary as its freedom. The law has been scarcely enforced at all under the old act. It is impressive to us of the daughterland to see the mother country only now giving to the masses the tremendous chances implied in free education. The absence of kindergartens in London is astonishing, too. As the twig has scarcely been wisely bent at all in England, it is not strange that the tree is inclined to the brutality, ignorance and corruption common, according to their own authors, in the British masses.

THE TAIL TRYING TO WAG THE DOG.

Col. Polk has laid down the law to the Democrats. If they want the assistance of the Farmers' Alliance, says the president of that order, they must accept the Ocala demands, and put these demands in their platform. Otherwise the Alliance is "dead agin' em." A failure to come over to the Alliance will, Col. Polk says, lose the Southern vote to the Democrats. This means that in his opinion the Republicans will win if the Democrats do not desert their principles and take up with the sub-treasury guerillas.

How much better off will the country and the farmers of the Alliance be if they contribute to a Republican victory, than if the Democrats win?

It is not in any degree likely that more than 5,000,000 Democrats will desert the principles under which they have fought and won victories for three-quarters of a century and adopt the wild schemes of the sub-treasury crowd Of course Polk knows this full well. His declaration, then, is an acknowledgment of the charge so often made that the sub-treasury party of the Farmers' Alliance is a Republican scheme to divide the South and insure Republican success in 1892. It stands this way: Five million Democrats must bow to a hundred or two hundred thousand sub-treasury fanatics, or they will "bust up" the solid South; the Democrats won't do it; the solid South, then, must be broken, which insures a Republican president.

What is the size of the reward promised to Polk and the other sub-treasury leaders for their work in this undertaking?

OUT OF CASH.

The unexplainable and inexcusable delay in beginning work on the Fort Worth postoffice building, for which $175,000 was appropriated by congress more than six months ago, is perhaps accounted for by a discovery that the New York Herald has made. The Herald charges that the extravagance of the billion-dollar congress has so nearly swamped the treasury that the money is not available. "Left with practically no available funds on hand, Secretary Foster is pursuing the practice of holding back appropriations to the last possible minute." "This policy of holding back appropriations was not adopted on the spur of the moment. The subject was discussed at one of the last cabinet meetings, and it was there agreed that only such requisitions as could not by any possibilty be delayed should be approved. Where work is not yet in progress, as is the case with many of the public buildings authorized by the last congress, the starting of the work is delayed and no money at all is allowed to go out."

The object of holding back the money now in the treasury, and amounting to many millions, is to provide for the October payment of pensions, which will call for about thirty million dollars.

That accounts for it. We must all stand back, and public business must be delayed, until te pension grabbers are fed. Then, out of what is left over, we will get our share, probably, and work will begin on our Federal building.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

Since the American hog got through the Brandenburg gate—and be it noted that he didn't have to crawl under it—his friends have been looking around to see if there isn't some other gate that can be opened for him. And they have turned their eyes upon Austria. In 1880 the United States exported to Austria 769,985 pounds of bacon and hams, 10,600 pounds of salted pork and 1,365,071 pounds of lard. Since that time our exports of these products to that country have virtually ceased because of a governmental decree of prohibition similar in spirit to the one that Germany has just rescinded. Like Germany, Austria has gone to making beet sugar on a large scale. In the last three months of the calendar year 1890 she sent us beet sugar amounting in value to $1,751,429.

It is thought that perhaps a hint to Austria from our state department that unless our pork products were admitted the duty on beet sugar would be imposed again, would have the same effect that it did on Germany. It is certain that the American hog is needed in Austria, and that it would be good for him to be there. If he can get there through hints, or reciprocity, or any other suitable arrangements he ought to. He is too useful an animal to be restricted in his travels.

A QUESTION FOR MORALISTS.

How far can the property interest of a few individals be allowed to stand in the way of the welfare of an entire people? Such is the question that is disturbing the people of New Orleans.

The encroachment of the Mississippi river upon the territory of the city has compelled the city to give up a certain part of its territory and fall back to a more defensible position. That is, the engineers decided that it was no longer possible, by leveeing, to keep the river out of that part of the city known as Carrolton, and they advised that that district be abandoned to its fate, and that a new levee be built further up, where it could protect the rest of the city from overflow. The abandoned district contains a population of several thousand, who as taxpayers have always borne their part of the expense of keeping up the levees, and who will also be taxed to build the new levee that is to shut them out of the guarded limits and leave their property to destruction by the first high water. What is the duty of the city of New Orleans to them? The new plan means ruin to them. Is it right to sacrifice their property for the welfare of the rest of the people? or are the citizens of New Orleans in justice bound to allow them compensation for the houses and lands thus forsaken and turned over to inevitable destruction?

This is a question for moralists to debate. It is not a new one. In many shapes it has been presented to the people. Was it right thirty years ago to confiscate billions of dollars' worth of the property of the Southern people because slavery is opposed to the general welfare? Is it just for prohibitionists to propose the confiscation of millions of dollars' worth of property because the selling of intoxicating liquors is not for the public good? These are all different forms of the same question. Who can answer it—to what extent shall the few suffer for the profit of the whole?

A BOLD STEP.

Should it turn out that the cabled report is true, that a British naval force, acting under instruction, has seized a seaport in the island of Mitylene, and is fortifying it, there can be no doubt that the peace of Europe hangs but on a thread.

Mitylene—the ancient Lesbos—is at present a Turkish possession, though the greater part of its people are Greeks. The porte cannot fail to take action on this flagrant invasion of Turkey's territory. We all know what that action would be if Turkey were a power capable of backing up its demands with an adequate force. Had the seizure been of German or French or Russian territory, not twenty-four hours would have elapsed before an actual condition of war would be on hand, unless the English government should hasten to apologize, disavow the responsibility of the act, and punish the invaders of a friendly power's domain. But with Turkey—why, Turkey is sick, and it is safe enough to despoil her of an island here and there unless some other power steps in and raises an objection.

That such objection will be raised is pretty certain. Every nation of Europe is engaged in maintaining the "balance of power"—that is, in keeping the other governments from adding to their strength. The autonomy and territorial unity of Switzerland, Holland and Belgium would not be maintained for a month if it were not that the five great powers guard them from each other, not for the sake of preserving the independence of the weaker, but to keep from making one of the great powers stronger by the seizure of more territory. But in the case of Turkey it is somewhat different. The dreibund—a coalition of Germany, Austria, and Italy, to which it is believed England is a party—is engaged in checking Russia and France, which are united by a treaty of mutual obligation and interest. Russia will object to this illegal and rapacious seizure of the territory of a friendly power, and then we shall see if diplomacy can stave off a war by mutual concessions. All of the other powers will insist in coming in for a share of the spoils. As long as all of them can be satisfied, peace may be maintained; but when one of them makes up its mind that the pie is not being cut up fairly, and that it is not getting its share, there is likely to be trouble.

As long as only Turkey is to be dealt with the disturbance won't amount to much, for the English navy can blow the Turkish navy out of water without an effort. The Turk may be so outraged that, regardless of consequences, he will rush into war, but that in itself will amount to little, as long as it doesn't drag others into the row, which is a most probable consequence.

KERNEL POLK TALKS.

Kernel Polk had himself interviewed at Topeka, Kan., the other day for the purpose of telling the Jayhawksrs that "the Alliance organization is more perfect in the Southern states than it is in Kansas." Of course the Kernel's object in saying so was to stiffen the backbone of the Kansas Alliance, and if he had to stretch the blanket a trifle in doing so, no matter. It was all for the good of the cause. Glittering generalities always go without much questioning. It is only when men enter into details that they often get tangled up in their yarns, and become ridiculous. Kernel Polk avoided particulars, wherein he showed that he was a particularly careful and prudent Kernel.

He said, too, that in Kansas the brethren sometimes "kick out of the traces. In the South they never do." As to the first half of that statement, he is doubtless correct. The average Kansan is a born kicker, unless he be a pensioner. If he should imagine that one of the Ten Commandments operated to reduce his income in the slightest, he would plant his brogans on the decalogue and denounce Moses as an impostor. If prior to 1890 he had conceived the notion that the sermon on the mount contained a word inimical to the tariff he would have burned his Bible and renounced his creed as a miserable free trade production of the Cobden club. For twenty-four or five years he swore by the tariff, knowing it to be a plundering scheme, but trusting faithfully in the power and willingness of his party to make him a sharer in the spoils. And it was only when he found that the robber tariff was never meant to benefit, but to plunder him, that he began to kick against that too.

The average Kansas politician, big or little, is a trimmer, a time-server, and, as Kernel Polk says, a "kicker."

The kernel is a trifle mistaken, however, in saying that in the South there are no Alliance kickers. That is a slight prevarication meant, of course, to shame the Kansan out of his besetting sin, and may be passed without serious complaint. We all know, and none better than Brer Polk, that the Texas Alliance contains a good many kickers who refuse to accept his subtreasury humbuggery. There is not a state in the South, perhaps, where the same may not be said of the Alliance. The order is not by any means a unit down here, and we all know it. But if by misrepresenting the facts Kernel Hocus-Pocus can solidify the brethren in Kansas, let him blow as hot or as cold as he likes and more power to his elbow!

A Republican's View.

Editor Gazette.

DEAR SIR—Although old Republicans, many of us voted for Governor Hogg and in the main, for the Democratic ticket, believing it to be the best thing under the circumstances, but in the light of this alien land law it seems as if it might have been the worst. We send a poor wretch to the penitentiary for taking a few dollars but these people, sent as the servants of the public, and sitting in our beautiful capitol, some through design and some through carelessness, are robbing the best men of the state. The more enterprising a man is, the more he is doing to give employment and to develop the state, the greater are his sufferings and the greater his loss under this cruel and unjust law.

If such a law must be passed, why spring it upon us during general depression? Why could we not have had a little time to prepare? We thought we were sending men who would hesitate and consider before they passed laws affecting finance. There seems no movement on the part of any of our representatives to undo the mischief done. Let them walk through the streets of our cities and look into the faces of business men. Let them try to borrow a little money on the best of collateral. They need not go to an alien; American investors look upon us with suspicion. From being considered the best state in the Union in which to invest money, we are now considered the worst. Capital is of necessity easily alarmed, and we have by this legislative action given it occasion.

I know what I am writing about, and only do so because driven to it by seeing the necessities and distress of most worthy people who come to me, and who would not be in trouble but for this cruel law. Men who, under the natural condition of business, would have been able to meet their obligations, but who did not and could not foresee such suicidal conduct at Austin. If our legislators had stayed at home and we had just been left alone, the splendid crops which a kind providence has sent us, and the working of natural causes would by this time, as they have done in other parts of our country, helped a long way toward lifting us up from the general depression.

This injustice will be removed, but must we wait until thousands of the best men of the state are ruined? Until we are set back for years? No one class in a community is helped by destroying another. We cannot go back if we would to the Eighteenth century and the ox team. If we do not keep step with the march of our times, we can only sink and suffer.

JAMES G. ROE.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 14, 1891.

RAILROAD NEWS.

To Rebuild the T. C.

Special to the Gazette.

WACO, TEX., Sept. 9.—The agent of the purchasers of the Texas Central has received ten carloads of material, and has begun the work of rebuilding the track from Ross to Albany.

A New Line to Texas.

The Memphis Commercial is authority for the following statement regarding a rumored Santa Fe extension:

New York dispatches confirm the report that the Illinois Central and Atchison companies are interested in the construction of a new line in the South. By it the Illinois Central will obtain the shortest line from Chicago to Galveston and Houston and a large section of Southwestern Louisiana and Southeastern Texas, while the Atchison is let into a heavy timber region. It is said that the new road may eventually become an exclusively Atchison property. It would do much toward rounding out the Atchison system of roads which compete with the Huntington and Gould Texas roads. The new road is the Texas, Louisiana and Eastern. It is to be built from Monroe, the terminus of the Montgomery branch of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, to the Ironwood crossing of the Trinity river, forty miles. From that point the direction of the road is kept a secret, but it may be said that a comprehensive system of branches is planned to tap the famous yellow pine districts of Southeastern Texas and Southern Louisiana. It is estimated that directly tributary to the first forty miles, from Monroe to the Trinity river, there are 15,000,000 feet of timber, or 125,000 carloads of lumber.

The Southeastern Railroad

A meeting was quietly assembled at Messrs. Damon & Beaton's office on Monday last with a view of taking some steps to build the Southeastern railroad from Corsicana via Fairfield on to Beaumont, says the Corsicana Courier. This is the same road to which the citizens of Corsicana last spring subscribed $187,000. If, after long and careful investigation, these New York gentlemen have concluded to offer a proposition which, if accepted, will build this much-needed road, who is there in Corsicana that will refuse to lend them their hearty support and do all in their power to aid the project? Don't treat this matter lightly, but come up liberally to its support. The committee will be around to see you in a few days.

Commodity Tariff No. 4

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 15.—Below will be found commodity tariff No. 4, promulgated by the commission yesterday, and applying on cotton seed, hulls, oil, meal, cake, etc. These rates are about the same as the average of existing rates which are considered as not unreasonable:

OFFICE OF
RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 12, 1891.

Due and legal notice as provided by the act of the Twenty-second legislature of Texas, approved April 3, 1891, establishing a railroad commission for the state of Texas, and defining its duties, powers, etc., having been given by the railroad commission of Texas to each railroad company in said state, that said commission would on July 6, 1891, begin the work of classifying and fixing rates of transportation on all freight and property of every kind to be transported over railroads from point to point within said state, and that said work would be continued from day to day until finished, and the legally authorized agents and representatives of said railroad companies in pursuance of said notice, having appeared before said commission at its sessions and had a free and full hearing upon said subjects, and said commission having fully considered the subject of establishing rates on the commodities named in the subjoined commodity tariff No. 4, do fix and establish the rates herein set forth, which said rates shall go into effect on all railroads in the state of Texas on shipments of the commodities hereinafter named, from and to points within said state, on and after the 5th day of October, 1891, together with the regulations in relation thereto, herein prescribed and remain in force and affect until cancelled by the said commission.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Chairman.
W. P. MCLEAN,
L. L. FOSTER,
Commissioners.

Commodity tariff No. 4, issued by the railroad commission of Texas, and applying on cotton seed, cotton seed hulls, cotton seed meal, ashes, coke and cotton seed oil in carloads between all stations in Texas, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, effective October 5, 1891, cancels all existing tariffs on above named commodities:

RATES IN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS.

NUMBER OF MILES.	Cotton seed in carloads straight.	Cotton seed hulls in carloads straight	Cotton seed meal, ashes and coke in sacks in carloads straight or mixed.	Cotton seed oil in barrels carloads straight.
5 miles and under	5	2½	4	4
10 miles and over 5	5	3	5	5
15 miles and over 10	6	3½	5½	5½
20 miles and over 15	7	4	6	6
30 miles and over 20	8	4½	7	7
40 miles and over 30	9	5	7½	8
50 miles and over 40	10	5½	8	9
60 miles and over 50	10½	6	8½	10
80 miles and over 60	11	6½	9	12
100 miles and over 80	11½	7	10	14
120 miles and over 100	12	7½	10½	16
140 miles and over 120	12½	8	11	18
160 miles and over 140	13	8½	11½	19
180 miles and over 160	13½	9	12	20
200 miles and over 180	14	9½	12½	21
220 miles and over 200	14½	10	13	22
240 miles and over 220	15	10½	13½	23
260 miles and over 240	15½	11	14	24
280 miles and over 260	16	11½	14½	25
300 miles and over 220	16½	12	15	26
320 miles and over 300	17	12½	15½	27
340 miles and over 320	17½	13	16	28
360 miles and over 340	18	13½	16½	29
380 miles and over 360	18½	14	17	30
400 miles and over 380	19	14½	17½	31
450 miles and over 400	19½	15	18	32
500 miles and over 450	20	15½	18½	33
500 miles and over	20	16	19	34

At all points where railroads intersect or meet at the same town or city, from which freight shall be carried to the same points of destination, the longer line or lines of road may charge rates of freight not lower than that fixed for through freight on the shortest line between such points without affecting the rates to be charged at intermediate points on said longest line or lines of road.

I hereby certify the above is a true and correct copy of commodity tariff No. 4, with the rules governing the same, this day adopted by the railroad commission of Texas. Given under my hand and the seal of the railroad commission of Texas, at the city of Austin, this 12th day of September, 1891. J. J. ARTHUR, Secretary.

It is ordered by this commission that from and after the first day of October, 1891, all railroad companies in this state shall charge and collect from consignees the sum of three ($3) dollars per car per day for the use of all cars not unloaded after forty-eight (48) hours notice to the consignee or his agent (not to include Sundays and legal holidays). The notice to consignees to unload cars must recite the penalty herein provided for.

TEXAS IN TYPE.

TEXAS PROGRESS.

PARIS, LAMAR COUNTY, Sept. 9.—The casing has arrived, and work will be resumed on the artesian well just as soon as a competent driller can be secured, the former driller being incapacitated by bad health.

HILLSBORO, HILL COUNTY, Sept. 9.—At a special call meeting of the county commissioners yesterday evening the new courthouse was received from the contractors.

TEXAS NEWS AND NOTES.

The St. Clair opera house was formally opened on Monday night of last week. The house is a credit to Comanche.

Material of the new iron bridge across Little Wichita at Fort Sill is being placed on the ground.

The bridge across Powder creek at Bonham has been completed.

TEXAS IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Charles West says that on the same train with him coming from Kentucky were two carloads of immigrants. They all went to North Texas.—[Corsicana Observer.

TEXAS NEEDS AND WANTS.

Gainesville wants a grain elevator.

Floyd City needs a saddle and harness shop.

ALTAR AND TOMB.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. John Lowe and Miss Verina James, Haskell, August 30.

Mr. J. F. Webb and Miss Fannie Keller, Marshall, September 3.

Mr. Cæsar Mereto and Mrs. Kate Frederick, Atlanta, September 2.

Mr. Abe Pepper and Miss Rachel Reichman, Halletsville, September 8.

Mr. Marvin Owens and Miss Shaver, DeKalb, September 6.

Mr. Victor E. Giraud and Miss Louisa Schineshaw, Houston, September 8.

Mr. William Johnson and Miss Alice Spencer, Terrell, September 6.

Mr. Fred Quickenstedt and Miss Hightower, Mansfield, September 3.

Mr. W. T. Smith and Miss Minnie P. Boutz, Hillsboro, September 8.

Mr. C. W. Moulton and Miss Addie E. Fletcher, Hillsboro, September 9.

Mr. A. E. Schaeffer and Miss Belle Labuzan, Houston, September 10.

Mr. J. M. Bancorn and Miss Cora Miller, Hubbard City, September 6.

Dr. M. C. Sapp and Miss Katie Wolf, Cameron, September 3.

Mr. J. W. Gidley and Miss Harriet Martin, Midway, September 6.

Mr. Dave Dingus and Miss Linnie Bishop, Comanche, September 6.

Prof. T. F. Jackson and Miss Bessie Franklin, Comanche, September 6.

Mr. G. W. Cunningham and Mrs. Kate McCall, Center City, September 4.

Mr. W. D. Adair and Miss Lulu Norsworthy, near Houston, September 9.

Mr. H. U. Koller and Miss Allie Mitchell, McKinney, September 9.

Mr. C. C. Simpson and Miss Mary Kenealy, San Antonio, September 7.

Mr. G. J. F. Smith and Miss Annette Marie Dwyer, San Antonio, September 8.

Mr. W. F. Green and Miss Emilie Ackerman, San Antonio, September 5.

Mr. George Gernhauser and Miss Minnie L. Kemp, San Antonio, September 9.

Mr. Sargent Owings and Miss Ida F. Hardee, Lone Elm, September 6.

Dr. T. L. Barnett and Miss Sadie Tutt, Midlothian, September 4.

Mr. S. W. Fowler and Miss Bettie Holt, near Arlington, September 6.

Mr. J. H. McCairder and Miss Mary A. Gould, near Ray, September 6.

HILLSBORO, HILL COUNTY, Sept. 12.—The following marriage license have been issued since Sept. 10.

W. H. Reese and Miss M. O. Latham, W. T. Smith and Mrs. Minnie Boutz, C. W. Moulton and Miss Addie E. Fletcher, Felix Gillard and Miss Mollie Pace, R. M. Sampson and Miss Sallie Brown, A. L. Bowles and Mrs. Francis Etherson, S. W. Mills and Miss Epsy Gibson.

MARSHALL, HARRISON COUNTY, Sept. 11.—Married, at Robeline, La., September 8, Mr. Eugene Wagley and Miss Carter. Mr. Monroe Wagley, brother of Eugene, was married on the same night and at the same place, but the reporter did not learn the name of the lady.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Caywood, Sherman, September 5.

Mr. J. R. Cox, Paris, September 7.

Mr. W. H. Praime, Galveston, September 7.

Mrs. Lizzie Norrid, Woodbine, September 5.

Dr. Lane, Kopperl, September 2.

Albert Bryant, Paris, September 9.

Mrs. William Parr, Salem, September 9.

Dr. J. L. Leslie, VanAlstyne, September 7.

Mrs. E. P. Caywood, Sherman, September 5.

Mr. Lem Adams, Longview, September 4.

Mrs. Mary Norris, Billington, September 5.

Miss Vada Wingo, Clarkson, September 1.

Mrs. P. S. Westcott, Houston, September 10.

Mr. T. B. Yeager, near Copeville, September 4.

Mrs. Nancy Corvell, Weston, September 5.

Mrs. Malinda Munn, Weatherford, September 5.

Mr. W. M. Milligan, Vernon, September 6.

Mrs. I. L. Adair, Texarkana, September 7.

Mr. Louis J. Hemberger, Austin, September 7.

Mr. Walter Hinds, Wortham, September 5.

Mrs. Laura Cole, near Italy, September 6.

Mr. James Sealey, Waxahachie, September 5.

Mr. Sam McCowan, Auburn, September 4.

VAN ALSTYNE, GRAYSON COUNTY, Sept. 8.—Dr. Joseph Lof Leslie died this morning at 1:30 o'clock and was buried this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Methodist church, after funeral services conducted by Pastor Jo Archer, by Odd Fellows from Van Alstyne, Sherman, McKinney and other places. He became a member of the Methodist church in 1847, and lived and died a consistent and conscientious Christian. He was a charter member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Carthage, Miss., Paris, McKinney and Van Alstyne, Tex., becoming a member of the first named lodge in 1848, and was presented with veterans' jewel (gold) by the last I. O. O. F. grand lodge at Dallas.

PARIS, LAMAR COUNTY, Sept. 8.—Mr. J. Cox of the firm of Carter, Ritchie & Co. died suddenly yesterday evening. He had been in bad health some time.

DENTON, DENTON COUNTY, Sept. 8.—Mr. Reuben Ward, son of Mrs. W. S. Parker, died of consumption in this city last night at the residence of his step-father, Capt. W. S. Parker. Mr. Ward was an unmarried man about twenty-eight years old, and was a nephew of Hon. W. S. Herndon of Tyler. The funeral took place this afternoon at the Odd Fellows' cemetery in this city.

Grandfather McMannis, Floyd City, September 2.

Mr. George Gasaway, Cleburne, September 8.

Three of the Train Robbers Known.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 15.—Three of the five men engaged in the recent robbery of the Southern Pacific passenger train have been positively identified, although they remain uncaught. They are cowboys and one was for a long time in the employ of a well known stockman of this city.

HARRISON HOT.

New York Delegates Almost Solidly Against Him.

THEY WERE FOR BLAINE.

A Democrat Who Gives What He Calls Some Inside History.

Cleveland for Flower and Vice Versa, but the People as a Rule for David Bennett Hill, the Democrat—Patents.

Inside Information.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Star prints to-day some inside information about the political situation in New York, which it declares comes from "a prominent and well posted Democrat." After assuring us that everything is working in New York as the Cleveland men desire, this informant says: "The Democracy of New York may be divided into two groups, viz.: A good-sized minority who are out-and-out Cleveland men, and a majority who are Hill men. The Hillites are again divided into two classes. About half of them are for Hill and no one else. The rest are Flower-Hill men. When it became apparent that there was some dissatisfaction among the Hill men, Mr. Flower stepped in to claim the honors which must fall from the governor's shoulders. Mr. Flower got home, and he would like to be governor. When he came to make a canvass of the situation it became apparent the fight would be between him and Hill. About this time the Cleveland folks, who are the old-time fellows who do not take much hand in politics until there is a time when they want to do something, and then take hold and do it, began to bestir themselves to get delegates for Mr. Flower, in looking around for delegates ran against a great many Cleveland men, and soon came to appreciate that he must have their support to win against Hill, who had a very determined purpose to secure the nomination himself for a third time. I do not know how it was brought about, but an understanding was reached between the Cleveland and Flower people, by which Flower gets Mr. Cleveland's support, and Flower is to help Cleveland in the matter of the delegation to the Democratic national convention. This changes the line of division so that the portion of the Flower contingent which holds the balance of power, instead of being on the Hill side of the line will probably be on the Cleveland side, and the administration of Flower, if he is nominated and elected, which seems pretty sure, will be friendly to Cleveland. All the men who are friends of Flower will not be friends of Cleveland, but there will be enough in all probability to give Cleveland the delegation, and Hill will continue to lose strength steadily. The Hill men elected to the state convention pledged to Flower, who if counted as straight Hill men would give Hill a majority of the convention, are for the most part not any longer Hill men if they were brought to their pledge to Flower, but would be there to nominate Hill. The division is right through the middle of the Hill ranks, and the delegation to the national convention will probably be pledged to Cleveland for the presidency."

Patents Granted Texans.

List of patents for Texas: Till alarm, Henry Garrett, Dallas; car coupling, Charles Harrington, Bartlett; stalk chopper, Columbus S. Mallin, Hinckly; plow, John W. Rutherford, Honey Grove; plow, William H Wilson, Groesbeck.

Harrison Angry.

The New York World made a canvass of the delegates to the Republican convention at Rochester, N. Y. Out of a little over seven hundred delegates, 639 of the delegates expressed their intention to support Blaine as against sixteen for Harrison. It is said that Harrison was exceedingly angry when he read that report, and if he had not been a Presbyterian he would probably have said some words that would not look well in print. He is weighed against the ingratitude of New York Republicans in failing to recognize the great good he had done to the party. Nothing that has occurred during the administration has done so much to embitter him and make him see how small he is in comparison with Blaine and other men of the party, not even the letter of Senator Ingalls in which he advised a friend of his to vote for some small man like Harrison without a record.

The New Armor.

Further tests made with the nickel steel plate for defensive armor for vessels still show great superiority over ordinary steel plates. Last Saturday at the Annapolis proving ground six-inch rifle guns fired into twelve-hundred-pound armor piercing projectile at a plain steel and nickel steel target placed horrizontally, presenting an angle of two degrees, the plain steel target was perforated, the projectile which was broken, passing through the top and bottom plates, through two feet of oak and eight feet of earth, completely wrecking the substructure supporting the target. The nickel steel target received a blow 300 tons heavier and the projectile glanced off without rupturing either plate and was smashed to pieces. The new armor was made at Washington navy yard that gave this remarkable result and this type will be used for armament of cruisers numbers twelve and thirteen known,