FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors.

THE Gossett alien land law is a Chinese wall around Texas.

THERE is no water in the new Oklahoma country and beer is prohibited. What a country!

TEXAS has deep water. All that has been promised of good to the state should soon begin of fulfillment. Texas has deep water at last at Velasco.

THE longer justice is denied to Western Texas, the more inclined will West Texas be when in power to deny justice to those who now deny justice to the Western giant.

IN parts of the Northwest the public schools are closed on account of the excessive heat, and in a month the children will have to dance to keep their toes from being frost-bitten.

THE 3 and 5 per cent sharks are sharpening their knives to bleed Texas to financial death. And when those who have built up Texas are bled to death outside sharks will come in and inherit the estates.

OAK FLAT Alliance adopts a resolution of "thanks to the great God who will give us the victory" in the coming election. Suppose the victory is on the other side, won't the Oak Flatters feel that they have lavished their thanks prematurely?

A RESOLUTION in the Georgia legislature to indorse the Ocala platform failed by a vote of 81 to 63. It is not a matter of congratulation that the resolution was defeated, but it is a cause of shame that sixty-three members of the legislature should have been found to vote for it.

THE movement looking toward statehood has been temporarily checked in Oklahoma. When the day arrived for the convention that was called to demand statehood, nobody came. The delegates were all in the newly added counties trying to grab more land and town lots.

THE Texas Farmer believes that "if conditions were such that a debt could neither be made nor collected by law, it would be a godsend not to farmers only but to all other producers of wealth. It would play smash, however, with that class of fellows who see to it that our leading dailies are loaded with editorials against such laws as the alien land law."

And it would "play smash," too, with the farmer, laborer or any other man who happened—as a great many of them happen—not to have a lot of cash on hand. It would "play smash" with the farmer who has to make a crop before he can get money to pay for his groceries, and with the laborer who has to wait till the end of the month to get his pay. It would "play smash" with them in very truth, for they would starve unless they could get something to eat on time, which they could not do if a debt could not be enforced against them. A strictly cash basis for everything is a "godsend" to the man who has the cash, but the man who has none and is compelled to buy on time until he can get returns from his work, will find it a godsend that he would rather not have sent to him. How many of the farmers of Texas have enough money now to pay for everything they buy until they make another crop? And if they can't get anything without money, what is going to become of them?

AN AMERICAN TIN-MAKER MAN.

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, Sept. 18, 1891.

Editor Gazette.

Editorially in your issue of the 13th instant, you say that "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, etc.

This statement is wholly and absolutely false in every particular, as has been proved by four affidavits published in the papers here, a copy of which I send you. This button is my own, and I have it manufactured here in the United States, of American material, and American labor, in an American factory, and I am selling thousands of them. JOHN W. CROOKS.

We very readily give place to this correction of a statement made in THE GAZETTE, to the effect that the McKinley button was made in Wales. That statement was based on an article in the Pittsburg Post, which said that the boxes containing the manufactured buttons came from Swansea, Wales, and had the name and trade-mark of the Welsh manufacturer burned in them. If it is untrue THE GAZETTE, which wouldn't even lie about a McKinley button, is very glad to say it isn't true. Upon the basis of Mr. Crooks' assertion that these buttons are made in the United States, we are willing to confess that the McKinley bill has furnished a few workmen—a dozen, perhaps—with employment in making tin buttons, while it has plundered a million workmen by making them pay more for their tin buckets.

A TEXAS SEAPORT.

The most satisfactory evidence is to the effect that deep water is an accomplished fact at Velasco. There is now a depth of seventeen feet four inches over the bar, at low tide, with a small volume of water in the Brazos. It is claimed that the work now doing will shortly, when the Brazos rises and sends down enough water to have a strong scouring action, make a channel of at least twenty feet, which is enough for ships of the greatest draught that are likely to visit the Texas coast for business.

That which has so long been sought for has been obtained. Texas has deep water. The traffic of the West and the Northwest will soon flow through this state—as soon as the needful railroad connections are to be had and wharves and shipping accommodations established. These are readily enough obtainable. Money will provide them, and money can be had in abundance when capitalists are satisfied that Velasco has the necessary depth of water to do a shipping business. The Denver deep-water convention, attended by delegates from nearly every state and territory west of the Mississippi, showed how earnest was the demand of the West for a nearer route to the seaboard, which lay through Texas, and the appropriation of as large a sum as $6,400,000 for the work of deepening the harbor at Galveston is an indication of the willingness of congress to use the nation's resources for this end. Whether the expenditure of this money at Galveston will accomplish what is claimed for it and what it is expected to do, is now of minor consequence to the people outside of that city. A good deep water harbor anywhere on the Texas coast will meet the demand of Western traffic, and if Velasco has obtained, without national aid, but by superior natural conditions, what Galveston offers as a possibility after some years of work and the expenditure of several millions of money, Velasco will reap the advantages of every kind that can come to the possession of a deep-water shipping port.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

The nations of Europe are still standing over that celebrated volcano that newspaper correspondents assure us almost weekly is about to burst forth and do the Lord only knows what dire and calamitous things. Kings, crowns and cabinets may be engulfed, governments reduced to fragments and gay capitals to cinders and ashes. There was unusual commotion among all classes a few days ago when a Russian volunteer fleet passed through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean. Everybody asked, has Russia determined to trample upon treaties and has she at last won the favor of the porte? The feeling of anxiety inspired by this bold step had scarcely subsided when Europe was again stirred from center to circumference by the landing of a few English sailors on the Island of Mitylene, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. The incident, at any other time, would scarcely be noticed, but falling out when it did, it was at first regarded as a menace from Great Britain and a fresh illustration of her old habit of taking whatever she can lay her hands on. Whether the incident was calculated or only casual no one knows. Its effect on Europe was electrical enough to excite every bourse on the continent.

Europe is now in the condition of a person whose constitution is susceptible to the slightest changes in temperature. A puff of the north wind sets him to coughing, and a blast from the swamps causes his bones to rattle with chills. Poverty and hunger, the result of short crops and high taxes, abound, and millions are living from hand to mouth. Discontent among them is inevitable, and with it the susceptibility to those warlike impressions that intriguing cabinets, lying diplomats, and the movements of troops and fleets are constantly creating. The existence of the dreibund, the Franco-Russian alliance, the evident intention of Russia to accomplish the long desired purpose of breaking through treaties and opening the way for her fleets from the Black into the Mediterranean sea, the impatience of Abdul Hamid with the English occupation in Egypt, and above all the nervous energy and uncertain mind of the German war-god William, all taken in connection with the extraordinary and uninterrupted military preparations going on, are enough to agitate and unsettle the popular mind, and dispose it to war thoughts. An empty stomach is always ready for a riot or a shindy. And empty stomaches are becoming as plentiful in Europe now as empty heads of the sub-treasury persuasion are in this country.

A GOVERNOR'S SUICIDE.

Ex-Governor Morehouse of Missouri Cuts His Throat—Biographical Sketch of the Deceased.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 23.—A special from Marysville, Mo., says: Ex-Governor Albert P. Morehouse committed suicide at his residence at 9 o'clock this morning. Several weeks ago the governor was violently overheated while driving cattle and has been in a very nervous condition since. At times he has been delirious and very much depressed. He was taken out for a drive by friends last night, but became so much excited that he was brought home and a physician was called. He became quieter during the night, and this morning was sleeping. Two watchers were in another room. They heard a gurgling noise in the governor's room, and on entering found him lying on the floor, blood spurting from his throat. He had cut a gash in the left side of his throat about four inches long. The weapon was a pocket knife which he still held in his right hand. He had folded up his coat and vest and placed them under his head.

Governor Morehouse was born in Delaware county, Ohio, July 10, 1835, and came to Missouri in 1856. He was a lawyer by profession and has always taken a prominent part in Missouri politics. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket in 1884 with John S. Marmaduke as governor. Upon the death of the latter he succeeded him, and took the oath as governor of the state December 20, 1887.

His wife and two of his children are in St. Joseph and have not yet been informed of his death.

Panhandle of Texas.

For information in regard to the best wheat and small stock-farming county of Northwest Texas, write to F. L. Blanchard, Plainview, Hale county, Tex.

AT SPOKANE.

A Great Gathering of Democrats on the Slope.

A RINGING LETTER FROM HILL.

Cleveland Sends the Hosts a Telegram of Encouragement.

Senator Faulkner Addresses a Mass-Meeting—Letters Read From Reagan and Governor Gray of Indiana—Officers Elected.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., Sept. 24.—There was a large attendance at the second day's session of the convention of Democratic clubs of Washington.

Henry Drum of Tacoma was elected president and George Hazard of Tacoma secretary. In the afternoon a large mass-meeting was held. Senator Faulkner of West Virginia was orator. A large number of letters of regret were read. Ex-President Cleveland by telegraph said:

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1891.

Henry Drum, President.

Please present my congratulations and best wishes to workers in the Democratic cause who meet to-day in your state. I hope this faith in the intelligence of their countrymen will induce them to rest their hopes of success upon the advocacy of wholesome principles and measures which are truly Democratic as well as upon a thorough party organization which this association of Democratic clubs is so well calculated to subserve. The vindications of our principles can be safely left to the plain people of the land when they are aroused to thoughtfulness and patriotic action. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The following was read from

HON. DAVID B. HILL.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1891.

To Hon. Henry Drum, President; George Hazzard, Secretary, of the Democratic Society of Washington:

DEAR SIR—My engagements here prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation to attend the second annual meeting of the Democratic society at Washington in Spokane, on September 23 and 24, but I can at least offer your society by letter the assurance of my hearty interest in its attempt to organize the Democracy of Washington upon a solid and success-bringing basis.

The great Northwest is particularly interested in the success of the Democratic party. It possesses wonderful resources, now rapidly developing, and a progressive, liberal and patriotic people, including an unusually large proportion of intelligent and active young men. Such conditions require, for the best development, the broadest liberty consistent with public welfare, and the least interference of government with the natural laws of trade and industry. The aims and principle of the Democratic party supply these requirements. Whatever principles the Republican party may once have had, it seems to be sadly at sea now, drifting about without a rudder and without a pilot. Its "great mission" has degenerated into a struggle to retain political power. To accomplish this purpose it is willing to sell itself to the enrichment of a comparatively small band of Eastern manufacturers who blindly think that their interests lie in the maintenance of war tariffs. It stands ready to pervert the character of our government in its relations to the sovereign states by the enactment of a force bill which would enable the party in power to ignore and set aside the expressed will of a majority of the people. It lends its aid to the imposition of exorbitant taxes, in order that the prodigal expenditures of its own billion congress may be concealed. It is too hardened in political iniquity to blush at the scandals which have tainted the atmosphere of its Federal administration, or to rebuke the participators by relegating them to private life. It tightens its hands upon the government and restricts the rights of the states and the liberties of the citizens by its movements towards centralization. And frightened by the emphatic protest of the people last November against high tariffs and subsidies and force bills and extravagant appropriations, and desiring a new issue in 1892, it is vainly seeking to divide the Eastern Democracy from the Western by false and hypocritical professions in behalf of an "honest" currency, blindly trusting that it can deceive by its professions while by its acts it continues to permit the debasement of a large part of our currency and refuses to take the manly stand in favor of the only honest currency—the currency of our fathers and of the constitution.

The rule of such a party is not of the kind which offers the best opportunities and insures the greatest prosperity and fullest liberty to the masses of the people—particularly to the people whose energies are so wakeful and whose ambitions are so high as are those of the citizens of the Northwest. For such a people, and for the great majority of people in every section of our land, the principles of Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden are best. The establishment of those principles in the Federal government and in our state governments means no taxation, except for public purposes, no legislative benefactions to individuals or class interests, no debasement or contraction of our money, no unreasonable sumptuary laws, but an honest, pure, simple and economical administration, jealous regard for the welfare of the whole people, and the strictest observance of the liberties of the individual citizens. Such conditions are conditions of freedom in its broadest sense, and those are the conditions which bring the greatest general prosperity and happiness. To realize them is the hope and purpose of the Democratic party. I remain your fellow-citizen, DAVID B. HILL.

The following letter was read from

SENATOR JOHN H. REAGAN, OF TEXAS.

PALESTINE, Sept. 6, 1891.

To Hon. Henry Drum, President; George Hazzard, Secretary, of the Democratic society of Washington.

DEAR SIRS—Your letter of September 1 is before me, in which you honor me with an invitation to meet the Democratic society of Washington, on the 23rd and 24th of this month at Spokane.

Important duties here, which require all my time, and the great distance to your place of meeting, will deny me the pleasure of mingling with the Democracy of Washington, and of a personal exchange of views with them on that interesting occasion. But I will avail myself of your alternative suggestion that I write, so far as to congratulate the Democracy of Washington on having a compact organization based on the doctrines of the constitution of the United States, and on the principles of Mr. Jefferson, upon which the Federal government was administered, with but little exception, from 1801 to 1861.

A failure to return to these principles, and the logical carrying out of the doctrines of the Republican party, will, in my judgment, result in the consolidation of all political power in the Federal government. That would be the inauguration of a despotism of majorities, which would surely bring in its train either a monarchy or anarchy.

To guard against such a contingency the Democracy should:

1. Insist on the preservation of the relative constitutional rights, powers and duties of the state and Federal governments; seeing that neither shall encroach on or usurp the powers and duties of the other.

2. To this end the Democracy should insist on the repeal of existing class legislation, and guard against such legislation in the future.

3. The Democracy should demand the repeal of the present protective tariff law and the enactment of a law providing for a tariff for revenue only.

4. We should provide by state and Federal legislation, within their respective spheres, to subordinate the great corporations of the country, and especially the railroad corporations, to the political authority. Either the people or the corporations will be the master, and the American people cannot avoid the conflict which is to determine which shall control.

6. Public attention should be called to the fact that the expenditures of the Federal government have grown from $70,000,000 in 1860 to $500,000,000 in 1890, being seven times greater now than they were thirty years back. The people cannot stand such a drain on their resources without impoverishment, and the Democracy should insist on a great reduction of the enormous expenditures which have grown up under the policy of the Republican party.

7. The policy of the Republican party for the past twenty odd years has produced a large brood of millionaires, concentrating the larger part of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few hundred rich men and the corporations. This in turn has produced a vast number of paupers and tramps, and made it difficult for persons of the middle walks of life to earn a decent support. This must be corrected by law, or it cannot fail to end in most direful consequences. The first and most important step towards its correction should be a graduated tax upon incomes; the tax to be lower on small incomes, and to be increased with the increased amount of the incomes.

I have not time to elaborate these propositions. Very truly and respectfully, JOHN H. REAGAN.

A letter was read from that stalwart Democrat,

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 12, 1891.

To Hon. Henry Drum, President, and George Hazzard, Secretary, of the Democratic Society of Washington:

DEAR SIRS—I am in receipt of your kind favor inviting me to be present at Spokane on the 23rd and 24th of this month, to attend the second annual meeting of the Democratic Society of Washington.

I am gratified to hear that the Democrats of Washington are taking steps looking to the strengthening of the organization of the party there. Washington, in my judgment, is the coming giant of the Pacific Northwest, and her proper political position is in the column of Democratic states, and certainly no more propitious time than the present could be selected to further the effort to place her there.

Surely the people of Washington do not desire to indorse by their ballots a party that has within the short space of two and one-half years so recklessly managed the administration of national affairs that it has not only squandered the great surplus which was on hand when it came into power, but also presents to the country the humiliating spectacle of a coming deficit in the face of annual receipts amounting to nearly $500,000,000 and a prospective expenditure during the coming fiscal year of more than $500,000,000—a party that for partisan purpose adopted rules in the popular branch of congress which clothed the speaker with an arbitrary power which was used to prevent a fair and proper consideration of measures of great importance to the people and in the exercise of which to obtain party advantage every rule of right and justice was overridden. This same arbitrary power was used to pass the McKinley bill to increase the cruel burdens of the war tariff—a system of taxation enacted and maintained solely for the benefit of a certain idle class of persons who, in payment for the special privileges thereby granted, and expected to furnish the Republican campaign managers with money to defray election expenses, a system of taxation that has destroyed our commerce, oppresses the laboring classes by increasing the cost of living and is impoverishing our farmers by forcing the great commercial nations of the world to discriminate against us in the purchase of farm products.

Well may Mr. Blaine say that the McKinley bill does not contain a "section or a line that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or barrel of pork," and Mr. Blaine could as truly have said and with equal force that the tariff, as it now stands and as it has stood since the war, a tariff which Mr. Blaine supported during the whole time that he was in congress, and which he so eloquently championed during many presidential campaigns, including the last one, never did, and does not now, contain a section or a line that secures or facilitates the sale of a single barrel of American pork or bushel of wheat.

Mr. Blaine, in talking thus, is simply running to cover for protection from the coming storm. The Republican party, as a party, cannot adopt that mode of escape. With the trusts and combines on one side, and a rapidly growing sentiment among the farmers and laboring classes that they have been the victims of a system of taxation that has robbed them for the benefit of trusts on the other side, leaves the Republican party without hope of being continued in control of the government unless it can throttle the ballot box. To accomplish that end the party fruitlessly endeavored to enact a law establishing Federal supervision and bayonet rule at congressional elections, hoping to be able to stamp out that right of local self government which the people have exercised in selecting their representatives in congress since the formation of the government.

I do not believe that the people of Washington, possessing a state of such wonderful resources, the development of which has scarcely been begun, a state traversed by the grandest inland sea in the world, affording almost unequal facilities for internal and external commerce, a state peopled with an active and energetic population representing every state in the Union, cannot afford to stay her mighty progress, cripple her commerce and paralyze the best energies of her people by indorsing and adopting the policy of the party in power. Very respectfully yours, ISAAC P. GRAY.

Letters were also received from many other prominent Democrats.

Science in Bread Making.

At the recent meeting of the American chemical society, held in Washington, D. C., the question of the value of carbonate of ammonia as a leavening agent in bread, or as used in baking powders, came up for discussion, in which Professor Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the society; Dr. Richardson, late of the United States department of agriculture in Washington; Dr. William McMurtrie, late professor of chemistry in the University of Illinois; Dr. E. H. Bartley, late chemist of the Brooklyn, N. Y., board of health, and professor of chemistry of the Long Island college, and others took part.

The consensus of opinion was overwhelming in favor of the employment of ammonia. It was stated as a fact that ammonia rendered the gluten of the flour more soluble than the original gluten, and that the bread in which this action was produced by carbonate of ammonia must be more digestible and hence more healthful, and because of the extreme volatility of carbonate of ammonia, and its complete expulsion from the bread in the process of baking, it is one of the most useful, most healthful and most valuable leavening agents known.

These conclusions are borne out by the very elaborate and exhaustive experiments made by Professor J. W. Mallet of the University of Virginia, which show conclusively that bread made with a baking powder in which 1 per cent of carbonate of ammonia is used, in connection with cream of tartar and soda, is not only of uniformly better color and texture, but a product more wholesome, because the ammonia serves to neutralize any organic or lactic acids present in the flour.

WOULDN'T INDORSE IT.

The Alliance Legislature of Georgia Refuses to Approve the Ocala Platform.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 23.—This morning in the Georgia legislature the much mooted Ocala resolutions as indorsed by the Alliance and demanded by them of the next congress, was introduced by Barrett of Pike county for the approval and indorsement of that body. The resolutions were defeated by vote of 81 to 63. This is somewhat of a triumph over the third party movement in this state, as it clearly indicates that the Alliance men of the legislature, who are in the majority of that body, are not in sympathy with any measure that is directly opposite to their views as Democratic members.

Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

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Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The WEAK made STRONG

FREE TRIAL {In Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Weakness and Decay, sent free for 12 cents postage. Address Dr. Ward Co., 117 North Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A SAFE SEAPORT.

A Land-Locked Harbor Secure from Storms.

PLENTY LAND FOR A BIG CITY.

Velasco Better Than a Land-Locked Harbor—Absolute Security Inside the Jetties—Unequaled Facilities for Rail Connection—Tributary Country.

San Antonio Light.

Most rapid are the changes that even one week brings forth in this center of activities. This great state of Texas, and sister states as well, seem suddenly to have realized that the deep water port so long looked for on the gulf coast of Texas has at last been found. In this realization all kinds and conditions of men have come here desiring to see and determine for themselves. Of course the speculative spirit is rampant and some buy only to sell again, while the great majority, thoroughly convinced of the permanent nature of the port improvements, are making investments for future business and shrewdly calculating where the best business streets and corners of the great city, so soon to grow, are likely to be. It is not of these things that this letter is to treat, but rather of the conditions surrounding the seaport itself. Previous letters have spoken specifically of deep water as a fact, of the volume of river flowing through the jetties to the sea, and the facilities for handling commerce. In this letter attention is directed to the security afforded vessels loading and unloading at this port; to its location—just at the point where existing lines of railway can converge most readily, and in the center of a vast region unsurpassed in the natural fertility of its soil.

The location of this port, five miles up the river from its mouth, and on banks never overflowed by tidal waves or river rise; located also on a stream unaffected by gulf gales, forever insures the vessels trading here from damage by sea or storm while receiving or discharging cargo. Velasco is not a bay shore over which sweeping gales raise heavy seas, nor is it situated on an arm of the gulf, a wide mouth opening to to the sea and exposing it to the violence of the gulf winds, but some miles from the mouth of the jetties, themselves but 500 feet apart, up a deep channel, between well defined banks in no place much further apart than the jetties themselves. Once a vessel reaches the mouth of the jetties and enters she is safe, and this entrance is as easy and natural as possible, the jetties opening in the direction of the prevailing gulf winds. All that a sense of absolute security can do to induce shippers and shipmasters to clear for any port will lead them to this newly created deep water port within the Brazos river. Once within the river, miles of commodious docks, stretching inland and along both sides of the river will await the shipmaster with every modern appliance for rapidly discharging freight and transferring it without breaking bulk to the remotest railway stations of the great West. The location of the port of Velasco reduces the difficulty of making port to a minimum, and affords absolute security to the ship and cargo once the mouth of the river is made. When commercial agents are acquainted with these facts, and have demonstrated with what ease and safety port can be made and cargo discharged and received here, these very advantages will speak loudly in its favor.

FACILITIES FOR RAIL COMMUNICATION.

Out of the world, as those who have never studied the lay of the land may consider Velasco, it is none the less at the very door of the railway lines of the state, as the following facts will show: Velasco, as yet without any railway communication with the outside world, though it will not be in sixty days from date, is only twenty miles from the International and Great Northern at Alvin. A construction of thirty-two miles would bring the Santa Fe road to the mouth of the Brazos. The Southern Pacific lines are only forty-two miles away at Pierce Junction. The Aransas Pass lines are only about seventy-five miles distant and survey of route is being made. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas is only 100 miles off at Boggy, and at Houston, only fifty-five miles distant, connection is made with thirteen different roads, offering choice of routes as far west as Seattle, and into all the great grain region of the country. The country from its natural conformation within a distance of one or two hundred miles from Velasco, is admirably adapted to railway construction at minimum cost, and connection with the Union Pacific and Rock Island systems up the vales of the Brazos would be very readily made. East, northeast, north, northwest, west and southwest lines of communication could by naturally established without any lengthy constructions. It is true some of these lines would be indirect, but they would answer all purposes of present commerce, and as that commerce increased would naturally give way to more direct and shorter mail routes. No port on the gulf coast could be opened presenting as great facilities for rapid connection with the existing railway lines of the Southwest as Velasco presents.

TRIBUTARY COUNTRY.

The richest cotton and sugar lands in the world lie within easy reach of Velasco. The whole Brazos valley, unsurpassed anywhere for the richness of its soil, naturally pours its treasure into the lap of the port opened at its mouth. This stream could be made navigable for over 200 miles from the gulf, and all along its way an immense commerce would be opened. The great grain fields of Northwestern Texas, capable in themselves of supplying the nation with bread, will find their natural outlet through this port. The 2,000,000 cotton bales annually exported from Texas would reach New York and Europe through the seaport of this state, instead of some other state, were the facilities presented, and the facilities are here at Velasco. Texas alone in her cotton, wheat, wool, meat and corn shipments will astonish the world within another decade, and these shipments are to find their natural outlet at the most centrally located, safest and cheapest seaport on the gulf coast. That seaport is certainly the one now opened at the mouth of the Brazos. With the advantage of water freights secured, millions of acres now lying idle on account of remoteness from market, yet within one or two hundred miles of this port, will be brought under speedy cultivation and the products of this region marvelously multiplied. No richer field is open to the agriculturist anywhere throughout this whole region, up to the very gates of this seaport itself, and these lands are to-day as cheap as they are fertile. A few years more and their value will be increased ten-fold.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

—READ WHAT THEY SAY OF THE—

Gazette's Cook Book

WEEKLY GAZETTE ONE YEAR AND COOK BOOK ONLY $1.50.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

BEST COOK BOOK OUT.

DEXTER, TEX., Feb. 20, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette:

Your premium cook book received. We are well pleased with it. All the recipes tried have given perfect satisfaction. I regard it as the best cook book on the market, as we have five different cook books, and I can cheerfully say that your book is the best and cheapest one of them. Yours with respect, O. P. ELLIOTT.

THE BEST SHE HAS SEEN.

HURST, TEX., Feb. 17, 1891.

The Democrat Publishing Company:

SIRS—I think the cook book worth three times the cost and the best that I have seen. Would not part with it for twice the price. MRS. F. R. HILL.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

SIPE SPRINGS, TEX.

DEAR SIR—The book is entirely satisfactory, and everyone who sees it admires it. I think it is worth twice the money I gave for it. Many thanks to you for the book, as well as for your worthy paper. C. H. TURNER.

WORTH MORE THAN IS ASKED.

LANHAM, HAMILTON COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:

The cook book is more than you claim for it, and worth much more than the price paid for, without counting a year's reading of the best Democratic paper in the state. I don't see how you can sell such a valuable book for so little money. I would not be without THE GAZETTE one year for twice what the book and paper cost. Pleased beyond expectation. G. W. BULMAN.

COULD NOT DO WITHOUT IT.

CUBA P. O., TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:

DEAR SIRS—Your cook book came safe to hand several days ago, and am well pleased with it, as it is a great help to any person keeping house. We could not well afford to do without it now. Yours as ever, W. K. BOATWRIGHT.

FOR RICH AND POOR.

SMITHFIELD, TEX., Feb. 20, 1891.

Editor Gazette.

We have two or three cook books, but not being a stockholder in any national bank, nor interested in the Louisiana state lottery, I have not been able, financially, to utilize them to any great extent. But I find in the Household, or GAZETTE cook book, scores of recipes well adapted to the household of limited means, plenty of cheap, simple and healthful recipes; while, if one wishes to indulge in something more expensive and stylish, there are plenty rich and delicious enough to give a tobacco sign the dyspepsia. My wife is well pleased with it, not only for the cooking recipes, but for many good things in the other departments. If you will renew your request in about two years I will tell you better what I think of it, for it will take fully that long to test the hundreds of recipes contained in the very valuable book. W. B. NICHOLS.

ALL LADIES SHOULD HAVE IT.

ROUND TIMBERS, Feb. 22, 1891.

The Democrat Publishing Co.:

SIRS—I have received your valuable cook book, and I think it is a book all ladies should have that have cooking to do. Those that do not could learn how, and I think the price is very low. My wife is very much pleased with ours, and would not take twice the price of her's. I am yours respectfully, T. K. HAMBY.

HIS WIFE WELL PLEASED.

BELTON, TEX., Feb. 26, 1891.

Publishing Company:

GENTS—The cook book came through in due time; have had high living ever since. Book cannot be excelled in the money invested. My wife is well pleased. Yours with respect, A. WELLER.

WORTH THREE TIMES ITS COST.

LADONIA, FANNIN CO., TEX., Nov. 15, 1890.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:

DEAR SIR—The cook book is worth three times the cost. I would advise all young married couples to buy it and the encyclopaedia. W. P. FERY.

MUCH PLEASED.

ACTON, TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

Editor Gazette:

DEAR SIR—I received the household cook book as a premium to THE GAZETTE. My wife is well pleased with it. Much success to THE GAZETTE in her undertaking. Very respectfully, C. G. GARDNER.

HIGHLY PLEASED.

VALLEY MILLS, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:

The household cook book, sent my father as a premium with the Weekly GAZETTE, was received in good order. I have tried it and am highly pleased. Think it or the paper either worth the money paid for both. Respectfully, JUNO SCRUTCHFIELD.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

To the Gazette.

Must say that I was agreeably surprised when I received your cook book. It is much better than expected. Besides so many excellent recipes for cooking I find other valuable information as well. Best wishes to THE GAZETTE. THOS. J. CHAPMAN.

GETS THE PAPER FREE.

LAWNDALE, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

We are in receipt of your Household cook book sent as a premium with the Weekly GAZETTE at the low price of $1.50. We are well pleased with the book. My wife is never at a loss to cook a meal when the book is in the kitchen. The book is worth the money, so we get THE GAZETTE free. Hoping the paper much success, I remain, yours as ever, V. W. COWART.

WORTH MORE THAN IT COST.

BRAZOS, PALO PINTO CO., Feb. 13, 1891.

To the Gazette.

DEAR SIR—I have examined your Household cook book and will say I am pleased beyond expectations; would not be without it for ten times the cost. Success to the GAZETTE. MRS. S. C. DABNEY.

MANY VALUABLE RECIPES.

ARLINGTON, TEX., Feb. 10, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette.

The cook book I received as a premium for one year's subscription to THE GAZETTE I consider worth fully the amount of the cost of the paper and book, $1.50. Outside of instructions for cooking there are many valuable recipes. I found one recipe I paid $1 for. Success to THE GAZETTE. An old subscriber. M. J. BRINSON.

WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.

GORDON, PALO PINTO COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 11, 1891.

DEAR SIR—When I received your cook cook I was surprised to think how you could bring out such a valuable book for 50 cents. It is worth $1 with so many valuable cooking recipes, and medical recipes, and canning recipes, and many other valuable recipes. This book ought to be in every home. I wish every housewife had this book in her house. It is valuable to any one, and I would not be without it for $1. J. H. GIBBS.

BEST FOR THE PRICE.

PANHANDLE OF TEXAS, LAKEVIEW, HALL COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

I have received the Household cook book, have used the same and will say it is the best book for the price I ever saw. I can recommend it to every family wishing a good cook book. Wishing you success with same, I remain yours truly, W. L. HARAWAY.

WELL PLEASED WITH IT.

QUITMAN, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.

DEAR SIR—My wife is well pleased with the cook book sent her as a premium. I think she would not part with it for double its cost if she could not get another. Yours respectfully, R. H. CAVE.

BETTER THAN RECOMMENDED.

WESTON, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891.

Mr. Editor.

DEAR SIR—The cook book given as a premium with THE GAZETTE is better than I expected. It is not only full of nice recipes, but full of good, plain recipes for dishes in every-day use. [illegible] I believe it is worth [illegible] $1.50, at a bookstore. [illegible]

JUST THE BOOK.

BRECKINRIDGE, TEX., Feb. 14, 1891.

Weekly Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:

GENTLEMEN—Your cook book given as premium, came to hand [illegible] received. Mrs. Trammell is very much pleased with it, [illegible] cook book as she [illegible] and is a handsome present. D. B. TRAMMELL.

QUITE A HELP.

ALEXANDER, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.

Editor Gazette:

Received your cook book, and it is quite a help to young housekeepers. [illegible] recipes for cooking there is other valuable information. MRS. J. M. MILLER.

THE BEST SHE HAS CONSULTED.

ALBANY, TEX., Feb. 14, 1891.

The Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

My wife considers [illegible] a cook book [illegible] a necessary qualification to [illegible] able, pleasant home [illegible] properly prepared [illegible] and I take pleasure in testifying [illegible] mother was [illegible] received from [illegible] sulted, and [illegible] distributing [illegible] etc., P. A. GRAHAM.

JUST AS REPRESENTED.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY, DAVIS' POOR FARM, Feb. 14, 1891.

To the Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.

SIR—Your cook book came to hand all right and it gives entire satisfaction. It is just as represented. Yours truly, E. P. DAVIS.

WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST.

PAINT ROCK, TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

Editor Fort Worth Gazette.

I received the Household Cook Book that my husband ordered with THE WEEKLY GAZETTE. I am delighted with the book. I have tried a number of the recipes in it and find them to be very good indeed, and superior to any [illegible]. It is worth many times its cost. MRS. JENNIE M. REAVES.

EVERY FAMILY OUGHT TO HAVE IT.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 17, 1891.

To the Gazette:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your cook book forwarded me as a premium with THE GAZETTE. I am well pleased with the book and think that every family ought to have it. [illegible] a better book [illegible]. No one need be without it. It is cheap at the price. Yours respectfully, GEORGE H. BOYD.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX., Feb. 14, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Co.

I received the cook book and am well pleased with it and think it a good investment for every household. MRS. G. H. CUNNINGHAM.

ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF BOTH.

CASTROVILLE, TEX., Feb. 17, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.:

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to say that I think the cook book alone worth $1.50. [illegible] the paper is the best [illegible] in my estimation [illegible] of the home comforts in every house in Texas. My wife has [illegible] the cook book [illegible] them. Yours to command, ROBERT DE MARTEL.

WORTH THE MONEY.

CARLTON, Feb. 11.

DEAR SIR—Your cook book came to hand and it is a book that is worth the money. My wife is well pleased with it. Yours truly, G. W. ARMSTRONG.

WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.

TRICKHAM, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEX.

Editor Gazette, Fort Worth:

GENTS—I am in receipt of your cook book, and I think it is worth double the price. My wife says it is the best cook book she has tried. [illegible] D. MATHEWS.

HIGHLY PLEASED WITH IT.

PARSONS, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891.

Editor Gazette:

Your cook book is well worth the money and I am highly pleased with it. MRS. P. M. SIMS.

BEYOND HIS EXPECTATIONS.

WEATHERFORD, TEX., Feb. 19, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:

The cook book received as a premium with THE GAZETTE is beyond my expectations, and my wife is delighted with it. She has tried several times [illegible] for same. Yours truly, T. W. BEASLEY.

WORTH PRICE OF PAPER AND BOOK.

CHANDLER, [illegible] TEX., Feb. 12, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Co.

DEAR SIR—The Household Cook Book sent to me as a premium with THE GAZETTE was promptly received. [illegible] cannot say too [illegible] subscription [illegible] your valuable [illegible] S. H. SPROLES.

WORTH MORE THAN THEY COST.

COLEMAN, TEX., Feb. 13.

The Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth:

DEAR SIRS—As to the merits and value of the cook book and the weekly paper I think they are worth more than [illegible] them. Yours truly, J. G. CAPPS.

RADWAY'S ALWAYS RELIABLE PILLS PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, Etc., and renders the system less liable to contract disease.

DYSPEPSIA.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ERRORS OF YOUTH completely removed by NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS. All those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and having been unsuccessfully treated, will find this famous remedy a certain and speedy cure for lost manhood, premature decay, debility, lack of confidence, mental depression, palpitation of the heart, weak memory, exhausted vitality, bad dreams, &c. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes, which will cure most cases, for $5, post paid. Address orders to N. E. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

Mention the Fort Worth Gazette.

WATCH THE LABEL on your paper [illegible] the time for which [illegible] renew promptly. All papers stopped on the day to which they are prepaid.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.