THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES. PART TWO.

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We are this season displaying the most extensive line of girls' hats, bonnets and caps to be found in the West, embracing a great variety of new shapes in silk, plush, velvet, cashmere, and combination silk and plush in all the popular shades. Also an extensive line of boys' caps and hats for ages one to six years in fancy flannels, tricots, plush, silk, etc., etc.

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IN

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A Full Dress, Black Cheviot Suiting	3 60
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Our "Black Silks" are acknowledged leaders, and values that cannot be equaled.

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W. H. TAYLOR

IN A FRESH PLACE.

Serious Trouble Brewing in the State of Bulgaria.

MR. STAMBULOFF'S CRUELTY.

Three Hundred 'Offs, 'Keffs and Cheffs Thrown Into Dark Dungeons.

The Members of the House of Lords Are Fuming and Spitting at the Audacious Threats of the Great Commoner, Gladstone

In Philippopolis.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Considerable uneasiness has been created in diplomatic circles by a dispatch this evening from Philippopolis stating that grave fears are entertained there at the prospects of an outbreak or formidable insurrection. An English Liberal member of parliament at present in Philippopolis telegraphs that the trouble is due to Stamboloff, the Bulgarian premier, who, he alleges, is trying to create a corrupt oligarchy devoted to his interest. Continuing the correspondent says: "In this endeavor Stamboloff is supported by the moral influence of Austria, and England is eager to bind in him a tool against Russia and to some extent amongst the army. When the Russians withdrew all their officers from the country at the time of the cowardly attack led by King Milan the subalterns and sergeants were promoted to replace them and succeeded to the envied places which the liberators of Bulgaria had been in the habit of filling. The army, therefore, has generally supported Stamboloff, strong in the belief that the scandalous luxury in which they are now able to live would be curtailed by an honest, liberal government. Nevertheless, patriotism is stronger than self interest and a large proportion of the officers are secretly working against Stamboloff, for the system now in force is unparalleled even in Russia. Within twelve hours after my arrival in Philippolis my passport had been demanded three times, and on the last of these occasions I had to turn out of bed at an unearthly hour to interview the gendarmes. Correspondence of strangers is frequently opened and often destroyed. Letters are frequently delivered open. There is not a single opposition paper in the whole country. In 1888 some twenty-five editors were imprisoned, and since that time there has been no free expression of public opinion. The right of public meeting has been suspended and not a single prominent citizen known to be out of sympathy with the government has escaped imprisonment or expulsion. On the 15th of March last an attempt was made to kill Stamboloff, and M. Benchef lost his life. Political assassinations find no apologists among the constructional party. The act must have been the work of irresponsible men goaded into madness and crime, personal motives or perverted patriotism. Instead of searching for the perpetrators of the outrage, Stamboloff seized the opportunity for destroying at one blow all those whom he looked upon as his rivals or enemies, especially those former colleagues who had remained true to the constitutional principles of which he himself was once the champion. Nearly 200 persons were taken from their beds at night and removed to prison. About half of them have since been liberated. Among those still detained and the chief ones are M. M. Karaveloff, Thanoff, Oreshakoff, Vulcheff, Katsatoff and Drs. Moloff and Hachff. These people belong to four political parties and have nothing in common but the fact that they are opposed to the government. The treotment to which they have been subjected can only be paralleled in the annals of oriental despotism. The case of Karaveloff, the most distinguished scholar in Bulgaria, will suffice as an example. Upon his arrest Karaveloff was placed first of all in a damp underground dungeon, where he slept on the bare floor. He was then removed to a dark room with not a single aperture for the admission of light, and kept there for nearly two months. During the six months which have elapsed he has not been allowed to see a single visitor, not even his wife, and no lawyer has been admitted to give him advice. An appeal for books, writing material and wine was rejected by Stamboloff. Such brutality has had its natural effect upon a highly cultivated and abnormally active mind. The prisoner was recently taken to the prison hospital, where he now lies very ill. The state of terror which at present prevails in Sofia is so great that none of Mme. Karaveloff's friends dare to visit or receive her. Dr. Moloff lost his liberty merely because he was seen at M. Karaveloff's home. Mm. Karaguloff, Jyeff, Leparisoff, Vladigeroff and others have been so tortured in prison that two of them have gone mad in consequence. The result of these outrages is that Bulgaria is just now honeycombed with intrigues with which Russia has no hand. It needs but little to shatter the power of Stamboloff. Toncheff, minister of justice, has just resigned his portfolio because he insisted that Karaveloff and his fellow-prisoners should have a fair and impartial trial.

Aristocrats Astounded.

To say that aristocratic circles are astounded by the demand of the Liberal federation for the abolishment of the house of lords is to put it mildly. The public declaration that the upper house shall be done away with as discussed last night is nothing short of treason. It was amusing to see retired admirals and generals fretting and fuming over the daring impudence of the common people who thus undertook to assail one of the cherished institutions of monarchy. Gladstone's speech threatening the immediate extinction of the house of lords in case it should hold out against an Irish home rule bill has made the noble lords even angrier than before, and there are menaces loud and deep of what will happen should an attempt be made at coercion. On the other hand it is said that a movement is on foot, prompted by Salisbury, to re-establish the house of lords in the good opinion of the nation by inducing the people of the better classes to be regular in their attendance and to revive by their presence the prestige of the high-born legislature. The average daily attendance at the sessions of the house of lords is not over forty, while it numbers 600 or 700, and it has been said that the house was in danger of playing out of existence through the neglect of its own members. Among the absentees are most of the men who really have prestige and a family or personal standing that would make their acts as legislators influential with the people. A few old legal drones, a few bishops, the members of the government who are peers, and a few others who drop in to say that they have been there, constitute the actual house of lords. The others seldom think of exercising their legislative duties, although upon occasions extremely jealous of their privileges. Such is the institution which the Liberals have pledged themseves to abolish.

Germany's Corn Tax.

There is to be in the coming winter a great struggle for the repeal of the corn tax in Germany. The German Liberal party is preparing, as well as it can, to do in that country the work that was done in England by the anti-corn law league. A statistical abstract of the German Liberal argument against the corn tax has been published in pamphlet form and widely distributed throughout Germany. It was prepared by the most careful economist, Dr. Barth, which gives it greater interest. The present duty on corn is at the rate of 50 marks per ton. The area of land devoted to wheat and rye is about 8,000,000 hectares in actual agricultural occupation. The average crop is 8,500,000 tons, of which 1,250,000 tons go for seed, leaving for consumption just a little over 7,000,000 tons. About 1,500,000 tons of wheat and rye are imported, from which a small deduction must be made to cover the slight export of flour. Thus the amount consumed at home is about 8,500,000 tons or 172 kilograms per head of population. The tax on the corn imported yields a revenue of 70,000,000 marks. The German Liberals argue that the price is raised by the amount of duty, and that as the small farmers consume all the corn they grow the only persons to be benefited are the large farmers, those cultivating 100 hectares or over, of which there are only 25,000, against 4,000,000 small farmers. But it is argued again that this benefit is only apparent, as the large farmers as well as the small are mostly tenants, and the only effect of their increased profit is to raise their rent. In other words, the persons benefited are the landowners, and the people who pay the increased price are the consumers at large, not the producers of the corn, who number about 30,000,000. These consume about 250,000,000 marks' worth per year, and a family of five persons, it is alleged, will pay in a year, as a result of the duty, 43 marks, or nearly three weeks' wages, for the benefit of the already wealthy landowners. It is needless to say that these arguments are strenuously and ably combatted by the defenders of the corn duties.

Gladstone in Public.

It is curious to witness the solicitude of his friends to prevent crowds from annoying Gladstone. The ex-premier's popularity was evidently never greater than at the present moment. Mrs. Gladstone hovers near him constantly, anxious to see that he does not overtax his strength. Several of the frien s who accompanied the aged statesman are engaged in warding off would-be handshakers while he is in public. It is evident that he has no strength to spare.

Boulanger's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Gen. Boulanger was witnessed by fully 100,000 people. High prices were easily obtained for places from which the procession could be advantageously witnessed. The crowd resembled nothing so much as the throng which gathers in Paris when there is to be a guillotining. The people laughed and chatted gaily, joking freely about the dead general.

May Result in a Strike.

Employes of mantle-making establishments in various English cities are excited over a reduction of wages which has been brought about, as they allege, by the influx of Jewish workers from the continent. Hebrews have nearly captured the whole of this class of work. Wages have been 7 shillings per week. A grand movement against foreign cheap labor is mooted. The movement may take the shape of a strike of serious proportions.

Cable Notes.

The scene of Tennyson's new play is laid in English woodlands, and there is much in the general style to remind one of the "Mid-Summer Night's Dream." The hero is in part highly suitable for Miss Rehan, who expressed herself as delighted with it.

Hera Stresser, governor of the Munsterf, Germany, prison, was killed to-day by the only prisoner in the institution, who attacked with a water jug as he was making his inspection of the place.

The papal nuncio at Munich has issued a statement in which he disclaims, on behalf of the church, the sentiments expressed in a recent article in Volksblatt reflecting on the attitude of Germany toward the vatican.

The petroleum basin at Brunswick, together with the oil works and 1200 casks of oil, was burned late this afternoon. The loss is heavy.

TAKEN TO MONTEREY

For Furnishing Provisions to the Revolutionist, Garza.

Special to the Gazette.

RIO GRANDE CITY, STARR COUNTY, TEX., Oct. 3.—At noon to-day a detachment of Mexican cavalry left Camargo for Monterey with Luis y Zaguirre, a state prisoner who was arrested last Wednesday by order of Gen. Lorenzo Garcia on the self-confessed charge of having furnished provisions to the revolutionist C. E. Garza, and not having reported that he had seen him at his ranch, the Santa Lucia, in Mexico. Gen. Bernardo Reyes of the department of Mexico issued the order to convey the prisoner to Monterey. He has the privilege of going in a hack. Additional arrests are expected. There is a feverish excitement at Camargo at this unexpected action of the government.

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DENTON COURT NOTES.

Sent Up for Disposing of Mortgaged Property--Tyson Case Nol Prossed.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

DENTON, DENTON COUNTY, TEX., Oct. 2.—The case of A. R. Tyson was nol prossed in the district court this week. The prosecution grew out of an alleged affidavit he made to a proof of loss. An effort was made by the defendant's attorneys to secure a change of venue, but the motion was overruled by the court. The trial of the case was then proceeded with, and when the proof of loss was offered in evidence, the defendant's counsel objected, because, as they argued, there was a variance between the allegations of the indictment and the proof of loss. The court sustained the exception, excluded the proof of loss, and thereby the state was unable to proceed further with the case.

J. H. Wilson was found guilty of disposing of mortgaged property and sent to the penitentiary for a couple of years.

Ellis Legrand, who was convicted of assault with intent to murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, was granted a new trial.

ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

A Farmer Shot at by Negroes--A Serious Runaway.

Special to the Gazette.

HEMPSTEAD, WALLER COUNTY, TEX., Oct. 3.—J. A. Nichols, a farmer, living ten miles from here, was in town Thursday and sold two bales of cotton. To-day the report was brought to town that he was attacked by two negroes, after passing Clear creek, with guns and fired at several times, receiving several bullet wounds in the leg. When the firing commenced the mules hitched to the wagon took fright, ran away and landed Mr. Nichols in the woods, where he had to stay until yesterday. The wagon was smashed to pieces. The purpose of the attack seems to have been robbery. Mr. Nichols failed to recognize either of the attacking parties. Two weeks ago only a brother of Mr. Nichols had a similar experience.

Killed the Wrong Person.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Oct. 3.—To-day at the Harlem plantation while Dolph Pearson of Richmond was attempting to arrest a convict guard he was resisted and a difficulty ensued, in which Pearson shot at the guard, but missed his aim and killed a middle-aged negro woman who was standing near. Mr. Pearson deeply deplores the sad accident.

Filed a Deed of Trust.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Oct. 3.—Chales Grumbach to-day filed a deed of trust on his stock of dry goods, naming M. W. Garnett as trustee, for the benefit of creditors. His liabilities are placed at $8000, of which about $2000 is due to the First national bank of Houston, and $3800 due Leon & H. Blum.

A Twenty Years' Sentence.

Special to the Gazette.

BEEVILLE, BELL COUNTY, TEX., Oct. 3.—The jury in the case of G. W. Roberts, charged with the killing of O'Leary here about four years ago, brought in a verdict of gullty this evening, giving Roberts twenty years in the pen.

Charged with Seduction.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Oct. 3.—On affidavit of Miss Caroline A. Loot of New Orleans, who is now in this city, J. B. Crawford, an engineer, was locked up to-day on a charge of seduction. A hearing will be held on Monday, when full particulars will be revealed.

Reported Lost at Sea.

Special to the Gazette.

VELASCO, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEX., Oct. 3.—The schooner Fair Play, which started during Thursday's storm for Galveston, is reported to have been blown out to sea and lost.

Fire at Houston.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Oct. 3.—Fire in Turner hall caused a damage of $1500. Insured.

GRAND SCOUNDRELS.

They Are in Jail Now in Kingston, New York.

GIGANTIC SAVINGS STEAL.

Nearly a Half-Million Dollars Filched from Poor Men and Women.

Leading Citizens of Ulster County Put Their Names to a Document Which Cruelly Deceives the Depositors. A Run on the Other Banks.

A Huge Steal.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Ulster county savings institution has closed its doors and is in charge of Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston. Expert examiners have been at work since Tuesday, and have found already that the enormous sum of $163,000 has been stolen by Treasurer Ostrander and M. T. Trumpdour, assistant treasurer, and it is feared the stealings will reach over that amount. At midnight Superintendent Preston swore to a complaint charging Trumpdour with perjury in swearing to false statements contained in the July report of the bank to the banking department, and Trumpdour was arrested at his house by Chief of Police Hood. He had his clothes all packed up and was preparing to flee from town. He was locked up in jail.

Ostrander was arrested about two weeks ago for embezzling $75,000 and was under $20,000 bond and his bondsmen last night turned him over to Sheriff Dill and he was also locked up in jail. When Ostrander was arrested there was a great run on the bank for three days but the other banks came to the rescue of the Ulster county savings bank and the trustees made a statement showing that there was a surplus of $247,000. The statement being signed by such well-known men as Judge Alton B. Parker, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Judge William S. Kenyon, Postmaster Noah Wolven, John W. Searing of the Kingston Leader, and othe reputable citizens, had a reassuring effect and depositors who drew out their money put it back. The system adopted by Ostrander and Trumpdour, the latter being fully cognizant of the steal and assisting in concealing it for the purpose of swindling the depositors, was a smooth one.

This scheme for hiding the thefts, which grew by degrees, was most ingenious, and for twenty years has baffled the skill of expert examiners in the employ of the state. In carrying it out deceit and perjury have been frequently and effectively employed. The statement which was given out September 19, after thanking the other banks for assistance rendered, said to the depositors: "We know that we cannot deceive you. Our assets are intact and open to your inspection. We have to-night at the close of business, resources in bonds and mortgages of $1,259,594.48. The securities are as follows: United States government bonds, $146,000; Ulster county bonds, $136,500; town of Kingston bonds, $15,100; Catskill bonds, $3000; Shandsken bonds, $1000; Saratoga bonds, $500; Roxburg bonds, $1000; West Troy bonds, $11,000; town of Parish bonds, $5000; Mt. Vernon bonds, $25,000; city of New York bonds, $20,000; Poughkeepsie bonds, $15,000; Long Island city bonds, $20,000; city of Kingston bonds, $25,500; city of Kingston certificates, $85,745; Buffalo bonds, $13,000; Balston bonds, $1000; Phoenix bonds, $500. Par values, $474,183.15. Market value, $514,835.24. Real estate, $134,768.91; loans on collateral, $15,200; interest due July, $15,039.80; cash on hand, $295,589.35. Total, $2,134,965.02. Due depositors, $1,887,731.26; surplus, $247,233.76. The interest accrued on the mortgages and the securities since July 1 is not included in the resources in the above statement. Every dollar by which our liabilities have been diminished has been paid from our own funds without borrowing one dollar, and represents pass-books paid and accrued advantage to the bank in the interest from which it is now released.

"If there is any safer place in the country to deposit money at a moderate but sure rate of interest and with undoubted security, we do not know it. We are indemnified against a good part of our loss, and we hope to secure the remainder and the loss can in no way affect our depositors. In times past we have been able to assist you in giving accommodation to conservative business men, and we hope that restored confidence will enable us to pursue this course so important to the industrial interests of the country, without imperiling our depositors which so far has never been the case."

It is impossible to tell or even conjecture the effect that closing the bank will have on the people of Ulster county. The majority of the depositors are poor people, many of them old men and women, and dependent on the interest of the few dollars they had in bank, and such men and women with tears in their eyes can be seen everywhere about the city. The feeling against the trustees who signed the statement is bitter in the extreme, and Parker, Sharp and others are characterized as thieves in making the depositors believe the bank was solvent when they should have known its condition. That they were guilty of criminal negligence there no question.

First Vice-President N. T. Broadhead, who was in executive charge of the bank, also comes in for his share of the censure for signing the statement and allowing people to redeposit. Broadhead was one of the most popular young men in the country. There are two other savings banks in the City of Rondout and Kingston, and the trustees of these, after consultation, decided to demand sixty days' notice from depositors should there be a run in consequence. The trustees of the Kingston savings bank, whose banking house is on Wall street almost opposite the closed bank, held a meeting early this morning to adopt precautionary measures to meet any run which might be made upon them. The run was quite heavy all along the line of depositors, who were paid as fast as possible. Should the run continue on Monday the bank trustees will probably be compelled to require sixty days' notice. The trustees of this institution claim it can pay depositors in full.

Implicit Confidence.

The people had great confidence in the institution, and the deposits from $546,873.14 in 1867 ran up to $2,196,070.33 in 1873. No matter what the state of the money market might be it was always conceded by everybody that the Ulster county savings institution was sound. It was said that a number of the bonds that the trustees mentioned in their statement were hypothecated in New York by Ostrander and Trumpdour. Another method mentioned was that deposits in many cases were entered on the bank's register for only half and one-third the amount received, while the entries in depositors books were for the full amount, the differences being taken by the thieves. City officials fearing that threats to burn the jail where Ostrander and Trumpdour are confined, would be executed, summoned the fire department, who are watching the bank building and the court house and jail.

The prisoners were arraigned before Recorder Hussy at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. They asked for an examination, which was set down for Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It was stated on the street to-day that after its affairs are wound up the bank will pay depositors 75 cents on the dollar.

Waco Juvenile Troop.

Special to the Gazette.

WACO, TEX., Oct. 3.—The Waco juvenile troop, a cavalry company of boys under fifteen on ponies under fourteen hands high, was organized to-day. The company will meet next Saturday for the selection of a uniform and the election of officers. The company already numbers fifty on superb ponies. In marching along Austin avenue in a column of platoons they attracted much attention this afternoon.

Cut in a Drunken Row.

Special to the Gazette.

DEL RIO, VAL VERDE COUNTY, TEX., Oct. 3.—Some good rains have fallen, but not enough to insure good winter crops. Heavy rains and a cold norther are raging at 10 o'clock to-night, between Del Rio and Sanderson.

An American woman was brought to town from Blaine City suffering from several severe knife cuts in the bowels, inflicted by an American man in a drunken row several days ago. She has old slashes and scars over her entire body. She will live.

Dallas Officers Elected.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 3.—The city council to-night elected the following officers for the ensuing two years: Thomas Wilkerson, chief of the fire department; Thomas Myers, assistant chief of the fire department; M. Trice, assistant city attorney; John Carter, clerk of the city court.

EXIT BOULANGER.

Uncontrollable Throngs Gather at the Funeral of

THE ONCE FAMOUS GENERAL.

Many Arrests were Made—Funeral and Procession Imposing—Prussian Insurance Companies Must Invest in German Consols.

The Boulanger Obsequies.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3.—The funeral of Gen. Boulanger took place to-day. An immense crowd of people assembled hours before the time fixed for the interment and the ceremonies. A large crowd was expected, and the local authorities had taken precautions to provide an imposing police force for this emergency, but as the hour for starting the procession drew near, it was seen that the number of policemen present was far from sufficient for the purpose of maintaining order. Rapid reinforcements were sent for and soon arrived. As the coffin was brought out of the hotel the force proved entirely unequal to keep the crushing, exciting throngs in anything like decent order, consequently Sergeant Deville had to call upon the gendarmes, mounted and on foot, to assist them in controlling the mobs. The gendarmes did so and were compelled to make a number of arrests before order could be restored.

The coffin of the unfortunate general was covered with hundreds of floral wreaths, tied with tri-colored ribbons, and mostly sent by his political admirers, and in addition were a number of tri-color flags festooned about and draped around the casket containing the remains of the once popular idol of a large section of French people.

Prussian Insurance Companies.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—All foreign insurance companies in Prussia are ordered to invest one-half of their net income in Prussian consols, which cannot be negotiated without the consent of the minister of the interior. This is intended to give insurers a legal guarantee, but may be taken advantage of by doubtful companies to create false security and for advertising purposes.

The Pope Afflicted.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The pope is deeply afflicted at the disorders which occurred yesterday in this city, through the objectionable conduct of some French pilgrims, who were visiting the tomb of King Victor Emanuel in the Pantheon. The pope has issued instructions that all the Catholic pilgrims now in Rome are to remain tranquil in the face of the displeasure displayed by the bands of young men and others who paraded the streets to mark their disapprobation with the pilgrims' conduct, and that the latter are in every way to do all in their power to avoid giving cause for disturbances.

BEER QUESTION AGAIN.

SALOONISTS AT ARDMORE ORDERED TO CLOSE UP.

Creek Nation Insane Asylum Burned—Two People Killed as a Result of a Runaway at a Race Track.

Must Shut Up Shop.

Special to the Gazette.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 3.—Several saloon men of this place received letters to-day from the commissioner of Indian affairs notifying them that their traders' licenses had been revoked, and ordering them to forthwith close their places of business and cease trading in this country. The reason given is that these parties have been detected selling beer here. The letters quote parts of the regulations of the department to the effect that one operating under a trade license in this country will not be allowed to traffic in wines, beer, cider or any intoxicant whatever, and that doing so will warrant the revocation of the license and the expulsion of the trader from the Indian country. All the parties closed their houses at once, but one shortly after re-opened under the name of an Indian citizen. Further steps are expected by the department.

Creek Insane Asylum Burned.

Special to the Gazette.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Oct. 3.—The insane asylum of the Creek nation at Okmulgee burned last night. Loss $14,000, with no insurance. The work was that of an incendiary. The building was just completed and was unoccupied.

Unhorsed and Killed.

Special to the Gazette.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Oct. 3.—Henry Thompson was thrown from a horse in a race at the fair yesterday, receiving a fracture of the skull, from which he died late last night. A colored boy was run over at the same time and died from the injuries.

DIED WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

Guadalupe Garza Shot by an Assassin, But There are Few to Mourn His Taking Off.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Oct. 3.—A Rio Grande City, Tex., letter says that on September 24, Guadalupe Garza "fell asleep," as his funeral notice reads, with the unanimous approval of all who know him. He died with his boots on. The place was the Tonque ranch, six miles from there, and the bullet, which entered his back and came out of his throat, was fired from a winchester in the hands of some person unknown.

Garza was in his house and was shot from the outside. His enemies were so many that it will never be known who put out his chunk. He was a bepistoled desperado, and a terror to his country. The inquest developed only the satisfactory facts that Garza was dead.

Fernando Cruz and Bonifacio Gonzales were arrested for the crime. One was released and the other is out on a $25 bond to answer the charge of murder.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Straws Indicating the Direction of the Political Breeze.

A FORECAST OF PREFERENCES.

That a Southern Man Will Be Chosen There is Little Doubt—Mills' Chances.

Only Four Seizures Made in Behring Sea During the Season—Where the Vessels Will Go—An Important Suit—Cuban Reciprocity.

A Lively Contest.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Gossip about the speakership grows more lively, and every Democratic representative-elect who gets within range of an interviewer is challenged to declare his preference. Few of them have reported. O'Neill of Missouri, despite the candidacy of Hatch of that state, openly declared to-day for Col. Mills. It is understood that several other Missouri men, including Bland, Fyan, Dockery, Cobb and Barnes will follow his example. Bland, it appears, does not feel the slightest alarm on account of Col. Mills' "anti-free silver" speech at Mansfield, Ohio, over which "honest money" Democrats and mugwumps in Massachusetts and New York went into such spasm of joy.

Breckenridge of Arkansas is also for Mills, as are all other Democratic representatives from that state. He seems to think it will be advisable for the Democrats to be on hand in good season next month, because of a possibility that the struggle over the speakership may be a prolonged one, for the same reason, it has been suggested by a number of Democrats, that it will be advisable to hold the speakership caucus several days before the assembling of congress in December.

McCreary of Kentucky is extremely noncommittal on the speakership question. He frankly says that he has been urged by friends to become a candidate, but says with equal frankness and generous self-denial that as Kentucky has been honored in this way more than once he will not allow his name to be used. The attitude and preference of all Kentucky members are extremely uncertain. If Senator Carlisle possessed the influence now which he did a few years ago he might be able to swing the delegation to the support of his friend Mills, as he would be glad to do. There are some indications that McMillan expects Kentucky's support. He is a native of that state and did not serve in the Confederate army.

Col. Mills is also a native of Kentucky, and he was a gallant and distinguished officer in the Confederate service.

S. O'Ferrall, senior Democratic representative from Virginia, declared for Crisp, and will use his influence, which is by no means inconsiderable, in behalf of the Georgia candidate. There is reason to believe that most of the other Virginia Democrats in the house will follow O'Ferrall's lead into the Crisp camp.

It may be set down as a certainty, even at this early stage, that the speaker will be a Southern man, and with almost equal certainty that his name will be Mills or Crisp or McMillan.

An Important Suit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Justice Field of the United States supreme court requests Associate Justice Harlan to hear the suit of the United States against the Central Pacific, Southern Pacific and Western Union telegraph companies.

Judge Harlan will hear the case at any time designated in October, November or December, in Washington.

Cuban Reciprocity.

By royal decree of the governor-general of Cuba, the privileges granted to the United States by reciprocal commercial arrangements between Spain and the United State will also be granted to all nations having a favored nation clause as long as said treaties are in operation. All except the treaty with Sweden expire February next. After that the United States only will enjoy the privileges of the arrangement.

In the Waters of Behring Sea.

By letter from an officer on board the revenue cutter Rush at Ounalaska, it is learned that few sealing vessels have been seen in Behring sea, and the new season is drawing to a close.

The last seizure was made by the Mohican of the British schooner Otto, which had been in the seas nine days with a party of newspaper correspondents aboard.

This made the fourth seizure this season. The Corwin seized two, the Rush one and the Mohican one.

The Rush and Bear will remain in those waters until December 1.

The Porpoise has returned to China and the Marion goes to Yokohama.

The bodies of four men from the Bear, lost by swamping of a boat last June, were recovered and buried in the sand by natives.

COTTON CROP.

The Favorable Weather of the Past Week Has Had a Marked Effect, Increasing the Probable Yield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The weather crop bulletin has the following to say about the condition of the cotton crop:

South Carolina.—Cotton is too far spent for material benefit by the favorable conditions of the past week.

North Carolina.—Occasional rains have retarded the opening of cotton in the Eastern part of the state, but have been favorable for seeding wheat and oats. The greater portion of the cotton crop will be safe if no frost occurs before October 15.

Alabama.—The season has been an excellent one for gathering cotton. The staple is in good condition and almost the entire crop will be picked by the 15th or 1st.

Mississippi.—The conditions exceptionally favorable for picking cotton. The crop is early opening.

Louisiana.—Showers have benefitted all the crops. Cotton is being gathered as fast as it opens. The staple is good and free from dirt and stain. The conditions have been very favorable for sugar cane.

Arkansas.—Cotton is opening rapidly and is a good staple and good color. The top crop is a failure. The dry weather has prevented fall plowing.

Texas.—The weather has been favorable for cotton and the prospects are, if no frost occurs until the middle of November, a heavier yield than has been estimated during the past six weeks. More rain is needed in the northwestern portion of the state to facilitate plowing.

Tennessee.—The drouth condition remains unchanged. The cotton crop is short. The bolls are being half-grown. Rain would start a growth which the frost would kill.

Norther at Albany.

Special to the Gazette.

ALBANY, SHACKELFORD COUNTY, TEX., Oct. 3.—J. A. Matthews shipped eleven cars of beef cattle to the Chicago market yesterday.

A stiff norther struck this place about 5 o'clock this evening, and it has been gradually turning colder since. Good rains fell in portions of Shackelford county during the past few days, and stockmen and farmers are jubilant.