

FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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

TEXAS cannot hope by hostility to capital to see capital seeking the state. A man's money is as much entitled to protection as is a man's farm or store, and money refuses to go where it is left without protection.

In addition to its position as the center of almost everything else, Fort Worth is going to become the milling center of the Southwest. The great wheat fields of Texas lie northwest and west of us. We will take their products, make flour of them, and feed the whole of the South and South America. Verily, the Lord is good to his children.

The Salvation Army is as free in Texas as salvation itself is supposed to be. An Austin police court holds that the Salvationists can parade the streets with drum and life if they want to, without fracturing the laws. That is good sense. If an advertising fake with a brass band at the head may parade all over town, why may not a religious fake do the same thing?

The financial remedy demanded is a system that will take from Wall Street the power to control the circulating medium. This demand lies at the bottom of the sub-treasury idea. It affects the views of Mr. Harter, and it inspires Senator Norwood's plan. The demand is for a local money supply, for no matter how many dollars per capita there may be, under the present system Wall Street will gather them all in at last— which could not be if we had state banks.

The Fort Worth Gazette calls on Governor Hogg to call an extra session of the legislature, that, among other things, be done the alien land law may have its fangs extracted. Would the Gazette have the governor set up his opinion against that of a majority of the legislature expressed in the passage of the bill? Perish the thought.—(Waco Day.)

The Gazette urges a special session because it is demanded by justice to the Western half of the state, and because thousands of Texas people are threatened with bankruptcy by the operation of the Gossett alien land law. THE GAZETTE believes that such law will be amended by a special session because its ruinous effect is now known. THE GAZETTE does not believe the Twenty-second legislature intended to wreck Texas.

The people of Texas demand relief from the Gossett alien land law—they demand relief from the bankruptcy and ruin wrought by it and that will be wrought by it. The plea of suffering is growing into the demand of desperation. Those who close their ears to the cry will live to regret it. Every day under the law without the hope of relief through amendment is a day of anxiety and suffering. Other states have recovered from the panic, and, with good crops and cheap money, are forgetting the dark days of 1890-91; only Texas continues to suffer and to find it difficult to get money for the common needs. Sub-treasuries may impose the Gossett law, but time will demonstrate that the majority of Texas people do not—and somebody must answer with his political life for the wrong done to Texas.

Two Democratic state conventions were held in different states on Tuesday, and put themselves on record as to the silver question. The Massachusetts Democrats voice their opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver; except after an international agreement as to its ratio to gold, then to make the silver dollar worth 129 cents in gold. The Colorado Democrats found it hard to put in language their unrepentant desire for free and unlimited coinage at once. As Gen. Hancock said of the tariff, the silver question is a local issue. Colorado is a silver-producing state, and the interests of its people are allied with free, and men of all parties are for free and unlimited coinage to enlarge the silver market and stimulate that industry. Massachusetts is a creditor state, whose people own bonds and mortgages. The more silver there is in the silver dollar, the more they will get when the debtors pay their debts.

The question of state banks of issue is likely to receive more attention than some local financiers of Texas seem disposed to accord it. Mr. Michael D. Harter, member of congress from Ohio, who for the last twenty-five years has been a private banker, as well as a large manufacturer, and who, therefore, has studied these questions from the point of view both of the borrower and of the lender, has for many years been at work upon a plan which he now gives to the world as a solution of both of these problems. He would allow the present national banking system to remain, substituting for United States bonds, state, municipal and railroad bonds of undoubted character, and he would so provide for the establishment of state banks alongside of national banks as to admit of the issue of just such a volume of currency as the business of the country requires. Mr. Harter has contributed a full statement of his plan to the October number of the Forum, after having submitted it to the criticism of a large number of the best students of finance in every part of the United States. It is a plan that will certainly arouse discussion from one end of the country to the other, and one that its friends confidently expect will sooner or later be adopted.

WHO DEMANDED IT?

The laws of Texas have for three or four years forbidden the acquisition by corporations of more land than was needed for the carrying on of such manufacturing or other business of like nature as they may desire to engage in. The legislature sought last winter to include aliens among those prohibited from owning and holding land. But in doing so, it went unconsciously too far, and enacted a law that not only shut out aliens, but excluded foreign money seeking investment here not in land, but in the multiplied forms of industry upon whose development the material welfare and growth of the state depend. There are some who, never dreaming before its enactment that such a law was desirable, are now defending it as wise and wholesome. It is impossible to see how any fair-minded man can hold such an opinion. What was the thing desired by the people, and aimed at by the legislature? The prohibition of alien ownership. That, and nothing else. Nobody had ever asked, no party platform had ever demanded, that foreign money should be banished and excluded from the state. If they had done so, their demands would have been ridiculed and lampooned as the drivings of fanatics.

Had the law stopped where it should have done, that is with the inhibition of alien ownership, all hands would be satisfied, and not a man would have thought of the failure to add a clause excluding foreign money. The defense of that alienity is wholly an afterthought, and anything but creditable to the strength of mind and conservatism that espouse it. Texas needs money. She does not need alien ownership. She could easily have put away the latter, without turning away the former also. Cutting off one's nose to spite his face is a proverbially poor business, and that is what Texas has done. Let the mistake be corrected at the earliest opportunity, and the ban removed from foreign investments and foreign money. Unless that is done thousands of the best men in the state must go and are going to the wall.

NOT FOR TEXAS.

If there was no need in Texas for money to construct railroads, build factories, open mines, and otherwise develop a new country, there might be some excuse for those who seek to erect a Chinese wall around the state. Money at 2 and 5 per cent per month develops nothing—cheap money is required to do those things which are so needed in Texas. The western half of the state needs railroads, all the state needs factories, Liano and New Birmingham need money to develop their mineral resources. The cry in Texas is for more railroads and more factories, and the legislation of Texas is to drive out of the state the money needed to answer the demands of the state.

Other sections of the Union are recovering from the great panic of 1890-91. Money at 6 per cent can be had in Western states, while Texas people, merchants and farmers, suffer from inability to borrow money at double the price. But for the Gossett alien land law numerous failures in Texas would have occurred; but for the Gossett alien land law, thousands of Texas people would not now face bankruptcy and sharks would not be biding their time to "pick up" the property sacrificed because money was driven from the state by Texas legislation. The following letter will show the effect of the Gossett law, how money that was turning to Texas was diverted to other states whose people preferred cheap money to that loaned at from 2 to 5 per cent per month. Never in the history of state legislation was such a crime committed against a state and its people as that known as the Gossett alien land law of Texas.

Not at Moorhead Street, London, E. C., Sept. 10, 1891. H. W. Tallant, Esq., Fort Worth, Tex. DEAR SIR—We thank you for the services you have so satisfactorily rendered us in connection with our real estate investments in your state. As we find our legislature has decided against allowing aliens send their capital into Texas against real estate securities, we shall have to turn our attention to other parts of your great country, and to avail ourselves of your co-operation in securing the realization of the investments in Texas in which our clients and ourselves have placed capital. As so many new states are anxious to develop their resources, we have had in London the last year or two, for many American applications for capital than it has been possible to satisfy, even though the offers might be sound and profitable. We had looked upon Texas as a very promising state, since she had secured the attention of outside capitalists, who were increasing her resources somewhat too rapidly for themselves, inasmuch as they were bringing down rates of interest.

We gather that your legislature only meets once in two years, and by that time the danger of Texas real estate investments will have acquired such a hold of friendly alien capitalists that even if the law were then repealed, it would take considerable time to remove the suspicions and doubts which would prevail, while the flow of capital would have become more or less fixed in other directions. One of our partners is paying the usual annual visit to your state, and we may still continue this until all our securities are realized and capital recovered. We are yours faithfully, HELLGERS, BAXDEN & Co.

AN ERA OF PROGRESS.

The strides that democratic feeling is making in England is hardly understood until some event occurs, such as the holding of the great congress of Liberalists at Newcastle, or the exposure of royal prodigality in the harem trial. The "divine right of kings" is scoffed at by workmen in blouses. The nobility are criticised and condemned by the same standard of judgment that is put to the case of men and women of plebeian blood. The hereditary house of lords is complained of as a clog upon progress, and a worse than useless part of the scheme of government. One of the loudest applauded utterances made in the Newcastle congress—

a body of 8000 delegates, representing 3,000,000 citizens of voting age—was that directed against the house of lords. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, a publicist whose reputation has gone far beyond the British Isles, declared that there was no use to try mending the house of lords—relief from the abuses that sprang from it could come only by its abolishment.

With the ancient and hereditary bulwarks of patrician power swept away by the beating waves of popular discontent, there would be but little to complain of in the kingly figurehead that wears the crown. The rule of the people would be far more absolute than when the Commonwealth flourished under Cromwell, without the name or appearance of royalty.

The proposition to pay members of parliament a salary of £300 a year—about \$1500—was another display of feeling from the commonalty, showing that the great middle class has the bits between its teeth. Members of parliament get no pay. Only those men, therefore, who are so fortunate as to have incomes from invested capital can take part in national legislation. The poor man who depends upon the earnings of his labor for a living is barred, for so soon as he enters parliament his source of livelihood is cut off and he is left without the means of living. A salary of \$1500 a year is small enough, but it will enable an economical patriot to live, and that seems to be all that they are asking for.

The signs are that the Twentieth century will dawn upon a republic directing the destinies of that nation that has acknowledged the sway of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts and the Guelphs—a republic that in very truth rules by divine right, for the voice of the people is the voice of God.

NEWS AND NOTES.

In Alaska flour is \$15 per hundred pounds. Of the twenty-seven royal families of Europe two-thirds are Germans.

The United States imports more rum for making varnish than any other country. There are 2050 generals in the British army, which is probably the reason England is so shy about going to war.

Rio Janeiro's principal street is thirty feet wide, only a half of a mile long, and carriages are allowed to enter it.

The prospect that Baby McFee may have a little Democratic rival has caused a profound sensation in political circles. The accommodations of the Vatican may be imagined when the pope put 2300 beds at the disposal of the French pilgrims, free of charge.

An officer of the law from away out in Oregon is hunting around for a Kansas man who stole a drug store and shipped it to Holton, Kan.

The figures are bewildering, says the Omaha Bee. Instead of a crop of 130,000,000 bushels of corn, Nebraska is dead certain of 250,000,000 bushels.

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From a single stalk of Jimson weed in North Lawrence, Kan., ninety-one burrs were picked. The seeds of one burr were counted and found to number 708, making the total number of seeds for the one stalk 63,190.

People who think they have swallowed some animal will be encouraged by the experience of a Wisconsin farmer. An emetic relieved him of a mouse which he thought he swallowed while asleep in his barn three weeks ago.

The postal service of our big cities is better than it ever was before, but according to Mr. Depey it is far behind the post-office system in the city of London. He says you can reach any point in the city by letter in twenty minutes, and get your answer in twenty more.

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The news from Rome that at the approaching consistory six or seven Italians and one or two other Europeans will be elevated to the city of Rome, indicates the possibility of any other than an Italian being elected pope. The Italians are already in a large majority in the Sacred college, and the new cardinals will add to their majority.

A man in New York who says he represents a company with \$1,000,000 capital and no shares to sell, has an aluminum plate which, if inserted in a man's mouth, will change a thin voice into one with a metallic sound. He says he has put one of the plates into the mouth of a tenor singer now in New York, who has been enabled to rehearse for a week without experiencing any strains upon his voice.

A New York manufacturer of corsets has declared war against the apostles of dress reform. His proposed campaign is directed against Gen. Bouffe of opera bouffe memory. He has hired five handsome and attractive young women, who are to go about the country wearing fashionable and expensive clothing, stopping at leading hotels and traveling in drawing-room cars and carriages with liveried coachmen. The towns of the United States will be visited and lectures will be given, filled with quotations from medical authorities tending to prove that corsets are conducive to good health.

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ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

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Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress from eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

Have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had no appetite, when I did eat distressing me, and I was little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied. The craving I had previously experienced, I believed to be that of fat, but, all-gone feeling, I have felt much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am happy to recommend it. A. PAGE, Westboro, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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WHAT THEY SAY.

TROOP SPRING, Tex., Feb. 14, 1891. I received your Webster's Unabridged Dictionary a few days ago and have examined it, and must say I am highly pleased with it. I would not take twice the money if I could get it if I could not get another. Much success to THE GAZETTE. J. L. DILLARD.

WAY, HALL COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 11, 1891. To the Gazette. GENTLEMEN—I received your dictionary in due time and am highly pleased with it. Consider it well worth the money without the paper. Your Weekly Gazette is the best for any other paper in the state. I also have the Encyclopedia of Human Nature and Physiology that you have been offering with THE GAZETTE. I think it a splendid work and worth at least \$10 to any person just starting out in life. I have often wondered how you could furnish it so cheap. Yours very truly, D. H. DAVENPORT.

ERA, TEX. The unabridged dictionary received from you much more than you claim for it. No family should think to do without it. The book is well bound and worth double its cost. As ever, J. L. FOOLES.

PITMAN, TEX., Feb. 17, 1891. DEAR SIR—I received your dictionary and was well pleased, so I like your book and I am pleased beyond expectation. Success to THE GAZETTE. WALTER TANNER.

RUNNELS, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891. The Democrat Publishing Company. DEAR SIRS—Your dictionary received and am highly pleased with it, and think it is doubly worth the money paid for it. Very respectfully, J. E. GILLIAM, Runnels, Tex.

LAMPASAS, TEX., Feb. 8, 1891. GENTS—The dictionary sent to me as promised I think is a good book so far as I have been able to examine it. I am yours truly, etc., J. E. GUNWILL.

CROSS COT, BROWN COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 11, 1890. GAZETTE—The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary I bought of you is just splendid—worth three times what it cost. It is everything that I could desire. Use my name if you wish. D. SUDLEY, M. D.

REGENCY, TEX., Aug. 15, 1890. Received the Webster's Unabridged. Consider it the cheapest book I ever bought. It is a marvel of cheapness. Success to THE GAZETTE. D. A. MOORE.

GLEN ROSE, TEX., Aug. 8, 1890. THE GAZETTE'S Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is all you claim for it, and worth more than the price paid, without counting a year's reading of the best literary paper in the state, and am well pleased with my investment. Very truly, A. CURRIE.

MANSFIELD, TEX., Aug. 9, 1890. DEAR SIRS—We have examined your Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and will say we are pleased beyond expectations. It is all you claim for it for ten times the cost. Yours truly, J. H. FARRINGTON.

ROSENBERG, TEX., Aug. 9, 1890. As a cheap edition, THE GAZETTE'S Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is worth what I paid for it. I have owned a Worcester Unabridged for about twenty years, but have always wanted a Webster's Dictionary respectively. J. W. BOWEN.

ROSNHAM, TEX., Aug. 9, 1890. To the Fort Worth Gazette. After a cursory examination I can say that I am well pleased with THE GAZETTE'S Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I think it just such a book as should be in the hands of every earnest seeker after knowledge, and no well-regulated library can be complete without one and the unparalleled offer places it in the reach of all, and I will say to those wishing a Dictionary that they will find THE GAZETTE'S Dictionary to be just as good as higher-priced works, and in addition getting one of the best Dictionaries at a nominal low price, you are one of the best papers now circulated in our great state. Yours truly, B. C. BRAGG.

COLOMBO, TEX., Aug. 9, 1890. GENTLEMEN—Am well pleased with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary sent with Weekly Gazette. Yours truly, F. L. DEARBORN.

HAMILTON, HAMILTON COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 10, 1890. GENTLEMEN—I received the Original Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I am well pleased with it, and I will comment it to all who wish a cheap standard, up to the time of its revision. I know many who can get it who are not getting it. It is a thousand times better than those trashy dictionaries so much advertised by newspapers. C. C. P.

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COWETTA, GA., Feb. 2, 1891. DEAR SIRS—I am well pleased with the dictionary you sent me. It is a better one than I expected from the price asked. I think it is extremely cheap at \$4, even without the paper. It is worth more than the money paid with it. Yours very truly, W. H. PARKER.

LIANO, TEX., Feb. 2, 1891. GENTLEMEN—The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary I received and is worth many times what I paid for it. It is well bound, I would advise everyone to get a copy. Yours truly, M. G. TERRY.

ROANOK, TEX., Feb. 1, 1891. DEAR SIR—I received Webster's Dictionary. It is very useful, and I am pleased with it. I have examined it and am well pleased with it. It is one of the best premiums that I have seen offered with any paper. It is worth more than the money paid without the paper. Very truly yours, RICE MAXLEY, P. M.

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