FORT WORTH DAILY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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LARGEST TEXAS CIRCULATION.

LARGEST SOUTHERN CIRCULATION
With Three Exceptions.

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CLOSING HOURS.

The business department of The Gazette will remain open until the time indicated below:

Saturdays	10 p. m.
Sundays	9 p. m.
Other days in the week	9 p. m.

Readers of The Gazette who are going away for the summer months can have The Gazette sent to them regularly while away. Leave the address in the business office.

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FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.

The storm waves will reach this meridian, and the other changes noted will occur at and within 100 miles of Fort Worth within twenty-four hours before or after sunset of the dates given below:

June 11.—Cooler and clearing.
June 12.—Fair and cool.
June 13.—Moderating.
June 14.—Warmer.
June 15.—Storm wave on this meridian.
June 16.—Wind changing.
June 17.—Cooler and clearing.

AN IGNOBLE EXHIBIT.

The Columbian exposition is intended to be a fair for all nations. America has invited all peoples to come, to bring exhibits and to see the wonderful progress which has been made in this country within four centuries. The United States exhibit in all the departments compares favorably with that of any country, and her citizens have reason for national pride. It must be, therefore, with regret that right-minded persons in the different sections see the announcement that the gallows on which John Brown was hung is to be sent to the World's fair for exhibition. Family quarrels are always disgraceful, and good sense teaches that the causes which led up to them and the subsequent unpleasant differences be not given publicity.

The civil war and its consuming circumstances was a family quarrel, and after more than a quarter of a century what reason is there for doing the ghoul-like service of resurrecting its tragedies?

John Brown was tried before the courts of the state where, whatever the motive may have been, he was proven to be the directing spirit of an attempted servile riot which must have resulted in the death of many innocent women and children and the destruction of peaceful homes. The court, with all the evidence before it, adjudged him worthy of death, and he paid the penalty of violated law by death on the gallows. By many he is regarded as a martyr to principle, by others, just as intelligent in number or intelligence, he is as honestly considered an assassin and lawbreaker. Whatever the opinion, what good end can be served by an exhibit of the final instrument of his death? Certainly men would not teach that bigotry of belief warrants acts of violence, and now that the blue and the gray are indulging in such public demonstration of fraternization, why herald to the world the memories of an excited period?

CHRISTIAN CONFLICT.

While christian nations agree in the opinion that no individual or sect should suffer abridgement of liberty because of religious tenets, they are equally agreed that no religious observance ought to be allowed which imperils human life.

It is the unanimous verdict of medical authorities that the pilgrimages to the tomb of Mahomet are a prolific means of the dissemination of cholera, and it is scarcely just that the world should be plague-ridden because of the fanaticism of a few thousand dirty, illiterate and useless pilgrims, victims of superstition and of filth diseases.

Recent reports disclose that from India westward to the Persian Gulf, the scourge has followed the pilgrims until now in Bassorah the people are dying by thousands, and fugitives are carrying the disease northward. It was along the route of pilgrims from India that the great epidemic originated, and the desolation at Hamburg was the result of a want of concerted preventatory action on the part of the nations. This lesson ought to suffice, and the time is come when living christians have a right to demand protection from dying and dead Moslems. From the dead, because the bodies are carried on to the "holy places" for burial, and death travels in the train.

Money spent for sanitary supervision is well spent, but it does not seem that a strewing of these pilgrimages by military power ought to be considered any more of a coercion of liberty than is the prevailing of individuals who have been exposed to infectious and contagious diseases. However this may be, no intelligent person will dispute the right and duty of all governments to use effective measures for the supervision of the "holy places" and all roster to them as well all—ems coming and going. The dread of a cholera visitation is not a mere chimera; it means death to thousands and pecuniary loss amounting to millions of dollars.

A LICK FOR LIBELERS.

In the eyes of Albion W. Tourgee and his disciples, Governor Fishback of Arkansas is a contumacious rebel. The doughty Arkansian has dared to address a letter to the northern people in which, defending the South's educational system and its treatment of the negro, he asserts:

Arkansas white people, who pay about 98 per cent of the tax which supports our public schools, are not only educating a larger percentage of their own white children than New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but they are, in addition to this, educating a larger percentage of the negro children of the state than New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island and even colored Massachusetts are educating of their own children, who are none of their own sons and flesh of their own flesh.

The worst of it is that Gov. Fishback not only asserts, but proves his statement. He cites in proof the late census report (Vol. 1, No. 11, pages 5 and 7), which he justly says is not specially partial to the South.

In the face of this crushing evidence, the vile slanderers of the South, whose emanations provoked the indignation of Gov. Fishback, will not be quieted. They have not enough of decency for that. It is their part to prate incessantly in criticism of the South and its institutions, and until the graveyard completes its civilizing work they will continue their ghoulish efforts to harass and injure a sister section, but it is not too much to expect that as the virtue and intelligence of the North come, through such convincing presentation of facts as that made by Gov. Fishback, to know the true conditions of the South, it will everywhere be regarded as indecent to lend countenance or attention to the peculiar libels of such debauchers as Tourgee and his imitators.

PASSING OF BOOTH.

The final exit of this great tragedian is suggestive. Looking over the list of living actors it is easily seen that there is no one to take his role. He was peculiarly the embodiment of the genius of tragedy as it was interpreted by all actors of prominence since the English reconstruction. Mr. Booth attempted no innovation; his aim also seemed to be to keep alive the artistic traditions of a school which had in him its sole living representative. To have seen Booth in the plenitude of his power was a lesson in pure English, in consideration and artistic acting never to be forgotten, and however praiseworthy may be the methods of the modern school of which Henry Irving is the worthy apostle, such a lesson could not be profitless.

In Hamlet, in Shylock, in Richard III. or in Brutus, who could question his genius and his fidelity to the great playwriter with whom he was so heartily in sympathy.

Well may the laurel wreath be laid upon his casket for as man and actor he merited all it symbolizes. Truly he was one who, take him all in all, the world will not look upon his like again.

OUR PRIVILEGED CLASS.

Are we to have a privileged class? That question is suggested by a recent ruling of Justice Bradley of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, wherein he held that his court was entitled to inquire into the reasons of the postmaster at Washington for the discharge of a clerk appointed under the provisions of the civil service law. In other words, Justice Bradley decided that the clerk had a vested right in the office, of which he could not be deprived, except for reasons satisfactory to the judiciary.

If Justice Bradley's view of the civil service law be correct, we now have a privileged class—a class whose prerogatives approach in value if not in dignity those of the nobility of the Old World—our precious brigade of Federal officeholders.

Justice Bradley will have done the country a real service if his view of the law is sustained. After that it will be easy to get rid of the civil service humbug altogether.

The Gazette's list of monthly periodicals has been enriched by the first number of McClure's Magazine. The word used is carefully chosen as indicative of the value of a magazine which holds its pages gathered from the best mines of thought. This new monthly is unique in many features. The first departure is in the price. Never in the history of American periodicals has such a monthly been offered at 15 cents a copy. This cheapness is all the more remarkable when the list of contributors is seen to contain the names of the best known authors in Europe and this country, and the generous use made of illustrations in every article. Of these none are more interesting than the portraits taken at different periods in the lives of men noted in literature. Four individuals are thus portrayed in the June number, General Lew Wallace, Howells, Bayeux and Daudet. Although no one may be able to read accurately a man's life in his face, still there is much told in its different aspects that a biographer fails to recount. Mr. McClure's well known readiness to seize on whatever is timely and in demand by general readers is warrant for the assertion that whatever is recent in the field of discovery, in science, in invention or research, whatever is of interest in literature and art, will be set forth in a pleasing manner in the pages of this magazine, which in his hands bids fair to be a monthly record of the mental activities of a world.

In "Real Conversations" in McClure's magazine for June, Mr. Howells says he was glad to get $5 in greenback for a column of nonpareil, although this sum was considerably shrunken when it reached Venice, shorn by discounts for exchange in gold premiums, which usually reduce it one-half.

"A-co-la-le-a" dispenses her tips in royal measure. She put $500 into the hands of the managers of the Savoy hotel for the servants. With such largess even a commoner might have to have his bell answered, his coffee past lukewarm and his steak cooked.

Sprekles, who was suspected of selling the Hawaiian movement with an eye to the sugar bounty, is now an ardent supporter of the dethroned queen. It may be that Claus is playing a fine confidence game, ready to turn any trump.

Twenty-two per cent is all the attorney for the Chickasaws will get for securing $725,000 from the government. He should be disbarred for violating the ethics of the profession. To his clients the first five figures would have represented a song little sum.

If Senator Mills is really in charge of the distribution of the federal offices in Texas, it might be well for him to pay an occasional visit to the state and refresh his knowledge of the situation. Texas has changed wonderfully, Roger, since you resided here.

Attempts to interview the new congress on the subject of the proposed repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law have not been successful. The members are watching the distribution of federal patronage and saying nothing.

To tax a man by what he earns is to tax him according to his ability to pay. To tax him on the property in his name is frequently to tax him on his ability to owe.

Colonel Sludge, Scamp Ashby and Marion Martin have lately been in secret consultation at Corsicana. This means that the lunary Democracy will not go without chaser mince meat in the next state campaign.

Sarasa, the deposed president of Nicaragua, says he could have held his own, but that he resigned for the benefit of his health. Sarasa evidently belongs on the lecture platform as a humorist.

Texas had one man wounded by the fall of the federal building at Washington, which is a reminder that her percentage of injury was exactly in proportion to her percentage of attention from the administration.

If Chicago cannot prise open the World's fair gates on Sunday through legal process, it might secure the services of Congressman Kilgore during the vacation of congress.

Texas and Alaska are running neck and neck for federal patronage, with the advantage in favor of Alaska, population considered.

The Austin Statesman's dam edition was as pretty as a lakeside view and was fairly covered with ripples of enthusiasm.

"As to business, there is no place in Texas like Fort Worth"—State Railway Commissioner McLean.

In wedding a Chicago lady, does Secretary Dickinson mean to get a divorce from Texas?

It is unfortunate for McKinley, as a presidential aspirant, that he is a duck-legged man.

TEXAS SIFTINGS.

The Hillsboro Register has enlarged.

The Chillicothe News is a new paper.

The Arlington public school has closed.

Gainesville will have a summer normal.

At Sulphur Springs George S. Bennett A baseball club will be organized at Paris.

was convicted of insanity and will be sent to the asylum.

Ben Terrell will deliver a lecture at Terrell on the 17th inst.

The wheat crop in the Muenster community is about all harvested.

The Cleburne Tribune, heretofore seven columns, has enlarged to eight.

Commerce has more life insurance agents than any town of its size in Texas.

Paris will not be represented at the annual military encampment at Austin.

At Paris Sam Scott, colored, was convicted of assault and battery and fined $50.

The summer normal for the Cleburne district will in all probability be held in Cleburne.

Miss Laura Robinson was adjudged insane at El Paso and will be sent to the Terrell asylum.

The Sulphur Springs Vindicator says Sam Jones will come to that city if the necessary funds are raised—$2,500.

Mr. W. G. Wright of Taylor claims to be the owner of the largest steer in Texas. The animal weighs about 2300 pounds.

Three thousand heads of cabbage and 250 bushels of new potatoes were shipped from Greenville one day last week to the Chicago market.

Thomas Crawford was tried at El Paso on a charge of bringing stolen property into the United States and was given thirty days in jail.

L. H. Hallum of Mineola has filed his application at the treasury department in Washington for the position of special agent of the Alaska seal islands.

At Sulphur Springs Sidney Clayton, a 17-year-old negro, was arrested while trying to creep into the room of Miss Minnie Perkins. His purpose in view can be surmised.

The Cisco Round-Up is thirteen years old. An unlucky number, but the Round-Up could experience no "jinxes" luck than that which it has just passed through.

The total value of free importations into the El Paso port for the month of May was $1,504,469; total value of dutiable merchandise, $85,404.66; total amount of duties collected, 70,247.44.

The following new postoffices have been established in Texas and postmasters appointed: Thresh, Nacogdoches county, Lee H. Thresh, postmaster; Corbet, Navarro county, John N. Russell, postmaster; Friedel, Lamar county, Robert H. Faught, postmaster; Nilar, Floyd county, Samuel M. Moore, postmaster.

An Indian went to Sherman, Tex., a short time ago in find a soldier in the United States army who had eloped with his wife. When the soldier saw the Indian he ran away, but the redskin overtook him and quieted his fears. He gave the soldier $140 which belonged to his wife, and which he doubted the other to give her. The noble redman said he would not kill a man for a woman he could no longer respect.

The following new fourth class Texas postmasters have been appointed: Dolores ville, Montague county, W. F. Lloyd, vice Cora E. Autrum, removed; Beaver, Hall county, S. P. Hoff, vice S. L. Beaver, resigned; Keesey, Knox county, R. N. Reger, vice Frank Young, resigned; Morgan, Bosque county, T. W. Hodnetson, vice E. P. Wallace, removed; Olden, Eastland county, John Mays, vice Luther Miller, resigned.

FOR SAM HOUSTON NORMAL.

Editor Gazette:

There will be a competitive examination for admittance to Sam Houston normal school at the county superintendent's office on Saturday, June 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m. I have the appointment of two scholars.

THOMAS B. MADDOX,
Representative 70th District.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.
(Bald City Spectator.)

Will some of our exchanges tell us who is going to be the next governor?

GOOD NEWS FOR TEXAS.
(Iowa Park Texan.)

Fort Worth will soon have her big packery in weather running order again. This will be good news to all West and Northwest Texas and will give a new impetus to stock raising, and especially to the raising of hogs. The nearer the market the greater remuneration to the stockraiser.

NORTH TEXAS INTERESTED.
(Quanah Chief.)

The Gazette sa's statehood for the Indian Territory is what the Indians need as the rallying commencement exercises preparatory for the Indian Territory is what North Texas needs in order to its already remarkable prosperity.

THE GAZETTE'S LEAD.
(Corpus Christi Caller.)

The Fort Worth Gazette got ahead of any other paper in the state in reporting Sam Jones' great Dallas sermon "by mail only." The report was illustrated with a number of striking cuts and was indeed a most creditable piece of journalistic enterprise.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.
(Eufaula, I. T. Journal.)

The Journal has always had the utmost confidence in the future of the Indian Territory, and we believe today that it will eventually be the greatest country in the south, ranking all the southern states in population and wealth. The ball is beginning to drift in and the very air is rife with the prophetic odor of success. Hardly a day passes but what some of its resources are discovered. Only a few days ago coal was discovered in the Cherokee nation near Nowata, and it is a very frequent occurrence for copper, iron, coal, lead, zinc and other minerals to be found in various parts of the Territory. As to coal, the McAlester coal is equal if not superior to the Pennsylvania article, besides those great advantages it is the finest farming land to be found anywhere. But the only drawback she has is that it cannot be developed. The present condition of affairs here keeps capital out, as capitalists are afraid to invest, knowing that they cannot get a title to the lands. As a consequence the great resources are not being used for what they are worth, and no one is deriving any benefit from them. When a change in the land ownership is made, and it will be made shortly, things will be all another different, and the citizens and the non-citizens alike will be benefitted. Let the five nations take some action in this matter at their next session.

A CARD

From Mr. R. M. Page Relative to the Merchants' Bank Differences.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 10.

Editor Gazette:

I feel as if an undue share of notoriety had fallen to my lot just now. Your issue of yesterday contained an affidavit of Mr. A. W. Caswell, touching bank matters, and in connection therewith an interview credited to Mr. A. B. Smith. I do not wish the license with which my name is being used and handled about in connection with said affidavit, I wish it made known that I have had no agency whatever in the getting up of said affidavit, and that it is a very severe reflection upon my character as a man of probity and honor. Mr. A. W. Caswell knows perfectly well substantially that all the money he ever paid R. M. Page and A. B. Smith was paid of his own motion, to enable him to attain to some advantage over the Merchants' National bank, whereby he might the better be enabled to meet his obligations in said bank, and other creditors of the Huffman estate. I have not aimed at precision when quoting Mr. Caswell, but have given the substance in part of his affidavit. The application dating from the face of his statements is squarely in line with the assumption that the vice-president and the cashier of the bank had taken money from Mr. A. W. Caswell, and had granted illegal privileges in exchange for the consideration so paid. The story of the transaction in its form, the subject matter of his affidavit is in simple English and can be easily told. It had been agreed by as between the bank and Mr. A. W. Caswell that, should he act as agent of the Huffman estate, make a payment of about $60,000 on the amount due the bank from said estate, by Nov. 15, 1892, that he would be entitled to a discount of $7,000, when the whole of the Huffman indebtedness had been paid in full. When the time for settlement arrived it developed that Mr. Caswell could not meet his obligations in full to the bank.

He was short $20,700 of meeting said obligations, and yet he contended his shortcomings should not work a forfeiture of $7,000 conditional rebate. As stated in my answer to plaintiff's petition filed in and against the Merchants' National bank, he was made to relinquish his claim to the conditional rebate of $7000, mainly through my own exertions. After having accomplished as much, the question was sprung as to the propriety of agreeing further to allow Mr. A. W. Caswell a rebate of $2500 conditional upon the prompt payment of the note for $20,700, maturing April 5, 1893. Some degree of friction was developed during the warm controversy over this matter, and it was while the contention was at a white-heat over this and sundry other matters, that Mr. A. B. Smith made several business trips to my house with a view to a composition of differences. In the course of the dispute over the proposed allowance of a further rebate of $2500, conditioned as above stated, demanded of Mr. A. W. Caswell that my interest in said rebate of $2500 be protected to the extent that my interest, as the owner of two-fifths of the sum total of the bank's assets, made it appear to be. It may be seen that my interest in the proposed rebate of $2500 was exactly $1000. It was learned that the individual members of the board of directors were severally disposed to favor the granting of a further rebate of $2500, conditioned as afore mentioned, and I, therefore, agreed with Mr. A. W. Caswell that my interest be protracted to the extent only of one-half its sum total, $500. Upon reflection it may be seen that while receiving at the hands of Mr. Caswell the sum of $500, I parted with $1000 in his interest, which amount was preserved to him in the sum of $2500 of conditional rebate. At the time my interest in the bank was merely three greener than that of any other stockholder, and, of course, whatever of losses and burdens that were to be sustained here upon me in the fifth proportion. Aside from all this my time, talents and services were bestowed and given without consideration. With the action of the board of directors when passing upon the question of a further conditional rebate in Mr. Caswell's favor, I had naught to do. Now, I want to inquire of the whole host of "howling dervishes," who thought proper to arraign me upon the charge of having received money as consideration for the granting of extensions of loans, how much grains of truth may be found in the unextenuated charges? You who constitute the "broomstick brigade" of pettifogging business experts, from round about and from way up North, will have employment enough in future should you bend your energies to the task of removing the filth now besmirching the stoops of your several front and back doors. The Augean stables may be in need of cleansing, but first let's have the "broomstick brigade" of pettifogging business experts and Hercules as well begin at home.

I desire to state further that I know nothing whatever of any transaction such as has been charged as having taken place between Mr. A. B. Smith and Mr. A. W. Caswell until the filing of said suit against the Merchants' National bank.

R. M. PAGE.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

THE CITY COUNCIL GROWING ECONOMICAL.

Alderman Spaneth Says $6000 Can be Saved and Favors a General Cut All Down the Line—The Next Meeting.

There is considerable talk about the streets regarding the action of the city council in approving the reports of the committee on public buildings, by which certain bids were practically accepted by the city for furnishing the new city hall, and in face of that fact afterwards rescinded. The matter will come up again next Tuesday at the council meeting, and there appears to be grounds for the apprehension that the public will be highly entertained before this interesting subject is finally disposed of. Having erected a new city hall it was conceded that the furniture of the offices therein should be at least new, and of a quality commensurate with the structure. The council committee proceeded upon that basis, and in making their reports were careful to keep within the amount appropriated for that purpose. That reports were approved as has been stated, but at the next meeting of the council the whole matter was reopened.

Alderman Spaneth of the committee which considered the bids, was at that time in favor of purchasing first-class furniture, and he continued in that frame of mind until he discovered that the council had practically sat down on the committee. He now says he is in favor of cutting and slashing in every direction. He says, furthermore, that the architects' specifications include furniture which is altogether too expensive, insists that the city marshal and city secretary have no earthly use for expensive counters in their offices; believes the expense of furnishing the new building can be cut down, and announces that he will be found fighting on this line to the end. He does not think the city in any way bound by the action of the committee in recommending certain bids, and is in favor of a cheaper grade of furniture. Some of the parties who submitted bids have been here at great expense for weeks and are thoroughly disgusted with the turn affairs have taken. Many of them have gone away and will not return. It looks as though Fort Worth people will receive the bulk of the work, and to that extent the action of the council at this last meeting is commended by the people.

MAY BE A DUEL.

Prominent Virginia Politicians Indulge in a War of Words.

Richmond, Va., June 10.—It looks as if the contest in Virginia for the Democratic nomination for governor may end in bloodshed, at any rate the epithets that are being hurled at each other by Congressman Charles T. O'Ferrall and Mr. W. R. Alexander are usually expected to terminate seriously. The controversy grows out of a charge that has been circulated that O'Ferrall, in 1874, ran for congress as an independent on the Grant presidential ticket. These reports drew from the congressman a card, in which he denied that he permitted the use of his name on the Republican national ticket. Without naming him, O'Ferrall, in his card, made a bitter assault upon Mr. W. R. Alexander of Winchester. The latter, who is a prominent Democrat and wealthy and in every other way the equal of O'Ferrall, today replies to that attack. Referring to O'Ferrall's statement that when he was pitted against him, O'Ferrall last fall for the congressional nomination Alexander "was ingloriously driven from the field," that gentleman in his published letter today says: "When a man professing to be honorable stoops to such dirty misrepresentations as that letter contains we would ordinarily be surprised, but when the man is one who receives letters written in his interest and signed confidentially, thus trusting his honor, and then publishes part of those letters in order to cause ill feeling between friends, as Col. O'Ferrall did last year, the surprise ceases, for there is nothing too dishonorable and ungentlemanly for such a man to do. It is hardly necessary for me to say that O'Ferrall never branded my statements as 'base, willful, wicked and malicious falsehoods,' and when he makes such a statement he knows he is a base and deliberate falsifier, as well as an ingrate and hypocrite."

In Virginia to accept or send a challenge means disfranchisement and disqualification to hold office. If Col. O'Ferrall challenges Alexander or accepts a demand to meet him he would have to retire from the field for governor.

A TRIED REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Those who suffer from disorder or inaction of the liver will derive prompt relief from the use of this medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining it. The influence of the Bitters upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful and speedily felt. The relief afforded is not spasmodic, but complete and permanent. The sallowness of the skin, furred appearance of the tongue, languorous, costiveness, headache, nausea, pains through the right side and shoulder, in fact every accompaniment of the disease complained of, entirely and permanently removed by a course of this incomparable medicine, in behalf of which testimony is constantly emanating from every quarter, and from all classes of society.

HAND CUT OFF.

Paris, Tex., June 9.—(Special.)—Mr. J. S. Rhodes, formerly a resident of Center, Delta county, who has been employed lately in the Arthur City saw mills, was caught by a saw yesterday evening at 5:10 o'clock and one of his hands cut off.

CORSICANA MILITARY SCHOOL.

Corsicana, Tex., June 9.—(Special.)—Seven thousand dollars has been raised for the military institute.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Austin, Tex., June 9.—(Special.)—The state departments closed an hour or so before the usual time today to take in the races. But little business outside of routine work was transacted in any of the departments.

Zavalla county redeemed one $500 funding bond through the comptroller today.

For anything in the saddlery line—harness, saddles, bridles, dusters, go to Kills & Kellner's.

Joseph Rogers' finest cutlery, made on earth, sold only at Anderson's Gunhouse.

CROWLEY & SIMMS'

SPECIAL

=$4=

Sale This Week Only!

We will Sell Choice of Two Lines of

MEN'S $5 SHOES AT $4

New goods and desirable styles, both Kangaroo and Calf. If you want shoes call and see them. Mail orders given prompt attention. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

Remember the Place, 509 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

EVERY VOTER SHOULD BE A HOUSE OWNER!

The fullest privileges of citizenship are not attained until a man becomes a landlord.

The man who rents is always subject to being turned out of house and home, by reason of hard times or the whim of his landlord; he never commands the standing in the community and the credit at the store of the man who owns the house he lives in.

Take advantage of the opportunities offered to leave the low unstable place of a tenant and rise to the dignity and stability of a landlord, by purchasing one of the modern and attractive houses at

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A house will be built for you to suit your own ideas in architectural design and interior construction.

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Arlington Heights has electric lights, artesian water and a rapid transit line in keeping with a city of 50,000 inhabitants. It also has extensive views, good breezes and pure air not common to city life.

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—IS THE—

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE LLANO COUNTRY

7:00 a. m.	3:15 p. m.	Lv	Llano	Ar	2:15 p. m.	[illegible]
7:42 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	Lv	Marble Falls	Ar	1:25 p. m.	[illegible]
8:30 a. m.	4:25 p. m.	Lv	Fairland	Ar	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
9:30 a. m.	4:53 p. m.	Lv	Burnett	Ar	12:40 p. m.	[illegible]
10:00 a. m.	5:21 p. m.	Lv	Bertram	Ar	12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	5:50 p. m.	Lv	Liberty Hill	Ar	11:42 a. m.	[illegible]
1:15 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	Ar	Austin	Lv	10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
7:30 p. m.	5:35 a. m.	Ar	Houston	Lv	11:10 p. m.	[illegible]
.....	10:55 p. m.	Ar	San Antonio	Lv	6:50 a. m.	.....
.....	7:00 a. m.	Ar	Fort Worth	Lv	6:35 p. m.	.....
.....	10:55 a. m.	Ar	New Orleans	Lv	9:05 a. m.	.....
.....	7:25 a. m.	Ar	St. Louis	Lv	6:30 a. m.	.....

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