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MAILABLE EDITION.

THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

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VOL. XIX---NO. 90. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SALE OF SILK DRAPERIES.

ON TUESDAY NEXT

WE WILL SELL nine boxes of beautiful French Chiffon Draperies in stripes and figures that have sold for $3.50 to $3.50 per yard at the sweeping price of

69 Cents

Don't Insultance Statistics & History 1894

per yard. The colors are Cardinal, Blue, Lavender Pink, Nile and White. Remember, reduced from $3.50 and $3.50 to 69c.

At the same time we will sell the most exquisite line of Silk Mull, the lightest and sheenest grade of French goods made at 39c per yard.

The colors are Black, Cardinal, Pink, Yellow, Blue, Mahogany, Heliotrope, Cream and White and the goods all new.

Remember, reduced from 50c to 39c. Neither of these lines will be sold after Saturday at less than regular price and be on hand.

G.YSMITH AND CO. G.YSMITH AND CO.

SMALLPOX IS NOT ONE-HALF so dangerous as that which can be easily cured by using Brown's Syrup of Horehound Wild Cherry the Specific for Croup.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
SPENCER & DILLIN,
DRUGGISTS AND STATIONERS,
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Fort Worth, Texas.

H. A. FREDRICK,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Imported goods of the latest styles always in stock. Suits made to order and guaranteed. 212 Main street, opposite Masonic Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOREIGN FLAG LAW.

Only Alone May Float From Public Buildings.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Governor Flower has approved the act to prevent the display of foreign flags upon public buildings in this state. This was introduced by Assemblyman Cohen of New York City and was the same as that introduced at this session of the legislature. It reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful to display the emblem of any foreign country on any state, county or municipal building, provided, however, that when any foreigners shall become the guests of the United States, the state or city, upon public proclamation by the governor or the mayor of any city, the flag of the country of such public guest shall be a flag to be displayed upon each such building."

Anarchists Learn Something.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—At the sitting of the budget committee of the reichstag today Vice-Admiral Holman announced that experiments had been made at the works of some new armor plate which had been hardened by a new process and that the results obtained were wonderful. The process, he also said, greatly increased the resisting power of the plates. Valuable information had also been gained by Germany from the war between China and Japan. All foreigners, Germans only excepted, had been allowed to accompany the Chinese fleet.

The deadly trolley car is always selling—likewise the alum—lime phosphate baking compounds. Instead of being supplied with Price's Cream Baking Powder.

All Are Crazy.

Hampton, Ont., Feb. 22.—D. J. McCuaig, a highly respected farmer, and his two brothers, were brought to Napanee and lodged in jail charged with making a murderous attack upon their mother. The brothers have been living strangely for some time, and recently they killed their hogs and threw them away, believing the end of the world was near and that food would be required longer. They, with their sisters, will be sent to an insane asylum.

Rosebery Indisposed.

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Rosebery is indisposed and is confined to his bed.

We Will Make You Suits or Trousers,

A. & L. August, the Texas Tailors, will if you are alive to your own interests and know where to get the best clothing to order and best value for your money. Prices from $6.00 to $40.00. Visitors' measures recorded free. Samples sent by mail. Garments expressed anywhere. Please you perfectly or your money back.

A. & L. AUGUST,
THE TEXAS TAILORS.
Our agents can be found at Houston, San Antonio, Waco, Austin, Denison and Dallas.

HE COULDN'T STAND IT.

Declared His Innocence and Took Potassium.

Hillsboro, Tex., Feb. 22.—J. B. Duncan, one of the prisoners in the county jail, who is under indictment at Paris, Texas, charged with selling whisky in the Indian Territory, attempted suicide this afternoon at 4 o'clock by taking a large quantity of potassium. Physicians were summoned at once and applied the stomach pump, which relieved him. After administering proper restoratives he was pronounced out of danger. He wrote the following letter:

To All My Friends:

Life is of no satisfaction to me in jail. If guilty, as accused, or as charged by indictment, I would go like a man, but how can I live in h—l just to gratify other people. May God forgive them for what they have done, and may I be forgiven. I shall end my life. God bless all my enemies, as well as friends. J. B. DUNCAN.

Duncan voluntarily surrendered to the authorities and was placed in jail to await officers from Paris, who had been notified. Nothing is known of him here.

German Commercial Congress.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The German commercial congress opened here today. Dr. Von Boetticher welcomed the delegates to the city, and dwelt upon the advantages of the commercial treaties of Germany and other countries and pointed out to them that they should pay attention to the condition of the husbandry in Germany. The congress by unanimous vote adopted a resolution regretting the adoption by the reichstag on Saturday last of Count Von Mirbach's motion for an international monetary conference.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

The Senate and House Pushign Business.

MONEY FOR DEPUTY MARSHALS

Called Into Service During the Chicago Strike.

Cleveland Indorsed by a Republican. Senator Mills' Declaration in Regard to the Issue of Bonds—An Amendment Offered by Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplin of the senate, opened the senate today with a fervid and eloquent prayer extolling the public and private virtues of George Washington, who, he said, at home and with his neighbors, and on the broad stage of national life showed steadfast devotion to the interests of his country, subordinating his private wish and will to the good of the whole people. Such a noble example might well enter into the character of every American boy and exalt our patriotism, making our national institutions the safeguard of all social, religious and private institutions.

A bill was passed donating condemned cannon to the state soldiers' home at Rosebud, Ore.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.) presented a memorial from the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia strongly urging that the cause of financial distress was the assault on the American protective system, and indignantly protesting against the course of the president in borrowing money from a foreign syndicate. The memorial closes with an earnest appeal to senators and members to so adjust the tariff duties as to overcome the distress of the treasury.

The house bills were passed amending the articles of regulation of the navy.

A spirited contest arose over the construction of the bridge over the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

It was finally agreed to take a vote on the subject tomorrow noon.

Mr. Gorman secured unanimous consent that unobjected cases on the calendar should be taken up at a night session next Tuesday.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up.

The pending amendment was that of Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, that of the $1,104,259 appropriated for industrial and day schools for Indians $315,000 shall be used for contract schools, and that 20 per cent of the latter shall be used in purchasing such contract schools as may be offered for sale. A vote was first taken on the amendment of the committee striking out the house provision that the secretary of the interior should reduce the expenditures 20 per cent annually, so that at the end of five years the entire expenditures for sectarian Indian schools shall be at an end. The committee amendment was sustained yeas, 31; nays, 23.

The effect of this was to do away with the house provision for the gradual abandonment of the contract schools during the next three years.

The Pettigrew amendment was defeated, yeas, 13; nays, 23.

Mr. Lodge withdrew his amendment offered last night fixing three years as the limit for abandoning contract schools, instead of five years. With changes made the provision for Indian schools makes a reduction of 20 per cent from the expenditures last year, but leaves future congresses to make such further reductions as they see fit.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment for the establishment of United States courts in the Indian Territory. He spoke of the barbarous condition of affairs among the five civilized tribes, where an armed vendetta existed.

Mr. Berry urged that a territorial form of government was the best remedy for the evils existing in the Indian country.

Train robbery, lawlessness of all kinds and the absorption of Indian lands by a few persons constituted the main abuses. The discussion of conditions in the Indian Territory lasted throughout the afternoon.

Mr. Mills made a point of order against Mr. Morgan's amendment on the ground that it was new legislation and being submitted to the senate the amendment was declared not in order.

Mr. Call, in charge of the Indian bill, sought to have a time fixed for a final vote. There were objections.

"If this bill does not pass today or early tomorrow," said Mr. Call, "then some of the remaining large appropriation bills will certainly fail."

At this point Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) came forward with a most emphatic objection.

"It is understood," said Mr. Pettigrew, "that a plan is on foot to get this bill out of the way and then to take up the pooling bill at 2 o'clock tomorrow and sit it out, even over Sunday. I want to say here and now distinctly that the plan will not succeed if I can prevent it. And what is more the pooling bill can not become a law if I can do anything to prevent it; especially it cannot be passed on Sunday."

Mr. Pettigrew made his statement with the evident consciousness that the senate rules permitted the opposition of one man to be very effective.

This, and other objections, prevented any time being fixed for completing the Indian bill.

Mr. Call was willing to fix it at any time before adjournment tomorrow night, but Mr. Chandler objected, and then at 5:35 the senate went into executive session, and ten minutes later adjourned.

Democratic Steering Committee.

Washington, Feb. 22.—It is understood that an arrangement was made in the Democratic steering committee, which provides that the pooling bill shall be taken up at 2 o'clock Saturday and shall hold its place as unfinished business until 12 o'clock Monday when, if it shall not be disposed of, it shall give place to appropriation bills. The opponents of the bill will probably oppose consideration.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Flags in Memory of Washington—Appropriation Bills.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Four large American flags fluttered from the dome of the capitol today in honor of Washington's birthday. The house wore a holiday aspect. A vast array of empty benches greeted the speaker when he called the body to order at 11 o'clock, less than fifty members being present.

On motion of Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) the senate joint resolution was adopted, extending to Mexico the thanks of congress for the high honors paid to Isaac P. Gray, the late United States minister to that country.

The speaker announced the following appointments as visitors to the military academy: Messrs. Wheeler, Alabama; Washington, Tennessee; and Milliken, Maine.

Visitors to the naval academy: Messrs. Sayers, Texas; Tate, Georgia; and Hull, Iowa.

Mr. Martin (Dem., Ind.), chairman of the committee on invalid pensions asked unanimous consent to extend the evening session tonight (for the consideration of private pension bills) to 12 o'clock. Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) objected.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill.

When the paragraphs relating to the eleventh census was reached, Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) wanted to know when the reports of the last census were to be published. Five years had elapsed, he said, and yet but two of the twenty-six volumes had reached the public.

Mr. Breckinridge, in charge of the bill, replied that all material would be in the hands of the printer by March 1 and the volumes would be published thereafter as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) moved to strike out the appropriation of $125,000 for United States marshals' fees.

It precipitated some discussion.

Mr. Boatner criticised the appropriation on the ground that no specific lists of these fees had been furnished.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) defended the appropriations.

A large portion of this sum was to pay deputy marshals sworn in at Chicago on the occasion of the riots there a year ago. The amount of these fees could only be estimated, he said, as vouchers were not transmitted to the department of justice until they were paid.

On motion of Mr. Baker of New Hampshire a proviso was added to the paragraph requiring the attorney general to report congress a list of the persons to whom this money should be paid and the amounts paid each. Gradually discussion drifted in the question of the government taking a hand in suppression of the strike. Mr. Breckinridge expressed his apprehension that the doors were opening too wide when great corporations were allowed to go into courts and secure protection for their property at great expense to the government.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) in an eloquent response called attention to the resolution passed by congress after the president had sent troops to Chicago commending his action. The government, said he, must afford protection to interstate commerce, and it must enforce the mandate of the courts.

"I am glad," said he, "to live in a country where the executive met his duty as Mr. Cleveland did, manfully and courageously, where congress with one voice indorsed his course.

"The storm has now blown over," he continued, "and the men who took their lives in their hands, who responded to the call of the law and helped to execute it, should have their pay. Most of them are poor. Now, when the trouble is passed can we afford to haggle and grow technical about paying them their due?" (Applause.)

Mr. Livingston argued that it was not a question of refusing to pay the honest obligations of the government but it was claimed that much of this appropriation will go illegally to deputy marshals who were illegally engaged in protecting private property which should have been protected at the expense of the city of Chicago, the state of Illinois, or the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Livingston finally withdrew his motion to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. Livingston offered an amendment to pay C. B. Payne, Charles Morgan, M. C. Mordecai and the Southern Steamship Company $17,510 for mail service rendered some years ago. The amendment went over temporarily, as did one offered by Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) to pay the employes of the house and senate an extra month's pay.

An amendment to pay the widow of Thomas McCoy of St. Paul, the late consul general at Libera was agreed to.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment to pay to Jason Blackburn of Little Rock, a member of the Fortieth congress from Louisiana, $16,700, the balance of salary due him.

The chairman of the committee of the whole, Mr. Tarsney, ruled the amendment out of order.

Without completing the consideration of the bill, the committee rose.

A bill passed to amend an act granting a right of way through the Indian territory to the Kansas and Gulf railroad company; also on motion of Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) the senate bill to postpone time for the enforcement of the new regulation to prevent collisions at sea.

At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

Mills Against Bond Sales.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Senator Mills has given notice of the following amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill: "And all laws which authorize the secretary of the treasury to sell the bonds of the United States for any payment are hereby repealed."

The amendment is intended to follow the paragraph in the bill making provisions for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys for transportation of notes, bonds and other securities.

Upon being asked whether it was his intention to press his amendment prohibiting the sale of any more government bonds, Senator Mills said: "Such is my intention. I mean to press it to the uttermost limit when the sundry civil bill comes up."

"Do you expect to get a majority for it?" was asked him.

"That," he replied, "is yet to be determined, but I propose to see whether there is a majority which believes in the prohibition of bond sales in the future.

"Is not there danger of forcing an extra session in case you succeed in having the amendment inserted?" was the next question.

To this the reply was: "I don't care if it does. I propose to secure the adoption of the amendment if I can, and I shall not be deterred by fear of an extra session. I should persist in the course I have decided upon if by so doing I should be the means of holding congress here for the next 500 years."

SENATE WORK.

The Democrats Mapping Out Work for he Rest of the Session.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Democratic steering committee of the senate, after many postponements, held a meeting today and decided to recommend to the senate that Senator Butler should be permitted to move at 2 o'clock tomorrow for the consideration of the pooling bill; that this bill should be continued to be the unfinished business until 12 o'clock Monday, and that if it should not be disposed of by that time it should give place to other business. The understanding created great interest among the opponents of the bill as soon as it became known, and they immediately began preparations to antagonize not only the bill itself, but to, if possible, prevent its being taken up.

The program was immediately construed into a discussion to hold a Sunday session, and this act was made the most of by those senators who opposed the bill.

The advocates of the bill did not admit in so many words that their purpose included a Sunday session, but they confessed that if they should succeed in getting the bill up they would use their utmost endeavors to have it voted upon before the expiration of the time set for its consideration, and as this time would include only about three hours of the Saturday session and one hour of the Monday session, they would necessarily have very limited time for the bill without either a night or a Sunday session.

When Senator Butler (as chairman of the interstate commerce committee will have charge of the bill in the senate) was asked what his purpose was as to a Sunday session, he said he did not want to be quoted as saying anything that could be construed into a threat and that he would only say that he would use his best endeavors to get the bill before the senate, and that if he should succeed in that he would continue his exertions in its behalf until a vote could be reached. He said he felt confident of the success of the bill in case a vote could be reached and he believed a clear majority would be shown on the vote for consideration. While Senator Butler would name no figures, it is understood that other friends of the bill claim that a final vote would show that two-thirds of the members of the senate favor it.

The opponents of the bill concede that if a vote should be reached it would pass, but they are determined on the declaration that it shall not reach the point wherein the test of its strength shall be made. The tactics which they will pursue was foreshadowed in Senator Pettigrew's brief statement to the senate just prior to adjournment tonight.

The feeling is such as to make it clear that there will be a very sharp clash when the effort is made to take the bill up, and the indications are for a period of most decided parliamentary sparring against the measure, which will probably be led by Senator Gorman on the Democratic side and by Senators Chandler and Aldrich among the Republicans.

SUGAR BOUNTY.

Senate Proposal to Pay a Vast Sum to the Planters.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Senator Blackburn, on behalf of the senate committee on appropriations, today introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill to provide for the payment of the full bounty on the sugar produced in 1893, and for the payment of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the production of 1894. The amendment for the payment of the first-class of claims carries an appropriation of $11,253,253, and is as follows:

"That there shall be paid by the secretary of the treasury to those producers and manufacturers of the sugar cane grown in the United States, who complied with the provisions of the bounty laws, as contained in section of the tariff act of 1890, a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugars testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and one and three-quarters cents per pound on all sugars testing less than 90, and not less than 80 degrees, manufactured and produced by them previous to the 28th of August, 1894, and upon which no bounty has previously been paid."

The provision for the payment of a part of last year's bounty is that there shall be paid to those producers who complied with the McKinley bounty law by filing application for license, and the bounds required prior to July 1, 1894, and who would have been entitled to receive a license bounty of eight-tenths of a cent a pound on sugars actually manufactured and produced in the United States, testing not less than 80 degrees during the period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, comprised in the period commencing August 28, 1894, and ending June 30, 1895, and for this purpose $5,000,000 is appropriated.

No bounty is to be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States or produced in the United States upon which the bounty herein provided for has already been paid or applied for. The commissioner of internal revenue is empowered to make regulations for the payment of the bounty, and to employ two revenue agents, in addition to those already employed for the transaction of business.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The congress of the Daughters of the Revolution at its session today elected vice-presidents general as follows: Mrs. Randolph Kim, District of Columbia; Mrs. Joseph

Continued on Third Page.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to *all* others in leavening strength. *(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 599.)*

Cotton Burned.

Havre, Feb. 21.—The fire on board the British steamer Cape Corrientes, which arrived here Feb. 17 from Galveston, is under control.

Fifteen hundred bales of cotton are damaged.

Prohibition Ticket.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 22.—The state Prohibition convention today nominated the following ticket: Governor, Smith Quimby of Warren; lieutenant-governor, William B. Franklin of Newport; secretary of state, George W. Phorte of Allendale; attorney-general, James A. Williams of Providence.

Typos Indicted.

Belton, Tex., Feb. 22.—C. J. Glover and four other members of the Temple-Belton Typographical union were indicted and arrested and gave bond this afternoon for conspiracy against trade in recommending a boycott against the Temple Sun, a non-union office.

Ex-Treasurer Indicted.

Belton, Tex., Feb. 22.—The grand jury today found an indictment against ex-County Treasurer W. H. Blair for alleged appropriation of county funds to the amount of between $7000 and $8000. He will give bond at once.

When exiles from the land of the Shamrock—queens of our kitchens—are placated White Winged Peace reigns—Price's Cream Baking Powder is the talisman.

Door of Hope City Mission.

There was a fair audience last night. Rev. Gibbs' text was Matthew, vii: 13-14. "'Tis a command; ye, all in distress, all in sadness. The broad way is clothed with morality, pride, learning, wealth, and men think it all right. The dead names on the church books help swell the throng on the broad way. The narrow way is broad enough for any sinner to walk along, but too narrow to carry any sin. Trust the Lord, for he will hold out. He is the Holdout, and will sustain you always. At the end of the narrow way is life eternal."

Rev. Stuckey followed with brief remarks and led a spirited testimony meeting.

Prayers were asked for four persons, and two knelt at their seats.

Brother Vasser speaks tonight, corner Main and Weatherford streets.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Passes Colquitt's Back Tax Bill.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION IS DEBATED

In the House and Consideration New Defeated.

It Is Aimed at the Mexicans Along the Rio Grande—Poll Tax Qualification Voted Down—Reports of Committees on Bills.

AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 22.

The fact that this was the birthday of the father of his country, and, therefore, the grandfather of every son of the country, and the further fact, perhaps, that most of the senators had witnessed the satire upon politics played by Roland Reed at the opera house last night, injected into the members of the upper house a spirit of patriotism not heretofore felt. As an effect of that cause they adopted by a large majority Sherrill's joint resolution to adjourn sine die on March 2.

Then on Greer's motion the regular order was suspended and house concurrent resolution providing for morning sessions only for fifteen days after next Tuesday was taken up and adopted.

The senate after these two acts, and just as though they amounted to something, which neither of them does, sandled its hands and tackled the real work of the day.

On motion of Senator Tips the bill to extend the operations of the stock law so as to include cattle and horses was made the special order for next Wednesday.

Senator Colquitt's bill for the collection of delinquent taxes was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Senator Agnew presented a bill providing a lien in favor of a city for construction of sidewalks.

Senator Dibrell introduced a bill amending the act to create a more efficient road system in Guadalupe and to work county convicts and delinquent poll tax payers upon the county roads.

On motion of Senator McComb his bill to amend the game law was made the special order for next Thursday and from day to day till disposed of.

Senator Olds' land bill came up as unfinished business on a second reading.

In the coure of the consideration of the bill Senator Smith made a strong argument against reducing the interest upon school land payments to 2 per cent, and against the encouragement of purchasers of lands to violate their contracts and look to special legislation to reinstate their titles.

Pending the consideration of the bill, on motion of Senator Sherrill, committee room No. 1 and senate document room were designated as the meeting place of the conferencing committees.

Senator McComb offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, this day is the anniversary of the father of this great country, George Washington, whose glorious memory is enshrined in the hearts not only of Americans, but of patriots everywhere, and has been hallowed as a legal holiday in our law and civilization; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the senate, in reverence to the day and the memory it recalls, do now stand adjourned until Monday morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Suffrage Resolution Defeated. The Pope For It.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 22.—House joint resolution No. 2 was again taken up this morning by suspension of the regular order, which would have brought before the house the contested election bill pending when the house adjourned yesterday afternoon.

House joint resolution No. 2 proposes to submit to the people at the next general election the question as to whether or not full citizenship shall be made a prerequisite to vote in this state. Blair, who is understood to be hostile to the measure, blocked the final passage of the resolution by offering the amendment that the payment of the poll tax for the preceding twelve months shall also be a prerequisite. Martin of Kinney, Turney and Patterson urged upon the house to defeat the amendment, as it was a tactical manouver to defeat the measure right here in the house. The amendment was defeated by a very clear majority, viva voce, and the speaker promptly declared the vote, but Mr. Blair, Mr. Jennings and others, apparently not hearing the chair, shouted for the ayes and noes. The speaker ruled that he had declared the vote, and the ayes and noes on the question could not be called, the question being decided. Mr. Blair made a stubborn insistance on his point, but the chair refused to entertain it, and recognized Mr. McBride, who closed the debate on the call for the previous question. Mr. McBride enumerated the reasons with which he has been championing this measure since the beginning of the session, and was submitted to a fire of questions from time to time. Much weight was put upon the question, "How much would it cost?" Mr. McBride answered that it wouldn't cost anything as it would take place at the time of the general election. The questioner wanted to know if it wasn't a fact that it would cost $21,600.

Mr. McBride—No sir. But supposing it did, would that be much as the purchase price by which Texans proposes to retain control of Texas?

Mr. Blair—Can the state afford an extra expense of $21,600 at present?

Mr. Blair—A free people can afford to pay anything for the maintenance of their dearest institution. (Shouts of applause.)

The vote on the main question was put and lost by a vote of 55 to 26, it requiring a two-thirds majority to carry on final passage.

A motion was made by Mr. Owsley to reconsider, and it carried. A call of the house was ordered, upon a demand of several members. The impeding minority immediately became active and took every precaution to increase their faction should the other grow from the arrival of absentees. The absentees were excused, however, and Mr. Moore rose made a thirty-minute political speech, telling of the manner in which the measure would affect the Democratic vote if passed.

Mr. Martin of Kinney, speaking for the measure and answering the assertions of the gentleman from Hunt (Mr. Monroe), made matters very lively. He said that Mr. Seabury had stated to him that he didn't want this measure to prevail, because he and other members from counties like his would hear their heads drop at the next election. He elicited a shout from the Populists and the Democrats supporting the measure, when he stated that if the Democratic party was so weak as to need and encourage corruption to keep it in power in Texas, in heaven's name let it go out of power.

Mr. Blair, Mr. Monroe and others protested against these of the opposition who would shut off debate by moving the previous question before giving the other side a chance for a full and fair fight, and the motion was withdrawn to allow Mr. Blair to reply to Mr. Martin of Kinney. The vote was again put, but the joint resolution fared worse than before, the vote standing 52 to 25, Roy and Andrews of Tarrant changing their vote from aye to no, and Owsley from no to aye.

House bill No. 74, providing for the railing or classifying of merchants for the purpose of fixing their occupation tax, was finally passed, and the house adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow, house bill No. 64, providing for the appointment of special justices of the peace, having been called up and left pending.

The afternoon session is omitted, as a consequence of the accidental recollection by a member that it is Washington's anniversary.

HUNT'S CASE.

He Escapes the Gallows on the Insanity Dodge.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 22.—Below will be found Gov. Culberson's reasons for the commutation of E. W. Hunt, the wife murderer:

The defendant in this case was indicted March 15, 1893, by a grand jury of Grayson county, for the murder of his wife, May Hunt, and on April 15 was convicted and his punishment assessed at death. A new trial having been denied, he prosecuted an appeal to the court of criminal appeals, by which the judgment of the district court was affirmed April 25, 1894. In passing upon this application, two considerations suggest themselves:

1. The defendant was born and reared in Wilson county, in this state. The testimony shows that when quite young he was thrown from a horse and seriously injured about the head and after this injury was inflicted his character and conduct were greatly changed. In 1886 he was tried for lunacy in the county court of Wilson county, the jury finding that he had been insane for many years, and that it was necessary that he should be placed under restraint.

A judgment was accordingly entered in that court declaring him insane, and he was confined in the state lunatic asylum at Austin from July 13, 1886, to September 24, 1886, when he was discharged as restored. The record does not specifically show what his conduct was subsequent to his discharge from the asylum up to a short time preceding the homicide, but his relatives in Wilson county and some other persons there state that his mind was still affected, particularly at intervals. He was married on the 4th day of December, 1890, and after his marriage it appears that he conducted a farm in Wilson county belonging to his father for some time. In the fall of 1893 he left the farm in Wilson county, leaving part of his crop ungathered and part penned up, without giving notice to any of his family or other persons of his intention to do so, and went to Walnut Springs in Bosque county, where his wife's family resided. Members of his family in Wilson county testified that they did not know what had become of him from the time he left Wilson county until they had notice of the homicide.

It seems that after this he left Wa-

REMNANT SALE!

All of our remnants, including all wool goods, half wool goods, cotton goods, prints, domestics, and, in fact, everything in the remnant line, will go at exactly

HALF PRICE

Or one-half of what they are marked. Sale commences Friday morning and will last till Saturday night. This is an opportunity seldom offered. But we MUST HAVE THE ROOM, so have put a price on these goods that will clean up the lot.

BUTTS BROS.