TOWN AND COUNTY.

Monday being estray sale day brought a great many farmers into town. A GAZETTE man interviewed a number of them, who said the present crop outlook was the best seen in Texas for may years.

The wool scouring project is receiving due attention and will materialize in time. Several experiments made lately with Fort Worth artesian water in scouring wool have proved conclusively that this water is a scouring fluid.

Mr. W. A. Huffman will shortly begin putting up a substantial three-story brick and iron building for business purposes on Main between Sixth and Seventh streets. It will have a front of 100 feet and extend to the middle of the block.

The railroad building from Fort Worth during the summer months insures a lively hot season. The Fort Worth and Denver, the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande will all be actively at work. Labor will have ample employment.

The first through train over the Atchison-Gulf for Kansas City will leave Fort Worth Sunday morning at 5:15. Passengers will breakfast at the city of Gainesville and dine at Purcell, in the Indian Territory. A full time table will be ready by Saturday.

President Morgan Jones of the Fort Worth and Denver went north yesterday and Chief Engineer Bissell has returned to Quanah, where upwards of $300,000 of material is stored. The Fort Worth and Dever is pushing to the front, as is the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth. It will be less than twelve months until the junction is formed.

Governor Brown, receiver of the Texas and Pacific, and his employes are greatly pleased with their artesian water project. They receive their daily supplies fresh every morning from Fort Worth and say they feel like new men already. It is probable that Governor Brown is now considering running the water trains to Dallas, as suggested by THE GAZETTE.

A number of magnificent horses are in market in Fort Worth which horsemen pronounce the best horse market in the state. One Missouri dealer brought a number of horses here intending to stay a few days and then going to San Antonio to sell the bulk of his stock. In three days he had sold every head he had and sent for more. He was so greatly pleased that he has located his Texas headquarters at Fort Worth and now almost lives here.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande was held in this city yesterday. A board of directors was elected as follows: Captain B. B. Paddock, Colonel W. W. H. Lawrence, E. T. Hollis, W. F. Lake and others. The board of directors met later and elected Captain B. B. Paddock president, and E. T. Hollis secretary. Committees from Comanche, Coleman, Brownwood and San Angelo made a proposition to the company to extend the line at once to the cities named. They offered to donate the right of way from Granbury to San Angelo with yard room and depot grounds at each city and to give a bonus in money and lands of $100,000. President Paddock made the committees no definite promise, but some of the gentlemen feel encouraged and believe the road will soon be extended. President Paddock was seen after the meeting and questioned as to an early extension of the road. He said an engineer was now between Granbury and Stephenville making a reconnoissance and he would probably soon be followed by a corps of engineers, who would run a preliminary line to Stephenville, but nothing definite has at present been determined on as to an extension.

From the Well-Known Confederate Officer, Colonel R. H. Musser.

ST. LOUIS, April 4, 1877.

Messrs. J. & C. Maguire:

DEAR SIRS—I have been for about sixteen years a great sufferer from Chronic Enlargement of the Spleen, contracted and aggravated by four years' service in the Confederate army, in the swamps of Arkansas and Louisiana. I have for the past two years used your Cundurango, and have been entirely relieved of the Chronic Enlargement, and always on exposure to cold I use it to relieve or prevent Constipation, and have had no serious attack since. I recommend using it. Respectfully, R. H. MUSSER.

Eighty-four pieces standard calicoes worth 7c a yard will be closed out this month at 5c at Randall & Chambers Co's.

He Disappeared.

A man by the name of Price, from Missouri, came to Fort Worth last Friday, ostensibly to visit a cousin, but it was soon learned that he was not in his right mind, and that he had been wandering about in Ohio and other states. Arrangements were made to send him back to his home, but Sunday evening he said he would take a walk, and has not been seen since. The police force was notified yesterday and diligent search was made, but up to a late hour nothing had been heard of him.

One of Ingersoll's Yarns.

Colonel Ingersoll was at a dinner the other day where a New Yorker, who has a wide reputation as an after-dinner speaker, was somewhat disappointing to the guests. Colonel Ingersoll had a neighbor at the table who leaned over and said: "Colonel, how in the world did Blank come to have such a reputation as an after-dinner speaker? It does not seem warranted by what he has done to-night." "That reminds me," said the Colonel, "of a Georgian who came up to Illinois after the war and wanted to sell his uniform. He asked around at several places, 'Do you want to buy a uniform?' Finally some one asked him what grade of uniform it was, when he said, 'It was a private's uniform in Georgia, but I reckon it mout do for a Colonel in Illinois.'"

THE LAST FISH.

President Cleveland and Party Preparing to Leave for Washington.

PROSPECT HOUSE, June 8.—The Presidents, last fishing day in the Adirondacks was a delightful one. He started off with Dr. Ross and man about 9 o'clock, The President trolled industriously, stopping only for lunch, until after sunset, but caught only one three-pounder, and missed a "strike" that promised to result in the killing of the biggest fish he has ever taken. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Lamont in one boat and Mrs. Rossman in another went out before sunset and met the returning fishermen about three miles from landing. Arrangements for departure to-morrow are as decided yesterday, the only change made will be an earlier start than was at first intended, so as to give the party rest and a comfortable dinner at Paul Smith's before taking the second stage of the journey of nine miles on buck-boards. The ride to the railroad station is twenty-six miles long and will be accomplished in about three hours. The stay in Albany, which will be reached early Friday morning, will be one of three hours only, the President's programme allowing him only sufficient time to breakfast with Governor Hill before resuming his journey to Washington.

Prickly Ash Bitters is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

Meeting of Iron and Steel Workers.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 8.—At the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers this morning a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to regulate the output in different mills, and to secure uniformity in the various classes of work in the different mills. One of the principal changes to be made in the constitution is the introduction of a clause admitting colored skilled workmen to membership. This is to be done as a precaution against their joining the Knights of Labor, and thus causing trouble in the trade.

Astonishing bargains are offered in parasols and fans by the Randall & Chambers Co.

The goddess of Plenty and the smiling daughter of Peace are as naught to those affected with the demon of Biliousness. Its deadly foe is the sovereign remedy known as Morris' Cascarine.

Astronomical Conference at Paris.

"The astronomers who met on the 16th ult., at the invitation of the Paris Academy of Science," says a Paris correspondent of the London Times, "agreed upon a plan to be adopted by the various observatories which will join in the work of making a photographic chart of the heavens.

"The meetings which took place in the large hall of the Paris Observatory, were attended by Auwers of Berlin, Bertrand of Paris, Cruls of Brazil, Eder of Vienna, Elkin of America, Folie of Brussels, Gautier of Geneva, Gill of Cape of Good Hope, Glyden of Stockholm, Knobel of London, Oom of Lisbon, Oudensans of Utrecht, Pechnle of Copenhagan, Pujazon of Cadiz, Rayet of Bordeaux, Roberts of Liverpool, Russel of Sydney, Tacchini of Rome, Thiele of Copenhagen, Tisserand of Paris, Trepied of Algiers, Winterhalter of Washington, Wolf of Paris, and many others. Nearly all the men are engaged in astronomical photography, so that the decisions of this conference will have all the authority that such a truly representative gathering gives.

"The conference took into consideration the main questions, and agreed upon them after some discussion, those main questions being briefly—(1) the need of a photographic chart of the heavens; (2) the use of instruments alike in all their essential parts; (3) the extent of the work generally.

"A committee was then formed to consider the kind of instrument to be employed. After considerable discussion this was decided to be an instrument indentical with that already employed by the brothers Henry, in Paris, the magnitude of stars to be taken on the photographs being fixed at what is now known as the 14th magnitude.

"A photographic chart of the heavens is to be at once undertaken by the various observatories which will join in the work.

"Six observatories, four of them French, have already joined, and China, through its ambassador at Paris, has declared its intention of joining; there are thus already seven observatories which will at once, when the instruments are ready, begin the work. Many of the astronomers who attended the conference stated that, while they were unable to say definitely that their governments would join, they had little doubt that they would do so; so that now it may be considered as finally settled that we shall soon have a photographic chart of the heavens, the value of which it is quite needless to speak of. The arrangements made for the work of the conference were most complete and reflect great credit on Admiral Mouchez and the French astronomers. The proceedings throughout the whole of the eight days during which the conference sat were marked by an amount of good feeling that is not always found in scientific gatherings. Though many of the questions were discussed with great vigor, the voting, when the matter was voted upon, was, in nearly euery case, unanimous.

The manufacturers of the well-known Gullett's Magnolia cotton gin, that was awarded the highest award, gold medal and diploma at the New Orleans World's Cotton Exposition, have reduced their rates from $3 50 to $3 per saw, thus giving the public the chance to buy the best gin at the same prices that others are sold.

THE BOOM.

Several Enterprises Well on Foot that Will Push Fort Worth Far to the Front.

Water Power and Manufacturing—The Horse Collar Factory—Union Stock Yards—Fine Buildings.

IT IS HERE.

For a week past there has been talk of the coming boom. Some said it would reach Fort Worth about October, others said it would come in the spring, but few said it was here. The truth of the matter is, the boom could not "reach" here, for it had no place to come from. The boom is not a cyclone or a whirlwind, it is a symmetrical colossus manufactured from the materials at hand in any given city by the citizens thereof. Sometimes a part of the material has to be imported, but a boom can never be imported. The boom is here, at least the base of the colossus has been erected, and by October the shoulders will be reached, later on the head will be hewn out and later the laurel wreath will encircle the brow of Fort Worth's boom.

Here are a few of the last stones fitted in the foundation.

WATER POWER.

Two weeks ago Sunday THE GAZETTE published an article in regard to water power. In subsequent issues more was said about the matter. Men of foresight and capital investigated and found that THE GAZETTE stated a fall of twenty-six feet of water could be obtained. Conviction led to action, and Monday there was filed at Austin a charter for the Fort Worth Water Power and Manufacturing Company. The incorporators are B. C. Evans, Colonel R. E. Maddox, Dr. J. F. Fields, C. J. Swasey, G. C. Battle, Colonel W. H. H. Lawrence and William Capps. The capitalization is $250,000, and it is understood that several eastern manufacturers who were recently in Fort Worth are stockholders in the company. When a certified copy of the charter is received from Austin the organization will take place and then work will begin. It is proposed to tunnel the bluff a distance of 4000 feet and put in two heavy iron mains twenty-four inches in diameter, each, which will give 500 horse power and each additional main put in as found necessary will add 250 horse power. The plans of the company embrace other projects which cannot now be mentioned.

HORSE COLLAR FACTORY.

Some ten days ago Messrs. Tackaberry and Moore, together with Mr. Knight, patentee of a moss horse collar, began the work of soliciting subscriptions to the stock of a moss horse collar manufacturing company. The gentlemen worked hard and announce that the stock has been so liberally subscribed for that they are ready to organize the company, and they ask that each and every stockholder be at the office of Zane Cetti to-night at 8 o'clock to elect directors and officers. This enterprise will employ forty men from the jump.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

After discussion of the stock yards question for some days, a committee has taken the matter in hand, and late yesterday R. E. Maddox began the work of soliciting for the stock, heading the list with $5000. He will devote to-day to the work and is confident of full success. The land has been secured and Colonel Maddox says that in sixty days the yards can be in operation while workmen are completing part of them. It is proposed to invest $100,000 in these yards.

BUILDINGS TO GO UP.

Yesterday James W. Swayne purchased ninety-five feet front on Fourth street by seventy-five feet on Rusk street, immediately back of the Martin-Brown Company. He says he will build a four-story iron and brick building on it fronting both Fourth and Rusk streets. He has a firm of architects and builders at work on plans and estimates. He will put $80,000 in this building.

W. A. Huffman says he will build a three-story building on Main street 100 feet front by 90 deep on Sixth street, opposite the Commercial Club building, to cost $30,000 to $35,000.

John Tierney will complete his building, corner Houston and Seventh, making it a three story, 50x100 feet, costing $18,000.

McCart and Haymaker are pushing their building, corner Houston and Belknap, a two-story 50x100 feet stone and brick, cost $12,000.

R. E. Maddox says he will at once build twenty-five feet front immediately adjoining Waterhouse's drugstore, and during the summer will build 50x100, three stories, corner Main and Fifteenth. He will also build a two-story 50x100 feet on Rusk street at once. The above are but a few of the buildings to go up.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Hough of Kansas City and Wichita, Kas., is in Fort Worth to establish a manufactory of roofing, of which more later.

Johnny's Composition on Medicine.

"There is two kinds of medicine besides the kind you Rub On, and the first kind is the Soft Kind, which you take with a spoon while A man holds your Head and you kick and Riggle some because it Tastes so, and the other kind is the Hard kind, which is called Pills, and it is the Hardest of the whole because it is so Hard to go Down, but it does not make any Difference which kind you Take, when you get it Took you wish you Had not, for it makes quite a Row in your Stomach and Riots Around."

Evidently Johnny's experience in medicine does not include Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are easy to take and do their work quietly and calmly. Neither does it include in the way of "Soft Medicine" Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which, though powerful to cure all chronic derangements of the liver and blood, is pleasant to the taste and agreeable in its effects. Unequaled as a remedy for all scrofulous diseases, pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swelled glands, goitre or thick neck, fever sores and hip joint disease.

More Convictions.

Law-breakers are having a hard time of it at the present term of the District court, and they are doubtless beginning to realize the full force of the adage concerning the way of the transgressor. Bob Copeland, colored, fought the case against him, but was found guilty of an assault with intent to murder, and was sent up for three years. Alonzo Johnson, white, also fought his case, but was found guilty of too free use of horseflesh not his property, and the jury said he might live in retirement for five years.

County Attorney Carlock presses state cases with all the vigor of a veteran and, under the able charges of the court, the juries have shown a disposition to mete out justice to all offenders.

Explanation from Dorsey.

In a group at the New York Club the other night ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey declared that three-fourths of the money contributed for political purposes during campaign excitement is stolen by the men in whose hands it is placed for various purposes. "It is a mistaken idea," he said, "that you can take a man to one side and give him money to be used illegitimately and expect any results from it. Scarcely one man in 1000 is proof against the temptation of putting the money in his pocket. The only way in which money can be made effective in campaigns is by the township canvass, in which several men are interested, each one being given a portion of the township, for which he is made responsible, and the money for his work placed in his hands in the presence of all the others. In such cases each man becomes a check upon the other. Each man knows what the other is expected to do, and the work is pretty sure to be done."

That Tired Feeling

Afflicts nearly every one in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

Bargains in ribbons, hosiery and gloves at Randall & Chambers Co's.

THE LEASE LAW.

Devised by the Bullionaires to Perpetuate Their Business.

Mobeetie Panhandle.

The Panhandle cattlemen have, it is reported to the Attorney General, cut down their fences. It is supposed to show a disposition to obey the inclosure act; but it is stated on good authority that the drift fences, stretching from east to west entirely across the Panhandle, have not been removed. This may indicate a pool of all the cattle companies between these drift fences, which would require no fences between pastures, and so escape prosecution which the present Attorney General would institute. However, when the new law goes into effect the cattlemen will have to lease or leave.

The above is a part of a dispatch from Austin, appearing in the Dallas News, and Austin is the capitol of the state. As to knowledge of affairs and conditions of our Panhandle and the characteristics of its people, to the end of proper and equitable government, the Austin administration had as fitly be set to govern the Congo country. And the metropolitan press of our state constantly betrays an ignorance in regard to us as dense; and considering its position, opportunities and supposable predilection for truth and enlightenment, even more inexcusable. The cattle business of the Panhandle assumed syndicate and "baron" proportions because that condition was forced by the state's lease law. And the lease law was the offspring of the baron's brain, by his superior intelligence and energy (and money) foisted upon the state as a proper and healthy child because, forsooth, it was to save ye quidnunc of the piney woods a few cents annually in school tax. The stockmen were not actuated in the premises by motives other than move men in all branches of business and trade—the perpetuation of their own business, because it was their own, and that they, in many instances, believed it the only one that would ever be profitable over a great portion of the state. And the means they took to the end would not, as such things go, be considered dishonorable or a matter of surprise if, the same opportunity presenting, they or their like had been used by men representing any industry. The great "cattle baron" saw the encroachments of lesser stock and farmers into his big grass country, and that with them he must prove numerically and politically weak, and unless the tide were stemmed he and his great business must get out. The establishment of his business had cost him years of care and labor and immense sums of money, and he knew his industry to be legitimate and honorable, and naturally didn't want to get out. He had to do something, and he did it. In the lease law he gave us something which must challenge the admiration of the world at his keen intelligence and foresight; and in getting his measure past a legislative body deeply and unreasoningly prejudiced against him and his interests, displayed an aptitude for the finesse of diplomacy whose contemplation would make the shrewdest politician go away and weep at his own feeble and blind groping. And it came to pass that all that part of the state where the voting power and the stockman's enemies are, with vigor and determination demanded that the "bullionaire" be compelled to pay for "the children's grass." But time has proven that the stockman overreached himself, and miscalculated the strength of his foundation. His aim and hope was for an absolute lease during a term of years, which a judgment perfectly cool and unbiased would have told him never could be; and the law which he accepted as "a starter," and with whose conditions he would have complied in good faith, if he had been permitted, has been unsatisfactory to himself and calamitous to his interests in every way. He built hundreds of miles of fence at a cost of $300 per mile; he fenced in good faith while his "applications" were before the land board, and that board by captious and arbitrary rulings prevented his obtaining the lease and left him at the mercy of the law against fencing.

The cattlemen have been entitled to the use of the grass on the western ranges, free of charge to them save the taxes on their herds, because they have brought order and prosperity where in the nature of things a less degree of strength and energy could not have worked the result. They have made possible local governments in all the westesn counties; and except the single instance of their lease law having been distorted and hurled against them, have adhered to and upheld every law of the state. And whatever their faults as a class may be, as citizens they are certainly not deserving the abuse being heaped upon them for non-compliance with the provisions of a law that is a wonder of legislation.

If our state government and press were better informed they would know that the great stockman and syndicate have seen the sure advance of the inevitable, and will not pool or conspire to defeat the law. Many of the fences are already down, and the balance will come in time to meet a compliance with the law. There never was but one drift fence across the Panhandle, and that was up at the Neutral Strip, made to prevent the cattle of outside barbarians from coming in by the thousands to eat the sacred grass of "the children." The possession of more of manly honor and citizen integrity down in the state would make that region quicker to perceive those qualities in the Panhandle and its much abused and misrepresented "bullionaire."

$500 Reward

For a remedy that will cure as bad a case of piles as Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. At druggists, 50 cents and $1.

Biliousness, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Men's wool cassimere suits at $5.00; worth $7.50.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

MISSOURI CYCLONE.

Considerable Damage Done in the Vicinity of Marshall.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8.—A dispatch from Marshall, Mo., says a cyclone visited that county yesterday evening, doing much damage. The storm came from the southwest, doing severe damage to the village of Little Rock, which lies upon the river bank. Here it demolished Henry Oberdike's residence, the family escaping injury by taking refuge in the cellar. His barn was destroyed and hosres killed. The five story residence of R. B. Davidson was unroofed and wrecked. Jesse Hendrick's frame residence was annihilated. The storm was fifty yards wide and ironed out a desolate path. Its force was spent in the above neighborhood.

Doctors in Convention.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 8.—At the second day's session of the Medical Association the attendance was very large and the interest unabated. The report of the financial standing of the journal was approved of. The report of the special committee on changes in the plan of organization and by-laws of the association was adopted. The report opened with a statement contrasting the American association with the British association and in which it was shown that the American organization was far in advance of the British in almost every particular. The by-laws were then considered, and a number of amendments to the constitution were suggested. All changes have for their object the better adjustment of the principles of the association. An address on the practice of medicine was then delivered by Dr. J. S. Lynch of Baltimore.

On the effective action of the digestive organs depends vigor of body, the glow of health and peace of mind. Affections disturbing these are to vicious mankind as aissipated by Morris' Cascarine.

THE AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM

Applicable to Extreme Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition Advocates.

Jefferson News.

Clean newspapers, devoid of personalities, and uplifted above petty jealousy and prejudice, will always have an audience of intelligent and appreciative readers. A free and untrammeled press is the best protection for the people it represents. Its columns should be open to a free and full expression, pro and con, of every question submitted to the people in which the welfare of all is involved. Questions of public policy ought to be discussed in a temperate and dispassionate manner by the advocates of both sides in a controversy before the people. Unless this calm and intelligent view of the situation is observed, it is too often the case that over-zealous advocates become fanatical, and reason is overthrown by prejudice and error. In this day and generation the newspaper is the swift messenger and avant courier that goes ahead of public opinion and moulds it through the crucible of the public conscience. In order to possess this governing principle, the editor as well as his journal must stand upon a high plane of rectitude and honor. His record and that of the journal of information which he conducts must be clean and unpurchasable. His example should be a guiding star to others, if he expects to wield a controlling influence over the homes, the affections and the consciences of men. Conservatism, and a due regard for the feelings and opinions of others, is a mark of true journalistic propriety and well-balanced thought on the part of the editor, who is the spokesman in his sphere on questions of public policy. Let it be remembered that abuse is not argument; neither is it respectable or charitable in the espousal of any cause. Such editors and journals are a serious injury to either side of any question they advocate. They insult the public conscience by their tirade of abuse and misrepresentation, driving good men and true from the standard which otherwise would proudly float over them, and perchance lead to victory. The amenities of journalism is lost sight of when prejudice and error creep in to steal both reason and judgment. There is a sense of justice and propriety due all men in the discussion of every public question upon which people have honest differences. The veriest criminal in our courts of justice is not condemned before he is heard or a trial given him, and evidence adduced sufficient to prove his guilt or innocence. The true journalist, through the medium of his journal, comes before the bar of public opinion to enlighten the minds and the consciences of men by calm reason and logical argument, free from prejudice in the statements presented to the people. Both sides of the question at issue should be made clear as the noonday sun. The Texas Iron News enunciates these thoughts and principles, because the editor has always occupied this high plane in journalism, and will not lower his standard before the people to suit the whims and caprices of any man or set of men who set themselves up as self-constituted leaders, or over-zealous advocates. The "more holier than thou" patriots in any cause are likely to be demagogical in their make-up, and we have never found them safe counselors or leaders. The journal of a party that detects vice and virtue on either side, and admits a modicum of both to exist in frail human nature, "with charity toward all, and malice toward none," can be relied on as the truest exponents of human thought, and the most subtle in their reason and judgment in according the virtues due their fellow-man. The blatant bigot as well as the fawning sycophant is equally to be despised. A man of convictions, and one who has a policy in life, and dares to stand or fall upon his estimate of what is right and just in the espousal of any cause, is like a fixed star in the firmament, a shining light, and a noble specimen of that kind of bravery which never goes out of fashion.

Morris' Cascarine is good for children.

THE BURIAL OF PASQUALE.

Body of the Veteran Chief of the Yumas Cremated by His Tribe.

Yuma Sentinal, May 14.

Pasquale, the famous veteran chief of the Yumas, died on the night of the 9th inst. It is supposed that he was at least 100 years old at his death. The surgeon-general's report of 1876 claimed that he was then over 83. His illness was lingering, but severe, superinduced by anxiety for the welfare of his people during the recent measles epidemic which swept away over 100 of his relatives and subjects. Pasquale was a remarkable man, particularly noted for his intelligence, courage and physical strength. In these respects he ranked far above Cochise, Nana, Geronimo and other chiefs of Arizona tribes.

But little of his history can be learned here. General Heintzleman made him chief in 1851, when he established Fort Yuma. With the exception of some difficulties with the whites between the years 1852 and 1856, Pasquale has been friendly and peaceable. He was a just and fair-minded Indian himself and often enforced discipline and obedience upon refractory members of his tribe by "snake-tailing," or the free use of the hickory. He was never known to drink nor steal and the lash was the inevitable penalty for those violating his example. For the first violation, seven lashes were applied; for the second, fourteen lashes; for the third, twenty-one, and increasing thus for each repeated violation until the Indian was either reformed or whipped to death.

For weeks, wan and emaciated, a mere living skeleton, he lay upon his rude bed, surrounded night and day by squaws who kept up an incessant wailing that was weird and unearthly in the extreme. The end came on the night of the 9th. During the remainder of the night the older Indians completed arrangements for his cremation, most of which had been made days before. The young bucks carried the firewood and caught the horses that were to be slaughtered to accompany the chief to his future home.

Bright and early Tuesday morning many ladies and gentlemen from Yuma repaired to the Indian village to witness the curious and barbaric cremation ceremonies.

The village, situated directly west of the hills upon which the fort is built, on the California shore of the Colorado, is in the midst of a flat covered with willow, mesquite and cottonwood trees, which grow abundantly. Among these, the rude huts or wickiups of the Indians are scattered.

The entire tribe had been notified, and several hundred Yumas assembled about the funeral pile. This was formed by digging a V-shaped hole seven feet long by three feet wide. Along its sides large sticks of dry wood were placed upright. Between these sticks a bed of dry twigs and brush was heaped and upon this the body, well swathed in a sheet, was placed. Then came dry wood, next a thick canvas covering and upon this logs were piled until the pyre reached seven feet in height; then the worldly possessions of the old chief, comprising an old-fashioned trunk, quilts, blankets, knives, bows and arrows, calico, a gun and a variety of other things. Two fine young horses, gaily digged in bright-colored trappings, were brought to the pile, alongside of which their graves had been dug. Just before applying the torch the poor brutes were knocked on the head with axes, disemboweled, thrown into their graves, and, as the last shovel of dirt fell upon them, the torch was applied and the dense smoke and flames rose heavenward, leaving but a heap of smouldering ashes to represent all that was earthly of Pasquale.

During the ceremony the bucks and squaws, grouped about the funeral pile, kept up a solemn, heartrending crying and wailing, the anguish and sorrow of which could not have been more intensely expressed by the highest type of civilization. Several young boys, holding bows and arrows, with fancifully designed headgear of red flannel and feathers, assisted actively. Many Indians threw their most valuable possessions into the flames—a buck his watch, squaws their ornaments and calico, and children and men their weapons. The older squaws were, in most cases, nearly nude, as were many of the older men. The entire scene was extraordinary and impressive.

The older Indians generally led the ceremonies. Several tearful speeches were made, which, though uninteligible to the whites, invariably ended with the cry, "Pasquale! Pasquale!" This, with the cremations of the Yumas recently dying of the measles, has practically bankrupted the tribe. It is feared that papers of great historical interest, belonging to Pasquale, and received concerning him at various times during his long and varied career, have been destroyed with his body.

Several days will elapse before the election of a successor to Pasquale, "Captain" Miguel being Chief ad interim by appointment of Pasquale. It is thought that an English-speaking Indian will be selected.

Diseases are insidious. A headache, sleeplessness, nervousness mark their inception. Morris' Cascarine will remove the cause of the trouble. It is infallible in sickness.

A Louisiana Lynching.

MANSFIELD, LA., June 8.—On Wednesday night last two negroes entered the sleeping room of three young ladies, twelve miles southeast of this place, during the absence of the man from the house, for the purpose of outraging them. They were arrested by the citizens on Monday and confessed their guilt. On Monday night a mob took one of them, Lew Washington, and hanged him to a tree near the scene of the crime. The other, named Abraham, escaped similar punishment by not being found by the mob.

Destroyed by Lightning.

HAUGHTON, MICH., June 8.—The Quincy rock house and drum house were struck by lightning this morning and totally destroyed. The loss is $60,000; insurance unknown.

ESTRAYS.

ESTRAYED—By Henry Bevelle, before G. Barnes, J. P. Precinct No. 1, Tarrant County, on the 3d day of April, 1887, one bay horse about 14½ hands high, no brands perceivable, about seven years old; appraised at $35. Filed April 27, 1887. JOHN F. SWAYNE, County Clerk Tarrant County, Tex.

ESTRAYED—By W. P. Wilburn, before H. T. Williams, J. P., Precinct No. 6, Tarrant county, on the 23d day of May, 1887, one iron gray mare, six years old, 13 hands high, branded 9T on left thigh; one sorrel horse mule, 3 years old, 13 hands high, branded SDS on left shoulder; one red roan horse, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, Spanish brand on left shoulder; one bay horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder and ALT on left hip; one sorrel mule, ten years old, 15 hands high, branded [illegible] on left shoulder, [illegible] on left hip, 53 on neck, under-bit on left ear; appraised at $180. Filed May [illegible], 1887.

JOHN F. SWAYNE, County Clerk Tarrant County, Tex.

ESTRAYED—By W. J. Hunter, before H. T. Williams, J. P., Precinct No. 6, Tarrant county, on the 31 day of May, 1887, one red roan mare, about 13½ hands high, 7 years old, branded WT on left shoulder; colt, no brand; one bay stallion, 5 years old, branded WT on left shoulder, about 14 hands high; one bay mare, 14 hands high, branded B on left shoulder, JT on right shoulder, about 12 years old, right eye out; bay mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, no brand; one black mare mule, 14 hands high, 4 years old, Spanish brand on left thigh; appraised at $120. Filed May 3, 1887.

JOHN F. SWAYNE, County Clerk Tarrant County, Tex.

ESTRAYED—By J. P. Pulliam, before James H. Smith, J. P., Precinct No. 3, Tarrant county, on the 14th day of May, 1887, one dun brown horse mule, no brands perceivable, 5 years old, hair on neck cut and fastened on with brier rein with small short rope round neck, 14½ hands high, 10 or 12 years old; appraised at $75. Filed May 26th, 1887.

JOHN F. SWAYNE, County Clerk Tarrant County, Tex.