Weekly Gazette.

Published Every Friday
BY THE
DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO

Office of Publication—Second St., between Houston and Throckmorton.
Entered at the Fort Worth, Texas, Postoffice as Second-Class Mail Matter.

EASTERN OFFICE.
48 Tribune Building, New York.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
(Postage Prepaid by the Publishers.)

Daily		Weekly.	
One Year	$10 00	One Year	$1 00
Six Months	5 50	Six Months	60
Three Months	3 00	Three Months	40

SUNDAY GAZETTE, 1 yr, $1.50, 6 months, $1.00
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS:
Per Week ..... 25 cents

☞ Subscribers wishing their address changed from one postoffice to another, must give the old address as well as the new, or the change cannot be made.

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Prompt information of events and news happenings of general interest solicited, and will be properly compensated.
All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address—not for publication—but as an evidence of good faith.
Parties writing to THE GAZETTE on business personal to themselves will please inclose stamp for reply.
All letters or communications for THE GAZETTE whether on business or for publication should be addressed to THE GAZETTE, or DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., Fort Worth, Tex., AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.
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DEMOCRAT PUB. CO.,
Fort Worth, Tex.

NEW YORK is in the agonies of the "first bale" as well as Texas. It is the first bale of hops with the Empire state.

THE GAZETTE'S tow line drew the Mexican war veterans to Fort Worth. Now we shall try to draw Grover and Frankie to the Lone Star State.

THE G.-D. News does not love Coke and Coke does not love the G.-D. N. Coke can say some very hard things about a newspaper when he wants to, and he wanted to say something about the News during the Coke-Davis campaign. Coke does not stick pins in an enemy; he stamps him to death.

KNIGHTS of Honor throughout Texas will be interested in the following letter from Mr. Smith:

DALLAS, TEX., July 29, 1887.

The Missouri Pacific and Texas and Pacific Railways have given a round trip rate of one and one-third fare for the representatives to the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, which meets at Austin on August 2, 1887. Tickets to be on sale July 31, August 1 and 2, good to return up to and including August 5.

FRANK J. SMITH,
Committee on Transportation.

MEMBERS of the Alliance will be interested in knowing that special hotel rates have been made for the accommodation of their delegates to Atlanta. The following from Mr. Macune will show what has been done:

CAMERON, TEX., July 27, 1887.

Notice to Texas delegation to Inter-State Convention of Farmers to meet at Atlanta, Ga., August 16 next:

Hotel arrangements for fifty Texas delegates have been made at the Great Atlanta in the city of Atlanta at the reduced rate of $1.50 a day, provided gentlemen can bear to be a little crowded. The house is centrally located, and near the opera house, where the convention will meet. It has a large reading room which will answer for a delegation meeting room.

C. W. MACUNE, Committee for Texas.

THE Dawson Sentinel kindly says of THE GAZETTE: "Editorially speaking the Fort Worth GAZETTE is the best and most reliable paper published in Texas. Its sentiments as expressed on any public question are plainly comprehensible and unbiased. Truly THE GAZETTE is the people's paper. It swerves neither to the right nor left, but marches on a well defined, dignified course, yielding at no time to isms or sentimentalities. It is Democratic to the core, and is always found battling for the principles of the party. Its editorials offer a vast field for thought and reflection. Its special columns teem with the latest news from every part of the state. Its telegraph columns are always full. The weekly GAZETTE is the paper for the masses. The farmers will find full market reports. The price of the weekly has been reduced to the astonishingly low price of $1 per year."

THE Indian Journal has the following to say of THE GAZETTE'S editorial on "The Outlook:"

Ayen pomyhoery olvavlket etylwy cnwh'ypvvthet nsk omvlkvt heret pomayen kakoye tayes komepat myt momvren payacet os. Mesnky tvsekvyy omviken ohlochkhyet os. myastte tot. vcolepe estomt- nak tvcevt her t vyvsen cyaccton omat heyv este vsehoyeyan enestvren ompohatteyet os—este Ma-koke vtekan enlopteky poyacet os.

THE GAZETTE may be pardoned for quoting its contemporary in the original because the delicate compliment paid this paper cannot be translated without injury. "Kalopeky poyant os" may appear enthusiastically extravagant to some, but our Indian contemporary is not given to flattery and would not amplify much less exaggerate its own candid belief.

TEXAS OIL WELLS.

There is but little fuss being made over the matter of the output of coal oil from Texas wells. The owners of the land near Nacogdoches are keeping their own counsel and prudently preserving a silence. They have, however, put a number of travelling salesmen on the road, who are now selling oil, and the chances are that before many moons shall wax and wane the Standard Oil Company shall have buckled on its bayonet and sallied forth to crush out its presumptuous young rival. The past history of the Standard Oil monopoly has been one of extermination to all competitors. Sooner than permit a rival to exist, thousands of gallons of oil will be distributed free in the territory occupied by it. It is not improbable that the Texas wells will feel the displeasure of this great monopoly and be compelled to sell out to it. The owners of the Texas wells are excusable for keeping quiet.

INVITING MR. CLEVELAND.

The following invitation has been extended Mr. Cleveland to visit Texas. Why cannot all the cities of Texas and the state government invite the President to see this wonderful southwest country?

(Copy.)

JEFFERSON, TEX., July 29, 1887.

To Mr. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

HONORED SIR—The organization known as the "National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War," composed of surviving members of that war who are scattered all over our Union has designated the young and growing city of Fort Worth, Texas, as the place for the "next annual reunion." It is understood that the day of meeting will be sometime in October or November next. It is left with the undersigned (resident vice-presidents of the association) to name the date, and knowing the anxiety our people have for you and your good lady to visit our state we respectfully request you to name some date during the latter part of October or November, which will not conflict with your presence at other points as arranged in the programme of your southern tour. On receipt of your answer we will fix the date of our meeting and an accredited deputation of our association will wait on you in due form and ascertain the possibility of your honoring us with your attendance. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. ESTES,
GEORGE W. KEENE,
Vice-Presidents National Association of Veterans of the Mexican war.

THE VETERANS COMING.

It affords THE GAZETTE great pleasure to lay the following letter before its readers. From this letter it will be seen that the Mexican war veterans have accepted the invitation of this city to meet here next fall. These old soldiers are scattered throughout the country, and will come from every state in the Union. They will carry back to their respective homes the story of the marvelous development of this southwestern territory for which they battled forty years ago. Good will come to Fort Worth from this meeting, and Fort Worth will do all its best to honor and entertain its guests when they assemble here. The following is the acceptance of Fort Worth's invitation:

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1887.

J. P. Alexander, Secretary Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau, Fort Worth, Tex.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the resolution adopted by Hon. Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau on the 19th inst., extending an invitation to the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War to hold their next annual convention in the city of Fort Worth, Tex.

At our annual meeting in Des Moines last year the president (General James W. Denver) and the secretary of the Association were authorized to designate the place for our next meeting, and I am authorized to announce to you that the polite invitation conveyed by your letter of the 19th inst. has been accepted.

Colonel G. W. Keene, and William E. Estes, Esq., vice-president, have been requested to confer with your Bureau in regard to the arrangements for the meeting. Their postoffice address is Jefferson, Tex. Very respectfully, yours truly, A. M. KENADAY,
Secretary National Association of Veterans of Mexican War.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

In THE GAZETTE of yesterday, modestly sandwiched between other items of less import, was the following:

A charter has been filed to-day of the Fort Worth Union Stock Yards Company, capital stock $200,000; incorporators, J. P. Smith, J. W. Burgess, R. E. Maddox, Morgan Jones, L. D. Voak, E. B. Harrold, R. C. Kerens, John C. Brown.

This little item was pregnant with meaning of good for Fort Worth. It meant that here was to be established stock yards on a par with those which have attracted the live stock trade to Chicago, Kansas City, Buffalo and Pittsburg, through which trade those cities have been built up and made great and prosperous. The names of the incorporators are significant of the hearty co-operation of the great trunk lines in this movement to make of Fort Worth the live stock market of the southwest. John C. Brown of the Texas and Pacific, Morgan Jones of the Fort Worth and Denver, L. D. Voak of the Missouri Pacific, and R. C. Kerens of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, are among the incorporators.

With the establishment here of stock yard facilities, such as are guaranteed by the formation of this company, Fort Worth will become the live stock mart of the southwest for all time, and this means an extent of commercial expansion not dreamed of now by our most sanguine citizens.

TEXAS IN TYPE.

Clippings from State Exchanges on Matters of Interest.

The corn crop in the vicinity of Calvert will be an average yield.

The ground has been purchased at Mesquite to establish a cotton yard.

Fine rains fell again over the western portion of the Panhandle on Sunday.

Arrangements are being made to erect a temporary court house in Hemphill county.

Austin county has been visited by fine rains during the past week, greatly benefitting the cotton.

In Lavaca county cotton is needing rain, and cattle are looking thin for want of good pasturage.

The vault of the courthouse at Sherman is now complete, and the records have been stored there.

Fayette county was visited last Saturday by a severe hailstorm which injured the cotton and peach orchards.

An artesian flow of water has been attained not far from Tascosa, on the Canadian river, by digging a few feet.

A son of W. N. Hilderbrand is the first born citizen of Clarendon. He will receive a deed to a lot in the new town.

Santa Anna will soon have an eighty saw gin with a grist mill connected, a steam cotton press feeder and condenser.

A young man named Tripp was killed near Tonkaweta, Bell county, by lumber he was hauling falling and crushing him.

In the vicinity of Longview cotton worms have made their appearance, but as the cotton is larger not much damage is feared.

Canadian, the new town just started by the Southern Kansas people on the river below in Hemphill county, is now doing business at the new stand.

A crop of corn in Gray county, in the Panhandle, has been examined by good judges, and the average yield is estimated to be from seventy-five to eighty bushels to the acre.

The question of water at Marlin is becoming a serious one; the public well is exhausted and the city authorities contemplate sinking several to obtain, if possible, a better supply.

Always Gets There.
Paris News.

When Fort Worth starts after anything she usually gets there. She has had every convention and fandango of importance this season and now we should not be a bit surprised if the Fort should make an effort to secure the President and keep for one of its fall attractions. And if they start after Grove he may as well throw up both hands and take the next train for the place where the panther laid down.

Works For the West.
Henrietta Enterprise.

Talk about a newspaper not advertising a town abroad. In last week's Panhandle Herald there appeared a description of the new town called Panhandle, in Carson county, and in four days after the Herald came out the piece was copied in the Fort Worth GAZETTE. There is no telling where that piece will appear next, as THE GAZETTE has a circulation all over the United States. Can any one estimate the value of such an advertisement to a town?

For the Bustle.

Why doesn't some enterprising furniture builder construct a chair suited to that prevailing female deformity known as the bustle? asks the Rochester Union. When a woman sits down with her good clothes on the only way in which she can get her back supported is by having a pillow put behind her shoulders to offset the hump that she wears. A chair made with an opening where the bustle would fit into, would give rest and support to a considerable part of the sitter's back. It would rest the women and it would also rest many men who are very, very tired of seeing their wives and sisters sitting around on the edges of the furniture, and wishing for something to back them up.

Women's Skill.
The Epoch.

The skill shown by American women in nearly every department of creative art, save that of musical composition, seems to increase constantly. This is especially noticeable in literary work. Her short story of to-day compared with her short story of the past reveals wonderful improvement in conciseness, construction and freshness. Intellectual forces are at work to balance the excess of imagination and the over-morbidness of sensitive women who have a talent for story telling. The result of this is gain to the periodicals. It is not now the exception for a woman to write a good newspaper article; it is rather the rule; and if the true inwardness of many a newspaper office were known it would be found that a fair share of the best work is done by women. To a lesser degree the same observations hold good in novel writing. Unvarying conscientiousness and steady improvement mark most of the novels by our women authors, and the uniform tone of their book may be set against the variableness of most of our masculine writers.

Why Am I a Heathen?

The main element of all religion is the moral code controlling and regulating the relations and acts of individuals towards "God, neighbor, and self;" and this intelligent "heathenism" was taught thousands of years before Christianity existed or Jewry borrowed it. Heathenism has not lost or lessened it since. * * *

We heathen are a God fearing race. Aye, we believe the whole universe creation—whatever exists and has existed—is of God and in God; that, figuratively, the thunder is His voice and the lightning His mighty hands; that everything we do and contemplate doing is seen and known by Him; that He has created this and other worlds to effectuate beneficent, not merciless, designs, and that all that He has done is for the steady, progressive benefit of the creatures whom He endowed with life and sensibility, and to whom as a consequence He owes and gives paternal care and will give paternal compensation and justice; yet His voice will threaten and His mighty hand chastise those who deliberately disobey His sacred laws and their duty to their fellow man.

"Do unto others as you wish they would do unto you," or "Love your neighbor as yourself," is the great Divine law which Christians and heathen alike hold, but which the Christians ignore.

This is what keeps me the heathen I am, and I earnestly invite the Christians of America to come to Confucius.—[Wong Ching Foo in The North American Review for August.

All the News
For $1 a year is to be found in the Weekly GAZETTE.

M'GARIGLE.

Particulars of His Landing on the Friendly Soil of Canada---Race Between a Yawl and a Tug.

The Boodler Says He Escaped Because He Would Have Had a Sick Spell Had He Remained in Jail.

Interesting Stories Told by the Captains of the Schooners Marsh and Blake. Every Detail Planned.

THE LANDING.

HURON, MICH., Aug. 1.—From another account of McGarigle's landing in Canada it appears that when the tug Orient approached the schooner Blake which was last in a tow of four vessels, the schoonnr Marsh next ahead dropped her tow line and the Blake dropped rapidly astern. Her captain rushed forward together with his crew and raised a tremendous roar for a couple of minutes, keeping the attention of those on board the tug. Meanwhile McGarigle who had been transferred to the Marsh in the straits as reported some days ago was bundled into a yawl, and was being pulled ashore. When the officers on the tug discovered the ruse every effort was made to catch the yawl, but it got into shoal water safely before they could reach it. McGarigle jumped ashore and ran rapidly up the street, while the crews of the schooners jeered at the men on the tug. Captain Irwin of the Blake confirmed the story of the master of the schooner Hoggle as to meeting the Blake off Manitee. He would make no definite admissions regarding the person who arranged for McGarigle's passage. In nearly all of his conversations he spoke guardedly, but he let out enough to strengthen the suspicion that Dr. St. John and Janitor Dell knew more about the escape of McGarigle than any one else in Chicago. At Sarnia, after considerable search, a reporter found McGarigle, who appeared to be terribly changed. His features are haggard and sallow and his eyes have a haunted expression.

"I am worn out with worry and excitement," he said. "I am sick and need rest so badly that I must ask you to wait until to-morrow. Say for me, however, that I will be back to Chicago in less than three months and when I come I will not be hounded as a rascally thief. This investigation that is now being held will develope my innocence of any corrupt act and will convince the people of Chicago that in spite of all the squealing that is being made in court I am not implicated in any crooked transactions. The worst that can be said of me is that I had money given to me by contractors to give the county commissioners. Not one cent of it stuck to my fingers. I am a poor man to-day."

McGarigle says that he planned the escape himself and regrets that he was obliged to impose on the generosity of Sheriff Matson in the way he did. "If I stayed in jail it was absolutely certain I would have a spell of typhoid fever. My system could not stand that and it became imperative for me to get out. An opportunity for escape presented itself and I embraced it."

THE CAPTAIN'S STORIES.

PORT HURON, MICH., Aug. 1.—A reporter for some Chicago papers went aboard the schooner Marsh, where Captain Freer told the following story: While we were leading a cargo of cedar in the straits a tug came along side and wanted to know if I had seen anything of the Blake. I said I had not, and he then told me that they were detectives, and that they believed that McGarigle was aboard the Blake. Well, I live in Chicago, and of course know McGarigle by reputation, although I had never seen him but once. I told the men that he would probably come along in a day or two, and then extended them the hospitality of the vessel. The entire crew then came aboard and went down to the cabin, and I opened a bottle of my choicest sherry. While they were drinking I stepped on deck for a minute and saw the Blake coming along the straits before a fine breeze of wind. Well, I don't believe in harboring criminals or anything of that kind, but in the impulse of the moment I thought that there was a fellow being with a wife and several children who was sorry for what wrong he had done and was trying to keep out of the penitentiary. I hardly know what made me do it, but I slipped back into the cabin and without saying anything about the approaching vessel got out some more bottles. The detectives relished the stuff and they had a rollicking jolly time of it. When they came on deck I don't believe any one of them could have told a fishing smack from a steamboat, but by this time the Blake was out of sight. Well, I finished loading and started down for Buffalo. About 10 o'clock Saturday night I overhauled the Blake in Lake Huron and told them that the officers were laying for her. At ten minutes later the Blake headed into me and stove in the starboard quarter of my vessel. At the same time a man jumped overboard and the vessels drifted apart. I recognized him as McGarigle and with tears streaming down his face he begged me to put him ashore. I told him I would and I did. I never in my life saw such suffering as was stamped on his face. When your tug came alongside he was in the cabin shaking like a man with palsy. He thought the tug had been sent out to carry him, but if it had been I don't think he would have been taken alive, not that he would have shown any resistance, but I am pretty sure he would have jumped overboard and drowned himself before he would have gone back to prison. When I lowered a boat and told him we were ready, he seemed paralyzed and could hardly move. I jumped down into the cabin and helped him on deck and steadied him until he got into the boat.

While Captain Freer was telling this story a tug had run near, and when this point was reached was picking up the Blake, which had come down the river under sail. She came alongside of the Marsh; the reporter jumped aboard of her and asked Captain Irwin to give some account of how he came to enter the conspiracy to run McGarigle into Canada. He was very reticent and at first refused to say a word about it. After a good deal of coaxing he said: "When I got to Chicago a friend of mine came to me and asked me if I would take a passenger to Canada, landing him on the first convenient point. After some hesitation on my part I consented, providing that he wouldn't tell me anything about the party. I suspected from the way he talked that his friend was in trouble. I did not want to know anything that might get me into a scrape. Well, I was told to let him know when I would be ready to sail, and Saturday afternoon I met him in a buggy in Fifth avenue. We drove around and I arranged with him to have his friend meet me that night at a cigar store at the corner of Rush and Michigan streets. I also told him when my vessel would be ready and said I would drop down the river and lie at the north pier until the party, who was to be known as Williams, showed up at the appointed place. I closed at the barge office at 8 o'clock and then went over to the cigar store. A little after 10 o'clock the man whom I recognized by the description given me came in. I asked him if his name was Williams and he nodded his head and we went over to the vessel together. Then we towed out and got along all right, only the wind has been tantalizing during almost the entire voyage.

DR. ST. JOHN IN JAIL.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 1.—A second bondsman was required of St. John, but after many hours search one could not be found. The doctor had been confident that Columbus R. Cummings, the gas magnate, would become surety, but notwithstanding the incessant urging Mr. Cummings failed to put in an appearance and late in the afternoon Dr. St. John was immured in a cell. The technical charge against him was conspiracy against the people in aiding in McGarigle's escape. His conviction entails a penalty of three years imprisonment at hard labor or a fine of $1000.

"I Don't Know What Ails Me,"

Says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully; I am troubled with headache and dizziness; I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me?" We will tell you: you are "bilious." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," use it faithfully, and you will soon be a new man again. All druggists have it.

THE SOUTH.

What the South Has Been and What It Has Done.

The south has been the land of "enterprises of great pith and moment," rather than the nursery of scribblers. She has made history for others to write and sell.

For more than 100 years the grand march of the American intellect has been projected from southern brains.

The due moral and intellectual organization of southern children has heretofore been largely due to the fact that their mothers were exempt from the hardships of physical drudgery and the depressing effects of impending want.

A southern man led the patriotic armies to victory and established the possibilities of the proudest nation on earth. A southern man was prime mover in the constitution. When the government was created as organic laws were still an unexplained book, a pondered oar in unskilled hands.

It was left to the greatest legal mind of the age, a southern chief justice, to analyze and stamp upon it the constitution, which will be accepted as long as the constitution is respected.

A southern man framed the ordinances for the organization and government of the great northwestern territory, an instrument second in importance only to the constitution of the United States.

A southern man was the author of the Republican theory of popular government, which prevailed during the sixty years of our prosperity, peace and happiness. Of the fifteen Presidents of the continental Congress eight were from slave states.

Where is there an example of modern seamanship that will compare with the daring and brilliant cruise of Admiral Semmes, who with a single ship swept from the seas the commerce of a great nation? Who was it that mapped the geography of the seas, explained their phenomena, blazed out on the trackless ocean the shortest and safest highways for the commerce of the world, by his "Wind and Current Charts," "Sailing Directions," saving to the United States millions of dollars annually on outgoing tonnage alone? Matthew F. Murrey, a southern man to the core, and by common consent of all nations accorded the proud title of "Philosopher of the Seas."

Where is there a parallel to Audubon, the naturalist ornithologist of the world? Chloroform, that has robbed the surgeon's knife of its terrors, was first applied by southern physicians.

The greatest eras in surgery for the last two centuries, in fact, two of the greatest in surgical history, were marked by two southern physicians, Eph. McDonald of Kentucky and S. Marion Sims of Alabama. In their respective branches the surgery of the whole enlightened world recognizes and follows the leadership of these famous men.

Ben Hill was the only man in America who ever made $1,000,000 as the direct product of the brain, independent of investment or speculation; in addition to which he gave fifteen of his best years to active public service.

The only approximation to his record was that of another southern lawyer, Judah P. Benjamin, who went to England after the meridian of life, became the leading jurist in the land of the great lawyers.

From 1789 to 1858, a period of sixty-four years, embracing eleven administrations, the slave states furnished eight presidents, whose terms of service covered fifty-two years. During the same time free states furnished three presidents, whose combined terms covered twelve years.

Of the twelve vice-presidents, four were from slave states.

Under these eleven administrations the slave states supplied fourteen Secretaries of State, eleven Secretaries of War, six Secretaries of Treasury, nine Secretaries of the Navy and eight Postmaster-Generals.

Of fifty-two Presidents pro tem of the Senate thirty-nine were from slave states.

Of thirty-one Speakers of the House twenty-two were from slave states.

Of the chief justices, two, and the only two of great eminence, were from slave states.

Of twenty-nine associate justices, seventeen were from slave states.

Of twenty-nine attorney-generals, fourteen were from slave states.

Of 125 public ministers to foreign countries, ninety-nine were from slave states.

Without going further into exhaustive details, for which material is abundant, we affirm, without fear of decent denial, that along the line of these fifty-two years are arranged all the lofty conceptions of statesmanship, all the grand and comprehensive achievements from which have evolved the pride, the power, and the glory of the American people.—[B. F. Ward of Mississippi.

Proposition Accepted.
Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., Aug. 1.—Colonel H. B. Stoddard, president of the State Cattlemen's Association, has replied to the letter of W. O. Ellis & Co. offering to pay the expenses of a corps of canvassers to solicit subscriptions from the stockmen to the Houston refrigerator, accepting the proposition and calling a meeting of the committee appointed for that purpose at the cattlemen's convention to assemble in Houston August 10.

Still Unregenerate.
Troy Press.

Rebels like Longstreet, Mosby and Mahone were opposed to Lincoln's administration. They are also opposed to Cleveland's.

TEXAS SALT MINES.

A Strong Company at Work at Colorado. Large Works Near Pecos City.

SOUTHWOOD, TEX., July 28, 1887.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Will you please state in your next Sunday paper whether there are any salt mines in Texas, and if so how extensive and whether they are being worked to any extent: also where located. By answering the above you will greatly oblige,

A REGULAR READER.

There are several places in Texas where salt in quantities can be found, and in many instances individuals obtain it for their own use. If there are any mines being worked where salt is sold to the public THE GAZETTE is not aware of it.

COLORADO, TEX., July 28, 1887.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

I clipped the enclosed article from your paper of the 25th inst., and think it strange you should have forgotten an article on our salt manufacturing interest. I sent you some weeks since, which was published in your paper. When our city was first laid out a company of business men raised a fund, selected a site on the high table-land, two miles southwest of Colorado for water works. On boring down 600 feet a salt bed of 100 feet in thickness was gone through, and at a depth of 225 feet more a strong upward flowing stream of water was struck which penetrated the salt bed and furnished a most valuable salt making brine. This of course destroyed the water for use in the city, and the plant was sold to eastern salt manufacturers who built works and have been successfully and profitably manufacturing salt, and unable to supply the daily increasing demand for same. Recently this company have organized an incorporated company and increased their capital to $200,000, and will increase their manufacturing facilities. A prominent business man of Dallas, Tex., owns a 640 acre valley square on tract of land on Colorado river and Texas and Pacific Railroad, situated just one mile from the Lone Star Salt works, which Professor G. T. Broadhead of Missouri, a geologist and geologist, examined, and says is underlaid with an immense bed of coal and salt, the latter superior in quality and greater in quantity, and more easy of access, than the plant already developed. The owner of this valuable plant offers one-half interest in same for $50,000 to one or more men who will join him in developing coal and salt, building works, etc.; furnishing these valuable commodities to this vast territory for sale. There is room here for one or more salt works, and all can find ready sale for salt at most remunerative prices, as it has been demonstrated that salt can be produced here cheaper than anywhere else in the United States. In any event, the Valley Suburban Salt-Plant Salt Company will be formed and be at work in sixty days, and Colorado City will be a great salt manufacturing center. P. D. COMPERT.

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 29, 1887.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

I see in your issue of the 25th that some one wishes to know if there are any salt mines in Texas. About sixty miles southeast of this place is an inexhaustible supply that has been worked for the past thirty years. During the war salt was hauled from this place to San Antonio and there distributed over the state. These mines still supply all the surrounding country. Seven miles east of Pecos City is a very strong salt lake about three miles wide by fifteen long, where salt in any quantity can easily be produced. At Carlos Pass sixty miles west of here on the Texas and Pacific Railroad is a large salt mine which has been worked by the Mexicans for a long time, and is now controlled and worked by a stock company, and managed by Mr. J. E. Barlow of Sierra Blanca. These mines ship a great deal of salt to Mexico. There are numerous salt lakes and salt deposits between the Pecos river and El Paso which could be worked to advantage. R. S. BOWEN.

STARVING OUT A JURY.

The Easy Time Jurors Have Nowadays Compared with Olden Times.
All the Year Around.

Jurymen are better off in these times than in the good old days when it was the law to endeavor to starve them into a verdict. It is bad enough now to be put to loss of time and money, with little or inadequate recompense, without being starved or shut into the barrain. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Lord Chief Justice Reed tried an action while on circuit in which the jury were locked up, but before giving their verdict had eaten and drank, which they all confessed. This being reported to the judge he fined them each heavily and took their verdict. In Hilary term, Sixth Henry VIII., the case came up before the full court of Queen's Bench on a joint motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of informality of trial, the jury having eaten when they should have fasted, and next remit the fines under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The jury averred that they had made up their minds in the case before they ate, and had returned into court with a verdict, but, dading the Lord Chief Justice had "run out to see a fray," and not knowing when he might come back, they had refreshments. The court confirmed both the verdict and the fines. In "Dyer's Reports," a case is reported of a jury who retired to consider their verdict, and when they came back the bailiff informed the judge that some of them (which he could not depose had been feeding when locked up. Both bailiff and jury were sworn and the pockets of the latter were examined, when it appeared that they all had about them 'pippins,' of which 'some of them confessed they had eaten, and the others said they had not.' All were severely reprimanded, and those who had not eaten were fined 12s. each, and those who had not eaten were fined 6s. each, 'for that they had them in their pockets.'"

KERR COUNTY MINERALS.

Gold and Silver Mines Discovered and Now Being Worked.

Mr. A. H. West, a former resident of Birdville, this county, and at present a citizen of Center Point, Kerr county, was in the city yesterday and paid THE GAZETTE a pleasant call. Mr. West left at this office three samples of mineral which have been pronounced as belonging to gold and silver bearing quartz of a very rich quality. The discovery was made by an old Mexican miner, who induced local capitalists to join him in the search. One shaft is being sunk with most encouraging indications at every stage. The ore has been assayed by the state geologist at Austin, and pronounced to be very rich. Samples have been sent to the east to be analyzed, and the owners of the property feel very jubilant.

Mr. West says that crops in his county have suffered materially from drouth. Corn made an abundance of fodder, but the grain was a failure. He finds a vast contrast between San Antonio and the country surrounding it and this city and vicinity, and is loud in his praise of the latter.

A Wife for a Drink.
New York Commercial Advertiser.

A warning to all young married men who are addicted to the cup that cheers lies in the experience of John Gessinch of Trenton. John married a girl who came to this country ago and during their honeym her for a moment to go into for a glass of beer. When she was gone and he has since.

HOW TO BUILD TOWNS.

The Secret of the Wonderful Southern Towns.
Houston Post.

The Atlanta Constitution pointed editorial on the towns and cities are built upon the homely idea that cook your rabbit you must Constitution says: "A town to prosper in this country its nuts as to enterprising men, progressive men. A natural advantages at its citizens are energetic ing. For a community to sit down and whittle allow the town and its still. A town must have mercial advantages—the the advantages in the world prosper if its citizens are as to be willing to look after own individual affairs." Illustration Forbidden by the West, Kan. Wichita has grown two from a comparatively great trade and railroad has been an increase of cent. in the value of increase of every Lots in the town sell for a front foot. What is wonderful success? Let of Wichita tell the story.

We organized. We held meetings, and almost the earnest upon was the same stay at home and work this.

We advertised by hundreds of circulars. We set advantages in such manners give us a call we'll and the contrary, sure! that it It is strong as we think.

Every town in the country was not only served with but our newspapers. And advertising fed double grist made it a duty to advertise.

We then subscribed for a of copies, loaded with and went advertising, and conversing with parties we here prospecting that the columns of our papers, seen, all more than all them with the growth and the place.

We found that we must this thing—that the farmers these purposes, the people. Every new customer to meet and and while their advertising them rich returns. It purpose to impress the who had an eye to fact that Wichita was thus we have gone added population since over 20,000, and property in business places more than fold, and in the country the appreciation has cent.

I know as well as you printer's ink is the best the town. Had we not used Wichita would not have Carthage. As it is, we rank any town in the state.

Here are nuts for Houston editors of these, let them crack. There are some towns to profess to despise newspaper "puffery." To tions above are respectfully commended to Wichita business men institution beautifully is characteristic. twang about it that reminds sweet name, as it were, the Wichita man talks man, and the world Kansas town is yearly ordinary growth of Atlanta past fifteen years. obvious. There is not a nor in the south that reasonable degree of ing its own horn." the two cities will decide that so far as natural advantages enter Houston is far ahead of why the difference in prospects? There must it. Where is the Times thinks it does, but for some quiet, easy let-well-enough-alone venture an opinion. Newspapers sometimes boxed for indulging class of people are into impertinence. its ears boxed.

The Future City of Texas.

A well known New traveler has used his trains and evenings at months past in obtaining of opinion from east travelers as to which city in Texas in ten expression of opinion 101 men, whose qualities for forming a correct be regarded as very that some of them interest or association, been the exception rather This is his list: Anton 14, Houston Waco 20, Paris 6, Dallas

No one can realize there is in the world assets of insurance on the back of their leans Picayune.

Roughs and roast chicken hand at Coney Island.

MALARIA.
HOW TO KEEP IT OFF.

A SIMPLE VEGETABLE
Yet powerful in its action to restore the wasted energies, tone and vigor to the

"I was attacked with Malaria Summers of both 186[illegible] much reduced in flesh and I would die. I was induced to Liver Regulator and continued once. Before taking three I was entirely well of Malaria and not had an attack of it since. a severe attack of Chills and doses of Regulator, which cured him."—JOHN T. GRAFTON, Macon, Ga.

☞ Demand the GENUINE. Z in red, on front of Wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila. Pa.