To the Reader.

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DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889. VOL. XIX: NO. 31.

SCARED UP.

Republicans Alarmed Over Prospects in the New States.

Montana Surely Democratic, with a Good Show in Washington and One of the Dakotas.

The Colored Contingent Talk of Secession to the Democratic Party or of Starting a Party of Their Own.

The Size of It.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There isn't any doubt that the Republicans are greatly alarmed at the prospect of their failure to carry the new states in the Northwest, for such failure is of the gravest import to their party. It would mean such a hopelessly small majority in the next house that it would be impossible for them to unseat Democratic members whose election will be contested. Unless they are reinforced from the new states last year's victory will to a great extent be barren, and hence every effort will be made to carry Montana, Washington and the two Dakotas. They have good cause to fear, for at last the Democrats have aroused from their lethargy, and have begun to put in some active work. Montana is regarded as

SURELY DEMOCRATIC.

One of the Dakotas may be won and in Washington they have more than a fighting chance. For the Democrats to triumph in two of these states would hamper the opposition considerably. The situation calls for the finest work on both sides, and the smoothest politicians are getting ready for the fight. It will be of the Sullivan-Kilrain order and no mistake. Allison, Cullom, Chandler and Quay have been in almost daily conference with Harrison on the subject, and the latter is giving it more attention, apparently, than the filling of offices. In the latter matter he is still going so slow that the murmurs of the expectant place-seekers have deepened into a howl. The angriest of all are the colored men, and they talk openly of secession from the party to the Democrats or of going off into a colored Republican organization of their own. They say that by so doing they will insure the success of the next national Democratic ticket which will teach their white brothers the lesson that the colored man cannot be ignored with impunity.

M. W. Mann of Brenham is here, it is said, to try for the Galveston collectorship, but he finds Wright Cuney still in the field.

The national banks chartered are: Vernon National bank, A. M. Britton, president; capital, $100,000.

Farmers' National bank of Henrietta, John G. James, president; capital, $50,000.

CONDITION OF CATTLE.

An Agent of the Government Bureau Gives the Result of His Investigations.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 3.—Richard Johnson of the bureau of animal industry was in St. Louis to-day, and to an Associated Press reporter said:

"I have for the past three months been traveling through the cattle districts with the object of ascertaining what the condition of range and farm cattle now is and what improvements have been made in the grade of stock on the range. On the whole the result of my examination was decidedly satisfactory, and the reports of two other agents of the bureau will be of the same character. In some sections it is not to be denied that the grade of the cattle has deteriorated to a marked degree. This is especially true of the extreme Northwest and the farms east of the Missouri river. Four or five years ago what are now known as the Oregon cattle, though by no means confined to the state of Oregon, were by all odds the best cattle to be found. They were nearly invariably three-fourths or five-sixths Durham, ran high in flesh, weighing 150 to 250 pounds more than the Montana and Dakota stock, and their beef was equal to that of fine stallfed stock. To-day halfbreeds are in the majority, the beef produced is not nearly so fine, and the average weight of the cattle has fallen off nearly one hundred pounds. One fact has been proved beyond a doubt, and that is that niether in a cold or dry section of the country should the Durham be introduced.

"In the farms of the agricultural districts of Minnessota, Dakota, Iowa and Western Missouri farmers are still aiming to reduce rather than to increase their holdings. The low price of cattle has made the industry unremunerative, and the breeders are selling off their cows and steers and replacing them with horses. An encouraging change, and one which more than compensates for the losses in other directions, has taken place in the Southwest. The Texas longhorn, a lean, sinewy animal, is being rapidly replaced by a cross betwen the Durham and Devon, and the average weight of the cattle is greater by more than one hundred pounds than it ever was before.

SIGNING THE BILL.

The Negotiations with the Indians Brought to a Successful Close.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, DAK., July 3.—In the council this morning Iron Nation arose and stated that he was head chief and would sign the bill and his people would follow. Medicine Bull said they were willing to follow Iron Nation, but wanted more explanation.

Governor Foster then went carefully over the bill again, and Gen. Crook told the Indians as they were all willing they had better sign that afternoon, that tomorrow would be the Fourth of July, and the fact that the Indians of the Lower Brule had signed would be telegraphed all over the country, and that their friends would be pleased.

Several of the chiefs objected to Santees participating in the benefit, but the commissioners talked them out of this. Iron Nation then said to Gen. Crook:

"Three Stars, I am going to sign, because you tell me this is a good bill, but before I do so I want you to promise to be good friends of the Indians here, and I wish you to tell Great Father."

Left-Hand Thunder endeavored to stem the tide which was setting so strongly in favor of the bill, but his efforts were unavailing. Iron Nation signed first, and was followed in order of rank by the other chiefs. Conversion of Iron Nation, Little Pheasant and Dead Hand, leaders of last year's opposition, was a triumph hardly equaled in the record of Indian negotiations, and for which the commissioners deserve great credit.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Crook, at the request of the chiefs, had a private talk with them, and at this conference the programme which has been successfully carried out to-day was agreed upon. Indians are signing as rapidly as possible, and the result will be a perfectly unanimous vote in favor of the bill.

An Asylum for the Pope.

MADRID, July 3.—Imperial asserts that the government having received a telegram from the Vatican authorities inquiring whether the pope would be allewed a place of refuge in Spain in event he is obliged to leave Rome, Premier Sagosta, after consultation with the queen and ministry, replied in the affirmative, gcanting the pose an asylum in Valencia.

A Million Dollars Expended.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Gen. Beaver of Pennsylvania sent a communication to Mayor Grant, stating that they had expended nearly a million dollars for the relief of Johnstown sufferers in food, clothing, shelter and furniture. No distribution of money had yet been made. Everything possible was being done to give prompt and intelligent relief.

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6 Subscribers for	$ 5.00	25 Subscribers for	$20.00
12 Subscribers for	10.00	31 Subscribers for	25.00
18 Subscribers for	15.00	62 Subscribers for	50.00

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We will send the WEEKLY GAZETTE one Year to

5 Names for $ 5.00	and allow sender $ 1	20 Names for 20.00	and allow sender $ 4
10 Names for 10.00	and allow sender 2	25 Names for 25.00	and allow sender 5
15 Names for 15.00	and allow sender 3	50 Names for 50.00	and allow sender 10

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Democrat Publishing Co.,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WOE, WOE, WOE.

One of Our Foremost Citizens Shot Down and Killed.

J. W. Davis, a Clerk in the House, Kills B. C. Evans, President of the Company.

The Entire City in Mourning for the Man Who has Done so Much for Her Prosperity.

The most woeful occurrence ever chronicled in the city of Fort Worth is that which took place at 3:40 yesterday afternoon in which B. C. Evans lost his life, and a whole city is plunged in grief. The blow stuns, it paralyzes, men stand aghast with horror, grief and rage while the poor, heartbroken widow weeps and the fatherless children gather about the sacred dust of the once loving parent. Better had Fort Worth been laid in ashes than that B. C. Evans should have been robbed of life in the way he was, for Fort Worth would have risen from her ashes more beautiful than ever but the taking off of the good man, the loyal citizen, the fond husband and father, the great merchant and the promoter of public affairs cannot be undone.

At 3:40 yesterday evening J. W. Davis shot and killed B. C. Evans. Hundreds who were within a few blocks of the B. C. Evans Company's establishment on Main street heard the sharp ring of a pistol fired five times with remarkable regularity, and from the interval between the shots, with apparent great deliberation. Men standing a block away could see the smoke from the pistol curling out through the entrance to the carpet department of the house and carried away by the gulf breeze. At the first shot hundreds started to the place, and when the last shot had been fired and Davis was putting the pistol in the inside breast pocket of his coat, scores of men were at the store. Marshal Farmer was there, and at once took the pistol from Davis and took him in custody. Charles I. White, an employe of the company, ran to Mr. Evans who lay on the floor of the little office in the carpet room, his head and shoulders projecting under the baize curtain, and partially lifted him up. Physicians were summoned at once, but nothing could be done and in ten minutes the soul of B. C. Evans was with the Creator. A scene of wild confusion was witnessed both in the house and on the streets. As if on the wings of the electric current the news had flown down the streets. "B. C. Evans is dead."

"B. C. Evans has been murdered!" flew from lip to lip and passed from house to house.

MEN PALE AND EXCITED

came running from every direction—the laborer, the mechanic, the banker, the lawyer, the merchant, the clerk, pressed forward to the point where the mortal remains of B. C. Evans lay. The clerks in the house came from every point and floor, and from every counter and gathered about the remains. The doors were closed hastily to keep out the crowd and hide from those without the body of the dead and the weeping employes. Yes many wept, as there was cause, for the best friend many a man and woman in that house had would never again speak a kind word or lend a helping hand.

BREAKING THE NEWS

to the widow was a heart-rending task. Two lady relatives went at once to the family residence on Lamar street and told the wife with choking sobs that Mr. Evans was badly hurt. Then Mr. Whit Dryden, a brother of Mrs. Evans, came and told her that the injuries were severe, that the doctors had little hope; that Dr. Burts said there was no hope. And then came friends bearing the corpse of him who had been so much to her, and who but a few hours before had kissed her and his children good-bye, stopping at the threshold to take little Ethel, his two-and-one-half-years old baby girl in his arms and embrace her for the last time on earth. They bore the form into the parlor and laid it gently down, and even then the widow could not believe him dead and the agonized children called for him and to him.

In another home friends came and told a stately old lady of sixty-five that her son was in jail and why he had been placed there. That boy was her all, he was her son and she wept for him. He had supported her and been kind in her old age and she grieved, she would have given her own life to have undone that days work, but too late and the inexorable laws of time and God went on with their work.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

As far as careful and rigid investigation could arrive at the facts, they are these: Six years ago J. W. Davis entered the employ of B. C. Evans. Previous to that time he had been with the St. Louis dry goods company. He was a trusted employe of Mr. Evans, who had been very kind and lenient to him on many occasions. When sick the employer had gone to see him and saw that he wanted for nothing. Davis was addicted to drinking, and Mr. Evans had repeatedly spoken to him about the evil effects of the habit and its damage to his business prospects. Davis was in the clothing department, and sometime ago, his drinking continuing, Mr. Evans placed James Johnson in charge of the department making him superior in rank to Davis and at the same time reducing his salary. Yesterday morning Davis came to the store and it is said had been drinking. Mr. Evans had a conversation with him in the morning and told Davis he could stand his drinking no longer; he must stop drinking or quit his employ; he must begin new Monday or get another place. About noon Davis went to A. J. Anderson's and bought a .41-caliber pistol, saying he wanted it to kill dogs. He returned to the store and it is in evidence that he abused Mr. Evans to the other clerks and made threats against his life. About 3:15 the conduct of Davis and the threats made, induced Robert Sandidge, one of the clerks, to go to Mr. Hollingsworth, the treasurer of the company, and tell him that Mr. Evans should be warned. Not believing that Davis intended harm but feeling that if Mr. Evans were told of Davis' actions the threats of Davis would be executed, nothing was said to him and he was utterly unconscious of his danger.

Mr. Fleming, who was in the store about 3:30 talking to Mr. Evans, noticed Davis walking up and down the carpet room while he was there, but thought nothing of it. He left about 3:35 and Mr. Evans seated himself in a chair at the desk in the office, and, picking up yesterday's GAZETTE, began to read it. Mr. P. D. Hollingsworth, who was in the back part of the carpet room with Hugh Elliston saw Davis walking down the store to where Mr. Evans was seated. He turned his head for a second when he heard a shot. He faced about and saw Mr. Evans hold up the paper with both hands, and heard him say, "Don't, Davis; don't." He saw Davis fire again, and Mr. Evans fell from the chair forward on his face, Davis continuing to fire into the body of the prostrate man.

Charles I. White, the man who went in the store just after the last shot was fired, says he and Marshal Farmer entered about the same time. Farmer went to Davis, who was standing about the middle of the room, took the pistol from him and arrested him. White ran to Mr. Evans and lifted him up, the dying man gazed into his face and a gush of blood issued from his mouth. He gasped and said, "Oh, my God." Again he gasped and the blood flowed from his mouth a second time, in a feeble voice he said, "My God," and his eyes closed and his head dropped. White told those near to get a physician and Dr. Hayes was the first there. He placed his hand over the dying man's heart and said: "He is alive; get some stimulants quick." Drs. Burts and Duringer then came in and found Mr. Evans still alive; but with no earthly chance to recover. Dr. Field came in in a few seconds, but all was over and the bullets had done their work. Mr. White says: "When I got to Mr. Evans he still had THE GAZETTE in his hands, his right hand clutched the fifth page, his left hand rested on the editorial page. In falling a bunch of keys dropped from his right pocket. I gently took the paper from his hands and as I did so the blood gurgled from his throat onto my hands. I sent for blankets and we placed his head on them as a pillow. I then went for Justice Reynolds and he came and viewed the remains and took testimony as to the cause of death."

When Marshal Farmer said to Davis, "We had better get to the jail," Davis remarked, "I must get my hat," and not finding it he picked up a straw hat and told a clerk to charge it to him, it wasn't his, but to charge it. Arriving at the jail his shoes were taken off and he was given a pair of slippers, he removed his coat, vest and hat and was placed in a cell.

DAVIS TALKS.

At 4:45 a GAZETTE reporter went to the jail and was shown to the cell occupied by Davis. When asked if he had anything to say, he coolly replied nothing, except that "it was purely in self-defense what I did." Then he spoke freely, he asked if it was true that Mr. Evans was dead, and when told that it was he said, "I am sorry to hear it. I regret this affair more than any one else in this city, but I would do the same thing again to-morrow under similar circumstances. Mr. Evans was rich, I am poor, but there was a principle at stake in this thing, I would let no man run over me, would you? I regret it and I say again—no matter what others may say, no matter what the papers may say—I shot Mr. Evans purely in self-defense."

"Was Mr. Evans looking for you?"

"That I cannot say."

"Had you had words before the shooting?"

"That is very natural to be supposed."

"What were your relations with him?"

"The most pleasant in the world until to-day. No man could have got along smoother with another than I did with him until to-day, but Mr. Evans was domineering at times, and when he made the break at me he did what I did was in self-defense. I regret this, oh, so much. I have an old mother, sixty-five years of age, and I regret it most on her account. It may be that I may have to be behind the bars for twelve months, eighteen months, or three years, but that would not change my action under the circumstances that have taken place."

THE DECEASED.

Burwell Christmas Evans was born in Chesterfield county, S. C., December 25, 1844. He came to Fort Worth in 1873, with a capital of $8000 which he invested in a stock of dry goods and queensware. He lost money until 1875, when he began to prosper. At this time he was in business in a small concrete, one-story building on the square. In 1877 he was the senior partner of the firm of Evans & Martin. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1883. The B. C. Evans company was formed January 1, 1884. The capital stock is $250,000. Mr. Evans has been president of the company since its organization. R. N. Hatcher is vice-president, G. W. Hollingsworth treasurer, and Whit Dryden secretary of the company. In October, 1877, Mr. Evans married Miss Ella Dryden. He leaves three children, Lena, eleven years of age; Albert, seven years, and Ethel, two and a half years. Both his father and mother are dead, but he has four brothers and two sisters living. One brother lives here and three brothers live in South Carolina. He leaves a sister in Fannin county and a sister in South Carolina.

A number of telegrams were received last night from all over the country expressing grief at the death of Mr. Evans. Among these was one from Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Huffman in New York and one from J. L. Williams, former treasurer of the company, now living at Lake Charles, La. At the time of his death Mr. Evans was president of the Martin-Brown company as well as the B. C. Evans company, and both concerns received telegrams last night from the leading houses of the North and East.

THE FUNERAL

will take place from the family residence, 612 Lamar street, today to the new cemetery. The funeral ceremonies will be conducted by Dr. J. W. Lowber, who is a member of the Masonic order and pastor of the Christian church, which Mr. Evans attended quite regularly and of which his wife is a member.

Mr. Evans had policies of insurance on his life to the amount of $67,000, for he loved his wife and children too well to leave them unprovided for.

ATTENTION TAYLOR RIFLES.

You are hereby ordered to meet at the armory this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of our deceased honorary member, B. C. Evans. By order of the captain. J. H. LUCKETT,

July 7, 1889. First Sergeant.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' national bank are requested to meet at their banking office this morning at 9:30 a. m., for the purpose of arranging to attend the funeral of our deceased director, the lamented B. C. Evans.

By order of the president.

S. D. RAINEY, JR., Cashier.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

The members of Fort Worth lodge No. 148, A., F. and A. M., and all Master Masons in the city are urgently requested to meet at the Masonic hall, northeast corner of Main and Second streets, this afternoon at 4 o'clock prompt for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother, B. C. Evans.

By order of the worshipful master.

W. H. FEILD, Secretary.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a regular meeting held last night the Fort Worth fire department decided unanimously to attend the funeral of B. C. Evans, deceased, at one time president of Protection company, in a body. all members are therefore urged to be at their respective halls at 3:30 p. m. today with the apparatus of the company.

DON B. ADAMS, Chief.

OKLAHOMA CITY ACCIDENT.

Several People From Texas Among Those Seriously Injured.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 4.—At Oklahoma, I. T., to-day during the Fourth of July festivities the grand stand at the race track, containing 1000 people, fell with a crash, the result being the serious injuring of over fifty people with several fatalities liable to ensue. The only fatality thus far reported is the death of the eighteen-months-old child of J. A. Ryan of Irontown, I. T., which died a short time after the accident. Among the injured are:

Mrs. D. H. Martindale of Howe, Tex., very seriously;

Newt Annis, Austin, Tex;

A. G. Crawford, Wichita, Kas;

Judge Green, Center Point, Ark;

Jack G. Love, Rockwall, Tex;

Mrs. Nancy Martin, Arkansas City, Kan.;

N. F. Grant, Pittsburg, Tex.;

F. Goodlin, Weaver, Tex.:

J. S. Vance, Fargo, Tex.;

Daniel Smith, Denison;

J. T. Walker, Topeka, Kan.;

Mr. Matt Johnson, Fort Worth.

NEGRO EXODUS.

Four Thousand Negro Families Ready to Seek Homes in Mexico.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 7.—Henry Ferguson and W. H. Ellis, the two colored men who left this city a week or two ago for the City of Mexico to advise with President Diaz and his cabinet concerning the scheme of negro exodus from this country to Mexico, have returned. They are decidedly taciturn as to the details of the result of their mission, though in general terms express themselves as highly gratified with the treatment socially and otherwise accorded them by the Mexican authorities. It was learned from them, however, that satisfactory arrangements were made for the settlemnnt of large tracts of rich land in the states of Durango and Vera Cruz in the Southeastern part of the republic with negro families. Ellis and Ferguson claim to have 4000 families of negroes from the states of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi in waiting and well equipped with farming outfits to emigrate to Mexico. They are in constant receipt of letters and telegrams from negroes in all the Southern states expressing a great desire to join in the exodus movement, which will begin actively early next fall.

A Preacher Poisons His Wife.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 4.—A special dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., in regard to the death of the wife of Rev. Henry Duncan, and the preacher's elopement, says: The body of Mrs. Duncan was exhumed yesterday, and it was found she had been poisoned. A place where Duncan bought morphine and strichnine a week previous to her death was also found. The father of Miss Baldsee is nearly crazed by the developments. A report received last night announced the arrest of Duncan at Dalton, Ala. If he is brought back to his home he will be lynched.

Incapable as Juror or Voter.

Philadelphia Record.

The seven black jurors who were put in the box in Charleston, S. C., to try murderer McDow for killing Capt. Dawson had a great opportunity for vindicating the capacity of their race for the duties of citizenship. But they missed it. The fact that the leopard cannot change his spot has never been disputed, and the other half of the aphorism has been disputed to little purpose. Neither at the ballot-box nor in the jury-box is the colored brother able to rise above the level of his prejudices and prepossessions. It may be years before such another chance shall be offered to show that in a mixed jury of black and whites justice might find a refuge in the hearts of one race which was denied to it by the other.

What an Onion Party Is.

Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

It is going the rounds of the papers in the East that the latest fad among Nebraska's 400 is the onion party. At the onion party the ladies stand up in squads of six, and one of the squad privately takes a large bite of onion. Then a young man is led in and bidden to guess which lady ate the onion. If he guesses right he can kiss the other five. If he guesses wrong he pays the forfeit by kissing the onioned girl.

HENRY GEORGEITES

Organize Under the Name of "The Texas Federation of Labor."

The Report of the Commitee on Constitution and By-Laws and the Platform Adopted.

Eight Hour Law. Single Tax, No National Banks, Government Railways, No Senates, Australian Voting System.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., July 4.—The labor convention was largely augmented this morning by the arrival of new delegates from every direction, among them Mayor Broiles of Fort Worth. The first business was to decide to continue the session throughout the day, as the labor parade and picnic had been postponed on account of rain.

W. E. Farmer was chosen permanent chairman for the ensuing year, and James Boggs, secretary. The name of the organization was made "The Texas Federation of Labor." Officers and committeemen were elected as follows: For vice-presidents, First and Second congressional districts, W. P. Wooten of Bryan; Third and Fourth, J. Y. Collins of Paris; Fifth and Sixth, P. H. Golden of Dallas; Ninth and Tenth, J. G. Beeman of Coryell county; for the colored people, T. L. McLeroy. These vice-presidents were declared elected and were given precedence in the order named.

For members of the executive committee the following names were tendered: First and Second districts, W. P. Jones of Houston; Third and Fourth, L. L. Rhodes of Pruitt, Van Zandt county; Fifth and Sixth, C. W. Gers of Denton; Ninth and Tenth, J. M. Smith of Temple; for the colored delegates, Melvin Wade of Dallas.

Chairman Golden, from the committee on constitution and by-laws, reported the work of that committee. The report was received, slightly amended and adopted. The following is the preamble:

Whereas, the chief aim of mankind in the busy world is life, peace and prosperity, and to secure these blessings to the laborer in his multiform sphere of action experience has demonstrated the necessity of unity among working classes by an organization composed of delegates elected by the trades of labor masses; therefore,

Resolved, that we, the representatives of the various trade and labor masses of Texas in order to form a central organization for the benefit of all laboring men do adopt the following declaration of principles:

1. We declare it the duty of every laboring man to use his utmost endeavors to secure the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes, and to accomplish this we believe that a central organization should exist, whereby all branches of labor may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed by capital.

2. We hereby pledge ourselves to assist each other in securing fair wages to the laboring man by all honorable means; and we shall withdraw and use our influence to have others withdraw all patronage from any unfair employer, let his calling be what it may.

3. We are in favor of arbitration between employer and employed, and especially do we recommend that whenever trades unions intend striking for the accomplishment of any just purpose, if the funds will allow it, the resistance, instead of being passive, should become active and aggressive, and by using the funds productively instead of unproductively.

P. H. Golden, from the committee on arrangements, announced that W. H. Johnson, city attorney, was present and desired to make a statement explanatory of the failure of Mayor Connor to address the convention according to programme. The convention agreed to give Mr. Johnson hearing and that gentleman was introduced. He explained the mayor's absence and stated that he had been requested to act in his stead. Mr. Johnson delivered a stirring address of welcome. The explanation and the address were well received.

Secretary James Boggs arose and informed the convention Mayor Connor had said that he would recommend to the city council of Dallas that eight hours constitute a day's labor in the departments of the city government after the 1st of May, 1890. This statement was received with cheers.

J. Y. Collins was called upon to reply to the welcoming address by the city attorney, and he responded in an eloquent speech.

Aldermen and Mayor Pro Tem. Loeb was present and invited to address the convention. He ascended the platform and delivered a rattling address, which elicited considerable applause. Alderman Kivlen also spoke a few words of welcome.

Dr. A. M. Cochran made the next speech, and his remarks touched a sympathetic chord in the breasts of his audience.

J. T. W. Loe, from the platform committee, announced ready to report. The document was read as follows:

To W. E. Farmer, Chairman of the State Convention of the Texas Federation of Labor.

SIR—Your committee on platform and regulations beg leave to report the following platform:

Whereas, thousands of men and women are idle, cut off from natural opportunities by unjust systems, and

Whereas, a shortening of the hours of labor would give more employment, increase consumption and production, hence increase the demand for raw material, stimulate investments and decrease crime, increase intelligence, excite patriotism and generally improve the condition of the wage-working millions of the United States, in common with all other occupations; and

Whereas, by the decrease of tramps, paupers and idleness the cost of government is lessened; and

Whereas, monopoly is contrary to the spirit and genius of this government and the exterminator of individuality; and

Whereas, the law is the basis of all monopoly, the law being the chief and most essential of all natural opportunities; and

Whereas, the national banking system of our country operates as a monopoly of our monetary system, being in the interest of the few—the creatures of class laws; and

Whereas, the railways as operated by their discriminations between persons and firms of the same place, and between places and localities, is not alone unjust, but a species of favoritism unwarranted by equity; and

Whereas, the steady tendency towards the centralization of all lines under a common management tends in the end to commercial despotism, resulting in the practical paralyzation of the agricultural and stock interests and precluding the success of all manufacturing enterprises, except in localities favored by said railway companies; and

Whereas, the telegraph and telephone systems are equally as burdensome under the present management, the Western Union Telegraph company declaring a dividend of $4,000,000 per annum as profits between thirteen stockholders; and,

Whereas, the average earnings of the wage workers in this government is $1.40 per day, while the average profit to the employer is $3.80 per day; and while there are many things too numerous to recount here, the results of class laws, hence improper systems; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we favor eight hours as a working day and demand the passage of a law so declaring and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to establish and perpetuate the system from and after May 1, 1890.

2. That we favor a single tax, or a tax upon land values; the repeal of all other taxes whatsoever, because all other taxation is a fine placed upon intelligence, energy or labor.

3. That we favor the repeal of the national bank law and all other class laws, so that all issues of money be by the government only and by law declared to be of equal value and a full legal tender.

4. That the only equitable solution of the transportation question is in the government ownership of the railways, telegraph and telephones.

5. We favor the abolition of the United States senate and all state senates, because of the corruption practiced; the abolition of the grand jury system, because it is used by designing men to crush, ostracise and persecute in some instances those who oppose existing systems, and the supremacy of either the Democratic or Republican factions; and to the end that our votes may be counted when cast and all corruption and the boodle system be obliterated, we favor the Australian system of holding elections; the election of all officers by the direct vote of the people, and for a law that will secure a lien on the products of labor.

The report was taken up, read by sections and adopted.

Mayor Broiles of Fort Worth occupied a seat in the convention. The mayor was called on for a speech and responded in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion.

J. A. Galbraith of Fort Worth introduced the following and it was adopted:

Resolved, that we as a body do hereby request all organized bodies to patronize nothing but union made goods.

James Scott of Dallas offered this resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that each member of this convention go to his town, home or city and organize eight-hour leagues and agitate this movement until the 1st day of May, 1890, and always thereafter.

An election was entered into for statistician and the balloting resulted in favor of C. A. Hall of Fort Worth.

The afternoon session was devoted first to the consideration of the question of revenue and hearing the address of Col. Ring of Houston on the land question. Before Mr. Ring was introduced a portrait of Henry George, bearing the legend "The Single Tax Destroys Anarchy," was hung up near the rostrum.

Fort Worth was selected as the next place of meeting. The convention adjourned this afternoon sine die.

TEN BLOCKS BURNED.

As a Result of Celebrating the Entire Business Portion of a Town is Destroyed.

ELYENTBURG, W. T., July 5.—Ten blocks of the best portion of this city are in ashes. Near one hundred families are homeless and what was yesterday a thriving and imposing business center is now a mass of ashes and cinders. Owing to the excitement and confusion that prevailed all this morning it is impossible to ascertain how the fire originated, but it is presumed it was the result of the celebration of the National holiday, as the fire started soon after this display of fireworks last evening. The flames started on the north side of the city, about ten o'clock in the evening, with a strong wind blowing. The fire department could do nothing to stop the rapid advance of the conflagration. Help was telegraphed for from neighboring towns, but long before it could reach the scene the flames had wiped out the heart of the city and commenced to and spread among residences on the South Side. It was not uutil the main portion of food for fire had been consumed that there were any signs of abatement, and it was nearly morning before the firemen secured results from their efforts. The wind had a tendency to aid firemen in checking fire, and at this hour it is thought the flames are under control. It is impossible to form a close idea of the amount of loss.

Unexcelled as an Advertisement.

Tascosa Pioneer.

Thursday the Spring Palace at Fort Worth closed for the season, and as an exhibition of the agricultural, mineral and other resources and possibilities of Texas it had been a success. During the time of its holding many thousands of visitors had seen its sights, from other and distant states, and universally they seemed pleased and surprised with what they had beheld. As an advertisement of this state and what it contains and what it can do, nothing could have exceeded the conception and accomplishments of the Texas Spring Palace.

There is a giant rose tree in Roos Holland, which has held 6000 roses at same time. The owner, Mme. Re considers it one of the great wonders the world.