THE TEXAS GIRL

Grows Homesick in New York and Writes About Prairies.

AN OPEN AIR AMUSEMENT.

An English Riding Master Dressed a la Winders. A Few Bucking Ponies. The Graceful Texas Rider and the Upright Englishman.

NEW YORK, April 15.
To the Editor of the Gazette.

[illegible] the month of May; [illegible] up this way [illegible] a hasty kiss, [illegible] or an arch and [illegible] as for days to [illegible] quite plainly [illegible] the beauti- [illegible] and captivating hats [illegible] masses and bou- [illegible] in the millinery stores [illegible] gardens of [illegible] in the parks and [illegible] show color, hang- [illegible] and seeming to blush [illegible] leaves. These [illegible] of the South, [illegible] so gentle [illegible] the secret of his [illegible] and leading the [illegible] and prodigal per- [illegible] Japanese [illegible] shaped pink [illegible] camellia [illegible] and looking as if they [illegible] a rose paper fan, or [illegible] the pedals of West [illegible] pastures are one [illegible] You would not think, [illegible] that a prairie could [illegible] a thing. Along [illegible] and in every bit of [illegible] are chattering and [illegible] pale pink, deep rose, [illegible] pure white; while the [illegible] on whole slopes [illegible] of clear daffodil [illegible] the very concentra- [illegible] sunshine it- [illegible] just in leaf [illegible] seem willows. The [illegible] peach orchards [illegible] I know, is- [illegible] are an [illegible] of orange, blood red [illegible] alone are enough, [illegible] time to glorify the whole [illegible]

[illegible] Sabines are [illegible] purchased vaquros [illegible] "surfit" starts for the [illegible] a tramping of many [illegible] horses, a multi- [illegible] and the voices of [illegible] the rustler, the [illegible] the lariat [illegible] the land, [illegible] where, faces of [illegible] the hunting skies, [illegible] horse-breaking, [illegible] fat, and your sal- [illegible] pasture first [illegible] to be mesquite and a wild [illegible] get on him and set [illegible] which has been [illegible] on many a well [illegible] after a week's re- [illegible] always presents itself [illegible] feet shall and [illegible] and be sure but [illegible] a bellow, and life not [illegible] of two hours you [illegible] in bits and strings, [illegible] with mud, your cap [illegible] your best gloves, [illegible] your most ingenious [illegible] joy and a large- [illegible] circumference within [illegible] that circulation— [illegible] a remedy [illegible] it will cure indiges- [illegible] pectable, destondency— [illegible] say, nasty, nipping, re- [illegible] annihilation, if it [illegible] convinced, in my [illegible] such the Nepenthe [illegible] of the wise Greeks; the [illegible] that unsoled all pain and [illegible] save the sick body and [illegible] and fresh courage; and [illegible] discovered oblivious [illegible] and disappoint- [illegible] joy, all success seem [illegible] experiment, that when [illegible] find this with an [illegible] and come out ahead [illegible] in your belly bound- [illegible] a doubt whether the [illegible] of the west; and you [illegible] announced amusement [illegible] little sneery [illegible] you as wester- [illegible] to hit the world too [illegible] might hurt it but you [illegible] a perfect civil tongue in its [illegible] cheek.

[illegible] for a Roundup.

[illegible] miles, the plains and [illegible] Texas, and the spirit of [illegible] the longing to be among [illegible] some rather, be- [illegible] pretty that I went into [illegible] the other day, and there I [illegible] horsemanship as [illegible] approved English style [illegible] such populiated eyes, of [illegible] has been neces- [illegible] as well as [illegible] with the horsemanship [illegible] where there is no [illegible] except what is most [illegible] beauti- [illegible] to find [illegible] by the Eng- [illegible] riding schools. [illegible] and trim riding [illegible] whiskers and his [illegible] seemingly around [illegible] trained almost [illegible] a vision came before [illegible] clean-faced, [illegible] I wot of who [illegible] for whom the [illegible] is too small [illegible] and whose dis- [illegible] don't tumpage [illegible] with wicked glee, [illegible] and con- [illegible] his back, when he [illegible] that of a high [illegible] dies, and his [illegible] saddle was sud- [illegible] and came down [illegible] with a sickeni- [illegible] probation he would [illegible] standing only [illegible] the "carnivel of [illegible] variations and [illegible] piano ten feet [illegible] his hand girl, [illegible] of the ground [illegible] and coming [illegible] where his tail and been [illegible] half hour seance with [illegible] was feeling well, that [illegible] with the blood [illegible] and mouth accom- [illegible] by earnest and [illegible] wagon-backin' ponies, [illegible] I've rode buckin' [illegible] pole-necked, [illegible] not more kinds of [illegible] bottles [illegible] remembering Baldy, [illegible] aught is inducted [illegible] notched of riding a [illegible] I be there to see!" [illegible] people were doing [illegible] I couldn't do [illegible] and practice—ride a [illegible] enough trot, on a little [illegible] short stirrups, but for [illegible] I don't see why [illegible] A running walk of [illegible] saddle gait, a single [illegible] for a dash, a dead [illegible] both to him who [illegible] and him who looks on, that this

pumping up and down on a trotting horse that looks so laborious, and, to uneducated eyes, so ungraceful, seems the wilful perversion of a good thing.

I think I could tell when it was good work of its kind; but, like the carpenter's hammer, it seemed to be a mighty poor kind.

The difference in the two styles seemed to me this: The English—or imitation English—rider sits bolt upright on his horse, or, maybe humps forward a little; the horse has one motion the rider another, a sort of hobbing or pumping one to accommodate himself to the horse's trot; there is none of that blending of the lines and movements of horse and rider that make of a mounted Texas plainsman, or his feminine counterpart, so charming a picture. The latter sits in his deep, roomy stockman's saddle, with its high cantle and pommel, close to his pony and perfectly at ease, for an hour's run or an all day ride. There is no balancing, no bobbing. The stirrup leathers are so long that the leg is in a straight line, with the toe pointing downward, and the pony and rider are absolutely indentified in rest or action.

When the pony lopes or paces his rider leans slightly back, his feet are advanced a bit, and only a graceful movement of his shoulders replies to the gait; if the pony goes at a dead run the man bends forward—but inclining straight forward from the saddle up, not humping—he sticks yet closer to his companion; the two are more one than ever; above are the intelligence and will, impatient to get somewhere; below, the nerves, muscles and locomotive power. The pony only seems to run as a result of the thought and feeling you see in his rider's face and attitude; his rush and speed seem but the outlet and expression of that eager impatience.

"I must get there," say the bent brows, piercing gaze and leaning attitude above.

"I'm a getting," reply the four flashing legs, expandid nostrils and straining neck below.

And, even while you look, they have "got," leaving behind what all things begin and end in—a little dust.

ALICE MACGOWAN.

LIVESTOCK NEWS.

AN INFURIATED BULL.

A Man Gored Almost to Death—Life Saved by a Dog.

Special to the Gazette.

DECATUR, TEX., April 17.—Mr. P. D. Burns, a prominent stockman, was dangerously hurt by an infuriated bull near Garcia yesterday. Mr. Burns was leading the bull when it became enraged, knocking him down, and, before assistance could reach him, the bull had broken his hip and dislocated his thigh. The bull would likely have succeeded in killing Mr. Burns had it not been for a dog that commenced biting him, and in this way attracted his attention till assistance arrived. Mr. Burns' physicians report him badly wounded, but think he will recover, though he may possibly be a cripple.

A COOL $100,000 ASKED.

Big Damages Asked by the American Livestock Company.

The Kansas City livestock exchange was made defendant in a $100,000 damage suit which was filed with the clerk of the district court of Wyandotte county Thursday last. The American livestock commission company, an association whose members are principally large stock dealers of the western country, is the plaintiff.

President Frank Cooper and the directors of the exchange are made parties to the suit.

The case is the outgrowth of the fight which was waged by the exchange on the American company a few weeks ago.

The petition filed Thursday is very voluminous and alleges conspiracy on the part of the defendants to prohibit the plaintiff company from transacting business at the local yards.

The plaintiff first alleges that the members of the Kansas City livestock exchange have considerated in an incorporated body to regulate the buying and selling of livestock; that the exchange was organized in 1886, and that by reason of the exchange and the rules governing the same it has become practically impossible for one not a member thereof to purchase or sell livestock; that while the rules allowed its members to buy direct from the farmer, yet they prevent one from dealing with any person in the yards who is not a member of the exchange. The plaintiff claims that shippers are compelled to pay charges as fixed by rule 9, which is in direct violation of the Roe bill, which was passed at the recent session of the Kansas legislature.

The petition further alleges, among others, that the members of the exchange confederated together to prevent the sale of stock to other members of the exchange; that the refusal of defendant association to deal with any other parties than members of the exchange renders it impossible to sell stock on the market which is consigned to the plaintiff company.

The American livestock people say the notion is no bluff, and that the exchange will soon find that out.

A genuine female regulator and iron tonic is in demand by nearly every woman, and that which stands pre-eminent is DR. DRAKOOLE'S FEMALE BITTERS.

A REAL LIVE BREASTWORK.

A Man Being the Object of a "Drop" Grabs a Bystander and Uses Him as a Breastwork.

Special to the Gazette.

PARIS, TEX., April 19.—John Fleming, a lawyer and hotel-keeper of Ardmore, I. T., last night attempted to shoot Gen. Robinson, also an Ardmore man. The affair occurred at Ardmore, and Fleming reached here this morning in charge of Deputy Marshal Dugger. Fleming married a woman who had only lately been divorced, her first husband being also a benifice of Ardmore. Among Mrs. Fleming's effects were children by her first husband, and it seemed that Robinson had taken the liberty of thrashing one of the kids, and in consequence had words with Fleming. Both parties talked, and last night, meeting Robinson on the streets, Fleming said: "I understand you have been carrying a gun for me." At the same time he drew his own pistol. Robinson grabbed a man standing near and swung him in between himself and the pistol and some good maneuving followed. Fleming trying to get in a shot around the intervenor, and did finally fire over his shoulder. As he fired Robinson shoved his breastwork a violent shove, hurling him against Fleming, and took to his heels with such celerity that he made a good escape.

Robinson has himself figured before the Federal court here. The case will go before the Federal grand jury which convenes tomorrow.

Pyle's Extract, for all Hemorrhages and all bleeding. No preparation equal to it. In the Extract Nature and Science combined. Genuine in boxes with buff wrappers only.

A DELUGE.

Temple is Visited by a Disastrous Wind, Hail and Rainstorm.

Special to the Gazette.

TEMPLE, TEX., April 15.—Quite a severe storm of rain, hail and wind swept over this city last night, beginning at about 8 o'clock and lasting nearly two hours.

The wind blew down trees, and a good many buildings in course of erection were blown down, while others were blown from their foundations. The glass was broken out of hundreds of windows by the hail, and many roofs were injured. The rainfall almost in sheets, and in one hour's time gutters and sidewalks were carried off and common gutters ran like rivers.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

SPRING DISORDERS

And Spring Medicines Explained.

A Popular Lecture on an Important Topic.

BY DR. S. B. HARTMAN.

Reported for the Press.

Among the many ailments to which the human family is liable there has come to be recognized a distinct class of diseases peculiar to the spring of the year. There are few people, indeed, who enjoy such perfect health as to be able to pass through the spring months without some slight disturbances of the body which are referable to the season. Spring diseases are by no means all alike, yet there is sufficient likeness between them to justify the arrangement of them into a single class. But the arrangement of spring diseases into a single class ought not to lead any one to suppose that these diseases are so similar as to be curable by a single remedy. This is a very prevalent and plausible mistake. No one medicine can be made so wide in its applications as to be applicable to the various derangements of spring. At least three remedies are necessary.

By far the greater number of people who find themselves in a bad state of health in the spring complain of languid, heavy, tired-out feelings, the least exercise producing heat, ringing in the ears, weakness of the back, loss of appetite, coldness of the feet and legs, sleeplessness, etc. Persons suffering from any one or all of the above symptoms never fail to find in Pe-ru-na a certain and prompt cure. Almost immediately upon commencing to use Pe-ru-na the appetite is restored, and tired feelings vanish, and a healthy vigor begins to return. A few weeks' use of this remedy never fails to restore all such persons. Pe-ru-na is a remedy which anyone does not have to take for months in order to realize any benefit; but very quickly after beginning its use (and hundreds of persons declare, after the first dose) the benefits of this great remedy show themselves. All forms of nervous prostration, confusion of the mind, loss of memory, mental weakness, nervousness and sleeplessness, are quickly curable by the remedy Peruna.

There is another common variety of spring affections which require an entirely different remedy. The symptoms are sour stomach, water brash, biliousness, coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, constipation, palpitation of the heart, bloating of the stomach, etc. For this condition Man-a-lin should be taken according to directions on the bottle. Many people who have been taking pills, liver medicines and blood purifiers for years, without any relief, have found Manalin to be a permanent cure in a very short time.

There is still another distinct variety of affections popularly prevalent in spring which require a different description and an entirely different remedy than either of the above. The symptoms of this variety are pustular eruptions on various parts of the body, running sores, salt rheum, scrofula, blood taints and constitutional diseases of every kind. It is this variety of spring disorders that is referred to by the oft-heard expression, "My blood is out of order." This condition also requires a remedy prepared especially for it. The remedy which has universally been found the most reliable blood purifier and alterative is known as La-cu-pi-a. Each bottle is accompanied with complete advice and directions for use. It would be useless to undertake to prepare a remedy which would be applicable to all three, or any two, of the above-described classes of spring affections.

To treat these affections successfully at least three remedies are necessary. The remedies Pe-ru-na, Man-a-lin and La-cu-pi-a exactly meet the requirements of the various affections peculiar to spring. Any one finding themselves in need of a spring medicine will never be disappointed in the use of either of these remedies, if selected according to above directions.

A pamphlet of thirty-two pages fully explaining cause, nature and cure of disorders of spring, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, O. This pamphlet should be in every household, as by its intelligent use a multitude of ills to which every family is liable would be entirely avoided.

BREATHED OUT.

The Twenty-Second Legislature Finally Adjourns.

FOLLOWED THE PLATFORM.

A Brief Resume of the Legislature and the Issues that Propagated the Legislation—It was Truly a Democratic Body.

ADJOURNED.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 15.—The Twenty-second session of the Texas legislature died a natural and a peaceful death, as one who feels in his last hours that he has not lived in vain, and that the world has profited by his stay in it. Texas, it is believed, will derive much good from the work of the session just ended. Unlike the legislative bodies in Kansas and Colorado which cut such ugly scallops and well nigh disgraced themselves by their outlandish capers, the Texas body was a capable and self-respecting one that did much that was rational and wise, and little that might be called foolish or mischievous. Apropos of the ability of the average member of the Twenty-second

A REPRESENTATIVE

who had spent a good deal of time in Washington and who was familiar with congressional caliber, said to the writer and others only a few days ago, that he could easily pick out of the house twenty-five members much above the caliber of the average congressman. There was some excellent, yes, first-class legislative talent in both senate and house, and an almost total absence of the class of men who love to figure as obstructionists or what is sometimes worse, reformers of the modern style.

A cursory glance over the work of the session shows that 1037 bills in all were introduced in both houses. Of these 647 were in the house and 390 in the senate. In the house ninety-two bills and joint resolutions passed, and in the senate just one-half as many, or forty-six. Total number of bills and joint resolutions passed by both bodies, 138.

Up to date the number of both that have become a law, either with or without the

GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE IS 93.

The remainder are still in his hands. About one-third of the bills that became a law did so without executive approval. The governor vetoed four bills, three of which were for city charters, to-wit: Denison, Beaumont and Austin. The fourth was the sugar bounty bill. There is some speculation about a probable veto of the scalp bill, a measure that is very distasteful to a majority of East Texas members. That bill is still in the governor's hands and may be vetoed any time within twenty days from the day of adjournment of the legislature by filing the bill with his reasons for objecting to it, with the secretary of state. That is the manner prescribed by the constitution. While East Texans talk hopefully of a veto, Westerners express themselves otherwise, and in fact pooh pooh the idea as absurd.

WHILE THE LEGISLATURE

followed in the main the San Antonio platform, it did not walk it throughout. The demands for railway legislation, for the care of disabled Confederate veterans, for separate coaches and for an improved county road system were complied with. The demands for a six-months school and for the termination of perpetuities in land by corporations were left unsatisfied. An effort was made to carry out the latter pledge when the house tacked a clause on the corporation bill requiring all corporations owning land to part with the same in severalty to individuals within ten years, except so much as may be necessary to carry on the legitimate business of the corporation; but the senate objected on the ground that the clause was not germane to the bill, and struck it out. It may be said, however, that there did not appear to be any very great eagerness among members, if Judge Terrell be excepted, for the enactment of such a law. The judge, when the clause to the corporation bill was under consideration in the house, wanted to fix the time within which corporations should

PART WITH THEIR LAND

at two years, and when the house finally decided upon ten he got furious and voted against it.

The demand for a six months school was not complied with partly because constitutional limitations prevented raising taxes to an adequate figure (which would not be done if allowable) and chiefly because the legislature chose to fritter away its time with text book uniformity instead of trying to provide for a six months school. However, Jester's joint resolution for a constitutional amendment allowing the legislature to donate each year 1 per cent of the permanent school fund to the maintenance of the public schools will, if adopted, be a big stride in the direction indicated by the state platform. Whether it is going to

MEET WITH POPULAR FAVOR

or not, can only be conjectured. The more it is studied by the ablest men here, the more favorably they think of it. When first broached by its author, the idea was brand new, and members hardly knew what to say about it. But soon it began to acquire converts, and when it finally passed, the legislature was nearly solid in its favor. Not less than four-fifths of both houses voted for it. The failure of the legislature to make any provision for disposing of the accumulating permanent school fund contributed without doubt to its popularity with its members. If the money cannot be invested, then spend it in bettering the public schools. It may to a certain extent be regarded as an alternative or substitute for the plan of investing the fund in first mortgage railroad bonds, which plan the legislature seemed to fear, although many of the most practical and thoughtful members gave it their approval.

Among the most important acts of the legislature passed may be classed the railway commission bill, whose character everybody is familiar with; the separate coach act also well understood in its main features; the act regulating express companies; the act providing for a better county road system. This bill became a law througe much travail, and after repeated efforts had failed to accomplish anything.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MEASURE

enacted into a law was the Gessett bill prohibiting alien ownership of land. The act is a conservative one, and does not apply to aliens in possession. Their heirs, however, are required to become citizens in six years after inheriting the property, or if they do not, they must part with their land to individual citizens. Alien corporations that may acquire possession of land taken as security for money loaned, are required to part with the same in six years also.

The passage in the last hours of the session of Baker of Tom Green's bill providing for the sale or lease hereafter of the public free school and university lands, was a very important item of legislation. There shall be no more ten year leases of these lands north of the Texas and Pacific railroad, nor in ten counties south of it. Leases shall be for only five years for grazing purposes, and shall be made subject to settlement by any one who will take the proper steps, and by putting improvements to the value of $100 on the desired tract of land. This is regarded here as one of the most desirable and

IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE SESSION.

Another weighty measure was the Moody bill, reducing the general tax levy from 20 to 16⅔ this year and 15 cents for 1892. It was the sense of the legislature that the financial affairs of the state government would warrant such a reduction. This act leaves the levy for school purposes where it is now, that is, 12½ cents on the $100.

Several quite important bills that ought to have passed got hung up in one or the other house during the closing hours of the session. One of the most important of these was the bill authorizing the attorney-general to bring suit for the collection of about six hundred thousand dollars defaulted interest on sales of free school lands. Col. Brown made an effort to

GET THE BILL UP MONDAY

during a suspension of the rules, but failed on account of the struggle for precedence among the numerous advocates of other bills, pet measures entirely. The general good was overlooked by the members who each thought only for himself, and his own little bill.

In replying to a toast at Billeisen's banquet Monday night after adjournment, Governor Hogg spoke in praise of the work of the legislature, and congratulated the people of the state on its great value to them. The general verdict is in full consonance with that of the governor.

Five joint resolutions for amending the constitution passed. They will be submitted to the popular vote on the second Tuesday in August, and are as follows: To amend the constitution fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent, and the conventional rate at 10 per cent; to authorize local option in subdivisions of counties, or in towns and villages; to transfer 1 per cent of the permanent to the available school fund; to reform the judiciary and to provide for registration of voters in towns of 5000 inhabitants or more.

Golden Threads.

The chilling blasts of winter wither the flowers and they fall. So does old Sol effect the human family, and if precautionary measures are not taken, being chilled is followed by evil results. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure coughs, colds and consumption.

WHITE REPUBLICANS.

A Movement Among the Lilly Whites of South Carolina Causes a Sensation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.—A recent meeting in Columbia of white Republicans of this state caused a tremendous sensation. A. W. Clayton, a prominent white Republican, who was instrumental in getting the movement on foot, is out in a card to-day saying that the object of the convention was to form a national Republican league in the state as a branch of the national Republican league to elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention of said national league. He said: We recognize as fully as the gentlemen at Washington that the whites of this state cannot join the party led by Smalls Miller and equally offensive Republicans. Our object is to form a nucleus, around which white men may rally, on a protection ballot reform and the money question, ignoring the race question, only to accord the negro his rights as an American citizen. There is more in the movement than a mere flash in the pan. The meeting was the first distinctively white Republican convention ever held in this state. The presence of a large number of prominent white men, who have heretofore been leaders in the councils of the Democratic party, makes it especially significant at this time.

Struggling up Life's Rugged Hill

With youth, vigor, ambition and an indomitable will to help us, is no such grievous matter, but tottering down again, afflicted by the ailments which beset old age—our backs bent with the load, our elastic muscles and joints stiff and painful, is a woeful piece of business. For the infirmities which the decline of life too often brings, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a beneficent source of relief, a mitigant and solace always to be depended upon. As a strengthening tonic even of the purely botanic medicinal recovery is so well calculated to so thoroughly able, but without the stimulative effect, to help the aged, the debile and the convalescent—to reinstitute the vitality of a frame which time and physical decline have impaired as this. Kidney and bladder weakness and disorder, costiveness, malarial complaints, dyspepsia and rheumatism are among the bodily afflictions which this sterling recuperant and regulator overcomes.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

MAINTAINING SPECIAL CARS.

Gould and the Vanderbilts Come Together in Colorado.

The Subject Discussed at the Master Mechanics' and Master Car Builders' Meeting—Gould's Big Law Suit. Other Railroad News.

● WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Huntington and Gould Officials in Denver.

There is something in the wind. Keen-eyed reporters have gleaned a little knowledge here and a little there that leads one to the belief there is either a gigantic consolidation on foot or that the Vanderbilt and Gould interests are at war and about to draw the glittering sword for a battle that will cast far in the shade any railroad disagreements heretofore known. Chauncey M. Depew, who is president of the Vanderbilts' principal road, the New York Central, and who gets more money for the job than Benny Harrison does as president of the United States, and does a better job, is at Salt Lake and will be in Denver to-morrow. Cornelius Vanderbilt and a number of other railroad magnates are with him. Jay Gould is somewhere on the Union Pacific lines, no one knows just exactly where. In this hurried and unexpecthd visit of Depew and Vanderbilt to the Reckies is said to be a scheme to get the Wizard's scalp. It is said by those who are supposed to be near the throne, that the failure of Gould to attend the meeting of the Western traffic association in Chicago is what has brought about this move. President Hughitt of the Northwestern had a rod in pickle for the Wizard and was intending to have it out with him at this meeting. The cause of Mr. Hughitt's anger lies in the fact that the Northwestern had made a very close traffic alliance with the Union Pacific by which all transcontinental business was handled by the two between Chicago and San Francisco, and New York business was handled by the Vanderbilt lines from Chicago. This alliance was a very profitable one to the Northwestern until Gould took the Union Pacific. Then the Wizard began diverting the traffic to the Missouri Pacific, and intimated he didn't care a picayune for the contract. The following from the Chicago Tribune gives some further insight into the matter. It is from an interview with a Western railroad official:

Said he: "Depew's statement that Gould has the interests of the Western traffic association at heart is all bosh. A sufficient answer is that he told several persons before he left New York that he would not attend the Chicago meeting, but carefully concealed the fact from any member of the association. Then I know that he is and has been in better than his average health, but he plead sickness as his excuse for staying away, when he had been informed his presence was necessary to make a quorum.

"Now I'll tell you something that very few people know. Gould raised $10,000,000 of the $13,000,000 necessary to pay the floating debt and secure control of the Union Pacific from the Equitable life insurance company. He had to borrow the money necessary first to buy a large block of Union Pacific stock during the panic. Then he gobbled the road. But the dear public was too suspicious to buy his load of stocks, and his fertile brain conceived the Western traffic association scheme. It was systematically boomed as the savior of Western roads and in the momentary confidence inspired he unloaded $10,000,000 in a lump on the Equitable and enough besides to pay the Union Pacific floating debt.

"Then the figures show that he began immediately diverting former Union Pacific traffic to his Missouri Pacific, he having $20 in the latter to $1 in the former. The Western traffic has now served his purpose, and he gives it two able-bodied kicks with the sugar tariff and his absence from the meeting.

"But don't believe for a minute that Depew thinks what he said, and also don't believe that the Vanderbilt party has any other object in its western trip than to again get for the Northwestern the traffic formerly turned over to it by the Union Pacific."

It is said that when Hughitt found Gould was determined to ignore the meeting at which his proposed consolidation of the Southwestern lines into one system under one financial management, he at once wired Depew. The result was that Depew, Vanderbilt, Rossiter and Twombly started at once for the West in a special train stopping at Chicago only long enough to get dinner. From there they went direct to Ogden which bears out the statement of the Western railroad official quoted in the Tribune. It is evident their object was to be first in the field.

When the traffic alliance was made with the Union Pacific the work of construction on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri valley was stopped, the western terminus remaining at Fort Casper, Wyoming. From this point it is only necessary to lay some 200 or 300 miles of track in a southwesterly direction to connect with the Central Pacific at Ogden. When this is done the Northwestern will parallel the Union Pacific its entire length, and will have an immense advantage over it in the possession of a Chicago terminus and close connection with the Vanderbilt lines for New York at that point. Now that there is no longer any reason to doubt Gould's duplicity, the above is the result to be expected. It is thought the Vanderbilts are too incensed to consider any compromise. Should this surmise be the true one, it is not at all likely the Vanderbilts will be content with paralleling the Union Pacific, and thus limit the power of the Gould-Huntington combine, but they will, in all probility, carry the war into the South and throw lines out paralleling Gould wherever possible, and thus force him to the wall. While the Gould-Huntington and Vanderbilt interests were in harmony, the power of either of the trinity was well nigh supreme, and it is possible this battle may accomplish what long legislation has failed to effect. Vanderbilt and his confreres are needed in Texas.

WHAT GOULD SAYS.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The following statement was yesterday made by Jay Gould to a member of the Denver press: "So much has been printed concerning this present trip of mine that I have no objection to being placed in the right light. I wish to emphatically deny that I am seeking to disrupt the Western association. While I do not deny that such a thing has entered my mind more that once, still it would not be policy for me to do so. Don't think for a moment that I am afraid to attempt such a thing. I dare anything. The Santa Fe and Rock Island are often in print as great rivals, it is bosh, for reasons both Messrs. Manvel and Cable can explain. Neither one of these two roads dare make a move without consulting me. As for my diverting traffic that naturally belongs to the Union Pacific to the Missouri Pacific story is absolutely untrue; I know to my own knowledge the Missouri Pacific has turned over to the Union Pacific twice as much business as the former has received from the latter. There will be no change in the present traffic arrangements with the Chicago and Northwestern because it would not be policy. As for extending the Missouri Pacific west, work is progressing favorably, and within a year I hope to have a short line from Denver to Ogden whereby over 300 miles will be saved. I am amused at the reports in various papers in which my trip is connected with that of the Vanderbilt party. I will not meet them West. They are not on a pleasure trip, as reported, but trying to learn something regarding the manner in which our Western systems are conducted. They can never get control of the Chicago and Northwestern. Mark that. It would not surprise me to have them build branches from the Canadian Pacific down this way some day. I am much pleased with the Union Pacific, for it is a money maker. My present visit West is simply one of inspection."

Mr. Gould and party left Denver last night for Cheyenne, from where they will proceed to the Pacific. George Gould has intimated that in case the Missouri Pacific was built to Ogden and no satisfactory understanding could be reached with the Southern Pacific that line would be paralleled. Previous to his departure President Moffat, of the Denver and Rio Grande, assured Mr. Gould that a traffic arrangement could be made which would prove agreeable to both parties.

TO TAP HIS POCKETBOOK.

A Huge Suit Against the Wizard of Wall Street to be Filed.

If all reports are true, Jay Gould is to have his hands full. It was for a time thought he had been able to squeeze the Rock Island so he could get control of it, but the Rock Island is rather eel-like and managed to slip through his fingers. Now President Cable is after Jay's pocketbook, and if successful in his suit will be able to recoup in a great measure the losses entailed by the construction of lines west of the Missouri river.

When Charles Francis Adams and his Harvard graduates were playing at railroading with the Union Pacific a deal was made with the Rock Island whereby the Rock Island was granted lease rights over the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha. In order to get to this bridge from the west the Rock Island had to build a link from Beatrice, Neb., to Omaha. This was not opened when the road passed from Adams' management. When the time came for running the trains over the bridge, Gould said no. The Rock Island officials stormed, swore and entreated, but the Wizard was adamantine in his firmness. Mr. Cable then attempted to force the contract, but Gould coolly informed Mr. Cable that he didn't care a tinker's curse what the contract made with Adams called for. He didn't intend the Rock Island should cross that bridge, contract or no contract. Now Mr. Cable will ask the courts to enforce the contract and at the same time allow him something like $10,000 damages per day, because his trains have been denied the bridge. If the Rock Island gets judgment Mr. Gould will be several million dollars poorer, because the fight has been going on for some months. The majority of railroad men say, however, that if Gould wants to "renig" on that contract he will do it despite the mandates of the courts.

NAUGHTY UNCLE JERE.

His Interference with the Quarantine Lines Makes Trouble.

Up at Washington there is a benevolent appearing old gentleman with a florid face and snowy beard who bosses the department of agriculture. Uncle Jere's home is in St. Louis and he is of course thoroughly familiar with cattle, agricultural and livestock interests. But it is safe to say that Uncle Jere has no friends among Texas cattlemen. The reason for this is Mr. Rusk's actions. The governors of several Western states and territories have after months of patient effort succeeded in establishing satisfactory quarantine lines. Then along comes Uncle Jere who assumes the governors know nothing about it. They have never lived in St. Louis and raised cattle, and how should they know. He coolly establishes his quarantine line 200 miles further north and the result is he has played the very deuce with cattle shipments from Texas to the North and placed the cattlemen between the devil and the deep sea. The lines established by the governors was on the lines heretofore used and there has been no disease. This arrangement was satisfactory to all concerned until Uncle Jere complicates matters by establishing another quarantine line for the govesnment. This is embarrassing to the cattlemen, and especially to the railroads. Contracts have been made with the roads to move many thousand head to certain points, but now that the lines have been changed troubles have arisen. The Denver is already waiting to haul cattle out, and this delay is proving deeply vexatious, especially as the cars are needed and demanded by other lines. Cattle shipments from Texas alone are affected, no trouble being experienced with New Mexico and Arizona.

Superintendant Duncan's Views.

General Superintendent Duncan of the Union Pacific, who has just returned from a trip over the Fort Worth line, is very jubilant over the crop prospects in the Southwest. He believes this will prove a very prosperous year for the railroads. While in Texas he was informed that the acreage of wheat in the Panhandle was fully 300 per cent greater than last year. The acreage of all crops has been increased all over the state, and the crop prospects all through the Southwest are very bright. Mr. Duncan believes if the hopes of the farmers are realized there will be a great era of prosperity, and of course the railroads will come in for their share of the benefits. Mr. Duncan says the country along the Fort Worth line is developing very rapidly.—[Denver News.

A Special Train of Lard.

Yesterday evening a special train loaded with lard from the packing house was consigned to parties in New York. The train runs special over all lines, and went from here over the Transcontinental and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. Each car bore on either side a banner bearing the inscription, "Products of the Packing House, Fort Worth, Tex." These cars will be kept together in a special train, and a record for good running time is anticipated.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The enabling act in favor of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company recently passed by the legislature of Texas, authorizing the reorganization of the several corporations in that state into one new corporation under the general laws, was yesterday approved by Governor Hogg. This is considered very favorable legislation for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, as it provides also for the discontinuance of all adverse litigation, places the company in harmonious relations with the state officials and consolidates all its interests in Texas into one new organization.—[Wall Street News.

Decatur's New Road.

Special to the Gazette.

DECATUR, TEX., April 18.—W. D. Wiley and J. M. Steen arrived in the city on the morning train and succeeded in closing a trade with Morris R. Locke and associates of Chicago to build a railroad from Decatur to the coal mines at Bridgeport in ninety days. Decatur citizens, in connection with the aforesaid gentlemen, have been figuring with Mr. Locke for some time on this line of road, and at last their efforts have been crowned with success. The road is now a certainty, and our people are rejoicing.

STERLING COUNTY.

Election for the Purpose of Organization Ordered for the 20th of May—Candidates for County Seat.

CUMMINS, STERLING CO., TEX., April 18, 1891.
Editor Gazette.

Sterling county, created by the last legislature out of the north end of Tom Green county, lies directly south of Mitchell, west of Coke and east of Glasscock counties. Immediately after the passage of the act creating the county a petition was put in circulation, and in a few days more than the required number of signers were secured, requesting Judge Cochran of Tom Green county to order an election for purposes of organization, which was done about a week ago, and Wednesday, the 20th of May, is the day set for holding said election. There are two places in the race for county seat, Cummins and Sterling, the former being a consolidation of the two towns of Cummins and Concho, and situated on the north bank of the Concho river and within about three miles of the geographical center of the county. The location of this town could not be better. It is high, dry, healthy and beautiful, easily accessible to the different communities of the county, being at the point where the various roads intersect and diverge, besides having every natural advantage in the way of location, good drainage, good water at a moderate depth and an abundance of it. The other place, Sterling, is about one and one-half miles further down the river. Its location, too, is moderately good, but being so far from the geographical center and so nearly, if not quite, outside the "five-mile radius," there can be but little said in its favor beyond the fact, which is being urged by the friends of the place, that Mr. Stewart, the owner of the land on which it is located, is a poor man and needs the money he would make out of it could he secure the county seat. The friends of Cummins, on the other hand, while admitting this, claim that there is no reason or justice in sacrificing the interests of the entire county simply to benefit Mr. Stewart, and say that the place that is nearest the center of the county and most convenient to the majority of the people should be selected as the seat of county government, regardless of whom it benefits pecuniarily. Your correspondent has been looking over the situation here for some days now with a view of investing and possibly of becoming a citizen of Sterling county, having a very favorable opinion of the country and its future. It is being settled up very rapidly by a class of thrifty, prosperous farmers from the different parts of Texas and the other states, and as far as I am able to see, must soon develop into a wonderfully productive and desirable country. A dam for a mill and gin is now being put across the river at Cummins by Mr. Armstrong, a merchant of that place, who has entered into a contract to have the gin in operation by the 1st of September next, and which will be a great convenience to the farmers of the northwest part of the county, as well as to those living on Sterling creek and Lacy, they at this time having no mill or gin nearer than Water Valley, some twenty miles down the river.

WHEATLAND.

Resolutions of the Farmers of Wheatland Community Pledging Patronage to Enterprising Men.

WHEATLAND, WILBARGER COUNTY, April 18, 1891.
Editor Gazette:

At a meeting of farmers held at Wheatland to-day, at which meeting about eighty farmers were present, representing 5000 acres of wheat, 1500 acres of oats and 600 acres of corn, all in splendid condition, among other things it was resolved that,

Whereas, Wheatland station, on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, is eight miles from Vernon with Pease river intervening with no bridge. Convenient to us are crossings and roads of such character as to make said river both dangerous and difficult to cross; and

Whereas, there is now in reach of said Wheatland station, a sufficient number of citizens to give a volume of trade amounting to about $20,000 per annum with no mercantile business established at said point, therefore be it

Resolved, that, we the citizens of said vicinity do hereby invite some one with capital sufficient to meet the business above represented, to establish a general merchandise business at said Wheatland station, and pledge our support and patronage upon the condition that Vernon prices are met and no intoxicating liquors are kept or sold in connection with said business.

Resolved, 2. That we also invite a good wheelwright and blacksmith to said place and make to him similar pledges.

Resolved, 3. That these resolutions be furnished the Vernon and Chillicothe papers and the Fort Worth GAZETTE with the request that they publish the same.

J. W. ROBBINS, Chairman.
J. W. ENGLISH, Secretary.

DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body With White Scales. Suffering Fearful—Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose and chest, coming to my face. It ran into my ears, and the physician was afraid I would lose my weight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed. It then broke out on my arms and shoulders