

# Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

VOL. 7. NO 301

**CITY NATIONAL BANK**  
OF FORT WORTH.  
Capital Paid in, \$150,000.00.  
Surplus Fund, 22,000.00.

**OBALL, VANZANDT & CO.**  
BANKERS,  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**First National Bank,**  
BRUSTON and SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

**HENRIETTA NATIONAL BANK,**  
Capital Stock, \$50,000.  
HENRIETTA, TEXAS.

**TEXAS INVESTMENT COMPANY**  
OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**Real Estate, Live Stock,**  
**BONDS AND SECURITIES,**

**WANT COLUMN.**

**BOYS WANTED.**

**WOMEN WANTED.**

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.**

**FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**MUSICAL.**

**COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

**ALL SORTS.**

## NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MILLINERY GOODS

—AT—  
**Ladies' Bazaar,**  
MISS BERLIN & CO.

Due Notice of Grand Opening will be Given.  
**A. B. KREFT,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
No. 500 Houston Street,  
FORT WORTH, TEX.

**THE TWIN RELIC.**  
A National League Formed for the Suppression of Polygamy.

**STAYED OR STOLEN.**  
TWO STOCKMEN—STOLEN—ON MONDAY night, September 3, at Hillsboro, two more mules, dark brown color, one branded D on left shoulder, one ear split a little about 1/2 inch high; good saddle and harness made. The other was nearly in hands high, collar and saddle made, branded on left shoulder. Inverted also on left thigh, or rather hind part of the thigh, about half the size of a thumb to a sprig of hair worth \$25 or \$30. Any information that will enable me to find them will be liberally rewarded. Address the proprietor of Hillsboro, Hillsboro, Texas, or P. R. Brown, Hillsboro, Texas.

**LOST.**  
LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, NAME OF L. H. TURNER. Please return to Gazette office.

**SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**PROFESSIONAL.**  
W. V. ROUTH, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 401 North Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

**HOTELS.**  
HOTEL HOTEL, Dallas, Texas, facing Depot and in central part of town. First-class accommodations for commercial travelers, good food and accommodations. Nice parlor for ladies.

**GREENBERRY HOUSE, ROOMING, TEXAS, CLEAN beds, airy rooms, a good fire-proof safe, sample and well-arranged bath rooms.**

**MCGREGOR HOUSE—MAIN STREET, Mcgregor, Texas, by Mrs. D. J. Ish and Prof. C. Hearst, the drummer's home, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.**

**PAFF'S HOTEL, DENISON, TEXAS, located in central portion of the city. First-class accommodations. Popular resort of commercial travelers.**

**LAW CARDS.**  
STINE & STINE—V. STINE, P. M. STINE—Attorneys at Law, Fort Worth, Texas. Office upstairs in Terrell building, corner First and Main streets.

**HAROLD C. LEONARD, ATTORNEY—**at law, Denton, Texas. Practices in the District, Tarrant, Parker and Wise counties in Federal courts at Dallas and supreme court of the state.

**C. C. JOHNSON, attorney at law, real estate and collection agent, 1015 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Will practice in the courts of Tarrant and adjoining counties. Special attention given to land matters and collections. References given if desired.**

**PETER HART, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Land Agent, Albany, Texas. Office upstairs in Terrell building, corner First and Main streets. Patents prepared, titles examined and land business generally.**

**J. R. JAMASON, ATTORNEY AT-LAW** Whitehorse, Texas.

**GRANT, SPARKMAN & TRENCHARD—**Attorneys at Law, Denton, Texas.

**EDGAR EYE, attorney at law, (county at law) Albany, Texas.**

**J. P. ORR, Lawyer and Land Agent, Vernon, Whitehorse county, Texas.**

**M. MULLEN & HUMPHREYS, Attorneys at law, Fort Worth, Texas. Collecting, corporation and general litigation. Office in Terrell building, corner First and Main streets.**

**J. L. PEREIRA, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, Cameron, Adams county, Texas. Will practice in all the courts of this state. Business promptly attended to and correspondence solicited.**

**ARKANSAS OUTLAWRY.**  
A Volley Fired Into a Circus Tent Full of People—One Man Killed.

Kingland, Ark., Oct. 31.—Last night at New Edinburg, during the after-show or concert of Hunter's great consolidated shows, some unknown parties from the outside fired a volley of shot into the main exhibition canvass, then beat a hasty retreat, and escaped in the darkness. Strange to say, only one man was killed, though the seats were crowded. The bullets passed through all sections of the audience. Chalmers DeCullenburg, one of the circus performers, a "snotionist," was shot through the head, dying in the ring. Citizens are determined to ferret out the assassins and bring them to justice.

**Railroad Election.**  
Indianapolis, October 30.—A stockholders meeting of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroad in this city to-day elected George Hoadley, George Washburn, Samuel J. Broadwell, M. E. Ingalls, E. F. Evans, Lars Anderson, C. W. Vest, George Bliss, C. P. Huntington, J. R. Cable, Thos. A. Morris, Thos. S. Shupe and James F. Fay directors. The only change is Fay in place of General Devereux. Mr. Ingalls was re-elected president.

## FENCE CUTTING.

What a Large Pasture Owner Has to Say About It.

A Baseless Hue and Cry to Excite Public Sympathy.

Mr. T. H. Mathis of Rockport, Arkansas county, is a wealthy gentleman, and his money has been made out of live stock, in which he is largely interested. He is also a large pasture owner, and, having a great deal involved in the satisfactory disposition of this question, he has paid a great deal of attention to it. Of course his views are those of a large pasture owner, arrived at after a great deal of study, and show him to be a man of considerable thought. The Times may not endorse all he has to say, but it is well to hear all sides of the subject before a verdict is rendered. Upon being asked to give his ideas upon the situation, he replied:

"Well, sir, these 'nesters,' as they are called, are actuated by a communistic spirit, and their prompt settlement can be given no better name. They desire to 'reap where they have sown not,' and, if the coming session of the legislature fails to make laws, the spirit of which take this view of the matter, then will the session have been in vain. Legislation of a different character may give temporary relief, but it will soon prove abortive."

"Your idea is, then, that these communists, as you term them, have no rights to contend for—in other words, their wrongs are imaginary?"

"They have no sufficient cause to molest people in guaranteed rights, and are certainly violating the very fundamental principles of law when they destroy other men's property. They are of that class from which the people seek protection when they unite themselves together to establish a government, and in the activity of the officers is very reprehensible."

"Granting that this is true, still do you think that the large pasture owners are in a great measure responsible for the present state of affairs by the many advantages they have taken of the small land owners?"

"Why, how can they be, when as is well known, they have used their best endeavors to suppress it, not only for their own good, but for the benefit of the entire state? This matter has not been thoroughly investigated by a great many who have advanced opinions on the subject, or else they would have discovered that the large pasture owner is the man who has been imposed upon, and is now suffering the destruction of his property because he has dared to maintain his rights. They would have discovered further that all this hue and cry raised about the pecuniary loss sustained by small land owners, in consequence of the depreciation in value of their tract when surrounded by some large pasture man, is originated for the purpose of exciting sympathy. The law guarantees to the poor man the right to have as many stock in that enclosure as the land will support, and they have a free range through all the pasture. If the wealthy man has supplied water the poor man's cattle have as much right to drink of it as his own, and if this law was followed to the letter there would be no cause for all this ranting of this privilege guaranteed to him, and it is the objection of the rich man to being thus wronged that is the great reason for this trouble. Some of these small handed proprietors have a great many cattle, in fact, nearly all of them have more than their land will support; yet in view of their meagre possessions within this large pasture, they expect to reap the same benefit therefrom that the man who paid for the fence does; and they keep turning in cattle to the great annoyance of the owner. Instead of being a detriment to the small land owner to be surrounded by a fence, it has positively been an advantage, and the facts in the case will bear me out in the assertion."

"Well, if this be the underlying cause of this trouble, how do you think it should be remedied?"

"In all instances that have come under my personal observation where this matter has tried to be settled between contending parties, the pasture owners have always, to use a slang term, 'got the worst of it,' and have had to pay more than the highest market price for his land in order to get rid of the annoyance referred to. But I think a satisfactory law can be enacted. In the first place, make fence cutting a felony with severe punishment in view of its heinousness. Then make it necessary, when a question arises between a small land owner and the man who has enclosed him, to settle their differences by arbitration. If found most available, let the law declare who the arbitrators shall be; if not, let them select their own judges. If the small owner desires to sell, the judges will appraise the value of his property as if situated under the most favorable and reasonable circumstances. This the pasture man shall pay, or else allow as many cattle in his pasture as the money he would have to pay his neighbor could buy land for them on the outside. If the enclosed man does not want to sell, let the judges estimate how many cattle his land would support, and he shall be allowed no more inside of his pasture. This, I think, would be a fair way to settle this matter."

"The gentleman advanced several ideas, but those recited are the main features of conversation. Mr. Mathis looks upon fence cutting as a crime equal in enormity to arson, and should be dealt with as severely. He expressed much surprise at the proposition advanced by some men that the range and water were free, when the law gives the same rights to invest in them that it does in any other property. He thinks that this serious impediment placed in the way of live stock raising has already driven a

## REVENUE AND TARIFF.

A Business-like View of the Internal Revenue System by a Practical Man.

Who Formulates a Policy Which he Thinks Affords the Opportunity of the Democratic Party.

(Correspondence of the Country Journal.)  
Chicago, October 27.—A gentleman of this city, named Emmett C. Fisher, who, though not prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, could spare some of its alleged statesmen here a few practical ideas in political policy occasionally that would possess a higher savor than Ninthward multitudinous voting, and give more weight to party movements emanating from this state than has so far resulted from kid-gloved club banquets, has just returned from an extended tour through the Southern States. Himself a native of North Carolina, and a citizen of Chicago for many years, he has made a practical study of some practical questions in a practical way, and since his return has said some things which will be regarded as worthy of careful consideration and discussion. Briefly told, they point to a

COMPLETE CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Fisher is a free-trader and a Democrat. He believes in "a tariff for revenue only" as a grand, great step in the right direction. He says:

"The next house of representatives will have the question of a revision of the tariff brought before it in the early part of the session. The house is Democratic. The members from the South will demand the abolition of the internal revenue tax; those from the West, a revision of the tariff, which, in connection with the abolition of the tax on whisky and tobacco, would reduce the income of the government below the amount necessary even for the most economical administration."

"The Democrats of the East, including Gov. Butler, and those of the South will be likely to unite on the abolition of the internal revenue tax;—but for entirely different reasons. Those of the East see in this an excuse for continuing the infamous robbery of the tariff. The Democrats of the South object to the revenue tax mainly on account of the permanent offensiveness of its mode of collection. The entire system in the South has for years been the excuse for espionage, plunder and insult. The wily Eastern protectionists will take advantage of this and offer, in return for tariff robbery of the whole people, absolute relief from the largely imaginary, and purely sentimental, burdens and offensive, exasperating surveillance of those of a section."

"Right here in my judgment, is THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

The tariff, mainly a piracy upon the necessities of life, should be wholly abolished, or greatly reduced. The tax on whisky and tobacco is a tax upon luxury; should not be removed, as even those engaged in their manufacture do not desire their removal, and the entire vast number who purchase and consume these non-essentials insist upon no cessation of their tribute this way to the income of the general government; so all that is necessary to prevent the use of the strongest argument in favor of, and the strongest possible combination to continue, the unjust protective system, is a settled policy to continue the internal revenue tax—but absolutely remove its offensive features.

"This can be done by the abolition of the present system of collecting revenue tax, and in the adoption by the next congress of a system by which these collections shall be made THROUGH LOCAL OFFICIALS in towns, counties and States."

"The practical operation of this plan, to illustrate, would give Illinois state officials the handling of \$28,000,000 per year. In Kentucky the internal revenue tax collected in 1882 amounted to \$10,500,000. Supposing three per cent. were allowed officials of her own for collecting this sum; then \$315,000 would remain among Kentucky people."

"Aside from this, its application is of equal fairness in all states, whatever their political preponderance; and I believe for that reason alone, while a Democratic measure might result in solving more than one great problem, would secure most important and effective support from not only Republican representatives at Washington, but from large bodies of men in that party in all sections of the country where strong local sentiment assists greatly in directing action upon national issues."

Mr. Fisher has at last formed a policy. It has the large merit of availability and timeliness. It must command more than passing attention and discussion.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Both parties in congress would be glad enough to let the subject of taxation alone for at least one session. Little political capital is to be made by agitating it on the eve of a presidential election. And yet all signs point to a surplus in the treasury, if not this year, certainly next year, as large as that whose existence last winter was the most powerful argument for a reduction of taxes. Other things being equal, there would be a similar demand for the removal of burdens now. During the next six months there will be a good deal of speculation over the important question whether a new tariff revision, or the abolition of the internal revenue, would result in loss or gain in the voting of 1884.

Mass is very abundant in Rumbels county.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

McGregor House—Main Street, Mcgregor, Texas, by Mrs. D. J. Ish and Prof. C. Hearst, the drummer's home, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The conviction of the aukluk in Georgia and the charge of Judge McCoy of that state seems like a bright light from a dark place. What the state needs and what the better classes of people in that section, regardless of party, want, is the protection of personal rights and the enforcement of the laws, and when that is accomplished the South will be more prosperous.

ways suggested by the Democratic party should always be of the best.