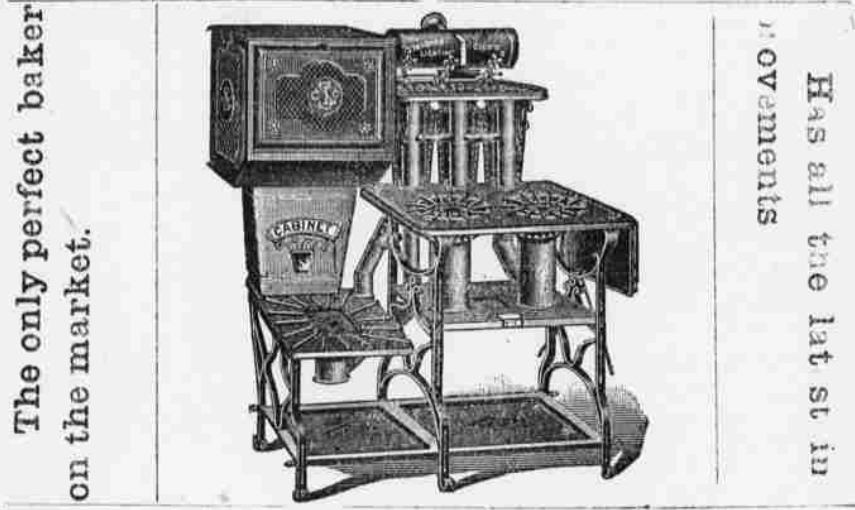




CLAIRETTE SOAP!

There's banks of violets, Banks of moss,
And banks where miners grope;
And banks that handle golden coin,
But FAIRBANK makes THE BEST SOAP.
EVERY ONE USES CLAIRETTE SOAP. N.K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.

STILL IN THE LEAD!
COME AND SEE OUR
IMPROVED CABINET RANGE.



The only perfect baker on the market. Has all the latest improvements. Surpasses anything for convenience and comfort. Warranted in every respect. **I. STEIN & CO.** Next to Postoffice.

Preparing For Sam Jones.
Special to the Statesman. BRENHAM, March 6.—Work on the mammoth tabernacle for the Sam Jones meeting to be held here March 20 to 30th inclusive, has commenced. The building will be one of the largest ever put up in the State and will have a seating capacity of about 5,000 people. Parties from all over the State have commenced making arrangements for quarters and all the hotels and boarding houses will make an effort to take care of every body who comes.



Dr. Price gives larger and fuller cans than those of any other Baking Powder manufacturer.
Above cut represents the comparative size of one pound can each "Dr. Price's," Royal" and "Taylor's One Spoon." These cans were set side by side, then photographed down in exact proportions to admit the plate in this space. Ask your grocer to set a one pound can of any other brand alongside 1 lb. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and observe the difference, as illustrated above.

Adulterated powders may usually be detected by their heavier bulk, as shown by the small cans, and these scantily filled, often containing a circular to help fill out the cans. It is a singular fact that many of the ammonia and alum baking powders are advertised as "Absolutely Pure," All official examinations prove that it would be safe to reject all powders labeled absolutely pure.

The economy in using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not consist alone in the fact that much larger and fuller cans are given, but Dr. Price's is a stronger, purer and more wholesome baking powder than any other known. Does better work, and goes farther, hence more economical in every way.

What woman would use an ammonia or alum baking powder if she knew it? Such powders not only undermine the health, but ammonia gives to the complexion a sallow and blotched appearance.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from ammonia, alum, lime, or any other adulterant. The purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

THE MILITARY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL MABRY'S REPORT OF THE MILITIA'S CONDITION.

Something About the World's Fair—Result of the Operations of the Ranger Force and Other Notes of Interest to Citizens of Texas.

Adjutant General Mabry has issued his annual report, and it makes a comprehensive showing of the militia force of the state and of the operations of the rangers.

The last named force during last year made the following arrests: murder 20, assault to murder 26, aggravated assault 18, theft of horses, cattle and other thefts 113, swindling, forgery and embezzlement 11, fence cutting 5, mail and train robberies 6, rape and adultery 4, arson 1, robbery and burglary 11, smuggling 3, carrying concealed weapons 42, escaped convict 1, rioting 6, minor offenses 101. Total arrests, 368. Scouts made, 98; escorts, 18. Jail guards, 6; assisting civil authorities and citizens, 83; engagements with criminals, 4; criminals killed, 3; criminals wounded 2, rangers wounded 1, number of horses and cattle recovered and returned to owners 141, number of miles traveled by the rangers 50,926.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Alluding to the World's Fair the report says: In compliance with your excellency's verbal instructions I attended the convention of the military representatives of the various states of the Union, held in Chicago on October 27, to determine the military features of the World's Colombian exposition. This convention was held at the invitation of the committee on ceremonies, and was largely attended. This office appointed Gen. L. M. Openheimer and Col. R. H. Bruce as alternates. It was the unanimous desire of the convention to have an encampment in 1893 of all the troops from all the states, same to be under command of a distinguished officer of the United States army, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and the transportation and subsistence to be furnished by the United States Government.

With the concurrence and permission of all the states, it was estimated that 100,000 troops would be gathered there, forming a grand display of American soldiers that would be an impressive scene to the stranger of other nations, representing the military force and power of our great country. While this would be given the soldiers to visit the exposition, it would essentially be a camp of instruction for a tour of duty of fifteen days, from August 10 to 25. The most practical duties of the soldier in the field will be taught, while the handling and manoeuvres of large bodies of troops will be a splendid lesson to our own troops. Texas troops should be there, not only for the benefits to accrue to themselves, but to the state as well. On such occasions a state's soldiers are readily known, and the opinion regarding a state is formed from the appearance and efficiency of its soldiers. Texas can, in advance, feel proud of the favorable impression her gallant and soldierly uniformed representatives will make upon every beholder, even among such hosts.

The military features of the dedicatory ceremonies of Oct. 11 to 14, 1892, will be left to the committee on ceremonies. They will ask for 10,000 or 15,000 troops from such states as will furnish the quota asked for, and every governor and his military staff will be especially invited to attend. This office feels that Texas ought to be represented in 1892, and it hopes to be able to take a regiment of troops, selected from the whole guard, and who will act as the body guard of our governor and commander-in-chief in transit, and to take part in the military exercises of the occasion.

CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.
The general condition of the State has been peaceful and quiet, with no extraordinary disturbances, and, therefore, the necessity for calling out troops has arisen but seldom. Your excellency's strong opposition to all classes of crime, and your vigorous measures to prevent them, have contributed much to this condition, and your wise, conscientious and firm course will add much to the fair name and prosperity of Texas.

The sheriff of Maverick county called out the Eagle Pass Rifles to protect and guard the jail in which Dick Duncan was confined under sentence of death. While this office is of the opinion that the necessity did not exist for the service of this company, I am glad to report that they cheerfully responded and performed all the duties incident to the situation in a soldierly and determined manner, and said prisoner was hung by due process of law.

The Campbell Guards, of Longview, were called out to protect three prisoners, who were charged with a heinous crime, and their presence, no doubt, saved the prisoners' lives from mob violence. Thanks to your prompt policy to prevent and strike down all mob violence, this gallant company was on guard when the mob arrived at the jail, and the lives of the prisoners were saved, and the law permitted to take its course. I will state that these prisoners were afterward given a preliminary trial, and were released from custody. Mobs are contrary to our institutions, and to the traditional bravery and fairness of our people. When that hated tyrant and arch conspirator, Santa Anna, surrendered to the squad of gallant Texans, his deeds loudly called for instant death. But, as a prisoner of war, he appealed to their fairness and magnanimity under military law governing in such cases, and he did not do so in vain. These brave and law-abiding citizen soldiery delivered him alive to that authority which only had jurisdiction to pass upon his deeds. Mobs are born of passion, and reason enters not into their councils, and thus the sanctity of the law is violated.

Declared for Clark.
Special to the Statesman. WACO, Tex., March 7.—Col. A. Jones, who opposed Mills in the last

election, was seen by your reporter at his residence tonight to corroborate the rumor that he had declared for Clark and Mills. Co. Jones stated he preferred Clark to Hogg, and that he thought the administration of the latter had been very detrimental to the country. He positively refused to have anything to say about the senatorial question. Col. Jones is a man of national reputation, and his declaration for Clark is very important.

AMBUSHED BY NEGROES.

Memphis Officers Fall Into a Trap With Serious Results.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—Twenty negroes have been placed under arrest by the authorities here in connection with last night's trouble at the Curve. Those arrested include Galvan McDowell, the manager of the cooperative store there, where the shooting took place, and Tom Moss, letter carrier, who are believed to have been the ringleaders in the affair. John Sheeld, who shot Deputies Harrold and Yeager, is still at large. The trouble resulted from the existence of a nest of turbulent and unruly negroes living at and near the neighborhood of the Curve.

For years the locality has been notorious for the character of the negroes residing there, and of late they have become more turbulent than ever. Last Wednesday night the negroes assembled at the curve and were very riotous. W. R. Barrett, who runs a grocery, tried to quiet them and was set upon and clubbed and shot at, several bullets passing through his clothes. The assault occurred in the People's grocery, an establishment run by Galvin McDowell. McDowell was arrested Thursday and gave bond for his appearance at the criminal court. Since then the negroes have been holding secret meetings, evidently preparing for trouble. Yesterday they boasted to the white residents that no deputy sheriff dare attempt to arrest them. The white people were uneasy, and three families left their homes and went to town.

Judge Du Bose was appealed to and he issued a bench warrant for Armor Harris and Will Stuart and authorized the officers of his court to get assistance and arrest the negroes and also to suppress the riotous assembly at the curve. Three officers called nine deputy sheriffs to assist them and proceeded at 1 o'clock last night to the curve. Everything was quiet at the curve, but when the posse entered Barrett's store, he told them to be careful, when they entered People's grocery as they might be ambushed. The officers thought Barrett was unnecessarily alarmed, but they took the precaution to divide. One party went to the back door of the grocery. Harold, Cole, Perkins and Yeager went to the front door. Galvin McDowell was pacing up and down the floor. Several other negroes were standing behind the counter. Perkins asked McDowell if Will Stuart was there. "He is in the back room," replied McDowell. Perkins entered the back room, leaving Cole, Harold and Yeager standing in the front door. As Perkins walked into the back room he was greeted by a volley of shots, the other deputies at the same time entering the back door. These men supposed the fighting had begun in front and charged the group of negroes who were partly concealed by a screen. The negroes were armed with shotguns, but the officers closed in on them and used their pistols as clubs, having no idea their comrades had been shot down. In a minute the negroes in the back room had dropped their guns and fled. No sooner had the negroes who were behind the counter in the front room heard the posse enter from behind than they raised their shotguns that they had concealed behind the counter and fired on the deputies in front. Each of the three officers were struck in the face or head. Cole was desperately wounded, and his eyes shot out, but he strove gamely while calling for help to draw his pistol and return the fire. The weapon, however, caught in his pocket and he ran into the street, where he fell. The other officers were slightly wounded, although Harold has a dangerous hole in his head.

The police station at once dispatched a squad to the scene, where a few arrests were made. The balance of the arrests were made today without trouble. Cole is still alive, but his condition is critical. It is thought the others will recover.

A Carload of Crockery.

Mr. Geo. A. Brush, the proprietor of "China Palace," will receive this week a carload of crockery that has been ordered to supply the demands of the hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses and private residences of the city. Mr. Brush buys only in carlots, hence, he can sell you cheaper than any one else, as he pays spot cash. He has just received a carload of stone ware, in all shapes, and it is the finest ware ever brought to Texas. He has also the Quick Meal gasoline stove, which he got a carload rate on, on account of the quantity he bought, they are the best made and he is offering every one a chance to get one. See his big ad; flower pots he sells cheaper than other people can lay them down for.

TEXAS RAILROAD SUIT.

Galveston and Western Sued by the State for Failing to Report.
Special to the Statesman. GALVESTON, Tex., March 7.—Suits were entered today against the Galveston and Western Railway company by the State of Texas for debt and penalty in the State district court. The suit is based on a failure of the railway company to file their annual report with the state comptroller, giving capital stock, amount actually paid in, expenditures for purchase of lands, receipts, etc. The State asks for judgment for \$1000, the penalty provided by law, and costs of suit.

The Bi-Chloride of Gold and Coca Institute for the cure of liquor, opium and tobacco habits, No. 2, West 9th street, Austin, Tex.

CITY AND CONGRESS.

THE FREE SILVER MEN OF THE HOUSE WIN THE DAY.

The Fight a Long One and a Hard One But They Win the Day—Vain Attempts at Filibustering on the Part of the Opponents of the Measure.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The free coinage issue will not down. This was clearly demonstrated by today's session of the house and the gentleman men of both parties who have been hoping that the silver question would be postponed until after the general elections are at night convinced that the issue is one which must be met and disposed of by the house before the date of the national convention. The free coinage men of both parties are of course highly elated at their triumph. The gold men in the Democratic party are filled with the most dismal forebodings of the political result. If the Democratic party commits itself to the Bland bill, while the anti-free coinage Republicans who comprise 85 per cent of their full membership in the House are disposed to view the situation, if not with satisfaction, at least with a great deal of complacency, as they regard the contest as one in which the Democrats in the end must be the greater losers. The vote in the House today indicates the House will surely pass the Bland bill, so decisive and overwhelming was the victory of the advocates of free coinage.

It was a significant feature of the proceedings that on all disputes that arose on parliamentary questions the anti-free coinage men did the most of the talking. To one unfamiliar with political methods the conclusion would have been irresistible after listening to the denunciation of Crisp's rulings, to the impassioned oratory and the direful predictions of those who are opposed to the Bland bill, that the free coinage men were to be swept away in the whirlwind of popular indignation. Yet, when the vote came, not on the silver resolution alone, but on all the auxiliary questions, the free coinage men came to the front in unbroken phalanx, and, by a vote of over 2 to 1, routed the opponents from every rebound behind which they sought temporary refuge. On the last and vital proposition, that setting apart three days for the consideration of the Bland bill, the free coinage men won by an overwhelming vote of 160 yeas to 84 nays.

Mr. Catchings called up the resolution, and demanded the previous question on its adoption. Mr. Tracy of New York made the point that the journal had not been read, saying that many members were not present because they knew such was the usual procedure.

The Speaker overruled the point and Tracy appealed from the decision.

Mr. Beard said the opponents of free silver, including Cockeran and Andrews, had formally agreed not to filibuster, and moved to lay the appeal on the table. After some discussion Bland withdrew his motion in order to enable Cockeran of New York, to whom he personally alluded, to take the floor.

Cockeran then denied Bland's statement, upon which an unimportant personal colloquy took place, during which Andrews stated that he supported Cockeran's denial.

Catchings of Mississippi moved to lay the appeal of the gentleman from New York (Tracy) on the table. The roll was called and by a vote of 194 yeas to 73 nays the House tabled the appeal from the decision of the chair.

"I raise the question of the consideration of the report," said Mr. Tracy. The chair held the question of its consideration could not be raised. Once more Mr. Tracy appealed from the decision of the chair. Again the yeas and nays were demanded, and again Mr. Tracy's appeal was tabled—yeas 176, nays 81.

Mr. Tracy thereupon made a motion to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules to report it back with an amendment changing the date for the consideration of the silver bill from March 22 to Dec. 12. The motion was defeated—yeas 70, nays 202. The previous question was then ordered upon the resolution without further objection being made, and after some debate the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted in the adoption of the resolution—yeas 190, nays 84, as follows:

Yeas—Abbot, Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Babbit, Bailey, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Beeman, Belden, Belknap, Berger, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Boatner, Boutelle, Bowers, Bowman, Branch, Bretz, Broderick, Brookshire, Bryan, Bullock, Burrows, Buss, Butler, Bynum, Byrnes, Caminetti, Capehart, Caruth, Catchings, Cote, Clark of Wyoming, Clarke of Alabama, Clover, Cobb of Alabama, Cogswell, Coy of Tennessee, Crain of Texas, Crawford, Culberson, Cutting, Dalzell, Davis, Deermund, Dixon, Duane, Dockery, Dolliver, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Enoch, Eps, Everett, Fithian, Flick, Forman, Forney, Fowler, Fyan, Ganz, Geary, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Griswold, Halvorsen, Hamilton, Hare, Harris, Hatch, Hanghen, Haynes of Ohio, Hemphill, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of North Carolina, Herman, Hitt, Hooker of Mississippi, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Illinois, Huff, Hull, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Johnstone of South Carolina, Jolly, Jones, Kem, Kilgore, Kyle, Lanham, Lawson of Virginia, Lawson of Georgia, Layton, Lester of Georgia, Lewis, Lind, Livingston, Long, Lund Mallory, Mansur, Martin, McKilghan, McMillin, McRae, Meredith, Milliken, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, Norton Oates, O'Donnell, O'Ferrall, O'Neill of Missouri, Otis, Owen, Perrett, Patterson of Tennessee, Patten, Payntor, Penleton, Perkins, Pickler, Pierce, Post, Prior-Raines, Randall, Richardson, Rife, Robertson (Louisiana), Sayers, Scott, Seerley, Shively, Simpson, Smith, Snodgrass, Snow, Stackhouse,

Stephenson, Stewart (Ill.), Stewart (Tex), Stockdale, Stone (West Va.), Sweet, Tarsney, Stone (Ky.), Ezra Taylor, J. B. Taylor, V. A. Taylor, Verry, Timmon, Townsend, Tucker, Turner, Walker, Warwick, Washington, Watson, Waugh, Weadcock, Wheeler (of Ala.), White, Whiting, Vike, Williams (N. C.), Williams (Ill.), Wilson (Washington), Wilson (Mo.), Wilson (West Va.), Winn, Wise, Wright, Youmans—190.

Nays—Amerman, Andrews, Berwigs, Beltzhoover, Bentley, Brickner, Buchanan (New Jersey), Bunting, Bushnell, Cable, Campbell, Castle, Causey, Chapin, Chipman, Clancy, Cobb (Missouri), Coburn, Cockeran, Coolidge, Coombs, Covert, Cox (New York), Crosby, Curtis, Daniel, DeForest, Duppy, Durbow, Elliott, English, Fitch, Fuston, Gelenshamer, Greenleaf, Grant, Hall, Hall-lowell, Harmer, Harter, Hayes (Iowa), Herbert, Hoar, Hopkins (Pennsylvania), Houck (Ohio), Johnson (Ohio), Ketcham, Kribbs, Lapham, Little, Lockwood, Lynch, McAleer, McDonald, McKinney, Miller, Mitchell, Newberry, O'Neill (Mass.), O'Neill (Penn.), Outhwaite, Page (Rhode Island), Page (Maryland), Payne, Pearson, Powers, Ray, Raynor, Reburn, Rusk, Sperry, Stahlnecker, Stevens, Stone, Charles, Taylor (W. Va.), Storr, Taylor, (Ill.), Taylor (Tenn.), Tracy, Vanhorn, Vaworth, Warner, Wheeler (Mich.), Williams (Mass.), Wilson (Kentucky)—84.

The speaker announced the result and immediately added: "The clerk will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings."

The House then took up the pension appropriation bill. The bill passed and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The first half hour's session of the Senate was consumed in the presentation of petitions. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Sawyer, to authorize the establishment of a postal telegraph system.

Mr. Morgan moved to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Dubois was declared entitled to retain his seat. He said his sole purpose was that the southern senators, all of whom were excluded from the chamber when the act of 1866 was passed, should have the right to say something as to the proper construction of the act under the constitution. After a colloquy between Messrs. Morgan and Teller, the motion was laid aside temporarily as was also a motion by Mr. Morgan to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cloggett's claim was rejected.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Call in respect to the railroad companies of Florida, influencing the senatorial election of 1891, and for the opening to settlement of the railroad land reservations of that state was taken up and Call addressed the senate upon them.

The pure food bill was then taken up and Berry addressed the senate. He ascribed the motive of the bill to the syndicates who controlled the lard industry of the country and who sought to put down the cotton seed oil industry which competed with them and brought to southern states \$15,000,000 per year.

Palmer expressed sympathy with the purpose of the bill. The question was then taken on Cooke's motion (made some days ago) to strike out sections 7 and 8; it resulted yeas 13 nays 15, no quorum and the senate adjourned.

CONGRESSMAN KENDALL STRICKEN

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative John W. Kendall, of Kentucky, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy this morning and now lies in a very critical condition at his residence near the Capitol. Soon after being stricken he relapsed into unconsciousness and has been in that condition ever since. His son expresses grave doubt of his recovery. He is 58 years old.

MR. SPRINGER'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—At 2 p. m. a bulletin was given out at Springer's residence stating his condition was somewhat improved and the request was added that the family be not disturbed more than was absolutely necessary. At noon he was resting easy.

A FUNERAL IF THEY MEET.

Frank James and Bob Ford said to be in Fort Worth Looking for Each Other.

SPECIAL TO THE STATESMAN. FORT WORTH, March 7.—For several days past Frank James and family have been visiting in the city and Mr. James has been meeting his many friends and acquaintances upon the streets in a quiet way. Yesterday the rumor got out that the notorious Bob Ford who murdered Jesse James at St. Joseph, Mo., sever or eight years ago, was in the city and a meeting of the two men was feared, it being known that in case of a meeting one or the other must die. This rumor reached Mr. James' ears but it didn't seem to worry him at all, and he simply said there were no grounds for the belief that Bob Ford was in Fort Worth. He had not the moral courage to venture in this part of Texas knowing that he (James) had five friends to his (Ford's) one, and even if Ford was under cover and should attempt to assassinate him, the chances were that Ford would never get away alive and further, that Ford was not the man to take any such chances. While a great many pretended to give credit to the rumor, Mr. James was not the least disturbed and went about the hotels and public places shaking hands and chatting with his friends and new-made acquaintances in an unconcerned way, though his keen eye caught everything that occurred.

WANTED—The names of all persons troubled with asthma or any cough. Samples and book will be mailed free. F. Gouan Houma, La., or Cornwall & Co's, Austin.

AGENTS Make 100 per cent and win \$750 each each prizes on my co sets, belts, brushes and medicines. Sammie Lee Territory. Dr. Bridgman, 373 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—Bay stallion, 15 1/2 hands high stock, Morgan and Canadian; well bred. Under price \$250—part trade. T. S. Saunders, Ft. Lile.

WANTED—A Swedish girl to cook. Mrs. A. W. Terrell, 1610 San Jacinto street.