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THE GAZETTE has the Largest Circulation of any Daily Newspaper Published in Texas.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For governor, L. S. Ross. For lieutenant-governor, T. B. Wheeler. For attorney-general, James S. Hoag. For associate justice, Reuben R. Gaines. For land commissioner, R. M. Hall. For comptroller, John D. McCall. For treasurer, Frank Lubbock. For superintendent of public instruction, O. H. Cooper.

DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For Congress, Sixth District, Jo Abbott. For state senator, J. J. Jarvis.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET. Representative, Geo. W. Finger. County judge, Hon. Sam Furman. County attorney, R. L. Carlock. County clerk, John F. Swayne. District clerk, L. B. Taylor. Sheriff, B. H. Shipp. County treasurer, W. T. Ferguson. County assessor, James Robinson. Tax collector, J. E. Murray. County surveyor, G. W. Williams.

PRECINCT DEMOCRATIC TICKET. Commissioner, precinct No. 1, H. C. Holloway. Justices of the Peace, G. Nance and Frank H. Smith. Constable, John Thompson.

FORT WORTH is not as other Texas towns are—it has no dengue.

The Fort Worth races, November 9, will be an event in the sporting history of the state. The attendance promises to be larger than ever before.

Forty thousand voters' signatures affixed to the George pledges, make the New York politicians nervous, as this fact will go far to impel the wavering to a decision.

SAYS the kindly Gilmer Mirror: "The Fort Worth GAZETTE was the only daily paper that gave anything like a correct report of the 'what-you-may-call-it' convention held here on September 21."

JUDGE ABBOTT, candidate for congress, will address the people at Mansfield on the 16th, and at Arlington on the 20th inst. On the 28th inst. both Judges Abbott and Wheeler will address the people of Fort Worth.

Russia is cock of the walk in Europe just now, and peace reigns. It is a nervous kind of peace, however, that vexes the souls of men almost as much as war, for everybody feels that it is liable to terminate at any hour.

DISTRICT Assembly 49 of New York have for their badge, a yellow ribbon with a burdock burr on it. The young ladies who affixed it on each delegate at leaving, exacted a promise that they stick to the Home club, which was symbolized by the burr.

The California Knights Templars bring serious charges against their St. Louis entertainers. Not only was their wine stolen, but so great was the discrimination against them that they had to hide their badges in order to escape extortion in every shape.

That the pope should ask for the pardon of convicted rebels from the Spanish queen is an anomaly in history. For the supreme pontiff of the Catholic church to ask for clemency towards revolutionists, of a Catholic monarchy, shows that the world moves in spite of prelates.

The Round Mountain Nutshell has this good word for THE GAZETTE: "The Fort Worth DAILY GAZETTE now visits our sanctum regularly. Its columns are filled with the latest news, and every department is replete with matter of great

interest. No paper in the South is more ably edited than THE GAZETTE, and the WEEKLY should be in every home in Texas."

CHICAGO will hang the anarchists and sent \$1800 to the Texas drought sufferers. Tally for Chicago, although it is to be regretted that any appeal was ever made in Chicago or any other town outside of Texas for suffering people in this state. Texas is able and willing to care for her needy people.

DR. AVELING, the English socialist, can better air his pyrotechnics in some other country. The temperature of this land is not suited for his fiery utterances, and should he attempt to go to Chicago in the interest of the condemned anarchists, he will find a reception awaiting him, for which he is not prepared.

MONSIEUR CAPEL, whose coming to this country attracted so much attention, is accused of breaking up the home of a friend in San Francisco. The handsome priest did not deport himself in New York in a way to inspire confidence, and the odor of scandals in Europe gives additional color to the report.

MR. SPIES, one of the Chicago anarchists, thinks he ought not to be hung. He indulges a mere difference of opinion, for about 50,000 people think he ought to be, as well as all men who hold to his views. Men who does not appreciate what American liberty does for mankind ought to be hung or driven out of the country.

MR. GEORGE shows his availability as a candidate by his readiness to make promises. Hear him: "If elected, as I believe I will be," Mr. George said, "I will do my utmost to discharge my duties faithfully and well and to give the people of this city a clean government. I will enforce the laws against friends as fully as foes. I will be mayor of the whole city and preserve order at all risks."

PERHAPS there is no more convincing evidence of the kind of reading demanded of the newspaper than the fact that New York journals find it pays to devote columns to the disgusting minutia of an intimacy existing between a dissolute English lord and an equally depraved actress. It is time that such things ceased, and actresses were not freely advertised by a recital of their vices.

IT was a very creditable piece of work for the McLennan county Farmers' alliance the other day, the contribution of twelve car-loads of grain and \$150 for the relief of the Western Texas drought sufferers. And the spirit of the contribution was all the more commendable, in that the alliance didn't stipulate the relief should go exclusively to the needy who are alliance members. That is the way to exercise charity, on a broad, non-exclusive scale.

MISS CLEVELAND's continuance in "Literary Life" is likely to prove her literary death, and it is to be hoped that the report of her intention to retire is true. It is not a pleasant spectacle for the American people to see the sister of the president, and one who has been mistress of the White House, lending herself to the schemes of a money-maker. Her name was sought for advertising purposes, and, however much she may be in earnest to elevate the standard of this magazine, she can never attain the desired end with such a publisher.

THAT proposition to organize "a congress" of Knights of Labor, to sit contemporaneously with the people's congress, opens up a world of possibilities. Now let the farmers organize their congress of their own, and the merchants, too, and the doctors, and the lawyers, and the newspaper men and all the other classes of society. The Richmond idea is rich in suggestions, and promises 25-day offices for vast numbers of men. These various home-made "congressmen" could stand in with the regulars and "div" on the big jobs. If there is one thing more than another needed in this country it is more offices, and that fellow at Richmond struck it; let us have more congresses and congressmen to be supported by contributions. There's millions in it.

A NATIONAL banker in an interview with a Dallas reporter, said: "I am in favor of having the government take away our circulation while leaving the bank under government supervision. In renewing our circulation we have to pay 128 for 4 per cent. bonds maturing in 1907. Thus we pay \$128,000 for \$100,000 bonds, on which the government allows \$90,000 issue, of which 5 per cent. or \$4500, must be deposited at Washington for the redemption of our mutilated currency and on which we pay 1 per cent. tax, or \$900, to the government. Deducting the tax and 5 per cent. deposit there is left us an actual circulation of \$34,600, deducting which from \$128,000 there is \$93,400 tied up, the interest on which at 12 per cent. amounts to \$8208, while the interest coming to us from the bonds is only \$4000. Thus you see, instead of deriving a profit from our circulation we lose by it \$1208, not to mention the expense on currency that we are forced to pay. Soon after the war, when government bonds were at a discount, there was money in the system, but there is not now." On being asked by the reporter why he didn't give up his national bank and go into private banking, the banker said: "I would do it to-morrow, if I could secure the same confidence; but depositors and others are attracted to

the national banks because government supervision creates confidence in them. As further evidence of what I have said, we are only going to take out \$50,000, the minimum, when we could take out \$200,000, the maximum that is allowed us."

THE Chicago papers are still warring vigorously on the east-bound cattle freight rates from the Lake city. In a recent issue, the Daily Live Stock Review says: "By the rearrangement of freight rates, which went into effect March 1, the cost of shipping a car of live cattle from Chicago to New York was increased \$20, while \$45 per car was added to the cost of sending thither a car-load of dressed beef. For this advance the inordinate greed of the railroads is the only excuse that can be rendered. The advance was made at a time when the profits to the pool lines of transporting live stock from Chicago to New York were greater than ever before since railway traffic began, and at a time when the producer was receiving less for his cattle than almost ever before in the history of the trade. By that advance, the value of every bullock in the West was depreciated to the extent of \$1 to \$1.25 per head. It makes a difference in the market value of the cattle received at Chicago of \$2,000,000 annually. This vast sum is fished from the pockets of producers without so much as the shadow of an excuse. There should be a remedy for this species of thievery. And is it not about time the live-stock associations and the cattlemen of the country generally "pooled their issues" and made common cause against the common enemy? The exactions of the anthracite coal monopolists are not more outrageous than are the demands of the Eastern pool railway lines. The governor of Pennsylvania has instructed his attorney-general to proceed against the former, and test in the courts their right to rob the public. If the proposed remedy proves efficacious in the case of the "coal ring," why may it not be applied to the railroad extortionists with equally happy results?"

THE NEW CHARLESTON. People who have been to Charleston recently say the spirit of cheerful confidence there is wonderful, and that a better built city than the wrecked one will grow out of the ruins. The very poor people whose homes were destroyed are chiefly negroes. They are all, or, at least, the men, remuneratively employed, for brawn and muscle command high pay in Charleston now. Their homes were not expensive structures, and the more industrious will soon make money enough to rebuild. The largest and most costly houses destroyed were the property of very rich people. These have ready money and will not need to borrow to replace the houses. The heaviest loss falls on the middle class, not rich nor very poor, and nearly all whites. They cannot endure the severe manual toll of day laborers, and thus earn money, and many of them are women. These people will have to go in debt to get new homes. It is not likely that there will be any general loan system. The money is there at home, in the Charleston banks, and will be put out freely. It is very gratifying to hear these reports. Of course there are numerous cases where the expense incurred in constructing new homes will prove a burden of many years, but these cases are not the most numerous. If the people of Charleston succeed in rehabilitating their shattered city out of their own resources, they will be all the prouder and prosperouser therefor. The whole country will watch the upward growth of the wrecked city with eager and kindly interest, and it may come to pass that the new Charleston will be a far more self-reliant, pushing community, improved by disaster, than the well-to-do, complacent city, not increasing nor yet retrograding in size and population, which the earthquake found ready to hand and gave such a shaking up.

THE DENGUE. The dengue is having a walk-over this year, something like it did a year ago. We hear of it here, there, and almost everywhere in the South, for it is a Southern product and never roams. It strikes a town, and forthwith that town capitulates; everything gives away to the dengue, just like everything does when the circus is in town. When the band strikes up and the procession is fairly underway, at least half the population are personally and painfully concerned. People laugh sometimes at courts and schools adjourning for the circus, but we have known them to do the same for the dengue. Not ten days ago special telegrams to THE GAZETTE from two flourishing county towns in Texas announced that the district court in each had adjourned indefinitely. Judges, sheriffs, lawyers and jurors were down with the dengue. These towns are over 200 miles apart, but that made no difference with the dengue; it doesn't discriminate in favor of towns, as it is charged the railroads sometimes do. That discrimination cry, by the way, is often rung out against Fort Worth. Less pushing and go-ahead towns complain that "the Fort gets the best freight rates in the state, and thereby is enabled to undersell us," when the truth is that the Fort doesn't get anything of the kind. There are two redeeming features about the dengue. One is that it doesn't prove fatal, although it leaves a man as weak and shaky as "Brer Cranfill's prohibition movement. Stillwell Still, Russell, one of the finest types of physical manhood in Texas, was

in THE GAZETTE's sanctorium the other night and complained of weakness. He explained, apologetically, that he had just had a tussle with the dengue. The other redeeming feature is that the maldy, unlike some people who get into office, knows when it has had its fill, and doesn't stay always. It will pack its grip ere long, and leave with the early frosts—go to Florida, perhaps, like the rich people in the North do when winter comes. It cannot tolerate cold weather, and cold weather will soon be here. Nobody will mourn the exit of the dengue, and we may add a third redeeming feature—the dengue spares Fort Worth.

JOURNALISTIC WOE.

A good friend from the bad city of Chicago writes THE GAZETTE concerning a paragraph which one Chicago paper seems to have written and another Chicago paper to have stolen. According to THE GAZETTE's good friend, the News was the purloiner and the Tribune the author. THE GAZETTE's excuse for the theft is, that the News is edited by Eugene Field, who has known a good thing when he saw it ever since he became a writer. Eugene is one of the brightest and most irreverent men on the American press, and he has written too many good things himself, and has too little reverence for anything on the earth or in the heavens above the earth, to be above stealing a first-class paragraph. But here is the stolen goods, and the letter of the good friend in the bad city: "Col. Belo goes back to his Galveston newspaper office a sadly disappointed man. He tagged the president all around last summer, and put in about six weeks of his valuable time trying to teach the executive how to shoot and fish. Once he saw Mr. Cleveland splashing around in a sylvan lake among the Adirondacks, and, shedding his coat and boots, he cried: "Have no fear, Mr. President, I will save you." To this he offered Mr. Cleveland replied: "You needn't worry about me; I'm just wading around in here to get my hook out of a stump."

Although the Texas editor made a failure of this valorous attempt to save the president from drowning, he really was of much assistance to the presidential party in the mountains. He dug all the bait, carried the fish, whistled up the dogs, loaded the guns, prepared the lunches, and did all the chores generally. He had reason, we think to expect some handsome recognition of his services, and we can imagine that his heart beat high and his face flushed with pride when he called at the white house on his way back to Galveston. He had heard the rumor linking his distinguished name with the Austrian mission, and he was pleased to see in the president's hand a small roll that looked like a commission.

"My dear Belo," said President Cleveland, "never shall it be said of my administration that it was tilted to the services of its friends. Your fidelity to me this summer has touched me to the quick and has awakened in my bosom the volcanic fires of enthusiastic appreciation. I desire, therefore, in appreciation of your services, to present you with this unmounted cabinet photograph of my new country house, with my wife and me sitting on the front steps."

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 8, 1886. To the Editor of the Gazette: ESTEEMED SIR AND FRIEND: Knowing the deep and generous commiseration of THE GAZETTE for the unhappy in the journalistic world, I herewith have the honor to enclose you a clipping from the Chicago Morning News of this date, and thus to give you an opportunity to extend your great sympathy to an unfortunate and unhappy individual of the newspaper world. This unhappy man does not claim to your compassion as an unfortunate journalist, but as a newspaper man he is entitled to your fullest consideration and sympathy. I cannot advance for him the claim you are always so willing to allow to originality as a mitigating circumstance in the state of the unfortunate, for, alas, he has none. He is but an unreliable, and I may even add, ungrateful phonograph of his more evil and venomous neighbor, the Tribune, for in his reflex of the matter of that great sore he never names its patient, and thus in deep disgust the chestnut nut for him has long since ceased to ring. But such as he is, an editor of a Republican Chicago newspaper, pity him, very sorrowfully, your friend, E.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Stephen Morse of East Woodstock, Conn., drinks his cider out of a 300-year-old jug that came over in the Mayflower, and was at that time loaded with something stronger than apple-juice.

The total number of births in France the last year was 222,361, or 30,000 fewer than the average for the last fifteen years. Of this total rather more than 8 per cent. was illegitimate, the largest number ever recorded.

George W. Cable, the novelist, was born left-handed, but has learned to use his right, and so is ambidextrous. He writes with either hand, usually making the first draft of a novel with his left hand and copying it for the printer with his right hand.

Wong Ching Foo, known as the "Mongolian Yankee," contemplates starting a Chinese theater in New York. Wong is a thoroughly Americanized and very shrewd Celestial, speaking the English language almost without foreign accent, and occasionally does some very good "feature work" for the World.

In 1884 there were 284,115,862 passengers carried by the railroads in New York city, and, as statistics show an annual increase of 20,000,000 in the number of passengers carried, the railroads should receive a total of at least \$20,000,000 fares during the present year. At 5 cents each, says Science, this would give \$16,000,000 as New York's car fare bill for 1886.

Princess Beatrice is busy getting together the nucleus of a wardrobe for the coming infant. Among other interesting baby garments, she has been presented by her majesty with an artistic piece of needlework which the queen took a fancy to and promptly annexed at the Edinburgh exhibition. It is in the form of a baby's robe, and was worked by one of the students at the Wemyss Castle school.

Tricycles in England are being used for many purposes. Traders use it for delivery of small packages, and postmen depend on it in country districts. In Germany military genius is turning it to account for the battle-field. But as an auxiliary for the fire brigades in England, its application is, perhaps, most ingenious. The one in question contains a hose reel, a light double pump fire engine capable of throwing twenty-five gallons a minute, a collapsible cistern to hold water, and a simple fire escape with descending ropes and bag. Two men can run it at full speed.

During the session of the Democratic convention in Nashville, Bob Taylor's name was before the convention as a candidate. Bob was in Knoxville. A

report was put in circulation that Bob only desired the honor of a nomination, and, his ambition being gratified, he would decline to run. One of his ardent friends, becoming excited, telegraphed: "Say positively whether you will accept a nomination if tendered you." Bob was a little puzzled how to answer such an inquiry, but rattled the following answer over the wires: "A poor old man once dragged himself twenty miles to see my mother. When he got ready to leave, he said: 'Madam, if you don't believe I can tote a ham home, just try me!'"

In New Zealand the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems are all owned and worked by the government. The white population of the islands is 500,000 and the native a little more than 100,000. There are 1230 miles of railroads opened, and about 400 miles are being constructed at present. There are 1802 postoffices, with 221 money-order offices. The cities of Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin have about 40,000 population each, and Wellington, the seat of government, has about 20,000. There are no frogs, snakes, poisonous bugs or insects on the islands; no snow or ice to speak of except on the mountains and the southern part of the South Island. Cattle and sheep never require shelter, and the grass grows green every day in the year. There are about 15,000,000 sheep, 300,000 cattle, 65,000 horses and 75,000 pigs, besides countless numbers of wild pigs that have risen from the stock let loose from Capt. Cook's ship Endeavor 117 years ago. The Maoris (natives) are, in point of intelligence, far ahead of any of the other South Sea Islanders, or American Indians. They are now at peace with the Europeans, and are represented by four natives in the assembly of the New Zealand parliament. The natives are allowed to sell their lands only to the government, and consequently their lands are leased to the Pukhans (or whites) at a good rental for grazing purposes, for which they receive sufficient income to live and dress comfortably.

TEXAS IN TYPE.

Clippings from State Exchanges on Matters of Interest.

Sweet potatoes are selling at Thorp Springs at \$1.25 per bushel. The Cisco Round-Up boasts of a sugarcane, left at the office, measuring fifteen feet.

The caterpillar has made its appearance in Bell county, and is destroying the top-crop cotton.

Mr. Thos. McKnight, for twenty years a resident of Belton, died in New Orleans September 25.

A novel sight in El Paso was a Chinese funeral on Tuesday. This procession was a quarter of a mile long.

Three additional car-loads of seed wheat have been sent by the Weatherford relief committee to the farmers of Parker county.

Mr. J. B. Green bought 300 acres of land near Killeen, will soon have it under fence, and expects to plow up 200 acres this fall.

H. F. Wall of Greenville had the misfortune to lose his mill and gin by fire. His loss amounts to \$6000, on which there was no insurance.

When Roger Q. Mills spoke at Rockdale he was presented to the audience by J. C. Wilson, who has voted the Democratic ticket for sixty years.

Ten sections of unimproved land in Tom Green county was sold in Waco on Tuesday for \$500. The purchase was made for Thos. Flinsley, who held a deed of trust on the land.

Several of the people who have moved to Dallas county since 1845, moved last week to Arizona. He intends establishing a ranch, and is moving 700 cows and helpers for that purpose.

A Card. MIDLAND, TEX., Oct. 1, 1886. To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sometime during the month of July, 1886, I, J. C. Peoples of Midland county, addressed several letters to Rev. R. E. Cooper of Fort Worth. In these letters I represented in strong language the condition of my own, and to some extent, that of other families, whose history was known to me. I urged Rev. Mr. Cooper to use his influence in securing from friends some assistance, "if only the sale of a barrel of flour on time." These letters resulted in the shipment of some supplies forwarded from Fort Worth to Midland and consigned to me, with the request that they should be distributed to "the drought." The receipt of this shipment occasioned "the address" signed by the officials of Midland county and published in your paper of August 31, 1886. In this address, this paragraph occurs with others of like nature: "We beg to inform the donors and the charitable disposed in other places, that careful inquiry fails to disclose a single case of destitution in Midland county, nor has there been one during the last year."

In reply to this, and in vindication of my own character for truthfulness, I herewith submit a few certificates from parties receiving a part of said shipment, with their vouchers accompanying: NO. 1.

MIDLAND, TEX., Sept. 1, 1886.—This is to certify that I have this day applied to Hon. Lee Thompson, to whom, along with Mr. J. C. Peoples, the shipment was made, and received as a "drought sufferer" from "the shipment" coming from Fort Worth one sack of flour, one-half barrel of crackers, and a piece of meat. I am very thankful to the kind donors, for I was in great need. Myself and family have been hungry, "off and on," for two months. Signed, W. W. TAYLOR AND WIFE. Voucher on hand. No. 2.

MIDLAND, Sept. 2, 1886.—This is to certify that I have this day applied to Hon. Lee Thompson, as "drought sufferer," and received from him one sack of flour, one-half barrel of crackers and one piece of meat, for which I am very thankful, as I am in great need. My credit had been refused, as regular work could not be had, and hence I could not support my family. Signed, J. J. COOK. No. 3.

MIDLAND, Sept. 2, 1886.—This is to certify that I have this day applied to Mr. J. C. Peoples, as "a drought sufferer," and received one sack of flour, one piece of bacon and five pecks of crackers. Mrs. S. JOHNSON.

No. 4. Now I assert that I, J. C. Peoples, did receive aid, "as a drought sufferer," from Fort Worth, and I furthermore assert, upon the honor of a Christian gentleman, that I was and am yet in great need; that I have distributed among those in need, and I have as many as ten certificates from families so relieved, only four of which are published, as they

are all of the same above given, and will be glad to be published if desired. Be diligent to show the cases of suffering, and say: "Careful inquiry fails to disclose a single case of destitution in Midland county."

TEXAS STATE.

Sale of Grounds. The ground privileges State Fair will be sold to the highest bidder. Fair grounds, on Texas 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. on day of sale, a notice wishing to purchase do so by addressing the privilege they wish to the amount they wish to Address, F. F. HALL.

WANT CO.

THE People's Intelligence Office, up stairs, 1002 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, has for sale a large quantity of reliable well-attended G. W. Guyon, Proprietor.

HELP W.

On the Indian Territory Red river. One thousand men and responsible parties to MORGAN JONES, DANIEL CARRY, Galveston.

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO

We are now prepared to sum desired, on pastures, ranches. Will also buy SOMMERSET, 608 Main St.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums of \$500 and up. Rates. Interest payable on the streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums of \$500 and up. Rates. Interest payable on the streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Central Texas, in houses, etc., on easy terms, good soil, some stock, well secured notes. Good money. Apply to lock-box No. 150, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—The furniture of a White Elephant, including two three-chair outfits, and balance on time. E. GARDNER.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, experienced in bookkeeping, business would like a position in country town; very best references. L. W. Gazette office.

WANTED—A good cattle salesman. References. H. C. box 202, Austin, Tex.

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WANTED—A coat maker. Address W. R. Letey, in the city.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen. Apply to W. F. Fourth and Grove streets.

FOR RENT—Desirable, centrally located, furnished, comfortable house and yard. Apply to J. C. Peoples.

FOR RENT—A desirable room, inquire at No. 504, corner Main and Broadway.

FOR SALE—Three horses, steers in pasture, and broke horses. S. A. Hatch, 1002 Main St.

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED—To trade a good middle horse, and pedigree "Y." Gazette office.

BIRCHFIELD & STEPHENS, real estate agents, 1002 Main St., Dallas, Texas. Loans not paid for non residents. Bonds furnished. Loans not paid for non residents. Bonds furnished. Loans not paid for non residents. Bonds furnished.

GOLDEN STATE SALOON—Proprietor, No. 212 Main St., Dallas, Texas. The best of liquors, and a full assortment of wines. Prompt attention to all orders. Departments. Land litigation.

ATLANTIAN BATH HOUSE—Water, eighty fountains, rainwater—white sponges, the best bathing water in the city, used at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Single tickets 25 cents. Markle & Haymer, proprietors, corner public square.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. EMORY W. HIXON, removed his office to the Fourth and Taylor streets, Dallas, Texas. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. Telephone connections.

VIVIAN & BYRD, general collection agency, 1002 Main St., Texas, Tascosa, E.

DR. W. W. BETH, removed his office to the 11 to 10 a. m., 2304 4th and 7th St. 11 to 1 a. m. Resident Third Street. Telephone connections.

HUGHES & SELL, Attorneys at Law, San Antonio, Texas. Land and contract litigation.

WOOD, FISH & PULLEN, Attorneys at Law, San Antonio, Texas. Land and contract litigation.

DAVIS, BEALE & COMPANY, Attorneys at Law, Fort Worth, Texas. Bank and real estate.

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