THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

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SLAUGHTERING AND SACRIFICING PRICES WILL RULE FOREVER

—AT THE—

FORT WORTH

BANKRUPT DRY GOODS STORE

We Are Here to Stay

To the Public of Fort Worth and the West:

We shall keep up and make the Bankrupt Dry Goods Store, successor to the B. C. Evans Dry Goods Co., the largest in the West by keeping all the latest fabrics and styles of every kind of Dress Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Carpets and House Furnishing Goods, from the Cheapest to the Finest quality.

. . . . . WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION TO MEET OUR LOW PRICES!

10,000 Spools Clark's O. N. T. Thread, 3 for 10 Cents, black and white, all numbers.
3,000 Spools Corticelli Silk Thread at 5 cents a spool, regular price everywhere 10c.

—HUNT UP THE GREAT—

Bankrupt Dry Goods Store of Fort Worth.

(Successors to the B. C. Evans Dry Goods Company, at their old stand, First, Houston and Main Streets.)

We will sell you for $1 Cash $2 worth of goods. Why? will be the general cry. Because we buy bankrupt stock at sheriff sale for one-half of New York cost, for cash. We have just bought the entire stock of the B. C. Evans Dry Goods Company.

$150,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, ...

Clothing, Shoes, Carpets, House Furnishing Goods, etc., at 50 cents on the dollar of New York cost. In addition to the above we have just bought at sheriff's sale a

. . . . $60,000 Bankrupt Stock for $27,490!

[illegible] all New Spring goods, bought in New York two months ago. This will complete the B. C. Evans Co. stock in every [illegible] will make a full assorted stock. We therefore can sell you for $1 cash $2 worth of goods. A grand display of millin[illegible] of goods, all new and stylish goods. 10,000 yards of Bleached Domestic, soft finished, at only 5 cents a yard, worth 7½ cents a [illegible] from the largest mill in America at a sacrifice. We don't ask you to believe what we say in this paper, but we do ask yo[illegible] yourself and price our goods.

Seeing is Believing. We Guarantee to Save You
From 30 to 40 per cent on All Your Purchases.

The Bankrupt Dry Goods Stores of Dallas are well known all over Texas. We keep the best goods for the least money. We have 7 stores, 175 feet front on Elm street, and by our immense purchases we can sell you the goods for less than other merchants pay for them.

WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH ONLY

We will keep a first-class stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Carpets, from the cheapest to the best at the Fort Worth Bankrupt Dry Goods Store, and our low prices will suit everybody's pocketbook. We can suit the poor, the middle class and the rich. We will give you always the best goods for the least money.

REMEMBER, $1 SAVED IS $2 MADE AT THE

FORT WORTH

Bankrupt - Dry - Goods - Store,

Successors to the B. C. Evans Dry Goods Company, at their old stand,
First, Houston and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

REMEMBER OUR DOORS ARE NOW OPEN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

T. M. JONES & CO.,

DALLAS, - - - - - - - - - - TEXAS.

GENERAL SOUTHWESTERN AGENTS

The "CALIGRAPH"

[illegible] 100,000 Daily Users. The Most Durable. Machines sold on in[illegible] Write for Catalogue.

T. M. JONES & CO.

C. H. EDWARDS' MUSIC HOUSE

THE FAVORITE WHEELOCK

AND OTHER LEADING MAKES OF PIANOS.

[illegible] in second-hand pianos. Old pianos taken in exchange. Guitars, violins, banjos, [illegible] the late sheet music. The largest and best stock in North Texas. Write for [illegible]

733 and 735 Main St., Dallas, Tex

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

H. N. CONNER & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

No. 207 Houston Street.

Blank Books, Letter Presses and Telephone Tablet Arm Rests.

Oxford Teacher's Bibles. Easter Cards in Season.

A TYPICAL FRONTIERSMAN.

He Pines Because the Frontier Will Soon be a Thing of the Past.

Special to the Gazette.

PARIS, TEX., April 14.—A queer character presented himself to the Federal court officials yesterday. He is named Billy Hunter, and his home is on the Hell Roaring creek in Pickens county, Chickasaw Nation. Some people think the creek's name would fit the county, but that doesn't concern Billy Hunter who is seventy-six years old and shot Mexicans under Taylor in '46, and has camped on the ragged edge of the frontier ever since, and whose greatest trouble is that the old-time frontier is growing so scarce. Hunter has never ridden on railway train and swears he never will. He doesn't monkey with things he doesn't understand, so when he was summoned as a witness in some matter requiring Federal court investigation he got his little pony up from the grass, saddled and mounted and rode here, a distance of 150 miles, told what he knew and is now riding back to his cabin.

HILL CONFERRING.

The Last Talk About the Italian Correspondence.

PEOPLE THAT WANT GORE.

Blaine Has Heard Nothing Official About the Rome Rumor—Civil Service Reform.

The Indian Bureau Service Examinations. A Man Arrested at El Paso in the Act of Mailing Lottery Literature.

In Conference.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 14. — Secretary Blaine and President Harrison were in consultation for several hours before the latter's departure yesterday, in reference to Italian affairs. It is understood that Blaine went to the president for the purpose of submitting the final draft of the answer of the department to the latest communication from Minister Rudini, and that the answer will be given out very soon.

When Secretary Proctor resumed his duties yesterday he found awaiting him an enormous batch of telegrams from all sections of the country, offering the service of the writers as volunteers for military duty in case of war with Italy. Texas, Maine, Montana, Pennsylvania, and, in fact, nearly every other state in the Union were represented.

SECRETARY BLAINE

was asked by THE GAZETTE correspondent to-day if he had heard anything from the Italian government in reference to the dismissal of Minister Porter. The secretary replied that the state department had no news. It is generally believed that nothing has been received concerning the recent rumor from Rome and it is also said that nothing can be done by the state department in Washington until it receives the official report from the department of justice in regard to the New Orleans affair.

THE FRIENDS OF CIVIL SERVICE

reform are rejoicing that close upon the heels of Secretary Tracy's announcement of his conversion to civil service reform, the president should have celebrated his departure on his tour by placing a large part of the Indian service under the civil service rules. There are only about 600 employes who will be affected by the order. Agents are, of course, exempted on one hand because the senate is required to confirm their nominations. At the other extreme of the line all persons engaged in purely menial or manual labor will be exempted; but teachers, physicians, farmers, etc., will be obliged to pass competitive examinations. Agent's clerks will be exempted on account of the judiciary relation they bear toward their principals. It is probable, also, that at some later period the lower grades of assistants will be brought, at least, under such registration law as the secretary of the navy has decided to put in operation among the laborers in the navy yards, so that the rule of "first come, first served," will be enforced regardless of a man's political backing. Reformers here consider the railway mail service order of President Cleveland and the Indian bureau order of President Harrison the greatest victories they have won since the merit of the system was established. The postoffice and the interior departments have been for so long special strongholds of the spoils gang that every step of the ground gained is at the cost of hard fighting. In the opinion of Commissioner Morgan it is doubtful whether there would be any advantage, even if the senate is willing, in putting the Indian agents under rules, as character in their cases counts for so much more than culture of any sort. But he is in hopes that some system may be devised by which appointments and removals of agents shall be taken out of politics altogether, so that men of responsibility will not hesitate about accepting an agency on account of the brevity or uncertainty of tenure. Just how that is to be accomplished remains to be shown.

Patents Granted Texans.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—List of patents for Texas: Car coupling, John F. Augerstein, Perdido; plow, George W. Baker, Colmesneil; burglar alarm, Crawford R. Canterburry, Brownwood; car coupling, Richard Chandler, Lone Star; wagon top, John James, Alvord; metallic railway tie, Ellison Saunders, Austin; fish harvester, Robert Yoakum, Dallas.

Postoffice Incumbents Re-Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At the following postoffices which on April 1, 1891, were raised to the presidential class, the incumbents are re-appointed: Arkansas—William L. Henry, Monticello. Indian Territory—H. A. Galloway, Vinita. Texas—Susie P. Wiman, Stephenville; Edward Mullen, Yoakum; William H. Griffith, Quanah.

Lottery Literature.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Chief postoffice inspector is in receipt of telegrams from Inspectors Maynard and Cluts from El Paso to-day stating that they had just arrested Nicholas Liebheimer, manager of the Mexican national banking company of Juarez. The inspectors arrested Leibheimer, it is stated, in the act of mailing a quantity of lottery circulars last night in El Paso. It is further stated in disregard of the recent anti-lottery act, this lottery has been flooding the United States with lottery literature, and, in order to save postage, their practice has been to mail their lottery letters and circulars in El Paso. It is believed at the postoffice department that the arrest by the United States of the agent of this lottery will have a tendency to stop the wholesale mailing of the interdicted matter at El Paso.

COLORADO POLITICIANS.

Five of the Most Prominent Charged with Bribery in Connection with the General Assembly.

DENVER, COL., April 14.—The Arapahoe county grand jury adjourned last night after returning indictments against Hon. Otto Means, president of the Rio Grande Southern road; his intimate associate, Jerry Frentz; Hon. Fred Walsen, ex-state treasurer; ex-State Senator A. M. Stevenson and Hon. Edwin Mitchell. The indictments charge them with bribery and attempted bribery during the last session of the general assembly.

IN THE COKE REGIONS.

Deserters From the Strikers Applying for Work—Suffering Reported.

SCOTTSDALE, PA., April 14.—The great coke strike is believed to be gradually nearing a close. Breaks from the ranks of the strikers were reported for work and at the Painter works. Eighty coal and coke works are running full, and large forces are at work at Adelaide, Kyle, Jim Town, Sterling, Leith, Davidson and Great Bluff plants. Great suffering is reported among strikers. At headquarters it was said that a dozen families were starving and many strikers were calling for aid.

Assault at Kosse.

Special to the Gazette.

KOSSE, TEX., April 14.—A running fight on our streets to-day created a good deal of excitement, in which Mr. Tanner worked in the lead, yelling murder, with Mr. Griffin close behind with a grubbing hoe handle, with which he caused the blood to flow freely. Mr. Griffin was arrested by Marshal Sanders, and gave bond for his appearance before Judge Welch.

Good Rain in the Southwest.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 14.—All of the southwest has been suffering for rain. Crops were retarded, and in many places there was evidence of a bad stand. Last night a heavy rain fell. Advices from all points within a radius of 150 miles of San Antonio show that the fall was thorough. To the northeast it was particularly heavy.

An Insane Mexican Dead.

Special to the Gazette.

ALLAMOORE, TEX., April 14.—A Mexican named Manual Narva committed suicide about five miles south of here to-day by shooting himself in the head twice with a revolver. He is supposed to have been insane, as he had been acting very strange for several days.

THE CAPITOL DESERTED.

Legislators and Many Music Lovers Out of Town—Ex-Receiving Clerk Hollingsworth Gives Bond.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 14.—The capitol wore a deserted appearance to-day, several of the solons having left for their homes last night, and the rest of them to-day. A few clerks only remained to wind up the clerical work of the session. The halls were strewn with litter of all kinds, which parties were busy gathering up and removing. The work of cleaning and straightening up things will be completed in two or three days, and the halls will be closed until the extra session, which it is believed will be called after the fall election or some time during next winter.

The departure of the solons has given the city a rather quiet and sober appearance.

Added to them is a large number of the music lovers of the city, who went to Galveston to attend the Sangerfest.

The city will enjoy a season of quiet and rest, since being assured that its charter is safe until May 1, when it will spread itself in entertaining the commercial travelers.

It is believed here that J. L. Hollingsworth will succeed L. L. Foster as commissioner of agriculture, etc.

Ex-Receiving Clerk Hollingsworth of the land office, who was recently arrested in the Panhandle and brought to Austin, gave bond to-day with several of Austin's moneyed men as sureties, and was released from custody.

TERRELL'S NEW OFFICERS.

They are Sworn into Office—The City Cattle Question.

Special to the Gazette.

TERRELL, TEX., April 14.—The session of the city council to-day was attended by many spectators, to witness what would be done in some matters, principal of which was the action on the stock ordinance.

The newly elected mayor and aldermen were sworn in. T. L. Frank, mayor; Dr. W. H. Monday, alderman of First ward; B. F. Rushing, alderman Second ward; B. H. Scott, re-elected alderman Third ward.

B. H. Scott was elected mayor protem for the year.

When the stock law proposition came up, instead of repealing the law, an amendment was adopted which prevented all stock from the limits of the fire district, but permitted milk cattle and work stock to run out in any other part of the city, except such as are breachy and dangerous. A great many were disappointed, because they expected a wholesale turning out of the cattle, but the new ordinance seems to meet with pretty general approval since the matter has been discussed. This has been a great bone of contention, and has created some bitter speech.

ASLEEP UNDER A CAR.

A Boy's Perilous Position—Fatal Accident at Winchester.

Special to the Gazette

LA GRANGE, TEX., April 14.—This evening a freight train on the Southern Pacific railroad came near killing a little boy of Mr. John Schultzes'. It seems that the little fellow, while playing under an empty box car, fell asleep. The freight came in, and in switching struck the empty car causing it to run over the child's right foot, cutting off all the toes and bruising it about the head and neck also.

A sad accident occurred at Winchester yesterday, killing Frank Wroe, a boy aged fourteen years. Two negroes had a fight and the constable, in trying to arrest them, struck one with a loaded revolver, which fired, killing young Wroe, who was standing near by.

M'GRATH ON HIS EAR.

He is Getting Desperate, and Makes a Broad-Gauged Threat.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 14.—Frank McGrath, president of the Alliance of this state, has addressed a letter to Southern Alliances, asking them to attend their Cincinnati convention, and be prepared to act for a third independent party. In his letter he intimates that unless the Southern branch of the order takes this step, the Northern states will go back to the Republican party. The letter was called forth by a number of editorials which have appeared in Southern papers, opposing a third party and declaring the Alliance in the South must work out its reforms through the Democratic party.

DR. G. W. KERR'S FUNERAL.

Buried with Masonic Honors at Waelder. A Large Gathering.

Special to the Gazette.

WAELDER, TEX., April 14.—The Masonic fraternity of Flatonia and Gonzales were here to-day to attend the funeral of the late Dr. G. W. Kerr of this place, the Gonzales delegation using a special train. The large concourse of friends that followed the remains to the grave numbered about one thousand. There were many distinguished persons in attendance.

WILL BE SHOT.

The Democrats of El Paso Secure a Sweeping Victory.

Special to the Gazette.

EL PASO, TEX., April 14.—J. W. Clayton, who together with W. S. Bolton has been confined in the Juarez jail for a year for the shooting of S. H. Cavitt, was yesterday sentenced to be shot.

In the municipal election to-day the Democrats won everything. Two aldermen were voted for by both parties.

Shingle Mill Burned.

Special to the Gazette.

GLADEWATER, TEX., April 14.—O. J. Bruce's shingle mill about two miles from Gladewater was partially destroyed by fire last night; 75,000 shingles were also consumed. Loss, $400.

Natural Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 14.—Natural gas has been found at Pleasonton, Cal. The supply shows no signs of exhaustion.

WESTERN CONGRESS.

Twenty-Five States Represented at Kansas City.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LETTER

Wickliffe of New Orleans Meets with Loud Applause, But Retains His Seat.

State Senator Kelly Elected Temporary Chairman—Governor Francis Makes a Great Speech—Secretary Rusk Writes a Letter of Regrets.

The Great Commercial Congress.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 14.—The first Western states commercial congress convened at noon to-day at Coil's opera house, with delegations present from the following twenty-five Western and Southern states and territories: California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma.

The delegates are composed mainly of business men appointed by the governors of the various states, and as representatives of the Western and Southern people. The convention was called for 10 o'clock but it was nearly noon when the chairman of the executive committee rapped for order. Just before the formal convention call was distributed to various delegates. When the name of John C. Wickliff of New Orleans was called his name was recognized as that of one of the leaders of the citizens of New Orleans, who executed the Italians charged with Hennessey's death. When he stepped to the stage his appearance was greeted

WITH WILD APPLAUSE.

Without acknowledging it, he quickly resumed his seat. The convention was called to order by State Senator Kelly of Kansas. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Hayes of this city, who offered prayer. The convention then proceeded to temporary organization, and, by motion of Governor Francis of Missouri, Senator Kelly was chosen temporary chairman. In a long speech of acceptance, he explained the object of the congress to be the consideration of the various questions of peculiar interest to the West and South.

Kelly laid all the blame of the agricultural depression upon a too small circulation medium. As a relief he suggested the free coinage of silver and raising of silver money to the standard of gold.

HON. JOHN W. SPRINGER

of Illinois was elected temporary secretary. The chairman then presented Governor Francis of Missouri, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state. He said that the congress marked

A NEW ERA

in the agricultural, commercial and financial history. "In the early history of the country," he said, "such dissention and dissatisfaction as now exists resulted in revolution. The people of the West were now crying for relief, but the manner of relief was sought, not in arms, but by this deliberative congress.

Different causes were assigned for the depression of the Western interests. He said: "Let the cause be what it may, the effect was the same. There was a deep rooted dissatisfaction, and there was a unanimous desire that the evil of depression be abolished, and that the Western interests be stimulated. Heretofore Federal legislation had been in the interest of the East. Congress had been favorable to the creditor class and the West was a heavy debtor. It was necessary now for the West to stand together, and there were many things that the West desired the advocacy of in which it would be unanimously earnest. The West wanted free trade with Mexico, Canada, South America, and with the countries of the world. The West wanted the Mississippi connected with the great lakes; it wanted improved water ways; it wanted international railways, so that one could step on a vestibule train at Kansas City and step off at Buenos Ayres, and it wanted a fuller volume of currency. These were the things that would relieve the distressing condition of affairs, and these were the things that we must work together for.

T. Dwight Thacker of Topeka welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state of Kansas, and adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Upon reassembling the letters of regret were read from those who had been given special invitations to attend the congress. Among the letters was one from

PRESIDENT HARRISON,

in which he says that he looks with great confidence to the completion of further reciprocal treaty arrangements, especially with the Central and South American states, as furnishing new and large markets for meats, breadstuffs and an important line of manufactured products. Persistent and honest efforts are also being made, and a considerable measure of success has already been attained, to secure the removal of restrictions which have been regarded as unjust upon the admission and use of our meats and live cattle in some European countries. Regarding the currency, he says: The adoption by the first session of the Fifty-first congress, I was assured by leading advocates of free coinage and representatives of the silver states, would promptly and permanently bring silver to $1.20 per ounce and keep it there. That anticipation has not been realized. Our larger use of silver has apparently, and for reasons not yet agreed upon, diminished the demand for silver in China and India.

SECRETARY RUSK'S LETTER

of regrets is in substance as follows: He suggests that prominence be given to the discussion of those questions affecting the agricultural interests of the country, for the reason that a prosperous agricultural condition will insure prosperity in all other branches of industry. He suggested the subjects of "transportation," "markets" and "Federal and state statistics" as pivotal questions affecting the farmer.

He said: "The large surplus of agricultural products of the West must be sold in distant markets, and the manufacturers products must be bought from distant sources, making the question of transportation important to Western farmers. Reliable statistics, touching the supply and demand, not only of our own, but all foreign countries are highly essential." The removal of foreign prohibitory laws against the American livestock interest is dwelt upon at length by Secretary Rusk, and he says that the result of recent negotiations with foreign countries is rapidly removing these prohibitions, though the issue guarantees that the shipments of American livestock and animal and meat products shall receive inspection as thoroughly as that exercised over the food product in any foreign country. The same integrity should apply to our agricultural products. We must study the wants of the markets of the world, the tastes of consumers, and prepare to meet these conditions. We must cultivate a demand for these products in the most finished form, thus reducing the bulk and consequently most of the transportation."

Senator Peffer.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 14.—Senator Peffer of Kansas wrote that the object of the congress met his hearty approval and expressed hope that it would result in the bringing of the West and South into closer commercial relations. "We have been kept apart so long," the letter continued, "that it seemed almost hopeless to expect union. Now I understand that this commercial congress to be held in Kansas proposes to assist in an inaugural scheme which will unify the commercial interests of the South and West. That being your object, I pray you God speed."

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS OF BOSTON

wrote that it would not be profitable for him to prepare an address such as he had been invited to present to the congress. His views, he said, were so radical as well as positive that they would not prove acceptable to such a body as the congress proposed would necessarily demand. While he recognized the hardships in the West, he did not believe that any action except individual action was necessary for the remedy. Continuing, the Adams letter stated: "The very general popular idea which now exists that the government is a grand paternal one all-to-protect everyone and everything, and to provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subject to, I do not sympathize in. On the contrary, I am so out of date and antiquated in my opinions as to think that the world is governed altogether too much, and that it has rarely been governed so much or so badly as it has been in this century within the last twenty-five years.

What our country needs most of all, in my judgment, is, in matters legislative, to be severely let alone and that the industrious and thrifty people thereof be permitted to work out their and its salvation in their own way. If so left that will work out that salvation a great deal quicker and a great deal more satisfactory than they will ever succeed in doing while the government incessantly incumbers them with its well-meant, but most ill-advised assistance in so doing.

Dealing simply with the subjects prepared for discussion by the congress, Mr. Adams wrote that he didn't believe that there was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe any legislation is required in affecting commercial transportation and finance; that he thought improved transportation by land and water would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, and if the government does not continually meddle with us. He thought Western produce would find markets soon enough if the government would leave matters alone; that the great trouble with the currency is the excessive trickery, and if the government would leave it absolutely alone the internal currency of the country would regulate itself just as perfectly as international currency does; that the manufacturing interests of the country always had been most successfully promoted by individuals when the government left them alone, and that every interference of the government in this matter, so far as he knew from the beginning to the McKinley bill, had been detrimental to the public interests; that the irrigation of arid lands is settling itself in Idaho and in Colorado, and in other states where it is being left alone by the government; that the fewer commercial laws we have, in his judgment, the better, and that if there were no commercial laws the community would be far more prosperous to-day than it is; that in the matter of taxation, that which is the simplest and most direct, was the best. He did not see why the Western mineral lands should not be best developed like the Western corn lands, or the Southern cotton lands, or the Eastern coal lands, by being left alone to those who go into their development as a matter of profit.

JOHN V. FARWELL OF CHICAGO

wrote that the cause of business combinations was that individual capital was so limited and so timid that all enterprises requiring large capital could not proceed without them. The effects of such combinations, which have probably been the chief cause of the congress are the abnormal use of this power of concentration of capital for individual selfishness, and unwise legislation on the part of the government to prevent it by unwise and impracticable supervision.

ORGANIZATION.

The convention then proceeded to effect permanent organization. G. Francis of Missouri was chosen as president and Temporary Secretary Springer was retained as permanent secretary.

Twenty-four vice-presidents, one from each state represented, were appointed.

The usual committees were then selected and the congress adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10:30.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

A Denver Man Has His Life Crushed Out. Refused to Get Out When Warned.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, COL., April 14.—A horrible elevator accide at took place in the new bank building on the corner of Arapahoe and Seventeenth streets early this morning. About 8 o'clock William Cole, an architect, entered the cage of the elevator and asked to be taked to the top. The boy informed him that the steam had not yet been turned on and advised him to get out. Cole refused saying he intended to wait where he was. The engineer not knowing that anyone was in the cage shortly afterwards started the machinery. The cage shot to the top and started down again. Just as it reached the floor where Coe wished to stop he attempted to jump off, but was not quick enough or missed his footing for he fell backwards after striking the floor and the top of the cage caught him across the breast with his body in the hall and his head and shoulders in the shaft and crushed his life almost out. The engineer stopped the engine as quickly as possible, but the poor fellow was insensible when released. He was carried home and it was found that his collar bone and three ribs were broken and he was badly injured internally. The physicians declare he cannot live through the night. This makes the fouth accident in this elevator within as many months.

A BADLY HUNG JURY.

Six for Hanging, Five for Life, and One for Acquittal—Prisoners at Sherman.

Special to the Gazette.

SHERMAN, TEX., April 14.—The jury in the George Smith murder case, which had been out since Saturday, could not agree upon a verdict, and Judge Muse discharged them to-day. They stood six for hanging, five for life and one for acquittal. The latter says he believes Smith was insane when he made the effort to rob seven men and committed the murder in which James Isbell lost his life at Bells, Texas.

Fred P. Douglas got two years for theft.

Fifteen Federal prisoners came in from Paris this evening for safekeeping, because of the crowded condition of the jail at Paris.

Sherman has commenced to talk up her big midsummer jubilee the 4th, 5th and 6th of July.

Theodore Lewer was committed to jail here to-day for attempting to pass a counterfeit dollar.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

A Young Girl in Love, Disappointment, Morphine, Funeral.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 14.—Lizzie Krahe, a German girl of eighteen, living with her mother on West Nineteenth street, committed suicide last evening by taking morphine, dying about midnight. Disappointment or betrayal in love is said to have prompted the suicidal act.

Denison's New Officers.

Special to the Gazette.

DENISON, TEX., April 14.—The new city officers were sworn in here to-night. The new council elected I. M. Standifer for city attorney and T. E. Kennedy for city secretary for the ensuing year.