THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

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GATHERING 'EM IN.

Nearly $73,000 Deposited with the Comptroller Yesterday.

THE SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.

The Penitentiary Board Discussing the Convict Labor Question.

A Scheme to Secure Two Large Farms for the State, and Work Convicts Upon Them—More About "Boomer and Promoter" Dunn.

Convict Labor.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 30.—The penitentiary board to-day reconsidered the plan adopted yesterday of leasing about seven hundred able-bodied convicts for work on farms, and decided to advertise for the purchase of one farm of 1,000 acres east of the Brazos, in Brazoria or Fort Bend counties; the land (sugar land preferred) to be paid for in cash or convict labor, as may be agreed upon. This was decided upon as a policy more in consonance with the spirit of the constitution, which opposes the leasing of convicts.

A "Boomer" and "Promoter."

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 30.—The business people of Austin were not greatly surprised, though they were, by the arrest in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday of the boomer and promoter, R. E. L. Dunn. Several weeks ago things began to turn up that something was wrong, and that the boomer's methods did not square with business principles.

Shortly after his departure for New York, about four weeks ago, a detective arrived here searching for a man of his exact description, charged with forging bills of exchange to the extent of $5000 in Sedalia, Mo. The detective followed him, hoping to overtake him at St. Louis, where he was to make a stop, but failed.

Dunn arrived in Austin about three months ago and made quite a stir in real estate circles by making a number of valuable purchases of city and suburban property, including an interest amounting to $2,000 in the Daily Statesman. The total of the purchases here foot up about $80,000, or thereabouts. Very little cash was paid, the consideration in all $9000, the balance of the consideration being settled by vendor's liens. He paid, for example, $500 cash on the contract with the Statesman. He was not smart a little bit, for the only result of his stay here was to drop about $400.

He went about a month ago to New York to raise, as he said, $150,000 on his investment here for the purpose of erecting a seven-story building to contain an opera house. He took a local architect with him to procure the latest plans for a modern building. The architect returned a week ago with the assurance that Dunn had raised $100,000, and has ever since been busy perfecting his plan of the proposed building.

THE PENITENTIARY BOARD

met again to consider, among other things, the proposition of Maj. Goree, ex-superintendent, to lease the state farm at Harlem and give them for the entire proceeds from the farm, and $10,000 besides. He would reimburse himself by collecting the bounty on sugar raised, which is estimated at $25,000, and which under the governor's veto, the supreme court decided. The board considered the matter fully, and finally concluded that it would be advisable to accept the proposition, but would in effect be an evasion, or overthrow of the policy laid down by the governor in his message, and acquiesced in by the legislature.

PROFESSOR CUMMINS,

of the geological department, some time ago by the geological department to investigate and report his findings relative to the rumored extinct Indian or Mexican village on the Red river in Greer county, has made his report. He found on the south fork of Red river, three miles below the mouth of Elm fork and fifteen miles from Mangum, the county seat of Greer, the remains of two villages—one Mexican the other a Mexican or Aztec. The remains of the latter show that it was built of sun dried brick, although granite abounded near by in the Wichita mountains. Other evidences, such as copper, brass and iron instruments, glass beads, etc., affirm its Mexican origin. It is thought that this discovery will aid materially in proving the claim of Texas to Greer county.

Public Instruction Apportionment.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 30.—The state superintendent will apportion this month $200,000 for public instruction, which amounts to $2.60 cents a head for each scholar. Last year the apportionment was only $1.87 per head. The accession this month is due to the payment of interest on county bonds.

The Alamo fruit and vegetable growers' association of [illegible] county, capital $100,000; the Scarff [illegible] company of Dallas, capital [illegible] is a printing and publishing [illegible] dealers in stationery, blank books, etc.

In the Comptroller's Office.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 30.—The following [illegible] paid one per cent of their net earnings: Texas Mexican railway, $1,000; Sabine Valley and [illegible] railway, $10.00; Southern [illegible].

[illegible] financial agent of the penitentiary [illegible] report for the month of [illegible] comptroller's department for the [illegible] entry. Said report in the following: balance on hand [illegible] $74,412.66; receipts from all [illegible] disbursements at penitentiary [illegible] $110,209.71.

A. Grove, collector of Lamar county, one of the best in the state, is [illegible] his final settlement with the comptroller for the year ending May 1, 1891. State and school taxes collected to $55,604.43, and occupation taxes to $12,140.75.

[illegible] ex-collector of Trinity county. The total state tax collected was $5971.17; occupation taxes, $1,788.

[illegible] and other deposits amounted to $1,788.

The Governor's Slate.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., April 30.—The probabilities are that the governor, who has about finished his slate, will announce his appointments to-morrow for three additional judges of appeals, three codifiers and three commissioners. It is quite [illegible] almost sure, that the latter [illegible] will go to North Texas.

REPORTED INSOLVENT.

A Petition for a Receiver of a San Antonio Street Railway.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 30.—In the district court to-day the San Antonio [illegible] supply company, alleging an indebtedness of $3310, asked the Alamo electric railway company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The petition states that more than the actual value of the road is covered, as there is a bond issue of $200,000, all but $18,000 of which have been placed upon the New York market, and that it is running at a loss of $1500 a month; that it defaulted on the January interest of its bonds, which has not yet been paid; that it owes the city of San Antonio and other parties, and that it is helplessly insolvent.

The cause has not been set for hearing. The Alamo electric road was built with New York money by Delafield & McCrillis of Denver. It owns about six miles of track and some very valuable franchises, as well as a large amount of rolling stock.

An Aged Lady Demented.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 30.—A demented old lady named Mrs. Hoffmaster is wandering about this city, and balks all attempts to care for her, though she has been taken to a private house, and also to the Sisters' hospital. She says she has a daughter named Mrs. Alice Reynolds living near Fort Worth.

IN A BAD WAY.

The Y. M. C. A. at Houston About to Go Under—In Debt $1000.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 30.—The Young Men's Christian association in this city is in a bad way, as the secretary and the physical director have resigned because their salaries have not been paid. The association is about $1000 behind, and interest is greatly on the wane.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 30.—First race, seven furlongs, Sull Ross won, Lemoine H. second, Red Sign third. Time, 1:29¾.

Second race, six furlongs, Linlithgow won, Bonnie Bird second, Milt Young third. Time, 1:15¾.

Third race, mile and seventy yards, Bankrupt won, Carter B. second, Brandollette third. Time, 1:46.

Fourth race, half mile, Huron won, Tom Paxton second, Addie third. Time, .50¼.

Fifth race, nine-sixteenths mile, Henry Junkins won, Maggie Lebus second, Mantie third. Time, .57¼.

SENSATIONAL.

The Salacious Trial of Verney, Member of Parliament.

THE ALLIANCE STRENGTHENED.

The Argentine Republic in a Wretched Financial Condition—Gold Held at 250 Pent Cent Premium—The French Troops Drilling.

Verney's Trial.

LONDON, April 30.—At the Bow street police court to-day the trial of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, member of parliament for North Buckinghamshire, charged with instigating the procuration of the governess, Miss Nellie Beckett, for immoral purposes, adjourned from Friday last, was continued. The courtroom was crowded with people of all classes, who were desirous of hearing the sensational testimony which it was expected would be the feature of this day's hearing of this celebrated case. Many letters signed "Wilson," the name which Capt. Verney is charged with assuming, were identified as being in Capt. Verney's handwriting. Hall, porter of a fashionable club, testified to the fact that the letters addressed to "Wilson" were duly forwarded at Capt. Verney's request to the various addresses. This testimony seemed to have considerable effect upon the friends of Capt. Verney, who were present in court and the prisoner's assurance seems to be decidedly weakening.

But this evidence had a mild effect in comparison with the great sensation which was caused in the police court when the woman, named Louise Adeline, keeper of a hotel situated in Rue Lafitte, Paris, testified to the fact that Capt. Verney had called upon her on seven or eight different occasions and asked her to procure for him two or three girls, promising her 100 francs if she succeeded. Witness added that in spite of the captain's solicitations and the inducements which he held forth, she positively refused to undertake the procuration referred to.

Capt. Verney was finally held for trial and the bail was increased from $10,000 to $25,000.

Germany and Austria.

BERLIN, April 30.—Baron Wittek, under secretary of the Austrian ministry of commerce, has arrived here on a special mission from his government. His object is the unification of the German and Austrian railway system by the enactment of congress and the adoption of common regulations especially as to the management of the lines, tariffs for freight and passengers, time tables for through trains, etc. In the negotiations to be undertaken by Baron Wittek, special attention will be devoted to the arrangement of military and strategic lines, with a view to rapid mobilization of troops in both countries.

Politicians see the most important results if this negotiation is carried to a successful conclusion. It will bind Germany and Austria in closer union and insure the permanence and greatly increased strength of the triple alliance.

Gold at a High Premium.

BUENOS AYRES, April 30.—Gold closed 250 per cent premium.

The report of the examiners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the National bank was published to-day. The report shows the most scandalous state of affairs and has resulted in causing the National bank's shares to fall 10 per cent. It is understood the disclosures made will be a death blow to state banks so far as the Argentine Republic is concerned.

France Preparing for War.

PARIS, April 30.—The French armies on the German frontier will be exercised in night military maneuvers on an immense scale early in May. The troops thus placed under arms will occupy all vital positions which they would have to hold in an effort to repulse the supposed invasion of German troops.

Portuguese Occupy Massikesse.

CAPE TOWN, April 30.—The Portuguese have occupied Massikesse. Upon the approach of the Portuguese the British settlers, guarding stores there, left their posts.

"OLD HUTCH."

HIS INDEBTEDNESS ASSUMED BY CONGDON & CO.

His Failure Slightly Affected the Markets, but It Rapidly Recovered—His Son Thinks that He will Pay Out.

The Effect on Sales Vanishes.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 30.—The H. P. Hutchinson incident, so far as its effect on sales is concerned, has disappeared from the Board of Trade as suddenly as did that erratic individual himself. Before the opening of the Board of Trade this morning an official announcement was publicly made to assembled operators that all of Mr. Hutchinson's open trades would be assumed by C. B. Congdon & Co.

Hutchinson will Have Margins.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 30.—Frank Mangum, one of "Old Hutch's" confidential brokers, says that when Hutchinson's open deals are settled it would leave him a part of the margins already up.

THE DOMINION.

The Governor-General of Canada Announces

A CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER.

Liberal and Government Parties Caucusing—The Liberals Will be Aggressive.

Canada Ready to Make Reciprocity Arrangements With the United States—Governor's Speech to the House and Senate.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 30.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon his excellency, the governor-general, proceeded in state to the parliament house, and members of the house of commons having been summoned to the senate chamber, his excellency was pleased to open the first session of the Seventh parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I am glad to welcome you to the first session of the new parliament, which I hope will be memorable for its wise deliberations and for measures adapted of progress and development to the Dominion.

My advisers, availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the United States to be notified of the willingness of the government of Canada to join in asking efforts for extension and development of trade between the republic and the dominion, as well as for friendly adjustment of those matters of international character which remain unsettled. I am pleased to say that these representations have resulted in the assurance that in October next the government of the United States will be prepared to enter into a conference to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution of these important questions.

Papers relating to this subject will be laid before you. Under the circumstances, and in the hope that the proposed conference may result in arrangements beneficial to both countries, you will be called upon to consider the expediency of extending for the present session the principal provisions of the Washington treaty of 1888, known as the "Modus Vivendi."

A disposition having been manifested in the United Kingdom to impose on seagoing ships engaged in the cattle trade increased safeguards for life and greater restrictions against improper treatment of cattle, careful inquiry has been made as to the incidents of that trade in so far as this country is concerned. While I am glad to learn that our shipping is free from reproach in that regard, your attention will be invited to measures which will remove all reasonable apprehensions of abuses arising in the future in connection with so important a branch of our commerce.

You will be asked to consider amendments to acts relating to Northwest territories, to the exchequer court act and to acts relating to trade marks.

Gentlemen of the house of commons—Accounts for the past year will be submitted to you. The revenue, after providing for the service to which you appropriated it, has left a surplus for works which you design to be carried on by capital expenditure. Estimates for the coming year will be laid before you at an early date.

An Aggressive Policy.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 30.—Supporters of the government in the Dominion department held a caucus, which was largely attended.

Sir John MacDonald, president, did not deal with the government's policy, but urged his followers to make suggestions from time to time. He was well received, as also were other speakers, who included Sir Hector Longevin and Sir John Thompson. Liberal members also held a caucus to-day, when it was decided to adopt an aggressive policy from the start.

FRENCHY NO. 1.

It is Supposed That He Entered the Woman's Room, Quarreled With Her and Killed Her.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Inspector Byrnes this morning made a public statement to the effect that the man known as Frenchy No. 1, was ascertained to have slept in the East River hotel on the night of the murder. The murdered woman, Carrie Martin, occupied room No. 31, while Frenchy No. 1, slept in room No. 33. On the evening of the night of the murder Carrie Brown was seen going into the hotel in company with a strange man. This man left the place before midnight. It is believed that Frenchy No. 1, then went to Carrie Brown's room, that they quarrelled, and that the result of the row was the murder of the woman.

The belief that the murderer has been found has been substantiated by the following facts.

When "Frenchy No. 1" completed his murderous work he recrossed the hall to room No. 33. In that room he left evidence of his guilt. When the police made their investigation traces of blood were to be found on every side. The only chair the room contained was covered with blood, smeared over it from the clothes the murderer wore, he having sat down upon it when he entered the room. The bed clothes were found to be covered with blood, the murderer, sometime during the night, having thrown himself upon the bed. His stockings, he having removed his shoes to do his bloody work, were soaked with blood, and his clothes were also covered with blood.

On the walls and ceiling of the little room many small spots of blood were found, the man having evidently entered the room with his hands red with blood and in his desire to remove it had shaken and slapped his hands and fingers, thus literally distributing blood about the room.

When the fellow was arrested, Inspector Byrne examined his hands and finger-nails. The latter he carefully scraped, and found plain and distinct traces of human blood. To positively establish the fact, the scrapings and dirt found under his nails were submitted to chemical analysis.

From the time the man was arrested but little could be learned of him. He has made few statements, but all have been so very contradictory that the police have been able to make but little use of them.

SHREWD DEMOCRATS.

The Election of Presidential Electors by Congressional Districts.

LANSING, MICH., April 30.—The bill providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts, with two delegates at large, one from the Eastern and the other from the Western district, passed the senate. This is a Democratic measure to divide the vote of the state on president, and it has already passed the house. The senate also passed a congressional apportionment bill, which, as calculated, will give seven of the twelve districts to the Democrats.

The Jury Failed to Agree.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., April 30.—The jury in the case of Plenty Horse, the Sioux Indian on trial for the murder of Lieut. Casey at the time of the late uprising, composed of Indians in this state, at 9 o'clock this morning reported their inability to agree and were discharged. The recalcitrant jurors refused to vote for a conviction because the court refused the defendant an interpreter, the refusal being based on the ground that Plenty Horse was able to talk English fluently and understood it perfectly.

Narrow Escape—Fire.

Special to the Gazette.

HILLSBORO, TEX., April 30.—By the capsizing of a fisherman's boat two men made a very narrow escape from drowning Tuesday at Towash.

The postoffice at Peoria, Tex., with contents was destroyed by fire Monday night.

Fell From a Porch.

Special to the Gazette.

DENISON, TEX., April 30.—The two-year-old child of E. Johnson, a tailor, fell off the porch at the family residence last night and fractured his skull and sustained other bruises. A physician was called and dressed the injuries. The little fellow is suffering, but the physician thinks on account of his age he will recover.

REPORT FROM ROCKWALL.

Health Officer Swearingen Says Quarantine is Unnecessary—Three of the Five Cases Convalescing.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

ROCKWALL, TEX., April 28.—State Health Officer R. M. Swearingen, M. D., arrived here last night and to-day visited the smallpox patients. The following is his report:

To His Honor, R. Y. Kernodes, Mayor of Rockwall:

SIR—I have this day examined the patients sick of smallpox (five in number) and the places infected, and think that every precaution necessary to prevent the further spread of this disease has been promptly and intelligently taken.

I hereby give assurances to neighboring towns and contiguous counties that quarantines against Rockwall are altogether useless, and all such quarantines should be dissolved. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant. R. M. SWEARENGEN.

Three of the sick are convalescent and the people are hopeful that we are nearing the end. Some of the neighboring towns have quarantined against the town of Rockwall, but as there are no cases of smallpox in the town it seems they are more anxious to secure the trade of Rockwall county than to protect themselves from smallpox.

RICH WARDS.

The Indians will Receive Their Allotments.

BOOMERS GROWING ANXIOUS.

Black Tiger Sleeping in His Own Tepee in Peace—A Territorial Gang of Desperadoes Defying Arrest — "Forty Acres and a Mule."

Struck a Coal Vein.

Special to the Gazette.

ARDMORE, I. T., April 30.—The Ardmore coal company have found a new four foot vein of coal one-half mile south of their present shaft. At a depth of twelve feet the coal is said to be by far superior to any yet found in this section, and the quality of the strata improves by the depth.

Eugene B. Stark, deputy supreme protector Knights and Ladies of Honor for Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, has lately instituted Chickasaw lodge, No. 7, here with forty-three charter members.

Territorial Desperadoes.

Special to the Gazette.

EUFAULA, I. T., April 30.—A gentleman in from Wewaka district says that Cudge Barnett, Ross Reilly and Paro Johnson, the three condemned men in the Wewaka district whom the chief failed to pardon, and five others, some of them the recipients of executive clemency for the killing of Reed and Walls, are banded together, making a rather strong resisting power, and defy the Creek authorities. There is also said to be a white whisky peddler, an all-round desperado, with them, making a gang who are ready for anything that will tackle them. It is reported that they declare that they will die before they will surrender to any authority.

The same authority is a neighbor to Black Tiger, who a Paris correspondent has been making the hero of recent lawless daring. I asked him especially for news regarding these reports, but he says they are without foundation. It turns out that Black Tiger has been peacefully basking in the sunshine at his home on Little river for the past three years, and that he has not been away from his home during this period. He has had no recent fight with the marshals for the Paris court, nor killed any Indians, as was recently credited to him by the Paris correspondent. The last fight he had was with Tyne Hughes, Charley Bernhill and Tandy Walker from Fort Smith. We have made considerable inquiry regarding the Black Tiger fight and the killing charged to him, but noone in his neighborhood or elsewhere knows anything of such an occurrence.

Allotment by the Government.

Special to the Gazette.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 30.—Hon. John C. Robinson, the Iowa alloting agent, and Col. Eugene F. Weigel, special traveling agent of the interior department, were in the city yesterday direct from the Iowa country, and concerning the dispatches recently sent out from the Sac and Fox agency, which states that the Iowa's had refused to receive their land in allotment, Agent Robinson said:

"The facts set out in that dispatch were true a week ago, but since an amicable arrangement has been brought about and the Indians are taking their allotments without objection. The principal trouble in both Iowa and Sac and Fox allotments has been to get the Indians out of the idea that they could have a body of land for a village where they could come in for their sun dances, have a congregation of tepees and a place to graze their ponies during the festival. The Indians are loath to give up their last home, where they were allowed at least a little freedom, and, while the provision of the treaties which they have already signed forbid their having dance grounds, tepees and the like, as a matter of course, they now, at the last moment make objections, but to no avail, and the alloting is now in rapid progress."

Mr. Robinson has sixty days from April 17 to allot the Iowas; but will finish his work before then. There are 111 names on the rolls. They get sixty acres apiece, $3600 in cash and $2400 in breeding and farm stock, agricultural implements and seed; besides the $48 annually, the latter being due in September and the former as soon as the allotments are completed. There are three agents at work in the Sac and Fox reservations and the allotments are being rapidly made. In the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations five agents are required to do the work. The agents have been appointed and will soon begin their work. Each allotting commission has a corps of surveyors and the greatest difficulty, and almost the only one to yet impede progress in this work, is the difficulties in finding the old corner stones placed there seventeen years ago by the government, Boomers and Indians have almost totally destroyed them. It is thought from May 15 the invincible boomers will increase their clamor and that shortly thereafter the president will issue his proclamation opening these lands, when another grand rush will be made.

TURNED BACKWARD.

Blair Laboring Under the Opinion That He is Left.

MR. BLAINE'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Refusing to Be a Candidate for the Nomination Expected in the Shape of a Letter.

The Friends of the Merit System, Look on Mills With Fear—Mills' Enemies at Work on the Appointment of Mr. Chilton—A Suicide.

The Merit System.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Civil service reform may not play a very important part in the contest for speaker of the house of representatives of the Fifty-second congress, but the friends of the merit system will watch the fight with a good deal of interest. There will be a good many men among the majority of the next house who have had no opportunity to acquire any personal knowledge of what the merit system really is, and who may be very lukewarm in its support. A hostile speaker can do a great deal of indirect damage to the cause in his make-up of committees, and in hindering the needed legislation, and its friends will be glad to see an advocate of the merit system obtain the office.

MILLS FOR SPEAKER.

It seems to be taken for granted by a few politicians now in Washington that the failure of Governor Hogg to appoint Mills as Senator Reagan's successor and the evident disposition of some of the Texas Democrats to try and prevent his election to the senate by the next state legislature has hurt his chances for getting the speakership next December. It puts him in the light of being less popular in Texas, and it will be used for what it is worth against him in the speakership fight. Mills has not much of a record one way or the other on the question of civil service reform, but adherents of reform have never regarded him as one of their number. They do not assign him to the ranks of their active opponents; but they would be agreeably surprised if, as speaker, he should be found taking any active interest in keeping up or extending the merit system. They are, therefore, not at all disturbed by the suggestion that Mills is losing ground.

THE POSITIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

that Secretary Blaine will not allow himself to be considered as a candidate before the Republican national convention next year was the general topic of conversation here to-day. Nothing was heard to throw any light upon Blaine's positive withdrawal and it is expected by many that he will very soon come out in a letter.

The friends of the president are in a much more satisfied mood than they were a few days ago, when they feared that the secretary of state would be seduced to enter into the fight again. They have had assurances, such as Russell B. Harrison prints in his paper for some time; but that satisfies them that Blaine is sincere—in fact, that his confidential friends have heard some language from his lips and that they are quoting it with the evident knowledge that it will not displease him.

The fact that Quay and Clarkson have bowed to the inevitable is also taken as conclusive

THAT NO FIGHT

is to be made against the president. Neither of these gentlemen love Harrison over much and each have been looking about for a candidate more to his taste; but they are shrewd politicians and have been quick to catch the popular drift in the party.

"It will be Harrison by acclamation," was what another warm friend of Blaine's said, discussing the situation. "Blaine could have the nomination if he wanted it, but he will not allow his name to be presented to the national convention. He cannot be a candidate while he is in the cabinet, and he will be loyal to his chief."

This is probably one of the secrets of Blaine's early decision. If he meant to take the nomination in spite of Harrison he would be obliged to leave the cabinet. This he cannot afford to do in the midst of his reciprocity negotiations, and he likes his place too well to give it up if he can keep it. If Harrison should be elected next year Blaine would be retained in the cabinet another four years, and his enthusiastic friends say he would devise new measures for extending our trade and adding to our prestige, which would be as novel and successful as the reciprocity policy.

Blair on the Back Track.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 30.—Ex-Senator Blair, in obedience to a dispatch from Secretary Blaine, left on his return to Washington this morning. Previous to his departure he said to a reporter:

"My diplomatic future is somewhat problematic now, but I have been given to understand that I may be sent to Japan to succeed Minister Swift, deceased. That will suit me equally as well, if not better than China. The Japanese mission is as satisfactory, both as to character and the dignity of the country and salary. Of this possibility as to Japan, however, I know nothing definite. I should have proceeded to China, emperor or no emperor, but for the order of Secretary Blaine recalling me."

A Physician Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Dr. R. G. Mauss, one of Washington's leading physicians and a most respected citizen, died at noon to-day from a self-inflicted bullet wound. He was crazed by an attack of grippe, which developed into pleurisy, and this in turn to pneumonia. He sent his attendants from the room, and, rising from his bed, crossed the chamber to the mantel, where his revolver was. He took it up and placing the muzzle against his breast, fired a ball through his body just below the heart.

STRONG EVIDENCE

Against Mose Morgan, Charged With Killing James Ward, Though it be Entirely Circumstantial.

Special to the Gazette.

PARIS, TEX., April 30.—Moses Morgan, who is charged with the assassination of his nephew-in-law, James Ward, is being tried to-day.

Ward was shot in October, 1883, after nightfall as he was returning home from the village of Blossom. Several grand juries have investigated the matter, but no action was taken until the present session, when Morgan was indicted. Others are suspected of complicity. The evidence is circumstantial.

Rufus Morgan, a brother of the defendant, swears that Ward borrowed his saddle in the morning to go to town, and came by to return the saddle about nightfall. He asked Ward to stay all night, but he declined, and started on home. In a few minutes several shots were heard close together and someone screamed. Rufus Morgan hurried out, and meeting a neighbor, also attracted by the shots, they went to investigate. Near where they found Ward they met Mose Morgan coming from the direction of the place where Ward was found. He did not go with them to investigate. When they found Ward he was dead, and had been shot in the back of the head and body.

E. Byrd testified that on the evening of the killing Moses Morgan came and borrowed his gun, and before leaving said he had taken all off Ward he was going to, and that Ward should not run over him any longer. In three-quarters of an hour Morgan returned, and told Byrd he would find his gun in a certain fence corner; that he went and got the gun where Morgan told him; that when Morgan got the gun it was loaded in both barrels, and when he got it in the fence corner both barrels were empty, and freshly discharged, and that during the time Morgan had the gun Ward was killed.

Other circumstances were introduced tending to support the charge, and stronger evidence, it is said, is to follow.

THE DOCTORS.

The Judicial Council Makes a Lively Report—The Report in the Burch-Daniel Case—Dismissed.

Special to the Gazette.

WACO, TEX., April 30.—The third day's session of the Texas state medical association convened this morning with Dr. Burts of Fort Worth presiding. The programme was carried out and some very interesting papers were read.

In the report of the judicial council the case of Dr. J. D. Burch against Dr. F. E. Daniel, Dr. H. C. Ghent was exonerated and the charges brought against Dr. Daniel by Dr. Burch were dismissed as not supported by the evidence.

The judicial council reported, in conclusion, that in the future personal differences between physicians should be settled outside of the association. This was adopted.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, W. H. Wilkes, Waco; vice-president, P. C. Coleman, Colorado; second vice-president, W. L. Rogers, Temple; third vice president, B. H. Baughn, Hill county; secretary, H. A. West, Galveston; judicial council, J. D. Burch, Aurora; J. C. Loggins, Ennis; C. H. Hudson, Alvarado, and O. J. Halbert, Waco.

MONEY TIGHT.

The Bank of England Does Not Raise Its Discount.

THE MARKET WAS MORE ACTIVE.

London Operators Buy St. Paul Extensively; Also Other Stocks to a Lesser Extent—Some Stocks Jump Upward—Bulls Hammer.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 30.—London was chief factor in the stock market to-day. Arbitrage houses receiving an immense number of orders in all American stocks dealt in on the other side, including inactive securities like Kansas and Texas and Norfolk and Western preferred. The total purchases for London account in the first hour amounted to 35,000 shares or nearly one-half the entire business.

Although the weekly statement of the Bank of England showed quite heavy losses in reserves, the directors did not raise the discount rate. The monetary lightness in London is due chiefly to the flow of funds to Scotland and Ireland and the fact that the rate was not raised was apparently enough for London operators and London prices for Americans were strong and our own market opened strong. St. Paul was by far the most active feature of the market. London operators bought it extensively. They also bought other stocks to lesser extent. Union Pacific, Burlington and Quincy and Missouri Pacific were other strong stocks.

It is noticeable that trading has been gradually diminishing in volumes during the past few days. This is not generally supposed to mean that the bull movement is on the wane, but many persons are disposed to think that some definite news of a favorable character must come out before the market will again become as active as it was a week ago.

To-day's market was more active. Stocks of anthracite coal roads are very strong.

Money was bid up to 6 per cent in the afternoon.

The bond market was active and strong and the notable features of the market were Reading issues, Oregon Improvement 5's and Kansas and Texas 2's, which were all actively dealt in and advanced sharply. Wisconsin Central incomes were also strong and advanced over 2 per cent. Final prices were generally about yesterday's. Advances and declines of to-day:

Stock—	Advance.	Decline.
American cotton oil	1	....
American cotton oil preferred	¾	....
American cotton oil trust	1⅛	....
American sugar, refined	1	....
American sugar, refined, pfd	¾	....
Athison, Topeka and Santa Fe	⅝	....
Buffalo, R. and P., preferred	¾	....
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	....	⅞
Canadian Pacific	....	¾
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1¼	....
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	1¾	....
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	2	....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	1¼	....
Chicago and East Illinois	¾	....
Chicago and Northwestern	¼	....
Chicago and Western, preferred	1¼	....
Colorado coal	¼	....
Col., H. V and Toledo	....	¼
Delaware and Hudson	1¼	....
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	1¼	....
Erie	¼	....
Erie preferred	¾	....
Lead trust	....	¼
Louisville and Nashvile	1	....
Manhattan consolidated	¼	....
M., L. S. and W. preferred	½	....
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	⅛	....
Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred	⅜	....
Missouri Pacific	⅜	....
National cordage company	4	....
National cordage company preferred	⅝	....
New Jersey Central	¾	....
New York and New England	⅛	....
North and West preferred	1	....
North American company	¼	....
Northern Pacific	¾	....
Northern Pacific preferred	1⅛	....
Ontario and Western	⅛	....
Reading	¾	....
Rio Grande Western	3¼	....
Rio Grande Western preferred	5¼	....
Silver bullion certificates	⅝	....
Tennessee coal and iron	1¼	....
Texas and Pacific land	¾	....
Texas Pacific	¾	....
Union Pacific	¾	....
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf	¾	....
Wabash	¾	....
Wabash preferred	¾	....
Western Union	¾	....
Wheeling and Lake Erie	1¼	....
Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred	1¼	....
Wisconsin Central	¾	....

THE STRIKE.

The Laborers of Pennsylvania Preparing for the Strike.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 30.—The programme for the long threatened strike is that the carpenters shall quit work to-night for $2.80 per day of eight hours. They, at present, receive $2.75 for nine hours work. Stone masons of the city, who are not now on a strike, will also go out for the eight-hour day and 45 cents per hour.

Contractors and members of the Builder's exchange have signed iron clad articles to refuse the demands of the carpenters, and when the strike occurs to lockout every carpenter who strikes. They have agreed to lockout all other branches of building trades, because they are all closely allied and work under a system of federation. Marble-cutters believe their scale will be signed. They have agreed to extend the time until next Monday.

STATE RIGHTS.

A Question of the Autonomy of the State of Texas

RAISED BY GOVERNOR HOGG.

The Request to Permit Mexican Troops to Cross the River in Uniforms

Answered by Governor Hogg During the President's Trip Through Texas—The Right of a State to Regulate its Domestic Affairs.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Evening Post says editorially: "An interesting incident of the president's passage through Texas escaped the attention of the press agents, who accompanied the party. Shortly after Governor Hogg joined the party at Palestine a message was received by the president from the acting secretary of war at Washington informing him that the Mexican government had expressed a desire to do honor to him and the nation he represented by sending a guard of the Mexican army to participate in the reception and parade at El Paso and requested the permission of the president allowing Mexican soldiers to cross the line and enter the state of Texas in uniform and wearing their side arms. Governor Hogg learned of the receipt of the message and he promptly declared that the president had no power to grant the permission asked.

"If any one was to say whether or not the soldiers of another nation, in time of peace, might cross the borders into the territory of the sovereign state of Texas," he said, "it should be the governor of that state."

The discussion that followed ended in the president's acceptance of the governor's position, and the request was answered by the governor, who, of course, granted the request.

The incident is not only interesting in itself, but significant of the restoration of the ancient relation between states and the Federal government, which were established by the constitution, but was disturbed by war and left for some time afterward in an uncertain condition until the supreme court came to the rescue of the constitution.

Late Justice Miller laid down principles which governed the decision of such questions as that just raised in Texas, when he said, in his striking address before the law alumni of Michigan University in 1887:

"It may be considered now as settled that with the exception of specific provisions in the the new and last constitutional amendments for the protection of the personal rights of the citizens and people of the United States and necessary restrictions upon the power of the states for that purpose, with the power of the general government to enforce those provisions, no substantial change has been made by the civil war. The necessity of the great powers conceded by the constitution originally to the Federal government was an equal necessity to the autonomy of the states and their power to regulate their domestic affairs, remain as great features of our complex form of government."

SAGE OF SEGUIN.

HIS OPINION ON THE RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

He is an Opponent of Governor Hogg, But Says Rumors of a Preconcerted Arrangement Between Him Chilton are False.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 30.—It has been freely charged in all portions of the state that Governor Hogg made Senator Reagan a member of the newly created railway commission and then appointed Horace Chilton to succeed Mr. Reagan in the expectation that in the struggle before the next legislature that Chilton would step down and allow Mr. Hogg a walk-over for the United States senate.

Ex-Governor Ireland talked upon the rumored deal to-day. He is an opponent of Governor Hogg, in that he is opposed to the railway commission, and the Alliance attack on corporate power, and consequently cannot be charged with favoring the present executive. He said: "As for the commission, I know nothing about it, and I know of no one who does. As for the appointment of Chilton, I can say unqualifiedly that it was a good one, the appointment may have been a disappointment to Terrell, but that Chilton is an old-time friend and boyhood companion of Governor Hogg, and a man fitted for the position."

"What do you think of the rumor that the appointment of Chilton was to subserve the ends of Hogg two years from now?"

"Knowing Chilton as I do now, I can say that it is false. He is a man who could not be brought to be a party to such a scheme. I think the appointment was made in the spirit which I have already suggested. Hogg may be a candidate for the senate. Whether or not I cannot say. He is an ambitious man, but certain it is that there is no preconcerted arrangement between himself and his appointee."

Mr. Ireland has no idea who will be the third commissioner, and judging from his remarks in general, he thinks it is possibly a matter of small moment whether or not the vacancy is ever filled.

PEARL MAKES BOND.

The Young Woman Arrested at Galveston on Information from Colorado Springs. Express Messenger Murphy.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, TEX., April 30.—The result of the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Pearl Patterson, alias Pearl Ashley, had before Judge Stewart this morning, resulted in her being admitted to bond in the sum of $500 for her appearance before him Saturday morning, when he will render his decision in the case.

Pearl was remanded to the custody of the chief of police, and late this evening gave bond for her appearance on Saturday next.

In hearing of case this morning she testified that her arrest was spite work on the part of George Geiss, a bartender at the Hoffman house, Colorado Springs, with whom she had been living, and had been engaged to marry him. Hearing that Geiss had a wife in the East, and his brutal treatment of her, she resolved to leave him, and started for Galveston Saturday. She emphatically denied the theft of $200 and the diamond rings.

The officer en route with a requisition for her is expected to arrive Saturday morning.

Pearl's attorney says if Judge Stewart decides against his client he will appeal the case to the court of appeals.

J. C. Murphy, the express messenger arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling $126 from Wells, Fargo & Co., waived preliminary examination this morning, and in default of $500 bond was sent to jail.

Sullivan on Slavin.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 30.—Yesterday John L. Sullivan, while in a saloon, pulled out a wad of bills and threw them on the floor and said: "There is my stuff that says I can lick Slavin right now. He has no business following me around the country making bluffs."