THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1891. VOL. XV. NO. 203.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FROM OUR NEW YORK BUYER

An Elegant Line of Novelties

—IN—

China Silks, Silk Grenadines in Newest Patterns, French Challies, Etc., Etc.

THE

BANKRUPT DRY GOODS STORE

Successor to B. C. Evans Company.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS AND LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 7½c. | Black Berlin Vests at 14c.

Ombre Shaded Vests at 37c.

Embroidered Baby Caps 19c. | Ladies' Handkerchiefs 3 for 10c

Tremendous Sale of Dress Goods and Silks.

Beautiful plain and figured China Silks at 42c and 65c; worth 75c and $1.10.

Wool Challies at 16½c; other houses ask 25c.

Imported Wool Challies at 47½c; worth 75c.

A Full Line of Black Goods at Just What it Cost B. C. Evans.

The Remainder of Our Fine Robes at Less than Cost.

OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF MILLINERY

Is a source of joy to the ladies, and the prices we ask are but one-half you pay elsewhere. Our trimming department is in charge of first-class milliners and we guarantee stylish trimmings.

Carpets, Curtains, Window Shades and Linens at Startling Prices.

Ladies', Misses' and Men's Shoes—the finest line in the city at factory prices.

Special sacrificing sale of Clothing, Trunks and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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. Our low prices will meet everybody's pocketbook.

Remember, $1 saved is $2 made, by buying from 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.

J. C. McCARTHY, President. CHAS. SCHEUBER, Vice-President. MAX FISHER, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $300,000. Surplus, $60,000.

Safety Deposit Boxes, Fire and Burglar Proof, for Rent.

Directors—J. Q. Sandidge, J. C. McCarthy, C. M. Crane, T. T. D. Andrews, Chas. Scheuber, Max Fisher, R. T. McAnulty, T. R. Sandidge, A. W. Caswell, J. J. Roche, Martin Casey.

R. H. LOYD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Corner Second and Houston Streets, Ft. Worth, Tex. Transacts a General Banking Business.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $125,000.

Directors—Silas A. Harrold, M. B. Loyd, C. H. Higbee, Zane Cetti, D. C. Bennett, George B. Bennett, E. B. Harrold and M. Harrold.

E. M. VANZANDT, President. THOS. A. TIDBALL, Vice-President. N. HARDING, Cashier.

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK,

(Successors to Tidball, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.)

Capital Stock Paid Up, $500,000. Surplus Fund, $50,000.

A general banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange bought and sold on principal cities of Europe. DIRECTORS—E. M. VanZandt, Thos. A. Tidball, N. Harding, J. J. Jarvis, E. J. Beall, R. L. Ellison, Wallace Hendricks, R. G. Johnson.

E. W. TAYLOR, President. E. E. CHASE, 1st Vice-President. MORGAN JONES, 2d Vice-President. E. E. POWELL, 3d Vice-President. A. B. SMITH, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Capital Paid In, $500,000. Surplus Fund, $60,000.

Directors—Morgan Jones, Wm. L. Hurley, C. J. Swasey, A. P. Luckett, E. E. Powell, E. W. Taylor, A. P. Martin, A. B. Smith, Mark Evans, B. F. Ellington, Joe Mayer, Nathan Boaz, Edmond, Jno. D. Templeton, E. T. Ambler. Transacts a general banking business in all its branches. Buys and sells exchange—foreign and domestic. Correspondence solicited. Collections promptly remitted. Safety deposit boxes for rent.

Jas. G. Jakes, Presdt. D. J. CALKINS, Vice-Presdt. [illegible], Cashier

CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Wichita Falls, Texas.

Capital, $50,000. A general banking business in all its branches. Collections made on all Panhandle points.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE SEAL ISSUE.

The President Will Open the Sea to All Comers.

THE M'KINLEY DUTY ON LEAD

Causes Western Silver Miners to Raise Objections to the Classification of Mexican Ore.

Secretary Blaine Replies to Rudini's Criticism of His Discourtesy—The Telegram Sent by Rudini Subject to Criticism.

Patented to Texans.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The list of patents for Texas is as follows:

Animal trap, H. C. Anderson, Whitesboro; cotton pressing machinery, J. Bachman, Austin; balance staff for watches, H. J. Cooper, Marshall; cotton conveyor and cleaner, W. E. Elam, R. S. Thomas and S. W. Horwick, Dallas; propeller for boats, L. Gillespie, San Antonio.

Seal Catching

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—I am informed that Secretary Blaine's proposal for total suppression of seal catching within Behring sea will be formally communicated to Minister Pauncefote by Wednesday, at the latest. Not the least interesting circumstance connected with this new departure in our Behring sea policy, is the direct and active part played in it by President Harrison, notwithstanding his temporary absence from Washington. I am assured that it is due to the president's decisive judgment and instructions that the British government is now to be invited to join with the United States in stopping the further killing of fur seals in the waters and islands of the Behring sea upon terms equally fair to both parties. So little had the president's course been anticipated that the lessees of the Pribylor islands had made all their arrangements for a busy season of seal slaughter. Their vessels, supplies and working force are all ready to start from San Francisco. The treasury agent who was to supervise and tally their catch of seals had been designated and ordered to proceed from his eastern station to San Francisco to take passage for the islands. The fact that the president has determined to face pecuniary loss to

GOVERNMENT LESSEES

and natives of the islands, and accompanying disappointment and inconvenience, indicates the serious view he takes of the consequence of an unsettled policy and an unrestricted pursuit of sealskins in Bearing Sea this year. It is presumed that Lord Salisbury and colleagues will not fail to perceive and appreciate the convincing evidences of good faith and conciliation implied in President Harrison's tender of a modus vivendi, by which the the government and citizens of the United States will be subjected to pecuniary losses. Besides this loss to the British Columbian sealing interests must appear as inconsiderable. More than this, the proposal about to be made to the British government carries with it the virtual abandonment by our government of its

LONG FOUGHT CLAIMS,

to an exceptional position and control in Behring sea with regard to the seal fishery. Should the modus vivendi now projected by President Harrison be effected there would be no further delay in accepting the British proposal of last year for an investigation of the seal fishery by either a joint or mixed commission of experts. Consequent upon the report of such a commission there would be a convention by the maritime powers for future regulation of the fishery, and the placing of it under the sanction of international law.

WHEN THE MCKINLEY BILL

was passed with a proviso exacting a duty of 1½ cents on lead ore, it was the expectation of owners of argentiferous property that they would enjoy a monopoly of sale in the United States. The men who owned smelting works in the West were opposed by mine owners of the Northwest, which procured the insertion of the clause providing that "silver ores and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound for lead contained therein, according to the sample and assay at the port of entry."

Western silver miners are not satisfied with the low rate at which the Mexican ores are admitted and have raised the point that such ores should be classified as lead ores, when containing a certain per centage of lead.

UNDER THE LAW,

as now being administered, Mexican ores are paying about $6 per ton of 2000 pounds, duty being assessed on "the lead contained therein."

American miners hoped that the duty on these ores would prohibit their importation from Mexico and thus compel Kansas City and other smelting works working Mexican ores, to work American ores. The question thus raised has been under consideration at the treasury department and there is no doubt whatever that the decision will sustain the construction placed upon the law by the customs officers.

Medical Association.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The American medical association was called to order at 10:10 by Dr. C. Patterson of Washington, chairman of the committee on local arrangements, after which, all delegates standing, prayer was offered. Patterson then introduced Col. Ross, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, who welcomed the delegates to Washington. Patterson then introduced President Dr. W. Y. Briggs of Nashville, Tenn., who delivered his annual address.

More Diplomatic Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following dispatch was sent by Secretary Blaine to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1891.

To Porter, American Minister at Rome:

The series of statements addressed to Marquis Imperiali by Marquis Rudini, was telegraphed from there yesterday and was published by the Associated Press of the United States to-day.

The only part of the Marquis Rudini's communication which this government desires to notice is the one here quoted, namely: "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine of March 14. Its perusal produces a most powerful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usage displayed and make use of it, as Blaine did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated in strict confidence in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official document, which alone possess a diplomatic value."

The telegram of March 26, concerning which public use was made, the marquis' complaint is as follows, which was quoted in full in my dispatch of March 24 to Marquis Imperiali, charge d'affairs at the capital:

ROME, March 21, 1891.

Italian Minister, Washington:

"Our requests to the Federal government are very simple. Some Italian subjects, acquitted by American magistrates, have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that public opinion of Italy is justly impatient and if provisions were not at once taken I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from the country where he is unable to obtain justice."

[Signed.] RUDINI.

The intimation of Marquis Rudini that the telegram in question was delivered in strict confidence is a total error. As the telegram expressed a demand of the Italian government, it was impossible that Marquis De Rudini could transmit it in strict confidence. As I have already stated it was communicated to me in person by Baron Fava, written in English in his own hand writing without suggestion of privacy, and the telegram itself has not a single mark upon it denoting a confidential character. I have caused a number of copies of the telegram to be forwarded to you to-day in fac simile. The usual mark for italic printing was used by me under four lines and they appear in the copies you will see. These fac simile's are made in such a manner as will most efficiently prove the error into which Marquis Rudini has fallen. [Signed] BLAINE.

To Suppress Seal Fishing.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Blaine's proposal for the total suppression of seal catching in Behring Sea will be formally communicated to Minister Sir Julian Pauncefote to-morrow or by Wednesday, at the latest.

Irwin Will Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Commodore Irwin has been offered an examination for promotion to the grade of rear admiral.

TEXAS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Meeting to Convene at Houston To-Morrow—Among Those Present.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., May 5.—There will be a meeting of the Texas Associated Press to-morrow. Among those present will be Messrs. Frank Grice of the San Antonio Express, Frank Doremus of the Dallas News, Peyton Brown of the Austin Statesman, John R. Hedges of the Fort Worth GAZETTE, C. W. Hayes, representing the Associated Press in Galveston, and J. L. Watson of the Post.

Acted in Self-Defense.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, TEX., March 5.—Wright Autery, the negro shot by Constable Butcher in Harrisburg last Monday, was resting easier yesterday. Constable Butcher was given his freedom, having acted purely in self-defense.

Lecture in Favor of Infidelity!

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 8th.

At Fort Worth (Greenwall's) Opera House,

Admission, 50 Cents.

Tickets for sale at box office Friday morning.

MRS. BARNABY.

The Finger of Suspicion Pointing to Mr. and Mrs. Worrell,

WHO TAKE A SUDDEN TRIP EAST

A Servant Girl Who Knew the History of the Bottle That Contained the Poison.

The Neighbors on Speaking Terms With Mrs. Barnaby, Knew Nothing of Her Death Until it Was Published in the Papers—An Investigation.

The Murder Mystery.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, COL., May 5.—The mystery still shrouds the Barnaby murder. The shadow of vague suspicion which has rested until now upon Dr. Graves of Providence has come at last to cast a blight upon the name of Mrs. Worrell of Chester, Pa., and son, E. S. Worrell of Denver. Attention was first directed toward the conduct of teh Worrells through the strange utterance of District Attorney Stevens in regard to the case, and after it became known that Mrs. Worrell was a beneficiary in the will, almost to the same amount as Dr. Graves. Mr. Stevens says it is strange, very strange, the manner in which the case was conducted by the Worrells. He has sent word East to have Mr. Worrell and his mother return to attend the grand jury investigation, and he has announced his determination to investigate the action of everybody connected with the case—the coroner, the doctors and the friends of the dead woman.

"I do not mean to make any charges against anyone," he said; "but when the Worrells return we shall see what they say."

There is however no direct evidence

TO CONVICT THE WORRELLS

with the crime, and their high standing in Denver will no doubt cause their friends to resent the imputation cast upon them by the authorities.

Detectives say they have secured, it is understood, the evidence of the servant girl, Nellie Wilson, in regard to the bottle containing the poison.

She gives a biography of the bottle from the time it landed in the Worrell household until the poison was taken by Mrs. Barnaby. She said that the box containing the bottle was brought to the house in the buggy on Monday evening, April 13, along with several parcels of groceries. She was very positive about the date. She was sent to bring the parcels in and took from the conveyance all that she thought were there. When she returned Mr. Worrell asked her for the box containing Mrs. Barnaby's bottle and she then discovered that it had been left. The buggy had been driven away in the interval, and she says Mr. Worrell went himself after it and returned with the box. That same evening Mrs. Barnaby came down stairs with a glass in her hand which the girl says was one-quarter full of dark stuff, not at all like whisky. The color made her remark to Mrs. Barnaby that it did not look good; but Mrs. Barnaby said she knew what she was taking. She desired some hot water to make a toddy, and the servant girl said she would break the glass, but she says she paid no attention. From that night Mrs. Barnaby was taken sick and until her death the girl did not see much of her.

BEFORE SHE WENT EAST

Mrs. Worrell, the younger, told the girl to empty out all the remaining medicine in the house. The servant says there was a quantity.

The same secrecy in regard to Mrs. Barnaby's death seems to have been maintained around the Worrell house, as in other quarters. The people who live next door, and who were on speaking terms with Mrs. Barnaby, did not know of the death until they read it in the morning papers. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Worrell was not generally known either. It is said that the visit was made mostly on account of Mrs. Worrell's health, and was recommended by the family physician.

Mr. Stevens said to-day that he had no desire to

DIRECT ANY SUSPICION

upon the Worrells, except so far as their own actions would warrant it.

"Isn't it very strange, however, that Mr. Worrell should have employed an attorney to advise him as soon as he learned there was a death in the family?"

The grand jury began its work of investigation in the Barnaby case at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NO QUORUM.

The Republicans of Jacksonville Adopting Democratic Tactics.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., May 4.—Two weeks since the Democrats elected a mayor, city clerk and five out of twelve aldermen, just exactly the reverse of what was done four years ago. Then the seven Democrats refused to proceed to business until the Republican mayor stated just how he would divide the appointive offices, and he was compelled to yield. Now the Republican seven want the Democratic mayor to take the same course, but he refused, and the out going council refuses to approve the bond of the Democrats and city clerk until the matter of patronage is settled. Yesterday the Democratic mayor elect took two deputies of his own appointing and going to the city hall demanded of the city clerk the keys of the safe in his office. The clerk walked out but kept the keys. The Democrats held several meetings, but the Republicans staid away and therefore there is no quorum.

Assignment at Weatherford.

Special to the Gazette.

WEATHERFORD, TEX., May 5.—To-day Mr. W. C. Blair, shoe merchant of this city, made an assignment, naming Mr. J. H. Caruthers as assignee. No preferred creditors. Liabilities $3000, assets between $5000 and $6000 in stock, there being less than $100 in accounts. The creditors are principally in St. Louis. The cause of the assignment as given by Mr. Blair, is that he had several bills and notes due and the refusal of one house to extend the paper, although the largest creditors were willing to carry him over.

A Girl Baby Found.

Special to the Gazette.

CORSICANA, TEX., May 5.—Passengers who arrived from the west on the Cotton Belt train this evening report the finding of a four weeks old girl baby under a railroad bridge near Dawson to-day. The baby was alive and healthy. No trace of the inhuman parent can be found. It will probably be turned over to County Judge Rice to-morrow.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Knocked From a Moving Train While Passing Under a Bridge Over Denton Creek—Crime of Long Ago.

Special to the Gazette.

DENTON, TEX., May 5.—J. L. Moore, a brakeman on a south bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas freight train was killed last night at the bridge on Denton creek about fourteen miles south of this city. Moore was a new man on this part of the line, and was braking on top of a furniture car which was more than the usual heighth and while passing under the bridge, was knocked off between the cars and horribly mangled. It is not definitely known here where he lives, but it is said he was registered from Alvarado, and that he has a wife and two children. It is not known where his family live. An inquest was held over the body by Justice McGinnis of Roanoke last night.

Sheriff J. G. Mars arrived here this morning with one William Donaldson, who killed a man by the name of Cal Coker in this county in 1888. Donaldson was arrested yesterday in Hope, Ark., by Sheriff Mars of this city, and Deputy Sheriff Sabine of Texarkana and the constable at Hope, Ark. He has resided near Hope, Ark., for a number of years and has a wife and a son about seventeen years old living there. It is said that he stands well where he lives and has there, as well as here, a number of influential friends who will doubtless render him valuable assistance in making his defense. Donaldson was raised in Denton county and was always regarded as a good citizen before the tragedy. The man he killed was looked upon as a desperate man. Donaldson is now about sixty years old and says the difficulty in which he killed Coker is the only one he has ever had in his life.

STABLE BURNED.

Many Horses Burned and Great Loss of Property—No Cause Assigned for the Conflagration.

Special to the Gazette.

EL PASO, TEX., May 5.—The large stable and corall occupied by the El Paso transfer company as a storehouse, livery and boarding stable was burned to-day about 1 o'clock. All the boarding teams were in for the noon rest and most of them were killed by the flames or had to be shot. Wells, Fargo & Co. lost heavily; also L. B. Frudenthal & Co. and many other firms and private parties. No cause can be assigned for the conflagration. The loss is estimated between $20,000 and $30,000 to the transfer company exclusive of other firms.

EFFECT OF WHISKY.

Mad with Whisky, He Chases His Wife Around a Room, Leaps from a Window and Buries the Knife in His Side.

Special to the Gazette.

RUNGE, TEX., May 5.—Last night a man named Smith, who came here from Yoakum, Tex., with his family, became drunk. He poured down raw whisky for three hours, then went home in a crazy condition. He drew a bowie knife and attacked his wife. She fled from him and he chased her around and around the room and made ineffectual slashes at her. Finally the frightened woman leaped through a window to the ground twelve feet below. The madman instantly followed. His foot slipped when he landed and he fell, the knife entering his side to the hilt. He is dying.

BRIBED JURORS.

The New Orleans Grand Jury's Interesting Report.

MUCH CRIMINATING EVIDENCE

Talesmen Approached With the Remark That "Big Money Could Be Made by a Juror

Who Would Act Right"—An Enterprising Detective Agency Selects Thirty-Two Names from a Wheel Containing 1000 Names.

THE REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 5.—After six weeks' investigation the grand jury completed its labors in the Hennessey case and the killing of Italians at the parish prison by presenting the following special report at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon:

GRAND JURY ROOM, May 5, 1891.

To the Hon. R. H. Marr, Judge of the Criminal District Court of the Parish of Orleans, Section A.

When this grand jury entered upon its term of service there was pending, in section B, this tribunal the trial of nine men, indicted for participation in the assassination of the late superintendent of police, D. C. Hennessy, on the night of October 15, 1890. The enormity of that crime, executed at the midnight hour, created intense interest throughout the whole country, while in our own city vitally concerned in the administration of justice as deply affecting her social, political and material welfare. The sentiment of the populace had crystalized into concrete form of expression that justice should be rendered through the recognized channels of criminal jurisprudence; that the guilty perpetrators, whoever they were, should be tried by an impartial jury of American citizens and meet with a righteous conviction.

One fact stood out in awful prominence above and beyond dispute or question by any man, the fact that a crime of unparalleled atrocity had been committed, evidenced by five terrible, death-dealing weapons, numerous slugs and bullets thrust on their errand of human destruction and found in the fences and houses at the scene, besides these that struck down the solitary man who would not have been marked as a victim had he not filled the responsible position of chief officer of the law.

IT IS NOT TO BE WONDERED

that attention should be directed to the trial during the many days of its progress, in the selection of jurors, evidence of witnesses, argument of counsel, charge of judge, and finally concentrated on twelve men, who, by virtue of their solemn oath, sat in awful judgment on their fellow men.

The verdict is now of official record, bearing date of March 13, 1891. We cannot be mistaken in the assertion that the verdict was startlingly amazing. A bitter disappointment, shocking to public opinion, provoking repeated accusations that some of the jury had been unfaithful to their high office. We feel that we do not transcend the limits of our duty as a grand inquest to refer to the strong presentation of the case as made by the state through its counsel, associated in prosecution, clear, continuous, complete, convincing indirect testimony and material circumstances, it appeared more than sufficient to convince most unwilling listeners with its truth and convey a full measure of its power to those who ventured a doubt.

As the trial neared its termination it was not possible for any observer to fail to realize that comment was made on every side touching the action of members of the jury. When the case was submitted charges and speculation abounded, coupled with the well-known connection of certain parties of unenviable notoriety, as shown by their presence during the day in the courtroom and building, arousing the suspicion that the most ruthless, dangerous and powerful influences known to practice of criminal law were being exercised in behalf of the defence.

These considerations have led us to investigate the subject, embracing all its attendant conditions and incidents.

THE INQUIRY

has been conducted with the utmost diligence, devoid of fear of partiality, with the single purposes of fastening guilt on the proper persons and presenting them under indictment to the tribunal.

Each one of the twelve jurors of the trial was summoned and asked to make a statement.

None objected, but all rather welcomed the opportunity. It was a notable feature of the sworn statements that they primarily sought to justify their conduct by attacking the line of evidence presented by the state and attaching much weight to the argument of the defence. It was freely admitted by the jurors that remarks had been made in the jury room as early as the first day when the testimony was offered, and a repeated number of times afterwards, "that the state was making a poor case," and was positively rejected at the close of the state's evidence.

ONE QUARREL

at least was reported, arising from an accusation by one juror to another with the expression: "You talk like you were fixed before you came here." They formed no conception of the tension to which the public mind was strung, though impressed with the deep interest as shown each day by crowds of spectators in courtroom.

Careful observers testify with special reference to the marked inattention of the jury as the witnesses submitted their evidence, conduct most unbecoming and fraught with the gravest consequences when the momentous import of the issue is considered. We are led to conclude that the jury undertook to

TRY THE CASE

when it was submitted by their own estimate of the value of statements made by the parties not called as witnesses. With strange unanimity they dwell upon what they knew by leading and bearing of certain incidents of the assassination prior to the trial and made those the basis of powerful persuasion for giving the accused the benefit of doubt and concluding deliberations in their favor.

It is clearly brought out by the evidence of the jurors that as affecting three of the accused, Politz, Scaffedi and Monasterio, the jury engaged in their case some four or five hours, attended with intense excitement. On all reported ballots the jury vote stood

SIX GUILTY, SIX NOT GUILTY.

This is clearly defined as an indication of the convictions of the jury as to three of the accused. It impresses us deeply, as it must everyone to whom the fact is conveyed, and forces the conclusion that the evidence was sufficient to justify six jurors, who stood resolute and determined of a verdict of guilty, making it well nigh impossible to reach any other conclusion than a mistrial. These three accused before named, were probably unwilling actors, designated by leaders of a conspiracy, to execute the villianous part in which they had neither personal motive or interest.

Following this investigation it was quickly learned from various sources that talesmen had been approached, were visited at their homes, interrupted while on their way to the courthouse, stopped in the corridors of the courthouse, and that work was deliberately carried forward in the courtroom during the trial. One favorite expression was that "big money might be made by going on the jury and doing right."

There is no possible doubt that

SUCH ATTEMPTS

were made by various parties in the service of the defense entertained by some of the talesmen and scornfully rejected by others.

These are facts given on evidence of talesmen, who, quickly discerning the true meaning of the men who addressed them, and indignantly repelled any attempt to

GREAT SPECIAL

3 DAYS' SALE 3

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY ONLY.

At 25c Each

1000 PIECES

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, Skirts, Corset Covers, Infants' Slips, Children's Short Dresses and Drawers. All substantially made, full-size garments—regular price, 50c.

At 50c Each; Worth $1.

900 PIECES MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Same style garments as above—elaborately trimmed, fine muslin. The above two lots are spread out on our center counters.

HALF HOSE.

1200 Pair Men's Socks.

AT 15c

Regular price, 25c. Colors—Fast Black, Tans, Grays, and Unbleached.

All New Regular Made Goods.

W. H. TAYLOR DRY GOODS CO.