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FORT WORTH.

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126 All letters or communications for THE GAZERTE, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to THE GAZERTE, or Democrat Publishing Company, Port Worth, Text, and not to any individual.

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eft. The GAZETTE can be found on sale at all news stands in the city.

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Eussochar Publishing Company. Assettan (860)

Washington, May 31.1 a. m.—Forecast or Eastern Texas—Generally fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

United states signal service cotton region sullelin fee twenty-four hours, ending at 6 an yesterday, showing the maximum

	Tem.	Tem.	fall.
Calve on	E1	74	metas
Houston	90	60	
MEMBERS	.50	. 50	14100
Waso	123	122	*****
Cwylinium.	90	63	*****
Dallar,	97 95	70	+++++
Palestine		61	*****
TVIEF	50	66	1,000
Lengview.	494	100	1000
Municipality	22.5	63	
Celumdan	320		151705
remove	90	60	*****
B which	50 50	04	*****
Lilling	9/4	66	
Carlo	9.0	1-1	
San Antobio	88	76	107244
Belton	93	68	
Weatherford	213	1000	*****
Abilene	51	66	
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MR GIBBS has made men talk and think. That's more than some politicians have been able to do.

SOCKLESS SOMPSON can't be a Republican, and is too conservative for the third partyites of Kansas. Let him invest in a pair of socks and turn Democrat.

A FEMALE shoplifter was arrested in Boston yesterday, and informed the officers when asked why she resorted to theft, "that the devil tempted her." Same old woman, same old devil.

WHEN the anti-Hogg newspapers strike the constitutional questions they are at their best. V. hat the anti-Hogg newspapers do not know about the constitution on governor would try to

"tower" made 140 speeches without the there none but saints in the two old aid of an encyclopedia. Presently the encyclopedists will be calling on the PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. president for things to put in their

So THE president has indorsed Blaine's surrender to the North American seal company, and has so advised Premier Salisbury. Very well. The country now understands the situation. Harrison submits to Blaine and Blaine to Elkins, the latter being instigated solely by selfishness. And such is the statesmanship of the "greatest living statesman."

MR. REAGAN believes that Cleveland, if nominated, could not carry more than two states west of the Mississippi. Those two are Texas and Arkansas. Missouri can be counted on with as much certainty as Arkansas. That makes three. These three are all that any Democrat has ever carried, except when Hancock received five of the six California votes by the bare skin of his teeth.

IT is generally recognized by Republicans that the third party movement will do its deadliest work in the Northwest, and that its ravages in the South will be trifling. The admission is a painful and reluctant one, and therefore all the more significant. On questions of national politics the people of the South stand together in a most exemplary manner. Political quackery is indulged as a merry past time only within narrow limits.

THE Chicago Herald has just obtained a verdict of "not guilty" in the suit for \$25,000 damages for libel brought by Juror Culver, one of the tweive who tried the Cronin murderers. The Herald believed that Culver's conduct as a juror, especially his constant and ostentations reading of the Bible indicated that he had been bribed to prevent a verdict, and so stated. Another jury has now indorsed that opinion, and Mr. Culver, the saint, stands morally convicted of bribery in the jury box.

THE Democrats will not and should not give the speakership to a Republican state. Mr. Springer is not really in the race, Georgia, Texas, or some other state near heir latitude will and ought to obtain it. -[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Of course the Globe-Democrat wants a Southern man to have the speakership. The Third party is playing the devil with majorities in Republican states, and the Globe-Democrat and other bloody shirt organs hope to be able to arouse the loil states and fire the Northern breast by pointing to the speakership as proof of what the "Confederates" will do if Democracy should regain complete national ascendancy.

"Whatever else of criticism men may wish to indulge of the Alliance, let this be set down to its credit: The Alliance has educated the farmer to think and talk, and if the politician imagines that appeals to the past will longer hold men in party line, let him look to Hampton. Gordon and Ingalls and be convinced that the people are aroused to the need of legislation for men now on the earth and the gold bug and tarcould be desired. The Alliance has taught the farmer to think and speak for himself, and it is a good thing that this is so. Not , however, with its gether ad mirable statement, The GAZETTE must needs add that "the gold-bug and the tariff buron must go." By "gold-bug" it means any opposed to the free and unlimited coinge of silver. To where is he going! By "tariff baron" it means the American man-ifacturer. To where is he going? And if he goes, what becomes of the hundreds of housands of his workmen and the com-nunities to which he is a blessing? The GAZETTE needs a man with a long, fat blue ad pencil.- [San Antonio Express.

By the gold bug and tariff baron are meant those who favor a restrictive. limited financial system and a protective tariff. The financial and tariff systems have been formed and administered in the interest of the few. They must go, for they bear more heavily on the farmer than on any other class.

THE ALLIANCE.

Republican organs that are now so greatly worried by the portentous activity in Alliance circles, seek to minimize the effect thereof by derisive allusions to the character of the plain and unsophisticated people who make up the rank and file of that organization. The leaders of it are likewise stigmatized as raw, incapable and inexperienced, as well as insincere and corrupt. It is true that the leaders are not, as a rule, men who in the past sought political honors or figured as statesmen. That was left to those either of the two parties through which alone lay the avenues to individual success and advancement. The leaders of the Alliance are not trained past devoted their lives to more humble occupations. But that does not detract from, on the contrary it enhances the merit of their cause, since it proves that they have lost confidence in the men whose lead they followed since the war, and are driven in self-defence to assume a leadership that is thrust upon them by the voices of a robbed and plundered constituency.

Was it shrewd political management or a just popular indignation that hurled Ingalls from his high station in the senate and installed Peffer in his stead? Where was the leadership in that struggle? Not one man prominent in Kansas politics sided with the people. They needed no such leaders. They led themselves as they will do again when the necessity arises, and when they know just what they want. Peffer was no politician, no leader, any more than Sockless Simpson was, who measure, to the fact that they are the had never been heard of up to the be- basis of security of the banking system. ginning of the fight that brought him | The men who want to start a national

parties2

The truth of the matter is, the agricultural and laboring classes have found out that they have not received and are not now receiving their share of the fruits of their labor. Leaders or no leaders, they mean to have a change in the methods of distribution. Where a general and widespread agreement exists to that end, the question of able leadership is of minor importance. When it is seen that 9,000,-000 farms are mortgaged, and that, too, in a country without a standing army, with no entangling alliances, no exhausting public debt, and none of the burdensome accessories that accompany a monarchial form of government, is it any wonder that the farmers, upon whom all the taxes fall in the end should rebel en masse and demand more considerate treatment?

Great social movements like the Alliance do not exist without cause. There is a reason for it as there is for the tides of the ocean. And no derisive taunts or mocking allusions to the personnel or the leaders of it can injure that cause or stay its progress. There is but one way to do that, which is to redress the grievances of the oppressed farmers.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION AND IN BANKS. MORGAN, TEX., May 26, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette. Will you please publish for the informa-tion of the public: 1. What is the total amount of money—gold, silver and cur-rency—in circulation in the United States? 2. Of this, what amounts are held by the United States treasury, all the state treasuries and municipal treasuries? To this add all held by banks, then give us the balance in the hands of the people. If you can't give us a table of these amounts and es, please call on Fort Worth bankers to do so, if not acurately, at least approxi

The people, merchants and business men. is well as farmers and laborers, want in-formation. All feel the want of money. Let all the politicians know the people want money, and many farmers are now want money, and many farmers are now borrowing and paying interest to England. Is this necessary! If so, why? If the bankers and capitalists are opposed to Bar-ney Gibbs' bill, will they please present us

something better?
I will now say for once and all, I will not vote for any Democrat, for president or other office, that is not in favor of lower for thirty years voted solidly and without fall with the Democratic party, but they must not task me to vote for gold men or higher taxes.

Thomas F LOCKET

THOMAS F. LOCKETT. 1. The latest report of the treasury department that THE GAZETTE has at hand gives the following items as constituting the money of the country

morning all ciri contactions.		
Gold coin	375,947,715	
Standard silver dollars	57,554,100	
Subsidiary silver	52,931,352	
Gold certificates	116,675,349	
Silver certificates	276,619,715	
United States notes	325,510,758	
National bank notes	199,779,011	
Total 81	405 018 000	

Since this report was made there has been an increase of about \$25,000,000. mainly by coinage of silver dollars.

2. This amount (\$1,405,018,000) is exclusive of what is held in the treasury. and is supposed to be in daily use by the people, or available for use. Of course the silver and gold certificates now on the earth and the rold ong and tar-iff baron must go." The foregoing is an ex-cellent example of the style of the press of the "state Democracy." The opening lines of The Gazette paragraph are all that could be desired. The Alliance has taught is held in the different state treasuries represent silver and gold coin or bulland elsewhere. The amount is constantly varying and depends upon the time of collecting taxes in the different states. In this state, for instance, there is a pretty large accumulation in the treasury in the early spring, because taxes are generally paid then, and in the summer and fall the cash runs low; while in other states-Missouri for instance-there is a large deposit in the fall, because then the tax collector makes his rounds. We have no means of knowing what

amount of cash the banks have on hand. A national bank statement was called for and published a few weeks ago, which shows the cash in the vaults of those banks, the exact amount of which may perhaps be learned by applying to the comptroller of the currency. Such a statement does not, however, furnish any satisfactory criterion for ascertaining the amount of money held in banks or in circulation, as it does not include statements from private banks, loan companies, financial and investment agencies, etc.

SOME PUBLIC DERTS.

Compilations by the census bureau of foreign public debts, credit France with a funded indebtedness of nearly four and a half billions in 1890, a figure that is believed to be one and a half billions short of the actual total indebtwhose ambition carried them into edness. Russia owed in the same year about three and a half billions, Great Britain a trifle less than that sum. Austria less than three billions, and Italy about five hundred millions less politicians, because they have in the than Austria. The per capita indebtedness runs as follows: France \$116.35, the Netherlands \$95.56. Great Britain, 887.79, Italy \$76.66, Austria \$70.84 and Belgium \$63.10. Our own national debt is considerably less than a billion, the per capita being \$14.63. Contrary to our expectations it is found that the public debt of Germany is only \$77,577,-719, or \$2 per capita.

> PRESAGE OF A REAL ESTATE BOOM. An advance in real estate values will follow the adoption of a banking system in the nature of that suggested by Mr. Gibbs. Real estate security being the basis of that system, land must be held by those who go into the business, and a demand for it will be created that will lead to a marked enhancement of

values. The heavy premium on national bonds is no doubt owing, in a large REPUBLICAN organs are cuckling into public notoriety. Some of the Al- bank must have bonds. The holders of over the fact that the president on his liance leaders may be corrupt, but are | the bonds know of this necessity and

exact a heavy price for them. So, if and, instead of bonds, were the basis of security, it would be necessary for the subscribers or the corporation to buy land as a condition precedent to the issuance of a charter for doing business. Whenever an unusual demand for a thing springs up, that thing is more readily sold and at a higher price.

Looking at the Gibbs system from this point, it ought to enlist the support of the landholders of the country.

AN ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT. Does the Alliance believe, in addition to its other beliefs, that the pension extravagance, which now costs the country above \$100,000,000 a year, should be added to by almost doubling it?

That appears to be the view held by Mr. J. H. Davis of Texas, which won such wild applause in the Cincinnati People's party convention. Mr. Davis, as he quotes himself in a letter to THE GAZETTE, said: "I believe it is nothing but fair that the brave soldier who bared his breast to the storm of Confederate bullets should have his pay roll brought to par with gold." That is, as the bounty and service of

the soldiers was paid in greenbacks, which were then at a discount, we should "equalize" things by paying them now the difference between the value of gold and greenbacks during the war.

The greediest pension sharks hardly dare to hope that the country will ever commit itself to this boundless extravagance, which the Third party appears to indorse in the same breath that it demands that taxation shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically administered.

INSURANCE.

AN EXTRACT FROM A' LECTURE BY REV. H. W. F. JONES.

A Helping Hand Extended to the Poor in Time of Need-It Assists the Wealthy. A Meaus of Protection.

DOES INSURANCE PAY?

The following extract from a lecture by Rev. H. W. F. Jones, one of the foremost Presbyterian ministers of New Jersey, is submitted by a correspondent as a reply to the query, Does Insurance Pay? "It seems to me," says Mr. Jones, "to be the privilege and duty of every man, who has others de-pendent upon him, to insure his life. When shall be done-if he has been wise enough to have ascertained with reasonable cer-tainty that the business association to which he has committed this important trust is a safe and reliable one, he will not have to wait until death is near to known that 'it pays' to be insured. From my point of view, it begins to pay immediately and it continues to pay each day of his life; not in gold and silver, but in that which ought to be infinitely more precious to every husband and father; the assurance that if he should be suddenly called away from those so dear to him they would not be left entirely to the cold charities of a hard and unsympathetic world. His thought, as he leaves his home each morning to engage in the duties of the bus world, that he has done what he could t protect his loved ones, ought to clear his brain, give buoyancy to his step, and cheer to a weary life. Such a man, too, is an honorable man—he is keeping the promise he made at the marriage altar, even though it may involve much self denial. The satisfaction attendant on doing one's duty al-ways pays. This life insurance business, like religion, pays too, in the daily tuition in principles of economy, not for selfash aggrandisement, but for the good of The income of the great majority of men does not leave much of a margin for mere indulgence in luxurious tastes or habits; and the probability is, that if the incentive of the surely coming yearly pre-mium were not felt, this margin, narrow as it might be, would be wasted, or worse, spent in such a mannor as might form or strengthen habits destructive of both per-sonal and family happiness. Life insurance pays daily too, in a strictly personal sense. It is the duty of the examining phy-sician, in the interests of the company he represents, to discover any actual or proba ble cause of disease in the person who pro-poses to be insured. To this end he ex-amines you—that is, he measures you and weighs you and thumps you and presses you, and asks all kinds of questions possi-ble and impossible for you to answer so far as the third generation back is concerned To the man undergoing this examination much of it seems almost foolish, and yet after it is over, and you are told 'you will do,' you feel all the more comfortable be-cause the examination has been a rigid one. It is a grand fact for a man to be assured of, that he is sound in body and mind. It pays to know it—it helps him in a hundred ways that only those who possess the ex-

perience know anything about. WHAT LIFE INSURANCE IS DOING WHAT LIFE INSURANCE IS DOING.

Life assurance is remarkable for its universality. It reaches down to the poor, extending a helping hand in the time of sorrest need, when aid is of incalcuable value. It assists and strengthens the wealthy, enassists and strengthens the weathy, en-ables them by this great system of mutual distribution of the burdens of life to accom-plish things which otherwise, failing the ability to take advantage of this beneficent scheme, they could not hope to do. North, South, East and West on this con-

tinent and others, wherever the hand of civilization has made it possible for intelligent people to gather together, forming villages, towns and cities, there life assur ce has taken hold

ance has taken hold.

The theory of protection to homes and families is no new thing. Far back in the very twilight of fable, we hear of associations having for their object the relief of members and their families in event of death or trouble common to them all; but the scientific and practical application of the theory on which life assurance is founded has been a matter of modern time. Since has been a matter of modern time however, it was determined, without a doubt, that for stated amounts a certain sum of money could be guaranteed to the family in case of the death of the assured. or in the event of a survival to a stipulated age, to himself, life assurance has grown steadily and strongly in public favor, be-cause it has been demonstrated by practice that the principles on which the scheme is based are right. Silently but surely it ha gone straight to the point, struck at the vital spot in social derangement. It is beyound question that no project by which so much good has been accomplished in this direction has made such progress without creating more trouble to peoples and na-tions. Yet this great factor in social economy has made its way in public esti-mation, and made it without the blare of trumpets and the clang of arms. It has played an important part in the develop-ment of countries, teaching the elementary principles of economy and thrift to million

principles of economy and thrift to millions, and so directly assisting in the betterment of those who profit by them.

From its very inception the rise and progress of life insurance in the United States have been coincident with the growth of the population, their acquirement of wealth and the spread of education. When Patrick Henry uttered his world famous words: Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute. Ittle advancement had been made. tribute,' little advancement had been p tribute, little advancement had been made in life assurance, but the idea conveyed by the great statesman's words has had practical fullfillment in our own times. For the preservation of homes many millions are contributed yearly by the holders of policies, under which they are absolutely guaranteed the payment of the wherewithal to support the family after the wage earner has been called to his last home; or to comfort his declining years, if the dispensation of Providence is that he shall grow old and have in the course of life the pleasure of have in the sunset of life the pleasure of watching his children and children's children growing up and fighting over again the battles of life from which he has re-

tired with honor.
It is a pleasant thought that under the humanizing influence of civilization and its encouragement of scientific research, there has been 'discovered' and perfected a system by which men in every rank of life can guard against adversity, minister to the needs of those who may be left behind, and by the peace of mind thus secured, be free to apply their best ability and talents to the developments of whatever work they may be engaged on, and thus go still fur-ther forward in the way of life, still protected, still protecting by the ever ready means of life assurance."

DEAD THEER DAYS LATER.
Under date of March 17, the late Lawrence Barrett wrote to his friend, Mr. John W. Albaugh, the following letter:

New York March 17 1801. DEAR JOHN-Yours received. You will DEAR JOHN—Yours received. You will hold January 9, 1893, in Baltimore and January 16 and 23 in Washington for me. Glad to hear all goes well. We are on the highway to success here. Edwin Booth grows stronger as he works and I am also a Hercules. Your friend, Lawarner Barrett. This man, who described himself as "a Hercules," was dead three days later of one of the commonest of human allments. Surely a striking and impressive illustra-Surely a striking and impressive illustra-

tion of the uncertainty of human life.

Mr. Barrett, although in the enjoyment of an ample income from his profession, and which, no doubt, enabled him to make handsome savings, was not unmindful of the value of life assurance, as the policies paid at his death testified.

paid at his death testified.

It is painful to contrast with the prudence thus displayed by the "poor player" the utter lack of it in the "Justice," who has also lately "played his part," and who now "is seen no more." It has been a subject of comment in the newspapers that the late Judge Willow of the supremense court of the Judge Miller of the supreme court of the United States has left his aged widow— with a house over her head, to be sure, but -with such slender means that she have to make a hard struggle to enable to retain this shelter. Mindful of the charit-able adage, de mortuis nil nisi bonum, the render is left to his own reflections on this leplorable condition of affairs, in the hope that the lessons inculcated in these two cases may not go disregarded by him.

Interest Manifested in Texas Chicago Tribune.

Director-General Davis. Maj Handy, Traffic Manager Jaycox and L. D. Thoman returned from Texas yesterday and said they were convinced that the Lone Star state would make a splendid exhibit. "The men in the convention represented \$15, 000,000," said Col. Davis, "and their enthusiasm is something remarkable. Why they intend to spend \$300,000 on a building alone. This will be mised by private sub-scriptions to the capital stock of the association formed and the courties will raise \$200,000 more for an exhibit. They intend to construct as fine a building as the one proposed for Illinois, and I have no doubt about their doing it."

The Advertising Fake. Waco Day.

The Fort Worth GAZETTE says: "The fake advertising agent is abroad inTexas. Watch him scoop in merchants and others who never have a cent to spend in advertising with their home papers, which labor daily to promote home interests." The tribe is well known. Its representatives get in their work in Waco very often. They have all sorts of schemes for what They have all sorts of schemes for what they call "advertising" and we have seen business men who have never spent \$10 with the Day since it has been established in Waco spend twice \$10 at a whack with the stranger. The fakir makes a clean sweep of a town and does not leave anything but his board bill Good Words for Texas. Chicago Herald.

Director-General Davis, Promoter-Gen-Director-General Davis, Promoter-General Handy, Traffic Manager Jaycox, and in fact all of the officials who went to Texas to help Secretary Dickinson launch a World's fair association, speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the outlook in that state. "The people of Texas seemed to appreciate particularly the personal appearance of the director-general at their convention," said Maj. Handy, "and were particular in their expressions of appreciation. On the night of our arrival we were hand. On the night of our arrival we somely entertained at a dinner by Chamber of Commerce of Fort We Worth About fifty gentlemen were at the table, including all the prominent business men of Fort Worth and vicinity, and the mayors of Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco and bener thrity Texas cities, and prominent mem-bers of the legislature. Speeches, which seemed to give a great deal of satisfaction, were made by the Chicago party. The rewere made by the Chicago party. The re-sponses of President Hurley, Commissioner Exall, the mayors and others, were unanimous and enthusiastic in behalf of ener-getic effort and liberal subscription to the end that Texas, despite the failure of her legislators to make an appropriation, shall be in the front rank with a state exhibit at the exposition. The convention, next day, was a remarkably representative gathering. Many millions of personal wealth and the public spirit of every live Texas community were represented. The speech of Secretary Dickinson, which was carefully prepared ind offered a well considered plan of organization, was heard with great enthusiasm The director-general—maps before him and with staff in hand—then told the audience in detail all that could be told of the charin detail all that could be told of the char-acteristics of the exposition, the character of buildings and financial status and re-sources of the enterprise and the grounds upon which he based the assertion that the Chicago exposition would be the greatest the world ever saw. Judge Thoman concluded our demonstration by a very eloquent appeal to the state and national pride of Texans, and argued forcibly as to the educational advantages of the exposition. The convention, with absolute unanimity, adopted a plan of organization and devised amethod of popular subscription, which no doubt will assure the representation of Texas to an amount not less than a half million of dollars." The expenses of the Texas trip were borne by the local board except those of Director-General Davis, who paid his own way. No part of the who paid his own way. No part of the ex-pense was borne by the Illinois Central railroad, as was intimated in a morning paper yesterday. For the Gazette.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

[Tearfully inscribed to Governor Barney Gibbs, the Texas Democratic club organizer.] [Air-Father, Dear Father, Come Home.]

Oh Barney, dear Barney, go home will you now,
The alarm clock is striking the hour.
You have borrowed the St. Louis thunder,
somehow.
And Republican ideas of financial power;
The farmers are laughing your project to scorn,
The Bourbons are mad as wet hens,
While Republicans are standing with wide open
arms
To welcome you into their pens.
Please Barney, dear Barney, go home!

Oh. Barney, dear Barney, what made you do so?
What a mess you've made of it, my boy,
Begorra, I'm thinking you're getting mixed in
With a new kind of party alloy.
Go down on the gulf, bathe your head in the surf.
And take a half-hitch on your dory,
If you keep sailing on in the course you've
marked out,

marked out.
That "grease spot" will tell the sad story.
Oh, Barney, ye spalpeen, go home?
Bonham, Tex., May 24, 1891. Recorded Transfers. Gavin Walker to Viola Wilson, lot 16, block 10, Stanley heighes, E. Mont Reily to S. G. Browning, south half lot 6, Sanders' ad-dition.....

RUDISILL BURIED.

The Victim of the Terrell Shooting Placed in the Ground-A Young Lady Lunatic Jumps From a Window.

Special to the Gazette.

Special to the Gazette.

TERRELL, TEX., May 30.—Porter Thompson, colored, was this morning sent to the county poor farm. He had been disturbing the peace. He has been up several times. Charley Rudisill was buried at 10 a. m. to-day in the city cemetery. Quite a crowd of people attended the funeral. Mrs. Roberts, mother of Charley Rudisill, arrived from Garland Friday night and was with him during bis last hours. When he bearn him during his last hours. him during his last hours. When he began to sink he succumbed rapidly, and within a few hours breathed his last. The funeral was a sad one indeed. No statement was obtained from him after he was shot, at no time being in a proper state of mind to make one. The grand jury is in possession of the evidence and will probably consider the same Monday next on reassembling Anyhow, further news will be obtained only after the grand jury's report. Both parties are well known here. Rudisill was raised here, and had many strong friends. He was a young man, muscular and stout. Baker Haskins has been living in Terrell for about four-teen years with the exception of occasional teen years with the exception of occasional brief trips West. Both parties have strong friends, and of course different views are held concerning the difficulty.

A female patient pulled the iron grating from an asylum window yesterday evening and jumped to the ground, breaking her arm. The relatives of the young lady have

The relatives of the young lady have been notified by the asylum authorities.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Appellate Court. Special to the Guzette.

Austin, Tex., May 30.—The court of ap-peals rendered the following decisions to:

Affirmed-Barker vs. State, from Live Oak: Kemp vs. State, from Palo Pinto; Jenkins vs. State, from Liano; Tucker vs. State, from Llano; Kilmer vs. State, from Coleman; Lewis vs. State, from Browster; Harris vs. State, from Parker; Cave vs State, from Trio; Sprayberry vs. State from Brown; McKissiek vs. State, from Limestone; Dyches vs. State, from Beli; Ryan vs. State, from Beli. Reversed and dismissed—Warder vs. State, from Nolan; Kinley vs. State, from

Reversed and remanded-Henry vs.

Guif, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway vs.
Key, from Coleman,
Injunction dissolved and proceedings dismissed—Stowers Piano Company vs. Ben.

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jamin et al., from Tarrant.

SPECIAL NOTICES. REPORTS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND

COURT OF APPEALS. The State of Texas-Department of State

of each you completed. No book to over 8.0 pages nor less than 752 pages, ons from 758 pages to be paid for at lionate rates per page as bid for the book pages. The price bid per copy to interest the price bid per copy to inte given for countering Vol. 29 of Court of Appeals Reports. All mecessary proofs for revision and at large, ets for index making to be supplied by the contractor free of charge. Advance she tas of each volume, in not exceeding five installments, and not exceeding one hundred copes each, sewn together and with manifac cover, must be supplied the Secretary of State, 'end must be endorsed with the Secretary of State,' and must be endorsed with the statement that they are proposals for printing and binding the Reports of the Supreme court and the Court of Appeals. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bidders are referred to the Secretary of the Printing board for further particulars, and to title 80 of the Revised Statutes, chapter 185 of the General Laws of 1886, and to chapter 10 of the General Laws of 1886, and to chapter 10 of the General Laws of 1889.

Austin, May 16, 1891. Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

LOVELL & HOOD. LANDS WANTED. owning arable lands in Texas, in

By the expression "supporting the convict labor." as herein used, is meant the feeding, guarding, clothing and furnishing medical attention to said convicts. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered. Proposais are requested to be sent to J. W. Spivey, secretary Penitentiary Board, Austin, Texas.

F. R. LUBBOCK, Chairman.

Attest: J. W. SPIVEY, Secretary.

Austin, Tex., May 27, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals for the erection of a hotel building at Veiasco. Texas, (mouth of the Bra-zes river), will be received at the office of Eu-gene T. Heiner, architect, Houston, until 5 p. m. June 10, 1891.

Bids will be entital of for the entire wor of each separate by a thereof. The right reserved to reject a for all proposals. Pinns can be seen a the office of the architect at Houston or of that of the undersigned at Velasco.

Payments will be made in cash on the first day of every month for all work done and ma terial delivered. G.W ANGLE, GUSTAV WILKE,

Receivers of Texas Land and Immigration com-pany, Velasco, Texas.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

VELA

For information in v Receivers of Brazos River Cl Company, Veiasco, Texas.

SPECIAL NOTICES NOTICE TO CONTRACTO quired of the TO CONTRACTORS

quired of the st BIDS WANTED

President G. TO CONTRACTORS. noon, June 24, 189 Botler house for 1

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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