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DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

June 1, 1890.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Weather bureau service cotton region bulletin for twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, showing the maximum temperature, the minimum temperature and rainfall by inches and hundredths:

STATIONS.	Max. Tem.	Min. Tem.	Rain fall.
Galveston	82	72	1.14
Abilene	93	64	.44
Brenham	90	70	.10
Corsicana	90	68	.01
Columbia	84	72	.03
Cuero	94	70	.71
Dallas	90	72	.01
Hearne	92	66	.10
Houston	80	72	.76
Henderson	84	64	.20
Longview	92	70	.30
Luling	90	74	.....
Orange	80	68	1.50
Palestine	..	..	.....
Sherman	88	64	.....
Weatherford	..	..	.....
Belton	..	..	.....
San Antonio	88	70	T
Uvalde	90	70	.....
Waco	..	..	.....
Mean	87.9	69.9	.330

Consolidated Cotton Region Bulletin.

The following is the cotton region bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m.:

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. Stns Rptg.	Av. Max. Tem.	Av. Tem.	Rain'l inch. 100th.
Atlanta	7	84	68	.....
Augusta	12	88	62	.....
Charleston	7	88	64	.....
Galveston	16	87	70	.33
Little Rock	13	92	66	.01
Memphis	14	90	69	.....
Mobile	10	92	62	.....
Montgomery	7	88	62	.....
New Orleans	10	91	70	.....
Savannah	11	90	68	.....
Vicksburg	4	94	70	.....
Wilmington	10	88	60	.....
Means	..	89.6	64.2	.033

Yesterday's Local Weather.

7 a. m.	69—Cloudy
10 a. m.	78—Cloudy
12 m.	85—Clear
4 p. m.	93—Clear
6 p. m.	70—Cloudy
8 p. m.	73—Rain

Weather Bulletin.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, TEX., Sept. 16.—The atmospheric pressure continues higher over all that country east of the Mississippi, while the pressure was highest over this section yesterday. It has increased this morning and has extended further north over the lakes. The secondary, which was over the lakes yesterday, has developed in an independent low and moved over the North Atlantic. The low which was over Dakota has remained stationary. Cloudy weather prevails over Texas, with rain along the coast and Southwest Texas.

In other portions of the country, east of the Rocky mountains, it is generally clear.

TEXAS WEATHER.

Forecast—Local for Texas east of the 100th meridian for thirty-six hours from noon: Local showers except fair over North Texas. Stationary temperature. Southerly winds.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1 a. m.—For Eastern Texas: Local showers; southeasterly winds; stationary temperature.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE GAZETTE will confer a favor on this paper by reporting all failures to get THE GAZETTE on any train coming into Fort Worth, as well as on any train leaving the city. Please give dates and enable us to trace the cause.

THE ball that was set rolling at Fort Worth on the 12th of July is still rolling, and it will roll up a new Alliance—an Alliance of farmers, not political adventurers and financial empirics.

FROM 1866 to the present time—a quarter of a century—New York has elected but two Republican governors. The record is not likely to be broken by what is done this year. New York is a safe Democratic state, when the New York Democrats vote for their candidate.

MR. MCALLISTER of Mississippi protested that he bore no ill will against Mr. Macune, though Macune had lied about him and he had knocked Macune down. Now let Mr. Macune come up and say that he thinks a great deal of Brother McAllister, and is wearing his eye in mourning out of regard to that gentleman. And honors will be even.

THE English foreign office explains that the uproar over the reported seizure of a seaport in Mitylene was uncalled for—the English sailors were only drilling. A poor excuse is better than none. Since when has it been the practice for sailors in the British navy to land on foreign territory to drill, without having obtained permission from the government of that territory? The likely truth is that this landing was an experiment of the British foreign secretary to test the temper of Europe and ascertain if it would be safe to seize Mitylene or some other Turkish island. The result of the experiment was not favorable. Too many fangs were erected. So the explanation was made that it was only in the way of drill that the landing was made.

A TRUSTWORTHY authority asserts that 107,000,000 bushels of wheat, of this year's crop, has already been sold to Europe by producers in this country, notwithstanding that it is not much more than a month since the great wheat-growing states have harvested their crops. This does not include the spring wheat states, such as Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and the greater part of Iowa and Nebraska, which have not yet harvested. If these figures are correct, they show what a complete failure was the effort of the Farmers' Alliance combine in the North to hold back wheat. If that combination has the power to regulate the output, it should put forth its power at once, for the enormous amount of the grain thrown on the market has already broken it badly, and demoralization will follow if the glut is kept up.

METAL AND PAPER MONEY.

Balmaceda's government issued $27,000,000 of paper money. When his power went out with the battle of Vina del Mar, this paper money became worthless—nobody would have it. The insurgent junta, however, decided that it would be a wise fiscal policy to recognize the validity of this issue, which it did, and the paper money once more became an acceptable legal tender. The gold and silver money that was in circulation in Chili never, however, for a moment ceased to circulate among the people, or depreciated in value, hanging upon the fate of this or that contending party.

We call these facts to the minds of the greenback fiatists who contend that it is the government stamp, and nothing else, that makes money, whether that stamp be impressed upon metal or paper. Here is a case that proves there is a difference between paper money and metal money. The former became worthless upon the downfall of the government that issued it. The latter was not affected by the overthrow of Balmaceda or the triumph of the Congressionalists. There is something, after all, it seems, that makes a difference between a stamped piece of paper and a stamped piece of silver or gold.

M'KINLEY AND HIS BILL.

Mr. McKinley is running for governor of Ohio on his tariff bill. That bill raised the duty on wool, which is a staple in Ohio, so that William would always have a circh on the Buckeye farmer for whatever he might want in the line of political advancement. But contrary to all calculations, the increased tariff had an effect directly the opposite from that anticipated, and instead of increasing the price of wool, caused a very considerable decline. This unfortunate result has placed Brer McKinley in an awkward attitude as a friend of the wool raiser of the Western Reserve and taxed his ingenuity to the utmost to find reasons, arguments and plausibilities strong enough to rescue him from the awkward dilemma in which he finds himself. The situation was desperate, and something had to be done. It was at length decided to raise a cry of boycotting against New England. The factory lords of the East were boycotting Ohio wool in order to make the McKinley tariff odious. Of course, as a child can see, this sort of an argument condemns the much-vaunted "home market" as a fraud and a humbug of the first water. If the first result of the tariff is to place the home producer at the mercy of this greedy cormorant, the home market, of what advantage is either to the producer or farmer? The Ohio wool raiser can see that so far as he is concerned, the home market is a delusion and a snare, and that if the tariff is not directly to blame for it, it is at least unable to give him any part of the protection which he knows the manufacturer enjoys. In either event, what is the home market or McKinleyism to him? The first boycotts his product, and the second, that was to protect his interest, lacks even the negative merit of preventing losses by decline in price.

If McKinley can get around these points and can convince the Buckeyes that the tariff and the home market are all right, then are the voters in his state too blind and too stupid to understand their own interests, or know what is good for them.

A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Says the San Antonio Express: "The anti-sub-treasury wing of the Alliance is a body for which there is no necessity. Its members can get all they want in the Democratic party. They cannot be both fish and flesh. The sooner they find it out the sooner will the country be deprived of a certain amount of amusement."

So far as their demands are for political reform, the farmers who are opposed to the sub-treasury folly can get all that they ask for in the Democratic party. They do not propose to start a new alliance for the purpose of reaching political ends. There is nothing political about the movement. It was politics in the Alliance that has driven them out of it, and they are not going to repeat that mistake in the new organization.

The new Alliance, by whatever name it may be known, will be an association composed principally of farmers, but to which, possibly, others may be admitted, for the purpose of the mental, moral, social and financial improvement of the agricultural classes. Whatever tends to this end will be legitimate matter for consideration; but religious and political discussion will be excluded, and the members will be left free to act with any church or any party that suits them. Such of them as think good goverament can best be had through the success of the Democratic party will act with that party. Such of them as accept Republican teachings may go with the Republican party. And even the sub-treasury advocates and the People's party followers will not be barred out, for opinion's sake. In a word, the new Alliance will be strictly non-political.

NO COMPROMISING WITH MADNESS.

Nothing wilder and more impractical, not to say pernicious, than the sub-treasury scheme has been broached since the "Mississippi Bubble." It has taken a fast hold on a few thousand Texas farmers, who compose the bulk of the Alliance. They accept it from their handful of leaders as many of them accept their creeds from their pastors, and cherish it æquo animo, as though it bore a heavenly imprimatur. This strange and fatuous credulousness is due mainly to the absolute confidence and bold audaciousness with which the leaders aforesaid "proclaim the truth"—as they are pleased to call it—of the astounding absurdity. That is how the successful fakir always plays his game, no matter what the humbug. The most palpable lie is uttered with as much confidence and assurance as the man of God proclaims the truths of holy writ, and thousands there be—poor, credulous tools—who exhibit their faith by investing in his humbug, whatever it may be.

The folly of those who believe, and cool assurance of those who preach this insane sub-treasury doctrine are greatly promoted by the cowardly compromising spirit manifested by many Democrats and some so-called Democratic papers. These would-be compromisers have encouraged this nonsense by pretending to see or suspect a valuable financial principle lurking somewhere in the neighborhood of the sub-treasury idea. Conseqently we have seen printed in the newspapers in the last few months all manner of absurd plans and propositions for securing cheap money, every one of which was nothing more than a counterfeit of the sub-treasury fake, and an acknowledgement in its face that the Macunes and Tracys were not far wrong. Editorials have appeared in a leading daily newspaper lending a quasi indorsement to the absurdities of these financial fakirs, and encouraging them to go forward with their monstrous absurdities.

If there is anything under the blue dome of heaven that the Democratic party of Texas will not tolerate it is this same misbegotten and absurd sub-treasury bantling. Every sane man knows that. Then why temporize with the men who are thrusting it upon us? We know that the reputed father of it is an acknowledged impostor and a fraud, who is using it for his own purposes, and that what is true of him may be said of others of his lieutenants. The miserable thing was conceived in sin and spawned in iniquity, and still there are Democrats and alleged Democratic newspapers that pretend to fear it and patronize it at a distance, as one coaxes and coddles a barking dog to escape his teeth. The Democrat that does so is a mighty poor excuse, and either knows or cares very little about Democratic principles. What sort of Democracy is that that compromises with not only error but madness? The less we have of such Democracy the better off we are.

Opposed to Centralization.

FORT WORTH, Sept. 16.

Editor Gazette.

Is it intended to concentrate the whole public interests of the city of Fort Worth within a compass of two or three blocks on Throckmorton street, and for one man's benefit? It looks that way. First Mr. Bailey sold the government a plot of ground on Throckmorton and Jennings avenue for a Federal building; next Mr. Bailey sold the city a plot of ground on Throckmorton street, within two blocks of the former, for a city hall; and now Mr. Bailey comes forward with a proposition to sell the city a lot on Throckmorton street, not a stone's throw from his other deals, for a fire hall.

Some of us, who live in other parts of the city, have got into the belief that it is time some consideration was shown some other locality than that included in Mr. Bailey's possessions on Throckmorton street. We believe there are other locations that are more eligible and that can be had on as favorable terms as Throckmorton street property. The Third ward has got used to being slighted in the distribution of public favors. We would like very much to be surprised by having a little consideration shown us; or, if that cannot be, we would like to see the fire hall put somewhere else than on Throckmorton street. We are "agin" centralization in city affairs as well as in national affairs.

THIRD WARDER.

SLEEPLESS THOUSANDS.

Guthrie, O. T., the Scene of Wild Excitement—The President's Proclamation Opening Indian Lands Expected.

Special to the Gazette.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 16.—The past twenty-four hours have been fraught with excitement of the wildest kind. Last night the report got out that the president's proclamation opening the Indian lands would be issued to-day, and that the lands would be open at once. All night long wagons were loaded, and at daybreak thousands were on their way to the border of the promised land. All day to-day there was a hurrying to and fro, and an anxious crowd besieged the newspaper and telegraph offices. A thousand horses stood saddled on the streets, and a thousand men were booted and spurred, ready to mount and be off. Every train brought anxious hundreds to Guthrie's waiting throng. The proclamation came not, and to-night the crowd is becoming uneasy. Nobody thinks of going to bed; hundreds could not get beds if they wanted them. Along the lines of the Indian lands for miles east camp-fires are burning by the thousands, and an anxious throng awaits the coming of the couriers who will bring them the news of the opening. The next day or two will see scenes wilder and more thrilling than any enacted at the opening of Oklahoma.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Deliberations of the Body on the Arid Land Question.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Sept. 16.—To-day's session of the irrigation congress was devoted to consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions submitted by Chairman Irish of California. It recommended to the convention the discussion of the following topics:

Should congress donate the lands outright to the states and territories?

Should congress instead make grants in trust? Should such donation or grant in trust be of arid lands or only include the entire public domain within the states and territories to be benefited or should it be limited to a number of acres of both or either?

Upon what conditions and with what restrictions should the grant in trust be made?

What may be imposed upon the states and territories benefited in the form of Federal action to compel the preservation of water sources by protection of the forests which guard them?

Instead of such a grant or donation of land is it advisable that the Federal government retain the public domain and itself enter upon the work of reclamation of arid land and then transfer it to actual settlers?

The congress went into committee of the whole with Senator Stewart of Nevada in the chair.

Francis G. Newland of Nevada, in a speech of some length, stated that the field of individual effort in the matter of irrigation was about exhausted. The time is now ripe for the action of the nation and by the states through their legislatures. The first essential thing is the control of the land itself. People can do nothing until they receive an unlimited grant of all arid lands within this region or a grant sufficient in quantity to justify the states in undertaking the work or under careful restrictions intrusting it to individuals or corporations. The United States ought to make grants in the regions with a view to developing the school interests. There are 55,000,000 acres in this territory, of which 20,000,000 can be utilized. Congress must consider the effect of the demand upon the national body for that amount of land. The East would certainly oppose it because they know nothing of the situation here. The speaker favored a decision by congress without conditions, as he doubted the ability of congress to prescribe these conditions. A sentiment should be aroused in both parties looking to the favorable consideration of such matters. Newland closed with the assertion that greater men lived in the West than in the East, and urged the nomination of a Western man for president.

Estee of California took exception to the speech, and said the congress had not assembled for the purpose of discussing politics but irrigation. In the main point, however, he agreed with his predecessor.

A resolution providing for the issue of $150,000,000 to expend in irrigation, said bonds to be redeemable in treasury notes issued against them, was offered and laid over for future consideration.

Subscribe for the Weekly GAZETTE.

PROHIBITION FAILS.

So Say the Leading Divines of Bleeding Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 16.—The state Temperance Union met here in annual session to-day. The convention is composed mostly of Prohibitionists and some Republicans. These two elements had trouble in the convention to-day. The former wanted the whole of the present Republican state administration censured for alleged indifference to the enforcement of prohibitory laws and the latter did not. A compromise was effected in the committee on resolutions. The platform, besides containing the usual stereotyped denunciation of saloons and congratulations upon the spread of temperance sentiment, scored State Attorney Kellogg and the sheriffs and county attorneys of various counties for their neglect to enforce the laws. Rev. A. S. Embree wanted the whole state administration censured. He said prohibition was a failure in all the large cities of the state excepting Topeka, and the state administration was responsible for the failure. C. C. Collins of Lawrence, Rev. D. C. Milner of Manhattan, Rev. Bannard Kelly of Topeka and H. M. Green of Lawrence indorsed Embree's utterances.

The resolution was finally adopted as reported.

Subscribe for the Weekly GAZETTE.

SPORTING.

Fort Worth's Fast Horses.

John Bostick of Maddoxin Park leaves today with his string of trotters and pacers to try for the good things in the circuit of Bonham, Brownwood, San Angelo and Dallas. He has Reflector, pacer, who will be entered in the twenty classes and the free-for-alls; Lady Pendleton, who will be sent this season to beat 2:25; Oliver, trotter, 2:27 class; Wassion, 2:30 class; Richelieu, 2:35 class; Joe Graham, three minute class; Hal Bostick, pacer, three minute class and breeder's stakes; Jimmie P, yearling stakes. Mr. Bostick also has several green ones, his string numbering between twelve and fifteen. He expects to land some of the prizes in the twenty, the twenty-five and the free-for-all pace, and in the 2:27 trot.

Yesterday's Ball Game.

In a game of ball yesterday played on the grounds at the foot of Lamar street the Metropolitans scored a victory over the Alerts, formerly known as the Soda-waters. During the first four innings the Alerts secured a good lead, but the Mets came in one of tying the score in the fifth. After this the game was close and interesting, and in the ninth inning the Mets scored the winning run, the result being 11 to 10.

The Metropolitans did not have out their full nine. Littlejohn and Massie, second and first basemen, being unable to play. Billy Holmes and Seth Whitla covered these positions.

A feature of the game was the catch of a line fly by Whitla at second.

John Mahoney umpired the game to the satisfaction of the crowd.

The batteries were: Alerts, Jarvis and McAllister; Metropolitans, Martin and Reily up to the fourth inning, Holmes and Reily afterwards.

Baseball at Marshall.

Special to the Gazette.

MARSHALL, TEX., Sept. 16.—A game of baseball was played yesterday by the Fry Guards and Counter Hoppers, resulting in a score of 12 to 13 in favor of the former.

Latonia Races.

LATONIA RACE COURSE, Sept. 16.—First race, one mile and twenty yards, Cashier won, Volta Guild second, Tenacity third. Time, 1:45.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, Arthur Davis won, D. Doublong second, Gretchen third. Time, .57½.

Third race, one mile, Little Scissors won, Carus second, Bonair third. Time, 1:41½.

Fourth race, one mile and one hundred yards, Catalpa won, Insolence second, Mirabeau third. Time, 1:48.

Fifth race, six furlongs, Fillide won, Dere second, Hispania third. Time, 1:15¼.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, Miss Walling won, Kangaroo second, Come Thar third. Time, .56.

Seventh race, one mile, Laura Doxey won, Planet second, Sidney third. Time, 1:43¾.

Gravesend Races.

GRAVESEND RACECOURSE, Sept. 16.—First race, six furlongs, Inferno won, Madstone second, Homer third. Time, 1:15½.

Second race, five furlongs, Refraction Filly won, Guilindo second, Johnnie Heckscher third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, one mile, Portchester won, Palestine second, Lima third. Time, 1:44¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs, Hyacinth won, Temple second, Alcade third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, Chesapeake won, Civil Service second, Apollo third. Time, 1:09¾.

Sixth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, King Crab won, Worth second, Pagan third. Time, 1:49½.

Garfield Park Races.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 16.—First race, three-quarters of a mile, Garcia won, Audrey second, Tom Stevens third. Time, 1:14½.

Second race, one mile, Goodbye won, Baylorhodes second, Top Gallant third. Time, 1:43.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, Tom Karl won, Gov. Ross second, Gaylord third. Time, 1:16½.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Long Light won, Guido second, Mary Gowan third. Time, 1:55.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, Weaverman won, Cruikshank second, Johnnie Greener third. Time, 1:56½.

Sixth race, one mile, Modjeska won, Falerna second, Dalsman third. Time, 1:44.

Baseball.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 16.—Louisville—Runs, 7; hits, 9; errors, 2. Washington—Runs, 0; hits, 5; errors, 2. Batteries—Meekin, Cahill and Shelhassee, Foreman and McGuire. Umpire—McLaughlin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 16.—Milwaukee—Runs, 11; hits, 11; errors, 5—Baltimore—Runs, 4; hits, 10; errors, 5.—Batteries, Dwyer and Vaughn, Madden, Van Haltern and Robinson and Townsend.—Umpire—Ferguson.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 16.—St. Louis—Runs, 10; hits, 12; errors, 1. Athletics—Runs, 7; hits, 10; errors, 3. Batteries—Stivettes and Boyle, Weyhing and Milligan. Umpire—Mahoney.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 16.—Columbus—Runs, 7; hits, 5; errors, 4. Boston—Runs, 8; hits, 11; errors, 3.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—First game—New York—Runs, 0; hits, 3; errors, 2. Pittsburg—Runs, 2; hits, 4; errors, 1. Batteries—Taylor and Buckley, Baldwin and Miller. Umpire—McQuaid.

Second game—New York—Runs, 1; hits, 4; errors, 4. Pittsburg—Runs, 7; hits, 7; errors, 1. Batteries—Coughlin and Burrell, King and Miller. Umpire—McQuaid.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 16.—Boston—Runs, 7; hits, 10; errors, 1. Chicago—Runs, 2; hits, 2; errors, 6. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett, Hutchinson and Schriever. Umpire—Hurst.

VERY PECULIAR.

A Judge Tries a Murder Case in Which He was an Interested Party.

HUGOTON, KAN., Sept. 16.—The case of the State against James Brennan, charged with the murder of the noted Sam Woods last June, was commenced to-day in the district court. The feud which led to the murder, the crime itself and the events following it were most exciting and sensational, and such it was supposed would the trial be. Judge Botkin, however, before whom the trial is being held, determined that it should not be. To enforce this determination he has issued peremptory orders to the court bailiffs to maintain order in and around the court. He warned them that they would be held accountable for any disturbance that might arise and told them that it was their duty to see that no man entered the courtroom with weapons on his person. Not only were they to attend to that, but they were especially charged to see that no person carrying fire-arms of any description was allowed to approach the building, especially the windows. Should any attempt to do this after they were warned the bailiffs were strictly enjoined to place such parties under arrest for contempt of court.

The time of the court was occupied today in examining jurors. The jury had not been selected when court adjourned for the day.

The killing of Sam Wood was one of the most notable crimes in the later history of Kansas. Its cause was enmity which arose between the citizens of Hugoton led by Judge Botkin, and those of Woodsdale, led by Sam Wood, over the location of the county seat, which afterwards resulted in a battle between the people of the two towns in which four men were killed and several wounded. Following that and as a result of it occurred the noted murder of Sheriff Ross and several of his deputies. The enmity between the two factions continued and each went around always expecting an attack. Just after the close of the last legislature, at which Sam Wood had brought impeachment proceedings against Judge Botkin, Wood went to Hugoton to attend court. He had been in court and was leaving the building when James Brennan, an acknowledged friend of Judge Botkin, shot and killed Wood. The peculiar circumstance of the trial is that Judge Botkin presides. The friends of Sam Wood say that justice must be done in this case. They say Brennan must suffer the death penalty, if not by judicial sentence, then by the sentence of Judge Lynch.

Altered the Books.

NORRISTOWN, PA., Sept. 16.—Albert Longnecker, director in the Montgomery trust company, swore out a warrant to-day against W. E. Llingluff, charging him with altering the books of the company and appropriating to his own use $150,000 of its funds. Llingluff was arrested and waived a hearing, and was held in $10,000 bail for court. He entered into security and was released. Llingluff was formerly treasurer of the trust company and cashier of the Montgomery national bank.

Held for Perjury.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 16.—John P. Bennett, indicted for perjury in the famous Marlow mob case in Young county in order to get on the jury that tried the conspirators, was brought in from Portland by two United States deputies to-day.

Bennett is alleged to have falsely swore that he did not know the accused, and that he was a freeholder. When he got on the jury he stood the other eleven men off for acquittal to the end. His bond was placed at $1000, pending his trial at Dallas next November.

LATE RAILROAD NEWS.

Tariff No. 5.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 16.—The commission authorized the International and Great Northern to alter its rate on ale and porter from 29 to 24 cents, carloads, straight or mixed, from Galveston to points on its line south of Longview and Mineola and east of San Antonio, including these points, except where the fifth-class tariff may be less. Effective September 25. The same road was allowed to continue the tariff of $1 a bale on cotton from Columbia to Galveston, with the privilege of extending the same rate to Houston.

The commission to-day promulgated commodity tariff No. 5 on wood, coal and coke. The rate on wood per cord runs from 75 cents for ten miles and under to $4 for 400 miles. The rate for fifty miles is $1.25, and for 100 miles $1.45. The rates on coal and coke range from 45 cents per ton for five miles to $4 per 400 miles and upwards. The rate for ten miles is 55 cents, for fifty miles 90 cents, for 100 miles $1.15, for 150 miles $1.40, for 200 miles $1.60, and for 250 miles $2.40. This tariff is effective October 8.

Before the Commission.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 16.—Receiver Yokum and General Freight Agent Polk of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass called on the commission to-day to get a correct understanding of its cotton rates relative to compressing. These gentlemen had construed the commission's ruling so as to require the shipper to pay for compressing, but learned that their construction was wrong. They tried to convince the commission that their road was entitled to a 10 per cent addition to the regular rate, because of the sparsely settled country through which it runs.

CHEROKEE OUTLET.

An Important Decision Rendered by the Venerable Judge Green at Guthrie Yesterday.

Special to the Gazette.

GUTHRIE, O.T., Sept. 16.—It was a motley crowd, composed of Cherokee Indians, boomers, citizens and gentlemen of leisure that crowded the United States district court-room at 10 o'clock this morning and listened to Judge Green as he rendered a decision of vital importance to the thousands who have waited for years to secure a home in the Cherokee outlet. Slowly and distinctly the venerable judge rendered his opinion, which was a very exhaustive one and covered all the Cherokee treaties and agreements with the goverment from the beginning down to the present date. The case in question was that of James Jordan, ex-Chief D. W. Bushyhead and other prominent Cherokees, praying for an injunction restraining the war department from interfering with their operating a stone quarry in the Cherokee outlet, four miles south of Arkansas City. This quarry is worth a fortune, and the Cherokees had been working it for years previous to the 28th of last February, when the war department attempted to eject them. Judge Green denied the application for the injunction, and states the complainants have no right whatever to conduct any kind of business on the Strip. While the outlet was conveyed to them by the same patent as their home reservation, their fee to the outlet is a qualified one, with the qualification annexed to the use for which the lands in the Cherokee outlet were ceded and granted to the Cherokee Nation as an outlet, and for the purposes of an outlet only. When the Cherokee Nation ceased to use the outlet for such purposes the lands went to the United States. The lands having been ceded for the purposes of an outlet only, any attempt by the Cherokee Nation to use them for other purposes works a termination of the Cherokee estate, and the lands revert to the United States. The Cherokee Nation has no right to use the outlet for any other purpose than an outlet. If they have ceased to do so they no longer have any title, but the question of whether or not they have ceased to use it for an outlet is more of a political than a judicial one, and should be settled by congress and the president."

TERRIBLE SIGHTS.

A Veritable City of the Dead in the Flooded District in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Correspondents of Spanish and foreign newspapers who have been able to reach Consuegra, lately devastated by the flood, describe it as "a city of the dead." On every side are terrible signs of destruction. The rumbling of the death carts grates horribly upon the ear as those ghastly vehicles convey their sickening loads to common trenches dug for their reception. The streets everywhere are washed out and filled with all kinds of wreckage. Human remains, stray limbs and headless trunks are seen protruding from heaps of mud-covered wreckage. The depth of the flood at Consuegra can be gauged from the fact that the water rose eighteen feet in the church of St. John the Baptist. The estimate made of the damage to property in and about Consuegra places the loss at $2,500,000. Survivors of the disaster gave vague and confused accounts of the onward sweep of the flood, which wrought such deadly havoc. They say, however, that though the river was noticed rising rapidly, no serious apprehension was felt until the water seemed to make a sudden rush forward, threatening to overwhelm, and eventually overwhelming everything. Then came a wild race for life. Many climbed upon the roofs of houses, hoping to escape, but the houses gave way beneath them as the swollen waters swept through the town, consigning hundreds to death in the wreckage-laden stream. The majority of the bodies have been buried as a sanitary precaution. Twenty-seven dead bodies have been found in one dwelling house.

The Weekly GAZETTE is the best advertisement for farms to be had.

SWEET LIBERTY.

The Goddess on the Capitol Being Filled With Honey.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 16.—Workmen to-day painting the Goddess of Liberty on the dome of the capitol, found the statue inhabited by a swarm of bees that were industriously at work filling the old lady with honey.

Special laws enacted by the last legislature are now in print and ready for distribution.

Several lumber mill men from the line of the Tyler and Southeastern narrow gauge called on the commission to-day and asked for a modification of the lumber tariff making Jacksonville on that road a basing point so as to enable the mills on the line of it to compete with those on more favored roads, and have the wood tariff was found to contain clerical errors and is withheld for correction until to-morrow.

Chartered—The S. S. Perry carriage company of Fort Worth, capital $15,000, incorporators, S. S. Perry and F. B. Brady of Fort Worth and Edgar Stark of Chicago.

The Southern produce, transportation and trading company of Paris, Texas, capital $25,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

From and after this date, until Oct. 15, the Commissioners' Court of Smith county will receive sealed bids for building a jail house in Tulia, ground floor 60x40 feet, to be built of stone or brick, with [illegible]. All bids should be addressed to T. W. [illegible], closing a certified check for $1000, payable to C. T. Worth, County Judge, Swisher co., and a good bond by the contractor. Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Clerk's office in Tulia, or at the office of Dodson, architect, Waco, Texas. Bids will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, Oct. 5. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

C. T. WORTH, County Judge, Swisher co.

Tulia, Texas, Sept. 9, 1890.

Mention the Fort Worth GAZETTE.

By order of the commissioners court I will be an election held in the following precincts in Tarrant county on November 4, 1890, to determine whether or not the commissioners court shall levy a road and bridge tax of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars, as provided by the amendment of 1889 to the constitution of the state of Texas. This, August 12, 1890.

T. W. HARRIS, County Judge of Tarrant county, Tex.

ATTORNEYS.

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