Daily Gazette.

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Prompt information of events and news happenings of general interest solicited, and will be properly compensated.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address—not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Parties writing to THE GAZETTE on business personal to themselves will please inclose stamp for reply.

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THE GAZETTE will be found for sale at the places named in the following cities:

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THE GAZETTE has the largest bona-fide circulation of any daily newspaper published in Texas.

THE GAZETTE is the only paper in North Texas that now publishes the Associated Press telegrams.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13.

Notice.

THE GAZETTE has no connection with, or interest in, any job office, and cannot execute orders for job work of any kind.

THAT quarantine chicken has gone home to roost.

WHO was that state official that rode with Mrs. Phillips on the night she was murdered?

IN a few weeks Fort Worth will have another "railroad monopoly" to Midlothian. On with the bust.

WHEN the state executive met at Waco in 1884, did any good friend of Gov. Ireland make any promises, direct or indirect, to any one?

IS THE strike question to become in America what the "Irish question" is in England—forever disastrous to everybody, forever unsolvable?

MERE curiosity prompts THE GAZETTE to ask if Gov. Ireland favors Gen. Ross for governor, and if Gen. Ross favors Gov. Ireland for the senate?

PERSONS writing to THE GAZETTE on matters of business will please address the Democrat Publishing company, and not individuals connected with the office.

WILL the Waco Examiner favor THE GAZETTE with its denunciation of the Phillips slander in connection with the name of a prominent candidate for governor?

TO MR. P. D. ARMOUR, Chicago: The stock-raisers of Texas are on to your game, and are too sharp to be gulled by that plaintive pamphlet about the destruction of the dress-beef interests.

A FAINT idea of the magnitude of the cattle business in Texas may be had when it is understood that the late convention at Weatherford is only one of thirteen other similar organizations in the state.

THE Northwest Texas Cattlemen's association displayed good taste in their selection of Fort Worth as the next place of meeting, and when the barons come here next March, the Fort will treat them handsomely.

RAILROADS save immensely by doing away with ornamented locomotives. The cost of the brass ornaments and the labor of keeping them in proper condition, amounted in one year, on the Philadelphia & Reading road, to $60,000.

ALL North Texas is in a furore of excitement over "railroad monopolies." The anxiety of each town in this section to secure some more monopoly is in strange contrast with the denunciation of the "railroad monopolies" already secured.

THE three gentlemen composing the board of pardons in the state of Louisiana, through whose immutable firmness Ford and Murphy met their doom in New Orleans yesterday, must have been taking lessons from President Cleveland. Their back-bone, under the circumstances, was simply marvelous.

WHEN men grow impatient with perpetual struggle, there is heard the cry, "The empire is peace." So with the constant derangement of business and social relations. The people want a settlement of such troubles. Probe to the truth, to the bottom of the difficulty, and let us have the remedy, and peace.

THE house committee on public buildings has reported favorably a bill to erect a government building at El Paso. Nothing but Fort Worth's modesty has prevented it from having asked Uncle Sam long ago to erect some structures here, commensurate with the necessities and importance of the metropolis.

THE New York aldermen would give away the city if they could get gain by it. The Broadway railroad grab sinks into insignificance when compared with the more recent gift of valuable franchises to the new cable company. The city has been cheated out of millions through the treachery and venality of its officials. Yet so long as municipal government is in the hands of the people, every city gets about the administration it deserves. It is not worth while to waste much sympathy upon New York city.

ONLY 5 CENTS.

No one is authorized to charge more than 5 cents for THE GAZETTE. People who are asked to pay more will please report the fact to this office.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Next Monday THE GAZETTE will print an article from Congressman McComas of Maryland, discussing his bill for a national system of postal savings' banks. These articles are well worthy the consideration of thinkers, and they constitute a valuable feature of THE GAZETTE.

MAKING A GOVERNOR.

After begging THE GAZETTE for two or three months to support Ross for governor, the Examiner now says it thanks God that all the dailies are supporting Swain. These are the sourest grapes that we have ever seen.—[Houston Post.

Not a bit of it. You see we have always liked THE GAZETTE and were willing to share with it, especially that we knew that its reading constituency were with us, heart and soul. THE GAZETTE wouldn't have it that way, and right glad indeed are we, because we will win the race anyhow, and that paper will not come in on the divide when the honors are being distributed by the people. This is one of the fights where the great dailies got sacked up on a mere matter of opinion early in the action. Thank the good Lord.—[Waco Examiner.

The Examiner mistakes the purpose for which THE GAZETTE is printed: this is not a political Warwick, and does not aspire to make governors and senators and "share in the divide" that is expected to follow success. As a public journal, and with no interest or expectation of "honors," or other reward, THE GAZETTE noted the popular desire for practical statesmanship, and the preference of the people for Mr. Swain, and gave its sympathy to the evident wish of the public. Mr. Swain is a man who has demonstrated his fitness for public service and his thorough practical acquaintance with state affairs. He is honest; he is competent; and those who prefer him for governor do so because of his demonstrated qualifications. THE GAZETTE asks no "share" in any "honors." It believes Mr. Swain to be better fitted than Gen. Ross to be governor of Texas, and has reason to know that it reflects the preferences of its constituents. The Examiner may work for a share of the honors; THE GAZETTE is working for the people.

BROWN'S REPLY TO POWDERLY.

Gov. Brown's reply to Mr. Powderly concludes with this suggestion: "The United States circuit court for the Eastern district of Louisiana, under the order of which we hold our appointment as receivers, is open and entirely accessible any day to any complaint of the employes of the Texas & Pacific railway who have any real or imaginary grievance since the receivers were appointed, and the court will hear and entertain with impartiality any application made by parties preferring their grievances." Gov. Brown is a mere creature of the law represented in the person of Judge Pardee. Gov. Brown wisely refers the question to the source of his powers, and, however much he may be criticised, he could not act otherwise than he has done. He refers Mr. Powderly to the law whose creature and agent he is, and with the assurance of respectful hearing. Those who criticise Gov. Brown's course would deal with assumptions and not with facts. It is to be hoped Mr. Powderly will prefer his inquiry to Judge Pardee. Let Mr. Powderly, as the representative of organized labor, accept the suggestion and transfer his inquiry to the representative of the law which created the receivership held by Gov. Brown.

The people demand a settlement of the question, for the conflict is beginning to appeal to every household, and, unless settled, must some day make that appeal when reason has been dethroned and passion has usurped control. By all means let Mr. Powderly, who is known and respected as a conservative man of large ability, accept the suggestion in the interest of patriotism and of justice.

Public interests and public rights demand a speedy settlement of the conflict. Not long will the public stand patient and enduring in the presence and under the daily increasing pressure of this traffic suspension and business paralysis. The roads comprising the "Gould system" are the arteries of the business and social system of the people of four states, and yet those people were told that the strike on that system was merely retaliatory for offenses committed by a road outside of that system. Let the matter be adjudicated with the Texas & Pacific. Gov. Brown's suggestion is most wise and timely. Let Mr. Powderly act on it. Restore to the public its business rights. Let the issue be settled, and in that settlement a precedent established that shall become custom, and thus the people be spared these oft-recurring derangements of trade and travel and threats to public peace and welfare.

The public would welcome settlement of the matter. Let there be conference and decision. Let the public know if there be supremacy in one authority or the other, or merely concurrent powers. Let the public learn, once for all, upon what and upon whose decree depend the conditions and status of business and social interests.

THE LAW OF STRIKES.

Since the strike on the railroads has got to the point where the strikers have interfered with the property of the railway companies, and as some of the strikers have on that account been arrested by federal marshals for damaging railroad property, a brief statement of what a striker may legitimately do and what he may not do without exposing himself to the penalties of the law, is timely and should be instructive. Of course it is unnecessary to say that the Missouri Pacific and other roads have the same claim to protection against strikers or anybody else that the Texas & Pacific has. The same rules of law apply to both. The Texas & Pacific, being in the hands of receivers, is immediately under the protection of the United States authorities. But the laws by virtue of which a federal marshal may arrest an offender against the property of that road give to sheriffs an equal power to arrest like offenders against the property of the Missouri Pacific or the Santa Fe. The state is as much obliged to protect the one as the federal government is to protect the other. The reason why men who "kill" engines and obstruct the work of the Missouri Pacific are not arrested, while those who do the same thing to the Texas & Pacific are arrested, may be sought for in the fact that the county authorities whose duty it is to protect property from spoliation owe their election to the votes of men who would resent the arrest, while the United States marshals are not dependent upon popular approval for their positions.

Workingmen, like all others, have the right of meeting together at all times to discuss and consider whatever they may regard as material to their interests. They have also the right to argue and discuss, and to try to persuade each other to any particular view, or the adoption or rejection of any particular measure, just as all men have. They have also the right to advocate any measure they please to through the medium of the press, as all others have. They have equal rights with all other classes, and the majority of them are intelligent enough to know this. The only difficulty arises from the demagogues among them wanting more rights than belong to other classes.

They have, of course, the right to demand higher wages or better terms of their employers, and the right to quit work, all at once, or as many as see fit to do so, if the employer refuses to comply; and they can refuse to return to their employment if he persists in rejecting their demands. They can do all this and not be liable to the law for conspiracy or damages. But if their employer definitely refuses their demands, their rights, as against him, end there. They cannot coerce or compel him, and he cannot coerce or compel them, and all acts and measures taken in that direction render them or him lawbreakers, as the case may be. If their demands are refused, they can do no more than depart in peace. The employer has the choice of granting their demands or losing their services. That is a fair matter of business. They have the choice of leaving him if his offers do not suit them. Every intelligent workingman will admit this; and this being so, if the employer elects to dispense with the services of the men instead of granting their demands, it is his right to do so, and in that case common sense and common honesty require that the matter should end there. Every fair-minded man will admit that an attempt to force the employer to take back the men on their own terms, by direct or indirect means, is an outrage on law and social order and all correct business principles.

And just here is where the pinch comes in the strikers' case, as the very essence of a strike is compulsion; compulsion of the minority to quit work and join the strike; compulsion of outsiders to stay away and not fill the places of those holding out; compulsion as between the strikers themselves to compel the wavering to hold out; and it has reached the point where compulsion is used to prevent butchers and bakers from selling to workmen who are not in the strike, and all this with the ultimate purpose of compulsion of the employer to concede their demands. Take away this element of the strike, and you entirely emasculate it. The rejection of the proposition of the strikers by the employer ends it at once. Indeed, it cannot amount to a strike without this element of compulsion, for the very term implies a determination on the part of the strikers to hold out, and there would be no holding out without an object which can only be to compel the employer to give in and grant their terms.

Now, it is this element of compulsion, and the means resorted to to enforce it, that renders strikes unlawful. It is not the mere quitting of work. That is a right which every free man has. But it is the compelling of others to quit work, and the forcible measures adopted to prevent the carrying on of business by employers without the consent of the strikers, which they will not grant except upon compliance with their own conditions, that is in violation of law. It is this against which men protest.

If compulsion of others is a right which workingmen are entitled to have enforced through the means of a strike, then, of course, the law ought to give it to them, and give it in clear unambiguous language; but such is not the character of legislation so far obtained upon the subject. A little consideration, however, will show that to enact such a law in plain terms would expose its absurdity so that even the stupidest legislator would be shocked. Let an act be framed declaring that when the majority engaged in any particular work declare a strike it shall be unlawful for the minority to work on, or for others to take the place of the strikers, and that all violations of this law shall be punished with fine and imprisonment; or that the strikers may use the necessary force to prevent the work from going on without their consent or their demands being granted. It is plain that this takes the control of his property from the employer and deprives workingmen outside the strike of their fundamental rights. If strikes were legalized to the extent demanded, the next step would be an act requiring the employer to operate his works or allow the strikers to take possession and operate them on their own terms at his expense. This is the logic of the present situation.

After Awhile.

Galveston Tribune.

Fort Worth will not build an elevated street railway just yet. They only cost $500,000 per mile, but Fort Worth citizens can become sufficiently elevated at far less cost at the nearest saloon.

The Best in Texas.

Brackett News.

The Fort Worth GAZETTE does not claim to have a circulation equal to that of "all the daily press of the state combined," but it claims to have the largest circulation of any daily in the state. It should have, as it is the best and newsiest published in Texas.

Without a Rival.

Cameron Democrat.

The Fort Worth GAZETTE of last Sunday was a magnificent six-column, twenty-page publication. THE GAZETTE is daily growing in favor with the people of this section, and where its merits are fully known it stands without a rival in its claims for the patronage of the public.

The Pride of Texas.

Jefferson Jimplecute.

'Rah for the Fort Worth Daily GAZETTE, the pride of Texas! Last Sunday's issue contained twenty pages, and is as complete a newspaper as we ever saw.

The demand for Sunday's GAZETTE was immense. Train boys left Fort Worth with 500 copies, which were all exhausted before reaching Kildare.

Utterly Untrue.

Houston Herald.

In this morning's Post is an extract from the Fort Worth GAZETTE stating that D. C. Smith had been nominated by Republican votes and that the Democrats, in consequence thereof, had called upon Mr. Baker to run as an independent. THE GAZETTE obtained its information from the Post, which is virtually owned by Baker and run in his interests. Its statements are untrue. Mr. Baker publicly announced, in a card, even before the ward primaries met, that he would run as an independent. Let the Fort Worth GAZETTE correct its mistake.

WHY ALL THIS FUSS!

Citizens of Big Springs Protest Against the Unnecessary Display of Artillery.

BIG SPRINGS, TEX., March 11.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The citizens of Howard county understand that a report has gained circulation that the Knights of Labor at this place, in the present strike, have bulldozed and intimidated the good citizens of Howard county, and have destroyed property, and committed depredations upon the property of the Texas & Pacific Railway company at this place. From this report, or, perhaps, some other, United States marshals and deputy United States marshals and rangers, and we know not but, perhaps, deputy rangers, have for the past two or three days blockaded and invaded our town until our public streets resemble a walking arsenal, and yet with all this demonstration and display of artillery, our sheriff (a better than whom never existed) has never been called upon to preserve the peace, and the good citizens of this county, who have not failed to respond to the call of R. W. Morrow (our sheriff), when in truth and in fact times were rather turbulent, in days gone by, are somewhat surprised at what we term "the unnecessary public display of artillery" on the present occasion, and the citizens, generally, feel grieved to think that they nor their peace officers have been called upon. Neither have they heard of any violence, and yet some one seems to think they need protection. Why we need protection and what from, we wish to learn. We are not strikers nor Knights of Labor, but citizens, and would beg to be told why so many armed men are sent here to protect us, when we ourselves know of no danger, have heard of no danger, and are blissfully ignorant of what some one seems to think our impending doom.

"NIP & TUCK."

Try Just One.

Buy a package of Silver Loaf and give it a fair trial. If you do this you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublous vexation in the household? This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Loaf. J H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

HAMILTON.

Bids for the New Court-House Still Remain Unopened.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

HAMILTON, TEX., March 10.—To-day the commissioners' court met to open the bids for a new court-house, but the city of Hico, in one corner of this county, sued out a writ of injunction to stop the commissioners from letting the contract until an election can be had to remove the county seat eight miles southwest from here, which election is ordered for the 24th of April. The object of Hico is to move the present county town a sufficient distance from Hico, in order that in the course of human events they may perchance get a crop from this county, also an over-bit from Bosque and a swallow-fork from Comanche and an under-half crop from Erath counties and form a new county. This town has a population of about one thousand. The proposed new town has "nary a one," but a good location for a railroad or a mill, as there is a hole of water near. There are ten or twelve contractors here. The bids on the court-house will remain sealed until after the election. At least one half the wheat has gone glimmering on account principally of the drouth. Corn planting will be over in a few days. But few cattle have died this winter. We have had plenty of rain. There was a slight freeze last night. Yearlings are selling at $7.00. Farmers are hopeful. All have plenty to eat. There is no demand for corn.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered at Yesterday's Galveston Sitting.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 12.—The supreme court to-day rendered decisions in the following cases: Craig & Ogden vs. Marx & Kempner, from Galveston county, affirmed.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company vs. John McGowan from Galveston county, affirmed.

P. J. Willis & Bro. vs. J. A. Laird et al., from Gopzales county, reversed and remanded.

C. M. Naple vs. the County of Orange, from Orange county, motion of the appellant for rehearing overruled.

M. A. R. Allen vs. J. L. McKlerain, from Houston county, motion of the appellee for rehearing overruled.

K. H. Johnson et al. vs. Isaac Herdeinheimer et al., from Washington county, motion by defendants in error for rehearing overruled.

J. T. Swearings et al. vs. M. J. Bassett et al., from Washington county; motion of appellants for rehearing overruled.

A. Nickerson et al. vs. Amanda Nickerson, from Washington county; motion by plaintiffs in error for rehearing overruled.

John T. Stark et al. vs. J. H. Stubblefield et al., from Newton county; motion for rehearing submitted by plaintiffs in error.

Beaumont Pasture Company vs. Preston & Smith, from Jefferson county; motion for rehearing submitted by appellees.

PILOT POINT.

A Runaway—Some Facts About the Railroad Lately Chartered.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

PILOT POINT, TEX., March 11.—A livery team belonging to Shortridge & Pierce at late hour last night broke loose from their fastening in front of Mrs. Laird's residence on Grove street and took a free and uninterrupted run about the city. They finally brought up in the rear of Harrison & Beaty's mills against a high embankment. A crippled horse, the loss of a good whip was the damage sustained.

Three weeks ago Hon. W. A. Kendall suggested to some of the business men here the propriety of trying for a railroad from McKinney to Gainesville through this city. A meeting was called and Capt. Kendall sent to Houston to consult with railroad men there. His report was so favorable that a committee was sent to confer with McKinney, Rhea's Mill, Salina and Gainesville, the result of which is announced to-day in the granting of a charter to the Pilot Point, Gainesville & Western Railroad company with a capital stock of $500,000, to build a railroad and telegraph from or near McKinney, Collin county, through Pilot Point, Denton county, to Gainesville, Cooke county. The directors are J. C. Hutchison, A. Faulkner, Dan Ripley, J. Waldo, Geo. McClean of Houston, W. A. Rhea of McKinney, J. M. Lindsay of Gainesville and W. A. Kendall, Jno. C. Newbury of Pilot Point. It is thought that work will be opened soon and pushed rapidly to completion, as the money is ready with which to build it. With the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at one end and the Texas Central at the other, the reader can see the importance of the link. On with the road.

F. N. Oliver, late of Louisville, who is to publish a paper here, arrived with his family this morning and will occupy the residence of Mr. J. T. Jones, on Grove street, whose family removed yesterday to Denton.

The Pilot Point Amateur Dramatic club will play to-morrow night at Harrison's hall two farces, "A Little More Cider" and "We're All Teetotalers," under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. This will be their first effort, and the public is expected to withhold criticism.

Hotly Contested Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Mail and Express this afternoon says: Jack Dempsy, champion middle weight of America, and George Lablauce, better known as the "marine," a noted Boston pugilist, who has vanquished every man except one since he entered the ring, fought sixteen hard-contested rounds in a barn near Harrison, a small town on the New York & New Haven railroad, early this morning, ending in a victory for Dempsy. The battle began at 4 o'clock and lasted nearly an hour. Both men were badly punished.

Another evening paper says the men met last night at Harrison station, but parted without fighting.

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion due,
And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist.

Lumber Reduction.

Go to R. M. Page's Eclipse lumber yard for bargains; he is the first to offer the people lumber, sash, doors, shingles, etc., etc., at reduced prices. He has an immense stock.

WHITE OR PINK
CAMELLINE
RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS AS THE ONLY HARMLESS AND EFFICIENT BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION
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WANT COLUMN.

PERSONAL.

THE People's Intelligence and Employment office, up stairs over postoffice, has Railroads, hotels, farmers, manufacturers and private families supplied with reliable help, both male and female. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone No. 9. G. W. Guynn, Proprietor.

THE Fort Worth Employment office of Swain & Daniel will attend to all calls for help free of charge, at 305 Main street between Eighth and Ninth. Goodwin & Jacobs.

LOST.

LOST—Red Irish setter dog. Reward paid for her delivery or any information that will lead to her recovery to Bell Bros., corner Throckmorton and Second streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—To any good firm wanting services of an honest and competent book-keeper or assistant, I apply. Address mountain. Louis B. Morel

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Twelve hod-carriers on bridges, Fort Worth & N. O. R. R. Field; also, 6 teams to haul bridge timbers. H. Harding.

WANTED—Three young men of good character, who can deposit $25 to become agents on trains. Apply at News Office, opposite Union depot.

WANTED—The Missouri Pacific Railway company is prepared to furnish employment to a number of machinists, boiler-makers, car-repairers, car-cleaners, engine wipers, yardmen, switchmen, trackmen and laborers at St. Louis, Mo., and other stations on its line. Good and competent men will be employed for the services above specified without reference to their past or present relations to the company or their connection with any secret organization, open, secret, or otherwise. Such as are accepted will be paid the rate of wages recommended by the general and other state officials of Missouri and Kansas when the labor troubles in March, 1886, were adjusted, the same as have been paid by the company since that date. Apply to E. Kelley, superintendent Missouri Pacific railway, Sedalia, Mo.; H. G. Fielding, superintendent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Dickinson, superintendent terminal facilities, Dodge depot, St. Louis; John Hodges, master car-builder Missouri Pacific shops, St. Louis; L. Bartlett, master mechanic, Missouri Pacific shops, St. Louis; J. Herrin, superintendent, Palestine, Tex.; J. Clarke, master mechanic, Denison, Tex.; W. Fagan, superintendent, Austin, Tex. Or apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM EXTON,
General Superintendent.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A woman to iron and do general work. No washing. A good and permanent home to the right person. P. O. box 1, Gazette.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms in healthy locality 412 corner Texas and Grove streets.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—One brick cottage with 3 rooms, corner of Third and Lamar; also furnished front rooms without board, 318 Lamar street.

FOR RENT—A four-room cottage, with premises, No. 709 West Weatherford street, to Mrs. Bazell, or to Montgomery & Co., corner Fourth and Houston.

FOR RENT—Or Lease—One building, sixteen rooms: 20ox28 feet; good location for a boarding house; street-cars pass the house. Huffman & Daniels, Real Estate Agents, 407 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Mill and elevator. Fort Worth Novelty Roller Flouring Mills as a unit with elevator. Capacity of mills 200 bbls a day. Capacity of elevator 10,000 bushels. Parties contemplating building mills will find it to their advantage to call and see this property. The machinery is new and has all the latest improvements. For price and terms address Novelty Roller Mills, Fort Worth, Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTESIAN BATH HOUSE—Natural hot water, eighty gallons per minute, and rainwater—white sulphur, magnesia and iron—the best bathing water in the state. It may be used as at Hot Springs, drunk for stomach and bowel troubles. Single tickets, 25 cents; five tickets, $1. Stanley & Markle, proprietors, northwest corner public square.

VIVIAN & RYLAND, general land and collection agents for the Panhandle of Texas, Tascosa, Tex.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. EMORY E. NIXON, homeopathic physician, office 104 East Third street, up stairs, opposite opera-house. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Residence 318 Broadway corner St. Louis avenue, South Side.

HODGES & WELLS, Attorneys at law, Montague, Texas. Special attention given to land and commercial litigation.

E. B. MUNDY, attorney at law and land agent, Clay county, Henrietta, Tex. Office in court-house.

BEN. F. TURNER & CO., lawyers and land agents, Vernon, Wilbarger county. Will render lands and pay taxes, furnish abstracts of and perfect titles, buy, sell, redeem and represent owners of real estate. Have complete abstracts to Wilbarger, Hardeman, Wichita, Knox, Baylor and Archer counties. Land litigation a specialty.

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DAVIS, BEALL & ROGERS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Over Fort Worth National bank, Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

DR. W. W. ROUTH, homeopathic physician and residence Third street, corner Jennings, opposite the opera-house. Office hours 9 to 10 a. m.; 2:30 to 4 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 11 a. m. Telephone, No. 200.

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The Albany Milling company invites sealed proposals for the erection of a three-story frame flouring mill. Bids will be opened Saturday, March 20. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the company in Albany, Texas. The right to accept any or to reject all bids is reserved, and no bid will be entertained unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantee as to responsibility of the bidder.

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