

THE CATTLEMEN.

The Cattle Lords Will Petition the President for an Extension of Time To-Day.

Synopsis of Attorney General Garland's Adverse Decision Regarding the Cattle Leases.

PRAYING TO GROVELL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The "cattle lords" are here in force, headed by Col. R. D. Hunter of St. Louis, and accompanied by their attorneys. They claim that it is not possible for them to remove their herds of 3,000,000 cattle within the time prescribed by the president. They say they will have to drive 1200 miles to the north and that they will need a force of 1200 men and 6000 horses. They will make a strong appeal to the president tomorrow.

GARLAND'S DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Attorney-Gen. Garland, to whom the secretary of the Interior referred the question of the power of the Interior department to authorize the Indians to lease their lands for grazing purposes, has transmitted to Secretary Lamar an opinion, in effect, that no such power exists under the law.

The questions referred to the attorney-general were whether there was any law authorizing the Interior department to authorize the Indians to enter into a contract with any parties for the leasing of the Indian lands for grazing purposes, also whether the president or the Interior department has any authority to make a lease for grazing purposes of any part of any Indian reservation, or whether approval by the president or secretary of the Interior would render any such leases made by the Indians with other parties lawful and valid.

The questions, writes the attorney-general, are propounded with reference to certain Indian reservations, namely:—First, the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory, west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, except such parts thereof as have heretofore been appropriated for and conveyed to friendly tribes of Indians.

Second, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in the Indian Territory.

Our government has ever claimed the right and from an early period its settled policy has been to regulate and control alienation or other disposition by the Indian nations or tribes of their lands. This policy was originally adopted in view of their peculiar character and habits, which render them incapable of sustaining any other relation with the whites than one of dependence and privilege. There was no other way of dealing with them than of keeping them separate, subordinate and dependent with guardian care thrown around them for their protection.

In 1873 the congress confederation, by proclamation, forbade all persons from making settlements on the lands inhabitable or claimed by the Indians within the limits of reservation of any particular state, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without the express authority and directions of the United States assembled, and declared that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession not having the authority aforesaid, is null and void and that no right or title will accrue in consequence of any such purchase, gift, cession or settlement.

By section sixty of the act of July 22, 1790, the congress of the United States enacted that no sale of lands by any Indians or any nation or tribe of Indians within the United States shall be valid to any person or persons or to any state, whether giving the right of preemption to such lands or not, unless the same shall be made and duly executed at some public treaty under the authority of the United States.

A similar provision was again enacted in section eight of the act of March 1, 1791, which by its terms included any purchase or grant of lands or of any title or claim thereto from any Indians or nation or tribe of Indians within the bounds of the United States.

These provisions were further extended by section twelve of the act of May 19, 1795, so as to embrace any purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands or of any title or claim thereto.

As this extended it was re-enacted by the act of March 3, 1799, chapter 16, and also by the act of March 20, 1802, chapter 30, section 12.

In the above legislation the provision applied to purchases, grants, leases, etc., from individual Indians as well as from Indian tribes or nations, but by the twelfth section of the act of June 30, 1834, chapter 107, it limited to such as emanate from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, and the provision of the act of 1834, just referred to, has been reproduced in section 2116 R. S. now in force. The last-named section declares that no purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands or any title or claim thereto from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians shall be of any validity in law or equity unless the same be made by treaty or constitution.

This statutory provision is very general and comprehensive. Its operation does not depend upon the nature or extent of the title to the land which the tribe or nation may hold. Whether such title be in fee simple or right for occupancy, merely, it is not material. In either case the statute applies. It is not, therefore, deemed necessary or important in connection with the subject under consideration to inquire into the particular right or title to the above-mentioned reservations held by Indian tribes or nations.

Whatever right or title there may be to each these tribes or nations are precluded by the force and effect of the statute from either alienating or leasing any parts of their reservations or imparting any interests or claim in the same without the consent of the government of the United States. The lease of land for grazing purposes is as clearly within this statute as any other or for general purposes, and the duration of the term is immaterial. One who enters with cattle or other live stock upon the Indian reservations under that description made in violation of the statute is an intruder, and may be removed therefrom as such, notwithstanding his treaty with the consent of the tribe. Such consent may exempt him from the penalty imposed by sec. 2115 R. S., for taking his stock there, but it cannot validate the lease or confer upon him any legal right whatever to remain upon the land, and to this extent and no further was the mission, Judge Brewer in the United States vs. Hunter, 21 Fed. rep. 615.

But the present inquiry is substance as to whether the department of the Interior

can authorize these Indians to make leases of their lands for grazing purposes or whether the approval of such leases by the president or secretary of the Interior would make them lawful and valid. Whether the president's department has the authority to lease for such purposes any part of the Indian reservations, I submit that the power of the department to authorize such lease to be made and of the president or secretary to approve or make same, if it exists at all, rests upon some law and therefore derived from either treaty or statutory provision. I am not aware of any treaty provision applicable to the particular reservations in question that conveys such powers. The Revised Statutes contain provisions regulating contracts or agreements with the Indians and prescribing how they shall be executed or approved (section 2103). But these provisions do not include contracts of the character described in section 2116 heretofore mentioned. No general power appears to have been conferred by statute upon either the president or secretary or other officer of the government to authorize or approve the leases held by the Indian tribes, and the absence of such power was doubtless one of the main considerations which led to the adoption of the act of Feb. 19, 1875, chapter 90, to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease the lands within the Cattaraugus and all Egan reservations and to confirm the existing leases. The act just cited, moreover, is significant in showing that, in the view of congress, the Indian tribes cannot lease their reservations without the authority of some law of the United States. In my opinion, therefore, each of the questions proposed in your letter should be answered in the negative, and I so answer them.

CATTLEMEN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A committee of cattle dealers from Kansas and the Cheyenne reservation have arrived in Washington for the purpose of procuring, if possible, modification of the president's order in regard to the removal of cattle from the Indian lands. They will present their views to the president and the secretary of the Interior this week.

EN ROUTE TO THE CAPITAL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 2.—Mayor Moore, ex-Mayor Bullene and Dr. Morrison Munford, representing the citizens' committee in behalf of the extension of time for vacating the Cheyenne and Arapahoe ranges, left for Washington tonight. They will be joined at Warrensburg by Senator Cookrell.

WASHINGTON.

A Claim for the Loss of Personal Property During the Civil War is Disallowed.

The Indianapolis Postmaster Stands Fair to be Acquitted—Royal Ho-Dispensed the Mugwumps.

THE INDIANAPOLIS POSTMASTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—From what can be learned here Aquilla Jones will be acquitted of the charge of violating the civil-service law in starting off the Indianapolis postoffice. His chief offense was in putting in Democrats. He found upon taking charge of the office but one Democrat in a force of eighty. He has now put in twenty Democrats, including laborers. This seems to be too fast for the mugwumps.

WAR CLAIMS REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—At the last session of congress a bill was passed which provided for the allowance of claims of officers and soldiers for losses of personal property in the government service except in time of war or hostilities with the Indians. The claimants through whose efforts the bill was passed have presented arguments to the accounting officers of the treasury, in which they hold that the terms "war" and "hostilities" both refer to the Indian service (there being no comma between the word "war" and "or"), and that the claims for losses during the civil war must be allowed. This, the treasury officials say, would cost the government an enormous sum, more than could well be estimated. A case involving a claim for losses of personal property during the late war was submitted to Third Auditor Williams, who returned the claim with a decision disallowing the payment, holding that the act does not authorize compensation for any losses sustained in time of war.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO BE RE-ORGANIZED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary Whitney has appointed a board of officers composed of Commander R. H. McEllin, and Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Wain and Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, United States navy, to co-operate at the navy department on the 6th inst. for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the general system of the administration of the business of the department.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—United States Consul-Mason cables the state department from Marseilles that several deaths from cholera have occurred in that city.

A Virginia Bank Suspends.

NOFOK, Va., Aug. 2.—The Commercial bank of Suffolk has suspended. It is stated that the bank was embarrassed by excessive loans to the Suffolk cotton mill and by losses from the recent fire in Suffolk. The deposits are about \$100,000.

Threats Against the Colored Population.

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the colored citizens held in the third supervisor's district of this (Warren) county last night the following was adopted: Resolved, that the threats that are made by some white men of this district have caused general dissatisfaction among the colored people of this district, and that if we are not protected by land-owners and merchants of this county and city we will be bound to go to some other county.

B. ROBERTSON, Chairman.

W. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Pretty Faces Will Greed You and Fair hands will dispense ice-cream, cake or lemonade to you on the 4th and 5th. Come and help us.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Continued from First Page.

The governor has as little occasion to fear opposition as anybody on the wide earth, he frankly confesses that he never enjoys a race ball so well as when he has only himself to beat.

Dr. Douglass of Hill is regarded as the coming senator from that district. The doctor has the reputation of being one of the most clear-headed men in the state, and his advent in the senate would largely contribute to advance the standing of that body.

Senator Hall of Laredo was here last week, but failed to succumb to the most diligent interviewing. He says that the political season will not open in his section for at least a year, and that just now everybody is too much interested in the ills they have to fly to others they know not of. We violate no confidence, however, in the statement that common opinion puts down the busy senator from the Rio Grande as an enthusiastic advocate of Gov. Ireland for the United States senatorship.

Senator Houston of Bexar is reported as saying that Senator Maxey will be hard to beat for re-election. Coming as this does, from one of Gov. Ireland's staunchest friends, this is regarded as significant.

Attorney-General Templeton is reticent about his future, but there are reasons to believe that when a change is made in the representation of the Sixth congressional district he will be on hand.

The gubernatorial wrestling-match continues, as it began, between Swath and Ross. Your correspondent is willing to venture the prediction now that either one or the other will be chosen, unless the heat of the canvass should develop a dark horse—a contingency not likely to happen.

The belief is growing here that Mr. Reagan, instead of being a candidate for governor, has his eye on the senatorship. It is difficult to suggest a reason why Mr. Reagan should desire the governorship. A man like him, in the youth of a vigorous old age, is hardly ready to round off his political career, and an election as chief magistrate of the state would most assuredly mean an early retirement from public life. A governor who has barely been inaugurated would stand a poor show in the senatorial contest, and all he could hope for would be a second term. After that, oblivion and the grave. Governors come, go and are quickly forgotten; all they have to cling to is a title that serves rather as a painful reminder of present depreciation than past greatness. In his present position Mr. Reagan commands a national reputation. If he were chosen senator that might better it, but to exchange a lifetime in congress for two terms of the governorship is a poor bargain that a man of Reagan's acuteness is not likely to make.

Gov. Ireland is a candidate for senator. That is an accepted fact, and it is generally understood that if activity is worth anything in a political fight, his will be a desperate one. The warfare of the Laredo Times, controlled by his brother-in-law, Gen. Maxey is an incident which is going for what it is worth, but is not needed to establish the fact of his candidacy. It can be relied on that John Ireland will go before a Texas legislature for the second time as a senatorial aspirant in '87.

An intimate friend of Senator Maxey states that he will not scramble for a reelection, but that if his return is desired by the prevailing sentiment of the people, he will allow it, name to go before the Twentieth legislature.

Democrat's Rejoinder.

MARSHALL, TEX., July 31, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette: I thank you very kindly for the space allowed me in your columns in a criticism on what is alleged by you and others to be the policy of the Washington administration, and the course pursued by a certain portion of the Texas press, THE GAZETTE among the number, in defense of the propriety and patriotism of appointing and retaining in office Republicans.

You must pardon me for my frankness in asking you if you really considered, thoughtfully and logically, the full import of your editorial of the 28th, entitled "The Administration's Consistency." Did you stop to reflect upon the attitude in which it places you and those who endorse your sentiments?

You start out with the assumption that the administration, in its appointments to office, must be essentially non-partisan; that the president, having given his approval to the civil-service act, cannot consistently inquire whether an applicant is a Democrat or Republican, but must look alone to his qualifications and fitness for the place. To enforce this view, you give quotations from the act in question which you seem to think makes this point clear. It seems to me that if you analyze the very quotations which you adduce they will not bear you out in your construction of them. Certain it is the Republicans did not so understand them. As an evidence of it the law has been in operation for two years, and during that period the country has yet to learn of a single Democrat that was ever favored with an official position of any kind. Of course the law says, that "public employment will be open to all who demonstrate their fitness to enter it," but it does not forbid the president, when he comes to consider the claims of aspirants, from selecting those persons in harmony with his administration and its pledge of reform? In fact, is this not the primal ground of fitness, unless the president assumes the position of THE GAZETTE, that the public service is as safe, or safer, with Republicans as Democrats in office? If fitness means simply capacity to fill the place, then every internal revenue collector, marshal, postmaster, etc., in Texas and out of it, should take the clerks and employes of his predecessor, as they are fully instructed and trained in their respective positions.

I confess that I have never been placed in possession of the "civil-service" law, and cannot, therefore, discuss its merits, but passages have been given from it by the press, which are regarded by those, the most enlightened minds of the country, as unjust and unconstitutional. But this feature of the case is irrelevant and foreign to this discussion, for the reason that the federal offices in Texas, to which I directed attention, are not controlled, as I understand it, by this. But suppose they were, is there a federal officer in the state not subject to removal as an "offensive partisan"? Can THE GAZETTE point to one that is not subject to removal under that act? THE GAZETTE knows the character of those men, and if it had forgotten their antecedents, its attention was directed to the matter in my previous communication. They participated in the injustice, corruptions and

flagitious acts that marked the reconstruction period and the outrages that characterized and rendered odious the administration of ex-Gov. Davis, and the most, if not all, of them traversed their respective districts to organize negroes, like "dumb driven cattle" to utilize at the Chicago convention. Whatever may be thought of the civil-service act properly construed and faithfully carried out is one thing, and what it is under its present administration is very different.

What are the facts? It is authoritatively stated that the civil-service commission is composed of two pronounced Republicans and one wisely-washy, unreliable, so-called Democrat appointed by a Republican president. The rules and regulations that control his action were framed and fashioned by President Arthur, a Republican, without any Democrat having a voice in the matter. It is a noted fact that all their indorsements of aspirants have been men of their own class. The offices embraced under the civil-service act number about fifteen thousand out of one hundred thousand. Yet, the design is, as is plainly perceptible, to extend it to every other office outside of these, and, in the classification of "offensive partisans," to view a Democrat with outspoken convictions, just as they do a Republican. In other words, that party fealty and party zeal are to be regarded as reasons for ostracism, and that the man who has labored zealously for twenty years for a change of policy and rulers is to be classed with a Republican, who for years had abused his trust and engaged in all the corruptions of his party, notably the most flagitious and indefensible that have ever marked American history.

It is well for THE GAZETTE to pause and take the soundings of its course. It is plain that it ranges itself directly with the mugwumps, pseudo Democrats and Republicans, who are solicitous to retain their places. It ranges itself side by side with the Galveston News, that mentions with exultation the appointment of a collector of the port of Charleston, of what is denominated a business man, urged by the merchants of Charleston in opposition to the recommendation of Gen. Wade Hampton and the entire South Carolina congressional delegation. It places itself with that paper in favoring the retention of Republicans in office, if competent, and there is no present complaint of offensive partisanship, regardless of their antecedents. THE GAZETTE may contend that Mr. Cleveland stands on this platform. If he does it may rest assured that his course will be repudiated by the true Democracy of the country. North and South, and his administration prove a failure. But I am not prepared to believe that he will much longer give room for such suspicions, but that he will faithfully and honestly carry out the measures of reform for which he was elected, and which he cannot expect to do, and attempt to run the government with Republicans. And THE GAZETTE may rest assured that it does not, in its causes as defined by the editorial in question, represent the Democracy of Texas, or any respectable portion of it. A truer, nobler, grander rank and file never existed in any commonwealth. All attempts by a pseudo Democratic press for years to divide and disintegrate it have failed. It stands to-day, as it did years ago, an impregnable phalanx, like the famous guard at Waterloo, against which Napoleon in vain hurled his battalions.

A DEMOCRAT.

THE MAIL REFUSED.

The Schism Complete Between Enloe San and the Pacific Mail Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 2.—The difficulty between the Pacific Mail and the Washington postal authorities culminated yesterday in the absolute refusal of the company to carry the mails for Central American and Southern American ports excepting those for Mexico and Costa Rica, from which countries the Pacific Mail receives a subsidy. The refusal was brought about by Postmaster Backus sending the mail, consisting of twenty-five bags, to the company's office in charge of a clerk, who had been instructed to proceed aboard the steamer Colima with them as baggage. This action was taken by direction of the postmaster-general, who sent the following dispatch: To San Francisco, Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.: Offer your entire mail to the company. If refused send an agent to take the mail along with him as baggage. Answer: W. R. VILAS, Postmaster-General.

The company's officers, knowing the contents of the bags, declined to receive them as baggage, unless they were separately checked and the passage of the agent paid to each point of embarkation.

Dispatching the Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 1.—All the mail that was refused for the South and Central American ports by the Pacific mail steamer Colima, yesterday, was sent overland to New York and New Orleans whence it will be distributed to its various destinations.

Talk of Riel's Conviction.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 2.—The conviction and sentence of Louis Riel, the rebel leader, is the all-absorbing topic to-day. The Orangemen and English subjects generally consider it a righteous judgment, while among the French-Canadians considerable excitement and indignation are manifested.

University of Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—Gov. Pattison presided at a meeting here to-day to raise \$70,000 to help build a chapel for the University of Virginia. Several speeches were made in which it was stated that the proposed contribution would be taken as an evidence of the increasing fraternal feeling between the people of the South and the North.

BAIRD.

Special to the Gazette. BAIRD, TEX., Aug. 2.—F. G. Ellis, agent for the Texas & Pacific railway at this place, left last night on the east-bound train on a leave of absence for a few days.

Lost in the Deep.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—The schooner Margaret Ann left Charleston on April 15 last for Brunswick, Ga., or Fernandina, Fla. The crew consisted of Peter Johnson, a Dane, Hans Hilgerin, Andrew Hansen, Gaudis Oleonson, Norwegian, and Capt. Shurensen from New Jersey. Nothing has since been heard of the vessel or crew and it is believed she is lost.

DALLAS.

The Dallas Browns Beat the Texarkana Boys in a Game at Ball—Fort Worthites Abroad.

Preaching to Empty Benches—A Regular Monthly Sunday-School Concert at the Christian Church.

SABBATH IN THE CITY.

Special to the Gazette. DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 2.—A holy calm has brooded over Dallas all day, and a sacred stillness that the citizens seemed loath to break even by going to church. The places of worship were, therefore, not moderately well filled, and most of the screams fell upon the unheeding ears of empty benches.

BASE BALL. A Sunday game of ball is almost sure to bring on a rain here, and the members of the Dallas Browns were rather blue to-day when the moisture began to pour down. But an investigation after the rain ceased showed the grounds to be in good order, and the bulletin-boards throughout the city announced that the game between Dallas and Texarkana would be called at 4:30. That hour found but few people present, as it was generally thought the game would be postponed. The grounds were not in good condition, and the game was rather tedious. The score was: Dallas, 27; Texarkana, 1. The clubs will play again to-morrow.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT.

The regular monthly Sunday-school concert took place at the Commerce street Christian church this afternoon. A good crowd was present, and enjoyed a good programme well carried out.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Dabney H. Maury of Virginia is here, the guest of Col. Afford. He will attend the reunion at Fort Worth. E. Keiffer of Fort Worth autographed at the Grand Windsor. E. H. & W. G. Lewis of Fort Worth are in the city. It is said they contemplate opening up a large shoe house here. H. Mayer, Galveston; D. W. Barnett, Colorado City, and James Orr, Terrell, are at the Grand Windsor.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Kaufman County.

Special to the Gazette. KAUFMAN, TEX., Aug. 2.—Crops of all kinds are splendid. The corn crop is as good as this county ever produced; wheat and oats are splendid, wheat averaging from eighteen to twenty-five bushels, and oats from sixty to eighty bushels. The cotton crops are all clear of grass and weeds. The prospects are that an immense yield will be gathered, though we are beginning to need rain.

Rockwall County.

Special to the Gazette. ROCKWALL, TEX., Aug. 2.—The weather continues extremely hot and dry, rain is needed badly, and early cotton is beginning to fall some. Threshing is progressing slowly. Wheat and oats are turning out finely, wheat from twenty to thirty bushels, and oats about seventy-five bushels.

Callahan County.

Correspondence of the Gazette. PUTNAM, TEX., Aug. 1.—Putnam was surprised to-day by quite a refreshing shower. Crops were never better in Callahan county.

Rusk County.

Special to the Gazette. OVERTON, TEX., Aug. 2.—The crops in this section of the county are immense. Rain is needed. Some farmers complain of rust in cotton. Fodder pulling has commenced.

Erath County.

Special to the Gazette. DUBBIN, TEX., Aug. 2.—Crop prospects were never better here. Some rain would benefit us, but nothing is suffering severely yet.

Grayson County.

Special to the Gazette. POTTSBORO, TEX., Aug. 2.—The weather here still continues dry and hot. The thermometer to-day registered 108 in the shade.

Clay County.

Special to the Gazette. BELLEVILLE, TEX., Aug. 2.—The weather is still dry with cool winds from the north.

Denton County.

Special to the Gazette. PILOT POINT, TEX., Aug. 2.—A lumber named Moore, living a few miles east of the city, was prostrated with heat a few days since while engaged about a threshing, and died in a few hours.

Refreshing showers have passed within a short distance of this locality, north and east. Vegetation here is suffering severely for rain. The cotton crop, which is already very light, will suffer greater injury unless rain comes soon.

Ellis County.

Special to the Gazette. MIDLOTHIAN, TEX., Aug. 2.—Our heated term was broken this afternoon by a heavy rain, which lasted fully one hour. With the rain fell considerable hail, though as the stones were small it will do little or no damage to the growing crops. The rain was very much needed and will be of much benefit, particularly to the cotton crop.

Tarrant County.

Special to the Gazette. ARLINGTON, TEX., Aug. 2.—We had a light shower this evening, not enough, however, to do any good. Rain is badly needed; crops have begun to suffer. Wheat and oats are coming in fast and the price holds up well.

Wise County.

Special to the Gazette. ALFORD, TEX., Aug. 2.—We are still having hot, dry weather. The crops are needing rain badly.

Cherokee County.

Special to the Gazette. ROSK, TEX., Aug. 2.—Yesterday and to-day were the hottest of the season.

McLennan.

Special to the Gazette. McLENNAN, TEX., Aug. 2.—The grain business to date is shown in the following figures: Wheat—shipments and handled by local mills, 85,100 bushels; oats—shipped and stock on hand, 128,900 bushels.

Senator Coke and other planters, whose

Brazos bottom farms were inundated during spring, commence to overcome the destruction of an extensive quantity of stock at great cost.

Montague County.

BOWIE, TEX., Aug. 2.—Yesterday emphatically the hottest day of the year, verbally hot summer. Many were feeling the heat in the afternoon, sensibly than at any time hitherto. The thermometer stood 100 in the shade. The most favorable indications of rain last evening and night, but failed to materialize. A good shower fell in the night at Harrold, and rain fell yesterday along Red river for some distance above Gainesville. We are, therefore, to despair.

The excessive heat caused a number of beef cattle to die on their way down road to Harrold yesterday. Three in each car were thus lost. Only wonder is that greater losses were not sustained, considering that cattle are very sensitive to the heat. The extent has not to any appreciable extent, but is beginning now to be arrested, and is a daily increasing rain, and the needed moistening shortly will be considerably diminished.

Dallas County.

Special to the Gazette. DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 2.—A refreshing rain began to fall about 2 o'clock, slight sprinkling of hail mixed with it made the air decidedly fresh and exhilarating. However, it only lay long enough to lay the dust and to wet the ground enough to have an appreciable effect on vegetation.

Johnson County.

Special to the Gazette. CLEBURNE, TEX., Aug. 2.—The here slightly this afternoon and heavier post in the cross timbers, it was most needed.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1 a. m.—The West Gulf states: Generally fair with the exception of in Arkansas, where there will be local rains; variable and nearly stationary temperature.

Weather Report.

The cotton-belt weather report for Texas, showing the maximum and minimum temperature, also the rainfall for the past twenty-four hours, is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: STATIONS, Max. Temp., Min. Temp. Includes locations like Galveston, Houston, Hearne, Dallas, etc.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London Has Another Scandal.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The latest sensation in London is caused by the announcement that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is about to marry an American whom he first met on a steamer on which he came from the United States three years ago, and who threatened to bring an action for breach of promise if he did not marry her. Society is very much agitated at the approaching event. His lordship's sons and daughter are said to be angry.

SPAIN.

The Cholera Record.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The revised returns for yesterday show that there were 3466 new cases throughout the island and 1192 deaths.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

TRIESTE, Aug. 2.—In consequence of a political quarrel, an Austrian and Italian army officer fought a duel in a suburb of this city to-day. The Austrian was mortally wounded.

EARLY MORNING BLAZES.

Wild Freaks of the Flames at New Ontario.

TORONTO, ONT., Aug. 3, 1 a. m.—One of the most destructive fires that have taken place in Toronto commenced at 12:30 this morning in the large building erected by the Toronto Refinery company on the Esplanade. A strong wind blowing from the east carried chunks of burning timber along the Esplanade, igniting the buildings as far west as five or six blocks in a short time nothing left of the sugar refinery. The bare walls and smoke-stained buildings of Souther, Evans, Hoak, Sells and Dobbson, all boat-builders, Belus & Co. and Welsh & Co., the merchants; Carne, Martin & Co., the makers, and other buildings, were in a blaze, and unless the wind changes the whole south side of Esplanade will have succumbed. The large warehouses on Front and Wellington streets, and fears are entertained several of them may take fire.

The fire brigade is and has been working manfully, but its efforts are powerless. The streets are lined with thousands of people. The loss will be enormous. Three schooners are burning in the water's edge.

The fire is over half a mile in length.

Paper Tested by Age.

Paper made in 1453 was recently tested by a gentleman, who says that in the most perfect condition, strong and pliable and of a pearly white color, and looking through it is seen a water-color beautiful for its clearness and brilliancy. The paper is as white as can be made and has a surface such as is not obtained by any modern process. The question is, will a modern process of paper stand the test of an age, and with equal results? The gentleman's paper, owing to the presence of chlorine, has a fine in the modern article.</