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THE GAZETTE has the Largest bona-fide Circulation of any Daily Newspaper Published in Texas.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3.

ON to Seymour!

ON to Brownwood.

ON to Tobolobampo.

FORT WORTH is a railroad center.

ANOTHER Fort Worth Railroad. On to the Northwest.

The Southern Kansas railroad will give Fort Worth its eleventh outlet by rail.

FORT WORTH knows no politics when it comes to working or voting for the town.

COCHRAN is content. He was working for a postoffice or something better in '89 and is willing to wait.

WELL, Brother Cranfill, how does it feel to be "pulverized?" Do you think Dohoney will ever recuperate?

The capital stock of the new Fort Worth road, the Southern Kansas, is \$3,000,000. On with the boom.

AND now for the senatorial struggle, which will be a fight sure enough, not a walk over like Ross had yesterday.

Gov. Ross it is, as everybody knew it would be. The size of the majority cannot be stated yet, but it is big enough.

Now, let's have done with issues that distract and divide, and all go to work with renewed faith and hope for Fort Worth.

MANY members of the Lithographic Union of New York voted with the Democrats, on account of Henry George's views on the land and free trade question.

Texas sends greeting this morning to the Democrats of the country. If they have done as well in all the Democratic states as their brethren in Texas the majority of forty in the house of representatives will remain unbroken.

THE ancient Lubbock is a solid mud-don for the half-dozenth time. He didn't have a particle of doubt as to the result, and if he lives until 1888 it is hardly necessary to state he will meet us all at the state Democratic convention.

TO THE Republicans who were Democrats yesterday for Fort Worth only: Here are Democratic hands for every good work for the city of our common residence, common pride and common love. Shake and shake again. Whatever the result, shake.

MR. GLADSTONE does not propose to gratify either friends or enemies by writing a book defining the programme of the Liberal party. His age is sufficient reason for this, and he affirms that he only retains his hold on politics in the hope of a possibility of helping the Irish question.

THERE is a strong effort being made in New York city to have women placed on the board of education. This question is so immediate that it must come under the consideration of Mayor Grace, or during the first days of his successor in the mayoralty. There can be no reason for the refusal of women on this board, if only such women are selected as thoroughly understand the demands and duties of the

position. It is no longer an experiment, as women have proven capable in this place in many towns in England and America.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL feels that the prayer, "Save me from my friends," should be made to embrace the children of those friends. He is much chagrined at the views of men and things which Julian Hawthorne has put into his mouth, and intimates that the interviewer has broken down the partition between his memory and imagination when he gives Lowell's criticism of writings of which he has never read a line. That a friendly interchange of views should be tortured into an interview for publication, is certainly a gross breach of all that true friendship holds inviolate.

THERE seems to be little doubt that Prince Waldemar of Denmark will be elected to the vacant throne of Bulgaria. There is a fixed determination on the part of the European powers, that Russian influence shall not preponderate. M. Karavloff, the pro-Russian member of the regency, has been asked to resign. There is a shrewd suspicion that the mother's hand moves the springs in this Bulgarian business. Queen Louise of Denmark is known to be ambitious, and she has forwarded her schemes so successfully, that one daughter is czarina of Russia, another Princess of Wales, her oldest son wields the scepter of Greece, and now with Waldemar, who has recently married a princess of the house of Orleans, on this side of Turkey, she will feel that her children are well placed. Wherever they have been they have shown their capabilities, no doubt inherited from their mother, as the old king is said to be easy-going and stupid, and should this youngest son ascend the throne now waiting an occupant, there is every reason to believe he will be as reliable as his brother George of Greece has proved.

THE TEXAS ELECTION LAW.

Every town in Texas, even to the little hamlets and vil ages, has telegraphic facilities, and the eager newspapers do not spare money or effort to get news. But for all this it will be several days yet before the public will get the details of the vote cast in this State yesterday. Of course we know that the Democratic state ticket and perhaps all of the Democratic congressional nominees are elected, but that was a foregone conclusion, and the knowledge of to-day is based on that foregone conclusion rather than any actual news received. There are local contests, such as the result in the Fifth and Ninth congressional districts, and in several judicial and legislative districts, where the result is purely conjectural. It may be two or three days yet before satisfactory figures are received. This is due to the Texas election law, which has some antiquated and cumbersome features. For example, the polls close at six o'clock in the evening and the count, which is then commenced, is continued uninterruptedly until concluded. Even when the vote is light this count necessarily lasts until late into the night, for the general ticket voted on yesterday was a very long one and the limited number of judges and clerks allowed by the law will not permit the count to be disposed of in a reasonably short time. Where the vote is heavy, as in the populous wards of the larger cities and the county towns, the count is an all night matter, and results cannot be made up in time for telegraphic transmission to the morning papers. An inspection of the dispatches, general and state, published in THE GAZETTE this morning, will show that, as a rule, the results in the Eastern states are more clearly shown than in our Texas towns and districts. This is due to the difference in the election laws of the states. In most of the Eastern states there are two sets of judges and clerks, one for receiving and the other for counting votes. When the polling has been under way an hour or two the counting judges commence their work. There are two boxes for ballots, and as the vote goes on it is counted, but in another room than the one where the polling takes place. When the counters have emptied one box they return it to the receiving judges and take the other. The result is that when the polls close in the evening the counters are only two or three hours behind the receivers, and by 9, 10 or 11 o'clock at the outside, the vote is all counted and the actual result known. The system is simple, does not present any opportunity for fraud, and has given satisfaction wherever introduced. If we had such a system in Texas THE GAZETTE, with its corps of special correspondents all over the state, eager and alert to get the results, could have presented this morning the vote of every county in the state. Many of these gentlemen were at their posts until long after midnight last night, and numerous dispatches received as late as two and even three o'clock this morning, concluded with the words, "count not completed yet." The next legislature can remedy the election law in this respect and do away with the all-night count, and not keep the people waiting so long to learn details. When Gen. Ross was a member of the state senate, he perceived the cumbersome nature of our election law and made an effort to secure a revision, in the direction above indicated. A mass-back committee got hold of the bill, however, and smothered it in the committee-room. They were probably men who were opposed on principle to anything that looked like an innovation or progress. Let us hope that if the next legislature shall show a

disposition to do away with the defects, the new governor will lend his influence to bring about the changes that are expedient and desired.

"FOR CAUSE."

Politicians of both parties find a meaty subject of discussion in the recent removal from office, by order of the president, of two officers of the government. Both were United States attorneys, one for the Western district of Missouri and the other for the Western district of Pennsylvania. The first is a Democrat, the latter a Republican. Both are charged with "offensive partisanship," the new political sin that has come along with mugwumpery and the present administration. The sinners were warned of the wrath to come, but they didn't see it; they had read the presidential order forbidding officials to take too much stock in politics, but they took stock, nevertheless. They didn't believe the presidential gun was loaded, but have found to their sorrow that it was. In their speeches, for the pair of unfortunates were foolish enough to take to the stump to air their views concerning political issues and candidates, both ridiculed civil-service reform, and they made such a noise that their clamor reached the White House. "They must go for cause," said the president, and they have gone. It is a fair stand-off—once a Republican and the other a Democrat—and the mugwumps are smiling and rubbing their hands over it. Next to getting an office for himself, there isn't anything that will make a mugwump so happy as to see an "offensive partisan," from either party, bounced out of office. But partisans, whether Democrats or Republicans (and a thorough going Democrat or Republican is always a partisan), are not as jubilant over these dismissals as the mugwumps are. It is a new wrinkle, altogether, in politics, and the old stagers are not familiar with it. Of course there is nothing (for the present, at least,) to do but grin and bear it, but it is to be hoped the president will lead the way of "reform" slowly and kindly, and let the country fall into it by degrees. Office-holders are beginning to have a realization of what is expected of them, but the president must not expect too much at the start. He will remember, let us trust, that the customs and precedents and traditions of years cannot be broken up in a day or even a year. The average Democrat or Republican has been trained to believe it his duty to put in his best looks for his party on any and all occasions.

THE ELECTIONS.

Resume of the Contest Yesterday with a Republican View of the Battle. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Seven states have already elected governors this year, and seventeen more will do so on November 2. Other state officers, but no governors, will be chosen on that day in seven states—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, New York, North Carolina and Ohio. The states which have already chosen governors this year are as follows, with date of election and name and politics of successful candidate:

Table with columns: States, Date, Name, Politics. Includes Rhode Island (April 7, G. P. Wetmore, Rep.), Oregon (July 7, Alva Adams, Dem.), Alabama (Aug. 2, Thomas Sear, Dem.), Arkansas (Sept. 6, S. P. Hughes, Dem.), Vermont (Sept. 7, E. J. Ormsbee, Rep.), Maine (Sept. 12, J. E. Bodwell, Rep.), Georgia (Oct. 8, J. B. Gordon, Dem.).

Only two Republican governors were renominated in the nine states named—Martin of Kansas, and Rusk of Wisconsin. The following are the names of the gubernatorial candidates in the eight states having Democratic governors at present which will elect governors on Tuesday of next week, Adams of Nevada, alone being a renomination:

Table with columns: States, Republican, Democrat. Includes California (J. P. Swift, W. Bertlett), Delaware (No nomination, B. V. Briggs), Nevada (J. M. Stevenson, J. W. Adams), New Jersey (B. F. Howe, H. S. Graves), Pennsylvania (J. A. Beaver, G. P. Black), South Carolina (No nomination, J. F. Richardson), Tennessee (A. A. Taylor, E. L. Taylor), Texas (A. M. Cochrane, L. S. Ross).

The Republicans have made no nominations for governor in either Delaware or South Carolina. The prohibitionists have candidates in all the seventeen states referred to except Nevada, South Carolina and Tennessee. California has a Know-Nothing and an Independent candidate, and Greenback nominees are in the field in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Wisconsin has a People's candidate, in addition to the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition nominees, and Connecticut has a Labor candidate.

The Republicans will almost certainly win in Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, notwithstanding the active canvass which the Democrats and Prohibitionists are making in Pennsylvania, and the apparent victory of the Republicans in Massachusetts. The Democrats will carry Delaware, South Carolina and Texas, and will probably carry Tennessee. California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada and New Jersey may be considered doubtful states in the present canvass.

California is doubtful because of the splits in the two great parties, there being five state tickets in the field. The present State officers, who are all Democrats, were elected in 1882 by an average plurality of 25,519. In 1884, however, Blaine carried the state by a plurality of 8191. Connecticut has been a close state for many years past. Garfield carried it in 1880 by a plurality of 2056, while its plurality for Cleveland in 1884 was 1276. For governor the Democrats carried it in 1882 by 4161 plurality, and in 1884 by 1636. The Globe-Democrat, in a recent editorial, enumerated at length the reasons

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and are coming out in Fort Worth to make their purchases in the dress goods at Mangum & Montgomery's great dry goods house. The ladies will know

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20 boxes for 25 cents. 50 boxes for 50 cents. All orders for 25 cents.