

R. C. EVANS & CO.

have prepared for our patrons this week SOME GENUINE SURPRISES in our dress goods department. The assortment embraces the finest line of dress goods, silks, satins and velvets ever shown in Fort Worth, and bought with a view to the retail trade. Our reputation for correct styles and low prices on dress goods stands second to none.

Velvets, Silks and Plushes.

Check silk velvets for this week at \$1.25; fancy stripe silk velvets we offer this week at \$1.00; fancy stripe plushes for this week \$1.75; plain plushes, all the new colors, our price this week \$1.25; our extra fine silk plush we have at \$1.75; fancy chenille velvets, just the thing for trimming, 75c; fancy chenille plush, elegant goods, we only ask 60c; selling black woven silk brocaded velvets, a most desirable article, at \$1.75.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

Our bargains we name for this week in silks will be found just as described, and for sale all the week at the prices advertised. Colored gros grain silks, perfectly pure dye, good color, bright finish, and are very desirable goods, at 75c; colored silk, elegant and rich, at \$1; our black gros grain silks range in prices from 40c to \$2.50.

Black Dress Goods! Black Dress Goods!

are showing an immense variety of fine French mourning dress goods, in camel's hair and India cloth, Henriettas and all of Courtland's English crapes; black cashmere all real wool, a positive bargain, at 50c; black sarah cloth, guaranteed pure wool, only 50c; silk warp Henrietta, extra quality, full width, at \$1.25; black merino, extra heavy, full 46 inch, at \$1.25.

above is a "solitely without exception the greatest bargains in really fine goods ever offered in this city by our own or otherwise, and we can assure you that any lady who falls at least to come and look at them will miss an opportunity likely to occur again.

R. C. EVANS & CO.

113-115 Houston and 112-114 Main Streets, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BRITTON President. G. R. NEWTON Cashier.
NATIONAL BANK
AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK-BOXES FOR RENT.

and gentlemen who have valuable papers, money or jewelry are invited to examine a private safe for furnished where those who have boxes and accounts. See contents from convenience and lecture.

ANNER HOUSTON AND THIRD STREETS, Fort Worth.

MANZANI President. THOS. A. TIDBALL, Vice-President. N. HARDING, Cashier.
FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK
Successors to Tidball, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP, \$125,000.00. SURPLUS FUND, \$50,000.00.

banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe.

President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. S. HAROLD, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Houston and Second Streets, Fort Worth, Texas
Cash Capital and Surplus, \$450,000.

J. S. Godwin, M. H. Loyd, J. D. Reed, J. C. Pettit, D. C. Bennett, George Jackson, S. B. Barnett, E. H. Harold and K. W. Harrod.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

WILKES & CAUSE,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Five Carriages for Private calls a specialty; good roadsters for pleasure riding. Hunting, Fishing and Drummers' outfits always on hand.

MULES AND HORSES FOR SALE.

THE TRADE.

I beg leave to call special attention to my

Cigar Department,

offering all the finest brands of Cigars in the market, and which I offer to the trade at manufacturers' prices.

Goods sold by me are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Sole agent for the celebrated

AND REPUBLIC CIGARROS,

all genuine fine long Havana filler cigar in the United States that is sold here. Send me a trial order and be fully convinced.

JOSEPH H. BROWN,

Fort Worth, Texas.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LEWIS BROS.,

Orders Given Prompt Attention. Repairing Neatly Done.

HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH

736 ELM STREET, DALLAS

A GREAT MESSAGE.

The President Transmits to Congress His Recommendations for Our Welfare.

We Will Never Submit to an Extra-Territorial Law by any Nation.

Tariff Revision Urged Strenuously, and the Iniquities of the Present Law Set Forth.

All Patriotic Citizens are Axious to do Justice to Ex-Soldiers, but Favoritism is a Shame.

Civil Service Reform Must Live, and is Now Growing in Favor—The Indians—The Public Lands.

The Trade is respectfully notified that my stock of Toys & Holiday Goods is growing beautifully less, and those who put off buying too long will be disappointed. I offer special drives in Fire-Works, Wooden Wagons, Clocks and Rolled Plate Jewelry, Pianos and Organs.

My Pianos, the Knabe and Ivers & Pond, were awarded the first premium at the Dallas Fair for "quality of tone and excellence of workmanship," the only one given for these qualities. I also represent the

ORGANS.

Max Elser.

BEST NAVY

CHEW LEGACY TOBACCO

KNOWN TO THE TRADE. Sold by BATEMAN & BRO

CAUGHT DIVING.

The Robbers of the St. Louis Jewelry Store Arrested.

ALL Perished.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Dec. 6.—A schooner came ashore on the South bar of Townsend's Inlet yesterday. The life-saving crew went as near as was safe but could not board her, as she was fully a mile out at sea. A water cask which was driven ashore was stamped with the name, Emily Shepherd, Middleton. There was a gale blowing from the northeast and a heavy sea broke on the shore. None of the crew were to be seen in the rigging, and Superintendent John G. Haven gave it as his opinion that all on board had perished.

government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the joint convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters of the shore fisheries of the British provinces, as would secure the Canadian rights from encroachments from United States fishermen and at the same time insure the enjoyment of the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The questions involved are of long standing and of grave consequence, and from time to time for nearly three quarters of a century have given rise to earnest international discussions, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay the friction, which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated. The last arrangement under the treaty of 1871 was abrogated after due notice by the United States on June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season the enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the former treaty. The last high commission by whom the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenty of power to make a permanent settlement, was content with a temporary arrangement. After its termination the question was regulated by the stipulations of the treaty of 1878, as to the first article of which no constructions satisfactory to both countries have ever been agreed upon. The progress of civilization and the growth of population in the British provinces, to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial interests between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of 1818. New and vast interests have been brought into existence. Modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied. The modes of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed, and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the fishery question. Negotiations are still pending with a reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of congress the announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached. As at an early day there may be laid before congress the correspondence of the department of state in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishing season may be fully disclosed and the action and attitude of the administration clearly comprehended, a more extensive reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

The recommendations submitted last year that provision be made for a preliminary recognition of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia is renewed.

I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with the neighboring republics is a worthy and desirable one, and that the reciprocity treaty of 1875. Those islands on the highway of Oriental and Australian traffic are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. The Polynesian island groups have been so absorbed by other and more powerful nations that it is now necessary that islands are left almost alone in the enjoyment of their autonomy, which it is important for us should be preserved. Our trade is now terminal on one year's notice, but propositions to abrogate would be, in my judgment, most ill advised. The paramount influence we have the right to acquire is that of a friendly neighbor, and not a competitor. I earnestly recommend that the existing treaty stipulations be extended for a further term of seven years. A policy of such reciprocity is the only one that will give us a permanent and secure position in the Pacific. The importance of telegraphic communication between these islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

The question of a general revision of the treaty of Japan is again under discussion at Tokio. Since the first opening of relations with that empire the United States have not only been a friendly neighbor, but a valuable ground of advantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. I earnestly recommend that the existing treaty stipulations be extended for a further term of seven years. A policy of such reciprocity is the only one that will give us a permanent and secure position in the Pacific. The importance of telegraphic communication between these islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty of maintaining effective sovereignty over the outlying districts have caused the republic to encroachments. It cannot be forgotten that this distant community is an offshoot of our own system, owing its origin to the associated benevolence of American citizens whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nucleus of civilization in the dark continent have commended respect and sympathy everywhere, especially in this country. Although a formal protectorate over Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to assist in all proper ways in the maintenance of its integrity is obvious and has been consistently announced during nearly half a century. I recommend that in the reorganization of our navy a small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs, be presented to Liberia, to be employed in the protection of its coastwise revenue.

The encouraging of the development of beneficial and intimate relations between the United States and Mexico, which has been so marked within the past few years, is at once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solicitude. I urgently renew my former recommendation of the need of speedy legislation by congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention of January 22, 1882. Our commercial treaty with Mexico, which terminated according to its provisions, in 1881, upon notification given by Mexico in pursuance of her announced policy of recasting all her commercial treaties. Mexico has since concluded with several foreign governments new treaties of commerce and navigation, and it appears that the government of Spain has been completely and absolutely relinquished, I avail myself of the discretion conferred by law and issued, on October 27, my proclamation declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States. It is most gratifying to my testimony in the earnest spirit in which the government of the government has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations

and reprisals which are ever disastrous to the material interest and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The profitable development of the large commercial exchange between the United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitation lying close at our doors, and finding here the main market of supply and demand, the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rico and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than Spain. Their commercial and financial movements are so naturally a part of our system that no obstacle to a fuller and freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leave no effort untried to further these ends, and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more fully manifested than now. The government of Spain by removing the consular tonnage fees on cargoes shipped to the Antilles, and by reducing passport fees, has shown its recognition of the needs of a less trammeled intercourse.

One effort has been made during the past year to remove the Antilles from the proclamation of the treaty of naturalization which the sublime ports signed in 1874, which has remained operative owing to a disagreement of interpretation of the clauses relative to the effects of the treaty of the treaty and solemnly by a naturalized citizen in the land of origin. I trust soon to be able to announce a favorable settlement of the differences as to this interpretation. It has been highly satisfactory to note the improved treatment of American missionaries in Turkey as has been attested by their acknowledgments to our state minister. Spain's government of its successful exertions in their behalf.

The exchange of a ratification of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the reopening of the awards of the Caracas commission under the claims of the convention of 1863 has not yet been effected, owing to the delay of the executive of that republic in ratifying the measure. I trust that this postponement will be brief; but should it much longer continue, the delay may well be regarded as a revision of the compact by a failure on the part of Venezuela to complete an arrangement so peremptorily brought by her during the war, and assented to by this government in a spirit of international fairness, although to the detriment of holders of bona fide awards of the impugned commission.

I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised. We have treaties with many states providing for the renunciation of citizenship by naturalized aliens, but no statute is found to give effect to such engagements nor any which provides a needed neutral bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens.

Experience suggests that our statutes regarding extradition might be advantageously amended by a provision for the transit across our territory, now a convenient in roughness of travel from one foreign country to another of fugitives surrendered by a foreign government to a third state. Such a provision might be usual in the legislation of other countries and tend to prevent the miscarriage of justice. It is also desirable in order to remove present uncertainties that authority should be conferred on the secretary of state to issue a certificate in case of an arrest for the purpose of extradition to the effect that the person arrested is pending, showing that a regulation for the surrender for the person charged has been duly made. Such a certificate if required to be received before the prisoner's examination would prevent a long and expensive judicial inquiry into a charge which the foreign government might not desire to press. I also recommend that express provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition where the president is of opinion that surrender could not be made.

The drift of sentiment in civilized communities toward a recognition of the rights of property in the creations of the human intellect has brought about the adoption by many important nations of an international copyright convention, which was signed at Bern on the 26th of September, 1885. Inasmuch as the convention gives to citizens of the United States the right to register and to promote the progress and usefulness of their works by securing for limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries this government did not feel warranted in becoming a signatory pending the action of congress upon measures of international copyright laws before it, but the right of adhesion to the Bern convention has since been restored. I trust that the subject will receive at your hands the attention it deserves and that the just claim of authors so urgently pressed will be duly heeded.

Representations continue to be made to me of the injuries of our own American artists studying abroad and having free access to the art collections of foreign countries of maintaining a discriminating duty against the introduction of the works of their brother artists of other countries, and I am induced to repeat my recommendation for the abolition of that tax.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Pursuant to a provision of the diplomatic and consular appropriation act approved July 1, 1885, the estimates submitted against the secretary of state for the maintenance of the consular service have been recast on the basis of salaries for all officers to whom such recurrence is deemed advisable. Advantage has been taken of this to redistribute the salaries of the officers now appropriated for in accordance with the work performed, the importance of the representative duties of the members, and the cost of living at each post. The last consideration has been too often lost sight of in the allowance heretofore made. The compensation which may suffice for the decent maintenance of a worthy and capable officer in a position of honor and responsibility, and which has been so abundantly and in a few instances, has brought discredit on our national character and entailed embarrassment and even suffering on those delegated to uphold our dignity and interests abroad. In connection with this subject, I earnestly reiterate the practical necessity of supplying some

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