

A \$65,000 Stock Being Slaughtered!

Owing to the extreme backwardness of the season we have realized that the season cannot be made a profitable one and rather than carry over large quantities of goods we will, beginning to-morrow morning, dispose of our entire new stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at Actual Cost.

750 Men's All Wool Elegant Business Suits Going at \$11, Former Price \$15.

400 Sack and Frock Suits, Stylish, New Patterns, Going at \$14, Former Price \$20.

65 Black and Blue Worsted Prince Albert Suits Going at \$22.50, Former Price \$30.

The greatest opportunity to buy wearing apparel at Manufacturer's cost is now before you. All goods during this great sale will be sold for SPOT CASH ONLY.

L. AUGUST & CO.,

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,

311 and 313 Houston Street, Fort Worth.



500 Pairs Men's All Wool Pants Going at \$3.85, Former Price \$5.

400 Pairs Men's All Wool Pants Going at \$4.95, Former Price \$6.50.

200 Children's Knee Pant Suits Going at \$3.85, Former Price \$5.

200 Children's Knee Pants Going at 35c and 50c, Former Price 50c and \$1.

THE CITY.

FREE READING ROOM.

The Ladies of the W. O. T. U. have taken the matter in hand. They have the room to furnish and a library to provide for, together with other things. Will they call in vain upon our ladies of Fort Worth? As the time is at hand for many families to renovate their homes and supply them with new furniture, is there not a spare piece that can be given to furnish our room, and in this way lend a helping hand. We do not seek personal benefit, therefore we feel free in this asking for this cause. Anyone desirous to do good in this way will please send a postal stating the name, or call at Mrs. John Bercost's, president W. O. T. U., 228 South Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.

GLASS SLIPPER CLUB.

A Pleasant Entertainment at Captain T. A. Tibball's Residence. A number of the young people of the First ward have organized what is known as the Glass Slipper Club, and had their first meeting on Friday evening at the residence of Captain T. A. Tibball, on East Bluff street. There was music, sensible social conversation and a joyous time generally, such as can be had by girls and boys who have been well trained. The meetings will be held weekly. The members are Misses Etta Borch, Amanda Estill, Sallie Turner, Kattie Vaughan, B-tiff Jacke, Flora Anderson, Anna Tibball, Mary St. Clair, Virginia Wilson, Annabel Cooper, Basile Anderson. Messrs Will Massee, Jerry Ellis, Horace Hunter, Mattison Jones, Joe Hunt, Alfred Luckett, Guy Maddox, Will Geer, Archie Martin, Charlie Waehler.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Enrollment for the Week and Other Interesting Features. The following is a weekly statement of the average actual enrollment, attendance and tardiness of the city public schools of Fort Worth for the week ending Friday, November 23, 1888.

Table with 7 columns: BUILDINGS, No. Teachers, Enrollment, Absent, Tardy, Percent. At., Per cent. Tardy.

REMARKS.

Building No. 1, rooms 5 and 3; building No. 2, room 6, and building No. 4, room 1, had not a tardy for the week. While, on account of the rain, cold and mud, there has been a falling off from last week's attendance of 43, still there is an increase over corresponding week of last session of 159. Many are out on account of sickness, and some because of the difficulty of reaching the buildings.

CONTRIBUTORS.

ARLINGTON, Tex., Nov. 24.—A sensation was created on our streets to-day when it became known that Frank Saunders, a young child of this place, had stolen a bag of cotton from Mr. J. W. Hammack last night and sold it in Fort Worth this morning. A man living near Spruance & Co's, gin heard cotton being loaded about 12 o'clock last night, and reported the fact this morning, and on investigation it was found that a bale was missing, and on telephoning to Fort Worth Mr. Hammack easily found his cotton, as it had been sold there early this morning, and from the description the thief was at once identified, and Marshal Gamage started on horseback at once

CHURCH NOTICES.

Ministers wishing church notices inserted in THE GAZETTE Sunday morning are requested to hand them in by 5 p. m. Saturday. They should be sent by telephone, as errors are liable to occur. South Side Baptist Church.—On Broadway, Services by the pastor, J. S. G. Elliott, at 11 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayers and prayer services on Wednesday night. Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—Holman's hall on Main street at below Fifth street, up stairs. Rev. R. M. Tunson, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. W. Parks, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Seats free, and you are invited to these services. First Baptist Church, Jones, between First and Second streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. J. Wells, pastor. The Christian church, corner Sixth and Throckmorton streets.—Preaching morning and evening by the regular minister. Subject in the morning, "Christ Among the Gentiles." In the evening, "Solomon—a Type of Christ." All persons made welcome. German Evangelical—St. John's church on Calhoun street, between Ninth and Eleventh streets. No service will be held to-day, as Rev. Carl F. Baumann, pastor, is unable to preach at Cordia's Sunday-school as usual at 2 p. m. Henry O. Schmit, superintendent. Broadway Presbyterian Church.—Corner of Broadway and St. Louis avenue. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Pastor, Rev. Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, subject "The Man With the One Talent." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. James G. Roe, Superintendent. Strangers invited to all these services, and made welcome. The ladies of Mt. Pisgah Baptist church desire to have the church guilds inside by the first of December. In order to do so, they will have a grand time on Monday night, November 25. Biz supper, cup cutting, prizes given away, etc. All of the friends are invited to be out to service at 8 o'clock. You know what we need now. P. W. Ubbas, pastor. Fine fat turkeys and cranberries for Thanksgiving dinners at Turner, McClure & Co's.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At the Ellis: Thomas W. Jackson, Galveston; J. H. White, Cotton Belt; W. K. Jose, Lubbock; N. Y. O. Gallon, Decatur; E. W. Nay or Hill, A. C. Robert on, Dundee, Scotland; W. Richardson, New York; P. J. Mitchell, Boston; G. W. Hunter, Dallas; F. W. Price, Weatherford; C. P. Currie, Corcoran; James Kincannon, Miss

GIGANTIC STRUGGLE.

A Coming Battle for a Monopoly of All Means of Electrical Communication—Jay Gould's Rival. Will Bell Telephone Swallow Western Union or the Process be Reversed. THE FUTURE OF THE TELEPHONE. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—In March, 1876, the broad patent for the art of telephony which was issued to Bell in March, 1876, will expire by limitation, and then the art of transmitting speech by electricity will be open to every one. If before 1876 the government proves that Bell's patent was issued by fraud or mistake it will be rescinded, and then the art of telephony will be open to the public at once. The important question to the public who naturally desire to have the right to use so great a convenience as the telephone free from exorbitant tribute to any patent, resolves itself into this inquiry: If the art were free to be used by all at the expiration of the rescinding of Bell's patent, how could it be availed of in a word, if the art were open to the public, are there instruments which could be made and used outside of existing patents? Bell himself does not claim to have any inventions or patents for any instrument now in use in telephony. Blake has a patent for a handy device, but it is not essential to telephony. A number of inventors—English, French, German and American—have patents for convenient devices in telephony, but no one has yet any basic patent in the United States for an instrument essential to telephony. There are inventors whose claims are now pending in the patent office for the basic principle of the use of carbon in a telephone, but no one has yet secured this basic patent; if any one ever does get it, broadly, he will have control, as much as Bell has, of the use of any and all instruments, and his patent will have seven years to run from the date of its issuance; and if any one gets control of this carbon principle before the expiration of Bell's patent, then he can shut up every telephone instrument now in use in the United States. For while Bell would control the art or process, which it will be remembered he patented in 1876 before he ever made a telephone, the only instrument would belong to another party. Naturally, under the circumstances, it has been the policy of the Bell Company to secure control of any and all claims for inventions which would cover the carbon principle. As far back as 1879 the Bell Company contracted with the Western Union Telegraph Company, the owners of Edison's claims to a carbon telephone, to give the latter one-fifth of all the royalties which the former should earn, in exchange for the right to prosecute any case, if obtained, Edison's claim to the invention of the carbon telephone instrument known to this day. Under these circumstances, the important question to the public, who will secure from the patent office the patent for a carbon telephone? Drawbaugh and Edison are the applicants for it, and both have been in the patent office asking for it since 1870, but the contest has been held off by agreement between the parties pending the suit on Bell and

DRAWBAUGH'S CLAIM TO THE ART.

Drawbaugh's claim to the art, which was recently decided in favor of the former by a close vote of the supreme court. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this course on the part of the litigants, for whichever won they did not want the carbon patent running out its term of life uselessly, while the patent for the art covered the field of telephony. Now the contest in the patent office on the priority of invention of the carbon telephone is approaching, and the question is, can Drawbaugh prove that he had a carbon telephone in 1870? Justices Bradley, Harlan and Field thought he had one of these carbon instruments in use in 1870, and said so in their dissenting opinion, and the majority of the court said that they were not convinced beyond a doubt that he had a telephone before 1876. The Bell counsel conceded that Drawbaugh made his instruments, and made them in the order in which he claimed, but he did not begin work until 1876. If this is so then Drawbaugh made a carbon telephone in 1870, and as Edison does not claim to have made a carbon telephone before 1878, it is possible that Drawbaugh may receive a patent for the carbon telephone for which he is now making a contest in the patent office. If the office does not grant it to him he will appeal to the supreme court, and while this may not be reached for several years yet, delay is not fatal, as he could not freely use it before 1893, when the Bell patent for the art expires; but at that date it would put Drawbaugh in Bell's monopoly and the exclusive control of all telephones, the same as Bell has had since 1876. But there is a wheel within a wheel. While Edison and Drawbaugh are contending for the broad patent on the carbon telephone, on which turns the exclusive control of the field of telephony from 1893 for a term of seventeen years, there is a contest going on between the Bell Company and the Western Union Company, the owner of Edison's claim. The former pays \$1,000,000 a year to the latter under its contract of 1879, by which the great telegraph monopoly placed the Edison inventions in trust in the hands of the great telephone monopoly. The troubles brewing between these two great monopolies of electric communication turn on this contract of 1879, by which each agreed to keep out of competition with the other, and this was lived up to for years, but recently by the connecting of local telephone exchanges, and now by the open construction of a great inter-city long distance telephone service, which is proving a great success, the telephone and the telegraph service have come into direct competition, and it is estimated by those familiar with the business that the telephone service must now reduce the telegraph income by at least \$1,000,000 annually, so that under existing circumstances the telegraph company's royalty from the Bell company, under the 1879 contract, is about nullified, and the former company is doubting the expediency of continuing it, and permitting its business to be absorbed. There are so many breaches on the part of the telephone company that it could be easily rescinded. But this is not the only line of grievance of Mr. Gould's corporation. It claims, and there is a suit now pending on this issue in the United States court at Boston, calling for an accounting, alleging that the Bell Company has not acted honestly as its trustee. The theory of the telegraph company is that the con-

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

trust of 1879 makes the Bell Company a trustee for it, to hold the title to the Edison invention, and to protect and push it to final issue in the patent office so as to perfect its value, and also to collect as much royalty as it can, and pay one-fifth of it to the telegraph company. The Western Union Telegraph Company claims that instead of doing this the Bell Company, in lieu of royalty, made bargains with its sub-companies, by which it took a block of controlling stock in each, and hence the telegraph company demands its one-fifth of this stock, the result of which would be to break the Bell Company's control of its sub-companies. The Western Union Company further insists that the Bell Company has not handled and is not handling the Edison claims in the patent office so as to win, but so as to lose the patent to all contestants, Edison included, by proving that Edison made public use of it in 1878, and therefore dedicated it to the public. The reason why the Bell Company does this is to destroy the value of the Edison inventions, because it fears that if Edison should get a patent and the 1879 contract could be broken it would result in the return of the Edison patent to the Western Union Company, and this might give it control of the telephone field and work to the Bell Company's exclusion altogether from that business. This, then, is the meat in the cocoon, and that a great contest is pending between two giant corporations and cannot long be put off is evident. That Mr. Gould will not permit his interests much longer to be jeopardized is well understood, and leading Bell officials also recognize the inevitable contest that is at hand, and profess that they are ready for the war; that by merely attaching telegraph instruments to the inter-state system they could, inside of a month, have the most formidable telegraph system in the field that the Western Union has ever had to compete with, and all this without the expenditure of \$100,000. The strength of this opposition would be that it is supported by a business which is now established and paying 20 per cent. on its capital. A leading telephone official recently said that the inter-state through telephone lines ought to be pushed, and he should advise next year \$2,000,000 of bonds be placed, and the money put into construction so as to be ready for war. That a great contest is pending is evident to all insiders, and that Mr. Gould can make war interesting and expensive has been evident to the Mutual Union and Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph companies, and Boston's experience in Atlantic City, and make any other Boston corporation dislike to enter into a long and fierce contest with Jay Gould. But such a contest would not last long. It would be only a battle to see which would swallow the other. The result, of course, can only be guessed at. But the Western Union is controlled by a man who has made the business of "swallowing" corporations a study. Bell telephone has no master financial mind—only satisfied officers with comparatively small holdings of stock, who would rather be eaten than fight.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

orders of Children's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hyposulphites is recommended. The rapidity with which it restores thin, weak and emaciated children is beyond words. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of scrofula and Marasmus of King standing, and have seen more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.