

# THE GAZETTE.

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## COCOONERS OF THE SEA

A Fruit Which Grows Only on the Islands of the Seychelles Group.

The cocodeimer or double cocoanut palm tree is one of the largest and most remarkable palms. It is a native of and only found on a small group of islands called the Seychelles. These form an archipelago in almost the middle of the Indian ocean consisting of about eighty islands. Seychelles are the home of the so-called sea cocoanut or Maldiva double cocoanut—the cocodeimer. It is the fruit of a peculiar and remarkably fine species of the palm tribe, indigenous to and only found on certain smaller islands of the group, and nowhere else in the world. Betanests give it the name *Lodicea Sechellarum*.

The fruit is a large, double, oblong, kidney-shaped nut, covered with a thin husk. After the removal of this the fruit has the appearance of two oblong nuts firmly joined together for over half their length, and which often weighs from thirty to forty pounds. They are borne in bunches, each consisting of five or ten nuts, so that a whole bunch will often weigh 400 pounds. It takes ten years to ripen its fruit, the autumn of which is similar in appearance and lines the inner surface of the nut, but, unlike that of the common cocoanut, is too hard and horny to serve as food. The shell is converted into many useful and occasional articles by the island natives. But the most important part is the leaves, which are made into hats and baskets.

So great has the demand been of late years for these that to obtain them the trees were cut down and no care being taken to extend new plantations, in 1894 the leading botanists in England petitioned the government for protection against this wasteful destruction, for fear that the slow growing, unique species would eventually become extinct. It appears, however, from recent information that in one of these islands the trees are normally known to the trees.

It is true that for many centuries the fruit of this palm tree was known only from specimens of it, which, floating out to sea from the islands, were borne to and cast upon the Maldiva and other coasts, the islands, the home of the tree, being at that period unknown. So curious and mysterious a fruit was held in high regard and esteemed, not only for a supposed religious significance, but in medicine, it was believed to be a sovereign antidote to poison. From its rarity it commanded a good price in the Orient. The husk of the nut is a black, sticky substance, a quarter of an inch thick. Under this is a shell something in character and thickness like the ordinary edible cocoanut. The kernel of the nut lies the interior of the shell to a thickness of about an inch.

The cocodeimer was of old believed by the superstitious Orientals to be the fruit of some submarine palm tree. Rare finds of such nuts as were thrown up on the seashore were valued by the Brahmin and Hindu fakirs or mendicant priests, who, cutting them apart, would decorate the polished halves with bands of carving in low relief of inscriptions from the Hindu scriptures. So finished, these formed valued and sacred begging bowls, in which mendicant priests received alms of money or food.

## Strong Language.

Baron Maule once rebuked the arrogance of Mr. Cresswell, who had been treating the bench with a lack of courtesy, in the following terms: "Mr. Cresswell, I am perfectly willing to admit my vast inferiority to yourself. Still, I am a vertebrate animal, and for the last half-hour you have spoken to me in language which God Almighty himself would hesitate to address to a black beetle."—Argonaut.

## Mistaken Criticism.

One of the most remarkable examples of mistaken criticism is found in Bentley's edition of Milton. Whenever either sense or sound did not suit the critic, he never hesitated to amend according to his own notion, confidentially assuring the reader what Milton meant to say.

## Remorse.

Teacher—Do you understand the meaning of remorse?  
Kid Boy—Yes'm.  
"Define it."  
"It's bel'm' sorry you forget to put your g'ography in your pants."

# PRIMROSE IS IN JAIL.

A COMPANY OF TRAMPS WEL-COMED AT WASHINGTON.

By Being Locked Up in the District Prison and Will Be Put to Work on the Streets, in Compliance With an Old Law.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The unceremonious manner in which the freight car load of forty unemployed from Cincinnati was taken in charge by the police Saturday night is a forecast of the reception that awaits Coxey's army. This morning the men were brought into police court and a charge of vagrancy brought against them. The local law against vagrants applies to all men without visible means of support who are destitute and likely to become charges upon the city, who have no vocation or means of gaining a livelihood or who solicit alms. The penalty is ninety days in the work house at hard labor, but it rests within the discretion of the judge to accept their promises to leave the city at once, or to accept \$200 bonds as surety that they will not become public charges. There is no doubt of the application of the law to the band from Texas under Capt. Primrose. For the search in the police station of the men showed that the cash capital of the company amounts to \$2. They received two fairly good meals yesterday and have been passably comfortable except for the grooming of confinement in cells usually occupied by criminals.

## Bold Jail Delivery.

GREENSBORO, Pa., April 7.—A desperately executed jail delivery was successful here last night, by which eight criminals escaped. When Jailer McCreedy, with his assistant, Wm. McSheary, entered the cell corridor for the purpose of locking the prisoners up for the night, Peter Madden, one of the most vicious prisoners confined in the jail, jumped from his cell door and struck McCreedy across the back of the head with a piece of lead pipe. The jailer went down as if he had been shot and lay motionless on the floor with blood pouring from an ugly gash across his skull. McSheary made a brave stand, but was soon a victim of Madden's leaden billy. While both men were in an insensible condition the companions of Madden who were in the plot jumped on them and beat them brutally. The prisoners rifled the pockets of McCreedy, securing the keys necessary for their escape and rushed out of the jail. An alarm was given and within an hour four of the escaped convicts were recaptured, but four others, the worst of the gang, are still at liberty. They are Peter Madden and Michael Gorman, express robbers, Young Kelly and Harry Owen, robbers. A large posse of officers are in pursuit. The wounds of the jailer and his assistant, while serious, are not considered fatal.

## Suing a Dead Man.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6.—A remarkable case is now on trial in the civil district court wherein the defendant, Patrick Kane, is dead. Sovereign Centant, the petitioner, claims that Kane was a car driver and that in a dispute relating to fare he had insulted and abused him for which he wants \$5000 damages. When the case was called the attorney for Kane attempted to have the case discontinued on the ground that Kane was dead. The petitioner's counsel objected holding that Kane's succession was responsible for his acts. Judge Theam sustained the objection and the case went to trial.

## A Fatal Blow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—At the Madison, Ill., race track yesterday evening Patrick O'Neill tried to collect a bill of a California horse owner named Owen. Albert Moody, who had charge of Owen's horses, could not in Owen's absence, satisfy the collector, who then attempted to lead off one of the racers. O'Neill, who was standing by, made a threatening move toward Moody, who pulled his revolver and fired two shots, seriously wounding a bystander named Wm. Taylor, better known as "English Bill." O'Neill seized a pitchfork and struck Moody over the head, causing a fatal injury.

## Lovers' Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 7.—Arthur Laverie, 28 years of age, son of a wealthy liquor dealer, shot and killed his fiancée, Mrs. Emma Levi, last night. The young man had been drinking heavily of late, and some time ago the father of the young woman ordered him from the house. This, as far as known, was the only cause of the trouble. Laverie, after talking pleasantly with her yesterday evening, shot the woman through the heart, killing her instantly, and then turning his revolver upon himself, inflicted a wound that may prove fatal.

## They Were too Free.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—Railroad trainmen in this section have been thrown into a high state of ex-

citement by wholesale discharges of conductors within the past few days. The discharges began on the Big Four and are continuing in increasing numbers, and reaching to other roads. On Friday, as previously announced, five Big Four conductors were dropped on the Chicago division and five on the St. Louis division. Wednesday four were discharged on the Michigan division, seven on the Cleveland and Indianapolis division and six on the other divisions, making twenty-seven in all. Four on the Peoria and eastern divisions were also given their notices and others are being asked to go. To-day sixteen Monon men were dropped, including all but one on the Indianapolis division. Nothing in years has caused so much excitement among railroad employes, and all those left are wondering who will go next. Officials are very reticent over the matter, but one of the officials of the Big Four system declared this evening that it was a plain case of "knocking down." Spotters had been at work, he said, and he had at his office positive proof against every man who had been let out on his division. He further declared that many of those who had been dropped had been living at the rate of \$300 or \$400 per month while drawing only \$125.

## SCOTCH-IRISH.

Preparations for the Sixth Congress to Be Held in Des Moines in June.

The sixth annual congress of the Scotch-Irish society of America will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, from June 7 to 10, 1894. Not only members of the society, but all Scotch-Irish people and their descendants throughout the country, and the local population, without regard to nationality, are most cordially invited to attend and participate in the exercises, which are all of a popular character.

The objects of the society are purely historical and social. It is entirely non-sectarian and non-partisan.

Organized five years ago it has steadily grown in numbers and influence until now it is one of the most powerful organizations of its kind in existence. Perhaps no other organization of its size in this country has a more distinguished and influential membership. It has been welcomed to the respective states in which it has met by the highest official authorities, and it assembles here on the invitation of the highest officers and the strongest organizations in Iowa.

As the prestige of the society increases with its age, each succeeding congress is an improvement on those that have gone before; and the meeting at Des Moines is therefore expected to be the most successful gathering of the race yet held.

The addresses of welcome will be delivered by Hon. Frank D. Jackson, governor of Iowa; Col. John Scott, president of the state society. Among other distinguished speakers who will deliver addresses will be Hon. Dr. John Hall of New York; Col. William Preston Johnston of New Orleans; Judge John M. Scott of Bloomington; Hon. John A. Kasson of Des Moines; Hon. Frank McCray of Indianapolis; Col. John H. Keatley of Marshalltown; ex-Senator McMillan of Mississippi; Congressman Bryan of Nebraska; C. Gray and Rev. Howard Johnson of Chicago; Rev. Dr. Hamilton of Cincinnati and others whose names will be given to the public at a later date.

Reduced railroad fare will be secured for all visitors and all who attend may be sure of a hearty welcome and warm hospitality. Preparations have been made on an extensive scale to entertain visitors whether members of the society or not. Those who wish to become members, however, will find this an excellent opportunity to join. The only requisites for membership are Scotch-Irish blood in any degree, good character and nominal dues with which are furnished free the valuable historical works issued by the society. For information concerning the national society address A. C. Floyd, secretary, Knoxville, Tenn., but communications should be directed to P. M. Casady, chairman of the local committee, Des Moines, Iowa.

## Ex-Priest Slattery Lectures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6.—For awhile Wednesday night it looked as if ex-Priest Slattery and his wife would be the central figures of a battle of religious factions. Slattery was billed to lecture in Odd Fellows hall on "Why Priests Do Not Wed." The hall was crowded and on the outside fully 2000 people gathered. Cries of "lynch him," "hang him" and "kill him" went up. During these demonstrations he received a note stating that a mob was waiting for him outside, but he said he was not afraid. When the lecture was over members of the A. P. A. formed a guard about the ex-priest's carriage. When the lecturer and his wife appeared they were hooted and jeered by the crowd. Guarded by A. P. A. men they entered the carriage and were driven at a gallop through the crowd. The mob attempted to follow, but was dissipated.

# A COUNTERFEIT NOTE

DISCOVERED BY THE SECRET SERVICE OFFICIALS.

The Senate Passes Three House Bills. The Bill to Inaugurate Civil Service Rules for Diplomatic and Consular Service Not Favored.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The officers of the secret service of the treasury department have discovered a new counterfeit of the \$20 note, series of 1893, check letter "C," W. S. Rosecrans, register, and James W. Hyatt, treasurer, Hamilton portrait. The note has the appearance of being printed from a wood cut. It is about three-eighths of an inch shorter than the genuine and about a quarter of an inch less in width. This fact shows that the camera was used in its production. The seal is well executed, but its color looks faded. The color of the treasury number is good, but the formation is poor. The general appearance of the note is bluish red and the lines of the lute work, especially on the back, cannot be traced.

## Another Big Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Democrats of the house are preparing for a fight over the proposed report of the state bank tax. The party is almost as hopelessly divided on this question as on the silver question and the sectional lines which are drawn in the contest over the seigniorage bill are likely to be as clearly defined in the coming struggle. The same Democrats who oppose the seigniorage bill will oppose the repeal of the tax. Its friends are the representatives of the south and west. The Republicans will oppose the measure to a man and those eastern Democrats who hope to defeat the bill expect to do so with the Republican assistance.

## Three Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—On Saturday the senate took up the house bill authorizing the Texas, Kansas and Fort Smith railroad company to bridge the Sulphur river in Arkansas or Texas, and it passed. House bill authorizing a bridge over the Monongahela river from the borough of Rankin to Mifflin township was passed. Also the house bill to extend the time the St. Louis and Birmingham railroad company has within which to build a bridge across the Tennessee at Clifton, Tenn.

## Veto Sustained.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Bland vetoed the seigniorage bill, which the president vetoed. The greatest tumult ensued. Everybody were on their feet at once, and nearly every other man was talking. Just what was said no one in the galleries could tell, but it was evident that the great majority of Democrats wanted the matter disposed of without further debate. The roll was called, and the veto was sustained by a vote of 115 for and 144 against it.

## Special Investigations.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representatives Boatner, Ferry and C. W. Stone left for Milwaukee Saturday night to conduct the investigation of the anti-strike decisions of Judge Jenkins. At the same time Representative Bankhead's special committee to examine the condition of the Chicago postoffice leaves for Chicago. Both committees begin their investigations to-day.

## Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The senate committee on foreign relations held two meetings yesterday and considered the Nicaragua canal bill. It has been decided to report the bill introduced by Senator Morgan favorably as soon as he can prepare a report upon the measure upon which he is now engaged.

## Healing Sea Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The president received the bill to carry into effect the report of the Behring sea arbitration commission yesterday evening and immediately affixed his signature to it. The bill now goes to the state department and a proclamation setting forth its provisions will probably be issued.

## Meets With Disfavor.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The senate bill to inaugurate civil service examinations for the diplomatic and consular service does not meet with favor among members of the foreign affairs committee of the house. The feeling is that there is no possibility of its being favorably acted upon.

## Quashed All Day.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Saturday the house spent the day in filibustering and failed to pass a single motion or to agree to anything except to adjourn.

## Committee Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Texas commission cases came up before the supreme court yesterday at 9 o'clock and Attorney General Culberson made the opening argument for the state. He spoke for about an hour and the

court then adjourned. He made a strong address and after he concluded he was congratulated on the clearness with which he had presented his side of the question by Justice Gray who called him to one side for the purpose. Culberson was interrupted many times by the different members of the court with questions. The questions propounded gave no certain indication of the disposition of the judges propounding them toward the case, but seemed to be asked only for information and to get a clear view into the case. The court adhered to its rule limiting the argument to two hours on each side, though an effort was made to get this time extended. Mr. Coke of Dallas will close for the state in the case though Mr. Culberson will this morning probably occupy a short time. The time of Mr. Coke will therefore be rather limited. The railroad side will be represented by Mr. Kruttschnitt and Judge Dillon. The case now before the court is the one against the International and Great Northern. There are four more cases against as many roads in Texas. These latter are now here, have been advanced and the court has ordered the briefs filed in them within a week. This can be done in a day, as the points in them are the points involved in the present case with probably a difference in minor matters as to the rates fixed by the commission. It is thought that all the cases will be decided at one time, and those decisions are expected in about three weeks.

## Urgent Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The house refusing to accept the senate amendment to the bill requiring railroads in Oklahoma to establish stations at government town sites, another conference was ordered. The senate bill to give effect to the award of the Paris tribunal prescribing regulations for the protection of fur seals in Behring sea was passed. Mr. Sayers of Texas then moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the general appropriation bills and pending that asked unanimous consent that it consider the urgent deficiency bill, which carries something over \$1,000,000. The motion prevailed and the urgent deficiency bill was passed with one important amendment providing for the continuation of the work of the census bureau until March 4, 1895, and providing for the publication in a condensed volume of 250 pages of an abstract of all the data procured by the census. After the deficiency bill was disposed of the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed. Only one amendment was adopted yesterday, which set aside \$40,000 for the establishment of star routes to new postoffices. The main fight will come to-day on an amendment to abolish the \$200,000 subsidy for the fast southern mail trains running between Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans.

## Quite a Lively Tilt.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A lively tilt occurred between Mr. O'Neill (Democrat of Missouri, who was seated last Tuesday, and his Democratic colleague, Mr. Morgan of Missouri. Mr. O'Neill rose to a question of privilege and read from a newspaper an interview with Mr. Morgan, in which the latter explained as his reason for voting against Mr. O'Neill, that there had been an agreement with the contestant and contestee in that case to let the plain intent of the voter count. "Mr. O'Neill could not break the agreement," Mr. Morgan was quoted as saying, "without dishonor, and he asks too much when he asks us to join him in dishonor." Mr. O'Neill denied that he had entered into such agreement with Mr. Joy who was represented in the interview. He made a statement and concluded it with a protest against the treatment he had received. Mr. Morgan replied: "I had hoped that we had enough of the O'Neill-Joy contest election case. I had hoped that Mr. O'Neill would be content with leaving himself to the duties Mr. Joy elected to discharge." (Republican applause.) He avowed the authenticity of the interview and read for the record to show that Mr. O'Neill had violated his agreement.

## To Cut Salaries.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—So amendment was created by the introduction of the following resolution Mr. George of Mississippi: "Resolved, that in view of the present depressed financial condition of the people, the low price of agriculture, other products, the indebtedness of the people and the increased value money, the committee on judic be directed to prepare a bill to be 20 per cent all official incomes protected by the statutes of United States. The resolution was referred. A similar resolution was introduced in the house a few days by a Populist.

## Approved.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The president has approved the joint resolution providing for the salaries expenses of additional capacity officers of revenue to enforce the exclusion act.