

Published by the EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

Miscellaneous Advertisements

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE BY D. & A. OPPENHEIMER

On account of consolidating our stock of goods now kept in our house on Main street with the one on West First, and in order to sell of some of our stock before moving...

NIC TENG G, BOOK-SELLER, STATIONER AND NEWSDEALER.

Extensively on hand a full assortment of books in English, German, Catholic Standard, Methodist and Protestant works...

J. S. PENN & BRO. San Antonio, Tex.

For Sale the following line of goods, examine and price our goods...

White Oak Wagon, L. Espenscheid.

Manufactured by L. Espenscheid. In our stock will be found the Kansas Wagon, Milburn Wagon, Mitchell Wagon, Fish Bros Wagon...

FROST & BRO. J. H. Kampmann, Architect and Builder.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds Etc. Etc. In new prepared the list of new and improved machinery and competent workmen...

San Antonio Daily Express

VOL. 12. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1878. NO. 928.

Telegraphic Flashes

HOME AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. All Hopes of the Scurvy Abating are Dispelled. The Country Districts are Suffering the Worst. The Death Rate is Increasing at Memphis and Other Infected Points.

China Hall.

China, Japan, Glassware. Wholesale and Retail. First French China. Crystal Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$25.00.

CROCKERY

Wholesale and Retail. First French China. Crystal Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$25.00.

PIANOS

Upright Pianos. Grand Pianos. Square Pianos. All the latest styles and at low prices.

Loan Office.

West Side Main Plaza. Very Low Rates. Loans on all kinds of property.

Valuable Information!

Auction and Commission House. J. Abrahamson. Best Advantage.

Prof. Zavadil's ORCHESTRA

San Antonio Phil House. G. B. Cassinelli. Fruits, Nuts &c.

Dr. Chappin today telegraphed to the agents of Dr. Kibbee in New York, Messrs. (Cowell, Hazard & Co., and to other dear friends of the deceased, the sad news of his demise.

New Orleans, September 24.—An evening paper says of Dr. Kibbee, his attending physician Dr. Chappin reported last evening that his patient was improving, but it seems, however, that Dr. Kibbee's temperature gradually fell to 98 by six o'clock p. m. yesterday, and from that time he was unable to take his temperature as he would not allow the thermometer to be placed in his mouth, and thenceforward to the time of his death his temperature rose, and when last taken registered 101 degrees.

Atlanta, Ga., September 24.—The Republican State Convention met today and appointed Col. Hoyt temporary chairman. Stephen W. Kellogg was elected permanent chairman, and the convention adjourned.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Hartford, Conn., September 24.—The Republican State Convention met today and appointed Col. Hoyt temporary chairman. Stephen W. Kellogg was elected permanent chairman, and the convention adjourned.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Chattanooga, September 24.—There have been four deaths and three new cases in the last 24 hours. The fever is assuming the worst type.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Washington, September 24.—The Secretary of War having received information that the Howard Association of New Orleans was raising \$200,000 on loan, and is not in need of funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, has ordered an investigation in regard to the matter, and suspended his order of last week to issue 40,000 additional rations for the relief of people suffering from fever in that city.

Statenman, Capt. Rogers writes us that, in regard to the cactus fruit, "I can say that I have used it for sauce and pie and it is quite palatable. I can see no reason why it should not make a jelly and preserve and perhaps wine." Dr. Hothorn's dispatch to J. L. Mansfield and James Lesion has a singular story in American ears this bright Sunday morning. Dr. H. is reported to have written as follows: "You and James take our oath and come in."

Calvert, Sept. 23.—The greenback executive committee, held a meeting at the residence of the late Governor, Dr. H. H. Calvert, on Monday evening, the 23rd inst. The meeting was held in the parlors of the residence of the late Governor, Dr. H. H. Calvert, on Monday evening, the 23rd inst. The meeting was held in the parlors of the residence of the late Governor, Dr. H. H. Calvert, on Monday evening, the 23rd inst.

Waco, Sept. 23.—Appropriate services were held in the churches yesterday, in honor of the late Governor, Dr. H. H. Calvert. The services were held in the churches yesterday, in honor of the late Governor, Dr. H. H. Calvert. The services were held in the churches yesterday, in honor of the late Governor, Dr. H. H. Calvert.

Dallas, September 23.—The session of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre was summarily closed last night at Mount Baird church, five miles north of Dallas, by Gen. Chalmers, who, walking up in front of the pulpit, cursed the minister or apocryphally. An effort was made to eject Gen. Chalmers, which he successfully resisted by drawing a pocket knife, and threatening to kill any one who attempted to lay hands on him. The Rev. Mr. McIntyre was rescued from the church during the confusion that ensued, and, surrounded by his friends, was escorted home. Some hours later, while Mr. McIntyre was preparing to return to his home, he was fired at in front of his bedroom window, none fortunately taking effect. There were four men in the firing party. The disgraceful proceedings were called to a close by the refusal to permit Rev. Mr. Hyles, of the same denomination, to preach in that church. Hyles is the recognized pastor of the church, but the recusant parents having died, the episcopate, they were resting in hell. Chalmers, with episcopal cause of Hyles with the above result.

Marlin, Sept. 23.—Number of bales shipped, 1,200. The number of bales shipped in the month of August, 1878, was 1,200. The number of bales shipped in the month of August, 1878, was 1,200. The number of bales shipped in the month of August, 1878, was 1,200.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

Washington, D. C., September 23.—Col. W. H. McCall, of Mississippi, who has been elected to the office of Secretary of the United States Army, has been elected to the office of Secretary of the United States Army, has been elected to the office of Secretary of the United States Army, has been elected to the office of Secretary of the United States Army.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

San Antonio, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention of Nevada yesterday adopted a platform, advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the nomination of Governor L. M. Bradley, of the present incumbent, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned.

STATE AND DISTRICT. For Governor, O. M. ROBERTS. For Lieutenant Governor, JOSEPH D. SAYERS. For Chief Justice Supreme Court, GEORGE F. MOORE. For Associate Justice, M. H. BONNER. For State Treasurer, FRANCIS H. LUBBOCK. For Attorney General, GEORGE MOORMICK. For Commissioner General Land Office, W. C. WALSH. For Congress—Sixth District, GUSTAV SOHLERHOER. For Senator—Thirty-third District, A. W. HOUSTON. Representative—Brazos County, C. L. WURZBACH. Representative—Wm. CLEMENTS.

BEAR COUNTY TICKET. For County Judge, F. G. SMITH. For Sheriff, F. F. MOGALL. For District Clerk, GEORGE R. DASHIELL. For County Clerk, R. M. SMITH. For Assessor, GEO. W. WILLIAMSON. For Coroner, F. M. KEVTON. For Auditor, PRED COCKE. For Surveyor, L. C. NAVARRO. For Treasurer, J. B. LACOSTE. For State Inspector, J. P. CAMPBELL. For Justice First Precinct, P. SHELDON. For Justice Second Precinct, W. M. RENOX. For Justice Third Precinct, A. BLENKER.

Hon. J. H. SLATER, the new Senator from Oregon is a "rain-bird" Democrat. For weak and idiotic display of malice, the Gonzales Inquirer "takes the rag of the bush." It is generally conceded that the Ireland claim would not amount to much without the cloys. Tax Democrats of other States may well cry to the Democrats of Missouri to pull down their vest. On the 18th inst., the veteran Gen. James Shields was lying in New York, stricken with paralysis. The attack was caused by too much exposure and excitement attending the anniversary celebration of the capture of the City of Mexico, in New York. At last accounts his physicians were hopeful. The failure of the Herald has caused softening of the brain in some of its old friends—its ex-editors, doubtless, and the present publisher of that paper unkindly allows them to air their labeility in its columns in the way of communications. It is very sad!

J. MASON WELLS is irrefragable, and announces himself a candidate for Congress from the 4th Louisiana District. After the yellow fever visitation, it seems hardly probable that another disaster like the election of Wells would be visited upon the people of Louisiana. The yellow fever has no terrors for the New Orleans politicians. They are in a row now over the registration of two colored voters, and four Democratic clerks of registration have been arrested for refusing to register the names of the colored individuals. The reason for this refusal has not been given. Gallatin appears to be in as great a political muddle, as San Antonio. The Citizens say: "It would take a Philadelphian lawyer to unravel the tangled web of legal fiction in this county. Every office is sought by hosts of aspirants, who hold that their claims are paramount to all other considerations, and if we were to be governed by the representations of candidates we would have to arrive at the conclusion that each individual candidate possessed all the cardinal virtues, and that all other aspirants were only phantoms and frauds." Few people have anything like a correct idea of the bulk of all the gold in the world, if all that precious metal were melted into one ingot. The value of a cubic yard of solid gold is estimated at \$2,000,000, or \$10,000,000 in round numbers, and D. A. Wells, in his "Things Not Generally Known," declares that all the gold in the world melted into solid ingots might be contained in a collar twenty-four feet square and one foot deep. According to the same authority, the contributions of the people for Sanctuary in the time of David exceeded \$5,000,000. The immense treasure David is said to have collected for the Sanctuary amounted to \$200,000,000. The gold which Solomon overlaid the "most holy place," a room only thirty feet square, amounted to over \$25,000,000.

The Georgetown Independent is speaking of Hon. John Hancock's address at that place, saying: "If he had previously expressed any views in the minds of those who contend that Judge Hancock must at least harmonize his views with the platform upon which he stands as the Democratic nominee, that doubt must now be entirely dispelled. Judge Hancock not only made his address clear, but demonstrated it in the most complete language. He said that Congress had not the power to make legal tender paper money; that it could make its notes, just as they are, receivable for government duties, but could not impart to them the character of full legal tender, and held that the power of Congress to make legal tender money was restricted to gold or silver or both of them only. He held, with Judge Trenchard, that paper money can be made legal only to the extent that it is based on gold or silver." Yet the Georgetown News is giving so much attention to what Hancock, while it opposes Mr. Schlicher's policy because of his Democratic views, which are identical with those of Mr. Hancock.

MR. SCHLICHER AND THE MEXICANS. There is one time at least when the henchmen of Judge Ireland give Mr. Schlicher credit for potent influence in the halls of Congress, and declare that he has accomplished much in the way of legislation. It is when they are among the Mexicans far enough in the country to be unable to keep themselves thoroughly posted. These henchmen are told that Mr. Schlicher is an inveterate enemy of their race, and that he has been the direct means of bringing United States troops to the Rio Grande frontier for the purpose of raiding into Mexico. They tell what great power Mr. Schlicher has exerted in this behalf, and that these troops, procured by his strenuous personal efforts, are maintained as a menace to the Mexican people. This wind instrument has been played upon with all the variations it would produce, but we are glad to say, has not had any effect among intelligent Mexicans who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter and ascertain the facts.

It is true that Mr. Schlicher has been largely instrumental in bringing to the frontier of Texas what little protection it now enjoys through the medium of United States soldiers, and in arousing the country to a sense of its duty in trying to secure to the people of Western Texas immunity from assassination and robbery. When Mr. Schlicher or any of his friends ask protection against the Mexicans, they do not have reference to the Mexican people who are citizens of Texas—and who are Texas—just as Germans, or French, or Irish, or American, people living here are Texas—but against the people of Mexico who raid into our territory to murder and rob our people—Mexicans, Germans, Americans and others. Do the Mexican citizens of Texas suffer by these raids? Is Mr. Schlicher's effort by these protection directed against them? In fact, is it not as much their protection and well being he has been striving for as that of our citizens of any other nationality?

Let us see if the Mexican citizens of Texas should not be even more grateful to Mr. Schlicher than other class of citizens; for have they not suffered more than any other class of citizens by these raids from Mexico Mr. Schlicher desires to prevent? All conversant with the history of the raids into the upper country along the Rio Grande will readily admit that the cases reported at least three out of five of the victims have been Mexicans. But we have an official report of the raid made into Webb, La Salle, McMullen, Divisal and Escorial counties in April last; let us see who were the victims. Two vaqueros in the employ of Justo Guerra and Prospero Guerra, Jorge Garcia, a Mexican shepherd of Don Jesus Ramirez at Carrizo Prieto; John Steele Richard Taylor, (aged twelve years,) George Taylor, (aged eight years,) Martin Martinez, Florento Leo, F. H. Moore, Vicente Robledo, Guadalupe Bassan, John Jordan, Antonio Valdez, Margarito Rodriguez, Jose M. Gassler, and a Mexican shepherd and his wife, who were killed by the raid and driven across to Rancho Solitario. The Mexicans can recognize their countrymen by their names, and we ask the Mexican citizens of Texas, who will they vote for Congress, the man who will labor faithfully to secure protection for their countrymen as well as the countrymen of others who reside on Texas soil, or for the man who comes among you trying to make capital and secure your votes by making sport of Mr. Schlicher's efforts in your behalf, or tells you he seeks "protection for the best reason he is to be had on the Mexican?" What Mr. Schlicher speaks against the Mexican people, he refers solely to the people raiding into this country, and not to the Mexican citizens of Texas, whose friend he has always proved himself to be. Look at the records of those raids and see what citizens of Texas have suffered most by them, the Mexicans, the Germans or the Americans, and then ask yourself where Mr. Schlicher's prejudice lays when he attacks those who are protected in their lives and property.

COHEN'S MOB. Cohen's mob is the sensation at Washington. Menacing mobs parading the streets and threatening destruction of life and property were not contemplated in the constitutional clause concerning liberty of action and freedom of speech, and all good people will sustain the authorities in putting an end to such practices. A crowd of men fresh from a yellow fever infected district, and with symptoms of the disease, have just as much right to complain of a quarantine against them as has Cohen's mob to complain of their parades being interfered with. Nothing is justifiable that threatens to disturb or destroy the public peace. A man's sentimentality concerning the "liberty of the people" has for generations prevented the Canadian authorities from interfering with certain parades in the cities of Canada, when it was almost positively known that these parades would result in bloodshed and the destruction of life and property. By the determination of the authorities the usual scenes were in a great degree prevented the present year, and it is hoped that the same will be the power of democracy in that country. A good citizen will not take part in any proceedings having a dehumanizing tendency, or which imply a threat to public safety. To hold meetings and state the claims or grievances of the people is a right no reasonable man would interfere with, but for mobs to parade the streets with no other purpose than intimidation is something that should be frowned upon and condemned by all.

THE EXPENSES AS AN "ORGAN." Some saddle-headed and dribbling scribbler in the Herald of yesterday morning intimated that the Express was the special champion of the Germans in this community. Well, the Express is the organ of the Germans, just as it is the organ of all other classes of respectable people. Not having any organ or champion published in their own language it is but natural the Germans, as well as the Americans, the Mexicans, the Irish and all other nationalities should look to the Express to champion their rights and labor for their interests. They look to the Express because they know it does not spread its sails to catch every little breeze created by the utterances of some few demagogues, simply because it may appear to be momentarily popular. It is proposed to make this paper the organ of all the sober, thinking, intelligent, honest people, and make it a permanent institution by advocating measures we consider will stand the test of common sense investigation, and not go sending along before every wind-suck of wind for mere political effect. We have one hope, deliberate, practical and common sense ideas, and to keep in harmony with those ideas we seek to ascertain the views of business men, and not those of street corner politicians ready to take up any cry that promises a temporary advantage.

It may be wise, but it begins to appear small that the transmission of newspaper mail to not pass within one hundred miles of a yellow fever infected district should be interfered with. The contents of our book stores are almost barren of papers, periodicals and other reading matter of the people have been in the habit of receiving regularly through that channel, and the annoyance is exceedingly great. If this deprivation is a necessity, there is no ground of complaint, but is it a necessity? The people would like to know. In referring to the destruction of the newspaper mails, the Dallas Convention says the feeling of deprivation is increasing. Everybody "is extremely anxious that all proper precautions against the dreadful scourge should be taken. But what is harmful to private interests, and at the same time useless, cannot meet with public sanction. Mails coming from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places cannot possibly endanger anybody, and ought not to be destroyed. The requirements of the quarantine regulations that the postmasters at such points should attach a certificate to the mails, cannot be enforced for the plain reason that the post offices do not feel the touch of authority emanating from Dallas. The result is that the numerous subscribers of outside papers are deprived of the mail matter for which they have paid and to which they are entitled. It seems to us that it is incumbent on our quarantine officers to make some discrimination in this matter, and not make such a wholesale destruction of the mails. Certainly it ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the mails coming from Northern cities and from points like Memphis."

THE NEWSPAPER MAIL. It may be wise, but it begins to appear small that the transmission of newspaper mail to not pass within one hundred miles of a yellow fever infected district should be interfered with. The contents of our book stores are almost barren of papers, periodicals and other reading matter of the people have been in the habit of receiving regularly through that channel, and the annoyance is exceedingly great. If this deprivation is a necessity, there is no ground of complaint, but is it a necessity? The people would like to know. In referring to the destruction of the newspaper mails, the Dallas Convention says the feeling of deprivation is increasing. Everybody "is extremely anxious that all proper precautions against the dreadful scourge should be taken. But what is harmful to private interests, and at the same time useless, cannot meet with public sanction. Mails coming from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places cannot possibly endanger anybody, and ought not to be destroyed. The requirements of the quarantine regulations that the postmasters at such points should attach a certificate to the mails, cannot be enforced for the plain reason that the post offices do not feel the touch of authority emanating from Dallas. The result is that the numerous subscribers of outside papers are deprived of the mail matter for which they have paid and to which they are entitled. It seems to us that it is incumbent on our quarantine officers to make some discrimination in this matter, and not make such a wholesale destruction of the mails. Certainly it ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the mails coming from Northern cities and from points like Memphis."

Had we a poet among us the question of what killed the Herald of this city, would no doubt be handed down to posterity clothed in such language as would forever vanquish that long mooted question concerning the assassination of "Doc Robin." Mr. Schlicher has been assigned by his recent proprietors, but some of them have proved satisfactory to even those who claimed to have made a complete diagnosis of the case. The last "reason" given—because the Herald supported Mr. Ireland, causing Mr. Schlicher's friends to withdraw their patronage—we consider the most unfortunate, and as will be seen by the annexed card from one of its late editors, was one from which it is desirable to retreat as quickly and effectually as possible. The statement of the editor as printed below is a modification of its remarks in its validity. In that it fully charged its failure to the withdrawal of patronage because it opposed Mr. Schlicher, and which we cannot regard as other than a great injustice to our business men. Now one of the editors of the Herald says its remarks "were to the effect that the Herald's opposition to Mr. Schlicher had caused loss of business to the paper by the withdrawal of patronage on the part of his friends"—and he says the truth of his assertions will be proven by the books of the concern and its letters on file. Now, up to its very latest breath under its recent management the Herald proclaimed to the world in freshly written editorials and rather stale standing notices, that it had the largest circulation of any paper in Western Texas, and that its circulation and business was constantly increasing. When did this rash of Mr. Schlicher's friends to stop their advertisements and subscriptions take place? And what was the extent of the loss sustained thereby? We will not say a few isolated cases, such as the writer below states, may not have been found, but the idea that the loss occasioned through that means amounted to a "row of pins" in the conduct of the business was as preposterous as the Herald's wholesale charge upon its patrons. The Herald's reasons for falling have been as plentiful as Judge Ireland's declarations of what he was in favor of, and just about as inconsistent. The last thing that occurred to it was blurted out, as though public attention could be so engrossed with the last reason that they would entirely forget its predecessors.

THE NEWSPAPER MAIL. It may be wise, but it begins to appear small that the transmission of newspaper mail to not pass within one hundred miles of a yellow fever infected district should be interfered with. The contents of our book stores are almost barren of papers, periodicals and other reading matter of the people have been in the habit of receiving regularly through that channel, and the annoyance is exceedingly great. If this deprivation is a necessity, there is no ground of complaint, but is it a necessity? The people would like to know. In referring to the destruction of the newspaper mails, the Dallas Convention says the feeling of deprivation is increasing. Everybody "is extremely anxious that all proper precautions against the dreadful scourge should be taken. But what is harmful to private interests, and at the same time useless, cannot meet with public sanction. Mails coming from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places cannot possibly endanger anybody, and ought not to be destroyed. The requirements of the quarantine regulations that the postmasters at such points should attach a certificate to the mails, cannot be enforced for the plain reason that the post offices do not feel the touch of authority emanating from Dallas. The result is that the numerous subscribers of outside papers are deprived of the mail matter for which they have paid and to which they are entitled. It seems to us that it is incumbent on our quarantine officers to make some discrimination in this matter, and not make such a wholesale destruction of the mails. Certainly it ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the mails coming from Northern cities and from points like Memphis."

THE NEWSPAPER MAIL. It may be wise, but it begins to appear small that the transmission of newspaper mail to not pass within one hundred miles of a yellow fever infected district should be interfered with. The contents of our book stores are almost barren of papers, periodicals and other reading matter of the people have been in the habit of receiving regularly through that channel, and the annoyance is exceedingly great. If this deprivation is a necessity, there is no ground of complaint, but is it a necessity? The people would like to know. In referring to the destruction of the newspaper mails, the Dallas Convention says the feeling of deprivation is increasing. Everybody "is extremely anxious that all proper precautions against the dreadful scourge should be taken. But what is harmful to private interests, and at the same time useless, cannot meet with public sanction. Mails coming from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places cannot possibly endanger anybody, and ought not to be destroyed. The requirements of the quarantine regulations that the postmasters at such points should attach a certificate to the mails, cannot be enforced for the plain reason that the post offices do not feel the touch of authority emanating from Dallas. The result is that the numerous subscribers of outside papers are deprived of the mail matter for which they have paid and to which they are entitled. It seems to us that it is incumbent on our quarantine officers to make some discrimination in this matter, and not make such a wholesale destruction of the mails. Certainly it ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the mails coming from Northern cities and from points like Memphis."

THE NEWSPAPER MAIL. It may be wise, but it begins to appear small that the transmission of newspaper mail to not pass within one hundred miles of a yellow fever infected district should be interfered with. The contents of our book stores are almost barren of papers, periodicals and other reading matter of the people have been in the habit of receiving regularly through that channel, and the annoyance is exceedingly great. If this deprivation is a necessity, there is no ground of complaint, but is it a necessity? The people would like to know. In referring to the destruction of the newspaper mails, the Dallas Convention says the feeling of deprivation is increasing. Everybody "is extremely anxious that all proper precautions against the dreadful scourge should be taken. But what is harmful to private interests, and at the same time useless, cannot meet with public sanction. Mails coming from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places cannot possibly endanger anybody, and ought not to be destroyed. The requirements of the quarantine regulations that the postmasters at such points should attach a certificate to the mails, cannot be enforced for the plain reason that the post offices do not feel the touch of authority emanating from Dallas. The result is that the numerous subscribers of outside papers are deprived of the mail matter for which they have paid and to which they are entitled. It seems to us that it is incumbent on our quarantine officers to make some discrimination in this matter, and not make such a wholesale destruction of the mails. Certainly it ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the mails coming from Northern cities and from points like Memphis."

THE NEWSPAPER MAIL. It may be wise, but it begins to appear small that the transmission of newspaper mail to not pass within one hundred miles of a yellow fever infected district should be interfered with. The contents of our book stores are almost barren of papers, periodicals and other reading matter of the people have been in the habit of receiving regularly through that channel, and the annoyance is exceedingly great. If this deprivation is a necessity, there is no ground of complaint, but is it a necessity? The people would like to know. In referring to the destruction of the newspaper mails, the Dallas Convention says the feeling of deprivation is increasing. Everybody "is extremely anxious that all proper precautions against the dreadful scourge should be taken. But what is harmful to private interests, and at the same time useless, cannot meet with public sanction. Mails coming from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other places cannot possibly endanger anybody, and ought not to be destroyed. The requirements of the quarantine regulations that the postmasters at such points should attach a certificate to the mails, cannot be enforced for the plain reason that the post offices do not feel the touch of authority emanating from Dallas. The result is that the numerous subscribers of outside papers are deprived of the mail matter for which they have paid and to which they are entitled. It seems to us that it is incumbent on our quarantine officers to make some discrimination in this matter, and not make such a wholesale destruction of the mails. Certainly it ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the mails coming from Northern cities and from points like Memphis."

Vegetine Spring Wagons! THE FINEST STOCK OF SPRING WAGONS Ever offered in San Antonio of the celebrated Studebaker Bros Manufacturing Co., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA. Largest factory of the world, that received the highest premiums and awards of merit on their works wherever exhibited in competition with other works. Cabriolets, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, Ambulances, Platform Wagons, Express Wagons, Picnic and Diamond and California Express Wagons. Half-spring Wagons, Etc., Etc. Improved Studebaker wagons with new patent timber axle iron axle, Mitchell wagons with self-oiling axles, tents, covers, bows, etc. ALL SOLD WITH FULL WARRANTY, AND AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

Vegetine Has Entirely Cured Me of Vertigo. Dear Sir, I have used several bottles of Vegetine. It has entirely cured me of Vertigo. I have also used it for Kidney Complaint, and it has cured me of that also. I feel much better now. I believe it to be a good medicine. S. N. PIKE'S VEGETINE. Believe it to be a Good Medicine. Dear Sir, I wish to inform you what your Vegetine has done for me. I have been afflicted with Neuritis, and after using five bottles of the Vegetine, I feel much better. I believe it to be a good medicine. FRED HARVEY'S VEGETINE. Dear Sir, I have been using your Vegetine for the past eight months, and we take pleasure in stating that we have been benefited and we have given great satisfaction. Respectfully, BUCK & COWLEY, Druggists, Hickman, Ky.

A. Staacke, H. F. & W. H. Young Law & Land Office, NO 13 COMMERCE ST. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Building Lots Farming and Pasture Lands FOR SALE. H. F. & W. H. Young, No. 13 Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas. REMOVAL. Norton & Deutz, HARDWARE, ARMS & CO. 44 Commerce Street, Commercial Block, San Antonio, Texas.

S. N. PIKE'S Magnolia Whiskey. S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA WHISKEY CINCINNATI OHIO. H. Crenet, Sole Agent for SAN ANTONIO AND South Western Texas. Mail Lettings. Notice to Contractors. POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1878. PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 p. m. of October 31st, 1878. For carrying the mail of the United States, upon the route, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Texas, from January 1, 1879 to June 30, 1880. The proprietor has retained this line and will run comfortable vehicles three times a week from each end, making the distance in ten hours. Good saddle horses, harness and buggy, and the best quality of cheap carriage to be had in the city for hire on short notice and reasonable rates. Also the best harness in the city for hire to farmers, fishermen, black or white. Horses transported by the road, day or night. Express business furnished to all parts and satisfaction guaranteed. PHIL DEL. Proprietor.

A. Nette & Son, Stationery Stationery Paper Paper Envelopes Envelopes CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES, Etc. DE'S Livery, Sale & Feed Stables. PHIL DEL. Proprietor.

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE LINE TO BANDERA. OFFICE IN MENGER HOTEL. J. LAMOUR, Architect and Superintendent. OFFICE—Room No. 2 over new Postoffice. FOR SALE REMOVAL. Dr. J. G. Robinson has removed his office and residence to Villa street, southeast of the Menger Hotel, where he will continue to practice his profession as a dentist, and will also continue to practice as a dentist at all the different drug stores.

Elmendorf & Co. Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Hardware & Agricultural Implements, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY, AGENTS FOR OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, BRANCH HOUSE, ALAMO PLAZA, Opp. Menger Hotel, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. HORD'S HOTEL, Corner Main Plaza, Frank P. Hord, Proprietor. JOHN RUDY, F. M. LEVY, Clerks, San Antonio, Texas.

Hugo & Schmeltzer Wholesale Grocers, 93 95 Commerce St. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co's MILWAUKEE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. Known as the best bottled beer in the market and superior to any imported article. NEW SHIPMENTS ARRIVING EVERY WEEK. Also Roskman, Gostley & Co's well known and celebrated REERVE AND SARATOGA WHISKIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Wagner & Rummel, Wholesale Grocers. AGENTS OF ANHEUSER'S Bottle and Keg Beer. Also for Camp Spring Mills for the following brands of Flour: "Kavanaugh's Best," "F. F. Golden Crown," "Tucker Milling Co." for the following brands of Flour: "Double Anchor," "May Queen" and "Four An." AMERICAN POWDER MILLS IN BOSTON. STAR OIL. Peerless Oil, Gait & Ax German Smoking Tobacco, Lone Star Vinegar Factory, And Black Horse Tobacco Factory.

Scheihagen and Wulff AGENT FOR CHALLENGE MILL CO. Importers of and Dealers in HARDWARE AND Agricultural Implements. Agents for MILBURN WAGONS. JOHN DRESSER & CO'S Celebrated Gang and Sulphur Plows. BROWN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. HAINES' "B" Barb Steel Plow Works. Four's Hay Loader, Also Glass, Cement, Plaster Paris, Paints, Oils, Sheet Iron, Steel, Nails, Carriage Materials, Corn-meal Cutlery, Corn-shellers, Corn-cobbers, Borax, Sulphur, Soda, Glass, and other articles, Wholesale and Retail, Landreth's Garden Seed, etc., etc.

Menger Hotel, ALAMO PLAZA, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Mrs. W. A. Menger, Proprietress. ACCOMMODATIONS EQUAL TO ANY IN THE STATE. TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER. George White, "General" Cooking Stoves. 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880. AT THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR. COAL OIL LAMPS, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, PUMPS, Etc. Estimating, Roofing and Plumbing done at the shortest notice, fully warranted and on reasonable terms. COR. COMMERCE & PASEO STREETS, SAN ANTONIO.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Railroad Time Table and Express Time Table.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL TO AND FROM SAN ANTONIO POSTOFFICE.

Mr. Beecher drove a \$4,000 house at each of his first two lectures in San Francisco.

Mr. John B. Gough will begin his temperance campaign in England about Christmas time.

When Lord Baconfield made his late visit to the Queen, at Osborne, crimson cloth was laid from the train to the Royal yacht.

A handsome marble tablet, with an appropriate inscription, has been fixed in the transept of the cathedral at Bristol, England.

Madam Tegan has a beautiful and exquisite grace still, although in her seventieth year.

Madam Tegan has a beautiful and exquisite grace still, although in her seventieth year.

Signor Carlini, the Italian Prince Minister, is said to have a peculiarly of taste which is very unusual in a conventional court.

Alphonsus Dand, the novelist, arrived in Paris at the age of sixteen, with two francs in his pocket.

heavier than the old ones and has a longer handle; it weighs thirty-nine pounds, dressed, has one large knob on the end and the other on the handle.

Recently a Gardner lady, who has a summer cottage on the Squirrel, sent the following note to her husband in Gardner.

A gentleman, while out taking a drive, had the misfortune to have his carriage upset, and himself and a newly engaged young Scotch coachman thrown into the road.

Philosophers are discussing whether a newborn child possesses any intellect when it is born.

The fortieth session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science began at Dublin on the 14th inst.

The idea of overworking is the chief cause of mortality among the troops of the British army.

The fact that a good hen will lay annually one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty eggs, while it can only hatch thirty or forty chicks, is a most interesting fact.

At the meeting of the British association at Dublin on the 14th inst. a most interesting paper was read in the department of zoology by Sir John Lubbock on the habits of ants.

Bring me a slice of squash pie, waiter, after "You can't eat squash pie, sir," "Why not, I'd like to know," "Because it's run into your ears."

This was told of Gilbert White, the naturalist of Selborne, by one of his nephews.

Alamo Drug Store. Wholesale and Retail. Druggist. Apothecary. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TRUSSERS, SPONGES, PERFUMERIES and TOILET ARTICLES.

Michael Pigott. Houston Street. Carriage-Making Business. Trimming, Painting and Repairing Carriages.

Eckey & Wolf. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Alex. Varga. Harness & Saddles. Whips, Collars, Saddle Trees, Saddle Hardware, Etc.

C. BAIN & CO.'S El Paso MAIL & EXPRESS LINE.

F. PASCHE. House and Sign Painter. Office-Avenue C.

L. F. Boettler. Carpenter and Builder. Estor and Office-Fitting a specialty.

F. PASCHE. House and Sign Painter. Office-Avenue C.

MURRAY & LAN. Florida Water.

LEBOUR & COSEBROUGH. Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Arms, Ammunition, Sportsmen's Outfits, Etc.

Avery & John Moore. Mowers and Reapers. COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Eckey & Wolf. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Alex. Varga. Harness & Saddles. Whips, Collars, Saddle Trees, Saddle Hardware, Etc.

C. BAIN & CO.'S El Paso MAIL & EXPRESS LINE.

F. PASCHE. House and Sign Painter. Office-Avenue C.

L. F. Boettler. Carpenter and Builder. Estor and Office-Fitting a specialty.

MURRAY & LAN. Florida Water.

Business Guide. ARCHITECTS. ATTORNEYS. BANKERS. INSURANCE. HOTELS. JEWELERS. PHOTOGRAPHERS. RESTAURANTS.

NEW RICH BLOOD. PERSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas.

John Twohig, Banker. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bullion, &c.

Sam C. Bennett, Groceries, Fine Wines, Tobacco and Cigars.

VANCE HOUSE, San Antonio, Tex.

VANCE HOUSE, Castroville, Texas.

Hot or Cold Wet or Dry. SUNSHINE OR GOOD TIMES, Always Busy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. SHOOK & DITTMER. Attorneys-at-Law.

Trinity Hall. EAR DISEASES.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas.

John Twohig, Banker. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bullion, &c.

Sam C. Bennett, Groceries, Fine Wines, Tobacco and Cigars.

VANCE HOUSE, San Antonio, Tex.

VANCE HOUSE, Castroville, Texas.

Hot or Cold Wet or Dry. SUNSHINE OR GOOD TIMES, Always Busy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. SHOOK & DITTMER. Attorneys-at-Law.

Trinity Hall. EAR DISEASES.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas.

John Twohig, Banker. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bullion, &c.

Sam C. Bennett, Groceries, Fine Wines, Tobacco and Cigars.

VANCE HOUSE, San Antonio, Tex.

VANCE HOUSE, Castroville, Texas.

Hot or Cold Wet or Dry. SUNSHINE OR GOOD TIMES, Always Busy.

