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SELLERS OFFER
WILL PAY PERSONAL FEES, AT STATION FEE, ALSO
SELLERS INSURANCE, FOR A SHORT TERM OF ONE, TWO
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WATER & WIGNER'S
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Manufactured exclusively by

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The most important and distinguished
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Dependable Your Interest to Call and Ex-

change My Very Extensive and

Beautiful Stock of

Watches,

Diamonds,

Jewelry,

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COMBINATION SPECTACLES

These Spectacles improve, strengthen and preserve the sight.

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Loan Office.

The Standard and Reliable Loan Office.

SAN ANTONIO:

Southwest corner of Military Plaza, in the rear.

Call, 1000 hours.

Hours Reduced According to the Amount Lent.

We have Great Discounted Wages, and all kinds of Business, of all descriptions, particularly Business.

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Southwest corner of Military Plaza, in the rear.

Call, 1000 hours.

Hours Reduced According to the Amount Lent.

We have Great Discounted Wages, and all kinds of Business, of all descriptions, particularly Business.

E. KORNIGEIN'S

Loan Office,

WEST SIDE MAIN PLAZA.

LOW ADVANCE RATES ON VALUABLES AT

VERY LOW RATES.

Interest on pledges makes money available at all times.

Large amount of cash available.

Daily Express.

PUBLISHED BY THE

Express Printing Company.

Friday Morning, February 21, 1879.

Meteorologists.

Daily Bulletin—Signal Service U. S. Army, division of telegraphic and signal service for the benefit of commerce.

Observations recorded at 2 p. m. Feb. 20, 1879.

Locality	Bar. 1000	Wind	State	Weather
San Antonio	30.98	N	SE	Cloudy
East Pease	30.98	E	SW	Fair
Wimberley	30.98	W	NE	Cloudy
San Marcos	30.98	W	SE	Fair
Waco	30.98	E	SW	Cloudy

Weather Indications for To-Day:
Indications for the Western Gulf States:
Northerly to easterly winds, shifting to westerly in the western portion, clear or partly clear weather, falling barometer, and rising temperature.

A LITTLE COMMENT AND ADVICE.

We presume the taxpayers association will meet this evening to take final action upon the proposed charter amendments, and the Express would urge upon them such a course as will not endanger the enactment by the legislature of needed amendments, by making extreme demands. The attitude of the common council towards the committee of conference amounted to no expression whatever, while the defendant, almost insulting supplemental remarks of Alderman Newcomer, being received without rebuke, confirm the council to the sentiments therein expressed, which amounts in effect to a declaration that the common council of the city of San Antonio consider themselves supreme in their power, under no obligations, and in no way responsible, to the people for their official conduct, and will accept neither advice nor counsel. The council was asked to co-operate with the people as represented in the taxpayers association, to secure certain needed legislation, and the request is refused. If any members of the council are in accord with any movement to secure such legislation, they failed, at a time when they should have spoken, to let that fact be known, and tamely allowed themselves to be committed to the utterances of a member whose almost every word breathed a bitter, spiteful, opposition to the body of citizens who asked, in a most respectful manner, the co-operation of the council to carry into effect certain measures of interest. The taxpayers association may probably entertain views not in accordance with those of all other citizens, but this fact does not accord to the council, or any member of it, the right to insult them. The people of this city have rights even members of the council are bound to respect, and all attempts to bulldoze the citizens of San Antonio into a submission to supreme dictation by that body will surely fail.

The Express cares no more for the taxpayers' association than it does for the tax-payers' association, or the Laborer's association, or the Turner's association or any other association, but every association of citizens who pay taxes to support the city government, and are as much interested in its welfare as are the members of the council, should have respectful treatment when it approaches that august body with complaints of petition or measure.

While the co-operation of the council cannot be depended upon, as a body at least, in securing the passage of charter amendments, its action at its last meeting certainly should destroy all its influence with the legislature in an opposite direction. But we do not believe a majority of the people of the city favor all the amendments proposed, and without co-operation of other citizens the tax-payers' association cannot succeed. To the consolidation of the office of city treasurer with some other officer, electing the city engineer and the other offices named by the council, and providing for assessment of property as proposed, we do not believe there will be any decided objection; but we believe there will be sufficient opposition to reducing the amount the city can borrow to a sum below \$25,000 to impede the passage by the legislature of all the amendments proposed. We believe the amendments suggested in this connection by the Express of the 16th, would give the city ample protection, and, from the favorable comments heard upon them by prominent citizens, believe they would be unobjectionable to a large majority of the people interested in the city's welfare.

We regard certain of these amendments as very important, and as the tax-payers' association has taken the matter in charge, we trust they will succeed in securing them; but if they insist on the extreme measures some of their members propose, we fear they will not accomplish anything.

Some of the matters broached in the conference committee pertain exclusively to the jurisdiction of the council, and, judging by the action of that body at its last meeting, it is useless to even comment upon them during the present administration.

REVENUE AGENT TROUBLES.

All the reports from the frontier concerning the action of the revenue agents in that section are true, and they come from good authority—the department should at once institute an investigation into the conduct of those agents. The agents are reported as committing acts which breed animosity and spies and informers, ready to blackmail the people out of money by the slightest provocation, and it is said scarcely a merchant in the country west of us has escaped the payment to these official leeches of sums ranging from sixty to six hundred dollars in "settlements" for some technical violation of the revenue law, and by which violation the government was not defrauded of a cent. One man, it is said, had to pay one of these agents six dollars to "settle" for not calling the stamp on an empty tobacco box, although the customer who purchased the last piece of tobacco out of the box was still in the store, and any number of similar cases are reported. It would be worth something to know how much of the money paid these agents in "settlements" of violations of the revenue laws ever reached the revenue department at Washington. Though the arrested parties have in a large majority of the cases believed, or known, that they would be acquitted of any charge of attempting to defraud the government in a suit before the proper court, they have "settled" with these swindling agents as the easiest and most economical way of getting out of the trouble, as a trip to Austin, Dallas and elsewhere, would cost them much time and money.

The government will find just as honest and straightforward business men as the

western Texas frontier as can be found in any part of the country; men who will willingly and cheerfully pay all dues to the government, and who have no thought of attempting to violate the revenue laws, and their indignation is just and great that they should be blackmailed in the manner they report, especially when they believe that not one dollar in twenty of the money paid by them finds its way into the United States treasury. They count an investigation into their conduct and the conduct of the agents who have been preying upon them. And such an investigation should be made by competent, disinterested men. The agents, of course make one report, the people another. The latter honestly believe they have been outraged and robbed by the agents of the government, and it is the duty of the government to inquire into the matter. The people of Western Texas will cheerfully pay all that is due to the government. If they have, through ignorance of the law, defrauded the revenue department out of a dollar, they will cheerfully make restoration, but they indignantly protest against being blackmailed out of money by trickery or sharp practice of officers, where no act of fraud was committed or intended.

SAD FOR THE RADICALS.

Texas sends greeting to the north a bombshell that will scatter conservatism in the radical camp, and cork in a hole that was ready to start forth in sublime fury at southern outrage upon the rights of a colored citizen, when it should be announced that a colored man was deprived of his seat in the legislature of this state. The contest between Dennis and Freeman for a seat in the legislature has been decided in favor of the latter, the colored contestant. This was the action of a legislature of a southern state, a body composed of democrats to an overwhelming extent, and probably nine out of ten of them, if not more, of the class designated as "rebels." The matter of color or carried no weight with the Texas legislature in its deliberations upon the question at issue. Of course, every democratic voter would have preferred a different verdict if it could have been legally obtained; but in deciding the case their action was based on what they believed, from the testimony, to be right and justice as between man and man. Dennis had nine points in his favor to start with—he had possession of the seat; but an investigation of the facts presented convicted the legislature that Freeman was entitled to the seat, and it was given to him. Had the case been different, had the colored republican been ousted by the southern democratic legislature to give place to a white democrat, such a howl of indignation would have gone through the north as would have availed the声 of the Maine to Oregon, but the case was an entirely different one, and previous good care will be taken by the radical press of the north to not give any prominence to what showing that in' case where right and justice are involved the claims of the colored man receive equal consideration with those of the white man in Texas.

According to statistics furnished by the New Orleans Democrat, the Texas Pacific railroad has not been faring well in the southern legislatures of late. An earnest endeavor was made in the Alabama legislature last week to pass a resolution, instructing the senators and representatives of Alabama in congress to vote for the Texas Pacific. The representatives and senators of that road appeared before the legislature and addressed that body at length in favor of the resolution. Notwithstanding the address of the house voted the resolution down by an overwhelming majority. In West Virginia it was even worse. The legislators had already adopted a resolution requesting the state representatives in congress to vote for the Texas Pacific railroad entirely. Last week, however, it reviewed the former action and rescinded this resolution.

A revenue audit on a wild goose chase, appropriately builds the microscope. Last summer General Henry Tudor started from New York and went with the associationists riding on horseback from New York city to Potosi, the most southerly point of Patagonia, South America. It is expected the journey will take two years. He has been impressed with the idea for some time that by going through the several republics of Central and South America and ascertaining what articles of American manufacture could be introduced with profit, a large trade might be established. The party goes via Richmond and Mobile. When he arrives in Patagonia Tudor intends looking up the oil-rich and guano interests, and believes a large amount of money can be made by the result of using Katharion,

This is announced that his royal highness the Prince of Wales has accepted a membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, of Boston, Mass. "Ow's that for high?"

The Ohio Idea in the South.

X. O. FENSTER, 12th.

Our respected contemporary, the New York Tribune, has correspondence who had, or he had, an interview with a "southern democratic politician, influential in the party, and fully informed of its purposes."

There are not many democratic politicians, anywhere in the northern, eastern or southern states, who are informed of the policies of the party to greater extent than the general public are informed.

There are few who are informed of any secret purpose of the party, because, perhaps, as a general thing, parties composed of four or five million square miles of the earth's surface, would find it hard to keep a pure secret.

Nevertheless our respected contemporary, which revels in cryptographic capacity, and keeps a faultless record of its performances, makes the "Ohio idea" to be a secret which we will not surrender in five minutes for the sake of telling.

They have got to be told about almost brutal frankness." To which we beg leave to say, friends, that as the expression comes from you, it is perfectly true, and its correctness, and not from any southerner, genuine or counterfeit.

A Chicago Herald-Discusses Hydrophobia.

Chicago, February 15.—A horse suffering with hydrophobia was shot in this city today. He was bitten by a mad dog about three weeks ago, and showing symptoms of madness himself, was confined to a lot. He chased and bit at dogs, cats, rats, and every living thing that got within his domain, even biting and tearing his own breast in a savage manner. Other animals bitten by the same dog, it is believed, will go mad.

Senator Wilson's Scheme.

Chicago Tribune (Ind.).

Senator Wilson's colonization scheme, by which the negroes of the south are to be colonized in the northern and western states, depending largely on the accessibility of the chinkies in the sections of the country to which he proposes to transfer the colored people.

While our taxpayers are indulging in an animated discussion of the subject of reform and entailing of expenses, they should remember that certain monies are imperative necessary to carry on the government, and pay up the taxes now due and which must inevitably be paid. Although only a few days remain for the payment of city taxes for the past year without penalty, only about one-third the assessment has been paid. Let the taxpayers do their part, and complaint of inefficient government will then come with bitter grace.

A PART of four distinguished gentlemen from Honduras are now in Chicago for the purpose of interesting capitalists of that place in placer mining in Honduras, and if possible form a company in Chicago for that purpose. They are Jose M. Alguire, governor of La Mosquitia; Don Carlos Alvarez, member of the senate; Col. H. D. Snyder, American consul resident, and W. C. Burdick, ex-governor of the republic. Alvarez represents the government, and has a grant of a million acres with rich placer diggings.

The Rapid movement seems to be becoming in some sections at least, and among the many reasons given by our exchanges for shooting that gentleman to the presidency is, that Delaware is so small that in the distribution of patronage he could provide every man in the state with an office and still have an abundance left over; but that Ohio is such a big state, and the search for office is so intense with an Ohio man, that it would not do to elect Thurman.

It is to be hoped that the council will soon take definite action to secure the rights of the people in the matter of that thoroughly bad Delaware. It is small that in the distribution of patronage he could provide every man in the state with an office and still have an abundance left over; but that Ohio is such a big state, and the search for office is so intense with an Ohio man, that it would not do to elect Thurman.

It appears that the Apaches are marauding in the district of Moctezuma, and Piedra Gordia, Guanajuato, and Piedra Gordia, Guanajuato, is being raised near Comonduapan.

Gen. Pedro Gonzalez has gone to Tule, Hidalgo, at the head of 500 rural guards.

Gen. Francisco Morlet has resigned the command of the 34th battalion of line.

The legislature of Guanajuato has passed a law prohibiting gambling of any kind in that state.

At last accounts the Apaches were marauding in the districts of Moctezuma and Piedra Gordia, Guanajuato, and Piedra Gordia, Guanajuato, is being raised near Comonduapan.

The report that Messrs. Rosales and Garza are soon to leave the president's cabinet has no foundation.

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