Daily Express.

PTION RATES—IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EXPRESS—By Carrier per month....$1 00
" " " " quarter,.. 2 50
" " By mail one year..... 10 00
" " " six months,..... 5 00
" " " three months,... 3 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements will be inserted at 20 per line for the first insertion and ten cents a line for additional insertions.

Advertisement in daily and weekly one-third more than daily rates; in weekly only, same as daily.

Marriage and death notices $1.00 each. Obituary notices over 10 lines, 10 cents per line.

RATES FOR TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

One dollar per inch each insertion. Advertisements inserted longer than one week twenty-five per cent. reduction.

San Antonio Daily Express.

Entered at postoffice at San Antonio Texas, as second class matter.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1881. VOL. 15---NO. 15.

Weekly Express.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEEKLY EXPRESS one year, post paid.....$2 00
" " six months " 1 00
" " three months " 75

All papers will be discontinued at expiration of time paid for.

Write name and postoffice plainly, and state whether daily or weekly is desired.

Send postoffice order or registered letter when practicable.

Advertisements inserted in the weekly edition only will be charged at same rate as in daily only

Postal orders or registered letters can be sent at our risk. Address

EXPRESS PRINTING CO.
San Antonio, TEXAS

CLARK, WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 12, COMMERCE STREET.

A Complete Assortment of PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, WALL PAPER, Curtains and Fixtures, Artists Materials. Call and see us before Purchasing.

Low Prices For Cash. San Antonio, Texas.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!!

Mr. L. Rouvant takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends that he has now on exhibition at his store, Main street, next to Main Plaza, the most magnificent stock of

GENUINE DIAMONDS

From the well known house of Tobias Lyons Sons', No. 1, Maiden Lane, New York, and 17 Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y., artistically mounted in **Necklaces, Pendants, Earrings, Rings, Lace Pins, Studs, Collar-Buttons, Etc.,** of the Newest Designs. Ladies especially invited to view the

FINEST STOCK

Ever exhibited in San Antonio. jan16-3t

L. ORYNSKI,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

—AND—

PHARMACEUTIST,

—OFFERS TO—

STOCKMEN, FARMERS and WOOL GROWERS,

Sulphur, Copperas, Sal Soda, Arsenic, Strychnia, Calomel, Resin, Castor Oil, Pine Tar, Turpentine, Screw Worm Ointment and Liniment, South American Hide Poison, Etc.,

At the Lowest Prices.

Large Stock of Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Supporters, Clinical Thermometers and Hypodermic Syringes always on hand. Headquarters for Sponges and Chamois Skins. To Druggists, Physicians and Country

MERCHANTS,

Goods are Sold at the Lowest Market Prices.

Prescriptions Prepared with Cleanliness and Accuracy from Pure and Fresh Drugs by Competent Pharmacists only at

L. Orynski's Drug Store,

S. E. MILITARY PLAZA, COR. SOUTH FLORES ST.

SAN ANTONIO. TEXAS.

O. K. LAPHAM & CO., New York. LAPHAM, BROOKS & CO., St. Loui
LAPHAM, SMIBERT & CO., Chicago. LAPHAM, BROOKS & CO., Dallas, Tex.

O. K. Lapham & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

Hides, Skins, Furs, Etc.

OFFICE--MILITARY PLAZA.

Office and Warehouse, Soledad St.
(OPPOSITE COURTHOUSE.)

San Antonio, Texas.

Hides and Skins sold on Commission and Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

dec12 d3m

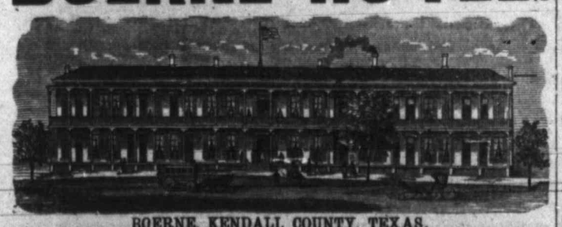
BERG & BRO.

WOOL, GRAIN AND COMMISSION

And Proprietors of Freight Transfer

AGENTS OF THE COTTON SEED ASSOCIATION FOR THE Purchase of Cotton Seed
French's Building Main Plaza

BOERNE HOTEL.



BOERNE, KENDALL COUNTY, TEXAS.

BROWN & WOOLLS,

PROPRIETORS.

FREE HACK TO BOERNE HOTEL WILL LEAVE ALL PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN SAN ANTONIO TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

This Hotel is situated in one of the most romantic sections of the Lone Star State, and at a point recognized as one of the greatest resorts for health and pleasure seekers from all parts of the Union.

The rooms all open on balconies, fronting south, and are furnished as elegantly as any Hotel in the South.

THE TABLE IS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS

The Proprietors' long hotel experience guarantees the fullest satisfaction to all their guests.

nov23 Good Livery and Feed Stable in Connection with Hotel. 1y

TRUSTEE'S SALE!

Whereas, R. T. Spivey, of the county of Wilson, and state of Texas, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 18th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the records of Wilson county, in book ©, on pages 531 and 532, conveyed to the undersigned, T. T. Teel, as trustee, in trust, the following described premises in Wilson county, and state of Texas, to-wit: Being seventy-three acres of land, and being the overplus off of the tract of land upon which said R. T. Spivey's homestead is situated, after deducting said Spivey's homestead of two hundred acres of land. Said seventy acres being out of the S. W. corner of the whole tract of 273 85-100 acres, and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the homestead, thence north 76 west to southeast corner of the original tract of 273 85-100 acres; thence north 14 east, a sufficient distance in a parallel line with the homestead line to make seventy-three acres; and also the mill and machinery, fixtures and water tank, situated on said land, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note, payable on the first day of January, 1881, in the sum of eight hundred dollars to L. M. Huff or bearer, with 10 per cent interest from date, and payable at the office of T. T. Teel, in the city of San Antonio.

And whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that if default is made in the payment of said note and interest at the time the same shall be due, then it shall be lawful for me, the undersigned, on application of the legal holder of said note to sell the above mentioned premises in manner and form in said deed of trust provided.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest, which was due on the 4th day of January, 1881, and whereas, M. Koenigheim, the legal holder of said note, it having been endorsed to him by said L. M. Huff, before maturity, for a valuable consideration, has made application to me to sell said premises to satisfy said note, as default in payment still continues, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the 18th of January, 1881,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., in front of the courthouse door of Bexar county, I will sell for cash to the highest and best bidder under the powers and upon the trusts in said trust deed specified, the premises above described, and make to the purchaser thereof a good and sufficient warrantee deed in the name of said R. T. Spivey, to the premises, mill and fixtures as aforesaid. T. T. TEEL,

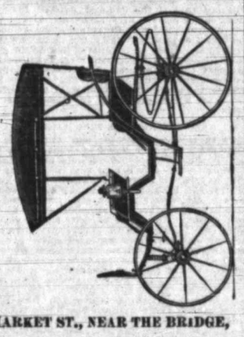
jan7 1d Trustee.

NOTICE.

The Texas Express Company will sell at auction, at the auction house of O. Peltpain, San Antonio, on January 29, 1881, a large number of unclaimed packages. For particulars see printed lists. J. M. NIXON, Agent.

San Antonio, Dec. 29, 1880. dec29-4d.

M. ECKENROTH



MARKET ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Ambulances Spring Wagons, Etc.

Repairing of all kinds done promptly. nov21 tf

PHILIP CROSS. ROYAL CHAPIN.

Cross & Chapin

Brokers,

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Opposite National Bank.

Wool and Hides.

Representing

Messrs. DYMOND & GARDES, N. O.,

And other first-class houses.

SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, Etc., Etc.

—ALSO—

S. S. CUNARD LINE, from N. Y. to Liverpool.
" DOMINION " " N. O. "
" WHITE CROSS " " Gal. "

nov7 3m

DRESSED

Texas Furs

In 10 different kinds. Also ANGORA goatskins, Lace-leather, Sheepskins, Oil-dressed Buckskins, Morocco, Linings, Apron-leather, Plasterer's hair, etc., etc. Manufactured and for sale by H. Hanbold, south Laredo street, San Antonio, Texas, within 500 yards of Military plaza. dec17 tf

1854.....Established.....1854.

GEO. W. WARE

HIDES, WOOL

—AND—

COTTON

South Side Military Plaza.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

dec21 eod 1m

PROPOSALS FOR EMPTYING THE CESS POOL AT THE COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed bids are invited for the emptying of the Cess Pool in the Bexar county jail yard, and carrying the contents outside of the city limits for one year from January 1st, 1881. Bids to be opened on the 15th day of January, 1881, at 12 o'clock m., and to be addressed to the Commissioners' Court, and endorsed "Proposals for Cleaning the Cess Pool." The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Published by order the Commissioners' Court of Bexar county.

Attest: SAM. S. SMITH, Co. Cl'k Bexar Co.

San Antonio, January 12, 1881. 15 3t

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR PASSAGE OF A SPECIAL LAW.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the seventieth legislature for the passage of a special law authorizing and requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue duplicates for (13) thirteen International Railroad Land Certificates belonging to me, the originals whereof were destroyed by fire and cannot be duplicated without special authority because they cannot be identified by their numbers. C. C. GIBBS.

jan14 1taw 3td

J. C. MULLER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

STRAW HATS, SILKS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Rushings and MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.

No. 63 & 65 Customhouse St.,

dec7 3m NEW ORLEANS.

Daily Express.

Tuesday Morning, January 18, 1881.

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW.

THE EXPRESS this morning presents to its readers a detailed and comprehensive review of the business of San Antonio for the year 1880, with a chronological report of the more interesting events occurring in Western Texas during that year, a statement of the city's progress, interesting facts and information concerning the great empire west of us, and other matters that most greatly interest every citizen of western Texas.

These subjects were not written on the high pressure style for the purpose of creating an effect, but on a simple narrative of facts, condensed as much as circumstances would admit, and not prepared with a view of making a grand display as to space. The review of the business of San Antonio will be found especially interesting and valuable, and the exhibit is one that is gratifying. The increase of business has been large, the decrease in our imports being confined almost entirely to those articles we would be better off to not import at all; while in the other items of decrease, satisfactory explanation is given to show that it was not the result of any decline in our trade.

As a whole San Antonio should be well satisfied with the progress made during the year, taking all things into consideration, and the same might be said of the whole of Western Texas, where large additions have been made to the population, a marked improvement has been found in the prosperity of the people, and extensive and substantial improvements have been made.

To make room for other matters necessary to get into this issue, a large amount of editorial, local, telegraphic and commercial matter is crowded out.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Their Classification, Advancement, Attendance and What They Need —A High School Building.

Within the last two years the public schools in this city have taken an advanced position in public estimation. The time was when "there was none so poor as to do them reverence," but now the halls of our public schools are filled with children belonging to all classes of our citizens. They are the schools of the people, maintained by them, and to them belong all their advantages. The few have learned that in making the schools good for the many, they have really become the best for themselves, hence, according to a law of natural selection, the determination has already been made that not only "the fittest shall survive," but that it shall be duly honored for its triumph.

Statistics at best can furnish but a skeleton of facts, while the power and influence of the vitality of an institution must be seen and felt to be apprehended. The facts, however, show a marked increase of attendance during the last two years. From statistics, it is shown that five years ago the total enrollment was a little in excess of 500; two years ago it was a little over 900; this year it reached almost 1050 pupils, and the schools are still on the increase. In September, 1878, sixteen teachers were employed, and in September, 1880, twenty-five were employed and are now teaching in the public schools.

The common school course embraces a period of eight years, and the course of study is divided into eight grades. The first four years comprise the work of the primary department, and the last four years the work of the grammar school department. Last year the high school department was organized, which is to embrace a four years' course. The first two classes are already pursuing the course, and the two years more all the classes will be represented.

The public schools with their present classification, discipline and methods of instruction, afford such a systematic course of education as will fully prepare the youth of our city to enter the varied avocations of life.

The public schools, owing to the condition of their strict classification, afford not only superior advantages for instructions, by a division of labor, but also surpass in economy any attempted private enterprise. The cost of tuition per pupil, monthly, on total enrollment, during last year was seventy-two cents; on average belonging it was one dollar and ten cents; on average daily attendance it was one dollar and twenty-two cents.

To the public schools belong four large stone buildings and one smaller frame building. Three of the stone and the frame buildings are used for ward schools, and the one stone building centrally located is used for the colored schools.

The higher grammar grades promoted from the ward schools and the high school classes, occupy four rooms of a rented building near the center of the city.

All the ward schools, except the second, are well adapted for that purpose, but the building rented for a central school, though the only building large enough that could be had for school purposes, is a miserable make-shift, and ill comports with the character of the work done therein.

The increase of the public schools urgently demands the erection of a commodious building centrally located, that will contain a sufficient amount of room for the present advanced classes, and those that will be annually promoted from the ward schools, until they finish the course in the high school. Such a building would not only be an honor to the public spirit of San Antonio, but it would foster its educational interests and promote its general welfare. Having such a building, San Antonio might secure the location here of one of the state normal schools, from which our public schools could select the best teaching talent developed therein. May the people at once set themselves to work to inaugurate such an enterprise.

OUR YEARLY BUSINESS.

The Business Transacted During the Past Year Amounted to Fourteen Million Dollars.

After tramping through the cold and slush and the many bright, sunny days that have intervened during the past two weeks, the statistical reporter has at last managed to compile the figures of last year's business. Some of the merchants were unable to compute anywhere near the amount of business transacted in their trade. They could tell what their own sales were, but did not like to do it. These amounts are taken from the actual receipts by rail and valued by dealers themselves. The receipts were small the latter part of last year, on account of merchants holding back orders, so that they could reap the benefit of cheap freights by the completion of the International railroad to this city, and the ensuing year will see a large increase of freights. The completion of this road to this city and its extension southwest, and also the extension of the Sunset road, will be decidedly beneficial to the merchants of this city.

In the wholesale dry goods lines the sales are estimated at $3,000,000, divided between six houses and four jobbing houses. The retail trade amounts to $1,500,000, divided between seventeen regular dry goods stores and thirty-five dry goods and grocery stores. The grocery business, in the wholesale line, amounted to about $3,500,000, divided between four regular wholesale and about six jobbing stores. The retail grocery trade was about $2,950,000, divided between eighty-eight regular groceries and six wholesale and retail stores. The sales of drugs amounted to about $250,000; tobacco and cigars, $300,000; hardware, $500,000; furniture, $200,000; wagons and buggies, $200,000; lumber, over $700,000; corn, oat, hay, wheat and rye, $700,000; liquors, $300,000; in the jewelry line, such as watches, jewelry, diamonds, etc., about $100,000, and the miscellaneous business will amount to about $1,000,000; making a total of $14,000,000. When taking into consideration the amount of cotton, hides, wool and live stock sold here, the full amount will aggregate over $15,000,000.

For Rent.

Comfortable dwelling and nine acres of irrigable land conveniently situated.

jan15 1w J. W. GLASS.

Attention, Sheepmen!

The highest market price will always be paid for mutton and best by L. Piaget, at D. & A. Oppenheimer's. nov30d&w tf

Improved Ranche.

For Sale, 1200 acres, near city. Good improvements. Stock and dairy farm. Enquire this office.

Neatly Furnished Rooms

With first-class board. Apply to Mrs. Katie Stengell on rise of the hill, between the mill bridge and Villita street. Long lattice gallery in front. jan15 3t

TO NEW BRAUNFELS.

Money and Staging Saved.

The undersigned has established a stage line from Marion to New Braunfels, connecting with the I. & G. N. railroad at New Braunfels. Stages will leave upon arrival of the G. H. & S. A. train No. 2 at Marion.

Fare from San Antonio to New Braunfels **Three Dollars.** Only ten miles staging. Good teams, comfortable conveyances and careful and attentive drivers.

Be sure and take the morning train via Marion route to New Braunfels. L. G. LUM,

dec26 tf Marion.

House and Lot For Sale or Rent

Near the government depot, east side—frame house two stories high. For terms apply to Mrs. L. M. Hamilton, through postoffice.

jan14 1w

Change of Schedule.

On and after 10-day, December 26th, through mail and express trains over the International and Great Northern railroad will leave New Braunfels at 5 P. M. Coaches on the International and Great Northern stage line will leave San Antonio daily at 10:30 A. M., making close connection at New Braunfels, with through trains to St. Louis and all points north. This is the cheapest, shortest and quickest route to all points north, east and west. Passengers for Austin and all points in northern Texas will save time and money by taking this route.

J. W. OBA, Agent,
Menger Hotel.

Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods!

On account of moving within the next thirty days, we offer inducements equal to any in the city to reduce our stock. PANCOAST & SON.

The Best Business in San Antonio for Sale.

On account of failing health I am compelled to quit business, and I offer my entire stock of dry goods, etc., etc., and good will for sale. This is a rare opportunity for a live man to step right into a well established and paying business. A. L. WOOD.

Attention, Cattle Men!

I have made arrangements with a first-class, reliable Kentucky cattle man in the blue grass region, to deliver on orders pedigreed or high grade short-horn or Jersey calves, either bulls or heifers. Prices and particulars given on application. (d&w-3w) J. W. GLASS.

Wanted to Rent.

A small dwelling house with two or three comfortable rooms, nicely furnished. Apply at office I. & G. N. Stage Line, Menger hotel.

Mules! Mules!!

For sale, a pair of mules, 15¼ hands high, gentle to work and suitable for railroad or any heavy work. R. O. FAIRES,

jan13-13t Flatonia, Texas.

It Will Pay Any One

Wishing to buy Furniture, Carpets and Matting, to examine the stock of Erastus Reed. He is constantly receiving new goods, and for quality and price has no equal. He makes a specialty of bed-roomand parlor suits, and keeps a large stock of cheap goods, which are sold at prices which defy competition. oct19-tf

For Rent.

The new storehouse on Military plaza will be for rent by February 1st, 1881. It will be divided for two stores if requested.

jan1-tf ED. STEVES.

Auction.

Auction sales of horses, wagons and harness will be held by the undersigned on all Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 a. m. in Wharton's stock yard, south Flores street.

jan2tf O. PELTPAIN.

--St. Louis premium crackers, honey maple syrup, sweet apple cider and milk, by the glass or measure, at Bellis', corner Houston street and avenue C. jan16-tf

--The finest table and pocket cutlery at lowest prices at E. Hertzberg's.

--T. J. Moore has large, well-furnished rooms and board suitable for families. jan15 3t

--Pancoast & Son still have an excellent stock in all kinds of winter underwear, overcoats and heavy suits. Will be sold lower than the lowest in the next thirty days on account of their removal.

--Try Ernst's celebrated Turkish sauce.

--Tin roofing done for $5.50 a square by Frank Seffel, opposite Geo. Dullnig's. jan15-1w

--Bargains in winter goods. Call and see them at Pancoast & Son's. Must be closed out before moving.

--Best silver plated ware at 25 per cent reduction at E. Hertzberg's. Call and convince yourself.

--Buggy harness, several different styles, at cost to close the stock at T. C. Frost's.

--For a fine necklace and locket call on E. Hertzberg.

--For a good article in jewelry at lower prices than elsewhere call on E. Hertzberg.

--Ladies' and gentlemen's stylish silk handkerchiefs, in immense variety at T. C. Frost's.

--If you have not seen and priced the jewelry at E. Hertzberg's you do not know how reasonably you can buy your Christmas presents. Convince yourself.

--Wagon covers, wagon hows, tents, rain coats at T. C. Frost's. jan9 d&wtf

--Rye and Rock at Walker's.

--A second hand safe for sale, good as new. Enquire at this office. oct12-tf

--Get your bread at the French bakery, opposite Paul Wagner's—best bread in the city. nov12tf.

--Pianos, organs, etc., tuned and repaired in first-class style, at low rates. Valentine & Co.

--The largest and freshest stock of fine jewelry in the city at E. Hertzberg's.

--Closing winter goods out at cost, at T. C. Frost's.

--Look to your interest and call at E. Hertzberg's jewelry store before buying your holiday presents, thereby saving 15 to 20 per cent.

Stock Men, Take Notice.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A pasture comprising about twelve thousand acres of the finest grazing land in Texas. First class fence. Good house on premises. Situated about nine miles W. N. W. of the city. Excellent grass and in many places now high enough to mow. As no stock have been allowed to run on the place for several months past the grass has had a fine chance to grow.

Will rent, or pasture a large number of stock during the fall and winter very cheap. Apply to James V. Dignowity,

oct9 d&wtf Lock Box 48.

J. T. THORNTON. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

Thornton & Lockwood,

BANKERS

And dealers in

EXCHANGE AND BULLION

Telegraphic Transfers Made: Bills on any part of Europe and Mexico.

Collections solicited on all points in Texas. Land warrants Bought and Sold. jan16d&w.

MASQUERADERS, HO!!

Masks! Masks!!

And TRIMMINGS For

Masquerades.

BEARDS, WIGS, NOSES, LACES

Just Received in all Styles at

H. BARBECK'S.

A. J. T. BEAUREGARD,

Storage and Commission,

LOSOYO STREET.

Old soldiers' quarters, west of Alamo Plaza,

San Antonio, Texas.

Agent of Ed. Buckley, of Corpus Christi. Dec12-d&w2-mos.

Gregory & Co.,

CHINA HALL

Offer to Their

City Customers

HOUSEFURNISHI'G GOODS,

TABLE WARE,

PLAIN and DECORATED.

To Their

Country Trade,

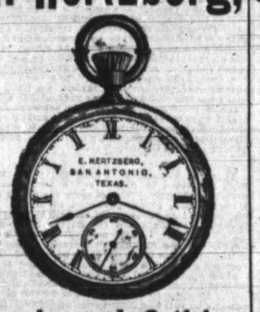
A Full Line of

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, AGATE IRONWARE and LAMPS,

At Lowest Prices

E. Hertzberg,



Jeweler and Optician.

SPECIAL attention paid to repairing FINE WATCHES, and ENGRAVING.

Would respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand the largest stock of

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, etc.

Ever brought to this market and is selling at prices which defy competition.

Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods will be sold under written guarantee if desired. E. HERTZBERG,

Next door to S. A. National Bank.

Adolph Dreiss,

Wholesale Druggist,

Alamo Plaza.

Offers to Druggists and Country Merchants, at Lowest Prices, a Full Line of First-Class

DRUGS

—AND—

Chemicals.

Keeps Constantly on hand a Full Stock of

Patent Medicines,

Imported and Domestic

Perfumeries,

Fine Toilet

WATERS, SOAPS, Brushes Combs, Etc,

Also a Full Stock of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND PAINT

Brushes

Druggists and Country Merchan will do well to examine our stock and Compare Prices.

THIS WEEK WE OFFER

—ALL THE—

REMNANTS

In the House at Very

Low Prices.

Our Prices on

WINTER GOODS

REDUCED.

Come Early to Secure Bargains

SCHRAM & CO

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

HATS,

We now have in store a very large stock of

First Class Goods

And have marked them at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

We are always glad to show goods, feeling confident that

You Can't Help Buying

If you need anything in our line. It will cost you nothing to examine the stock of

AKERLEY & CHEEVER.

MAIN PLAZA, SAN ANTONIO.

Leopold M. Michael,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

80 and 91 Commerce Street.

Has just received one of the finest stocks of goods in his line ever offered in this market, consisting of all the popular brands of pure Liquors and Cigars. They were bought for Cash down, and for this reason can be sold at very low prices.

To Families and Strangers:

Key West and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes,

Of the best and most popular brands, and at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Give him a call and convince yourself of the fact.

sept 6 u

AUTUMN 1880.

COHEN & KOENIGHEIM,

28 and 30 Commerce Street.

Dealers in

Mens', Boys, and Youths' Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Etc.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY

An Elegant Line of the Latest Styles of Goods to Select From.

sep19 tf

THE ALDEN FRUIT VINEGAR

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ALDEN & BRO. - - - - PROPRIETOR.

PURE STOCK. WILL KEEP PICKLES.

GENUINE AND OLD
—THE—
ALDEN FRUIT AND
VINEGARS
For Sale in Every State
—OF THE UNION—
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TRY IT. NO CHEMICS, NO ACIDS.

The above Vinegars are absolutely pure. The best made. Are warranted to keep pickles. Always ask your grocer for Alden Vinegar.

TRY A BARREL AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

Note the following endorsements of the Alden Fruit Vinegar:

"A pure, wholesome vinegar, and has been in no way prepared by any artificial process." S. G. SNEED, State Chemist of Texas.

"Free from mineral acids and can recommend the same as a pure and wholesome article." GEO. H. KALTEYER, Analytical Chemist, San Antonio.

For Sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers in San Antonio.

Daily Express.

PUBLISHED BY THE

EXPRESS PRINTING CO

Tuesday Morning, January 18, 1881

OUR BUSINESS REVIEW.

The Gains and Losses of 1880 as Compared With Those of Former Years.

The Actualities of the Past and the Possibilities of the Future Shown in a Condensed Review of Our Business History.

What San Antonio Is and What It May Become—What It Has and What It Needs, and How It Can Be Made to Be the Great Commercial Centre.

We have now reached the most critical period in the history of the business growth of our ancient and healthful city, and it behooves us to devote some little time to reviewing the past triumphs and failures and see wherein we can secure all those advantages of trade which, of right, belong to us, and which we can secure with comparatively slight effort and a proper public spirit on our part. For years it has been the envy of the sister cities of Western Texas, the advent of northern capitalists to develop our wonderfully productive lands, while more than one of the northern capitalists, for whom we have so long prayed in the idle spirit of a great lubberly school boy, have passed by our door and on to the next station, a railroad center, where they cry will be, "Change cars for New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis, Mexico and San Francisco." Well, we have seen shiftless men and hold our balance of power among the great commercial cities of the country.

These questions we deal with to-day at the very commencement of what we believe will be the commencement of the most eventful year in our history, and which, before the close, will see them decided in one way or the other, beyond the power of recall. It is only by a careful comparison of the events of the past, although a condensed view of the doings of the causes which have produced those events, that we can judge of the proper course to pursue in the future, and the best disposition of our business growth. We give the facts and let others draw their own conclusions from them.

All that a bountiful nature could do is the way of natural advantages has been done for San Antonio. Our climate is unrivalled for healthfulness, our river for its purity and usefulness, our location as the natural trade centre of a very large territory of as rich and varied land as can be found on the surface of this globe. Nature has done everything for our good, now what has man done? How have we used the rich heritage that we have received for our use? What health-promoting breezes blow over our land, but have we taken every precaution to prevent the continuation of those breezes by disease germs? Our river is as clear as pure and undefiled at its fountain head as it was on the day when the first white man settled on its banks, but is it equally true that we have kept it clean? These springs pour forth their volumes of water to make the water power of the San Antonio valley, but is that power wasted or diverted by the hand of man? Can we accomplish the work for which it was intended? Our location is unchanged, the same rich country exists adjacent to our city, but are we using our endeavors to concentrate the trade of that rich country to our city? Let us reason together on these things, and see what has been done and what remains for us still to do.

In the earliest days of our history, San Antonio was a trading post for the whole frontier of Texas, of communication, of necessity very slow, and consisted of beasts of burden. When the wagon trains arrived they brought money for our traders and a demand for their goods. Hides, furs and furs were brought from the west, as manufactured goods and supplies from the east. Departing, the western trains carried the manufactured goods and supplies, and the eastern trains the products of the country, and the local traders reaped their profits on both sides.

Years ago, long ago, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad was completed to this city, and a transportation company came a matter of history. During those four years the country to the west of us has increased in population, and our trade has increased, but it has also curtailed in territory. Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco and other railroad centres, have been reaching out for our trade and have been able to compete with us in the trading points with San Antonio through cheaper rates of railroad freight. Many northwestern goods that formerly seen their market in our ducts to San Antonio, now seek other markets; but a large territory still remains tributary to us. Will we continue to hold it? This is the question we wish to direct the attention of our readers to-day. We have made large gains and met with losses during the past year, as we shall show, by our tabulated report of freight reports. What are the causes of each and what will be the probable course of trade during the next twelve months? The railroads now pouring their rich freights into this city will soon make the western wagon trains a matter of history also. Goods that have been handed from door to door for years on the frontier will soon be carried direct to that frontier. New trading posts will be established, and the great West, fresh with the spring so where now there is but a comparative wilderness. How can we hold our vantage ground? True, we have this great advantage in being already well established in business, and new cities are of rapid growth, where there exists a necessity for them, and that necessity will be a sufficient inducement to capitalists in the northern capitalists, fall short of their duty at this critical period. We must awake from our slumbers and secure those advantages. We have natural advantages, it is true, but we must use them. The gold in the earth is of no value to man; it is only after the miner digs it from the virgin soil by hard and continuous labor that it can be converted into wealth. So it is with our natural advantages of location and water power of which we hear so frequently—they are no value in themselves unless we develop them. We will be brought in direct competition with the great commercial cities of the north and east, where all the appliances and conveniences of consolidated capital can be found. We must have these appliances and conveniences also. We must have our Merchants' Exchange with its honest, correct quotations the same as New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and other smaller points. We must consolidate our interests and concentrate our business and so direct and control it as to stimulate manufacture and thus become shippers of our goods, as well as a market for the raw materials in transit for the manufacturing centres of other sections of the country. A glance at our tabulated freight receipts during the past year will show what is needed. Look at the ox-loads of bacon and lard we receive from the north, which is the finest country for raising hogs that is to be found in the whole United States. Look at the enormous sums we receive for our wool, the finest kind of cement can be manufactured here even within our city limits, and which should give employment to scores of skilled hands. Look at the railroads of mixed merchandise we receive, which consists largely of shoes made in northern cities from our hides, of woolen goods made in the north from the wool produced by our sheep, and of calicoes and other cloths made also in the north from the cotton raised by our farmers, which we export and then pay a large return freight, besides a liberal profit to the manufacturers, all of which money goes to enrich the northern capitalists we have been praying for. Glance over the list and you will see very many items where we can not only save but secure large returns from the encouragement of local manufactures.

We are no croaker or bird of ill-omen; we believe in San Antonio and its natural advantages, and we believe also in their development by local capital. Let our capitalists show their faith in our future, and northern capital will not be wanting in the great work, but in that case it will come here to add to our wealth, and not to draw from us the little we now have. "To him that hath shall be given" is a business as well as a moral maxim. The railroads then, instead of being a drain upon our pockets for the money to pay the charges on the goods we receive from the north, will be a source of income by affording us quick transportation of our manufactured goods to other markets, where they will pay us a large profit. They will bring us more laborers, add to our population, and create a home demand for our large crops and home manufactures. They will make the name and fame of our beautiful and thriving city, known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and be found in more direct communication with every portion of the country. These, and not till then, will the commercial prosperity of San Antonio be assured, and we will hold our balance of power as the commercial centre of Western Texas, and become the permanent distributing point for that vast territory which is now known as "our frontier."

To us the future of San Antonio is bright with promise, but there must be a complete revolution in general business in consequence of the great change in our mode of receiving and distributing our goods. The wagon trains will gradually become a matter of history, perhaps this change may be immediately effected. We will be a frontier, but a railroad centre with only two railroads is only a railroad crossing. Therefore we need more railroads, and chief among these must be a short, cheap line to the coast, where our transportation may be obtained at all seasons of the year. New business interests will spring up, and chief among these will be a factoring of the live stock interests of Western Texas and a centralizing of it here by the establishment of large stock yards near the lines of the two railroads, where there will be ample room to accommodate the heavy demands that will be made on their space. The growth of our livestock shipping trade can be seen by reference to our tabulated statement of our export freight and by comparing the totals with those of the previous year. The showing is a good one, but it must be remembered that shippers of live stock from this city have had to contend with exorbitant railroad rates of freight and insufficient accommodations, as well as having so much extra distance to go to any northern market. The International railroad offers a shorter line and cheaper rates of freight to northern markets. The time required in transporting live stock north is reduced certainly twenty-four hours, and this of itself is a great gain, since all kinds of live stock lose in weight and general condition on a journey by rail, and this loss is proportioned to the length of time required in transit and the general accommodations. With the establishment of a number of stock yards here and the making of this city a general shipping point for live stock, a large amount of money will be distributed here, and the profits of the stockmen will be enhanced by the general improvement in prices. A new business will be created with new demands to be accommodated and a radical change will be necessitated in that particular.

The extent of all the business changes that will take place during the coming year, it is impossible to foretell. That they will be extensive there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who will give the subject careful consideration. There is need for the greatest public spirit and unanimity of action on the part of our citizens of every class and of every degree of wealth. It is folly to suppose that the rich men have all the benevolence in this world, and that they will devote all of their hard earned wealth to starting new enterprises so as to provide "soft" places for those who are too indolent to help themselves. History teaches us the vanity of such hopes, and at the same time teaches us that many men with but moderate means, backed by energy, can, with proper organization, accomplish much more than a few rich men who do not show the same energy in their work. Energy, vim, pluck and backbone are what are needed, as moral sustainer and stiffener of the spinal column. Let us glance at the business record of the past year and see what we have accomplished during 1880, a year that began in sorrow and tribulation after a season of unprecedented drouth, with the country parched, the live stock in poor condition, the farmers with no harvest and compelled, to rely on their credit with the merchants based on expectations of future crops, and which ends with the prairies covered with luxuriant pasturage, the live stock "rolling" fat, and the farmers with one of the largest harvests ever known in Western Texas. But we anticipate; read the record and see the notable advance in general prosperity, which we have made during the past year.

JANUARY.

The year commenced with the seasonable dullness in the leading lines as usual, and among the leading quotations we note Mexican dollars at 87½c, apples $5 per barrel, eggs 35@40c per dozen, corn 85@90c per bushel, oats 75@80c per bushel, hides of the best quality at from 17@18c, fine grade or X wool at 28@30c, cotton firm at 10½c for good middling, pecans weak with no demand and prices below what was thought to be reasonable, being about 60 per bushel; No. 1 deer skins at 30c, and selected goat skins at 35c. The revival of trade after the holidays was very slow in the north, the leading New York prices did not admit of any advance in hides, and although goat skins advanced a cent in Boston market and deer skins were quoted here at one time during the month as high as 40c, yet there were few receipts and the demand was at no time what might be called active. Business dull with farmers were suffering from the effects of the unprecedented drouth of the previous year; the pasturage was scant and country produce was high in price. For the first time for years the farmers were buying grain and seeds to plant, having saved none from the previous season's crop. This, however, inspired the farmers with new hopes, and a much larger acreage was prepared for planting than ever before. Cotton was the favorite crop, though grain was not neglected. Cotton was well manufactured in price by the Mexican demand, and the highest quotation of good middling cotton was 10½c, which was the highest price paid for it during the month. The month was not one of much activity in business circles, though the feeling at the close of the month was one of more hope in future prospects. The mild weather was favorable to the ranchmen, as the stock was mainly in poor condition and unable to withstand any rigorous weather, and they did good service in starting the early pasturage. The imports by rail showed a increase of $20,000 over those of the corresponding period of the previous year, and this was caused mainly by our having to import so largely of the necessaries of life, our country supply being cut off by the drouth. Our export freights by rail also showed a falling off from those of the corresponding month of the previous year, the extent of which will be more clearly seen by reference to our tabulated statements of the export freight.

FEBRUARY.

The continued rains and consequent mud and almost impassable roads during the first part of the month had the effect to make it a month of quiet, but bright weather later in the month dried up the mud and made trade on the country roads quite active, and the city was filled with country people and teams. Business was active and the demand from our northern buyers, and this was supplied mainly by large imports from Kansas. The faith of our farmers was unbounded and our merchants also showed their faith in our wonderful soil and climate by liberal advances predicated entirely on future crops. The same faith also manifested in the advantage of our trade. The rain swelled the streams and rendered the roads nearly impassable for a season, but instead of our merchants bridging the streams at the principal crossings and organizing a popular movement looking to a general improvement of the main roads leading to our city, they contented themselves in passing very live sounding resolutions in the board of trade and then fell back on their firesides, leaving the streams as impassable and the roads in the same condition they were when the resolutions were drawn. All admitted carried the trade of the country, and yet no one would have been aroused to a sense of the duty they owe to themselves if our merchants had shown a proper degree of enterprise and liberality in the matter. A large amount of the lands that would have been benefited by these bridges and improved roads are owned in San Antonio. This city needs the trade in those sections, and the general movement must be inaugurated here to make it a success. During the latter part of this month the live stock trade revived through the ability of the stockmen to move their flocks and herds to this market. The general advance in the price of wool in the northern markets had so tended to increase the demand for sheep skins, and prices began a rapid advance. The Mission mill, near this city, served to stimulate the demand, and a large amount of wool was pulled by the enterprising proprietors of this institution. Large numbers of skins were also purchased and shipped north by rail besides those that were consumed here by our saddlers and others.

A glance at our quotations during this month shows that Mexican dollars were firm at 86c on the dollar at the banks. Apples opened at $6.50@7.00 per barrel and closed at $5.00@5.50 per barrel. Eggs opened at 30c per dozen, and after frequent fluctuation closed at 15@20c per dozen. The lack of supply grain in the country and the scarcity of feed for stock, caused farmers for seed caused prices to remain high. Corn opened at 90@95c, declined to 77@85 and closed firm at 78@80c. Oats opened at 70@75c, declined to 65@70c, and closed firm at 65@70c. Hides opened at 17@18c, declined 1c and then 1c and advanced towards the end of the month so as to close at 16@17 cts. per pound for long-stretched, heavy-average, first Mexican hides. Deer skins opened at 30 for the best, declined to 27c and closed at 28. Goat skins opened at 35c for the best, declined to 33c and closed at 30c per pound.

MARCH.

The month opened with rain, and business was flat during the first week. The roads then dried up, and with that the western freights began to move, and business revived. Rains were frequent during the month, and business varied in volume according to the weather and condition of the roads. Wool became in active demand, owing to the excited condition of the northern markets, and a large amount was bought in advance at prices ranging from 26@28c per pound. The shearing was delayed by cold storms, and the only receipt of wool during the month was one lot belonging to L. Paigel, which was shipped from Mustang and was stored with Mr. Ed. Kotula. Sheep skins also advanced strongly, and a dollar and twenty-five cents was paid for good skins with the long wool on them. Hides opened with the market depressed, but soon revived and closed firm at 16@20c per pound with better receipts and demand. An active demand was also developed for horses for shipment to northern markets. Mexican dollars opened strong at 86c, and closed firm at a half cent advance at the bank. Deer and goat skins were unchanged, except that the market was rather weaker at the close. Cotton was in good demand and active at 10½c for good middling during the month, the fluctuations in prices being but a half cent and closing quite firm on Mexican demand at 11½c. Grain fluctuated considerably owing to the receipts by rail being irregular and the country demand very active. The quotations for corn during the month read 75@80c, 75@80c, 75@80c, and closed with a very light stock on the market at 90c@$1.00 per bushel. Oats opened at 65@70c, then declined 5c cents per bushel, then gained the loss and advanced about ten cents, and finally closed at the opening figures. Seeds and agricultural implements were in good demand during the entire month. Eggs were firm at 15@20c per dozen during the month.

APRIL.

This month also opened with rain which continued about a week. The roads then dried up and business revived. The wool prospects were very flattering, and thirty-three cents per pound was paid for one clip on the plaza. The receipts were very light until the last of the month, and the shearing was generally twenty to thirty days later than usual. This was caused partly by the rains and partly by the desire on the part of the wool growers to get as great a length of staple as possible. Mexican dollars opened at 87½c, advanced a half cent, and after another decline closed firm at 86½c at the banks. Good middling cotton fluctuated with the Mexican demand from 11½@10½c, and closed firm at 11c per pound on the plaza. Eggs fluctuated considerably, the retail price being 20c, 25c, 30c and closed at 15c per dozen. Hides also fluctuated considerably, and long-stretched, fine Mexican hides of heavy average were sold during the month as follows, 18½@19½c, 19@20½c, 20@21c. and then in a steady decline with the closing quotations 16@17c per pound for a selection, and the market weak at that price. Heavy skins declined three cents per pound, and closed at 24@25c per pound. Goat skins declined five cents from the opening prices, and closed at 25@28c per pound. Deer opened at the closing figures of the previous month and declined ten cents per bushel, closing at 40@45c per bushel. Oats opened at 65@70c and closed at 65@70 per bushel.

MAY.

This month also opened with rains that delayed receipts and kept back the wool in transit until the declines in the northern markets also comparatively light demand owing to the difficulty in shipping to the frontier in good condition. The receipts by rail and wool was sold on the plaza at 27@28c per ton by the load. Pecans were in good receipt although a long time on the road, and the prospects were that they would be sold at $2 65a $3.00 per bushel, advanced to $3.65 for the best, then dropped to $2.20@2.40, advanced to $2.60 for the best and closed at $2.25@2.75. The quality of the nuts was generally better than during ordinary years.

NOVEMBER.

There were fewer rains this month, consequently the receipts were light and general business more active. Wool opened active and strong and prices at the opening which were 20 @23c advanced to 26@27c, 27c, 27½c, and at the close about a hundred thousand pounds of choice wools were sold between dealers at 28c. This reduced the stock on the market to nominal proportions. Hides were in better demand and the market generally was stronger during this month. New dealers made their appearance on the market and a brisk competition followed under the influence of which prices which opened at 16@17c for Mexican stock, advanced to 16½@17½c, then 17@18c, and closed at 18½@19c. Deer skins were very firm and in active demand at 42c per pound for the best. Goat skins were not strong at the beginning of this month, but during the latter portion of the month, under the influence of the Boston and the last sales were made at 25@28c. Cotton was in good receipt and the Mexican buyers being in the market gave it a good demand. The growers who shipped or stored their wool could not pay their accounts to the country merchants and the country merchants were compelled to ask an extension of their credit of our merchants. The warehouse crop proves to be a large one and medium are sold on the plaza much cheaper than is usual thus early in the season. Oats are also received in large quantities and prices which opened at 60@65c per bushel declined to 50@55c, then rallied to 60@65c, and closed at 45@50c. Corn opened at 75@80c per bushel, then declined to 70@75c and closed firm at 80@85c. Mexican dollars opened very moderately, the quotation in their order being 80½c for the opening price at the banks and then 80½c, 81½c, 80c, 80c, 79½, 80c, and closed at 80c. Eggs were firm at 12@15c. Hides opened at 15@16c and closed at 14½@15½c, with light receipts and no life to the market. Deer skins opened at 35@40c and declined to 25@28c, at which figure they closed. Goat skins 25@28c and steadily declined to 18@22c, with but light receipts and no demand.

JULY.

This month was an exception to the general rule in the opening weather, which was pleasant. Rain fellow on at good intervals until at the close of the month when heavy rains caused a swollen streams and heavy roads, thereby delaying a large amount of wagon freight from the country which was seeking this city for a market. Wool opened quiet with a large amount stored here, and the growers very firm in their views. Towards the middle of the month there was a small spurt in the market when a large amount of wool changed hands at slightly improved prices. The latter part of the month was dull and the market then became dull and heavy again, but the closing day of the month witnessed an active movement in the wool market and the month closed with larger sales at advancing prices. Hides were dull and heavy during the entire month. The receipts were light and there was no life in the market. The quotations were steady during the entire month at from 16@18c per pound for long-stretched, shade dried, heavy average, first Mexican stock. The first lots of pecans were received this month and were in active demand at from 16@18c per pound, the last of the month. Deer skins opened at 35c for the best, declined to 32c and closed at 30c. Goat skins opened at 35c for the best, declined to 33c and closed at 30c per pound.

AUGUST.

This month opened with rain and with business restricted by heavy roads and swollen streams. The wool market opened with active demand, prices advanced to 25 cts. for choice medium grades. By the 15th the market became weak again and the buyers held off, but towards the close of the month the first lots of the fall clip were received and the ruling price was from 18@20 cts per pound. The receipts of wool were very light, owing to the rains and consequent mud and the swollen streams. This cause prevented a large amount of produce being brought to this market and country produce by rail to a corresponding degree. Cotton was in fair demand at from 9@10 cts. per pound, but the lack of the facilities for a market in this city prevented a report by the Cotton business needs a complete revolution before we will be able to rank as a modern cotton market. We receive from 10@12½c per pound and little regard is paid to classification. A heavy bale of clean cotton of a low grade is frequently sold here for the same price as a bale of cotton of a higher grade. The weight of the bale frequently influences the price here to a cent a pound. Mexican dollars opened at 86 cts., then advanced a quarter of a cent, then fell back to advance, and closed at 87½ cts. Eggs opened at 20@25 cts. per dozen, but afterwards declined to 12@15 cts. per dozen, at which figure they closed. Corn was quoted at the stores 78@84 cts. per bushel and then declined to 70@80 cts., under the influence of large receipts. Oats were quoted at 50@55c, and closed at 45@50c per bushel during the entire month. Hides opened at 16@18 cts. per pound for heavy Mexican stock, then advanced to 17@19 cts. per pound, but lost the advance and closed at 15½@16½ cts. Deer skins were firm at 28@30 cts. per pound during the month, and goat skins were not in good demand at 18@20 cts. per pound.

SEPTEMBER.

This month opened with good roads and a lively business. Wagon freights were heavy both ways, though some of the western streams were high and caused considerable delay to those who attempted to ford them. The high water in the streams, or rather the lack of bridges over the principal crossings of the streams, formed the most serious difficulty our merchants and dealers had to contend against during this month. On the first of the month we received the first consignment of freight from New Orleans by the new railroad. The principal fall clip of wool arrived in small lots at intervals, being delayed by the unfavorable weather. Cotton came in the first part of the month, but on the 6th the completion of several ferry boats enabled the growers to market their clips in large numbers, and prices, which had ranged from 18@20c., advanced to 19@22½c per pound with actual fare and no pay for sacks. The first lots of pecans were received this month and were in active demand at from 16@18c per pound. The first shipment of pecans by rail was made on the 20th. The live stock trade was very active this month and prices were much stronger. The demand for the stock and for business done may be seen by reference to our table of export freight, but the largest trade was in stock sheep and will be found to have exceeded that in the head of live stock. Mexican dollars opened at 82c, and closed at 86c. Cotton was quoted for good middling as follows during the month, 9½c, 9½c, 10½c, 10½c. Eggs were quoted at 15@18c per dozen on the first, and then advanced to 18@20c, at which price they were scarce and in demand at the close of the month. New corn opened at 60c per bushel in bulk from wagons on the plaza and closed at 70c per bushel. The demand for Corn was good and the wagon receipts did not satisfy it. Oats were quoted at the stores at the following prices, in regular order from the first to the close of the month: 40@45c per bushel, 42@50c, and 45@52½c. The first of these figures were the plaza prices and the last the retail price at the stores. The hide market showed more life though the receipts were not large. The month opened with the heavy average Mexican hides at 15½@16½c. Green stock declined a half cent and then rallied firm at 16½@17½c. Deer skins, which opened at 28@30c, became in extra demand and suddenly advanced to 42c for the best, and then fell back to 35c, at which figure they closed. Sheep skins, which had declined with the wool market, became in better demand at improved prices.

OCTOBER.

During the early part of this month the western streams were regular torrents, and the absence of bridges restricted receipts, but more ferry boats were placed on the lines of crossings and by the seventh there was an improvement in general business, which by the 10th became brisk and fairly boomed by the 27th. Had there been suitable, permanent bridges at all the principal crossings, not only would the boom have come much earlier, but a large amount of produce would have been brought here which sought other markets, merely because they were more accessible. The receipts of wool, which were light during the first part of the month, suddenly increased, and by the 27th there was a decided advance in prices with the fall clip in much better demand and commanding better prices than the spring clip. During the spring season medium wools were most in demand, but now the finer grades became in request, and the old order of business was reversed. The highest prices which commenced at 23½c steadily advanced as follows: 24½c, 25½c, 26c, and closed at 26½c per pound. The receipts were heavy during the entire month, and the market, which opened at 16½@17½c per pound for the heavy Mexican hides, declined to 15c and then rallied and closed at 16½c per pound on the plaza. Eggs fluctuated considerably, the retail price being 20c, 25c, 30c and closed at 15c per dozen. Hides also fluctuated considerably, and long-stretched, fine Mexican hides of heavy average were sold during the month as follows, 18½@19½c, 19@20½c, 20@21c. and then in a steady decline with the closing quotations 16@17c per pound for a selection, and the market weak at that price. Heavy skins declined three cents per pound, and closed at 24@25c per pound. Goat skins declined five cents from the opening prices, and closed at 25@28c per pound. Deer opened at the closing figures of the previous month and declined ten cents per bushel, closing at 40@45c per bushel. Oats opened at 65@70c and closed at 65@70 per bushel.

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There were fewer rains this month, consequently the receipts were light and general business more active. Wool opened active and strong and prices at the opening which were 20 @23c advanced to 26@27c, 27c, 27½c, and at the close about a hundred thousand pounds of choice wools were sold between dealers at 28c. This reduced the stock on the market to nominal proportions. Hides were in better demand and the market generally was stronger during this month. New dealers made their appearance on the market and a brisk competition followed under the influence of which prices which opened at 16@17c for Mexican stock, advanced to 16½@17½c, then 17@18c, and closed at 18½@19c. Deer skins were very firm and in active demand at 42c per pound for the best. Goat skins were not strong at the beginning of this month, but under the influence of the Boston and the last sales were made at 25@28c. Cotton was in good receipt and the Mexican buyers being in the market gave it a good demand. The growers who shipped or stored their wool could not pay their accounts to the country merchants and the country merchants were compelled to ask an extension of their credit of our merchants. The warehouse crop proves to be a large one and medium are sold on the plaza much cheaper than is usual thus early in the season. Oats are also received in large quantities and prices which opened at 60@65c per bushel declined to 50@55c, then rallied to 60@65c, and closed at 45@50c. Corn opened at 75@80c per bushel, then declined to 70@75c and closed firm at 80@85c. Mexican dollars opened very moderately, the quotation in their order being 80½c for the opening price at the banks and then 80½c, 81½c, 80c, 80c, 79½, 80c, and closed at 80c. Eggs were firm at 12@15c. Hides opened at 15@16c and closed at 14½@15½c, with light receipts and no life to the market. Deer skins opened at 35@40c and declined to 25@28c, at which figure they closed. Goat skins 25@28c and steadily declined to 18@22c, with but light receipts and no demand.

DECEMBER.

The last month of the year under review opened with rain, muddy roads, no bridges and consequently restricted receipts. Better weather and improved business followed and the month closed with a regular blizzard, which froze out the old year and general business at the same time. Fuel was scarce and high, and wagon freights were proportionately high. The weather during the warm weather just preceding Christmas holidays. The small stock of wool was mostly closed out at high prices and the last shipments by rail were large. Corn was in demand, owing to the fact that there was a large number of freighters here and the proximity of the railroad builders with their many horses and mules. The receipts were light and plaza prices ranged from 65@70c. per bushel for bulk corn from wagons; the average price paid being 65c, because corn sold from wagons, per bushel, sacked and delivered. Oats were strong but the stock was at no time large and the plaza price ranged from 40@45c per bushel from wagons, the average price being 40c, and the retail price paid for corn 65 cents for the grain sacked and delivered. Hides opened with the market excited and a strong tone to the market, owing to the rumors of telegraph to the north, telegraphic communication with every portion of the frontier, several telephone lines about the city, better hotels than any other frontier town, the best of facilities for sleeping, pulling and burring mill, ample baling and grading facilities, the northern mails daily, and a population of twenty to twenty-five thousand souls, and twenty to twenty-five pounds average quoted at 18½@20 cents on a strict selection and less four months interest. To those who are unacquainted with the business it would say that prices here are frequently in advance of those paid in New York on the corresponding date. This is the explanation we would ask them to refer to our remarks under the sub-head of "Our Hide Market." Deer skins were also strong and advanced from 41 cents per pound in the first part of the month. In active demand at 44½ cents per pound. Goat skins were also advanced in price and closed with the market very firm at 30@35 cents per pound. Good Texas skins wanted at 28 cents per pound. Cotton was in good demand for clean staple and the average price paid was 10½c per pound. Mexican dollars fluctuated considerably, and the quotations at the banks were as follows in regular order, as given, as to the month: 86c, 87½c, 87½c, 87½c, 87½c, at which latter price they closed with no demand. Pecans were in extra demand during the first part of the month, and sold at from 2.50@2.60 per bushel. The receipts were liberal and the shipments by rail quite large, but later in the month the receipts were light and the demand slack, and the market closed weak at $2.00@2.20 per bushel. Apples opened weak at $3.75@4.50 per barrel, but the holiday demand soon put them up to $5.00@5.50 per barrel, the closing figure. Eggs were in better demand than supply during the entire month, and the market closed firm at 30@35 cts., at which price the market closed. Goat skins were in less demand than deer skins, and were quoted at 18@22 cts. during the entire month. The receipts of skins were light. In this review we have not quoted sheep skins and their fluctuations as we have done in the past, as the supply and demand were affected by the demand and price of wool. Mexican dollars opened at 86½ cts. on the dollar, and subsequently declined to 86 cts. at which figure the month closed.

AUGUST.

This month opened with rain and with business restricted by heavy roads and swollen streams. The wool market opened with active demand, prices advanced to 25 cts. for choice medium grades. By the 15th the market became weak again and the buyers held off, but towards the close of the month the first lots of the fall clip were received and the ruling price was from 18@20 cts per pound. The receipts of wool were very light, owing to the rains and consequent mud and the swollen streams. This cause prevented a large amount of produce being brought to this market and country produce by rail to a corresponding degree. Cotton was in fair demand at from 9@10 cts. per pound, but the lack of the facilities for a market in this city prevented a report by the Cotton business needs a complete revolution before we will be able to rank as a modern cotton market. We receive from 10@12½c per pound and little regard is paid to classification. A heavy bale of clean cotton of a low grade is frequently sold here for the same price as a bale of cotton of a higher grade. The weight of the bale frequently influences the price here to a cent a pound. Mexican dollars opened at 86 cts., then advanced a quarter of a cent, then fell back to advance, and closed at 87½ cts. Eggs opened at 20@25 cts. per dozen, but afterwards declined to 12@15 cts. per dozen, at which figure they closed. Corn was quoted at the stores 78@84 cts. per bushel and then declined to 70@80 cts., under the influence of large receipts. Oats were quoted at 50@55c, and closed at 45@50c per bushel during the entire month. Hides opened at 16@18 cts. per pound for heavy Mexican stock, then advanced to 17@19 cts. per pound, but lost the advance and closed at 15½@16½ cts. Deer skins were firm at 28@30 cts. per pound during the month, and goat skins were not in good demand at 18@20 cts. per pound.

SEPTEMBER.

This month opened with good roads and a lively business. Wagon freights were heavy both ways, though some of the western streams were high and caused considerable delay to those who attempted to ford them. The high water in the streams, or rather the lack of bridges over the principal crossings of the streams, formed the most serious difficulty our merchants and dealers had to contend against during this month. On the first of the month we received the first consignment of freight from New Orleans by the new railroad. The principal fall clip of wool arrived in small lots at intervals, being delayed by the unfavorable weather. Cotton came in the first part of the month, but on the 6th the completion of several ferry boats enabled the growers to market their clips in large numbers, and prices, which had ranged from 18@20c., advanced to 19@22½c per pound with actual fare and no pay for sacks. The first lots of pecans were received this month and were in active demand at from 16@18c per pound. The first shipment of pecans by rail was made on the 20th. The live stock trade was very active this month and prices were much stronger. The demand for the stock and for business done may be seen by reference to our table of export freight, but the largest trade was in stock sheep and will be found to have exceeded that in the head of live stock. Mexican dollars opened at 82c, and closed at 86c. Cotton was quoted for good middling as follows during the month: 9½c, 9½c, 10½c, 10½c. Eggs were quoted at 15@18c per dozen on the first, and then advanced to 18@20c, at which price they were scarce and in demand at the close of the month. New corn opened at 60c per bushel in bulk from wagons on the plaza and closed at 70c per bushel. The demand for Corn was good and the wagon receipts did not satisfy it. Oats were quoted at the stores at the following prices, in regular order from the first to the close of the month: 40@45c per bushel, 42@50c, and 45@52½c. The first of these figures were the plaza prices and the last the retail price at the stores. The hide market showed more life though the receipts were not large. The month opened with the heavy average Mexican hides at 15½@16½c. Green stock declined a half cent and then rallied firm at 16½@17½c. Deer skins, which opened at 28@30c, became in extra demand and suddenly advanced to 42c for the best, and then fell back to 35c, at which figure they closed. Sheep skins, which had declined with the wool market, became in better demand at improved prices.

OCTOBER.

During the early part of this month the western streams were regular torrents, and the absence of bridges restricted receipts, but more ferry boats were placed on the lines of crossings and by the seventh there was an improvement in general business, which by the 10th became brisk and fairly boomed by the 27th. Had there been suitable, permanent bridges at all the principal crossings, not only would the boom have come much earlier, but a large amount of produce would have been brought here which sought other markets, merely because they were more accessible. The receipts of wool, which were light during the first part of the month, suddenly increased, and by the 27th there was a decided advance in prices with the fall clip in much better demand and commanding better prices than the spring clip. During the spring season medium wools were most in demand, but now the finer grades became in request, and the old order of business was reversed. The highest prices which commenced at 23½c steadily advanced as follows: 24½c, 25½c, 26c, and closed at 26½c per pound. The receipts were heavy during the entire month, and the market, which opened at 16½@17½c per pound for the heavy Mexican hides, declined to 15c and then rallied and closed at 16½c per pound on the plaza. Eggs fluctuated considerably, the retail price being 20c, 25c, 30c and closed at 15c per dozen. Hides also fluctuated considerably, and long-stretched, fine Mexican hides of heavy average were sold during the month as follows, 18½@19½c, 19@20½c, 20@21c. and then in a steady decline with the closing quotations 16@17c per pound for a selection, and the market weak at that price. Heavy skins declined three cents per pound, and closed at 24@25c per pound. Goat skins declined five cents from the opening prices, and closed at 25@28c per pound. Deer opened at the closing figures of the previous month and declined ten cents per bushel, closing at 40@45c per bushel. Oats opened at 65@70c and closed at 65@70 per bushel.

MAY.

This month also opened with rains that delayed receipts and kept back the wool in transit until the declines in the northern markets also comparatively light demand owing to the difficulty in shipping to the frontier in good condition. The receipts by rail and wool was sold on the plaza at 27@28c per ton by the load. Pecans were in good receipt although a long time on the road, and the prospects were that they would be sold at $2 65a $3.00 per bushel, advanced to $3.65 for the best, then dropped to $2.20@2.40, advanced to $2.60 for the best and closed at $2.25@2.75. The quality of the nuts was generally better than during ordinary years.

NOVEMBER.

There were fewer rains this month, consequently the receipts were light and general business more active. Wool opened active and strong and prices at the opening which were 20 @23c advanced to 26@27c, 27c, 27½c, and at the close about a hundred thousand pounds of choice wools were sold between dealers at 28c. This reduced the stock on the market to nominal proportions. Hides were in better demand and the market generally was stronger during this month. New dealers made their appearance on the market and a brisk competition followed under the influence of which prices which opened at 16@17c for Mexican stock, advanced to 16½@17½c, then 17@18c, and closed at 18½@19c. Deer skins were very firm and in active demand at 42c per pound for the best. Goat skins were not strong at the beginning of this month, but under the influence of the Boston and the last sales were made at 25@28c. Cotton was in good receipt and the Mexican buyers being in the market gave it a good demand. The growers who shipped or stored their wool could not pay their accounts to the country merchants and the country merchants were compelled to ask an extension of their credit of our merchants. The warehouse crop proves to be a large one and medium are sold on the plaza much cheaper than is usual thus early in the season. Oats are also received in large quantities and prices which opened at 60@65c per bushel declined to 50@55c, then rallied to 60@65c, and closed at 45@50c. Corn opened at 75@80c per bushel, then declined to 70@75c and closed firm at 80@85c. Mexican dollars opened very moderately, the quotation in their order being 80½c for the opening price at the banks and then 80½c, 81½c, 80c, 80c, 79½, 80c, and closed at 80c. Eggs were firm at 12@15c. Hides opened at 15@16c and closed at 14½@15½c, with light receipts and no life to the market. Deer skins opened at 35@40c and declined to 25@28c, at which figure they closed. Goat skins 25@28c and steadily declined to 18@22c, with but light receipts and no demand.

JULY.

This month was an exception to the general rule in the opening weather, which was pleasant. Rain fellow on at good intervals until at the close of the month when heavy rains caused a swollen streams and heavy roads, thereby delaying a large amount of wagon freight from the country which was seeking this city for a market. Wool opened quiet with a large amount stored here, and the growers very firm in their views. Towards the middle of the month there was a small spurt in the market when a large amount of wool changed hands at slightly improved prices. The latter part of the month was dull and the market then became dull and heavy again, but the closing day of the month witnessed an active movement in the wool market and the month closed with larger sales at advancing prices. Hides were dull and heavy during the entire month. The receipts were light and there was no life in the market. The quotations were steady during the entire month at from 16@18c per pound for long-stretched, shade dried, heavy average, first Mexican stock. The first lots of pecans were received this month and were in active demand at from 16@18c per pound, the last of the month. Deer skins opened at 35c for the best, declined to 32c and closed at 30. Goat skins opened at 35c for the best, declined to 33c and closed at 30c per pound.

MARCH.

The month opened with rain, and business was flat during the first week. The roads then dried up, and with that the western freights began to move, and business revived. Rains were frequent during the month, and business varied in volume according to the weather and condition of the roads. Wool became in active demand, owing to the excited condition of the northern markets, and a large amount was bought in advance at prices ranging from 26@28c per pound. The shearing was delayed by cold storms, and the only receipt of wool during the month was one lot belonging to L. Paigel, which was shipped from Mustang and was stored with Mr. Ed. Kotula. Sheep skins also advanced strongly, and a dollar and twenty-five cents was paid for good skins with the long wool on them. Hides opened with the market depressed, but soon revived and closed firm at 16@20c per pound with better receipts and demand. An active demand was also developed for horses for shipment to northern markets. Mexican dollars opened strong at 86c, and closed firm at a half cent advance at the banks. Deer and goat skins were unchanged, except that the market was rather weaker at the close. Cotton was in good demand and active at 10½c for good middling during the month, the fluctuations in prices being but a half cent and closing quite firm on Mexican demand at 11½c. Grain fluctuated considerably owing to the receipts by rail being irregular and the country demand very active. The quotations for corn during the month read 75@80c, 75@80c, 75@80c, and closed with a very light stock on the market at 90c@$1.00 per bushel. Oats opened at 65@70c, then declined five cents per bushel, then gained the loss and advanced about ten cents, and finally closed at the opening figures. Seeds and agricultural implements were in good demand during the entire month. Eggs were firm at 15@20c per dozen during the month.

APRIL.

This month also opened with rain which continued about a week. The roads then dried up and business revived. The wool prospects were very flattering, and thirty-three cents per pound was paid for one clip on the plaza. The receipts were very light until the last of the month, and the shearing was generally twenty to thirty days later than usual

San Antonio Daily Express.

SUPPLEMENT.

OUR ANNUAL CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW.

Events of Interest and Importance Occurring in 1880.

The following is a chronological review of events of interest that transpired during the year 1880:

JANUARY.

1. Dreary day. Business generally suspended. Year inaugurated quietly.

2. Branch ditch question opened. Immigrants' home completed. Candidates for aldermen getting thick.

3. Finding of dead body at head of Martinez creek reported. Death of Ed. Coleman, near Oakville. Death of Mrs. Catherine Giese, a German immigrant of 1846, aged 94. Rowdies reported in Wilson county. Death of Ambrogen Rodriguez, assessor of Webb county.

5. Annual meeting of wool growers in San Antonio. Week of prayer inaugurated in the churches. Flattering reports from Sierra Mojada. Judgment in Lanham case affirmed.

6. Lease of San Pedro park ordered to fulfill contract. Lalia and Penelope at Turner hall. Death of Gen. W. B. Knox. Hidalgo mining company organized at Laredo; fine mines in Sierra Mojada.

7. Work on extension of Peirce road to commence "next week." Aldermanic contest "red hot."

8. Heavy rains throughout the country. International reported ready to advance from Austin. Ed. Steves nominated alderman for fourth ward, by a citizen's meeting. Election Irish American association and hook and ladder company. Big local option case settled at Frio.

9. Capt. Hall opens campaign against outlaws in the southwest. Alderman Lockwood positively declines to become a candidate for alderman. Turn verein election. Salsbury's Troubadours.

10. Callahan in 1st ward, Schriner in 2d and Lockwood in 3d nominated for aldermen. Belknap comes out for alderman in 2d ward in response to call of citizens. Showalter and Humphries fined $5 each for firing off pistols (at each other) inside city limits.

11. St. Joseph's society election. Wizard oil men assist at mass at Cathedral San Fernando.

12. San Antonio and Mexican Border R. R. organized. Callahan, Schriener, Lockwood and Steves elected aldermen. Railroad at Seale's creek burned. Installation of officers Sunset Lodge K. of H.

13. Work commenced on extension of street railroad across Alamo plaza. Talk of contesting 2d ward election.

14. Masked men broke open the jail at San Diego and released five prisoners. Marriage at Dalleville of Mr. J. D. Risinger and Mrs. Mary E. Crawford.

15. Death of Mrs. Klein, mother of Mr. C. F. Klein. Entertainments for benefit of literary society revived at Turner hall. Marriage of Mr. Ed. Halton and Miss Florence Teel.

16. Penelope and Lalia at Turner hall again. Haunted house on the Salado dished up by the Express. Gen. Sweitzer and family left for Brownsville. Sudden death of Duke Fleming.

17. Death of Mr. T. W. House at the Menger. George Williamson "struck it rich" at the Sierra Mojada. Ruffianly yahoos create a sensation by shooting out gas lamps "across the San Pedro."

18. Death of Mr. James Oliver, of Castroville. Annual meeting San Antonio Bible society. Branch Episcopal church established on Alamo street.

19. Arrest of conductor Washburne. Marriage of Mr. Joseph Skwartz and Miss Anna Lincke. Murder of Maggie Dwyer and child at Concho, by a 10th cavalry soldier. Work begun on extension of railroad from San Diego. Meeting of Kinney county wool growers' association at Brackett.

20. Council wrestled with outside meat stalls and branch ditch questions without avail; last meeting of the council of 1879. Wedding of Mr. John Kellner and Miss Mary Gilleland. First arrival of engineers of International railroad.

21. Arrival of agents of national bureau of statistics, Messrs. Charles and Francis Gordon; also of Col. Gray, chief engineer Southern Pacific. First party by the German club, at the Menger. Grand masked carnival at the Casino. Marriage of Mr. Thomas Peeder and Miss Alice Irvin, at Seguin.

22. Party of Iowa men in town prospecting for investments. Prof. Muench lectures at Turner hall, to a meeting which resolves to encourage immigration. Special agent Haggerty reported as making himself obnoxious to the pasture men of the southwest.

23. Chinate mountain expedition reached Ft. Davis. Col. Gray departed to look for a route for the Southern Pacific between here and El Paso.

24. Another general rain in this section and far to the west. Dr. Menger lectures on gymnastics. Chas. Cummings and brother arrested by a Mexican officer at Brownsville. Indian raiders steal stock from Mr. Frank Rhoads and others near Concho.

25. Messrs. Trevino and Hernandez, of Parras, Mexico, left for home. Mr. Bontte stopped by marauders near Leona Vista. Organization of the "Touch not, taste not" society. (How many members left?)

26. Death of Mr. E. S. Hewitt. James Bucklow murders a boy on Davenport's farm, near Benfers. Niggli and Burnett received contract for conveying prisoners to penitentiary. Triplets born to Mrs. Samuel Welborn, of Center Point.

27. Phantom party at Mrs. J. H. McLeary's. Marriage of Mr. Alex. Greer and Miss Cecelia Hollamuda. Mr. Gillum threatens to "hump" the city in the matter of improving San Pedro park. New short route to Fort Davis completed.

28. Arrival of Madero & Co.'s "bean train" from Paras, Mexico. Alice Dutton-Atwill concert at the Casino. Alfred Giles returned from Europe. Major D. Bently enters the lists of disappointed Englishmen.

29. "Irish Lion" and "Toodles" at Turner hall. Talk of a great scheme for exporting meat from San Antonio to England. Eagle Pass stage upset and smashed up at Sabinal crossing; driver and a soldier injured.

30. Concert and ball at the Casino by the athletes. Woodruff, the slanderer of Texas, "catching gone." Olmos creek school house burned by an incendiary.

31. Death of Miss Fannie Howard reported from Washington. Death of Mrs. Fanny E. Walthall.

Thirty-eight deaths reported for the month in the city. Five inches of rain fell during the month.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mammoth edition of the EXPRESS and general review of 1879; facts, fancies and advertisements. Iron clad addition to Bergstrom & Bros.' store fell on $30,000 worth of groceries. Four companies of the 22d infantry arrive from Colorado.

2. Orange trees blossoming. Petition for Lanham's commutation forwarded. Thax Cohen's store at Helena destroyed by fire. Heavy snow storm on the Staked plains.

3. First through car of freight over the G. C. & S. Fe road arrives. Dr. Viele reports the entire disappearance of small pox. Resolutions to annul the water works contract presented in the council.

4. Marriage of Mr. Thomas C. Wren and Miss Lizzie H. McKnight. Quartermaster Gen. Meigs arrived in the city. Fatal accident to Ernest, son of Mr. D. J. Colton. Scheme to run street cars to head of river announced.

5. Six bran new babies reported. Plenty of spring vegetables in the market. International surveying party reach the city. Complimentary hop to the ladies of K. of H. at Krisch's hall. Rumor of the sale of Sunset route to Jay Gould. Three inches of snow at Concho.

6. Col. Gray, of the Southern Pacific, passed Fort Davis. About this time everybody talking or writing on the water works question. "Ticket of Leave Man" at the Casino. Bell punch ceasing to ring. The notorious Joe Britton caught in Atascosa county.

7. Death of Mr. John Frels. Charter of immigration association received, and board authorized to borrow $1,000. Committee to solicit relief for Irish sufferers organized.

8. Death of Gen. Geo. Sykes at Brownsville. Betrothal of Mr. Jacob Rilling and Miss Mary Linnaris announced. Mr. Pedro Rodriguez accidentally shot at Mr. Leonardo Garza's. Fine rains and horse thieves, and excitement over county seat and senatorial questions, reported in Burnett county. Gen. Sweitzer assumed command district of the Rio Grande.

9. Construction of fire alarm telegraph stopped by marshal. Judge Siemering celebrated 50th birthday at Casino. The Muldoon case squabble in full blast.

10. Counterfeit nickels and bad weather and scarcity of ox cart transportation complained of. Rumors that Huntington had purchased the Sunset route. First bell punch case tried; James Harrington fined $50 for tampering with the animal. Marriage of D. W. Grady to Miss Mary Schertz, of Boerne. More rich assays of Serra Mojada are reported. Dan Dodson killed by Wm. Tongate in Mason county.

11. John McCullough promised, but failed to come. Col. J. B. Hamilton appointed county commissioner vice Ramsay, resigned. Arrangements "perfected" to run a street car railway to the head of the river. Mr. W. W. Arnold found dead 12 miles below Brackett; shot through the side.

12. Martins arrived; also a brisk norther. More Ticket of Leave Man. Talk of contesting legality of recent alderman election. Hopeful news received from the silver searchers in the Chinate mountains. San Pedro springs "going to ruin."

13. Farewell concert by Wizzard Oil men. Mr. Henry Aphold accidentally shot by Mr. Chas. Cummings at Point Isabel. News received of the killing of Matt Woodlief at Lake Charles, La. Attempted suicide of a love lorn lass; name withheld. "Pap" Harward retired from the Boerne stage box.

14. J. A. Carr returns to Laredo from the Sierra Mojada with glowing accounts of the bonanzas to be found there. Grand concert for benefit of St. Mary's church. Dissatisfaction with the Mexican style of "heeling" cocks in the cock fights (which are prohibited) in San Antonio; a rival pit threatened. Turners' grand *bal masque* at their hall. County precincts increased to 29.

15. Blessing and installation of statues of the holy cross, and statues of the adoring angels, by Bishop Pellicer, also collection for relief of Irish sufferers, at St. Joseph's church.

17. Attempted robbery of stage near Laredy by three Mexicans, who were captured. Senatorial election 29th district.

18. Emains of Gen. Sykes shipped from Brownsville for their last resting place at West Point.

19. Mountain Laurel in bloom and arrangements being made for opening of "Brackenridge park" were the principal events chronicled on this day.

20. The bicycles arrive; great excitement among the athletes. County road question opened. Mr. Winslow relates the 30 years' experience of a nurse. Commenced taking the scholastic census of the city.

21. Grand free musical and comical concert at Turner hall by Beethoven club and friends. Excursion train from Galveston. Martin-Holland shooting affair at Halletsville.

22. The late Mr. Washington's birthday; celebrated by the firemen. Otherwise city all quiet. Mr. Ashton shot by a herder at his ranch near San Felipe.

23. Grand inauguration of public improvements; work on straightening channel of San Pedro creek commenced. Athletic club entertainment at San Pedro park. Three companies 22d infantry arrived at Ft. Clark.

24. Exciting news from camp Lacoste, at Eagle Lake; narrow escape of Major Noyes from coming in contact with water. John Lanham's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Large meeting of Irish relief committee at library rooms. Indians reported to have attacked a train between Laredo and San Diego.

25. Indians reported depredating between Piedras Negras and Laredo; several persons killed. Big reports from the Chinate exploring expedition. Fifty-three prisoners in the county jail. Children's grand masque ball at Mrs. Lachopelle's.

26. Grand Purim mask ball at the Casino. More startling news from the Indian raiders near Laredo. R. Alexander killed by his step-son near Gonzales. Manuel Martinez killed by Hall's men near Fort Ewell.

27. Rice Evangeline company at the Casino. Death of John Kroft. Work on street railway extension on Alamo street commenced.

28. About this time the International extension was the absorbing topic. Ordnance providing for $8,350 new city bonds passed.

29. Heavy rain; one inch of water fell. Simon Rodriguez shot and killed (accidentally it was claimed) by Teodoro Montes.

MARCH.

1. International railway surveying party left to run a line to Laredo. That great leap year hop at Odd Fellows' hall. Bloodcurdling letters received from Major De-Bentley. Spring races opened at Corpus Christi. Republican convention at Boerne.

2. Forty-fourth anniversary of Texas independence; public offices closed and business in the courts suspended. Destructive fire at Seguin; loss $13,000.

3. Tobe Long again on trief in the Medina county court. First appearance of the Mexican Euterpe company at the Casino. Battery F, 2d artillery, from Fort Clark, reached the city. John Lanham and other convicts left for Huntsville.

4. Disaster to pump house at head of the river. Richest kind of ore claimed in the Chinate mountains. Heavy rains in Kerr and adjoining counties.

5. Felix Ramos killed Francisco Febyla, who entered Ramos' house at night time with a drawn knife. Great destitution reported in the Mexican portion of the city.

6. Advent of seven bran new babies heralded by the Express. Eight-foot rattlesnake killed near the city by J. W. Hicks. George Williamson returned from the Sierra Mojada; rich mines for sale cheap. Alamo monumental move enthused by a large meeting at the library rooms. Exciting contest over librarianship of Alamo literary society.

7. Heavy rain and hail storm in northern portion of the city. Desperate attempt of prisoners to break jail at Pleasanton.

8. Second disastrous cave in of earth and injury to three workmen at the water works pump house. Republican precinct meetings held.

9. West Texas pastors' conference at First Baptist church. Indian raiders reported within twenty miles of Brackett. Agony over the county assessment question; assessor Williamson in print. R. H. Neal released after four months and five days' imprisonment. Aldermen giving judicial opinions on water works question.

10. Grand jury adjourned, reporting 13 indictments, 11 for felony. Arrival of Sandleben's train from Mexico with 30,000 pounds of hides and $130,000 in specie. "Old Texan" thinks Hancock's the man. Mr. Jackson, of Concho, accidentally drowned in San Saba river.

11. Gallows removed from county jail; useless furniture. McLeary beginning to boom for the attorney generalship. A new kind of beer introduced; great sensation. Fifty cent lunch and free smiles by young ladies of Presbyterian church. Death of Mrs. Josephine Coliman.

12. Stirring appeals for relief for Ireland and aid for the destitute Mexicans, about this time, and much said about charity beginning at home. Supposed buried treasure unearthed near Col. Andrews' residence.

13. More exciting water works wrangling. Fifty big paying silver leads discovered in the Chinates. Republicans elect delegates to state convention.

15. Lacoste's new ice factory commenced operations. Severe frost and unusually cold norther. Concert for benefit of destitute Mexicans at Turner hall. Marriage of Mr. Chas. Zirkner and Miss Emma Shertz.

16. Burning of Berg & Bros.' stables south Flores street; loss $4,000. Rich discoveries of silver are reported in Kinney county. Fifteen puzzle struck us.

17. Swindling weights and measures complained of. City mandamused in the old San Antonio and Gulf railroad bond case. St. Patrick's day celebrated at the Casino. More digging for treasure near Col. Andrews' residence.

18. Five thieves and 100 horses captured in Gillespie county. Grant invited to San Antonio. Attempt to fire Louis Berg's house. Burning of Mr. Sol. Half's stable. Schreiner & Carmichael robbed at Junction City by road agents.

19. Shooting affray between Embray and Quinn, sutler's employes, at McKavett. Fay Templeton Star Alliance at the Casino.

20. Indians reported near Fort Davis; a ranchero and boy carried away. Democratic convention met at Pleasanton.

21. Committee on relief of suffering Mexicans reported, and more aid asked for. Palm Sunday services in the Catholic churches. Death of Col. Frank Smith and Mr. George W. Erkel at Seguin.

22. Jailing of John King, A. H. Lewis, J. W. Hill, J. T. Walker and J. Wright, charged with wholesale horse stealing operations. R. G. Gaines, alias Dennison, committed for forgery. Morse-Pao shooting affray at Sanders.

23. The *Frie Presse* makes a long plea against the action of the council to annul the water works contract. Ald. Lockwood introduced resolution in the council to discontinue use of fire hydrants. A Frenchman named Gourand claimed to have been robbed of $2,000.

24. Street cars commenced running to Mission store. Death of Eugene Thomas, a vegetable pedler, but formerly a "merchant prince" of Mobile, Ala.

25. First number of *Der Beobachter* appeared. Arrival and reception of General Grant. Brisk norther.

26. Death of Mr. W. M. McKie at San Marcos.

27. Suicide of Alice Hughes, a variety actress. Democratic primaries to select delegates to a county convention to select delegates to a state convention to select delegates to a national convention to select a candidate for president.

28. Pretty much all Grant about this time. Soldier of the 25th infantry shot by deputy sheriff Latham at Fort Davis. Milton Faver's ranch, Presidio county, raided by Indians.

29. Grant and party left the city. Blind Tom at Turner hall. Fight between Hall's men and Mexicans at Crary & Casey's ranch; Peter Johnson and two Mexicans killed. Kinney county democratic convention.

30. Customhouse squabble between Eagle Pass and Peidras Negras; Mexican export duty of $2 a bushel on corn. Jaw bone of mastodon found in Atascosa county.

31. Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Father Peter Torpilion at St. Joseph's Catholic church.

APRIL.

1. Killing of Wm. Lewis in Beal's pasture, Live Oak county, reported. Arrival of Senor Dona Pena y Rameriz and Mr. John C. Hill, of Mexico. Nic Cosgrove received a handsome present.

2. Nolan and Swift found guilty of murder in first degree, at Castroville. Arrival of Gen. Canales and staff. Stabbing affray between Yankee Bill and a Mexican named Ramos.

3. J. Crossley killed by Sam Griner at Uvalde. Postoffice at Marion discontinued. Chinati mountain mining expedition reported en route home. Guadalupe and Karnes county democratic conventions held.

5. Hiram Mitchell and party left for New Mexico. Military parade in honor of Gen. Canales. Wilhelmj at the Casino. Meeting of Atascosa county wool growers' association.

6. Anton Galvan stabbed by Juan Hernandez. Much horse stealing in the neighborhood of Pleasanton. Order of trade went into a comatose state. Verdict in favor of French, et al., vs. Grenet. Another row in council over water works question. Col. Thos. Johnson celebrated his 76th birthday. Municipal election at Seguin.

7. Mathews killed by a soldier at Concho. Duprez & Benedict's minstrels in town. Census enumerators for city appointed. Mexican relief committee reported.

8. Marriage of Mr. C. R. Riggs and Miss Ada Stanzall. Report on Alamo monumental movement, by Col. King.

9. Good-bye supper to Mr. Howard E. Case.

10. Portion of Chinati mountain expedition returned. Extension of street railway on Avenue C commenced. Band of thieves reported raiding on the Rio Grande below Eagle Pass. Bexar county democratic convention. Meeting of Kinney county wool growers' association.

11. Oliver Thomas shot by Mexican near Somerset. Engineer party of the Southern Pacific arrived.

12. Mr. W. S. Veck's sherry strychnined at Fort Concho. Gillespie county democratic convention. Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's minstrels at the Casino. "Clouds" at Turner hall for benefit of Sam Maverick. Lt. Decker wounded and a Mexican woman killed at Eagle Pass.

13. Cement manufactory commenced operations. Work commenced on the International extension. Banquet tendered Gen. Canales and staff. Death of Teresa D. F. de Rivas, aged 70. Beardall case commenced in district court; identity established. Henry Bitter robbed of $8,000 by gypsies. Pecos county democratic convention.

14. General Canales and staff departed. Death of Rt. Rev. Bishop A. D. Pellicer.

15. Col. Peirce and family arrived after much delay by accident to the S. S. Rio Grande. President Uriah Lott tells what he knows about narrow gauge railways.

16. D. W. Heard case affirmed. Human remains unearthed by workmen at the central garden. Making arrangements for veterans' reunion on San Jacinto day. Shooting and fishing club reorganized.

17. Funeral of Bishop Pellicer. The veterans arriving. Capt. D. L. Kokernut relates some reminiscences of the war for Texas independence. Death of Mr. Albert Stowe. Mexican named Toro killed by Secunda Escarinio, at Votaw's pasture.

18. Turner picnic at Brackenridge park.

19. First anniversary celebration San Antonio lodge I. O. G. T. Assignment of B. Oppenheimer & Co. The Marion postoffice trouble settled by the appointment of J. V. Bradford postmaster.

20. All getting ready for the San Jacinto day celebration. Split in the fire department. R. H. Neal left his country for his country's good. Mayor's annual message published.

21. San Jacinto day and grand reunion of veterans in San Antonio. Major E. A. Bates, paymaster, left for the department of Dakota. John Williams killed at Campbell's ranch, near Tilden.

22. More veteran business. Chimes of Normandy at Turner hall.

23. Moody and Sankey arrived. Tom Eckart reports a terrible fight with horse thieves at Mitchell's ranch, Wilson county. Petitions circulating asking the pardon of D. W. Heard.

24. Death of Mr. B. L. Keiffer at Castroville. Webb Norcross departed. Third ward school picnic at the springs.

25. All Moody and Sankey. Big arrival of German immigrants.

26. Jury in Jim Hamilton murder case failed to agree, and Sam Griner acquitted of the charge of murdering Crossley at Uvalde. Mexican officers arrested at Eagle Pass for attempting to arrest Mexican deserters on our glorious "soil." One hundred and thirty-nine car loads of freight received. Maud Barrow makes her debut at "Jack's." Much wood coming in.

27. Celebration of 61st anniversary of odd fellowship. Orders received for the 1st and 25th infantry to change locations. Fine rains in this section.

28. Severe rain and wind storm; much damage to property. Bids for furnishing government supplies opened.

29. Chas. Newman, Schram & Co.'s drummer, highwayed near Boerne. Trinity church festival. Merry maidens mystifying Main street "mashers." McLeary thinks his chances good.

30. Work on International "humming." Candidates for county offices appearing. Thirty-three deaths reported during April.

MAY.

1. Return of Chenati mountain explorers under Capt. Niccolls. 2.55 inches of rain. Rousseau case continued in Kinney county; George Hermann acquitted. Mexican killed by hail stones near Uvalde.

3. Semi-annual election independent dramatic club, at Dr. Chess'. Reports coming in of great damage to crops by the storm of the 1st. Sea gulls flew over the city. Another Alamo monument built. Maud Barrow crushed the heart of an Hinglisheman.

4. Belknap prods the council on the roadbed question. Council hauling Kampmann Young, et al., over the coals for obstructing county roads. Hilario Aranda fatally bitten by a rattlesnake.

5. Alamo garden opened by Barlett & Grimshaw. Annual report of city engineer published. Car shops (to be) brought from Harrisburg to San Antonio. U. S. district court opened in this city by Judge Duval.

6. "Boss" Shepard and family arrived. 225,100 pounds of wool to date. Atterbury-Corbell tragedy at Centre Point.

7. Gen. Ord left for Eagle Pass to meet Gen. Trevino. German-English school picnic. Death of Mrs. O. E. Smith. Stockmen in U. S. courts for obstructing mails with pasture fences. Presbyterian ladies and ice cream in Fischer building.

8. Ward-Law double divorce and wedding at Seguin. Democratic committee of Bexar county appointed. Death of Mme. Clarisse Considerant reported. Grand commandery officers entertained by the Knights Templar. "Among the Breakers" at Turner hall. First and second ward school picnic at the springs.

9. Major Goodwin begins to figure extensively with encouraging reports from the International. Big firemen's excursion to San Marcos river; bigger row over it.

10. Grand ball to Generals Ord and Trevino and Col. Peirce at Eagle Pass. Survey of International south commenced.

11. Two year old son of Mr. Thos. Morine accidentally shot and killed by his seven year old brother. Engagements of Eugene Staffel and Clara Wahrmund announced. Ross Shepard left for Mexico.

13. Barnard tragedy at Corpus Christi. Preliminary examination of J. B. Lloyd, charged with shooting at Dr. Chew. Graham party attacked by Indians in Bass canon; Mrs. Harry Graham and Mr. Grant killed, and Mr. Graham and Mr. Patrick Murphy wounded.

14. Requiem mass at Cathedral San Fernando for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Pellicer. Miss Henri Half's farewell to her schoolmates. Reception of Mr. Jas. V. Dignowitty and bride.

15. Episcopal Sunday school picnic. Gen. Ord and party at Castroville, guests of Mr. Gosling. More fine rains.

16. Murder of Henry Bishop at El Saus. Confirmation services at the Synagogue. Indians raiding near Fort Davis. May day celebration at Boerne.

17. Party of citizens left to attend volksfest at Houston. Lutheran church picnic at Guenther's mills.

18. Barning of Mayer's millinery store. More heavy rains to the westward. Five of Henry Bishop's murderers captured by Mexican soldiers.

19. Wool growers meet and resolve to hold their wool for better prices. Baptist church picnic at the springs. Intimations of the Trevino-Ord wedding cropping out. Sender & Seibenborn's store robbed at Fort Davis.

20. Joy in the house of Chapin; a boy. Albert Zenk charges John Reid with endeavoring to perforate his (Zenk's) cuticle with buckshot. St. Mark's church festival. Death of Mrs. Hugo Klocke.

21. Farmer Johnson shot by Albert Washington at Concho. Capt. Williston's battery left for Corpus Christi. Failure of Riojas & Canales, of Eagle Pass. Attempt to organize a fireman's police. Jake Williams attempted to go house by the morphine line.

22. Eight legged calf at Bonnet's. Motion for a new trial in the Heard case overruled at Austin.

23. Czar and Zimmermann picnic below Braden's. Election of additional elders of the Presbyterian church. Another of Nic Cosgrove's jokes; a boy this time.

24. Fire at No. 3 fire hall. R. S. Ramsey's ten year old child drowned in the ditch on Flores street. Independent dramatic club moonlight picnic at the springs.

25. Talk of establishing cotton gins and oil factories. Death of Jack Miller, injured by a runaway team. Beef and mutton bids opened by Capt. Penrose. Judge Bradley arrived.

26. Capt. Lee Hall resigned command of the rangers. Lieut. Oglesby promoted. Roasting ears. Republican delegates left for Chicago. Mad dog excitement. Death of Mr. Wm. Neill, at Seguin.

27. Trinity M. E. Church picnic. Excitement in New Braunfels over locating International depot. Jason Mexican fighting the Seguinites. Fair question agitated. Czar and Zimmering raging.

28. The great deluge at Brackett. Heavy rains all around us with much damage to crops and property. Evans' appointment as U. S. district attorney confirmed.

29. Mamo ice company ready for operations. E. D. L. Wickes and Major C. S. Noyes "flitted" for the north. More storm news than anything else. First new oats.

30. Heavy hail storm about twenty miles southwest of the city; considerable damage to stock. About this time the bicycle mania broke out.

31. Decoration day. Medina on a "high" again. Fifty-three deaths during May.

JUNE.

1. Judge Bradley left. Serious state of affairs reported in the neighborhood of Edinburg, and rangers asked for. Mr. Chas. Smith, engineer, reports the Main street bridge a safe structure. Terrible stories of the flood at Brackett and whole western country continue to come in.

2. Marriage of Florencitia Garcia and Senor Juan F. Verastogui. More rain. Mrs. L. N. Edmunds' school exhibition. Census enumerators at work.

3. Quarantine at Brownsville against Vera Cruz on account of yellow fever. Marriage of E. F. Gilbert and Miss Emily Seaver.

4 Suicide of George Kuhlmann. Main street bridge question the topic of conversation among aldermen. Preparing for the State Firemen's convention.

5 Horse cars commenced running to railroad depot. Calls for relief of the Brackett sufferers. Reported discovery of a mountain of rich iron ore in Llano county.

6 Col. Peirce and family left for Boston. Jail delivery of four prisoners at Corpus Christi. Commencement of the physicians' row about the cause of death of Mr. Earle's little girl. Casino Association picnic.

7 Considerable wool bags shipped by rail to New York and Boston. All talk Chicago convention. Another bell-punch trial; acquittal, of course. Mr. H. Karber left for Germany.

8 Discovering the nomination of Garfield the day before. Mr. Prescott's store destroyed by fire at McKavitt. D. W. Herd sent to Huntsville. Reception of the State Firemen's association. First infantry arrived.

9 The firemen's convention commenced at Turner Hall, and the "boys" have the own.

10. More firemen. Work on the Sunset extension to be commenced dead sure in two weeks. Plenty of fine rain about this time.

11. Good-bye banquet to firemen at the Menger. Meterio Saucedo accidentally shot and killed by his brother Francisco, on the Alazan. Members of San Antonio bar endorse Col. McLeary for attorney-general. Indians raiding in Presidio county.

12. About the most exciting event chronicled this day was that the price of beer dropped to 5c. per schooner. Geronimo Granada, aged 15, crossed in love by a thirteen year old girl, commits suicide on the Medina, by shooting himself through the heart.

13. Services in the Trinity M. E. Church inaugurated. First concert by 1st Infantry band, at San Pedro Springs. Geo. Conrad accidentally shot at Laredo.

14. Public school examinations begun. Somebody asking "what about the fair movement?" Sitterlee, taken to DeWitt county on habeas corpus suit, returned to jail. Much complaint about horse thieves about this time.

15. Maj. Joseph E. Dwyer left for the Cincinnati Convention. Suit of the City vs. Water Works Co., warmly discussed in the council. Steamer Carrie A. Thorn sunk in the Rio Grande.

16. Frank Hord and Sam C. Bennett tackle the merchants on the fair question. Suit of the City vs. Water Works Company warmly discussed in the council. Election officers of K. and L. of H. Four companies of the 24th Infantry arrived from the west.

17. Extensive arrangements going on for a fair in the fall. Sixty witnesses in the Dewitt murder cases in town.

18. The county road question received considerable attention. Judge Siemering returned from the Chicago Convention and told what he knew about it. News received of the death of A. Superville, at Paris, France.

19. Grand Beethoven concert at Turner Hall. Emancipation day celebration by the colored population. Capt. Swanson and party left for the mountains on a geological and geodetical surveying expedition.

20. Much talk about what Berg & Bro., are doing and proposing to do at their mills. Ernst Rische, having struck it rich at Leadville, returns to enjoy his fortune among his friends. Kaile row at the Springs.

21. Will of A. Superville opened. Pat Long, crazy, creates a sensation.

22. Col. Belknap entertains the officers of the 1st Infantry, and ladies at the Springs. The work on the International the principal topic of conversation on the streets. $1,115 subscribed towards holding a fair.

23. Everybody more or less excited over the Cincinnati convention. Gen. Ord returned from Chicago. Moses Hass left for Victoria to secure an extra "rib." Public school examinations commenced. Council gives right of way to the International. $490.50 more subscribed to fair fund.

24. Carriage presentation to Col. Pete Freer. Polish boy named Korus lost in Atascosa county. M. E. Church conference at Uvalde. Henry Elmendorf and the burglar.

25. East and west sides pulling for the International depot. Dr. Kingsbury returned from England. Census enumerators closing up their work.

26. Col. Upson returned from Washington. Fine rains.

27. Robert Raikes centenary Sunday school services at baptist church.

28. Rumored that Gen. Ord would be retired. Arrival of Lady Leila Cahir, countess of Glendall, Scotland. Fire in officers quarters at government depot.

29. Annual commencement exercises St. Mary's College. Fair Association organized. Close of public school examinations. Peabody medal presentations and cantata by scholars at Turner hall.

30. Knights of honor anniversary celebration at San Pedro springs. Census enumerators conclude their labors.

JULY.

1. Public school prize examinations. Richard Neesom shoots Bean and Dr. McMahon near Lavernia.

2. Preparations made to celebrate the 4th. Committees at work to inaugurate a fair postpone until succeeding year.

3. Awarding of Peabody medals to public school scholars. Time for taking census again extended. W. T. Allen advanced to deaconate in Episcopal church.

4. Grand celebration of the day at San Antonio and New Braunfels.

5. Possible retirement of Gen. Ord announced. Decision of the water works case against the city in district court.

6. News received of the killing of John Zoller, at Eagle Pass.

7. Louis Vollrath, blacksmith, severely kicked by a horse. James Beardall's case reversed and remanded.

8. Water works company and gardeners come into conflict. N. Mackey displays very fine corn raised by him. H. W. Chippman thrown from a horse at Boerne and killed.

9. Presentation of grand German comic opera, Czar and Zimmermann.

10. Extension westward of G. H. & S. A. R. R., announced. Cotton bolls opening. Local census announced to be 20,574.

11. The San Antonio beneficiary association celebrates its 24th anniversary. Excursionists arrive from Galveston and Houston.

12. Acquital of Capt. S. H. Lincoln by court-martial.

13. Death of the Herald. Announcement of the coming marriage of Miss Bertie Ord and Gen. Trevino.

14. The young democracy organize. Tenth annual re-union of Hood's Texas brigade at Seguin. Determination upon the location of the International depot.

15. Dr. Kingsbury arrives from London and visits the English settlers to the east of San Antonio.

16. Candidates announce. Material for the improvement of the Sunset route arrives.

17. Real estate transactions increase. John Sweeten bitten by a rattlesnake.

18. Move to secure the postal delivery system. Heavy rains over the country.

19. "East side" gardeners demand of the city council protection from the water works company. Commissioner Paschal examines into interesting counterfeiting cases.

20. Scotchmen of Roseville resolve to work for Scotch immigration. Marriage of Gen. Trevino and Miss Bertie Ord.

21. Dispatch from Gen. Grierson informing that Mexican troops had taken the field against Victoria.

22. Gen. Trevino banqueted at the Casino. Leading citizens and U. S. officers present.

23. Gen. Trevino and bride leave for Mexico. Another Y. M. D. club organized, H. Winnighoff president.

24. F. C. Dunkin and Charles Edmonds arrested on suspicion of being confidence men. Democratic primaries.

25. The Corpus stage line puts on new coaches. Death of Gen. Charles Wipprecht at Seguin.

26. Old Mexican shanties west of the San Pedro are removed. Very heavy rains.

27. E. Lankin wounded by the explosion of a cartridge. Dangerous surgical operation on Charles Felder by Dr. Hadra.

28. Death of Miss Alva Ireland at Seguin. Shipping of San Antonio ice to Galveston. Congressman Upson presented with a cane by Brownsville friends.

29. First bale of cotton, received by Bergstrom Bro's., from Atascosa county. News from all directions of unprecedentedly heavy rains and freshets.

30. "Big Foot" Wallace corresponds with Dr. Tanner on the fasting question.

31. Turners' anniversary celebration. Democratic county convention endorses Roberts, for governor.

AUGUST.

1. Heavy rains continue. The International contractors commence work south of New Braunfels.

2. News of Gen. Grierson's fight with Victorio's band. Ellis Roberts' country residence burned. Hampton W. Johnson kills H. L. Spray, at Kerrville.

3. Delinquent tax sale. Sheriff Patterson and W. E. Race, of Uvalde, arrive with John McDaniel, an escaped convict.

4. Ralf Booker, colored schoolmaster, decamps with one of his female scholars. Funeral of Mrs. Laird.

5. Rapid progress of the International towards San Antonio the theme of interest. The mayorality question being discussed. Vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Cathedral take action expressive of regret because of the departure of Capt. J. A. Stivers.

6. Nina Hobby, colored woman, shoots herself to death. Accidental shooting of James Thornton in the eye while hunting. Death of Miss Angel Delaseaux.

7 Three negroes arrested for burglarizing D. & A. Oppenheimer's store. Very heavy rains. Grand ball on the Helotes.

8 Three highwaymen rob Edward Towes of $1000 at his store, on the Cibolo. Accounts received of more destructive floods in the west.

9 Mrs. C. Nevins makes affidavit against her husband for threatening her life. Grass and water announced abundant in the west.

10 Max Neuendorf's 50th birthday. Young men's democratic club appoint committee to arrange for ratification meeting. Great demand for cotton pickers.

11 Newman & Co., of Austin, establish a dry goods house. W. R. Freeman receives patent for hydraulic air compressor. Gen. Grierson intercepts and routes Victorio's Apaches.

12 News of Col. J. H. McLeary's nomination for attorney-general received with great satisfaction. Grand jury drawn for September term of court. Very heavy yield of cotton.

13 Storm of wind and rain, doing great damage to crops. Velocity of wind 32 miles per hour, fall of rain 7.22 inches.

14 Dog thought to be rabid, bites colored boy at Mrs. Sappington's boarding house. Dr. George Kalteyer observes a rainbow at night.

15 Travelers report the Nueces river four miles wide. Medina and other streams impassable.

16 Delegates to the congressional convention arrive. August Schwartz arrested for resisting the new market ordinance.

17 Convention of democracy of 6th congressional district, and Columbus Upson renominated. Floater's convention nominates N. O. Green. Grand democratic rally and ratification meeting at night.

18 The Sunset locating party departs west. Population of the 6th congressional district announced to be 243,000. Social by Independent Dramatic and Social club at Mrs. Faville's.

19 Poles of St. Hedwig celebrate 25th anniversary of their settlement. Col. J. A. Baker's residence narrowly escapes being burned.

20 Funeral of W. C. Casterline, of Rockport, with Masonic honors. Bergstrom Bro's. establish a steam cotton gin.

21 Bones of a mastodon displayed by J. L. McCaleb, of Atascosa. Capt. Lockwood's 45th birthday.

22 Preparations among Mexican citizens to celebrate their independence day. International agents commence work of getting right of way through the city.

23 Death of R. J. Massing, aged 64. Population of the 6th census district officially announced to be 235,829, an increase since previous census of 110,545.

24 Connection, direct, with New Orleans by mail. The wife of a 3rd ward citizen cowhides a male offender. Death of J. B. Kemp.

25 Contract for new residence of Dr. C. E. King awarded. International construction train crosses Onion creek.

26 Billy Sheehan marries a novice at the charity hospital. Judge Seimering, of the Freie Presse, nominated by republican state convention for lieutenant governorship.

27 Jason Syndicate No. 1, Alliance of the Golden Fleece, organized, with E. S. Nicolls, Syndic. Street railway extension to International depot begun.

28 Local republicans organize for the campaign. Edward Woods, colored, robbed of $80.

29 Extension of the International beyond San Antonio assured. D. B. Robinson announces his opposition to Upson, for congress.

30. Eugene Staffel and Francis Vogelopen a commission house. Bids to furnish 500 tons of hay to government opened.

31 Colored republicans organize for campaign work. Remodeling of German-English school buildings. Emil Elmendorf awarded a leather medal for saving a man from drowning. Call for Democratic county convention September 30th.

SEPTEMBER.

1 Active shipping of horses to St. Louis. Evidence being taken in connection with claim of Ed Braden for $25,000, charges for extra work on government depot buildings.

2 James Brady very ill. Chicken thieves pray upon 4th ward chicken coops. Plans for officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks being prepared.

3 John Burnett dies at charity hospital. C. H. Mueller engaged repainting St. Mary's Catholic church.

4 Annual report of postoffice indicating great increase in its business. Mooney and Frommer come to the front in the printing and binding line. Candidates about this time become innumerable.

5 The installment at the public schools decided greater than ever. Jewish New Year, 5641, announced.

6 Doubtful discussions about politics the main theme. The cotton worm announced. Marriage of L. K. Pawly and Miss H. A. Nixon.

7 The colored republicans declare their independence. City council meeting, and report from Howard & Harrison, Water Works attorneys, in behalf of the city. W.

H. John Wolfram, Jr., accidentally shoot himself through the hand.

27 Democratic city convention meets, but takes no action. Marriage of Otto Neutwig and Miss Emily Bitter. Candy-pulling at Mrs Emory's.

28 Republican primary meetings. Judge Thomas Paschal presented with an ambulance by his mother.

29 Pleasant tissue paper and leap year party at Odd Fellows' hall. Coldest weather on record—mercury down to 10. Marriage of H L Gosling and Miss Nellie Mayes, at Centreville. Death of Christlieb Mueller. K of H, Legion, and Daughters of Rebecca, election of officers.

30 Everything frozen stiff. Bids opened for the construction of a new bridge over the river on Commerce street. The epizootic assumes a fatal type.

31 Death of infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seabaugh. The Turners and lady friends dance the old year out. General preparations to welcome the new year.

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For Ben Ficklin and Ft. Concho.

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Soledad St., San Antonio, Texas.

References: Gov. J. M. Bingham and Seymour's Bank, Chippewa Falls; City Bank of Portage; H. Friend & Bros. and Bebb, Thomas & Co. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. augtf

J. A. BAKER. F. G. BOWMAN.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

SAN ANTONIO.

Commerce Street, over Rische's Cigar Store. jan30-tf

T. J. DEVINE,

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A Splendid Opportunity to win a Fortune. Grand Distribution Class A, at New Orleans, Tuesday, February 8th, 1881, 129th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly, on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

Capital Prize, $30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each.

Half Tickets $1.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
2 PRIZES OF $2,500			5,000
5	do	1,000	5,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	100	10,000
200	do	50	10,000
500	do	20	10,000
1000	do	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:			
9 approximation prizes of $300			2,700
9	do	do 200	1,800
9	do	do 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to			$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write, clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La.,

Or to C. W. HOWARD, San Antonio, Texas.

N. B.—All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin, as above. In all cases the tickets themselves are sent, and never circulars offering certificates or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise, on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a swindler.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of

Gens. G. T. BEAUREGARD, and JUBAL A. EARLY.

Capital Prize $100,000. Whole Tickets $10.

JOHN TWOHIG,

COM STREET.

BANKER,

And Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bullion, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points Drafts on New York, New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis and California. Bills on England, Ireland, France and Mexico.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE,

AT A BARGAIN,

one of the most desirable and attractive building sites in the city of San Antonio, embracing (9) nine ACRES OF IRRIGABLE LAND, fronting on the San Antonio river, and running back to the Alamo ditch, being just below Guenther's mill. ☞ Magnificent forest trees.

☞ Fine water power, etc.

C. K. BRENEMAN,

Frank J. Beitel,

Dealer in all kinds of

Texas, Louisiana and Florida Lumber, Door, Sash, Blinds

MOULDING

SHINGLES, FENCING, LATHS, Etc

Office and Yard—S. Flores Street and R. R. Depot.

San Antonio, Texas.

Loan Office.

The oldest and most reliable Loan Office in San Antonio.

Southeast corner of Military Plaza, in the two-story building.

Money Loaned

On Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Furniture and all articles of value, at very low rates.

Will call at Private Residences to make loans, if necessary. All business transactions strictly confidential.

Railroad Tickets Bought and Sold.

Forfeited Pledges for sale at less than half their value. All goods warranted as represented

B. Schwarz.

FOR SALE!

40,000 Acres of Land!!

30,000 ACRES

In Medina County.

10,000 ACRES

In Frio County.

ADDRESS—

dec2 2m F. A. GLASS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Valuable City Property For Sale

Two story stone house on Alamo street, now occupied by Mrs. Phillips as a boarding house.

One story cottage—six rooms—in rear of same.

1¼ acres ground attached to above, irrigable from Alamo ditch.

Stone store building—1 story—28 by 60 feet, with cellar, on Alameda street, nearly opposite German Church.

Vacant lot between store and Alameda House House and lot near McAllister's store on Villita street, corner of alley.

To anyone wishing to buy the whole of above property, a bargain is offered. Proposals will also be received for separate parcels.

Apply to

nov11 3m J. ULRICH, Agent.

B. F. R.

Do You Want Health?

Why will ye die? Death or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent physicians use it.

Prepared by Dr. J. Bradfield, Atlanta, Ga. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.50 per bottle.

Wholesale agents—F. Kalteyer & Son and A. Dreiss.

Negasulga, Ala., July 7, 1877.

Bradfield's Female Regulator has been thoroughly tested by me in a great variety of cases, and I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for all that class of diseases which it claims to cure.

J. C. Hess, M D.

Chas. Hummel & Son.

14 Commerce St.,

Dealers in all Kinds of Fire Arms.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

Keeps constantly on hand the best assorted lot of

Breech and Muzzle-Loading Shot Guns, Winchester Express Rifles,

and all other models of the Winchester Carbines and Rifles, shells, primers, and all sizes of cartridges, as well as all kinds of Colt's, Smith & Wesson, Remington and other brands of pistols, spy and field-glasses, fishing tackle, etc., all of which we offer at reduced prices to suit the times.

N. B.—A large lot of fishing poles at very low figures, wholesale or retail.

Repairing arms a specialty. Second-hand arms bought and sold. july 30

Hugo & Schmeltzer,

Wholesale Grocers

91 Commerce St.

Sole Agents for the

CELEBRATED

Bottled Beer

OF THE

Anheuser, BUSH Brewing Association

ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER — ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION

ALSO

Schlitz Milwaukee Bottled Beer, Etc. Etc,

Rosskam, Gerstley & Co's Reserve and Saratoga Whiskies.

Wm. Lanahan's Hunter Rye Whisky.

ELIAS BLOCK & SON'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES,

Mammoth Cave, Possum Hollow

Etc., Etc., Always on Hand.

SHULTZ CELEBRATED SOAP.

SOLE AGENTS DUPONT'S SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER.

W. R. FREEMAN & CO.

Commerce Street, Next Door to Daily Express Office.

Dealers in

Steam and Hydraulic Machinery

AND MACHINIST'S SUPPLIES, STEAM ENGINES, STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, BRASS GOODS, STOP COCKS, VALVES, ETC. PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES, BATH TUBS, BOILERS, WATER CLOSETS, LEAD AND IRON PIPES, DRAIN PIPES. AND FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS. RUBBER HOSE, WIND MILL PUMPS,

Cistern Pumps, Pump Fixtures, Etc., Etc

At Lowest Prices.

MENGER HOTEL

ALAMO PLAZA,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mrs. W. A. Menger, Proprietress.

ACCOMMODATIONS EQUAL TO ANY IN THE STATE

DEI'S

LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLES

Good saddle horses, horses and buggies, and the best open or close carriages to be had in the city. Horses boarded by the feed, day, week or month Transportation furnished to all parts of the country.

DEI'S

UNDERTAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT

Keeps constantly on hand the most complete assortment of

METALIC AND WOODEN BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS IN TEXAS.

Also two fine hearses and any number of mourning carriages desired. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Blum Street, Opposite Menger Hotel.

Office Open Day and Night.

PHIL DEI. Prop

ELMENDORF & CO.

MAIN PLAZA, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

And Agricultural Implements.

Saddlery, Fairbanks' Scales, Wagon, Carriage and Buggy Timber, Axles and Springs Pitt's Celebrated Horse Powders, Reynolds Cotton Press, Pratt's Cotton Gin

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY

Iron and Steel, Nails, Locks and Screws, Hinges, Tools of the best material Paints and Oils, J. Leffers' Celebrated Turbine Water-Wheel, C. H. & L. J. McCormick's Harvester, with or without binder, Improved Advance, Improved Prize Mower, Furst & Bridley Manufacturing Co.'s Celebrated Cast Steel Plows, Cultivators and Steel Hay Rakes. All other Agricultural Implements, Horse Powers and Engines, Aultman & Taylor Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Kentucky Sugar Mills and Evaporators, Straub's Flour and Corn Mills, "Queen of the South."

Agents for Oliver Chilled Plows.

BRANCH HOUSE!

Alamo Plaza, Opp. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

☞ Our present Headquarters on Main plaza becoming too small on account of increase of business, we have opened a Branch House on Alamo plaza, opposite Menger Hotel, where we will keep a full stock of goods in our line to which we invite inspection of all purchasers

STAFFEL & VOGEL,

Commission Merchants,

Commerce Street, opposite Half & Bro.'s.

San Antonio, Texas.

John H. Repsdorph & Co.

SAIL and TENT MAKERS

Manufacturers of

TENTS, AWNINGS, TARPAULINS FLAGS, HAMMOCKS, DRAY, HORSE and WAGON COVERS, BELTING, Etc.

(Mildew proof if desired.)

☞ Prices so low to defy opposition. ☞

Main Street, 110 and 112, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Send for Price List.

A. HEUSINGER,

South Side Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

—Dealer in—

Hardware and Agricultural IMPLEMENTS,

AGENT FOR B. D. BUFORD & CO'S CELEBRATED PLOWS.

Brown's Sulkeys, Southern & Dixie Clippers, Defiance Cultivators, Harrows,

Double Shovel PLOWS, With Wooden —and— IRON BEAMS and Break Pins.

THE BEST CHILLED PLOW MADE.

LANDRETH'S GARDENSEED. READY MIXED PAINT. VANE, CALVERT & CO'S

Agent for Perry & Co's Celebrated Stoves.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE, CALUMET, CHAPION, HARVEST, ALPINE, CLINTON, PORTLAND, FULTON, TOKEN.

—Manufacturer of—

Tin Ware and Camp Utensils, Castings, Cutlery, Cartridges, Tin, Sheet and Hoop-Iron.

Builders' Hardware,

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.

No. 12 Union St, New Orleans, La.

Make FLOUR & CORN MILLS,

MILLSTONES,

MILL IRONS,

SAW MILLS,

AND

COTTON PRESSES.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

ENGINES & MACHINERY.

NO. 74 ST. CHARLES ST.

☞ A Most Wonderful and Scientific Discovery.

The Medicated Glass.

You can get a pair of spectacles that will keep your eyes in as good condition forever after as when you first use them. These Medicated Glasses have been thoroughly examined and analyzed by Prof. Berger, the great French oculist, and Dr. Carl Hollander, the famous German oculist, and pronounced to be superior to any glass as yet made, and recommended as the only glasses to be used to save the eye. American oculists claim that the Medicated Glasses have no equal and can in some cases restore the eye to its original sight when used in time, and in no case can the eye become impaired by the use of these glasses, if properly adapted, for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The medicated properties contained in the glass make it as hard as a diamond. It will retain its polish and never become dull or dim, hence you will always see through it as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold as ice—result is your optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensations to the eye.

4. These glasses have no equal for night reading or sewing. With them you can sit up all night, and the light has no effect on the eye, with no tiresome sensation whatever, which necessarily continues to improve the eye.

We suit all eyes and warrant our work, or money refunded. Persons living at a distance desiring the Medicated Glasses can be fitted by sending address with postage stamp. The Medicated Glasses can only be had at 74 St. Charles Street, as we have no agents, nor do we employ peddlers. Granulated and Sore-eye lids cured without the use of knife or other extreme measures.

HERC. HOUSAH, Crescent City Spectacle Company,

oct29 tf 74 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Commerce St. **C. H. MUELLER,** San Anto. Tx.

DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Wall-Paper,

Artists Materials, Mixed Paints, Ready for Use

IN ANY DESIRED SHADE.

House, Sign and Carriage Painting.

San Antonio and Laredo Stage COMPANY.

(United States Mail Line.)

J. J. ELLIS, - GENERAL MANAGER.

LAREDO COACHES,

LEAVE San Antonio daily (Sunday excepted) for Pleasanton, Tilden, Fort Ewell, and Callaghan's Ranch.

Leaves Laredo daily (except Sunday) at 6 a. m. This is the SHORTEST and CHEAPEST route to the SIERRA MOJADO MINES.

E. F. HALL, agent at Laredo.

Express packages must be delivered before 9 a. m. Office at H. Carter's Transfer stable, Alamo Plaza. J. J. ELLIS, Agent.

A CHANCE.

IN VIEW of having an opportunity to change business I offer for sale on reasonable terms a good business, and well-selected new stock of General Merchandise, just opened out, no remnants, no old goods.

For particulars apply to

R. H. BROWN

Oakville, Live Oak county, Texas.

oct17 4tm.

DR. CHESS & SON

DENTISTS.

San Antonio, Texas.

Dental operations performed in the best manner known to the profession for durability, painlessness and dispatch.

Office—No. 94 Commerce street, over Clavin's Drug Store. oct5 tf

Ellis Roberts

MEAT MARKET,

Soledad Street, (old Postoffice building.)

Fresh Meat on Ice all Day.

☞ Fattest beef in the market at lowest prices. Meat delivered to any part of the city. ☞ aug27

NEW ORLEANS ADVERTISEMENTS

F. R. HARDON,

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Nos. 27 & 29 Chartres St.,

4 26 3m NEW ORLEANS.

Texas Headquarters.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts, NEW ORLEANS.

Mumford & Watson.

Rates, $2.50 per Day.

oct26 d&w3m Proprietors

JOHN GAUCHE,

AT THE MORESQUE BUILDING, 116 CHARTRES ST,

New Orleans, La.,

Has the largest and best selection of

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, WOODEN, TIN, AND HARDWARE,

Of any House in the South.

The prices are guaranteed as low, if not lower, than any establishment North or South.

DANZIGER'S

The Leading

Dry Goods House

—OF—

NEW ORLEANS.

Send for samples of Latest Styles of

Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Brocades, Cashmeres, Table Linens, Embroideries,

And all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

At Prices Defying all Competition.

We are the largest Manufacturers in the South of

Ladies Underwear.

And have received all Diplomas for best Cut and Sewing.

Dressmaking a Specialty!

Samples with prices of garments and instructions for self-measurement sent on application.

oct 23 80 d3m. **DANZIGER'S**

MORRIS McGRAW,

Wholesale Dealer in

Wood, Willow & Glassware

Cordage, Paper and Paper Bags, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Fire Works and Toys, Powder, Shot, Etc. Tin, Japanned and Agate Ware.

Also full lines of Stationery, Blank and Pass Books.

19, 21 & 23, Tchoupitoulas Streets, NEW ORLEANS.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

The Agency of the

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

153 —CANAL STREET— 152.

Where will be kept on hand a large assortment of Shirts,

Underwear and Hosiery,

Of this Celebrated Company.

Keep's Shirts Made to Order.

New Stock now opening and ready for inspection. Mrs. V. C. Merwin,

Sole agent for the Keep Manufacturing Co.,

oct26 3m 152 Canal Street.

GEO. D. MOFFAT, Late with Moffat & Jaeger. | A. GUGENHEIM, Late old Basin Con.

MOFFAT & GUGENHEIM,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

—and—

BAKERS,

33 Tchoupitoulas Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

oct26 3m

BRANCH, CROOKS & CO.,

SAW MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in

Mill and Railway Supplies,

103 Gravier St., New Orleans, La., 114 Vine St., St. Louis, Mo.

oct26 3m

FRENCH MILLINERY,

Novelties, Etc.,

Mmm'e Rosa Reynoir,

No. 9, Chartres Street.

Begs to inform her patrons that she has returned home after an absence of three months, spent mostly in Paris, selecting her

FALL STOCK OF MILLINERY,

and that there will be found this season, at her establishment, an unusually large number of beautiful Pattern BONNETS and Hats from those world renowned modistes, Virot, Josse, Parisot, Raymond, Drew, Georgette and Le Chevalier, and having perfected arrangements with them to be kept supplied with every new design, the ladies may rely upon her styles being the latest and most fashionable, and prices the lowest in this city. She has also a very large assortment of

New York Millinery and Novelties,

BERLIN ZEPHYRS, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, CANVAS,

and all other GOODS appertaining to that line, to which she calls special attention.

☞ Country orders solicited and goods cheerfully exchanged when not entirely satisfactory.

A. GEIGER,

Importer of

French, English and German Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

Cor. Chartres and Customhouse Sts., NEW ORLEANS,

Agent of Attakapas Cottonade and Billiard Cloth.

CARPETS

ELKIN & CO.,

100 - - - CANAL STREET - - - 100

Axminster-Moquette, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, 3-ply and Ingrains, with Borders to Match.

India and Berlin Rugs and Mats, English and American Oil Cloth Cocoa, Rattan and Napier Mattings, Raw Silk Goods and Cretonnes, Nottingham Lace Curtains, new designs; Window Shades. All at Lowest Prices.

New Orleans Bird Store,

MORITZ SCHUCHARDT.

Importer and dealer in

Birds, Fowls, Small Animals, Gold Fish, Alligators, Etc., Etc. Sea Shells, Sea Coral, Shell Works, Bead Works, Wax Figures, Artificial Grasses, Bird Cages, Bird Seed, Prepared Mkbd Food Shells by barrel for Gardens and Ornamenting Graves,

BIRDS SHIPPED AT MY OWN RISK

69 Chartres St., New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS ADVERTISEMENTS

LARGEST STOCK

SOUTH OF NEW YORK.

MOQUETTE, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS.

All the Latest Styles, with or without Borders.

Lace Curtains and Window Shades.

Upholstery GOODS in Great Variety.

A. Brousseau's Son,

17 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

Prices will suit all. oct29 3m

A. M. & J. SOLARI

Successors to

J. B. Solari & Sons.

27 & 29 Royal St., corner Customhouse.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

—Southern Agents for—

L. Roeder's Champagnes,
Piper-Heidsieck Champagnes,
Ross's Royal Belfast Ginger Ale,
T. P. Ash's bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Porter,
J. L. Duret & Co's Virgin Olive Oil.

—Also Importers of—

James Plagniol's Olive Oil,
A. Fugat & Co's
E. Pernod's Absinthe and Kirchwasser,
N. Prat & Co's Vermouth,
M. Sola & Co's Vermouth,
J. & J. Colman's London Mustard,
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Condiments,
Day & Martin's London Shoe Blacking,
Cruze & Fils Freres Bordeaux Wines,
Ravano Bros' Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
And a full assortment of Fancy Groceries all description. nov4 3m

Stauffer, Macready & Co,

NO. 71, CANAL STREET,

New Orleans,

and No. 103 Chambers Street, New York.

—Importers and dealers in—

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, IRON, NAILS, TIN and LEADED PLATES—METALS, OILS, PAINTS, CORDAGE, PLAIN and BARBED FENCE WIRE, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. nov4 2m

MARSDEN'S

PECTORAL

BALM,

THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN

FOR

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough

—AND—

All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

It has cured more Lung Complaints than any other Medicine known.

PRICE:

Large Bottles, . . . One Dollar.
Small . . . Fifty Cents.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines.

JENKIN'S

Annihilator

A Sure Cure for

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

It will not fail to effect a permanent cure in any ordinary case of either of these diseases, if used according to directions.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

For Sale by Druggists everywhere.

G. R. FINLAY & CO.,

New Orleans,

Wholesale Agents.

oct26 6m

BUY YOUR

Shoes & Boots

—AT THE—

RED STAR SHOE STORE,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ARTHUR DURIEU, Prop.

oct26 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORGANS $30 to $1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. **Pianos**, $125 up. Paper free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

New and very attractive styles are now ready. **MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.** Best cabinet or parlor organs in the world, winners of highest distinction at every great world's exhibition for thirteen years. Prices, $51, $57, $60, $84, $108, to $900 and upward. For easy payments, $6.50 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. NEW YORK: 154 Tremont street, Boston; 46 East 14th street, (Union Square.) 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

DR. HERRICK'S Capsicum —OR— RED PEPPER Plasters

Afford quick relief when applied as per illustration. For stiff necks, quinsy, sore throat, rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, lumbago, sharp pains in the chest, side or back, sudden colds, kidney complaints, etc. In these and similar cases, relief is afforded in from five to ten minutes, and without causing the slightest inconvenience or pain. Sold everywhere.

BENNSO'S

Capcine Porous Plaster.

The Manufacturers have Received

6 Medals of Honor.

Centennial, 1876. Paris, 1878.

American Institute, 1879, &c., &c.

No Remedy more Widely or Favorably Known. It is rapid in relieving, quick in curing. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, and aches and pains generally, it is the unrivaled remedy. jan8 6w

San Antonio and Corpus Christ U. S. MAIL —AND— Express Line.

ELEGANT, NEW CONCORD COACHES leave each end Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Comfortable two horse Hacks Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Close connection at Oakville with Four Horse Coaches of Oakville and Brownsville Stage Co. for San Diego, King's Ranch and Brownsville. This is the only direct route to all points in the Interior of Mexico.

Fare to Corpus Christi $1
Fare to San Diego 15
Fare to Brownsville 30

50 lbs. baggage allowed each full seat.

For further information address

THOS. N. DEVINE, Proprietor.

C. K. REAVES, Agent at San Antonio.
JNO. W. FOGG, Agent at Corpus Christi
E. E. TEMPLETON, Agent at Oakville

W. G. ELLET

Representing

Samuel L. Boyd,

Wholesale Dealer in

Dry Goods and Notions.

11 & 13 Magazine St., and 81, 85, 85, 87 & 89 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Business and live men of Texas will find it to their advantage to buy their goods from New Orleans. nov24 3m

SAN ANTONIO.

A STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880, BY CITY ASSESSOR, G. FRASCH.

Facts and Figures That Should be Preserved for Reference.

TAXATION.

The city of San Antonio is represented by 2,774 direct tax payers, and the assessment roll shows the following figures, viz:

Real estate	$ 433,080
Personal property	1,105,691
Merchandise	903,000
Total amount	$2,441,731
Poll tax	1,974.00

Making the total amount of $46,391 31 city tax, at the rate of one per cent. on every one hundred taxable property.

The tax payers of this city are classified as follows:

Less than $500	1,072
Between $ 500 and $ 1,000	519
" 1,000 " 2,000	465
" 2,000 " 3,000	181
" 3,000 " 4,000	118
" 4,000 " 5,000	65
" 5,000 " 6,000	32
" 6,000 " 7,000	41
" 7,000 " 8,000	23
" 8,000 " 9,000	17
" 9,000 " 10,000	27
" 10,000 " 20,000	100
" 20,000 " 30,000	24
" 30,000 " 40,000	8
" 40,000 " 50,000	6
" 50,000 " 60,000	9
" 60,000 " 70,000	3
" 70,000 " 80,000	2
" 80,000 " 90,000	1
" 90,000 " 100,000	1
" 100,000 " 110,000	1
" 110,000 " 125,000	1
" 125,000 " 150,000	1
" 150,000 " 175,000	1
" 175,000 " 227,000	1
Total	2,774

The total value of property in Bexar county, as per assessment roll for the year 1880, is $10,159,562.00, divided as follows, viz:

801,177 acres of land, valued at	$1,498,459.00
City lots with improvements thereon valued at	6,166,865.00
6,708 acres land certificates, valued at	9,528.00
1,617 carriages, wagons and other vehicles, valued at	70,475.00
Tools, implements and machinery, valued at	28,870.00
Material and manufactured articles, valued at	2,225.00
Merchandise, valued at	818,280.00
Banking stock credits and money on hand, valued at	245,417.00
15 miles railroad track, including rolling stock, valued at	131,200.00
93 head of horses, valued at	127,758.00
15,734 head of cattle valued at	85,675.00
11 jacks "	665.00
19,498 head of sheep "	39,940.00
1861 head of goats "	3,200.00
1665 hogs "	2,041.00
Miscellaneous property "	93,344.00
1840 poll "	5,838.00
Total amount	$10,159,417.00

The tax on same on every $100 is as follows: State tax 50 cents, county 25 cents, railroad 55 cents. Total tax $1.10. The total amount tax on the foregoing assessed property amounts to $117,574.49.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is a statement of buildings erected in this city from January 1, 1880, to include December 31, 1880:

WARD 1.

One-story frame dwellings, 25; one-story frame stores, 1; one-story frame iron-clad stores, 1; two-story hard rock stores, 2; one-story hard rock stores, 4; one-story iron-clad blacksmith shop, 1; one-story iron-clad shop, 1; frame stables, 6; iron-clad stables, 7; soft rock kitchen, 1; iron-clad kitchen, 1; frame sheds, 6; frame additions to dwellings, 8.

WARD 2.

One-story hard rock dwellings, 2; one-story soft rock dwellings, 3; one-story frame dwellings, 34; two-story frame dwellings, 3; two-story soft rock and hard rock dwellings, 2; two-story hard rock stores, 9; one-story hard rock store, 1; one-story brick and lumber dwelling, 1; two-story hard rock dwelling, 1; rock kitchens, 3; iron-clad kitchens, 5; iron-clad store, 1; frame kitchens, 6; iron-clad shops, 5; frame stables, 13; frame sheds, 5; frame additions to dwellings, 6; rock additions to dwellings, 2; frame church, 1.

WARD 3.

Two-story hard rock stores, 2; two-story frame dwellings, 3; one-story frame dwellings, 36; one-story soft rock dwellings, 3; ice factory, hard rock, 1; frame church, 1; soft rock kitchens, 3; frame kitchens, 5; two story frame shops, 1; one-story frame shops, 3; frame stables, 15; iron-clad stables, 2; frame sheds, 4; frame additions to dwellings, 12; rock additions to dwellings, 3; two-story hard rock additions to stores, 1.

WARD 4.

Two-story hard rock dwellings, 1; two-story frame dwellings, 2; two-story hard rock stores, 1; one-story frame stores, 1; one-story soft rock dwellings, 1; one-story frame dwellings, 14; frame kitchens, 6; rock kitchens, 3; iron-clad kitchens, 2; iron-clad stables, 1; frame stables, 6; frame sheds, 3; frame additions to dwellings, 15; rock additions to dwellings, 1.

STREET RAILWAY.

The street railway company has during the present year built one additional mile, making in all four miles of street railway in this city.

POPULATION.

Report of the scholastic population of the city of San Antonio taken for the year 1880:

Total number of white male children 8 and under 14 years of age	1,234
White female eight and under fourteen years of age	1,298
Colored male eight and under fourteen years of age	231
Colored female eight and under fourteen years of age	261
Grand total, white and colored, eight and under fourteen years of age	3,024
Total number of white children eight years of age	635
Total number of white children nine years of age	451
Total number of white children ten years of age	414
Total number of white children eleven years of age	326
Total number of white children twelve years of age	345
Total number of white children thirteen years of age	331
Grand total of white children eight and under fourteen years of age	2,532
Total number of white children eight and under fourteen years of age that cannot read	335
Total number of colored children eight years of age	116
Total number of colored children nine years of age	71
Total number of colored children ten years of age	98
Total number of colored children eleven years of age	59
Total number of colored children twelve years of age	78
Total number of colored children thirteen years of age	73
Grand total of colored children eight and under fourteen years of age	490
Total number of colored children eight and under fourteen years of age that cannot read	79
Grand total of white and colored children from eight to fourteen years of age that cannot read	414

According to the report of the United States census superintendent at Washington, the population of this city is: 20,537

That of the county of Bexar: 9,169

Making the total population of this county: 29,706

No special report in detail of the population of this city has been published or can be had yet.

BUSINESS FIRMS.

The following is a classified statement of firms pursuing business in this city on the 31st of December, 1880, viz:

Wholesale dry goods stores, 5; wholesale groceries, 3; wholesale dry goods and groceries, 1; wholesale and retail drug stores, 4; wholesale and retail grocery stores, 4; wholesale and retail dry goods stores, 4; wholesale and retail hardware stores, 3; wholesale liquor dealers, 10; retail liquor dealers, 14; retail dry goods and grocery stores, 35; retail dry goods stores, 13; retail grocery stores, 86; retail hard and tin ware stores, 14; dealers in wagons, buggies, &c., 5; dealers in saddles, hardware, &c., 8; dealers in game and fish, 3; dealers in artificial stone, slate, marble, 1; dealers in furniture, 1; dealers in fancy goods, glassware, &c., 5; dealers in books, stationery, &c., 4; dealers in musical instruments, &c., 2; dealers in paint, oil, &c., 5; dealers in jewelry, watches, clocks, &c., 7; retail drug stores, 4; tobacco and cigar stores 9; boot and shoe stores, 4; millinery stores, 6; feed stores, 4; fruit stores, 5; arms and ammunition stores, 1; confectioners, 3; lumber yards, 6; undertakers, 2; barbershops, 28; bar rooms, 40; beer saloons, 31; bankers, 3; commission merchants 19; cotton broker dealers, 9; land agents, 6; sewing machine agents, 5; auctioneers, 1; photographers, 4; dentists, 6; physicians, 35; pawn brokers, 4; attorneys at law, 45; livery stables, 12; life, fire and marine insurance companies, represented by seven agencies, 44, shooting galleries, 3; bill posters, 3; peddlers on foot, 10; peddlers on wagons, 8; hacks, 46; one horse express wagons, 19; drays, 35; trucks and two horse wagons, 84; flouring mills, 8; bakeries, 10; blacksmith shops, 25; carpenter shops, 15; hatter shops, 1; dyers and scourers, 2; paint shops, 6; iron roofers, 1; tinners and tin roofers, 9; tailor shops, 10; boot and shoe maker shops, 18; cornice manufacturer, 1; brass and iron foundries, 2; book binders, 3; broom manufacturer, 1; carriage and ambulance manufacturers, 3; ice factories, 2; gas factory, 1; breweries, 2; door, blinds and sash manufacturers, 2; soap and candle manufacturers, 2; chair manufacturers, 1; wine manufacturers, 3; tanneries, 3; soda and mineral water manufacturers, 3; daily newspapers, (English), 2; daily newspaper, (German), 1; semi-weekly newspaper, (German), 1; weekly newspaper, (German), 1; weekly newspaper, (English), 1; monthly newspaper, (English), 1; job printing offices, 2; cigar manufactory, 1; cement manufactory, 1; express companies, 1; gas and steam fitters, 3; laundries, 8; mattress manufacturers, 2; horseries, 3; sheep and cattle dealers, 4; veterinary surgeons, 2; sadder and harness shops, 16; rubber stamp manufacturer, 1; wood turners, 4; lock smiths, 4; dealers in human hair, 2; bone dealers, 1; wool and hide dealers, 6; hotels, 4; boarding houses, 25; restaurants, 12; national banks, 1, cotton gins, 1.

CITY MARKETS.

There are in all thirty-eight butcher stalls in this city eighteen of which are in the west side market, eight on the east side market, and twelve are scattered in the four different wards.

The following is a consolidated report of animals slaughtered and consumed in the different markets of this place during the year ending december 31, 1880, viz:

Month, 1880.	Beef.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Am't col'l'd
January	767	74¾	591	276¾	$745 27
February	761¾	71¼	336	376	702 05
March	692	74¾	354	435	751 05
April	655¾	90	299¾	699¾	790 70
May	699	145	146	674	780 10
June	770¾	103¾	96	892¾	1,040 70
July	787¾	127¾	74	953	896 15
August	771	106	169	728¾	1,006 95
Sept.	746¾	99	87	683¾	773 05
October	781¾	98	230¾	734¾	851 55
Nov.	777¾	72¾	342	784	1 003 80
Dec.	786¾	84¾	514	681¾	714 15
Total	8,941¾	1,119¾	2,988	7,220¾	$9,9 9 12

SAN ANTONIO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief—Gustav A. Duerler.

Milam Steam Fire Company No. 1, consisting of 56 members.

Foreman, Fritz Schreiner; assistant foreman, Henry Collmann; engineer, Erich Meuger; secretary, Jno. Rosenheimer; treasurer, A. Steiger; finance committee, Joseph Schmitt, F. Kriech and Joseph Hutzler.

Alamo Steam Fire Company No. 2, consisting of 47 members:

Foreman, Wm. Hoefling, Sr.; assistant foreman, Conrad Zuschlag; secretary, Fred C. Hoefling; treasurer, Charles Degen; hose captain, Fritz Rummel; pipe director, William Hoefling, Jr.; hose director, Ferd. Fischer; stoker, Wm. Pieper; engineer, Jacob Schneider; assistant engineer, R. J. Nixon; finance committee, Hermann Schultze, Simon Koenighein and Conrad Zuschlag.

Turner Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, consisting of 45 members. Equipped with hook and ladder truck, and has two hose sections:

Foreman, Benj. J. Mauerman; assistant foreman, Eugene Staffel; secretary, J. H. Schaefer; treasurer, Edward Dreiss; first hook and ladder keeper, Henry Saatz; second hook and ladder keeper, August Huth; first police captain, Ernest Richter; second police captain, Andrew Wren.

Fire company No. 3, consisting of 21 members equipped with two section hose:

Foreman, Zach Irvin; assistant foreman, Jasper Thompson; secretary, Geo. Williams. Stationed west side San Pedro, near Presidio street.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths from all causes occurred in this city during the year 1880 were 665 against 528 reported during the previous year, which shows a decrease of 20, and represents a death-rate of 2¾ per cent. on every 1,000 persons, according to our present census.

Of these 248 were whites, 27 colored and 150 Mexicans; of the 414 were residents of this city and 63 strangers.

According to nativity, 491 were born in the United States, 26 in Germany, 29 in Mexico, 4 in England, 3 in France and 12 in other parts of the globe.

The following is a statement of deaths occurred during each of the following-named months, viz: January, 43; February, 57; March, 56; April, 56; May, 58; June, 49; July, 45; August, 57; September, 46; October, 34; November, 54; December, 32.

The causes of death are given as follows: From zymotic diseases, 55; diseases of the nervous system, 44; respiratory system, 119; alimentary system, 60; typhoid fever, 7; cholera infantum, 21; malarial fevers, 11; consumption, 32; bronchitis, 11; pneumonia, 24; inflamation of meningeitis of brain, 15; convulsions, 9; tetanus, (mostly children), 17; valvular and other heart diseases, 11; inflamation of stomach and bowels, 39; Bright's disease, 9; stillborn, 23; old age, 18; accidents, 9; suicides, 4; snakebite, 1.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 155; from 1 to 5 years, 62; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 20 years, 10; 20 to 30, 62; 30 to 40, 56; 40 to 50, 39; 50 to 60, 37; 60 to 70, 26; 70 to 80, 15; 80 to 90, 4.

The report of the sexton shows that there were 208 burials in the city cemetery, 18 in the Catholic cemeteries, 25 in the Lutheran cemetery, 6 in the Hebrew and 6 in other cemeteries in this city during the past year.

The total number of deaths occurred in each ward of this city is as follows: Ward No. 1, 129; No. 2, 118; No. 3, 104; No. 4, 105.

MARRIAGES.

During the past year there were 343 marriage licenses issued by the county clerk as follows, viz:

In January, 20; February 15; March, 35; April, 15; May 17; June, 16; July, 17; August 29; September, 25; October, 22; November, 31; December, 28. Total, 243.

The data of the foregoing compiled statistical report was taken from the various official records of the different offices, civil and military.

CITY RECORDER'S COURT.

The following is the report of the convictions before the city recorder, during the year 1880, according to each month, viz.:

1880	Drunk and disorderly.	Drunk on the street.	Fighting.	Insulting language.	Keeping a disorderly house.	Miscellaneous offenses.	Total offenses of each month.	American and Irish.	Germans.	Mexicans.	Colored.	Italians and French.	Jews and Swedes.
Jan.	13	19	8			2	59	20	12	6	7	3	1
Feb.	14	12	9			15	60	31	4	18	7	5	
Mar.	10	24	11			14	79	4	6	13	8	1	1
Apr.	15	11	10			11	67	24	6	21	8	3	1
May	27	29	13		1	28	97	41	10	18	4	4	1
June	19	9	4		7	34	49	32	12	12	2	1	
July	39	27	7	11	1	39	143	46	12	27	14		
Aug.	14	19	8	13	3	49	106	42	8	31	12	2	3
Sep.	25	23	3	12		19	91	37	9	32	8	2	
Oct.	29	30	6	9		20	106	57	12	19	11	1	
Nov.	27	37	17	5		10	120	53	7	24	13	3	
Dec.	36	24	4	11		16	91	46	15	14	10	6	
Total	267	265	100	70	8	210	1,124	443	102	240	109	32	10

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor, James H. French; board of aldermen, Antonio Bruni, Bryan Callaghan, Edward Froebese, (his term expired); Fritz Schreiner, Robert Walling, James P. Newcomb, (his term expired); Peter Jonas, A. I. Lockwood, W. H. Maverick, (his term expired) Wm. Heuerman, Edward Steffel, Martin Muench, (his term expired,) J. Newly, elected aldermen, Louis S. Berg, George W. Caldwell, Hans E. Degener and Emil Nigtl.

Recorder, John Rosenheimer, (his term expired); newly elected recorder, M. G. Anderson; collector, Julius Hoyer; street commissioner James Duffey, (his term expired); newly elected street commissioner, Jake Marshall; treasurer, J. F. Minter; engineer and surveyor, Louis Giraud; attorney, T. G. Anderson, (his term expired); physician, Rudolph Menger; city clerk, Theodore Baldus; assistant clerk in recorder's court, Peter H. Marx; market master, Wm. M. Edgar; city sexton, Gustav Frasch; ditch commissioners, Burton Wilkens and Wm. H. Deussen; public weigher, C. Listich; city sexton, William Hiener; messenger, Jacob Wahrmund.

Police department—city marshal and chief of police, Phil. Sharpe; assistant marshal, Alejo E. Perez; detectives, John Jones, Jesse Lewis, Joseph Kohr; jailer, William Ritter; patrolmen, B. Buckley, John Fitzhenry, James McSorley, F. R. Kirchner, Jacob Schwartz, Charles Ziegler, A. Zeik, C. F. Schultz, Anderson Harris, Henry C. Smith, Francisco Galan, Andreas Coy, Thomas C. Rife, William Wagenfuehr and Thomas J. Hughes.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

District judge, George H. Noonan; district clerk, George R. Dashiell; deputy clerk, Edwin Bruce; county judge, Felix G. Smith; county clerk, Sam S. Smith; deputy clerks, Oscar B. Smith, Thad W. Smith and Juan E. Barrera; sheriff, Thos. F. McCall; deputy sheriffs, E. A. Stevens, Jos. Sheley and W. G. M. Samuels; attorney, Fred Cocke; assistant attorney, S. G. Newton; assessor, Joseph E. Garcia; collector, Frank McC. Newton; treasurer, J. R. Lacoste; surveyor, W. M. Locke; hide and animal inspector, John P. Campbell; county commissioners, Carlos Guerguin, Arthur Blanker, Wm. Ries, Rolling and John C. Beck; justices of the peace and constables, first precinct, Peter Shields and Anton Adam; constable, Fred Bader; second precinct, Maximo Cadena; constable, A. Fass; third precinct, L. F. Dashiell; constable, Thomas P. Dashiell; fourth precinct, C. R. Pittman; constable, A. Casanova; fifth precinct, J. U. Wooten; constable, Anton Krause; sixth precinct, F. De Hymel; constable, Miguel Tijerina; seventh precinct, Gustav Schmidt; constable, Manuel Sanchez; eighth precinct, Arthur Blenker; constable, Manuel Martinez; county physician, R. L. Graves; superintendent of county poorhouse, George Pishon.

The last-named two were appointed by the county commissioners toward the close of the year.

MILITARY OFFICIALS.

The following is a roster of the United States military officers stationed in this city, viz:

Brigadier General C. C. Augur, U. S. army, commanding department of Texas.

Personal staff—Captain G. B. Russell, 9th infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Colon Augur, 2d cavalry.

Department staff—Major Thomas Vincent, adjutant general's department, adjutant general, Lieut. Colonel John S. Mason, 4th infantry, inspector general; Second Lieutenant W. T. Howard, 3d artillery, judge advocate; Major Ben C. Card, quartermaster's department, chief quartermaster; Major M. P. Small, chief commissary of subsistence and depot of purchasing commissary; Surgeon J. R. Smith, medical department, medical director; Major C. M. Terrell, pay department, chief paymaster; Captain W. R. Livermore, corps of engineers, chief engineer officer; Captain F. H. Phipps, ordnance department, chief ordnance officer; First Lieutenant A. M. Raphall, 11th infantry, on special duty.

Staff and other officers—Major Edward D. Baker, quartermaster's department, depot quartermaster; Captain E. L. Campbell, quartermaster's department, on special duty; Assistant Surgeon F. Middleton, medical department, post surgeon; Major J. R. Wasson and Major F. S. Dodge, pay department.

Attached officers to depot headquarters—Captain H. G. Brown, 12th infantry, acting aide-de-camp; Captain J. W. Clous, 24th infantry, recruiting officer; First Lieutenant Jas. C. Ord, 25th infantry; First Lieutenant J. E. H. Foster, cavalry.

Field and staff officers 16th U. S. infantry, stationed at San Antonio—Colonel G. Pennypacker, commanding officer 16th infantry; First lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, W. W. Richards; Captain Clayton Hale, commanding Co. H.

Retired officers—Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. army.

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—Just arrived, carload of breakfast bacon and hams. Also carload choice Louisiana sugar at Labatt & Co's.

OUR FREIGHT STATISTICS.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

How We Read of the Glorious Possibilities for San Antonio in the Actualities of the Past

Below we give a comparative statement of the exports and imports of freight by rail at San Antonio. It must be remembered that the closing days of 1879 saw our merchants largely stocked with goods, for which there was but little sale. The country was bare of grain and the report given below will show that the deficiency was filled by large importations from the north. Even the grain for seed had to be imported. Luckily the year was a favorable one, and the most extravagant hopes of our farmers were verified. This we see in the smaller receipts of grain by rail after the new crop was harvested. Although the stocks in the stores were large at the commencement of the year, yet more carloads of agricultural implements were imported during the past year than during any previous year in the history of our city, and to-day none of the stores where these implements are sold are fully stocked. While the abundant hay crop reduced the importations of baled hay from the Atlantic states, yet there is not a furniture store in this city which has a complete line of furniture though every one of them commenced the year largely overstocked. It is true there has been a large decrease in the receipts of lumber during the past year, but the lumber yards carried very large stocks at the beginning of the year while now they are poorly supplied.

The falling off in the receipts of cement do not indicate any decline in building, but shows that the San Antonio Cement company has manufactured an article that will successfully compete with any that can be imported, and at a less price. In the same manner we might call attention to each item in our tabulated report of receipts by rail and in each instance we could show an actual gain during the latter part of the past year which in most instances would more than compensate for the losses incident to the drouth of 1879, but our space is limited.

The demand on our space is such that we have been obliged to condense many items in our report under the general head of "Miscellaneous." These include the following carload lots: Axle grease 3, bran 1, barging 7, brass castings 1, beans 1, beer-kegs 1, calves 1, crackers 1, cows 1, drain tile 2, earthenware 1, eggs 1, fruit 1, fans 1, garden seed 1, hogs 1, horse shoes 1, hay and cotton ties, 3, horse railroad rails 2, horse carmatorial 2, hacks 1, hand cars 1, iron safes 5, scrap-iron 7, live stock cows, lemons 1, pianos 2, plumbers material 1, printing material 1, posts 1, plants 1, rope 1, rice 2, railroad ties 7, railroad bolts 1, railroad spikes 4, fish bar plates 1, sulphur 1, stoves 2, stage coaches 3, tools 1, tents 1, telegraph material 1, and wagon-wheels 1.

EXPORT FREIGHTS.

Our table of export freights by rail does not show our total exports any more than our table of import freight by rail shows our total imports. Wagon freights are not included in either tables, nor is it possible to give them, owing to the manner in which business is conducted here. Not only do the long trains of wagons from the frontier that come here heavily loaded with produce of various kinds go back equally heavily loaded with goods of all kinds, but also the farmers and small freighters carry a very large amount of freight to various points of which no record is kept. For this reason all chance at anything like a tabulated report of frontier freight is rendered an impossibility.

The past year has been a very unfavorable one for exports by rail. The rates of freight over the Sunset route were advanced above what had been previously charged, and shippers were also deterred from making large shipments by a variety of other causes. In the first place, the completion of the Int'ernational railroad to this city promised an active competition and lower rates. This led the junk men, who shipped so largely during the previous two years, to hold back their shipments as much as possible. Their shipments are included under the general head of "Miscellaneous" in our tabulated report, and last year we find included under that general head 578,893 pounds of lumber, 215,817 pounds of cedar posts, 20,000 pounds of corn, 592 pounds of seed grain, 2,961 pounds of cactus plants, 135 pounds of other plants, 93,458 pounds of lixle fiber for rope making, and 40,589 pounds of rags, that have been itemized, besides the 4,466,489 pounds that include bones and other shipments of the above articles that have not been itemized, yet the total of the above articles shipped by rail show a slight decrease when the figures of the previous year. Our total shipments of hides also show a large decrease, and this is owing to the fact that large receipts of hides are the direct result of a large mortality, from disease or otherwise, among the cattle. During a drouth large numbers of cattle starve to death or are so weakened that they fall an easy prey to disease, but in the past year there were no deaths from this cause. Although the receipts of hides was diminished yet the quality was improved and better prices were obtained for them than during average years. The loss in government freight was caused by a less movement of troops. Cotton, wool, merchandise, sheep, horses and pecans, each show gains, while cattle show a loss. The gain in our wool exports is something to be proud of, because a large amount of the wool which was shipped was secured and the fall clip was also very much lighter than usual. The items in our report of exports classified as "merchandise," consist of dry goods, groceries, etc., sold by our merchants to the merchants in the various towns along the line of the railroad, and a gain here clearly shows that San Antonio is steadily becoming a market for the smaller towns in adjoining counties to the east.

Although there has been a decrease of the total number of carloads of export freight, yet the increase in the weight of a carload will cause our total exports by rail to approximate 30,000,000 pounds. So that our exports foot up to about the same number of pounds as during the previous year.

FREIGHT RECEIPTS BY RAIL DURING 1880.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	1880	1879	Total.
Agricultural Implements	1		4	3							2		10		9
Apples											1		2		3
Bacon	2	5	6	13	8	6	5	8	5	2	7	2	67		67
Baled Hay	15			2						5	22	7	47		47
Bar Iron												2	2		2
Barley												5	5		5
Beer	16	13	10	25	24	25	24	20	21	19	25	10	247		247
Bonded Goods	2		1			2	1						6		6
Bottles		2	1	2								1	7		7
Brick		1	1	1				1					4		4
Buggies		1	1	2							1		5		5
Candles		1		1							1		3		3
Candies					2						1		4		4
Cattle	2	2											4		4
Cedar Posts											1		1		1
Cement		2			1	2		1		1		7	12		12
Coal				1	9	4	1	9	1	11	5	9	51		51
Coffee	4	1	1	2	1	1		3		1	1	3	21		20
Coke				1				1		1	2	1	6		11
Corn	112	128	55	132	8	62	66	12	6	3	8	10	632	3347	
Cotton	25		1	8	17						3	17	69	125	
Cotton Seed	1									1			2		
Cotton Seed Oil	1										5		6		
Crockery	1												1		2
Fence Pickets					1								1		2
Fence Wire					1								1		2
Flooring					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10		11
Flour	78	29	15	24	19	20	16	22	17	10	20	12	222		171
Furniture	2	2	4	1	1	2		4	3	2	1	1	24		32
Gas Fluid													1		2
Glassware													1		1
Government Freight	25	32	35	29	15	27	18	41	24	59	63	47	435		312
Grain (Mixed)	148	162	61	155	79	66	78	39	29	22	30	23	892		706
Groceries	1		1										4		2
Hardware	1	2			2								5		9
Hides	1	4	5	9	1			4	2	3		5	32		7
Hogs															3
Horses	10			1	1	2		1	1		1	3	20		7
Horse Shoes													1		3
Household Goods	1		4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	18		14
Ice				3									3		31
Iron Castings		1	1	2	3	2		2	1	1	2	2	12		14
Lard	1					3	2		1		1	2	10		8
Laths							1						2		7
Liquor											1		1		8
Lumber	28	56	54	96	29	111	151	170	136	127	43	34	965		1797
Machinery	2	3	3	17	7	9	9	10	10	8	2	2	82		23
Malt						1	1					2	5		4
Marble	1	1											2		4
Meal	2	4	1	15	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	34		96
Miscellaneous	9	11	8	13	5	8	12	9	15	12	2	2	96		66
Mixed Merchandise	161	188	195	200	167	145	185	189	205	218	248	228	2264		2766
Mixed Wood and Iron	6	5	3	4		2		3	18	11	11	4	68		109
Molasses	1	1			2							1	4		10
Nails	1	1	1	1		1		2	1		2	3	13		11
Oats	7	6	3	14	9	3	7	12	9	6	9	5	85		64
Oil	7	9	8	5	4	2	4	5	5	6	5	5	65		86
Paper			1										2		2
Pipe (Water and Gas)			1	1		2							4		11
Potatoes	9	1	4	5	2	4	2		3		6	1	36		45
Resin								2					2		2
Rye	1						1	1	1	2			6		1
Salt	20	13	1	56	13	2	1	1	21	13	59	35	231		45
Sand						2							2		
Sashes, Doors and Blinds	1					1		1	2			2	8		28
Sawdust			1	1	1				1				4		8
Sewing Machines												1	1		6
Sheep (Bucks)		4	4		2		4		5	3	1	1	21		32
Shingles	1			1		1							3		6
Siding and Ceiling	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	6	8	8	3	5	54		67
Soap	2	2					1		1				7		7
Starch	1	1						2		1	2	1	11		17

Daily Express.

Tuesday Morning, January 18, 1881.

WESTERN TEXAS.

Its Area, Climate and Resources.

Descriptions of Counties, List of Post-Offices, Etc.

Railway, Telegraphic and Postal Facilities.

AREA.

Western Texas comprises all the territory between the Colorado and Rio Grande rivers and all south of the 32 parallel to the gulf, and contains over 115,000 square miles. It is nearly three times larger than New York and also Kentucky, four times larger then Maine, and over twice as large as either Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana or Iowa, and is larger by several hundred square miles than either Arizona, Colorado or Idaho. It has fifteen counties nearly as large as Rhode Island, sixteen that are larger than that state, and four that are nearly twice as large as Massachusetts. It has fifty-four counties, the largest of which is Presidio, it having 12,955 square miles, and the smallest is Aransas, it having only 437 square miles. The following is the list of counties, and the figures following is the number of square miles: Atascosa, 1,224; Aransas, 437; Bandera, 1,001; Bee, 888; Bexar, 1,175; Blanco, 713; Caldwell, 543; Calhoun, 964; Crockett, 10,029; Cameron, 3,306; Concho, 956; Comal, 573; Dimmit, 1,290; DeWitt, 918; Duval, 1,759; El Paso, 8,188; Encinal, 1,788; Frio, 1,080; Gillespie, 980; Goliad, 823; Gonzales, 1,077; Guadalupe, 711; Hayes, 683; Hidalgo, 2,356; Jackson, 911; Karnes, 755; Kendall, 678; Kerr, 1,188; Kimble, 1,302; Kinney, 1,704; Llano, 952, LaSalle, 1,512; Live Oak, 1,117; Lavaca, 1,004; Mason, 908; Maverick, 1,538; Medina, 1,304; Menard, 886; McMullen, 1,176; McCulloch, 1,043; Nueces, 2,845; Pecos, 11,379; Presidio, 12,955; Refugio, 860; San Patricio, 728; San Saba, 1,131; Starr, 3,544; Tom Green, 12,679; Uvalde, 1,548; Victoria, 882; Webb, 1,552; Wilson, 795; Zapata, 1,291; Zavalla, 1,280. It is over one-half the size of France, which has 204,081 square miles, and also the German empire, which has 212,091 square miles; lacks one-third of being the size of Spain, with its 177,781 square miles; lacks about one-fifth of being as large as Turkey, and one-sixth of being the size of either Norway or Great Britain and Ireland. It is twice the size of England and Wales, and is equal to Italy in dimensions, and is four times as large as Ireland or Scotland. It would be impossible to conjecture at present of what the future of Western Texas will be when its fertile valeys, wooded hills and limitless plains are peopled with the hard-working and energetic immigrants that are flocking to it from all parts of the globe.

TOPOGRAPHY.

It has a more diversified character of soil than most any other state or country. From the sands of the coast to the mountains it can be subjected to the utmost cultivation without impairing its strength one iota. In the country along the coast it is a sandy loam, and there are belts of the same from sixty to a hundred miles in the interior, and in most every case these lands are covered with a thick growth of post oak timber. Along the coast the post oak is not so thick and is interspersed largely with mesquite, live oak, uno de gato (cat claw), and other species that are indigenous to the extreme southwestern portion of Texas. The bottoms of the Rio Grande river and its mountains are thickly studded with this growth from below Brownsville up nearly to Laredo, and from there on the mesquite predominates. The pecan thrives on the Nueces, the Rio Grande, the Frio and San Antonio rivers, and the bottoms of which, in some places are impenetrable through the ash, birch, gum and vines and undergrowth that twines around them, while in some places the cypress rears its weird trunks out of the pellucid waters of these streams. Then there are vast plains covered with prickly pear and carpeted with the nutricious mesquite grass. This country is especially adapted to sheep and cattle raising, for in the summer the grasses afford sufficient grazing for thousands of sheep and cattle, and in the winter the pear is not only shelter from the fierce northers that blow, but is food and drink to them also. Then there are sections covered with the richest and finest of grasses as far as the eye can reach, with here and there motts of live oak trees. The above land is generally the black waxy land, with a soil from two to six feet in depth, and in some places it is covered alone with a growth of mesquite trees which attain quite a size. The mountains are covered with different kinds of timber, and in some places are bare of trees, but carpeted with grasses and beautiful specimens of the floral Kingdom, from the modest violet to the gaudy sun-flower. The vales are generally under cultivation, while sheep, horses and cattle graze upon the mountain sides. This section of country is watered by the Rio Grande, Pecos, Nueces, Frio, Medina, San Antonio, Comal, Guadalupe, San Marcos and Blanco rivers and their thousand and one tributaries. The bottoms of these rivers are generally under cultivation, from which large crops are reaped.

CLIMATE.

The climate in Western Texas is superior to any country in the world. The delusiveness of Florida, Colorado, Nevada and California has at last been dispelled and the pulmonary invalid now seeks the bracing breezes and lifegiving properties of Western Texas for a new lease of life and is generally successful in his search. The malaria of Florida, the rarified air of Colorado, California and Nevada generally cut low the health-seeker before he is fairly domiciled within his hotel. Not so with Western Texas, for if they come not too late, they rapidly shake off the enervation and feeling of inertia which they brought from the north and east, and gain in flesh, add obtain healthful complexions, though somewhat bronzed by our winds. One great fault among the invalids that arrive daily from the north is, that they will only stay one winter through, after having recuperated their strength and then go back to die the following fall or return ten times worse off than they were when they first came out. They should come with the intention of remaining for years or forever, as one or two seasons will not avail them much, as the return trip in the spring irritates them, and then they arrive in the north during the worst part of the year—the spring—when everything is damp and disagreeable. The raw winds, cold nights and thawing days renders life intolerable to the invalid who has spent a winter with us, besides that kind of weather aggravates the diseases which they have and does them more harm than anything else, and when they return in the fall are much nearer their graves than when they first sought our climate. It is true that we have cold weather here as well as elsewhere, but the changes are no more sudden. We generally receive news of the coming of a cold wave hours before its appearance which gives us ample time to prepare for its coming, and those who do not take warning alone suffer for their negligence. We do not intend to give flowery and gorgeous descriptions of the manifold beauties and benefits to be derived from a residence in this section, but will only presents such facts as have come under our own personal observation. It would be a piece of folly to compare our scenery with the grand and sublime spectacles that are beheld in Italy, Switzerland and Germany. Our scenery is truly beautiful, and at times approaches the sublime, but it is not on such a large scale as in the places mentioned, and are consequently of lesser note. Nor can we show you those wild and fascinating tropical scenes, but have them on a miniature scale, as befits only the southern portion of the temperate zone. We can give you though, what they cannot, that priceless boon, good health. Our climate is unsurpassed, and the temperature is very even during the whole year, with the exception of cities, where the conglomeration of stone, brick, iron and tin attract the rays of the sun and makes the atmosphere more sultry, but out upon the broad prairies, the refreshing breezes from off the gulf cools your brow and makes living a pleasure.

SOCIETY.

The society in Texas, and Western Texas especially, is equal to that of any country, as it is composed of the best from all portions of the world. Away out on the border you can find refinement where you would hardly expect it. The people are truly cosmopolitan by habit as well as by nature. The intermingling of the different races and the adoption of the customs of each other, render it more different than it does elsewhere where the people are composed of different nationalities, and the customs of all countries are almost universal here. You can here find representatives from the different Germanic states, which are congregated at New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, around Mason, Castroville, San Antonio, Cuero, Victoria and Yorktown. The Polanders have large colonies in Karnes and Bexar counties and a church in this city. A colony of Irish settled in San Patricio county years ago, but some have now drifted into the adjoining counties and settled. The Italians, French and other nations have no colonies but have located in every county in the west, and generally have succeeded in amassing wealth, as have also the Germans. The border counties along the Rio Grande, from Cameron county to El Paso county, are mainly settled by Mexicans, who follow the pursuit of cattle and sheep raising, and acting in the capacity of vaqueros and pastorse. They are also to be found in every county in the west, but those counties along the river are from two-thirds to four-fifths Mexicans, and their characteristics and customs predominate in Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Roma, Carrizo, Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso. Spaniards are also plentiful along the border and are generally very wealthy. The American, though, is fast pushing to the wall the non-aggressive and inoffensive foreigner by his bold and daring enterprise and energy, and wherever the intelligent and wealthy American is located, there you will find the best of society.

THE LAWS.

Regarding our laws, they are as good as the average legislature can turn out, and are enforced more strictly than law-breakers desire for their comfort. The sheriffs are all vigilant and on the alert for evil-doers, and the western country is more peaceful than mostly thickly settled portions of the eastern states. During the last holidays less fighting and drunkenness was seen than has been for years, and every year it becomes beautifully and decidedly less. The state rangers, together with the sheriffs' officers have completely revolutionized the border, and where once rapine and lawlessness reigned is now as peaceful and quiet as any New England town, and life and property is more safe than within the precincts of the large eastern cities. The Rio Grande border no longer furnishes a retreat and rendezvous for the thief and murderer, as the country is fast settling up with law-abiding citizens, and together with them, the telegraph and daily mail lines, have made the border land a hot place for the outlaw who seeks a place of rest within its quiet shades. The impression that has long been extant that the Mexicans were outlaws, brigands, thieves and murderers, has at last been exploded, for as a general rule they are as peaceable and law-abiding as any race that inhabits the border, and so long as they and their property are protected, they will remain good citizens. Of course there are exceptions to this rule.

WATER SUPPLY.

The year 1879 was the most drouthy year that has been experienced for seasons past, which taught the cattle raisers in the lower section of country a lesson, as they forthwith proceeded to erect wind mills and dig wells throughout their lands and prepared for another drouth, which did not come, but on the reverse, was exceedingly wet, and entailed some loss upon farmers who were behind in gathering their crops. As has been stated above this section of country is well watered by the rivers named, and their tributaries. It would indeed be a hard matter to find a county that is totally devoid of any running stream, whatever, though, indeed, in some seasons of the year, the creeks are dry, but by digging two or three feet down in their beds, an abundance of water can be found. Throughout Western Texas these subterranean streams are noted. Several artesian wells have been bored and one or two more are being sunk. It is not as drouthy a country as one would suppose, and to see that it is well watered, a person needs only to travel over the country and examine it thoroughly.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

The demand of daily mail service is good evidence of the improvement and settling up of Western Texas. The increase of business demanded these lines, and through the energy of our representative in congress, Hon. Columbus Upson, they were secured and have been in operation for over a year. There is at present a daily mail line from San Antonio to El Paso via Boerne, Fredericksburg and Mason; a daily line from Austin to Fredericksburg; a daily line from San Antonio to Bandera; daily from San Antonio to Eagle Pass via Uvalde and one via Frio City; a daily line from Somerset to Fort Ewell; a daily line from San Antonio to Laredo; a daily line from San Antonio to Brownsville; a daily line from San Antonio to Corpus Christi; a daily line from San Antonio to Austin via Marion and New Braunfels and one via Lockhart; a daily line to Gonzales; two daily mails to Houston; a daily line from Corpus Christi to Laredo; a daily line from Baronena, on C. C. & L., to Rio Grande City; a semi-weekly from Laredo to Roma; a semi-weekly from Rio Grande City to Brownsville; a tri-weekly from Eagle Pass to Laredo; and one from Fort Stockton to Fort Clark; a semi-weekly from Oakville to Frio via Pleasanton, and one from Oakville to Uvalde via Tilden; a semi-weekly from Tilden to San Diego, besides numerous other tri, semi and weekly mail lines throughout the whole district.

The telegraphic facilities are excellent, and are represented by the Western Union Telegraph company and the government line used for commercial and military purposes. The former company have a line from Columbus to Victoria, Indianola, Rockport, Corpus Christi and to Brownsville; two or three lines from here to Houston and one to Austin, and on the completion of the International to this city, extra lines will be added. The military line extends from San Antonio via Castroville, Fort Clark, Eagle Pass, Laredo to Brownsville, in the south, and one line running via Fredericksburg, Mason, Concho, Stockton to New Mexico, and a branch from Concho via Jackson and Decatur to Denison, and a branch from Jacksboro to Fort Sill, making over two thousand and three hundred miles of wire in Western Texas, with offices at every town, nearly, through which it passes. The following are the names of the stations in the state:

Denison, Laredo, Jacksboro, Henrietta, Cambridge, Fort Sill, I. T.; Graham, Griffin, Concho, Fort Davis, Mason, Castroville, Brackettville, Pilot Point, Decatur, Live Oak, Rio Grande City, Edinburg, Hidalgo, Santa Maria, Brownsville, Fort Stockton, McKavett, Fredericksburg, San Antonio, Uvalde, Eagle Pass and El Paso.

RESOURCES OF WESTERN TEXAS.

Owing to manifold resources of this most wonderful section of country, we place them under separate headings, as follows:

Cotton.—This is a crop that succeeds well in almost any part of Texas, beginning at Denison and ending at Brownsville. With ordinary cultivation, (without fertilizers) it will yield from 900 to 1,000 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Sea Island cotton does well on our coast country, especially near Corpus Christi. Cotton is a safe and reliable crop and will pay a profit of from $20 to $25 per bale, to say nothing about the seed, which is fine to feed oxen and cows with, besides being one of the best fertilizers known. Our crop this year is estimated at 1,200,000 bales. Texas stands to-day without a rival in the production of cotton. This statement cannot be successfully contradicted.

Sugar Cane.—This crop pays better than any other large crop raised in Texas. On good land with proper cultivation it should yield over $100 worth per acre; would respectfully refer to Messrs. Freeman and proprietors of the Arcola sugar farm. Also to a Mr. Bunley, seven miles below Brownsville, who made $25,000 from 200 acres in sugar cane.

The most of our entire coast country from Houston to Brownsville raise sugar. This valuable crop (since the war) has been somewhat neglected, but capitalists are now making inquiry for our best sugar lands with a view of entering largely in the business. General Baylor planted one acre of sugar cane, one and a half miles below the city of San Antonio, and sold the cane at 2½ cents a piece, realizing $250.

Corn.—As for corn, Texas is not the equal of Missouri, Illinois or Indiana, the great corn belt of the Union. But we do claim for Texas that, with the same cultivation bestowed on the lands of the great corn belt, with a judicious selection of seed corn, such as the California yellow, the Long John white and the St. Charles with Blunt's prolific, which matures in ninety days time, is a sure crop and averages from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. We have lands in Egypt and St. Maria, on the Rio Grande, that have been known to yield from 75 to 80 bushels per acre; besides, we have one or two Mexican varieties called the White and the Tuxpan corn that will do to plant after the small grain is removed, say in May. It grows very tall, making twice the fodder of our native corn and stands the drouth remarkably well, and on good lands and fair cultivation yields 40 bushels of corn to the acre. This can be established by Mr. McCarty, of Eagle Lake, and others that have tried this variety in Texas.

Wheat.—It was thought for a long time that Texas would not produce wheat. This illusion has been dispelled. It is now an established fact that Nicaragua wheat, when sown properly in the fall, will furnish a fine winter pasture, and with the stock removed in February or before the wheat begins to joint, will yield an average of 35 bushels to the acre. Mr. Brahan, of the Cibolo, says it will make 50 bushels to the acre, and is a certain crop, as it does not rust. The reason assigned for its not being more extensively raised, is that our millers dislike to grind it. They say the grain is too hard and flinty. This is said to be the finest shipping wheat for tropical climates that is grown in the United States. If Mexico can raise successfully 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, there is no reason why Texas should not raise the same quality equally as well. We can and should raise our own wheat. After the wheat crop has been harvested a fine crop of hay can be raised from the same land the same year.

Rye.—It has been tried on the Capote farm, and has yielded as much as 40 bushels to the acre. Many others have likewise tried it. It also makes a fine winter pasture, and when out is followed by a fine hay crop; or the land can be planted in Tuxpan corn which is almost a sure crop.

Barley—Also does well. Mr. Lock, a successful farmer some four miles northwest of San Antonio, on the Olmos, says it is a sure and valuable crop, making from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. All animals prefer barley as a winter pasturage to any other small grain. It is preferred by many to corn. It likewise gives a fine hay crop after cutting. Or the same land may be used for corn or sweet potatoes. Can this much be said of any other state?

Oats.—Red rust proof has been tried and successfully raised by nearly all that has tried them. Bexar county having raised 100 bushels to the acre. They should be sown in October, and on black land, as they require a rich, strong soil. Light, sandy or poor sandy land is not suitable for these oats, and no other kind seems a success with us. These oats when sown in the fall, or even November, are seldom, if ever, affected with the *rust*. In the spring, when sown as late as February, they sometimes have a touch of rust, but not when very early. These oats also furnish a fine winter pasture and likewise a hay crop.

Sorgum.—Our Chines sugar cane does well almost in any portion of Texas and is a very valuable crop. It stands drouth better, perhaps, than any other crop. When sown two bushels to the acre on strong black land, it will make two tons of fine hay to the acre, and two crops at that. This is a fine crop to carry hogs through the summer with. The syrup from one acre of good cane will bring from $75 to $100. When planted near the fence it is a valuable feed for hogs or almost any other stock. It will make from 20 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre, which is fine for fowls, and mixed half and half with corn does well for horses and mules.

Millet.—Is a success in West Texas, and is a reliable and valuable crop. All varieties of millet do well—German, Italian, double-head and pearl. The German is preferred. It makes fine hay, and sown on good land should yield two tons to the acre. A fine feed, red green, in the spring to animals that have been fed on dry hay all winter.

Hungarian Grass.—This is an uncertain crop, requiring a rich damp soil. By sowing in the fall on good rich bottom lands, the yield is often heavy. This grass is at best rather dangerous when fed to excess to horses.

Hay.—Our natural and domestic hay comprises some 24 different varieties. First, and standing prominent as a forage or fodder crop, is our goose or Texas millet, formerly known as the Austin bottom or Colorado grass. This grass is considered by northern men equal, if not superior, to Timothy, and the beauty of it is, it comes up in the corn field after the corn is laid by, and after the small grain is removed, and frequently making two crops after the small grain is cut. This is equal to blade fodder. Our mesquite is our most valuable stock and winter grass, keeping green all winter, and much resembling barley in appearance. Major Moore, of the Capote farm, had gathered and put in bundles as samples, some 24 different varieties of grass that grew on his farm. Perhaps the meanest, most poisonous, and difficult to get rid of, is the Bermuda. When it takes possession of a field, the land it is on is valueless for anything else; so also the Guinea or Johnson grass. Texas for hay stands without a rival.

Artichokes.—The red Brazilian is said to be by far the best. Sandy Florida claims to have raised 1,200 bushels to the acre, Alabama 1,600; then Texas ought to raise 2,000 bushels. Some have been raised—both Jerusalem and red Brazilian on Capote farm this year, but as they have not been dug, the result is not known. It is said the stalks will average 12 feet in heighth, and a few dug were large and firm. This is a most valuable crop to raise, especially for hogs, but it is said that sheep, cattle and horses eat them. It is hoped, in a year or so, this great crop will be better known and appreciated.

Sweet Potatoes.—One of our gardeners claimed to have raised 400 bushels to the acre. This crop leaves the land in fine condition for a turnip patch or a late roasting-ear patch.

Irish Potatoes.—This crop planted about the 15th day of January in a good sandy loam land, does well. Beauties of Hebron, the Early Rose, Jackson Whites, and Peerless, all do well—should make from 100 to 150 bushels to the acre, and two crops in one year, especially when mulched or covered with old rotten straw. A valuable and almost a sure crop.

Onions.—A number of old citizens of Bexar county will tell you they have raised 400 bushels to the acre on irrigable sandy loam land, some five or six miles below town on the river; and of the El Paso onion they have raised 300 bushels to the acre.

Cabbages.—Cabbages do well with us—as much as $700 per acre has been realized in Texas. Carolina Buncombe cabbage is the favorite. Vegetables do well here.

Melons.—This section cannot be excelled for raising melons. Our Shaw melon cannot be excelled by Georgia. They often exceed 50 to 60 pounds in weight, and are all that could be asked as to flavor. As to our table or nutmeg melon they cannot be excelled.

Peaches.—Western Texas is a fine peach country; yet there is not an orchard containing three thousand trees in this country. Peaches sell in San Antonio for $2 per bushel in the beginning of the season.

Figs.—This is a good fig country. They will grow from cuttings or roots with little trouble. It does seem astonishing. They are healthy and such a luxury. Twenty acres in peaches of figs will make a man rich in ten years.

Grapes.—It has been proven by Houston, of Wilson, and Mudd, of the Medina, that this is a number one country for grapes. Mudd says he counted over 1,000 bunches of the black Spanish grape on one vine, averaging at least one-half pound to the bunch. Can that be beaten?

Oranges—do well in some of the lower counties of Western Texas. The fruit is very fine and it is expected fine orange growers will soon be found in these counties.

Pecans.—This is a natural crop and very valuable. We suppose the pecan crop of Texas will approximate two millions in money. THE EXPRESS reported the case of a gentleman formerly living on the Medina, who had 1,000 acres enclosed, and he sold over $1,000 worth in San Antonio. The timber is valuable, resembling hickory in texture. Pecan trees never grow on poor land.

Mesquite Beans.—These beans hang in clusters or bunches from the limbs of the mesquite tree, similar to our old-fashion red or cow pea, so common in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. They begin to ripen in May and continue until frost. They contain a great deal of saccharine matter. All horses running on the range will fatten in thirty days time on these beans. Mexicans sometimes live for days on them without any other food. A peck of these beans given to a horse is nearly equal to a good feed of corn. It is in fact corn and hay together, as it is a mild astringent.

Nopal or Prickly Pear.—Southwest of San Antonio, and bordering on the Rio Grande country, immense tracts of land are set with this prickly pear. Indians and Mexicans eat the pear of this nopal. Sheep will run for them and will do without water for days with this pear in reach. Mexicans feed their oxen on the leaves of these immense plants, after burning off the thorns or stickers. This is their principal feed for work animals.

Tobacco.—Some 15 or 20 years back there was a field of tobacco on the Collettos creek, some 12 miles west of Victoria. It was new postoak, black jack and hickory land. The plants averaged at least four feet in height, and looked very fine. We are perfectly satisfied that tobacco, especially of the best cigar qualities, would do well in Western Texas, and would be found to be a paying crop. Tobacco has been successfully raised at or near Fredericksburg.

Timber.—We have in West and Southwestern Texas sufficient timber for all purposes except for fencing and building purposes. We have first, the majestic livoak, which grows to immense size, sometimes in small motts, beautiful for a home sight, and sometimes they are found in large bodies, extending for miles. They produce fine acorns for hogs and shade for stock in summer; fine for wood and ship building. Next our pecan trees—they grow tall and large—are fine for wood, and equal to the scaly bark hickory of the north for spokes, axe-handles and oxybows. The nuts are a very valuable crop. Postoak, black jack and hickory grow in large belts of sandy country, some 15 to 20 miles in width and 40 miles in length. For instance in Atascosa county. From the postoak we make rails for fencing. They are fine for scorns and fuel. Black jack make the hottest fires of any wood we have; also furnish a fine bitter or late nest, keeping hogs in fine condition until spring. The mesquite, a valuable tree, promises to take the country. Where you cut down an old tree (50 years old) at least six young trees will spring up from its roots. The whole west and southwest seems set with this valuable timber—valuable for its fruit and superior for fire-wood. The dryer the year the heavier this bean crop. So rapid has been the growth of this timber in the last fifteen years, that it has absolutely made great climatic changes, rendering this section much more seasonable. Shading the ground the earth retains its moisture, cooling the ground and starting springs and creeks to running that had not done so before for 10 or 15 years. We will always have plenty of wood. On many of our streams are found many large walnut trees. Elm is a fine timber for us; on water courses they are found thick and large, running up straight for 30 feet sometimes without a limb. This is the timber used by old Texans in building their log cabins, and making their old wooden axle-trees. Cotton-wood grows to large size, and was used before railroads came for our lumber. Wherever it grows water can be found. On the Rio Grande is found the ebony, a heavy brittle wood, burning like pitch pine. A post from this timber will last 50 years. When these trees are in bloom the whole surrounding atmosphere is laden with a delightful perfume. A forest of these trees is the paradise for our honey-bees, their bloom producing more honey than other known flower of Texas.

Water.—Many of our western counties are finely watered with rivers, creeks, irrigation ditches and from springs. We feel satisfied that artesian water could be found in any county west of us at not exceeding a depth of from 200 to 500 feet. With a yoke of oxen, a good plow and a scraper, any man can bank up a ravine, and plow up and scrape out a hole in five days time, that would furnish plenty of water for any farm; the same as Blandinee did on his sheep ranch in Live Oak county. Captain King has a tank of this description in 150 yards of his stables, which furnishes him plenty of water for his horses and calves. He uses cisterns for his family, which any man can have for less than $75, guttering and all. Good wells can be had in almost any county in Western Texas, if the people will only dig them.

Mineral Resources.—Western Texas is now gradually coming before the gaze of the public as a mineral district. Iron, copper, silver, salt and coal are found in different counties. Iron is found in Llano, Mason, San Saba and Burnet counties, in the mountainous districts, as also quartz bearing leads containing copper, silver and coal. Copper of fine quality is said to have been found in Webb county, in paying quantities by a man, but he refuses to divulge its location. The specimens shown were very fine. In Presidio county and the Chinati mountains, copper is found in large quantities that will eventually yield a handsome revenue, if worked with the proper machinery, as the indications and quality are the same as those found in first-class mines.

Silver.—This precious metal is found in small quantities in Llano, San Saba and Burnet counties, and in the mountains in the El Paso and Presidio region. The croppings in Llano and San Saba counties are not very rich, but the mines are very old, having been worked by the Spanish monks in ages past, until the Indians interrupted them by their attacks, since which time they have been deserted and unworked. For a better idea of this subject we quote from the report of the Chinati expedition:

"Before the return to the main camp of the party under Mr. Bruce, we had found quite a number, something over forty, additional silver bearing leads in and around the Chinati mountain range, all within a territory twelve miles by twenty. Assays from these several leads show an average of from ten to ons hundred and sixty ounces of silver to the ton of ore, with some selected specimens running as high as three hundred ounces, and all from surface croppings, or within five feet of the surface. None of the openings made by our party were of sufficient depth to make any material change in the character of the ore, and were made for the purpose of getting at the actual width of the lead more than for anything else, as we were not in a condition to investigate to any great depth for the want of the necessary tools and the facilities for keeping tools in working condition.

"We found, in addition to the silver bearing quartz leads, others containing copper, bismuth and argentiferous galena, all well defined. The best mineral leads are located on the south side of the mountain range, but also found quite a number on the north side.

"The width, in many instances, of the argentiferous rock would exceed three feet, and in some leads ran as narrow as eighteen inches. In one place we opened a lead to the depth of four feet that showed, side by side, three distinct silver bearing rocks, each one being entirely different from either of the others, and giving, by assay, eighteen, thirty-six and forty ounces of silver per ton."

The following are the assays made by Capt Nicholls and Mr Wm Hollis, besides about forty others in which silver was found, ranging from twenty to sixty ounces to the ton:

No. 1—Nicholls shaft	192.5 oz.	to 2000lbs.
No. 2—Honeycomb ore	192.0 "	" " "
No. 3—Blackwater hole	16.0 "	" " "
No. 4—Old Spanish mine	226.5 "	" " "
No. 5—N. W. Nicholls' sh't	94.7 "	" " "
No. 6—Croppings min'rl hill	28.0 "	" " "
No. 7—Rusty mine	169.5 "	" " "
No. 8—Seminole mine	40.0 "	" " "
No. 9—West Corbin's, 21	ds 20 & 36 oz	to 2000 lbs

Col. H. B. Andrews, vice president of the Sunset route, which sent out the expedition, winds up the report as follows:

"The country in which these mines are located possesses this advantage over all others, in the salubrity of its climate, and its exemption from the diseases so prevalent in other mining portions of the United States. The pure, bracing air of this region will in a few years be sought by all afflicted or threatened with pulmonary affections. This company has had during the past two years over 150 men during the entire winter in the Chinati mountains, and there was not a single case of sickness of any kind among them. I have no doubt that liberal arrangements will be made to open up this mining section to those desirous of engaging in the business upon the part of the railroads owning lands in those mountains, and am authorized on the part of the Sunset route to offer the most liberal inducements to parties who will engage to work the mines. This company has sent north for machinery necessary to develope more fully the mineral wealth of this new El Dorado."

Salt.—Salt is manufactured upon the coast along the Laguna Madre, by evaporation. The grain is very large and coarse, but when ground equals the Liverpool salt, and is superior to the rock salt of Virginia. In Llano, El Paso, and other counties, it is taken from saline springs and evaporated by boiling; while on the coast it is done by solar heat alone, and very rapidly at that. In the Mexican state of Chihuahua large salt lakes are found, from which the entire amount of salt used there is evaporated from those lakes.

Miscellaneous.—Mica is found in different portions of the west and especially in San Patricio county, where it is found in paying quantities of all colors.

Gypsum is also found in different sections. There are also slate, soapstone, fire and potters clay, and are found in large quantities. Regarding potters' clay, the finest qualities are found out west, immediately underneath the lignite strata, and is from a foot and a half to twenty feet thick.

In all the mountainous regions the finest of building stone can be found. In McMullen county, a stone of the granite order is found, which is susceptible of the finest finish, and is of a drab tint.

Agates, onyx and bloodstones are found in immense quantities along the Rio Grande from above Laredo to below Rio Grande City. Pearls of fine qualities are taken from the mussels in the San Saba and Llano rivers.

Coal.—Croppings of coal are found throughout the west, such as anthracite, tertiary and lignite, the latter more prevalent in the hills to the west and southwest. In Atascosa county lignite is found in large quantities, and the lower the shaft is sunk the better the formation is, and appears more like the bituminous. In Webb county the croppings are purely bituminous in their nature, and the veins are said to be very wide and extensive. When the railroad reaches that section it is the intention of the owners of that property to work the mines on a large scale. These views are merely suppositions on the part of our informants, as none of these beds have been thoroughly examined, and their extent is judged by the croppings and according to opinions delivered by geologists upon coal formations. Anthracite alone is found in small quantities. The surface lignite is cut out in small blocks and dried before they can be used for heating purposes, and on account of the empyreumatic odor it emits while burning, is but very little used. A large vein of bituminous coal has been discovered above Eagle Pass, on the Olmos, and the vein is about seven feet in thickness. Prof. F. Hielcher, writing to the Eagle Pass *Times* on this subject, says: "The coal crops out at an elevation of about seventy feet above the Rio Grande, with a dip toward the southeast. The place is about five or six miles from Eagle Pass. About three miles from town another seam of coal constitutes the bed of the river. Whether this is really another, or not, perhaps a part of the same seam, as the first, that remained underground when the other part was upheaved, this, with the poor facilities I at present possess, I do not attempt to decide. At the Olmos there is also a mighty deposit of iron ore. The fact, however, is proven, that we have close to Eagle Pass good bituminous coal, and plenty of it, too, of about the same quality as the coal at Marietta, Ohio. How far north the coal field extends, I cannot say, at present. With the advent of the railroad at Eagle Pass the extent of these mines will be fully ascertained, and they will be worked on a large scale." The opening of these mines will reduce the price of fuel in Western Texas to a nominal sum, and it will be within the reach of all.

CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP.

Western Texas has long been, and will continue to be, the cattle producing country of the West and South. Nowhere does such exhaustless ranges of nutritious grasses grow in such an abundance as here, and the existing advantages are so great that nearly every immigrant arriving in our midst turns his attention to this most prolific source of wealth. The only serious drawback heretofore was the want of water in drouthy seasons, but this is being fast overcome, by the sinking of wells in various parts of the range, and with wind mills, sufficient water is obtained for all the stock.

Cattle.—The vast herds that have heretofore roamed the expanseless prairies, have been considerably thinned out by the continuous annual drives to Kansas and other places. But what they lack in quantity is made up in quality. The continual grading of the long horn with the best of Durhams, Devonshires and Herefords has greatly improved the native breed, and within a few years the long horn will have become extinct and be as great an object of curiosity as a plesiosaurus. The building of large pastures throughout the South and West has had a tendency to correct many evils that existed among cattle raisers, and also went far toward improving the cattle. These pastures are in nearly every county in the West, but the largest are in the coast counties, and are owned by Messrs. Coleman & Fulton, of Rockport, and captains King and Kennedy, of Nueces county, besides numerous others. But those mentioned above are each larger than the State of Rhode Island, and with stretches of fences from thirty to one hundred miles in length. It would be an impossibility to estimate the number of cattle now in Western Texas. Cattle raising is a profitable pursuit, especially when knowledge of the business and capital are combined.

Horses.—These animals are raised in great numbers throughout this section, but is not carried on in so extensive a manner as cattle, but when judiciously attended to, is a profitable investment. Nearly every large cattle owner has large herds of horses for his own use, but does not enter into it as a speciality. The mustang is fast disappearing, and a large animal, a cross between the Spanish and American horses, is supplanting it. The Spanish pony can be purchased at from $12 up to $30, while the improved ranges higher. The half-breed horse is in more demand than any of the rest on account of it possessing the toughness of the Spanish pony together with the build of the American horse, and because it is a great deal cheaper than the latter.

Sheep.—This talismanic word is the loadstone that attracts energy and capital to our midst more than any other of the resources of Western Texas. It does not require an extensive amount of money to embark in this business, but requires more common sense and hard work than all the rest. Last year Texas ranked third on the list of sheep raising state. While now it will rank equal with California and Ohio. It is estimated that there are over four million of sheep in this state, and the majority are of a superior grade. In reference to raising sheep we append the statement of a well known sheep raiser in Western Texas. "For an investment of four hundred head of Saxon Merino ewes, these are the best, I believe, shearing four pounds of wool per head; allow a fourth of a pound of wool to every year's increase of lambs. In breeding ten years you will find that this will be about the ratio, that is, increase in that time by using fine American bucks with Mexican sheep. The increase will be greater the first year than ever afterwards. In five years you will get from Mexican ewes, with fine bucks, a sheep that will average five pounds, then it will take the other five to get the two pounds. Then four hundred ewes will raise 375 lambs, half bucks and half ewes. In all my experience I have found that this is about the ratio ewes run in a large flock. Now for every hundred ewes that are in addition to the four hundred, knock off seven lambs up to a thousand head, then knock off twelve and you will have the aggregate average of lambs every spring."

Goats.—The Mexican goat is extensively raised in the West for its pelt and also for its meat. Its milk is drank exclusively by the Mexicans on the ranches in preference to that of the cows, on account of its richness. The Angora or Cashmere goat is being extensively raised, and its pelt is very valuable for rugs. The hair in some instances grows to a length of eight or ten inches. Nearly every sheep raiser should have a large number of these, as they are profitable.

Hogs.—On account of the immense post oak, live oak, and pecan mast that we have in the bottom lands of the river and on some of the highlands, the hogs thrive. There is but little trouble and expense attached to raising them, and there is always a ready market to be found for them. In any of the counties west of here where this mast abounds will be found a fine field for this business. As this mast comes every other year there is always food for them. One year the post oak is abundant, the next the live oak, while the pecan is nearly always good, consequently there is no year that they do not have plenty of mast. Drovers come and buy and ship to Kansas City and St. Louis, where there are large packeries.

LIST OF POSTOFFICES.

Atascosa county—Benton, Campbellton, Gallinas, Pleasanton, Rossville, Somerset, Tordillo.

Aransas county—Aransas Pass Lighthouse, Fulton, Lamar, Rockport.

Bandera county—Bandera, Frio Waterhole, Hondo Canon, Medina, Pipe Creek, Sharon.

Bee county—Aransas, Beeville, Mineral City, Papalote, San Domingo.

Bexar county—Atascosa, Converse, Helotes, Leon Springs, Lock Hill, Lossoya, Mann's Crossing, St. Hedwig, San Antonio, Helena, Bulverde.

Blanco county—Blanco, Cypress Mills, Johnson City, Round Mountain, Sandy, Twin Sisters, Tyner, Westbrook.

Caldwell county—Dale, Lockhart, Luling, Martingdale, Ophelia, Prairie Lee, Albade.

Crockett county—None.

Cameron county—Brazos Santiago, Brownsville, Santa Maria.

Concho county—Paint Rock.

Comal county—Anhalt, Crane's Mill, Danville, Fischer's Store, New Braunfels, Smithson's Valley, Spring Branch, Sattler.

Dimmitt county—Carrizo Springs.

DeWitt county—Arneckeville, Clinton, Concrete, Cuero, Hockheim, Meyersville, Terryville, Thomaston, Yorktown.

Duval county—Borjas, Concepcion, Piedras Pintas, San Diego.

El Paso county—El Paso, Toleta.

Encinal county—Ancestor.

Frio county—Friotown, Ireland, Moore Hollow, Miguel, Hamlin.

Gillespie county—Cherry Springs, Fredericksburg, Martinsburg, Stonewall.

Goliad county—Charco, Cummingsville, Goliad, Perdido, Westache.

Gonzales county—Belmont, Gonzales, Harwood, Leesville, Oak Forest, Pilgrims Lake, Rancho, South Riverside, Waelder, Wimutowa, Wrightsborough, Zedlars Mill.

Guadalupe county—Cibolo Valley, Clear Springs, Kingsbury, Marion, New Berlin, Olmis, Seguin, Staples Store, Valley.

Hayes county—Dripping Springs, Mountain City, San Marcos, Stringtown, Wimberly.

Hidalgo county—Hidalgo.

Jackson county—Caranchua, McFarland's, Morales, Navidad, Texana, Benzine.

Karnes county—Dalleyville, Helena; Pana Maria, Riddleville.

Kendall county—Boerne, Comfort, Curry's Creek, Guadalupe, Biesterdale, South Grape Creek, Windsor.

Kerr county—Centre Point, Japonica, Kerrville, Mountain Home.

Kimble county—Junction City, Knoxville, Viejo, Cliffdale.

Kinney county—Brackettville, Del Rio.

Llano county—Babyhead, Blowout, Bluffton, Castel Click, Field Creek, Llano, Lone Grove, Oxford, Pack-saddle, Sandy Mountain, Valley Springs.

La Salle county—Ft. Ewell, Inks, Long Creek, Nopal, Waugh's Ranch.

Live Oak county