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CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

On Again Taking the Oath as President of the United States—Noble and Patriotic Address.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 22.—President Arthur has just taken the oath of office in the marble room at the capitol, in the presence of members of the cabinet. The justices of the supreme court, a few senators and members of the house of representatives were all that could be notified this morning to be present; also Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, admiral Nicholson, Hannibal Hamlin, General Beale and a few others. Forty persons in all were present at the time the oath was taken. A conference was held about an hour since between the president, Secretary Blaine and Attorney General McVeagh. Very few persons knew the oath was to be administered until the ceremony was over. The president and members of the cabinet assembled in the marble room shortly before 12 o'clock. A few minutes before 12 o'clock Chief Justice Waite, in his full robes of office, accompanied by his associate justices, proceeded from the supreme court room to the marble room. The doors were immediately closed, and without any formality President Arthur arose, and standing upon one side of the centre table, Chief Justice Waite on the other, took the oath of office. The president's manner was calm and composed, and his response—"So help me God," was in a firm tone and without tremor. The president then read from manuscript notes the following address:

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic, its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are wild with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land and the memory of the murdered president. His protracted sufferings, his unflinching fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death, will forever illuminate the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer chosen by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our forefathers, even in the most dire possibilities, made sure that the government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Man may die, but the faith of our free institutions remains unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength of popular government than the fact that though the chosen man of the people may be struck down, his constitutional successor is punctually installed without spot or strain, except the horror which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life; the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy; to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare; to ensure domestic charity and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country; our fiscal policy is fixed by law is well grounded and generally approved; no threatening issue anxious our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed.

The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion has been for the convening of congress at an unusual session of Congress. The constitution designates the functions and powers of the executive as clearly as those of either of the other two branches of the government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits, and the performance of the duties it imposes.

Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

After the reading of the address by the president, secretary Blaine stepped forward and engraved the president's hand, and after him the other members of the cabinet and the others present shook hands with the president. They arrived at the capitol soon after the ceremony of taking the oath was concluded, and in company with Gen. Grant shortly after left the capitol.

CABINET MEETING.

Proclamation by the President Relating to the Death of James A. Garfield—Day of Funeral Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 22.—A meeting of the cabinet was held immediately after the ceremony of administering the oath had concluded, and the following proclamation was prepared and signed by president Arthur:

"By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation:

Whereas, In His inscrutable wisdom it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the United States the illustrious head of the nation, James A. Garfield, late president of the United States, and

Whereas, It is fitting that the deep grief which fills all should manifest itself with one accord toward the throne of infinite grace, and that we should bow before the Almighty and seek from Him that consolation for our affliction and that sanctification for our loss which He is able and willing to vouchsafe—

Now, therefore, in obedience to the sacred duty and in accordance with the desire of the people, I, Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Monday next, the twenty-sixth day of September, on which day the remains of our honored and beloved will be consigned to their last resting place on earth, to be observed throughout the United States as a day of humiliation and mourning; and I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late chief magistrate.

In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1881, and of the Independence of the United States, the 106th.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

More Help Needed.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A dispatch has been received here by those connected with the Michigan relief fund, from mayor Thompson, of Detroit, thanking New York for her liberal donations and hoping for more help from her. The dispatch states that it will require at least one million dollars to take care of these people till another harvest. More help, it says, must be obtained outside of Michigan, for that state is not able to bear the entire burden.

Sergeant Mason's Address.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, has written and address to the American people, which will be published to-day. His address is rather disconnected and incoherent, and was evidently prepared by himself. He admits that his act was unsoldierly, but maintains that he had justification for it. He refers to Guiteau as a miserable wretch, who deserves no consideration such as a man is entitled to. Mason's address was written in reply to some newspaper article, saying that he would have been guilty of murder had he killed Guiteau. Mason denies this, holding that it would not have been murder to have killed a cowardly assassin who had shot down the president. Mason further says that he does not think that soldiers should be required to guard a dog like Guiteau; that while he and other soldiers were outside, exposed to the rain and bad weather, Guiteau, an assassin, was well housed and well fed; that the jail guards are sheltered from the weather and receive $100 per month for their services, while he and other soldier guards get only $13 per month. He refers particularly to his poor wife and children, and says that he does not want to bear the brand of a would-be murderer for their sakes. Mason maintains that he did right, and says that his only regret is that he did not kill Guiteau. This address is not in the whining or sentimental order. Mason evidently expects to be punished, and seems to be prepared to stand his punishment, but he holds in effect that Guiteau deserved summary punishment, and that he was justified in attempting to kill him.

FROM BRACKETT.

Railroad Building—San Antonio Brummers—Court Notes—Burglar Bounced by a Lady.

Special Telegram.

BRACKETT, September 22.—Capt. Polk, chief locating engineer, has just returned from Eagle Pass, having completed the survey of that branch. The grading is being pushed and is to be finished in six weeks. The grade is easy.

Real estate in Eagle Pass is advancing.

Col. Hood, of the Southern Pacific, has been to the mouth of Devil's river, and is now surveying up from that point, trying to get a practicable line through the rough country. A stretch of fifty miles there will cost a large sum.

Mr. Elmendorf is here representing his house, and Biesenbach that of H. Barbeck. A Koenigheim is back from Del Rio, having taken large orders at that place from Rosch, Ferry, and others, for his excellent line of clothing and furnishing goo

Col. Glaze, customs inspector at Del Rio, is here attending court, also N. O. Green and W. W. Berry, attorneys of San Antonio.

The Catholic ball and supper Friday night netted one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the church.

Nothing of importance transpired in the district court, and the petit jury was discharged until Friday. The grand jury is hard at work.

A drunken man entered Mrs. Terrell's restaurant to-day, and rumaged the bureau and bed for valuables, while Mrs. T. was in the kitchen. She unexpectedly entered, and taking in the situation, bounced him into the street, and in the presence of a delighted audience, gave him a sound thrashing.

FROM PALESTINE.

A Bohemian in Trouble—Serious Railroad Smash-up—International Master Mechanic.

Special Telegram.

PALESTINE, September 22.—A newspaper Bohemian, claiming to represent a New Orleans paper, created a disturbance around the hotel here, manifesting a very belligerent disposition, continuing the old game in which the form of the door in the costume of Adam before the fall. Officer A. W. Glenn objecting, the newspaper man abused him. Finally, the officer took him to the calaboose, where he gave bond and left this morning after paying tribute to the city treasury.

Last night two, heavily laden freight trains running in opposite directions on the same track attempted the impossible feat of passing each other. The consequence was a serious smash-up near Elkhart. Several train hands were severely injured, and the passenger trains coming here this morning have not yet arrived. It was caused by unfortunate management somewhere.

C. K. Withers, for some time past connected with the International shops, leaves for Marshall to take charge of the coach department of the railroad shops there. During his residence here he has made hosts of friends who regret his departure. Mr. Withers is a practical, energetic, talented mechanic, and will win golden encomiums in his new position at Marshall.

FROM ROUND ROCK.

Anxious for the Austin and Northwestern Railroad—Cotton, Etc.

Special Telegram.

ROUND ROCK, September 22.—A meeting was held in the mayor's office last night to select a committee to confer with the officials of the Austin & Northwestern railway, the object being to see if the road could be induced to come to Round Rock. Judge J. N. Lyle and Hon. Barclay Martin were appointed a committee. They go to Austin to-day to confer with the president of that road.

Cotton is coming in slowly, the daily receipts averaging from thirty to forty bales.

Sterling Eubanks, the horse thief, shot here Tuesday evening, is improving and will recover.

The International pay car arrived this morning. There were upwards of 200 employees to be paid, and a large sum of money was left here.

Terrorism at Tombstone.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—A special from Tombstone says that for the past six or eight months the country around Tombstone has been the favorite resort of thieves and robbers. Ranchmen have been robbed of cattle and horses by so-called cow-boys, which is but another name for thief and robber, and they now virtually control this section of the country. United States mails have been robbed. Private citizens have been made to hold up their hands while the robbers relieved them of watches, money and everything valuable. Emboldened by repeated success the thieves have actually come right into the town of Tombstone and taken horses and mules out of ore teams and rode them off and rightful owners did not dare follow them. There have been but few arrests made, and so far as known no convictions of this class of outlaws. It is hinted hereabouts that some of our officials who should see to enforcing the law are not so zealous as they should be, and charges of a much graver nature are made by the best citizens of Tombstone. It is a well-known fact that there are good citizens who know and could swear to acts of stealing and robbery, but they dare not go on the witness stand and testify. It is about as easy for one of these cow-boy robbers to prove an alibi in Tombstone as it was for Brady to raise star-routes. The cow-boy organization which has caused border troubles with Mexico grew up here.

Governors Invited to the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22.—The following dispatch has been sent by the secretary of state to the governors of the several states and territories:

"You are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral ceremony of the late president, James A. Garfield, at Cleveland, on Monday, September 26th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

(Signed.) JAS. G. BLAINE."

Queen Victoria's private fortune amounts to about $80,000,000, and Wales tells his creditors to keep their linen on and wait patiently.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

IMPORTANT CHARTER.

The National Land and Immigration Company of America—Religious Services—Work on the Capitol to be Commenced Soon—Pertinent Question.

Special Telegram.

AUSTIN, September 22.—Only three cases were up before his honor the mayor to-day.

The dramatic season opens at Millett's opera house Monday night.

The health of the city and surrounding country was never better.

Everybody is preparing for the coming fair, which is expected to be the most interesting ever given here.

All secular employment will be suspended and religious services held in all the churches on the day appointed for Garfield's burial.

The New Orleans insurance company, capital stock one million, applied for permission to do business in this state.

The Fort Worth and Denver City railway company filed an amendment to their charter to-day, authorizing the issuance of first mortgage bonds not to exceed $25,000 per mile of road.

The following important charter was filed to-day: The National Land and Emigration company of America. The purposes for which the corporation is formed, are the purchase and sale of lands in Texas and other states and territories of the United States, the encouragement, promotion and assisting of emigration from Europe, the settling of colonies or individuals on its lands, and the development and improvement of said lands. The capital stock is placed at $3,750,000, divided into 37,500 shares of $100 each. The principal office will be in the city of Galveston. The following are the directors: Jno. S. Loomis, Ulysses S. Grant, Edward Pierrepont, Lenoard T. Beckwith and Gustave A. G. Melain, of New York city; Frank R. Lubbock, of Austin, Texas; William L. Bridgeford and William D. C. Loyd, of Galveston; W. L. Rosevain, of Amsterdam, Holland, and Alexander McDonald, of Great Britain.

Commissioner Walsh writes to the capitol board from Detroit, Michigan, that he has accomplished every purpose for which he went, and will be back in a few days; that Mr. Meyer, the architect of the capitol building, will leave Lansing by the 1st inst., and it is expected that work will in a short time be commenced on the capitol building, the board having further contracted with Mr. Meyer to construct all the details of the building.

To-day Col. Ford, superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum, presented Adjutant General King with a complete map showing from 1857 to 1877 the different posts of the army in the state, and the present advanced posts of the small army of frontier protection.

Lieut. Rullis passed through the city to-day en route to Camp Supply, I. T., his future post, accompanied by his family, but noticeably absent was the sword that the people of west Texas were to have presented him. The query here is "what has become of that sword, and how much the citizens of the Alamo city gave up to have the sword manufactured and presented to Rullis as a testamonial for the imminent services that officer rendered west Texas?"

FROM DENISON.

Mayor's Proclamation to be Generally Observed.

Special Telegram.

DENISON, Sept. 22.—Mayor Bass' proclamation calling upon the citizens of Denison to attest publicly their grief at the death of the president by closing their places of business and joining in appropriate ceremonies of respect will be generally recognized to-morrow.

The ninth anniversary of this city will not be celebrated to-morrow. The people of Denison have no heart to indulge in any festal recreation in the face of the great national calamity.

WESTERN UNION.

Pearing the Stock—Hard Tales About the Management.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The Herald of to-day publishes an interview with a prominent financier, whose familiarity with telegraph matters enable him to give some interesting facts in regard to the Western Union telegraph company. He says that, although the company has had the enormous accidental business arising from the shooting of the president, the normal regular business actually decreased, owing to the bad service and wretched management.

"How do you account for all this?"

"It is simply this: Since Gould entered into full control of the management, everything has been done to reduce expenses of every description, even to the detriment of the efficiency and value of the line; and to a vast deterioration of the service, by discharging the best and most high priced operators. And for what? To enable him to show extraordinary high earnings until he had unloaded the stock on the public. He jeopardizes the principal itself, which is the plant, to pay large interest upon it, which can be but very unsatisfactory to the stockholder, who, while he temporarily receives large dividends, finds the value of the property itself greatly impaired through the want of repairs, proper maintenance and best service. At almost every big office there is complaint of an insufficient force of operators, who are unable to do the business properly. It often takes twelve hours for a message to reach a point quite near the city. As for smaller towns, the business is a light one, and owing to the wretched delivery, it might as well be done by the post office."

"And you think a stock operation is behind all this?"

"Certainly. The object of all that is to make as a great a show of net revenues for one or two years as will enable Gould, and his followers to market their stock at the present enormous inflation of prices, under cover of these pretended large earnings, produced by the sale of the assets of the company and wholesale paring down of expenses. When Mr. Vanderbilt controlled the property it was with difficulty that he paid seven per cent. on $40,000,000 of capital, but Gould now attempts the role of paying six per cent. on $80,000,000, which is equivalent to twelve per cent. on the old capital, or five per cent. more than Mr. Vanderbilt was able to pay. Everybody knows that this increase from $40,000,000 to $80,000,000 was without consideration, except as to $3,000,000 claimed to have been expended in building the American Union lines. A telegraph company to preserve its efficiency must expend large sums of money in construction and repairs, and without this it offers but little security to its stockholders for the continuance of dividends, even if under the gigantic management of Gould, large payments are made for the moment. Large interest received for the time of an investment is no compensation for jeopardizing and losing the principal itself."

"What do you estimate the value of the property at?"

"Fifteen millions; certainly twenty would be an exceedingly high valuation. There can be no doubt that five to eight millions properly expended in poles and wires to reach all the large commercial centers would seem a division of the Western Union business at all three points."

Mr. G. W. Ballou, of the Mutual Union company, said:

"We shall open for business next month, and shall have lines running to nearly every leading city in the eastern, middle, western and southwestern states. Mr. James Gamble, for ten years superintendent of the Western Union for the Pacific states, has been appointed manager, and the best operators in the country are being engaged by him. We will open to Chicago with no less than sixteen wires. Arrangements have been made with the Baltimore and Ohio for an interchange of business, which will give the Mutual Union a connection with all the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio."

Mr. Rufus Hatch was asked: "What, in your opinion, is the cause of the bad service of the Western Union?"

"Because they have made no improvements in years, and it is well known to all electricians that a wire after a certain time deteriorates. The wire, in fact, becomes old iron. The entire system could be duplicated for $15,000,000."

"What do you think is Gould's position in reference to Western Union stock?"

"I think he holds perhaps $30,000,000 out of the $80,000,000, and when the banks call their loans upon the stock, he will probably get out an injunction against them, to prevent their calling their loans, as he is doing now in Hannibal and St. Joe."

"What do you think is behind the Mutual Union?"

"I think Vanderbilt, whom Gould squeezed out of the Western Union, stands behind it, though he will probably not admit it. I know that James R. Keane is associated with it."

Crescent City Budget.

Special to the Galveston News.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Police protection against strikers is again required. Yesterday a small force of ten painters demanded higher wages. The demand was refused. The men stopped work. Six others were secured to take the places of the strikers. This morning the strikers learned of this and determined that the new employes should not work, and accordingly repaired to the former scene of their labor and interfered with the men, threatening to pull them off the ladders if they did not desist. Fearing violence, the new hands quit work on the outside of the house. The police were sent for and the strikers decamped. They threatened to return, but have not yet done so.

A desperate fight took place on board the steamer Belle Seelige, between two negro deck hands, named William Scott and Dick Alexander, in regard to some work they had to perform. Scott knocked Alexander down, and then set upon him, beating him, and finally, fastening his teeth in the right cheek of his victim, tore a large piece of flesh from the cheek bone, inflicting a most horrible and ghastly wound. The cannibal is under arrest.

A colored woman named Thomas attempted to take her life with a dose of chloroform yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, but failed in her desperate attempt, because her condition was discovered. Her friends promptly administered antidotes. She is still in a critical condition.

An ordinance organizing a paid fire department, containing provisions that are likely to secure the contract for the present volunteer department, was passed by the city council to-day. It is believed it will receive the mayor's approval, as it does not contain certain objectionable features which caused the veto of the ordinance adopted some weeks ago.

The work of decorating buildings with mourning emblems for the late president went on actively all day. The signs of sorrow were to be seen everywhere. A public funeral will occur under the auspices of the city government next Monday. Governor Wiltz and party are now on their way home from Texas.

The governor and his wife are benefited by the trip and is pronounced weaker than when he left New Orleans.

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.

Work on Aransas Pass Progressing—Telegraph Station—Indignation Meeting, Etc.

Special Telegram.

CORPUS CHRISTI, September 22.—There is eight feet of water at mean high water at Aransas Pass. The works are now filling into the south end of the pass which is very beneficial as it now throws the current on the shore.

The bark Denham, of Galveston, left the pass day before yesterday without her captain, he being in this city. The captain has offered a reward for a U. S. cutter to go in search of her.

The steamer lighters at the pass cross the bar in all weather, which cannot be done on any other bar on the coast.

The first telegraph station on the Texas Mexican railroad was opened today at Banquette, twenty-two miles west of here. The line is being pushed forward rapidly.

The ladies held an indignation meeting to-night to inquire into the cause of stoppage of work at Aransas Pass.

An Italian fruit peddler named Toney was arrested and jailed for the theft of a watch this evening.

Wisconsin State Committee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 22.—The republican state committee was organized yesterday with Hon. Jas. Quarles as permanent chairman. The platform expresses sympathy for President Garfield's family, and declares faith in Gen. Arthur's patriotism and good intentions. Polygamy is denounced. While corporations must be encouraged, there must be no more subsidies granted to railways. It recommends legislation by congress relative to counting electoral votes, and also relative to settling the president's inability.

Probable Mistress of the White House.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The Evening Post's Albany special says Mrs. McElroy, of this city, who is spoken of as the probable mistress of the white house, under the new administration, is the wife of John E. McElroy, of Albany, and sister of president Arthur, she is a lady of winning presence, and is noted for both her culture and for her social charms. Mrs. McElroy is not at all fond of display, preferring rather her own fireside and immediate circle. Of late she has been calling often at New York to look after the houses of Mr. Arthur. Mrs. McElroy has two children, a boy and a girl.

An Ocean Tramp.

BOSTON, MASS., September 16.—The dory "Little Western," which has occasioned so much annoyance to ocean steamers by causing them to turn off their course on the supposition that she was a boat containing a shipwrecked crew, arrived at Gloucester last night, having completed the round trip from Gloucester to London and back. She measures only nineteen and a half feet long and two and a half in depth, and is the smallest boat that has crossed the ocean both ways. The crew of two men had a pretty rough time coming back from England. They left London June 14, and had boisterous weather all the way to Halifax, where she arrived on the 2nd instant. This is the third "ocean tramp" Gloucester has sent out. The first was the Centennial, which went to England in 1786, with only one man on board, and the other was the Nautilus, with the Andrews brothers on board, in 1878.

The Little Western was only 44 days on her outward trip, and was 22 days on her return, including stops at Cape Breton and Halifax.

Fire Record.

ST. LOUIS, September 22.—The refining houses of the Collier White Lead and Oil Company, were burned yesterday afternoon. Their contents are estimated to have been worth $200,000; insurance $70,000.

Appeal for Reduction of Rent.

LONDON, September 22.—It is stated at Belfast that the tenants of Chas. S. Parnell's brothers in Armagh, have decided to appeal to the commission under the land act for a reduction of their rents.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT

LYING IN STATE AT THE CAPITOL.

Many Thousands of People Taking a Last sad Lood at the Dead—Beautiful Tribute From the Queen.

LYING IN STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 22.—All the long night a stream of humanity passed through the rotunda of the capitol to gaze upon the face of the martyred president.

At ten o'clock this morning about 8,000 persons were in line in double rank, reaching from the east front of the capitol to far out east. The people are passing through the east door of the rotunda in two lines, one on either side of the remains, and out at the west door, at the rate of four thousand each hour. Among those who took a last look at the face of the dead president this morning were a number of sisters of charity and several hundred catholic orphans from St. Vincent and St. Joseph's asylums of this city. Many persons from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and the adjacent country have arrived to view the remains and witness the ceremonies.

FLORAL TRIBUTE FROM THE QUEEN.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Queen Victoria called this morning to the British minister to have a floral tribute prepared and presented in her name. It has just been received at the capitol and placed at the bier of the president. It is a very large and exquisite specimen of the florist's art, composed of white roses, smilax and other flowers. It is accompanied by a mourning card, bearing—"Queen Victoria to the memory of the late president Garfield as an expression of her sorrow with Mrs. Garfield and the American Nation, September 22, 1881."

REMAINS DECOMPOSED.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—During the afternoon there were signs that the body of president Garfield had commenced to decompose, and it being understood that it was the wish of Mrs. Garfield that the features of her husband should be free from the public gaze, the lid of the casket was closed by order of Secretary Blaine, about 6:30 p. m.

CROWDS STILL COME.

Notwithstanding the fact that the casket containing the remains of the president was closed at 6:30 this evening, the crowds which passed through the rotunda of the capitol remained undiminished. The line of people, four abreast, extended for many hundred yards, while the square in front of the building was thronged with a surging mass of humanity anxious to obtain admittance. Since 7 p. m. at least 80,000 persons have visited the capitol, and there is no diminution of the number which is still waiting to view the casket containing the remains of the dead president.

At half-past six this evening Secretary Blaine took a last look at the face of the capitol to close the casket and not permit any further view of the remains. This was deemed advisable because of the painful change which had taken place during the day, and it was found necessary in the morning to powder the face in order to conceal marked discoloration, but even this failed to arrest the startling evidence of approaching putrifaction. When the lid was closed the beautiful floral offering of Queen Victoria was placed above.

EXPRESSIONS OF MOURNING

And Sympathy for the President's Family—Arranging to Observe the Funeral Day.

MOBILE, September 22.—The "Lost Cause" association of Mobile has adopted the following resolutions and sent a copy to Mrs. Garfield:

Whereas, Gen. James A. Garfield, president of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy, has been stricken down in his exalted post by a dastard, therefore

Resolved, That this association of survivors of the "Lost Cause," respecting him as a soldier and honoring him as the chief magistrate, deeply regrets, in common with the whole country, the calamity of his death, and tender to his aged mother and noble widow the sorrowing sympathy of the soldiers' hearts.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—At a meeting of the city council and a number of prominent representatives at the city hall, in the mayor's parlors this evening, it was resolved to render grand public obsequies on the day of the funeral of the deceased president. Special committees were appointed to perfect arrangements for the funeral procession, in which all military, civil and religious societies, and the people at large, will participate. After the procession appropriate ceremonies and eulogies will be rendered at the exposition hall. The general committee of arrangement comprises men of all political parties, and several prominent colored citizens.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Messrs. Prince and Whitley, of this city, have just received from Messrs. Chennery Bros., of London, the following cable dispatch: Please notify the proper authorities that our exchange will be closed at one o'clock Monday for all business. The American department will be closed all day.

MELBOURNE, September 22.—Both houses of parliament of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and New Zealand, have unanimously adopted addresses of sympathy on the occasion of the death of President Garfield.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 22.—Pursuant to the proclamation of the mayor, a mass meeting was held at the city exchange. Jas. Atkins, formerly collector of customs, a personal friend of the late president, and others, addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted expressing the deep sorrow of the people at the untimely death of the president, and sympathy for Mrs. Garfield in her sad bereavement.

Prospects for a War of Extermination on the Apaches.

TUCSON, Arizona, September 15.—Acting-Gov. Gosper has secured organizations of minute men in all outlying camps and will have a sufficient number of arms to supply them. Carlos reservation forebodes trouble. It is the general desire to see business settled now, and inasmuch as the people are well armed a more auspicious time than now could not be chosen for settling.

The settlers of lower San Pedro have organized a company of forty, officered by experienced Indian fighters. They have sent agent Tiffany of San Carlos agency to keep his Indians on his reservation; that all found off will be treated as hostiles. This will doubtless breed trouble, as the agent has given Indians heretofore their full liberty and is doubtful if they will obey his orders in this instance. The San Pedro settlers are determined to carry out their resolution.

Col. Price is moving with two companies of cavalry for the north towards Apache, where he will co-operate with Gen. Carr. Col. Sanford will be in the same neighborhood about the same time. All of these officers are experienced in Indian warfare.

It is the intention of the courts which have jurisdiction of localities of the massacres and other places where Indian murders have been committed to indict the guilty Indians, so far as their names are known. The sheriff, or marshal as the case may be, will summon a posse. There will be no difficulty in securing a thousand men to assist in the work. They will probably go to the reservation and seize the guilty ones and if necessary resort to such measures as will save expense of trial.

The people are thoroughly aroused on the question of removal or extermination of the Apaches. Memorials to congress will be sent from every settlement in Arizona and New Mexico asking aid in the matter. There is but one opinion on the point.

The Citizen has the following special from Wilcox: Headquarters were moved to Grant yesterday, from thence they move to Camp Thomas to-day or to-morrow. There is some excitement among the Indians on the San Carlos reservation. The troops are marching to the front on foot. There are not sufficient horses to mount all the men. Supplies are being forwarded by Col. Hodges as fast as they arrive. Measures of Gen. Wilcox in concentrating all his forces in the vicinity of the hostiles have had the effect of keeping them in the vicinity of Cibu creek.

FROM ROCKDALE.

Business Houses Closed—Memorial Services.

Special Telegram.

ROCKDALE, September 22.—To-day at 4 p. m. every business house in the city was closed and draped in mourning. All kinds of business is closed and everybody attended memorial service at the M. E. church. The church was suitably draped in mourning, and a picture of our late lamented president which hung over a window in the rear of the pulpit, lent much solemnity to the occasion. The house was literally crowded, and as the mellow twilight approached, the last gleams of the setting sun shed its rays of sorrow upon the rear of the pulpit and its decorations. It was a fitting tribute, indeed, to the memory of our departed president. All praise to the people of Rockdale—the first city in the state to hold memorial services! Rev. W. E. Copeland pronounced an excellent eulogy to the memory of the departed one.

Business is brisk. Cotton is coming in at the rate of over one hundred bales per day, and the farmers are all busy picking the balance.

One or two weddings are on th

Ballooning on the Danube.

Vienna Dispatch to London Telegraph.

Last night M. Eugene Godard, the celebrated French aeronaut, who was accompanied by three local journalists, very narrowly escaped a melancholy end while ascending from the island in the Danube. The start was effected from a large pleasure-garden in the neighborhood of Schonbrunn at 7:15. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the proceedings, and received vociferously as the aerial craft rose majestically aloft. About an hour later a thunderstorm of terrible violence broke out, and the gravest apprehensions were entertained for M. Godard and his companions. As it afterward proved, they were only too well foupded. The balloon was caught in the midst of the thunder-storm and within the lightning flashed within a few yards of its terror-stricken crew. M. Godard, however, kept his presence of mind, and after vainly endeavoring, by emptying the sand-bags, to steer clear of the storm, he decided to come down as quickly as possible.

The balloon was then some 3,000 feet high, and moving at the rate of thirty-four feet per second. The gas-pipe was opened, and the balloon began to descend with fearful rapidity. Suddenly M. Godard exclaimed: "We shall fall into the Danube." A desperate attempt was made to use the anchor, but the trees were too far below, and the speed too great. At any moment it appeared that the "unguided" balloon would be engulfed in the stream, whence, owing to the storm, all escape would be impossible. M. Godard hereupon cried out, "Gentlemen, we are one too many." But as none of his companions appeared disposed to withdraw he threw overboard twenty-five kilogrammes of rope, and, with the anchor attached to the remaining rope, endeavored to catch the brushwood on the river edge. This fortunately, succeeded, and the car was secured within a few feet of the water. "Thank God, we are saved!" shouted M. Godard, just as a tremendous shock imparted the welcome fact to his fellow-travelers. Assistance was at hand, and an hour later the whole party were recovering from their adventure in a neighboring village inn. The descent was accomplished at 2 o'clock, near Klosterneaburg.

The Land Bill as a Law.

DUBLIN, August 20.—Now that we have the land bill act of 1881 at last, the government is going to "make it work with it?" Of course it is regarded variously from various points of view. The landlords, generally speaking, looking upon it as the price paid out of their pockets by the government to buy off the gigantic agitation which has been thundering all over the country for the past two years. These declare that they have been victimized in vain, for that the new land act will have the effect of calming, not to say of killing, the agitation remains to be seen. Beyond doubt it will fail in this connection if the efforts of certain persons in Ireland prevail. There is, however, a considerable proportion of the Irish population, including many landed proprietors, who pronounce the measure a just one as between landlord and tenant. There is a section who hold that the measure might be much better in the interest of the tenant, but that, taken all in all it is a measure and should get a fair trial. Then, there are the irreconcilables, who protest that it is designed to bolster up the tottering fabric of landlordism, and who, accordingly, advise the people to put no trust in it, and, in fact, to have nothing to do with it. The action of the latter in reference to the measure is one of some importance as regards the chances of allaying agitation by the operation of the act. Will the farmers take their advice and have nothing to say to the act? In my opinion they will not. Of all men in the community the Irish farmer is one most likely to look after "No. 1" with characteristic keenness. As he would put it himself: "Small blame to him to do the best he can for himself."

As regards the tenant farmer, the giving of the royal assent to the land bill, thereby making it, for good or ill, the law of the land, has effected a transformation in this position almost as great as the conversion of a bond slave to the status of a freeman. The Irish tenant farmer is no longer at the mercy of his landlord. The land act of 1870 stands between him and the cupidity or the caprice of his landlord; it is no longer in the power of the landlord to say to the tenant; "I must put so much an acre on your farm; if you won't or can't pay the new figure, pack up and clear out." Such things have been, but they are now impossible. The landlord of an Irish estate can to-day no more name an unbearable rent after this arbitrary fashion than he can reck-rent the man in the moon. If a landlord, with the old proclivities upon him, tries to "put it on," all the tenant has to do is to bring him before the new land court, where a fair rent will be fixed, which will be binding upon both parties for a term of years. So long as he pays this rent, the tenant is to all intents and purposes independent of his landlord. If he leaves his farm, either to better himself, or because he hasn't been successful on it, all the money he has invested is secured to him and must be paid to him by the landlord. All this, and much more transforms the tenant farmer into a new member of society, with new rights and privileges in the present and enlarged prospects in the future. Is it probable that the tenant farmer, who is thoroughly competent to compare his present position of independence with his past position of harrowing uncertainty and consequent dependence, will readily kick away from him, so far as he can, a measure which, to use a popular phrase, "makes a man of him," at the bidding of those spurious patriots who tell him that he must not accept anything short of "the land for the people?" I don't think it all likely.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic is agreeable to the taste.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures kidney disease.

GALVESTON GRIST.

HE HANGED HIMSELF

With a Clothes Line—Artesian Well—Another Divorce Suit—Cotton Market—Distinguished Arrivals.

Special Telegram.

GALVESTON, September 22.—About six o'clock this morning one-legged Jack Keller, gardener, who has been at the hospital for years, was found dead in his room at the intersection of avenue I and 13th street, having hanged himself with a clothes line. Jack has been very temperate for some years, and it is supposed that his reason was affected. He had frequently said—"I have lived too long. A man in my condition should not live." An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Work on the artesian well is again progressing favorably. It is being deepened at the rate of five feet per day.

Suit to set aside a marriage as a nulity has been filed in the district court. The grounds of alligation could not be ascertained, but are said to be rich, rare and racy.

Receipts of cotton to-day, 3238 bales. The market closed steady. Sales, 841 bales.

Col. R. M. Moore, special agent of the treasury department, and J. A. Matthews, Esq., of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, are in the city.

The weather is very warm and sultry.

Land Bill for Scotland.

LONDON, September 22.—The Scottish chamber of commerce have drafted a scheme for a land bill for Scotland, providing for an adjustment of rents by arbitrators, and for power of the tenant to sell his holdings.

No Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22.—It is authoritatively learned, as well as indicated by the president's inaugural address, that there will be no session of congress until the regular session of December.

Coroner's Verdict.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—In the case of police sergeant Thomas Reynolds, who shot and killed Thomas Hawkins, colored, on September 10th, during the laborers' strike, the coroner's jury gave a verdict that deceased was killed while resisting arrest.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

New Orleans, September 22.—Sight—$1.00 per thousand premium; sterling bank 4.81; coupons, 66½@67¾.

New York, September 22.—Money—4@6; exchange, 4@4½; government bonds quiet and steady; new 5's coupon, 101½; new 4½'s coupons, 112¾; new 4's coupons, 117¾; state bonds dull and nominal.

New York, September 22.—Stocks opened weak and closed strong: New York Central, $1 43; Erie, 46¾; Lake Shore, $1 38¾; Illinois Central, $1 31; Nashville & Chattanooga, 85¾; Louisville & Nashville, 68; Cleveland & Pittsburg guaranteed $1 37; Chicago & Northwestern, 91¾; Chicago & Northwestern preferred, $1 37; Chicago & Rock Island, 128¾; Wabash, 31; Pacific mail, 42¾; Memphis & Charleston, 40; Mobile & Ohio, $1 32; Western Union Telegraph, 62¾. Sales, 81,321; balance coin, $7,818,737; currency, $4,388.

New York, 11 a. m. September 22.—The stock market opened weak and generally ½ to ¾ per cent lower, the latter for Hannibal and St. Joe preferred. In the early dealings some few shares recovered a fractional advance, but the entire list was heavy weak, and a decline took place ranging from ¼ to 2½ per cent, the latter for Canada Southern, which fell off to 65¾. Western Union from 87¼ to 86¾, and recovered to 87¼; D. & R. G. advanced from 88½ to 89 and reacted to 88¼; C. B. & Q. fell off from 131 to 130¾; N. J. Central from 90¼ to 89¾; C. C. C. & I. C. sold from 99 to 98¾, and declined to 98.

COTTON MARKETS

Liverpool, noon, September 22.—Cotton—firm; uplands, 7 3-16d; Orleans, 7 5-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculators and exports, 500 bales; receipts, 1190 bales; American 7000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, September delivery, 7 5-16@7 7-32d; September and October, 6 19-32d; November and December, 6 15-32d; December and January, 6 15-32d; February and March, 6 19-32d; March and April, 6¾d; June and July, 6 23-32d; futures dull.

Liverpool, 1.30 p. m., September 22.—Cotton—uplands, 7¼d; Orleans, 7¼d; good ordinary, 6¾; receipts, 1000 bales; American 7000 bales; September, low middling clause, September delivery, 7 5-16@7 7-32d; September and October, 6 19-32d; November and December, 6 15-32d; December

The Daily Express.

Friday Morning, Sept. 23, 1881.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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TO CORRESPONDENTS: Correspondence is solicited on all questions of public interest to the people of Texas. Correspondents will please write legibly and on but one side of the paper. All letters, to insure publication, must be accompanied by name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Articles written in the interest of individuals will be published only as advertisements.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When subscribers send word to have the address of their paper changed, they will please be sure and make mention of their former address. Remittances should be made either in money orders, registered letters or drafts. All communications should be addressed to

"EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY."

IT is said Gould is on the warpath again, trying to get control of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad.

THE Corpus Christi Ledger has been informed that work at Aransas Pass has virtually been discontinued, brush and stone being delivered there no longer, and wants to know who is responsible.

THE autopsy shows that it was impossible for the president to have lived, and all must be more than ever impressed with the heroism that battled for life so long, and maintained the unequal contest almost as long as there was aught left for the mighty will to act upon.

THE speech of President Gonzales at the opening of the Mexican congress congratulates the nation on the peace and prosperity enjoyed, says friendly relations exist with all foreign countries, and refers to the assassination of President Garfield as a deplorable misfortune.

REV. CAMPBELLO, canon of St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, has abjured Catholicism in the chapel of the Methodists. In notifying Cardinal Barromo, prefect of the congregation, of his decision, he said his action was caused by the continued hostility of the pope to Italy.

COL. JOHN T. CRISE has been released on ten thousand dollars bond. We very much doubt if the state is ever ready for trial in this case; a good deal of bluster, a good deal of expense to the state and the defendant, and a final *nolle pros.* being about the programme to be carried out.

UNCLE DANIEL, of the Houston Age, believes in the aphorism, "Tell the truth and shame the devil." He says: "The editor of the Age was never in Austin in his life, has never took a drink of beer, or wine or whiskey, or any other kind of intoxicating liquor, and he always has an abundance of money."

DURING the eight days ended on the 18th inst. $2,594,400 in 5 per cent. bonds were presented for payment under the 103d and 104th calls. This was a daily average of $324,300. It is impossible to estimate even approximately how many of the bonds still outstanding and covering the calls referred to will be presented between now and the end of the month. The daily receipts of these bonds have fluctuated anywhere between $100,000 and $900,000.

A London cable to the Chicago Times says: "The attitude taken by the Irish land league in regard to the final separation of Ireland from Great Britain, or at least home rule, and also the large number of Roman Catholic priests present at the national convention, has created a profound sensation all over Great Britain. The general tone of the comments of the English papers is to the effect that all has been done that will be in the shape of efforts to placate the Irish, and that hereafter stern measures will be resorted to."

ON the 15th of November, the exposition at Orizaba, state of Very Cruz, Mexico, will open for the receipt of goods for exhibition. The other Mexican states are invited by the committee of management to send specimens of their manufactures and agricultural products for display. The exposition will open, for the reception of visitors, on the 15th of December, and will close on the 31st. The governor of the state, however, has the power to extend the time until the 15th of January, 1882.

NEW ORLEANS is already at work on its display for next mardi-gras. The Democrat says: "Mardi-gras this year will be grander than ever known before, unless something unforeseen happens. As we remarked before, there will be an extra procession, to occur on the night previous to mardi-gras. There will, therefore, be five parades during Carnival week—that of the Knights of Momus, the week before mardi-gras; the entry of Rex mardi-gras eve, the new association parading on that night; the Rex procession of mardi-gras, and the Mistick Krewe that evening."

THE New Orleans Democrat appears to have found out all about it, for it says: "San Antonio, Texas, is to have one of the grandest hotels in the United States. Col. Ed. Wickes has the matter in hand, and Jay Gould and C. F. Huntington are down for $50,000 each, to be increased to $100,000 each if necessary. It will be known (so it is now thought) as the Great Southern Hotel, and will be the half-way house between the City of Mexico and New York, as well as between San Francisco and New York. All the money necessary to build a mammoth structure can be had at once."

PROF. HILGARD, in charge of the subject of cotton production in the late census, states that the Yazoo bottom region in Mississippi is capable of producing five-sixths of the whole average cotton crop of the United States. The whole crop last year, an unusually large one, was about 6,500,000 bales; the average crop for several years past has been between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 bales. Mr. Hilgard declares that if all the cotton lands in the Yazoo bottom were brought under the present inefficient cultivation, they would yield 2,250,000 bales, and that "with improved cultivation the production could easily be brought up to 5,000,000 bales; and thus with a similar improvement in the culture of the uplands, the state of Mississippi alone could produce the entire crop now grown in the United States."

THE editor of the Georgetown Record pays the following handsome compliment to our member of congress:

"While in San antonio, we did ourself the honor of calling on Hon. Columbus Upson, the efficient and able Congressman from that district. We found the colonel the same affable, genial and generous gentleman he was in the halls of congress. We will take this occasion to say, without the knowledge, advice or consent of the colonel, that he is one of the most active members of congress, ever wide awake and vigilant in the discharge of his duties. His energy in behalf of a cause knows no bonds. We were with him for months at Washington and noticed him closely, and can truly say say that a more indefatigable, untiring assiduous gentleman is not in congress. Intelligent in the fullest sense of the word, quick to comprehend, and of bold and courageous to act, he is a representative that not only the 6th district, but the whole state of Texas may well feel proud of."

THE Washington Sentinel, edited by a man who might, in mildness, be termed a semi-crank, in its issue of September 17th, contains an attack upon congressman Upson for his defense of the star routes, and in which it refers to him as "That man who is a pretended democrat." The constituents of Mr. Upson who are now suffering from the senseless reduction policy of the present post-office administration would be very indignant if they could read the slushy utterances of the Sentinel man, which are too nonsensical for republication.

ON the 17th instant, the chairman of the state democratic committee of Ohio sent a note to the chairman of the republican state committee suggesting that in view of the awful calamity then upon the country in the low condition of the president, the opening of the active campaign in that state be postponed; that the Ohio democrats "wish to avoid all discussion that will lead to bitterness, out of respect to the president, this being his native state;" that "they do not feel like opening the campaign while the president lingers at the door of death." To this the chairman of the republican committee replies, and after a good deal of buncombe about the great principles of the republican party, which should be advocated and maintained at all hazards and under all circumstances, declines the proposition, and announces the determination of the republicans to proceed with the canvass, concluding his note with the flippant and unseemly statement that "whether it is proper at this time to advocate principles which the president always believed to be prejudicial to the interests of the country is a question for your committee to determine for yourself."

The sight of a vacant office blinds the ordinary republican politician to all sense of decency and respect for the common amenities of life.

THE Kansas City Journal, referring to the conviction of Dr. Thomas of heresy, after explaining that the word means simply to choose for oneself, though ecclesiastically it means choosing something contrary to the established or usually accepted doctrines of a church, says:

"Heresy then in this day is stripped of its terrors, and however honest men may be, or churches may be, however pure in purpose or in their faith and teaching, differences as to doctrines about which there are so widely varying opinions, a want of perfect accord works no wrong to the heretic, nor does it change in any respect the fact as to the good opinion of his fellow men. It is he alone who is responsible to the power that created him, and the public, recognizing fully the right of discipline in the church organization, stops there, and votes that the voice of God for the man is in the man and there alone."

Dr. Burns, formerly at the head of the Simpson Centennary college, has written a letter to Dr. Thomas, expressing sympathy for him and fully endorsing his position. Instead of regarding Thomas as a heretic Dr. Burns affirms that it will not be many years until not only the Methodist church, but every living church, will be preaching the same doctrines. The doctrine of the equal, complete and verbal instruction of the Scriptures Dr. Burns pronounces "absolute stupidity," and declares that he does not know a tenth or a twentieth rate man who believes it. He thinks also that the old substitution theory of the atonement is dead and almost buried, and that the doctrine of eternal torment is not essential in the Methodist faith. Altogether Dr. Burns' letter gives Dr. Thomas a sweeping indorsement and a great deal of aid and comfort. So it would seem the "excommunicated" doctor is not without comforters.

THE St. Louis Republican is engaged with the Humane society in a holy crusade against the impure milk vendors of that city, and in its issue of the 18th instant presents the picture of a cow, "taken from life," and the very sight of which is revolting, but the original of which assists the pumps in furnishing St. Louis people with milk, so-called. In such a case the more water used the better for the consumer. This cow belongs to a dairyman named Schoenborn, who now stands charged in the courts with maltreating his animals. Dr. Charles A. Todd, a member of the executive committee of the Humane society, who visited and inspected carefully Schoenborn's dairy, says of it that it is the most villainous den he ever saw, reeking with filth, and having every condition necessary to produce disease in the animals, especially disease of a tuberculous character, which, according to eminent German authority, is readily transmitted to persons drinking the milk of cattle affected with it. He found the udders of the miserable animals caked with filth, and all the surroundings went to show that such a thing as cleanliness was never thought of. The Republican says:

"Dr. W. B. Hazzard can be quoted as authority for a fact which few will question—that a large percentage of the deaths of children which are registered at the health office, is due to the unwholesomeness of the cow's milk on which they are fed. The child dies, and the physician in attendance in making out his diagnosis for the record gives only the direct cause of death without looking or caring for the indirect causes. The founding institutions of St. Louis and the United States afford an illustration than which there could be none better. The mortality among these poor waifs who are fed on milk from city dairies is terrible. There were last year two hundred and three deaths in the Biddle Infant hospital (St. Ann's), over seventy per cent. of the total number admitted. "This great mortality," said Dr. Luedeking of the health commissioner's office, "is due not to any fault of the sisters in charge, but to the fact that these children are fed on cow's milk. There is the same heavy mortality at all foundling asylums in large cities."

THE International railway company deserve the thanks of the people of Texas for their efforts to have the Lone Star state, in soils, minerals, agricultural products, etc., properly represented at the great Atlanta exhibition. If Texas cannot make a creditable display of its products, or rather if it cannot produce that which would make a creditable display, it is but fair and just that the people of other states should be made acquainted with the facts. In our newspapers, circulars, and through agents, we represent that this state possess superior agricultural advantages, and we should prove the correctness of our representations. If we cannot prove them true, intending immigrants should know it, for we cannot afford to bring people here through misrepresentation. Often half, or more than half, the savings of an immigrant for years is expended in reaching the place he expects to make his future home, and to induce this class to go to a country where they find things different from what had been represented, partakes largely of the character of an outrage.

"What man hath done, man can do again." The International railway company will show what has been done in Texas, and that will be sufficient guarantee that it can be done again. As a whole, Texas can make as good a showing as an agricultural country as any state in the union, and we believe the International company will prove itself equal to the task of making it. Texas does not claim superiority, or even equality, with all other states in everything in the line of agricultural production. One section may be better for wheat, another for corn, another still for certain fruits, but taking the whole range of agricultural products, we do not believe this state can be surpassed. Where we lose in one we gain in another, and we know an exhibit can be made any state would feel proud of, and the agent who stands in front of such a display, where thousands upon thousands are passing daily for weeks, and distributes his circulars reciting the facts of the cheapness of our lands, the ease with which homes may be secured, the low cost of living, the difference between the clothing and fuel cost in winter, and between the cost of wintering the stock usually connected with a farm, as compared with the northern states—equal to a difference of at least thirty per cent. on the crop of a farm of 160 acres—besides the climatic and many other advantages that might be recited—such an agent, we say, can do more in one day towards inducing the class of immigration Texas desires than half a dozen agents could do in a week who had nothing to depend upon but their own eloquence and printed statements of the same facts. The agent at Atlanta can say, "here is my statement of facts, and here is the proof of their correctness."

It is, therefore, the duty of the people of Texas to render the International company every assistance in their power to make a full exhibit of the Texas products at Atlanta.

IN our issue of Tuesday morning, we presented the opinion of certain lawyers, with cited authorities, that if the president die outside the District of Columbia, where the fatal shot was fired, his murderer could not be tried there for more than an assault, (and Col. Corkhill, according to our dispatches yesterday, concurs in this opinion) and that the courts of the state in which he should die would not have jurisdiction because the crime was not committed there. Fortunately for the ends of justice, in the case of the late president, as we now learn, the state of New Jersey has enacted a statute which covers all such cases. It provides that when any man mortally wounded by an assassin or murderer in another state comes into New Jersey and dies, the criminal can be indicted and tried and hanged there upon conviction. This is fortunate in other respects. If by defect of law Guiteau could not be legally hung, there is not a county or hamlet in any state of the Union where his life would be secure for five minutes. And it would be peculiarly a reflection upon the good name of our Union if criminals of such indefensible character as Guiteau should only meet punishment from the hands of an outraged people in mob assembled. The jail in Washington would be demolished if that were the only method by which Guiteau could be punished. And though the authorities might consider it their duty to attempt to protect the prisoner, all the discipline in the army and orders of the officers would not be available to induce civil or military guards to fire a single ball against the men who sought to tear in pieces the assassin of President Garfield. As the case stands, with the majesty of the law powerful to impose a proper penalty, it is probable that no occasion will arise in which to jeopard the quiet and good order of Washington or New Jersey over the fate of this murderer. The shrift should be short, the indictments speedy, and the punishment prompt. A species of halo encircles the names of some of the regicides, whose claim has been retribution for a country's or a people's wrongs; but there will be nothing but infamy, and loathing, and contempt for the carrion body or the despicable soul of this assassin, when a New Jersey gallows consigns him to the grave.

The following is the New Jersey statute referred to:

"SECTION 78. Where any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned upon the sea or at any place out of the jurisdiction of this state, and shall die of the same stroke or poisoning within the jurisdiction of this state, or where any person shall be feloniously stricken or poisoned within the jurisdiction of this state, and shall die of such stroke or poisoning upon the sea or at any place out of the jurisdiction of this state, in either of said cases an indictment therefor found by jurors of the county within the jurisdiction of this state in which such death stroke or poisoning shall happen, respectively, as aforesaid, whether it shall be found before any coroner upon view of such dead body or before the justices of the peace or other justices or commissioners who shall have authority to inquire of murders, shall be as good and effectual in the law as well against the principal or principals in any such murders as against the accessory or accessories thereto as if such felonious stroke and death thereby ensuing, or poisoning and death thereby ensuing, had happened in the same county where such indictment shall be found."

AN INDECENT NEWSPAPER.

The Career of the Gil Blas, of Paris, Devoted to Pruriency—The Antitype of Some Journals in America.

Paris Cor. Philadelphia Press.

It was as a rival to the Figaro and the Gaulois that the Gil Blas was started, perhaps two years ago. At first it attracted scarcely any attention in spite of the unusual literary flavor of its columns. One day it published a lively tale of amorous adventure—something like one of the contes of Lafontaine, without the wit, or the grace, or the reserve of the great fabulist. That day the Gil Blas sold its whole dition. Soon a second smutty story appeared, and then a third, until everybody expected to see the paper seized by the police. In the meanwhile it sold by the thousand. There is no denying that just now there is in certain circles in France an extraordinary delight taken in indecency. M. Zola indignantly denies that he or his novels, or his followers have anything to do with it, and no doubt the desire for literary dirt has not been evoked wholly, if at all, by Nana and company. But M. Zola has profited largely by this expected eddy in the current of public taste, and his works have doubtless helped in the troubling of the waters. Whatever the causethere is no doubt as to the fact. For several years in French books, in the reprints of books of the eighteenth century, in French newspapers, in French plays there has been a distinct tendency toward grossness. This tendency culminated in the daily appearance in the Gil Blas of tales the subject of which no paper written in English would dare even to hint at. The decent journalists of Paris stood astonished and aghast. Yet they did not venture to say anything for a long time, afraid of an accusation of jealously, of what Mr. Charles Reade calls trade malice. At last M. Francisque Sarcey, who, besides his weekly dramatic criticisms in the Temps, writes nearly every day a chronique in the Dix-Neuvieme Siecle of his friend and old schoolfellow, M. Edmund About, began to think things had gone far enough, and he sounded the alarm in one of his chroniques. The writer of the Gil Blas at once retorted by an attempt to inquire into the private life of M. Sarcey, and to combat the force of his direct accusations against their paper by allegations concerning their opponent's personal morality. Even if they had made out the case against M. Sarcey the old rule will still obtain that two wrongs do not make a right. M. Sarcey returned to the charge again and again. Soon he was reinforced by M. Albert Wolff in one of his chroniques in the Figaro. Then the light wits of the Gil Blas devoted some of their mind to M. Albert Wolff, and began to inquire into his personal affairs, as they had previously investigated M. Sarcey's. When the unsavory quarrel had gone thus far most of the decent papers of Paris came to the rescue. Even the Voltaire, in which M. Zola's Nana had been published as a feuilleton, protested against the original offense and the even more offensive method of defense. The only voice raised in favor of the offending writer was M. Zola's. At last a particularly flagrant article appeared in the Gil Blas and the paper was seized by the police. In vain it protested—public opinion was on the side of the authorities. Since then the Gil Blas has had a chequered career, and has had a trying experience, conscious that it owes all its success to its indecency, and yet forced to be circumspect for fear of the law. The Gil Blas publishes now and again a tale which seems to be in the old style, but which in reality is as indecent as may be—or as innocent, rather, as a tale is wont to be that is read on the boulevards of Paris. The paper is still seen on the news stands, but it has no vitality. Now its prurient narratives are under the eye of the police.

International Ignorance.

St. Louis Republican.

No doubt Americans are very ignorant about the English, but we cannot believe that their ignorance is so absolutely rock-rooted as the ignorance of the English about Americans. No amount of acquaintance with our people seems to make the average Englishman understand. Here is Prof. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, who has spent a number of years in this country, yet shows quite as much of the characteristic insular ignorance of Americans as if he had never been outside of Great Britain. In a recent contribution to a London magazine, entitled "English English and American English," he betrays an amazing ignorance of Americans, and strikingly illustrates the fact that the average Englishman of intelligence can never be made to understand America. He gives a number of interesting illustrations of the misuse of words and errors of pronunciation which he has met with in this country, but nine out of ten of them are in no way peculiar to America, but are simply faults that uneducated or careless people are guilty of wherever the English language is spoken. The niceties of speech are unfortunately more generally attended to in England than in America, but that is a consequence of wealth mainly, and is a virtue that will grow more common in this country year by year. The sight of these niceties by people who are not reared in an atmosphere of refinement does not evince any national peculiarities in language, and is an exhibition of nothing that will not be found in similar circumstances in England itself. The errors Prof. Proctor has made note of prove nothing, but the deficient education or slouchy speech of those in whose speech or writings they are discovered. Some of the errors he charges to educated people, a great many people who may be so classed, are certainly guilty of, but many errors that he sets down as is simply absurd to charge against the most imperfectly educated Americans. They do not say "curry" for "very, and do not say "Amurica" for America, although Prof. Proctor says they do. The simple fact of the matter is that Prof. Proctor has misjudged Americans because of the fact that gentility of appearance, and even moderate learning, do not always evidence education. He may set it down as a fact that any American guilty of most of the faults of speech which he cites is only half educated.

Communism—Socialism—Nihilism.

Americus.

These are three words which are now commonly used in the press, and it would seem with very little knowledge of their true meaning, or of the import that is attached to them by those who call themselves communists, socialists or nihilists. The commune, in its proper sense, is a political organization on the family plan, that is, where all the members hold in common the property for which all labor alike, each in his or her proper sphere. Socialism will bear almost the same definition, whilst nihilism is a new word adopted by the men and women who would destroy by any means the present system of government in Russia. Taking the meaning of the word from its Latin derivation, it implies "nothingness." As used by the men who claim it as a name, it means "destruction, murder, cowardly and indiscriminate assassination, and everything that is wrong and reprehensible." As defined by the men who claim to represent them, such men as the socialist Schwab, who peddles beer and socialism in New York, or Hartmann, who preaches murder in that city, and practices murder by flying from the country where he wants to, but has not courage to commit murder, and others of that class, communism, socialism and nihilism are but synonymous terms for murder, assassination, robbery, arson, and every other crime which honest men condemn, and honest communities punish. We do not intend to say that Schwab, Hartmann, and the fellows who talk as they do, would commit any of these crimes. They are far from it, not from want of inclination, but from want of courage. It requires some brute courage for a man to commit crime, and we do not credit any of these apostles of crime with more than enough of that quality than would enable them to rob the hen-roost of a solitary farm where no dogs larger than a skye terrier are kept.

Getting Married in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Times.

A couple from Virginia landed in Milton the other morning to be married by Squire Lewis. They walked hand-in-hand up Main street, and took a seat upon the front step of the Squire's office, and the man asked for a license. As the Squire was preparing to make it out, the buxom girl began to inch off, and hesitated, and finally said to the young man in a half whisper:

"John," said she, "I don't believe I will—I never did feel so flustrated—lawd! I wonder what pappy's doing now—I feel right troublesome—less go back; come on, John."

"Well, you don't want the license, then?" said the Squire.

"Hold on thar, Mister; yes, we do," said the man, and he moved closer up and set his chin to earnest work. "Now, Sally," said he, "don't go on thater way; what 'ud the folks say? It 'ud be awful hard on me. An' thar's the candy stew at Bob Brown's to-night, an' aller that, an' Sukey Jones would jest die a-grinnin' over you about it. She was mad as pizen yisterday when she heard we was coonin'—"

"I don't mind her no more'n the dust off my feet, but I feel so skittish-like, John; wish 'er-may-die if I haint sorry we come. I don't want'er get married, John."

"Say, Mister, fix on your papers," said John. "Marryin's nuthin; no more'n standin' up in spellin' class at Oldfield school."

"Well, stand up," said the Squire, "I'm ready."

But as the ceremony was under way the girl jerked back, exclaiming: "I'll be Johndinged if I do."

The Squire suggested that the license had been given, and they had gone much too far to back out now.

"That's so!" said John. "Stand fast, Sally! Don't git all in'er quiver now, gently taking her arm. "Won'er 'long in place; it's most over with;" and she sidled back.

As the 'Squire said "I now pronounce you man and wife!"

"Lud' amercy!" cried the bride, an' is it done?"

"You bet 'tis—easy as spellin', and now we'll go," said the man; and they mounted the horse double and rode out of town.

Dean Stanley's Deficiencies as he Told Them.

The Spectator.

My story may serve to comfort others, as it did myself, in a sense of deficiency. I was talking to Dean Stanley about the difficulties of parochial work. "Said the Dean: "No one feels up to his work. I have always thought that a dean should have three qualifications, none of which I possess. First, I think a dean should known something about music; I am absolutely ignorant of the subject. Secondly, I think a dean should know something about architecture; I know nothing about it. Thirdly, I think a dean should know something about business. I am always thankful when our audit is over and we have not come to some grievous mishap." Those who knew him will feel how badly the story is told, and what it loses at second-hand.

Mawkish Sentimentality.

New Mexican Letter in Cincinnati Gazette.

There is a mawkish sentiment in regard to the Indian that has cost the country millions of money and thousands of lives, and it is all sentiment, for as soon as even the most philanthropic bald-headed sentimentalists are brought face to face with the horrors and uncertainties of an Indian outbreak, they change most rapidly either their feelings toward the Indians or their distance from them.

In railroad circles it is confidently expected that the road-bed of the Texas Pacific will be completed to El Paso within the next thirty days, and at the present rate of putting down rail, the road will send a through train to that point on Christmas day.

Mr. Frank Byler, an old stockman well known to the people of this county, has recently sold his ranch and stock in northern Texas, for $130,000.

Cheerful Idiocy.

Kansas City Journal.

A convention of mediums and Spiritualists was held at Chicago last Sunday. About 150 long-haired men and short-haired women were in attendance, and all the antics characteristic of such a crowd were indulged in. The chairman in opening the assembly said he hoped it would be something like a Methodist love-feast, only that there would be an outpouring of many spirits instead of one. One Mr. Fields, of Kansas—the exact locality which has the honor of producing him is not given—was a leading spirit of the occasion. He said Kansas Spiritualists were much like those of Chicago; "they were not harmonized;" that "all material things were dull and earthy, while the spiritual led men up higher." We know that is the idea in all speculative minds, and among those who write books; but practical experience and common observation teaches us that the modern professed Spiritualist is about as earthy a thing as is to be found, and if some of the earth could be washed off from them, they would be far more presentable. In a second speech, Fields made a plea for action and appealed to mediums to come forward and demonstrate immortality and future existence. He said success was written on the banner of Spiritualism if they would only stick to it.

A speech by another big gun named Jesse Shepard intervened, and then a wild eyed woman, who was no doubt the "affinity" of Mr. Fields arose in the audience and announced that "she saw figures on the coat of Mr. Fields, of Kansas, while that gentleman was speaking. Among those figures were 18, 24, 36 and 52, and she called on that gentleman to state whether those numbers had any special significance with respect to his life." Mr. Fields, of Kansas, explained that he joined the church at 18, married at 24, was born again at 36, and began to preach spiritualism at 52. This started things going, and the lady began to see figures of the 3—11—4 pattern on nearly everybody. She also heard voices speaking mystical messages. On one man she saw the figures 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 28, etc., and she proceeded to inform the man what they meant. At 2 years old he was in trouble—most infants are—and at 22 he made a decision which shaped his future life, and so on with the rest of the numbers. The man said the sketch of his life thus given was mostly correct.

The lady tried several more guesses, but failed to make it run. After awhile, and pending the coming of the spirits, a man rose and shouted to the chairman: "A big Injun chief comes with a big roll of paper in his hand. He says he cannot stay now, but he wants to see you in a few days." The chairman gravely expressed the pleasure it would give him to meet the disembodied Plute. This cheerful idiocy continued for a long time, and the meeting finally adjourned, everybody apparently of the opinion that were much better than the common crowd of men who cannot raise spirits on call, unless we have the necessary gelt to plank down. If they are happy in their lunacy other people ought not to complain.

Fatally Poisoned by a Pin.

From the Troy Times, Sept. 8.

A young married lady of Albany died Monday in the Adirondacks under circumstances of a most singular nature. Before going out driving, Saturday, she picked with a brass pin a cold sore on her upper lip and rubbed it with camphor. Before she reached her hotel her lip commenced to swell, and before night her whole face was swollen to an abnormal size. Her husband was telegraphed for, and arrived before the unfortunate lady died, but she could not speak to him, such was the condition of her face. Erysipelas had set in of the most virulent type, and death resulted within forty-eight hours. The body was brought to Albany by the sorrowing husband, and yesterday was interred.

Water Ten Cents a Gallon.

Crisfield (Md.) Leader.

Owing to the extremely dry weather of the past month the stock of water on hand in Crisfield has been entirely consumed. The demand is now supplied from the Princess Anne wells. It is brought down by the Eastern Shore railroad company and dealt out to the eager purchasers at ten cents per gallon.

An 80,000 Stable.

Baron Rothschild of Vienna has a favorite horse for whose accommodation he has had a special loose box built at the cost of $12,000. This magnificent room forms part of a new stable which cost $80,000, and which has marble floors, encaustic tiles painted by distinguished artists, rings, chains and draintraps of solid silver, and walls frescoed with splendid hunting scenes from the pencils of eminent animal painters. Fortunately, however, the baron's annual income is a large forune, being about $1,000,000.

Gen. Pope, an authorized military inspector, has been in El Paso, and reports favorably on the geographical position and railway advantage as a supply depot for the distribution of stores for Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Hatch is working for Las Vegas or Albuquerque. Capt. Bringerhoff and all the military expect that Hatch, who has very little influence at Washinington, will decide to prefer El Paso, which will also be made a ten company post. A committee, with Judge Blacker at its head, will go east to confer with Gen. Sherman and the secretary of war.

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The Daily Express.

Friday Morning, Sept. 23, 1881.

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MAILS VIA I. & G. N. R. R.

Arrives daily at 6:05 p. m. Departs daily at 8 a. m.

Trains mails for and from all points beyond Houston arrives daily by 9 a. m. Departs by 5 p. m. Train mail closes by 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

MAILS VIA I. & G. N. R. R.

Arrives daily at 10:20 p. m. Departs daily at 6 a. m. A pouch made up for Austin closes at 12:30 p. m.

STAGE LINES.

Fredericksburg—Arrives daily at 12 m., departing at 8 a. m.

Brackettville—Arrives daily at 3:45 p. m. Departs at 6 a. m.

Corpus Christi—Arrives daily at 1:30 p. m., except Monday. Departs at 8 a. m., except Sunday.

Frio town—Arrives daily except Monday at 9 p. m. Departs at 6 a. m., except Sunday.

Bandera—Arrives at 9 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and departs at 6a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Helena—Arrives at 12 m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs at 6 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Stockdale—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 6 p. m. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Tilden—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 2:30 a. m. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m.

Spring Branch—Arrives Saturday by 6 p. m. Departs Friday at 6 a. m.

Stage mails close half an hour previous to departure.

OFFICE HOURS

Money order, stamp, and register department from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General delivery from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

J. C. MANNING, P. M.

Railroad Time Table.

SUNSET ROUTE.

THROUGH EXPRESS EAST—Daily

Leaves San Antonio	8 a. m
" Seguin	9 20 a. m.
" Luling	10 12 a. m
" Columbus	1.40 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	6.00 p. m

THROUGH EXPRESS WEST—Daily

Leaves Houston	8.15 a. m.
" Columbus	12 41 p. m
" Luling	4.08 p. m
" Seguin	5 05 p. m
Arrives at San Antonio	6 30 p. m

NIGHT TRAIN EAST—Daily.

Leaves San Antonio	5.00 p. m
Arrives at Houston	7.00 a. m

NIGHT TRAIN WEST—Daily.

Leaves Houston	6.15 p. m
Arrives at San Antonio	9.05 a. m

Ticket Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 12 m., from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 9 a. m. Sundays 1 to 1 a. m., and 8 to 9 p. m.

N. B.—Trains run by Galveston time, which is 15 minutes faster than San Antonio time.

INTERNATIONAL.

THROUGH EXPRESS NORTH—Daily.

Leaves San Antonio	7.00 a. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	10.00 p. m.

AFTERNOON TRAIN—Daily

Leaves San Antonio at	1.40 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio at	2.20 p. m.

TRAINS SOUTH.

Passenger train leaves San Antonio at 6 a. m. arrives at 7 p. m.

Time 30 minutes faster than city time.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

A Chat With Uncle John Decker, Who Raised the Famous Trotting Mare.

Deckertown (N. J.) Cor. Phila. Times.

About four miles from this place, on one of the finest farms in this wonderfully fine section, lives John R. Decker, the founder of the village of Deckertown, and known familiarly as "Uncle Johnny D." Mr. Decker is the man who raised the famous trotting mare "Goldsmith Maid," who was at one time the fastest horse in the world and who not long ago gave birth to a fine colt at the Fashion Stud farm near Trenton, this state. Mr. Decker is a pleasant old man, 78 years old, and told many stories of the Maid's performances when a young colt.

"That mare," said he, "was one of the wildest and wickedest pieces of horseflesh that I ever saw. Just for a little exercise she'd often jump a six-rail fence, gallop up and down the big meadow and make a clean circuit of the whole farm, jumping every fence as she went without a bit of trouble, and finally got back with the rest of the horses. She was wild in harness, and I never drove her, single or double, to a light wagon in the four years I owned her, though one of my workmen ploughed corn with her once for about half a day."

"The dam of the maid," continued the old farmer, "was an Abdella mare, and an awful good one at that. She was a half-sister to Old Hambletonian, and could trot her 2.40 to an old fashioned road wagon without any apparent effort. I bought her of an old hat peddler named Vernue, from Plainfield, N. J., who always kept good horses and was forever trading. The sire of Goldsmith Maid was a Hambletonian stallion owned by Seeley Edsall, of Goshen, Orange county, N. Y. He was afterwards sold to a man named Alexander, in Kentucky, where he was kept solely for stock purposes. The Maid was foaled during the last week of June, 1875, and was always as wild as a hawk. I never considered her fast until one day I went out in the field with a measure full of salt to feed the horses. The Maid would not come near me to get any salt, and I got mad and set the dog on her. The way she trotted around that field then convinced me that there was speed in her. I enjoyed seeing her trot so much that I frequently repeated the experiment. She was an awfully fast running mare, too. On moonlight nights the men used to steal out and catch the horses and steal across the meadow flats. I never knew of this until long afterwards, but the men said the Maid invariably distanced the fifteen or twenty fine blooded horses I then had on the farm.

That was mighty fast, understand, and not trotting. John H. Decker, a butcher from Newburg, and Tom Bingham, of the same city, came to take dinner with me, and wanted to see some of my horses. We started for the field with some salt and the dog, and I set the dog on the maid the very first thing. She was off like the wind, and they were so struck with the gait they offered me $300 cash for her. I refused, but they said they were bound to have the horse and told me to name my price. Finally I said I'd take $350, and they handed me the money. I hated to sell the mare, and yet concluded to let her go because she was so ugly. They caught her and tied her behind the wagon, and started home. When they arrived at Denton, William Denton, known then as 'Jersey Bill,' who kept hotel there, tried to buy her, but they would not sell her. A short time afterward they found she was too ugly. They sold to 'Jersey Bill' for $600. The next spring 'Bill' sold her to Alden Goldsmith for $900 and a wagon. Goldsmith named her "Goldsmith Maid," and hired Bill Bodine, the great horseman, of Middletown, N. Y., to handle her. Then she was awful wild, and came near killing Bodine several times. It used to take four men to hitch her up, and she'd bite and kick quicker than lightning. This made Goldsmith very sick of his bargain, and for a month or two she could have been bought very cheap. Finally Bodine conquered her, and she soon became very popular. It was not long, as you remember, before she was known all over the country. Goldsmith told me he sold her to a man named Jackman, of Philadelphia, and Bud Doble for $15,000 cash. After she had made her best time Doble and Jackman sold her to Henry Smith, a New York broker, who still owns her, for an even $30,000, which was almost 100 times the figure I sold her for. She is now, I believe, on the Hamilton Stud farm, near Trenton, which is owned by Smith."

"Yes," said the old man, mournfully, "I did let a fortune slip through my fingers when I sold the Maid, but I think I let a bigger one go when I sent her half-sister, one of the finest and swiftest mares I ever came across, to Gen. Kilpatrick while he was in Chili. She was a handsome Black, fully as fast as the Maid, and just the reverse of the latter in disposition and temper. In those days there were no railroads in this section, and when we used to carry our produce to and do our trading at Newburg, 40 miles away, we used to do some tall driving. I have frequently driven 18 miles to Newton in an hour and a quarter, took, tea, fed the horse and then drove on to Middleton, 49 miles further, the same evening. I always had 15 to 20 blooded horses and never allowed a man to pass me on the road. One day my father took sick, and at 4 p. m. I left home, drove to Newburg and back, 80 miles, in six hours and a have actual driving time. They may do it, but somehow I never hear of such drives nowadays, and yet they claim blooded horses have greater endurance than they used to have. But for all that I must confess they've got mile heats down fine of late. Well, gentlemen, I'm much obliged to you for your patience, and if you'll step inside I'll give you a drop of apple jack made 40 years ago," and with this remark ended the reminiscences of Goldsmith Maid.

Cuero is to be connected by wire with Victoria.

American Antiquities.

N. O. Times.

An interesting announcement comes from Madrid to the effect that on the 25th of September there will be held at the Spanish capital a congress of the Society of the Americanistas or American antiquarians. The announcement goes on to say:

On the same day will be opened a curious exhibition of archæological antiquities and historical treasures connected with the early days of European discovery and Spanish colonization in America. The royal museums of Spain will contribute 800 ancient Peruvian vases, atlases, documents, records, autographs, manuscripts, trophies and models that form a living record of American civilization in the 15th and 16th centuries before European discovery. King Alfonse, with many other interesting contributions, will send the banner of Cortez and the sword of Pizarro. The private contributions are equally remarkable in documents, engravings, sketches, collections of arms and ethnographic data of modern and ancient America. Worthy of especial notice are Mexican idols, mummies; celebrated manuscripts and other valuable collections of savans, learned societies and Spanish noblemen whose ancestors were viceroys in America. The object of both the exhibition and the congress is to develop inquiry and researches into the ancient civilization of the New World, also to collect information from both sides of the Atlantic about its discovery and colonization, with which the Spanish archives, especially those in Seville and Simancas abound. Many foreign savans and literary men are expected to attend. The king will open the congress of which he is president.

The American hemisphere has been called the "New World" in contradistinction to the longer known continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. It is, indeed, decidedly new, so far as the accepted records of history are concerned, but for all that it may be the oldest part of our earth so far as its occupation by human inhabitants is concerned. The geologists declare that from the revelations of their science they discover that large portions of the American continent bear evidence of the greatest antiquity, while the archæologists have discovered that the central regions of the hemisphere have been not only inhabited from the earliest times, but were the seat of a remarkable and advanced civilization.

In the heart of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Yucatan and Peru are the remains of stone cities, temples, pyramids, roads, canals and aqueducts and other great works that will rank with the historic structures of India, China and Egypt, and yet their history is utterly unknown. Their monumental relics are covered with sculptures and inscriptions, showing that the unknown builders had reached a great degree of excellency in the arts of architecture and engineering, and that they had a written language in which they had engraved upon their wall and columns the records of their race. They wrought in an age so far back in the past that not even the savage tribes which the first white men of after ages found in the country, could tell anything of the strange civilization which had flourished, culminated, decayed and been utterly extinguished in the land they had inhabited, for, unknown and uncounted centuries.

In spite of the extreme interest that should attach to American antiquities, these American ruins have been but little examined; the students of dead empires preferring to dig up Nineveh, Babylon, Troy and the ancient cities of Egypt and India. Within the century, some attention has been paid to the American antiquities, and from the researches of John S. Stephens and Brasseur de Bourbourg enough has been learned to enable us to understand their magnitude and importance. The coming congress at Madrid will doubtless direct attention to the American treasure houses of buried and unwritten history and perhaps incite some enterprising and indefatigable Layards, Belzonis and Schliemanns to dig them to their foundations and read all their mysteries. Some immense chasms in the lost history of the human race will be bridged over when the ruins of this continet shall be exposed, and it is to be hoped it will be done without delay.

STATE NEWS.

McKinney wants additional railroad facilities.

Lampasas, Texas, has a new paper, the Times.

Out of the forty generals Texas furnished to the confederate army, only ten are living.

Houston and Galveston are to be put into communication with each other by telephone.

Telegraph repairers are working on the line through the Indian territory, between Atoka and Caddo.

John D. Hunt, so long on trial for the murder of Capt. Killough, was acquitted in the district court at Columbia.

An alligator eleven feet long has been captured near Waco, and is now the property of the Waco fire department.

A gang of rowdies assaulted special officer Cole, of Longview. Six men assailed him, and he whipped the whole party and arrested three of them.

Terrel Star: From a report just published we see that the total taxable property of Kaufman county is $3,936,919. The state and county tax combined is $31,081.

Tom Green Times: The fall round-ups are in full blast. On Thursday about one hundred cow-boys were in town, and started out to "work" districts Nos. 5 and 6, comprising country adjacent to North, South and Main Concho rivers.

A Mexican named Martin Orduz, was killed the other day at Glenn's ranch, near Fort Concho, by a man named Chas. Gardner. No arrests have been made, the Com accounts made, the Mexican had no chance to defend himself.

Five prisoners in the Cameron jail overpowered the jailer at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon and made good the escape. Among the number was young Boykid, indicted for murder, and also Woods Buckner, another murderer.

At a special election held in Robertson county last Saturday, Hal Geiger, colored, was elected to the legislature by a majority of two hundred votes. The negroes voted solidly for Geiger, and the white vote was divided among three candidates.

At Athens, the town marshal arrested one or two parties for being drunk and locked them up; the friends of the arrested parties then got the marshal drunk, and getting the calaboose key released their incarcerated friends and locked up the marshal.

El Paso Herald: From a gentleman who is prospecting in the interest of a Boston company, owning a large area of mineral bearing land immediately north of El Paso, we learn that some important discoveries have lately been made about twelve miles north of town.

Beaumont is the largest lumbering place in Texas or in the South, but her mills are all stopped on account of low water in the Neches river, which cut off the supply of logs. The mills at Orange are still running, but the supply of logs there will be exhausted in another month.

The official vote of Washington county is as follows: Entire university—Austin, 167; Waco, 25.—Main university—Austin, 489; Waco, 23; Tyler, 14; Lampasas, 10. Medical department—Galveston, 425; Houston, 141. For judicial amendment, 322; against, 320; legislative amendment, 306; against, 435.

A. J. Fancher, a well known citizen of Hill county, was struck dead by lightning last Thursday week. He was walking along the streets of Hillsboro, in company with D. Derden, the county clerk. Mr. D. was knocked senseless for some time, but soon recovered. Mr. F. was struck on the left side of the head, the lightning singing his hair, setting his clothes on fire, and passing off down his right leg, leaving his boot to pieces. Mr. D. was carrying in his hand a glass inkstand, with metal bottom. The stand was shattered in pieces, but his hand unhurt.

According to the Richmond State, cotton cloth manufactured in the south is much superior to that made in New England or abroad, for the reason that the raw material is taken directly from the plantations without having previously been compressed into bales. The process of compressing is represented to be extremely injurious to the cotton fibre, depriving it of some of its strength as well as of its beauty and natural gloss. This fact seems likely to exercise a wide and permanent influence upon cotton manufacture. "As Virginia and Kentucky now export their tobacco mainly in manufactured form, and not in the leaf, green or dry, so," says the State, "will the south in the future come to export her cotton in the more valuable manufactured shape."

San Antonio Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF DAILY AND WEEKLY EXPRESS, Thursday, September 22d, 1881.

There is no change in the money market. Money continues plentiful and easy.

EXCHANGE—	
Silver coin	¼ dis to par
Mexican dollars	87
Mexican halves	40
Mexican quarters	20
New York exchange, bankers	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
New Orleans exchange	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
Galveston exchange	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
St. Louis exchange	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
MONEY—	
Bank discounts, good paper	8@10 per ct.
S A Gas Co stock	$ 75
S A R R B & Loan stock	90
S A street railroad Co bonds	115
S A " " stock	nom.
S A Water Works Co 7 per cent bonds	par
" " " " stock preferred	nom.
" " " " " common	nom
S A City bonds 10 per cent	114
" " " 8 "	112
" " " 6 "	105
Bexar county bonds 8 per cent	115
State of Texas 5 per cent	112¼
Alternate land certificates	37
Confederate 1280 acres	75
Veteran 1280 acres	2 50
" 640 "	1 75

COMMERCIAL.

Notwithstanding the funeral aspect which this city is assuming business continues good and the shipments of freight by wagons are very heavy. Retail business is also good.

COTTON.—Receipts to-day were fair and the bidding active but prices were irregular again. The merchants' exchange quotations remain unchanged.

The New York market for spot cotton opened this morning steady, rules steady and closed steady with sales of 2 541 bales. The quotations were revised.

The New Orleans market for spot cotton opened this morning firm and closed steady, with sal s of 5,800 bales. Quotations revised.

The Galveston receipts were 3,233 bales and the sales 2,811 bales. The market closed steady at revised quotations

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS

	N. Y.	N. O.	Gal'n	San. n
L. O.	7	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜
O.	8⅜	8	8⅜	6⅜
G. O	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	8⅜
L. M.	11½	10⅜	10⅜	9
M	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	9⅜
G. M.	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜
M. F.	13⅜	12	11⅜	11

The New York market for the future delivery of cotton opened this morning at a slight advance which was most felt by far months. At noon the market was quiet at a further advance and closed higher with the market quiet, steady. The following table which is taken from the boards of the merchants' exchange shows the closing quotations of each delivery:

NEW YORK FUTURES CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	To-day.	Yesterday.
Sales	95,000	113,000.
January, 1882	11.96@11.97	11.84@11.89
February, "	12.06@12.08	12.00@12.02
March, "	12.19@12.20	12.12@12.14
April, "	12.28@12.30	12.22@12.24
May, "	12.36@12.40	12.33@12.34
June, "	12.49@12.50	12.43@11.44
July, "	—@—	—@—
August, "	—@—	—@—
Septem. 1881	11.87@11.88	11.74@11.75
October, "	11.69@11.70	11.60@11.61
November, "	11.70@11.71	11.63@—
December "	11.79@11.80	11.71@11.72

HIDES.—The market continues quiet with fair receipts.

Prime dry lbs. and over	14@17
Seconds	13@14
Damaged and dull	8@10
Deer	27@28
Goat, selected	23@25
Goat, damaged	12½
Kid	15
Sheep skins	10@30

GRAIN—More inquiry is noted, but values are unchanged. The plaza price for corn in bulk from wagons continues at a dollar per bushel.

Corn per bushel	$1 05@1 10
Oats " "	75@80
Red Winter Wheat No 1	$1.70
" " No. 2	1.60
" " No. 3	1.50
Rye No. 2 per bushel	1 00
Cracked corn	70@75
Corn meal	90
Ground mixed corn and oats	$2 45
Wheat bran, per hundred pounds	1 25
Corn bran per hundred pounds	60@70
Hardin middlings per hundred pounds	$3.25
Common " " "	2.50
Shorts per hundred pounds	$1 25@1.40
Corn fodder, per hundred bundles	2.00@2.50
Baled hay, per ton	18.00@20 00
New hay bulk per ton	15.00

WOOL—The receipts of wool continue to increase and the buyers are on the 10 cents for choice wool. There have been a number of transactions to-day, but none were reported to the merchants' exchange. There will probably be considerable life shown in our local market next week, provided the news from the northern wool markets continue favorable.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the following review of the Boston wool market for the week ending on Friday last. Our press telegrams since that date represent the wool market very firm, but more quiet:

"Our sales, as collected from the several houses and given in detail below, foot up the unprecedented total of 6,219,200 pounds, or 2,042,297 pounds more than last week, which it will be remembered, were 41 per cent larger than the previous week, and 1,000,000 pounds larger than any week excepting that of October 29, 1879, when the sales were 6,719,300 pounds, and if not counted the sales would still be 952,297 pounds more than last week. The sales of domestic are 592,797 pounds more than last week, the increase being principally in Ohio fleece wool, of which 254,000 pounds have been sold more than then. In California spring the sales have been 200,000 pounds more than last week, in unwashed 104,000. In scoured 91,000 pounds, in combing and delaine 72,000, in coils and ends 27,000, and in Texas 170,000 pounds more than last week. The decrease in the transactions in domestic wool have been pulled of 177,000 pounds, in fall California of 87,000 pounds, and in Michigan of 87,000 pounds. In foreign wool the increase, including the carpet sale, would be 1,639,500 pounds, and without it would be less than 200,000 pounds.

"The largest sales this week have been of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, of which 520,000 pounds have been sold, against 655,000 pounds last week. Some of the lots have brought fancy prices; thus there were sales reported of Ohio XX at 46@47, and Ohio X at 45@46c. The demand for fine Ohio wool has been extensive, and prices are fully 1 cent higher. Of Michigan wool there have been also sales at fancy prices, as high as 42c having been paid for a Michigan. The available price of this 48@41c. of Michigan 44@45; other sales are exceptional and should not be considered. The business in territory has again been large, footing up 2,000,000 pounds, and of unwashed and unmerchantable there have also been numerous sales, footing up 808,000 pounds. The very large business in pulled last week, of 671,225 pounds, has not been sustained, and this week's sales are 427,000 pounds, which is the most important decrease.

"The demand has continued brisk for combing and delaine, and dealers are still sold ahead for at least three weeks, and manufacturers would have them engage still farther ahead. Fine worsted yarns are in great demand, it appears, and mills cannot keep pace with their orders. It is in the clothing fabrics that the advance is the strongest and the demand the sharpest. More manufacturers have been in the market in the last week, and they are buying freely. Some small percentage of the sales should be credited to speculation, no doubt, but it is easily seen that it is not certain that Michigan wool is approaching Ohio wool nearer than ever before, and the quality of the wool grown in the latter state has much improved. Another fact that should be borne well in mind is that our market is approaching the important point in Australian wools very closely, and the difference is only one to two cents now. The London sales are reported firm by cable, with no change. We hear that in New York there has been great activity, and sales of 2,000,000 pounds are reported.

"We repeat it is the sales of the week a sale of 1,500,000 pounds of Valparaiso carpet wool. This wool was really sold about two weeks ago, when the transaction was closed by the manufacturer and importer, each agreeing to keep the same private, and not report it. It leaked out, and was reported incorrectly as to price and position. We are not at liberty to give price, and report the sale on private terms. The wool, the importer informs us, was on the spot, and the sale clears the market of that class of wool, which is now all in the hands of manufacturers. Very little Chili wool is now on the way here. The clip of carpet wool in that country has been decreasing, while that of clothing has been increasing of late years. Carpet wool has, strictly speaking, but little influence upon the market for domestic wool, but the sale relieves the stocks of foreign wool here and shows a certain strength in the carpet industry.

"The work in the interior goes on with evident, and farmers and dealers in the west are placing much higher prices upon their wools that it is cheaper to buy here than to purchase there and bring on. For every one cent advance here, two seem to be added in the country. The tone of the market for anything like fine wool is steady. It is easy enough now to sell wool. The movement of wool from Boston for the past two weeks has been limited, but within a month that may be all changed, and buyers be as busy here as they have been before, quite scarce."

VINEGAR—In good supply at quoted prices.

APPLES—

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.—Firm with no promises of a decline.	
Apples	6
Barley	6@6½
Beans, white	6⅜
Citron	25
Currants	9
Dates	9
Peas, split and green	5
Peaches	10
Prunes, Turkish	9
Layer raisins, 1 crown, per box	$3.25@3.50
Layer raisins, 2 crown, per box	$4.25@4.50
ALES, PORTER, Etc—	
Mueller's beer, quarts, per cask	6 doz 22 00
Dretjen's ale, " "	6 " 22 00
English ale, pints, "	8 " 21 00
English porter, pints, "	8 " 20.00
" " quarts, "	7 " 19.20
St Louis beer, Anheuser qts	6 " 13.50
Milwaukee, Schlitz quarts	6 " 13.50
Common, per gallon	30
Pure cider	40@50
Best brands	$2 25@5.00
Common brands	1.25@1.50
Best brands brandy	$ 2@6 00
BUTTER.—The demand far exceeds the supply of the best grades. Prices are very firm.	
Goshen	30@40
Northern, per lb	25@30
Common country per lb	15@20
Dairy	20@25
BACON.—Firm and in demand with a light stock here. There is no indication of lower prices.	
Long clear	13¾
Short clear	14
HAMS.—Very firm with an upward tendency. Stock light.	
Canvassed	15@15¾

LARD.—Held firmly in anticipation of higher price in consequence of the small hog crop.

Tierce	12½
Tins	14@15
SUGARS.—Steady with an indication that an advance may be expected soon.	
Crushed	12
Powered	12½
Granulated	11⅝
Standard A	11⅛
Extra C	10⅞
Prime La	10⅜
Fair La	10
COFFEE.—Firmly held. Stock ample. Demand good.	
Cordova	14@17
Rio fair	14⅜
" prime	15@15⅜
" choice	16
ONIONS.—In fair stock and firmly held at quotations.	
Onions per lb	5½@6
CIDER—Stock equal to demand.	
Apple per gal	35@40
NUTS.—Retail prices firm and tending higher.	
Brazil nuts per lb	14
Almonds " "	22
Filberts " "	10
Lentils " "	10
Pecans " "	19
FUEL—	
Wood, per cord	$5.00@6.00
Charcoal, per barrel	50@60c
Coal per ton	$5 75@—
RICE—With an upward tendency. Stocks ample for the present demand.	
SHEEP DIP TOBACCO—Every kind of tobacco has advanced sharply in consequence of the failure of the tobacco crop. Further advances are expected soon.	
Hills extract of tobacco, retail per can	75 00
Bennett's Diamond	9 50
LIVE STOCK—	
Cows, per head	$30 00@35 00
Milch cows, per head	25 00@35 00
Yearling steers and heifers	7.50@8 00
Two year old steers & heifers, per head	10 00@11 00
Three " " " "	15 00@16 00
Mexicans ewes, per head	1 65@2 00
Improved Mexican "	2 00@2 25
Graded to shear 4 lbs	2 50@3 00
Graded to shear 5 lbs	3 00@3 50
Graded to shear 6 lbs	3 50@4 50
Mutton, weighing 70 to 80 lbs	3.50@3 00
" 80 to 95 lbs	1 75@2 25
Horses, unbroken, 14 hands and upward	$11@18
Broken horses, 14 hands and upward	$ 18@31
Mules 14 to 14 hands	$25@30
First class mares, by carload	$12@16
LUMBER.—Scarce and in demand at the present advanced prices. The demand is very active and far exceeds the present supply. Further advances in prices may be expected unless there is a great change in the present condition of things.	
Texas pine, rough, per M	$21.00
" dressed on one side, per M	31 00
" " both sides, per M	32 00
" flooring, per M	30 00
White pine siding, clear	51 50
" second clear	50 00
Florida pine, dressed, per M	$35.00@40 00
" flooring	33.00
Laths, white pine, per M	7.00
Laths, Louisiana pine, per M	5.50
Shingles, Long & Co., O. K. per M	6 00
" " B.	5.50
" Russell's No. 1 "	5 50
" Moore & Co., No. 1, "	5.50
" Stair A. Cedar "	5 50
" Pine "	4 50

RECEIPTS BY ROAD-TO-DAY.

By the International and Great Northern railroad: One carload of flour, one of wheat, one of hay, one of beer, six of mixed merchandise, and fourteen material.

By the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad: Seven carloads of mixed merchandise, one of salt, two of produce, three of flour, one of bacon, one of soap, one of beer, twelve of railroad ties, four of railroad iron, one of piles and two of lumber.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL TO-DAY.

By the International & Great Northern railroad: Two carloads of horses, one carload of lumber, one carload of oats, 14,000 pounds of mixed merchandise, and eight bales of cotton.

By the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad: 15,548 pounds of mixed merchandise.

By the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad: 29,864 lbs. of hides, 74 bales of cotton, 2 car loads of beer kegs, 97,000 lbs. of mixed merchandise, 3 carloads of horses and mules, 1 of lumber, and one of sheep.

FREIGHT PER G. H. & S. A. R. R.

WOOL—	
To New York, per 100 pounds, sacks	$1.45
" " " " bales	1.40
To Boston, per 100 pounds, sacks	1.65
" " " " bales	1.55½
To Philadelphia, per 100 pounds, sacks	1.61
" " " " bales	1.24
To Baltimore, per 100 pounds, sacks	1.64
" " " " bales	1.06½
To Galveston, per 100 pounds, sacks	90
" " " " bales	95
HIDES—	
To New York, per 100 pounds	$1.15
To Galveston, " "	70
COTTON—	
To New York, per bale	$1.38
To New Orleans, " "	1.25
To Galveston, per bale	1.00
To Houston, per bale	1.00
HORSE—	
To St Louis, per car	$115.00
To Kansas City, per car	115.00
To Galveston, per car	6.00
To New Orleans, per car car	115.00
CATTLE—	
To St. Louis, per car	$115.00
To Kansas City, per	115 0

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.
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In every case of Material Fever and Ague, and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Indigestion and Debilitation of the Animal Forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the Triturated compounds of cheap Spirits and Essential Oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. For sale by Druggists and general dealers everywhere. Wholesale agents,
Hugo & Schmeltzer.

A. J. T. BEAUREGARD.
Storage and Commission
LOSOYO STREET,
Old Soldiers' Quarters, west of Alamo Plaza.
San Antonio, Texas.
Agent of Ed. Buckley. tsept 17

Goats For Sale.
The undersigned has always a fine lot of Angora goats for sale. The price of the wool is from half a dollar to a dollar per pound. The Angora is not subject to any diseases.
LOUIS WILLKE,
Spring Branch, P. O., Kendall Co., Texas. sept 15-1-month-w

Pure Water!
WELL BORING & DRILLING.
The latest improved and best machines in the world for BORING AND DRILLING WELLS by HORSE or STEAM POWER. Catalogue Free.
COOMBS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

September
IS THE PROPER MONTH TO SOW
El Paso Onion Seed.
L. BILLO & SON, 226, 228 and 230 Market St., S. F.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
100 lbs. Genuine New Crop Onion Seed.

FOR SALE.
1200 Ewe Sheep.
900 Lambs, February drop,
15 Extra fine Missouri Bucks,
Ambulance and Harness,
2 Horses and Camp Equipage, Etc.
The Sheep are healthy and in good condition. The ewes will be bred to large Southdown bucks. Call or send offer a bargain to a prompt cash purchaser.
Call on or address, DR. C. M. HARRISON, Brackettville, Kinney county. The sheep can be seen any day near there. sept-5-tf

ALAMO PLUMBING, STEAM
—AND—
G

The Daily Express.

Friday Morning, Sept. 23, 1881.

Indications for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22 —Indications for the west gulf states: Fair weather except local rains near the coast; east to south winds and stationary barometer and temperature.

City News.

—Fine choice country butter at Bellis'.

—Fine fish and oysters are arriving in quantity.

—The hackmen have crape tied to their whips.

—A great number of country people are in the city.

—The scent of the oyster stew pervades our restaurants once more.

—Eight ten-mule teams left for Eagle Pass yesterday morning, loaded with merchandise.

—A gentleman has left two horses at Dei's stable, that are spotted in a very peculiar manner.

—Sheriff Reinhard, of Boerne, Kendall county, is in the city. He has no special news to report.

—Yesterday was quite warm again, and the indications for more rain were regarded as good.

—There are thirteen patients and seventeen orphans now at Santa Rosa hospital in this city.

—John Wolfram has opened in nice style on the corner just back of Thornton & Lockwood's bank.

—The ladies of St. Joseph's Catholic congregation are working hard to make their fair a success.

—A boy who works at Hart's cigar store ran a fish-hook into his hand yesterday, inflicting a very painful wound.

—One firm in the city sold 9000 sheep during the last month, and received a drove of 3000 more yesterday morning.

—Attention is directed to the mayor's proclamation concerning the observances of next Monday in respect to the memory of the president.

—The case of the United States against Will Pettis was yesterday set for November 11th. The United States court meets on October 4th.

—There was no northern mail last night received at the postoffice, owing to the fact that no route agent had left Palestine on the International.

—A man by the name of Charles Northcraft, who drove the Eagle Pass stage at the time Maj. Teel was robbed, went to the jail last evening to identify the robber.

—A drunken man from the country by the name of Goodrich Chamberlin, fell from his horse on Houston street and cut a deep gash in his forehead, yesterday afternoon.

—Max Newendorf, who had just returned from Austin, says the capital city is in deep mourning over the death of the president. Many of the buildings are very prettily draped.

—There will be no theatre at the casino Sunday evening, as was intended, on account of the death of the president. All entertainments will be suspended until after the funeral.

—W. J. Teel, formerly of this city, and now residing at Devine, on the International, has been appointed ticket agent there, and expects the appointment of freight agent, also.

—The matrimonial fever, which was at low ebb during the hot weather, is slightly on the increase, with pulse still rising. Whispers of several nuptial feasts to be had in this city shortly, have reached our ears.

—Mr. Artzt is hauling wine to his new spot on Alameda street. He has about 5000 barrels which he has made this year, which already exceds the imported article in taste, while it is the pure juice of the grape.

—An Italian organ grinder carried a greater portion of his scanty earnings while asleep under a tree yesterday morning. He thinks it dropped from his pocket and was found by some one who chanced to pass that way.

—Many places were draped in mourning yesterday. Indeed, the whole business community seems to be in grief over the loss of the president. Mr. Hansell is the artist to whom the prettiest designs are to be accredited.

—The planking that covers the ditch at the junction of avenue C and Third street, needs attending to badly. The boards are so rotten and old, that a horse belonging to a man named Haines ran his foot through, and came near breaking its leg.

—Mr. W. W. Robbins, just in from Atascoso county, says that Tom Rodrigues is undoubtedly elected to the legislature from that district. Wilson county gave him a nice majority, while the vote of Atascoso went almost solidly for him.

—Mr. P. Nelson, one of the principal contractors on the Sunset, arrived from the west yesterday with sixty teams and about seventy-five men, and leaves this morning to begin work on the Gonzales cap, which will employ his force three months.

—A petition signed by the principal business men of the city was sent to the mayor yesterday morning, asking him to request the merchants of the city to close their places of business on the day appointed for the funeral services of the president, from ten o'clock to three. The mayor concluded to do so.

—The president of our street car company would receive the thanks of many, if he would have carried out the instructions painted on each car, in large letters, "no smoking allowed." It would be to his interest to make a prohibition of this kind, for the comfort of passengers, for many will smoke, often to the great annoyance of ladies and others.

—A man about forty, a hopeless idiot, roams about our streets, a terror to ladies and young children. It is a most revolting and sad sight to see a poor unfortunate, bereft of reason, wandering aimlessly about, driveling at the mouth, leering and laughing at the passers-by. The city should provide a home for such as these, where they would be cared for and not allowed to run at large.

—The reporter undertands from U. S. commissioner Paschal, that the examination of the case of the United States against Tom Moody will not be pressed at present. The commissioner says that there were two one hundred dollar bills found secreted on the person of Moody after he was brought to this city. It is thought these bills will be identified as money that was taken either from the Eagle Pass or the Laredo stage.

Gen. MacKenzie in New Mexico.

A private letter to a gentleman of this city from Albuquerque, New Mexico, dated 15th inst., says:

Gen. MacKenzie passed through here yesterday on his way west to Fort Wingate, to assume command of all the forces in the west, over Gen. Brady. There has been a great deal of devilry done by Indians this summer, in this territory and Arizona, and doubtless some of those same fellows who raided near Laredo in 1878 are taking a hand up here. I have no doubt, now that "Old Jack" (meaning Gen. MacKenzie) is in the field, we may expect to hear of something being done.

Our Merchats Will Close.

At a meeting of the directors of the merchants' exchange in this city, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to close the exchange the whole of Monday, while every member of the exchange agreed to close his place of business from ten to three o'clock of the same day. The banks will also be closed for the whole day.

Contribution Box Robbed.

The contribution box at the Cathedral of San Fernando was robbed sometime between 4 o'clock evening before last and yesterday noon, when the discovery was made. The thief cut loose the sack containing the money which was just underneath the opening for the insertion of the contributions.

Safe for Sale.

New and in good condition. Enquire at this office.

Wanted.

To rent a three or five room residence, in good neighborhood, by a prompt tenant, for the winter. Address J. E., this office. sept23-3t.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MILITARY.

Exercises in Respect to the Deceased President to be Next Monday.

The following dispatch was yesterday received at these department headquarters, from the general of the army, defining the manner in which the military will honor the memory of our departed chief executive:

CHICAGO, ILL., September 21, 1881.

To Commanding General, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

The following is communicated for your information and guidance. Please cause these directions to be observed throughout your department, and acknowledge receipt of this dispatch.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN.

WM. I. VALKMAR, Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21.

Commanding General, Military Division of Missouri, Chicago:

The remains of the late president of the United States will be interred on Monday, the 26th inst., at Cleveland, Ohio. The secretary of war directs that labor on that day be suspended at all military posts, and on all public works under the direction of the war department. The flags at all military posts, stations, forts, buildings and vessels, will be kept at half-mast during the day, and at twelve o'clock, Meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all military posts, and at the military academy.

These ceremonies are not to take the place of, or to interfere with those prescribed in general orders, No. 71, current services from this office, announcing the death of the president.

Please acknowledge receipt of this order by telegraph.

By command of Gen. Sherman.

Signed. R. C. Drum, Adgt-Gen.

HUNTING FOR HIS BRIDE.

A Newly Married Couple Come to San Antonio and Lose Each Other.

They had both lived in the country, far from the "maddening crowd" and the wicked world. A few days ago they were made man and wife, and before settling down in the tedious hum-dum of every-day life, they decided to spend a portion of their honey-moon in San Antonio. They arrived on the Austin train Wednesday night, and while the groom went in search of a cheap boarding house, the bride, forgetful of his injunction to remain near the depot, walked off, and when he returned she was *non est*. As may be imagined the bridegroom was nearly crazed with anxiety; and wandered up and down the city streets, asking every passer-by if he had seen his wife, "Jessie, who had on a hat trimmed with red and yellow." Last night he found her near the internation depot looking for him. Now, they keep hold of one another's hands, for fear of getting separated again.

Personal.

Judge Ireland and daughter, of Seguin, are in the city.

Mr. J. O. Sullivan is with us again, having just returned from a trip to Mexico.

Judge Magner, from Brackett, is visiting our city, and is a guest at the Central.

Mrs. August Nette departed yesterday on a short visit to friends in New Braunfels.

Mr. J. L. Slayden departs this morning on a business visit to New Braunfels, and will spend the day there.

Mr. Joseph Landa, of New Braunfels, is in the city. He contemplates embarking in a milling enterprise at Kansas City.

Col H. B. Hord and Mrs. S. J. Walsh departed yesteday on a short visit to Houston, Galveston, and other Texas cities.

C. H. Hester, Eagle Pass; H. Perry, Jr., Milwaukee; G. A. McClellan and family, Luling; J. Reinhard, Boerne; J. P. Straine and family, W. Strasing, Chicago, are at the Menger house.

[illegible] Hill, J. F. Hogan, Austin; I. M. Barn, St. L. & I. M. & S. R. R.; Louis M. McLane, Fredericsburg; C. W. Dowling, Galveston; G. H. Martin, New York; H. M. Herman, M. K. & T. R. R.; C. Albrecht, wife and child, Houston; Geo. S. Roemer and wife, Hoboken, N. Y.; J. D. Blair, La Salle, are registered at the Menger hotel.

S. Stanforth, Austin; R. Poersen, Atasco; R. E. McKean, John McKean, Lockhart; P. H. Wheat, J. J. Rice, Philadelphia; E. Gitter, E. Voght, Laredo; J. Thompson, Frank Albrecht, Sabinal; F. DeHymel, Lasaya; W. L. Kelly, Luling; J. B. Young, G. Bradshaw, New York; T. Davidson, Mission Valley; J. E. Wiseman, Lavernia; W. Zellenbach, New Orleans; E. F. Cunningham, Galveston; James McIntyre, Brackett; J. T. Newberry, Lagarto; J. Dominik, Switzerland; Y. D. Wiles, Marshall; G. Schmidt, J. Schmidt, Kingsbury; G. A. Schmidt, Seguin; W. E. Smith, Mississippi; F. J. Smith, Canton, Mis.; J. M. Wilson, Frio Water Hole; R. W. Powe, Cuero; W. Brown, Austin; W. P. Jones, Chicago; J. H. Kading, Taylor, are at the Central.

H. E. Phillips, Palestine; B. F. Hart, Frio City, L. W. Gillatt, Pearsall, J. W. Turner, Frio city; Geo. W. Starbuck, Dhanis; A. R. Evans, Frio city, Thomas Moore, M. M. Zaragoza, Fort Davis; Miss Maude Kind, Gonzales; E. Parker, Longview; W. J. Long and son, Belton; Mrs. E. S. Carpenter, Miss. Mollie Pelaps, Judge John Ireland, Seguin; Jas. L. White, Mrs. J. L. White, Austin; Mrs. Smith, Frio City; Mrs. Riley and two children, W. C. Smith, Frio City; J. M. Carter, Bexar county; W. S. Blackshear, New Orleans; C. P. Jones, New York; Chas. M. Johnson, Palestine; C. K. Crow, Kentucky; Louis M. McLane, Fredericksburg; R. W. Minor, Tilden; Chas. Wood, Cincinnati; L. Hearne, Wellmington, Del.; Wm. Glidden, Palestine; J. J. Martin, Dayton, Ohio; J. L. Miller, Dallas; John C. Biddle, T. & P. railway; W. E. McAndrew, Macon, Ga.; E. M. Raff, M. D., Col. S. C. Patton, Hallettsville; Mrs. Green, Gonzales; A. G. Vogt, Boerne; J. H. Peay, Tilden; W. A. Raynard, C. S. Wynns, Houston; Col. W. H. Crain, Hallettsville; H. Hamilton, A. Huffmeyer, Bandera; E. R. Lane, Goliad; E. T. Hearne, Blanco county; R. E. Sadler, New Orleans; T. J. Harris, Palestine, are at Hord's.

Military Department Notes.

H Troop, (Farnsworth's,) 8th cavalry, is tranferred from Fort Clark to Fort Duncan, and C Troop, (Foote's,) 8th cavalry, is transferred from Fort Duncan to Fort Clark.

The last named troop will not be relieved at Fort Duncan until the arrival of the former.

Second Lieutenant Theodore Mosher, 22d infantry, is relieved from duty as acting assistant quarmaster at Abilene, Texas, and will report to the commanding officer post of San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty.

The journey performed by Lieutenant Mosher from Abilene to San Antonio is approved.

The contract with Acting Assistant Surgeon E. McLoon, U. S. Army, is annulled.—to take affect the 22d instant.

Recruit Walter M. Davis, enlisted by the recruiting officer at San Antonio, Texas, is assigned to company B, 22d infantry.

Laredo Items.

LAREDO, September 19.—Judge Rodriguez arrived yesserday, and county court was opened to-day but adjourned till Monday afternoon.

A number of indemnity suits are on the tapis. The commissioners are expected to report soon, and much curiosity is felt as to just what they will do in the premises.

Real estate continues on the raise and many new houses are going up.

The Germans organized their brass band yesterday, and the Odd Fellows are talking of instituting a lodge here.

The Laredo Homestead Association will place lots on the market very soon, on the instalment plan.

The Rio Grande is now falling.

BOY DIABLO.

Rosh-Hashanah.

The Jewish New Year festival, Rosh-Hashanah, commences at six o'clock this evening and continues until the same time to-morrow. Divine services will be held at the Temple Beth-El this evening at six and to-morrow at nine o'clock. Places of business will generally be closed by the Israelites during this period, which is one of their chiefest feasts.

OUR COMING FAIR.

A Branch Especially Interesting to the Ladies.

For the information of ladies who may not think of securing a list of premiums offered at the coming fair, and at the request of several ladies, we publish below the offers of the fair association in needle work and embroidery.

The object of the association, in this class, is to encourage among ladies a taste for needle work, both plain and ornamental. No machine work by professionals can compete in this class, and all exhibitors are requested to have their work classed correctly. No foreign work can compete:

Best specimen plain needlework by hand, $2.00; specimen fancy needlework, by hand, $2.00; infant's dress, needlework, by hand, $2.00; handkerchief needlework, by hand, $2.00; pair undersleeves, needlework, by hand, $2.00; fine skirt, needlework, by hand, $2.50; quilt, white; solid work or muslin, $2.50; quilt, silk patch-work, $2.50; quilt, calico patch-work, $2.50; quilt, cloth patch-work, $2.50; quilt, silk, or other than patch-work, $2.50; quilt, worsted, $2.50; quilt, crochet, in thread, $2.50; knitting, as socks, gloves, etc., 1.00; woolen knit shawl, $2.50; sofa cushion, $1.00; toilet cushion, $1.00; lace made in Texas, $2.50; lace ratting in silk or cotton, $1.50; embroidery in worsted or silk, $2.50; embroidery, infant's dress, $2.50 suit of clothes for boy under ten, embroidered; $2.50; embroidery, piano, table, ottoman or chair cover, $2.50; embroidery, book marks, $1.00 embroidery, bead work, $1.00; embroidery, lace curtains, $2.50; embroidery, picture in worsted, $5.00; pillow cases, needlework, $2.50; specimen of application, $1.50; ornamental work by girl under 14 years, $5.00; embroidery work by girl under 11 years, $5.00 plain sewing by girl under ten years, $5.00; display of millinery work, $5.00; display of patterns for garments for ladies, misses, boys, etc., diploma; display of corsets, diploma; display of ladies' ready-made clothing, diploma; display in this class made by one person, $5.00.

LATEST GLEANINGS.

A telegram from Rio Janeiro says the coffee supplies are very large.

Frozen meat is being shipped from Australia to England with great success.

Three hundred Russian nobles have formed an anti-Nihilistic secret society for the protection of the czar from assassins.

The prisoners in Kilmainham jail have sent a document to the land league convention, asking the unanimous rejection of the land act.

The king of Dahomey has destroyed the towns of Ignano and Okefo, and took some thousands of captives to his capital for sacrifice.

Joe Caleb, a colored boy of Jackson parish, La., was taken from jail by a mob and hanged for setting fire to the house of T. J. Fuller last April.

Three hundred female converts to Mormonism arrived in New York the other day and were at once reshipped to Utah, where a few loving husbands await them.

The town of Fall River, in Massachusetts, gained twice as much money by the manufacture of 140,000 bales of cotton as New Orleans did the same year by handling 300,000 bales.

Something akin to cholera has appeared among the hogs in the region of Plano Ill. One man has lost sixty-nine animals out of seventy-five, and another has but eleven left out of fifty-eight.

As a safeguard against the depredations of train robbers, the express companies, it is said, now take the precaution to send all their large money packages through Missouri by day trains.

Oleomargarine must step down and out. Butter is now made from the oil of cotton seed, but is now pronounced by the experts to be superior in flavor and nutrition to the Orange county article from York state.

Mrs. Shaw, the widow of a Boston millionaire, has established in that city and its suburbs, over thirty free kindergarten schools. In the last few years she has worked indefatigably, and is now suffering from nervous prostration.

Ten men employed in cutting trees and cleaning the track on a new railroad line near Multnorah Falls, Columbia River, Oregon, got into a small boat to cross the river. The boat swamped and five of the occupants were drowned. Names not ascertained.

The Northern Pacific road has 868 miles of track in operation, and reports a balance in the treasury of $969,129. The capital stock is now $91,312,588. To complete the line between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast 816 miles of track are required.

At Rockland, Me., on the 17th inst., Charles Smith, a laborer, shot and killed his wife, infant son and mother-in-law, and attempted to kill Mrs. Metcalf, an old lady living in the house, but she with two children escaped. The murderer gave himself up. Cause, jealousy of wife.

The Christian father-in-law of a wife murderer in Mississippi, a few days ago, prayed earnestly for the repose of his erring son-in-law's soul, and then adjusted the noose about his neck, and joining the eager mob at the other end of the rope, assisted in suspending him between heaven and earth.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is rumored that the meeting of the emperors of Russia and Germany at Dantzic was arranged for the restoration of the triple alliance and for the reassertion of the San Stefano treaty instead of the Berlin treaty, the object being the wreck of the Ottoman empire.

Two freight trains on the Erie railroad collided near Elmira, on the 17th. Engineer Fuller and two brakeman, named Bornt and Pomeroy, were killed outright. Jones, conductor, and Ass Dunham, brakeman, were mortally injured. The trains are nearly a total wreck. The accident was caused by misunderstanding signals.

There is to be an extensive emigration of Jews from Russia to the United States. In Russia these people are being subjected to persecutions like those which marked the worst period of superstition and intolerance in the Dark Ages and they are fleeing for asylum into all the countries of the west of Europe. America will offer refuge to many of them.

M. Leon Chotteau, the able French commercial savan who recently visited the large cities of the United States and addressed the Boards of Trade, has published communications to the French Minister of foreign affairs and the various chambers of commerce in France demanding the repeal of the law prohibiting the importation of American pork.

At Pittsburg, on the 17th, a German shoemaker, named Andrew Kauntzman made an attempt on the life of his wife and that of a man named Joseph Metzger, by assaulting them with a piece of iron. After knocking them senseless Kauntzman committed suicide by cutting his throat. The wife is in a critical condition and will not recover. Metzner is not badly hurt. Jealously was the cause.

Mrs. Boyd's account of the cowhiding sensation in Washington the other day is that she had just heard of the death of her grandchild and was driving to the Census Bureau, in which Col. Boyd holds a position, to tell him of it. She says on her way she saw Boyd walking arm in arm with Mrs. Henrietta Sherwood, who lives here; that Boyd has been intimate with Mrs. Sherwood for several years, and in spite of all his wife's remonstrances, has maintained the intimacy. Mrs. Boyd says that in her indignation she snatched the buggy whip, jumped out and laid it vigorously over the shoulders of Mrs. Sherwood. Mrs. Boyd added. "If you publish anything about it put in the name of that woman, Mrs. Sherwood. Col. Boyd don't care what is said about it in the papers if he can screen Mrs. Sherwood. I did whip her, and I want her name published."

At one o'clock Tuesday night a fire broke out on the south side of the Cameron block in Whitney. Five large storerooms were burned, three owned by Wm. Cameron, and two by Dr. D. T. Burton. The fire began in the house occupied by A. J. Haley and family, Cameron, agent. The adjoining rooms contained some 12,000 bushels of grain. Wm. Cameron had of the above mentioned quantity 9000 bushels, mostly oats. Y. C. A. Rodgers had about 3000 bushels, nearly all of which was corn.

The Morris county Banner says the East Line is the best managed road in the state.

How Ben Butler Received the News of his Son's Death.

Gen. Butler has received a severe blow in the death of his son Benjamin, and those who have met him since his bereavement say that his tense and rugged nature has been relaxed and his robust temper much mellowed. He had expected to introduce his boy into practice at the Boston bar this fall, and to have shaped his future so that he could in time come into the large and lucrative law business which his father has built up. The general expected that his son would keep alive the name of Ben Butler and would keep in existence the place of that name in the legal profession. These hopes have all been dashed to earth. After an iliness of ten days, in which the kidney disease which seized Lieut. Butler made curiously swift progress, the young man died at Bay View, his father's country seat. Gen. Butler was absent in his yacht America, and he came sailing up to the wharf at the edge of his grounds the day of his boy's death. The yacht, which had been refitted, had behave splendidly at sea, and as she came into harbor in a spanking breeze with dash and spirit her owner was as proud as a new husband. He stood out upon deck as she was moored, and cast his quiet eyes toward the wharf, where he saw his former partner, Mr. McDonald, his chief clerk Mr. Fox, and several others standing. He cheerily called out to them that he supposed they had come down to steal a ride to Boston in his yacht, and said he would be glad to have their company if they behaved themselves. Then looking up he saw the flag over his house at half-mast. "What," he said, astonishment, "the president is dead!" He observed that his friends did not answer, and as he looked from one to another, he saw by their solemn faces that something had happened. He seemed puzzled for he had left his son in good health, though delicate, but as if by premonition he quickly asked, "How's Ben?" No one dared to tell him that his favorite son was a corpse. Mr. McDavitt took his arm and said, "Don't be alarmed, general." The shock seemed to shake the old man like a blow from a strong battery. He did not say another word but walked into the house and took a seat by his dead boy and sat for some time holding his lifeless hand. He seemed to find no expression for his grief in tears, and bore his pain in silence. The sight of the old general standing side by side with his son Paul, who is dwarfed in stature, when the body was lowered into the grave was one that moved many to pity and some to tears. The general's wife, who was until the hour of her death the pride and joy of his life, died in his presence under a surgical operation in the Massachusetts hospital. His only children now are his daughter, Mrs. Adelbert Ames, wife of the ex-governor of Mississippi, and Paul. The general is worth over $2,000,000 now, and is, through his close attention to his practice, rapidly adding to his fortune.

Southern Industries.

St. Louis Republican.

One of the most thriving and prosperous towns in the south is Augusta, Ga., and its prosperity is due, not to commerce, which exchanges products, but to downright industry, which makes wealth. Augusta is a manufacturing city, and this is the secret of its growing importance. It is engaged chiefly in cotton manufactures, and its mills give employment to over 2,000 persons, many of them females, who but for this work would not be engaged in any remunerative business, and dependent for their living on the labor of others. One of these factories—the Augusta cotton factory—has paid out 15 per cent. a year on its capital stock in the last five years, after investing $400,000 in new buildings and improvements. Aiken, in South Carolina, is another thriving manufacturing town. One of its mills—the Granliteville—with a capital of $600,000, has paid out $260,050 in dividends in the last five years, and another—the Langley—has paid out $330,940 on its capital stock of $400,000 in the last six years.

In this connection it may be observed that these cotton manufacturing advantages which certain localities in the south possess are attracting the attention of northern capitalists, and it is probable that in the next ten years a large amount of northern and eastern money will be invested in southern industries. Last week the valuable property in Grundy county, Tennessee, known as the Swancee coal mines and railroad, including a fine blast furnace at Cowan, was bought up by a company consisting largely of New York men, and an organization effected with a capital of $2,000,000, to mine coal and ore and make iron. Other capitalists are taking hold of the valuable mines of coal and iron at Birmingham, Ala. There are many valuable and inviting manufacturing localities in the southern states, and it is probable that, with the large amount of money now in the country seeking profitable investment, they will not remain neglected and unimproved much longer.

STATE CLIPPINGS.

A Houston paper says that 300,000 bales is not an extravagant estimate of what Houston cotton dealers will handle of this year's crop.

It has been determined to extend the Texas & St. Louis narrow-gauge immediately from Mt. Pleasant towards Dallas, for a distance of forty miles.

Sheriff Niggli and Chas. Kessman, of Eagle Pass, were indicted last week for the shooting of Herman Kleinanns at that place some eight months ago.

Wm. Vaughn, who was waylaid and shot several days ago near Jonesville, was not killed, but was severely wounded, and the wounds may prove fatal.

Waco is still exercised over the mystery of the identity of the man Castello who suicided at Corsicana a few days ago, as there is a chain of evidence to establish the fact that the man was Chas. W. Beach, a Mississippi lawyer of that city.

There has never been such a blockade of freight at Fort Worth as exists at the present time. The freight depot and the adjacent warehouses are filled to their utmost capacity, and a score of cars are standing on the side tracks waiting to be unloaded.

Rufus Crews, an escaped convict, was captured by Constable Shelburne, Deputy Sheriff Reasor and posse last Friday morning, in the edge of Denton county. Mr. Shelburne was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of one of the party.

Governor Overton, of the Chickasaw Nation, recommends that five dollars be the amount paid by farmers, and one hundred dollars for mechanics, physicians and those engaged in merchandise; also, that none but residents be appointed principals of the academies of the Nation.

On the night of the 19th instant, two brothers named Lewis, living some miles west of Cameron, heard something in their cornfield. They went to investigate and found two men pulling corn. When they called the men, one of them dropped an armful of corn, drew his pistol and fired, wounding one of the Lewis's seriously in the windpipe. The men then left.

Texarkana lies partly within Arkansas and partly within Texas, with a broad street marking the boundary. It has two mayors, and the state laws governing one side have no binding force on the other. Arkansas made a severe enactment against the free sale of firearms, whereupon the hardware merchants moved their stores to the other side of the street, thus going into Texas, where the sale of revolvers, like their use, is free. The Arkansas mayor issued a proclamation against the sale of liquor on Sunday, greatly to the advantage of the saloon men in Texas, until the venders on the other side moved over and regained their customers.

Scandal Revived.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16.—An old scandal, involving a sister-in-law of one of the highest officials of the postoffice department, has been revived. A year or so ago it was charged that Major Evans, of the sixth auditor's office, postoffice department, was caught taken undue liberties with Miss Hines. The matter was hushed up, but recently Evans discharged a clerk named Lazenby. Now, Lazenby has preferred charges against Evans, and, among other things, reiterates that old charge of misconduct with Miss Hines. The matter is now being investigated in the treasury department, to which the sixth auditor's office belongs, but the investigators say that so far the charge has not been sustained.

Sheep For Sale.

In lots of 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,000.

sept 18 d10t w2t CHABOT, Moss & Co. San Antonio, Tex.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, and yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guranteed to cure them? Sold by C. Schasse, druggist, 15 Commerce str., San Antonio, Tex.

NOW YOU CAN GET IT.

Get What?

On and after Saturday morning, July 2d, 1881, via Sunset route, you can get a through sleeping-car, first-class in every particular, from San Antonio to New Orleans without change. Leave San Antonio at 8 a.m., arriving at New Orleans at 2:30 p.m. the following day. But one change to New York and Washington via this popular route.

The traveling public should avail themselves of this new arrangement.

P. B. FRERR, Ticket Agent.

jun28-tf

A BENEFACTRESS.

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, coughing and teething siege. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup relieves the child from pain and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Will you heed the warning? The signal, perhaps, of that most terrible disease—consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a half million bottles were sold the last year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, spine or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by C. Schasse, 15 Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

A marvelous cure for catarrh, canker mouth, dishtheria and headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price, 50 cents. Sold by C. Schasse, 15 Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

New Hats! New Hats!!

Fall styles at Pancoast and Son's.

Notice.

Our respective places of business will be closed on Saturday, the 24th inst., and Monday, October 3rd, prox.

GOLDFRANK, FRANK & Co.
A. B. FRANK & Co.

San Antonio, Sept. 22, 1881. 1w

For Sale or Rent.

Improved stock and dairy farm near city. Enquire of G. W. Caldwell, sept.22 tf

Lots and Blocks.

For sale cheap near International depot. Enquire of G. W. Caldwell. sept 11 tf

For Sale.

Two fine [illegible] fifty feet front each, or [illegible] twenty-foot alley by one year. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. sept 22 tf

For Sale.

Span of horses, harness and wagon at Buffalo camp yard. sept22 1w

Great Bargains

In diamonds, watches, and all descriptions of jewelry, at L. Rouvant's, No. 7, Commerce street, opposite S. Deutsch & Co.'s it E. ABRAHAMS.

I respectfully announce to the public in general that I am determined to close out my large assortment of well selected jewelry, for the next 60 days.

All my goods have been bought in New York, and I am therefore convinced I can sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I will guarantee each and every article sold to be as represented, or money cheerfully refunded.

Give me a call, and be convinced that I mean business. L. ROUVANT. Practical Watchmer.

Thirty Cords of Wood Wanted.

Bids wanted at this office for furnishing thirty cords of good seasoned wood. Must be first-class in every particular, each load measuring a bona fide cord. Terms cash as wood delivered. 2t

For Sale—Cheap.

Two second-hand buggies, two two-seated and two four-seated phaetons, nearly new. Enquire at Dei's' livery stable. sept13tf

In Store, and to Arrive.

Twenty-five carloads pure white corn, entirely free from weevil, 25 carloads best quality bright oats, 5 cars celebrated cream meal from new corn, at Jos. Landa's mill depot.

Flour! Flour!

Plants, Camp Spring Mills, and Royal Patent, at H. GRENET'S.

Sheep for Sale.

A flock of 800 fine ewes, in prime condition, healthy, strong, free from scab and shearing five pounds, from the Carlin stock and with their wool on. Will be sold at a bargain if taken before servicing time, October 20, 1881. Have also some good rams for sale. Address Geo. L. North, Sup't Las Moras ranche, Menardville, Texas. sept25-3t

Wanted.

A young lady who has had experience in millinery business. For further particulars apply at this office. sept-15-2w.

Fall and Winter Stock.

B. Wolfson has already in a full and complete line of dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing. He has made special preparations for a larger trade than ever before. In fact he has the largest retial store in Western Texas.

His stock of dry goods embraces everything in that line, is of the best quality, well selected, and is, as usual, offered at prices that defy competition. In boots and shoes the variety is the most varied and select ever opened out in this city, while the clothing department is simply immense, combining durability, beauty and cheapness.

To those in want of any goods in these lines, it is hardly necessary to state that the selection can be made at Wolfson's mammoth establishment, and the goods bought at the very lowest prices prevailing in the market.

$250 Reward

is offered by the Sunset railroad company for the apprehension of the man who misplaced the switch at Luling last Friday evening.

sept18-1w JAMES CONVERSE, Superintendent.

Fish, Oysters, Shrimp.

The undersigned desire to say to the public that he is fully prepared to serve them in the piscatorial line. Will have plenty of oysters as soon as there is any indication of a change in the weather. Will have open market night and day. Place of business located between Main and Military plazas, opposite Catholic cathedral. JNO. KINAHAN, Agent.

Get Your Whiskey at H. Grenet's.

He has just received another carload of the celebrated Magnolia.

Fall Clothing.

Just received a large stock of fall and winter clothing. PANCOAST & SON.

For Rent.

The storehouse on Commerce street, at present occupied by Phil. Del, adjoining the office of the Evening Light. Possession given September 26, 1881. Enquire of George Caldwell or Ed Steves. sept 6tf

LOCAL NOTICES

—Fish, shrimp, at Kinahan's depot.

—Choice, boneless codfish at Vance & Edward's.

—Bargains in pocket knives and scissors. E. HERTZBERG.

—Just received a full line of Stetson hats. PANCOAST & SON.

—Night shirts for one dollar at Pancoast & Son. tf.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures dumb ague.

—A fresh lot of elegant crackers at Vance & Edward's.

—Brilliant glass starch at H. GRENET'S.

—Reeds' Gilt Edge Tonic is agreeable to the taste.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures kidney disease.

—A fine gold ladies' watch and chain for $50 worth $75. E. HERTZBERG.

—We make white and colored shirts to measure. PANCOAST & SON.

—Try Calla Lily, the finest flour in the market, at Vance & Edward's.

—One very fine light family carriage for sale at M. Eckenroth's shop. s-4tf

—The very latest styles of dress goods and trimmings at S. Deutsch & Co.'s

—Pine apple, Holland and Sapsago cheese at Vance & Edwards'.

—Black Silk DeLyons a specialty at S. DEUTSCH & CO.'S

—The finest stock of Diamonds in the city at cost. Call at E. Hertzberg's.

—The greatest novelty of the age, two suits of clothes in one, at Pancoast & Son's.

—The largest stock of solid gold bracelets and necklaces at cost. E. HERTZBERG.

—If you want choice extra cured hams get the celebrated Magnolia, at H. GRENET'S.

—Choice quality of hay in bales, large or small quantities, at Jos. Landa's mill depot. sept 23-3t

—Apple, peach, quince and raspberry butter just received at Vance & Edward's.

—The finest stock of solid silver and silver plated ware at cost. E. HERTZBERG.

—If you wish a No. 1 Stetson hat, at a reasonable price, call at L. Wolfson's, and you can get it. sept18-1w

—Ladies' Fichus, jett and silk, the latest novelties out, at S. DEUTSCH & CO'.S.

—Did you see those beautiful French plaid polonaise patterns and trimmings to match at S. Deutsch & Co.'s sept 20-1w

—S. Deutsch & Co. keep the best assortment of black goods, cashmeres, henrietta cloths, mommies and delaines in the city.

—All kinds of wearing apparel dyed and cleaned with neatness and dispatch at G. Caen's on Casino street. s6-3m

—If you want pure imported wines or liquors, buy at the headquarter. H. GRENET.

For French china, crockery and glassware, go to H. GRENET'S, Alamo building, up-stairs.

—Don't fail to see those beautiful sash ribbons, brocaded, shaded and plain, at S. Deutsch & Co.'s

—Extraordinary inducements in dry goods, notions, clothing, boots and shoes etc., at H. GRENET'S, Alamo building, upstairs.

—All the late styles in neck wear, gloves and silk handkerchiefs for fall, just received at Pancoast & Son's.

—Gilt edge Goshen butter in five and ten pound buckets, and choice creamery in firkins at the new grocery store, 220 Commerce street. E. ABRAHAMS.

—Pleasant rooms and good board, with or without lodging, at Mr. A. Zorkowsky's, Houston street, next to Dr. Herff's. sept 7-tf

—Eleven hundred improved Mexican sheep for sale at a bargain. Apply immediately to John F. Hansen, No. 18 North Flores street. sep17 1w

—Chrystalized kimmel, apple-toddy, anisette and choice liquors at the new grocery store, 220 Commerce street. it E. ABRAHAMS.

—As fine a line of imported diagonal coatings and Scotch sintings as can be purchased from the best importers for our custom work at Pancoast & Son's.

St. Mary's Hall, 225 Martin street, will re-open Wednesday, September 14. Miss Stevenson, principal, can be seen at the hall every day after September 1st, 1881. aug13-1m.

—Our stock of ready-made clothing for this fall includes some of the finest imported goods. Don't fail to examine before you purchase. A. PANCOAST & SON.

—Boerne Hotel for rent—store building, 185 feet long, verandah above and below, nicely furnished. Enquire of sept 15-1m W. L. WADSWORTH or J. C. EVANS.

—Jos. Landa's mill depot keeps constantly on hand the finest grades of flour rye flour, corn meal, cracked corn, ground corn and oats, wheat bran, corn bran, oats and corn, and everything in the milling line. Free delivery. a24-tf

—Don't forget the little jewelry store opposite S. Deutsch and Co's. I have a large stock, my expenses are small, my goods are all paid for, and I am therefore determined not to be undersold by any house. A trial will convince the most skeptical. L. ROUVANT.

—Just received at L. Wolfson's, the largest and best assorted stock of mens' youths' and boys' clothing ever brought to San Antonio, selected especially for the wants of this market, and for sale very cheap. A fine stock to suit all purses and conditions. As to the styles themselves, we say not a word now, except that the clothing is ready for sale, and called to see style and every use. Call and see.

Carpenters Wanted.

Apply to D. I. Weed at F. J. Beitel's lumber yard, International depot. sept21-2t

Wanted.

A gentleman, good book-keeper and accountant, speaking four languages, wants a position as book-keeper or clerk in a business house of the city. Best local references furnished. Address, Business K, this office. sept 21-2t.