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STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

A DISORDERLY DRUMMER.

District Court—German Colony of Bexar County File a Charter—Other Charters Filed—Tired of a Contract—Heavy Rain.

AUSTIN, October 10.—During the night of Saturday last a drummer from a large city after riding several hours in a carriage refused to pay the driver therefor, and upon his delivery at the hotel he violently struck the driver in the head. Upon report of the matter at the police headquarters, the police went to the hotel where the driver had delivered the drummer, but failed to find him.

Five cases were before the mayor to-day, all guilty for minor offences.

In the district court to-day Wm. Thaxton recovered a judgment against James McCullough for two hundred and ninety-four dollars, with foreclosure of vendor's lien; and also S. J. Swenson judgment for four hundred dollars against H. B. Heltyer with foreclosure of vendor's lien. One divorce suit, Wm. Clark vs. Malinda Clark, was granted.

The Accident Assurance Company, of Montreal, Canada, was to-day granted permission to do business in Texas by the commissioner of insurance and statistics.

The German colony of Bexar county filed their charter with the department of state for the purpose of colonizing a tract of land in Robertson county, out of the grant of eleven leagues. The business office will be at Bradenville, Robertson county. Capital stock, fifty thousand dollars. The incorporations are Ed Bradef, John Chiene, F. Bolger, A. Voight, J. G. Meyer, W. Leebe and Ulrich Papen.

Mr. G. L. Rudel to-day filed a contract and bond to do the iron work of the jail building to be erected at LaGrange for the sum of nine thousand and five hundred dollars.

The contractors, Messrs. Slaughter & Coteherd, who have the contract for conveying convicts to the penitentiary, finding their contract not remunerative, are desirous of giving it up. It is probable that Messrs. Cunningham & Ellis, penitentiary lessees, will assume the contract. At any rate, a good bond is on file for the fulfillment of the contractors' agreement.

The rain has been very heavy and business seems very dull, though great hopes are expressed that a full top crop of cotton will be made.

Mr. Meyer, the architect for the state house, is expected to-morrow.

FROM BRACKETT.

Mexican Herder Drowned—Wedding Spoiled—Local Markets—Wool—Stages in the Mud—Cattle Sale.

Special Telegram.

BRACKETT, October 10.—The night of the flood one of John Town's shepards left his flock and crossed to the opposite side of the Los Moras creek to spend the night with a friend. In the morning, being unable to swim he could not cross. His friend volunteered to do so and take his flock. He plunged into the stream and was swept off like an arrow to his death. The sheep were two days without attendance before Mr. Towns could cross. We have not learned whether any were lost or not.

Wedding invitations were issued last week, but a few hours before the intended ceremony the groom was taken suddenly ill, and it is said a perpetual injunction has been issued. Lovers of cake and wine are much disappointed.

Beef is selling here at six, eight and ten cents; the best flour $11.50 per barrel; corn, $1.10 per bushel. Business is good.

Gus. Windus, of Laredo, Tom Piggot and J. A. McLymont, came in to-night, having been 24 hours on the stage from Sabinal. Freight teams are bogged all along the road.

Much wool is passing through for San Antonio.

Fred Mahon has bought the J. A. Gleason property, which has long been and is now used for the government telegraph office, and is the best location in town.

Philip Palmer delivered his stock of cattle to Crouch to-day, about eight hundred head, at twelve dollars a head.

There was a heavy rain yesterday.

CROOKED CAPTORS.

Sensational Phase in the Iron Mountain Train Robbery Case—Captors as Bad as the Robbers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 10.—The case of the men who robbed the passenger train on the Iron Mountain railroad on September 2, and who were captured in Washington, assumed a new and sensational phase this morning in the special term of court held Friday, when each of the robbers plead guilty to fourteen indictments, making the term of punishment 70 years for each man. The pursuing party that captured two of the robbers, Stephens and Delaney, consisted of four men, named Hudson, Bellvias, Moon and Dillahan. When arrested the robbers had about $9000 in their possession. Hudson proposed to his comrades to divide the money among them. Bellvias objected, saying that the money ought to be returned to the railroad company, but he finally agreed to its being equally divided among the four officers in the presence of Stephens and Delaney, in consideration of the latter two keeping the secret. Each of the four officers took an oath that he would annually pay to the family of the train robbers $1000, and leave no means untried to secure their release from the penitentiary. After the party reached Hope, Arkansas, and turned over the prisoners to the authorities and came to this city, they received $1000, the reward offered by the state for the capture. All the capture appeared at ease, when Bellvias divulged the whole matter to Superintendent Bachan, of the Iron Mountain road. Hudson, Moon and Delaney were examined separately. Each made affidavit that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of any of the money. They subsequently approached Bachan and stated that the money could be procured.

FROM LAMPASAS.

Locating the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe—Creeks Up—Good To Crop of Cotton.

Special Telegram.

LAMPASAS, October 10.—The surveying corps of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad will reach our town to-morrow. They are now locating the road through. They have been delayed some by rains.

We have had several fine rains in the past few days. All the creeks and branches were on a "high lonesome."

The top crop of cotton will be good in this county.

The range is in fine condition.

PARNELL'S ADDRESS.

Some Very Caustic Observations on England's Great Premier.

LONDON, October 10.—Mr. Parnell delivered an address at Wexford to-day. Alluding to Mr. Gladstone, he said: Many of them had studied the words of the great man and great orator who until recently had desired to impress the world with a good opinion of his philanthrophy and hatred of oppression, but who stood to-day as the greatest coercionist and most unrivaled slanderer of the nation. Mr. Parnell characterized Mr. Gladstone's speeches as unscrupulous and dishonest. Gladstone had maligned the Irish people, bishops, and Mr. Dillon. No misrepresentations were too low or too mean for him to stoop to. It was a good sign that this masquerading knight errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of all nations, except the Irish, was obliged to throw off his mask to-day, and stand revealed as prepared to carry the fire and the sword into Irish homes, unless the people humbled and abused themselves before him and the landlords. Mr. Chadstone had accused him (Mr. Parnell) of preaching the gospel of plunder, but the land had been confiscated three times over by men whose descendants Mr. Gladstone is now supporting in the enjoyment of their plunder by bayonets and buckshot.

A manifesto of the Irish labor delegates to the recent land league convention has been issued. It praises the labors of Parnell for the success of the land league, and refers gratefully to the treatment of laborers at the convention. It urges the representatives of farms and land holders to carry out the pledge then given to secure buildings and dwellings for laborers.

INDIAN WAR.

Following the Red Devils Across the Border—The Mexican Authorities Will Co-operate With U. S. Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says troops are now moving across south of the Chiracahua range toward Mexico to intercept the hostiles in that direction. News from the sub-agency shows that the only hostiles out (this must mean the George and Bonito bands) are not less than 100.

Orders have been sent to Barnard to follow the hostiles into Sonora, if possible. Permission is granted by the Mexican authorities to cross the line and cooperate with their troops. The Mexican authorities were consulted several days ago, and their co-operation was requested.

Tiffany is reported as feeling perfectly safe now, as about three hundred soldiers are at the reservation.

A dispatch from Tucson gives the following special from Camp Grant: The wires are down between this place and Thomas, and it is supposed the wire was cut by Indians. Signal fires have been seen in the Galliuro and Gratam mountains, east of Willcox, and escorts supposed to have left Thomas this morning for the post have not arrived yet. Some fears are entertained for their safety. There has been no through trains from the east in the last four days. A heavy storm north of Sar Marcial has washed out considerable of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fee railway track. The matter of paroling the Indians as prisoners has been fixed up. The agent at San Carlos has exonerated the military upon whom blame has been cast. Neither General Wilcox nor officers had anything to do with the paroling business.

A dispatch from Wilcox dated the 18th says: The courier who has arrived at Bowie reports that Arnold's command was attacked by Indians between Rodolo and Hauchua mountains. The Indians abandoned their ambush and took to the mountains. Two Indians are dead and the rest have gone south of the Hauchua.

FROM SAN SABA.

Unknown Man Drowned—Good Prospects for Stock.

Special Telegram.

SAN SABA, October 10.—On Tuesday of last week a man named Gauld, who helped to drive a flock of sheep from San Antonio to somewhere above Brownwood, was returning on foot and on coming to the Colorado river, at the Hamsville crossing, and finding the river up, he concluded to swim it. Parties on the other side tried to discourage him, but to no purpose. He plunged in and disappeared. His body was found on Friday.

The grass is growing rapidly, and the prospects for stock are good.

Fire Record.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Carl Upmann's cigar factory, on east 17th street, burned this afternoon; 200 people were in the building, which is five stories high. The fire began in the engine room of the ground floor, and the employees escaped by the stairs. The fire escape was cut off almost as quick as the fire was discovered, and a panic ensued. Eventually all got on the roof through scuttles, and made their way to the adjoining building. Many women and girls fainted and had to be carried out and some of the men were so demoralized that force was necessary to compel them to make use of the means at hand of saving their lives. Within two minutes after all escaped the flames broke through the roof. Loss, about $100,000; insurance $75,000.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The Supreme Court of the United States convened at noon to-day with a bare quorum, consisting of Chief Justice Waite, and associate justices Bradly, Harlan and Wood, together with the newly appointed justice, Stanley Matthews, who appeared on the bench to day for the first time.

Justice Field has not returned from Europe. With the exception of a few unimportant motions and three or four admissions to the bar, the court transacted no business, and at 12:10 adjourned to make the usual calls upon the president.

Mexican Affairs.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 7.—The congressional committee have reported in favor of approval of railroad construction granted by the executive during the recess of congress.

After having paid the expenses and railroad subsidies, the Mexican treasury has $120,000.

Customs receipts at Vera Cruz for the month of September amounted to over $1,000,000 against $620,000 for the same month last year.

The remains of ex-President Arista have arrived from Portugal and are lying in State in the School of Mores. They are being visited by immense crowds.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 9.—The government has made a contract for the colonization of 1000 Italian families.

Irish Affairs.

LONDON, October 10.—The Observer's correspondent at Dublin mentions that Michael Davitt will shortly be released from prison.

Rt. Hon. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, speaking in Dublin at a banquet to the Duke of Leek, said he believed it was the opinion of a majority of both the members of parliament and their constituents that the land act should have a fair trial.

Garfield's Grave.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—Thousands of persons visited Lake View cemetery park wherein the body of the late president lays in state. It is thronged with visitors night and day. All railroads entering here run special trains daily to accommodate people.

Another Cotton Corner.

LONDON, October 10.—It is stated that another cotton corner has been formed, and that cotton not yet grown is actually being bought at fixed rates.

WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Assembled in Extraordinary Session—Thos. F. Bayard Elected President Pro Tem. After Considerable Kicking on the Republican Side.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The assembling of the special session of the senate was witnessed by a large number of persons, who as early as eleven o'clock, filled the galleries to their utmost capacity. The desk recently occupied by Senator Burnside was tastefully draped with black and white. Several bouquets ornamented the desks of prominent senators. Senators elect Aldrich, Lapham and Miller occupied seats upon the floor on the republican side.

The senate was called to order by Harris, who, after prayer by Chaplain Bullock, who alluded in a feeling manner to the deaths of President Garfield and Senator Burnside and Secretary Burch, said: "I have been requested by numerous senators on both sides of the chamber to call the senate to order. If there be no objection, I will call the senate to order that we may proceed with its business. The senate will please come to order, and the clerk will report to the senate the message of the president convening this session of the senate."

The president's proclamation having been read, Pendleton moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thos. F. Bayard, senator from the state of Delaware, is hereby chosen president pro tem. of the senate.

Edmunds said that of course he did not object to present consideration of the resolution but he felt our at that under existing circumstances it was his turn to present the credentials of senators elect, which he thereupon did.

The credentials having been read, Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to these gentlemen by Senator Anthony, the senior senator.

Pendleton moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried by yeas 36, nays 34. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the republicans in the negative. Mahone did not vote, and Platt and Fair were paired.

Edmunds said that no reason had been given why the senators elect should not be allowed to take part in the organization of the senate, and he therefore moved to amend Pendleton's resolution by providing for immediate qualification of the senators elect, the oath of office to be administered by senator Anthony.

The amendment offered by Edmunds to Pendleton's resolution gave rise to a short discussion, but was finally rejected; yeas 33, nays 34. Mahone and Davis, of Illinois, voting with the republicans.

Edmunds then proposed an amendment providing that Thos. F. Bayard shall be elected presiding officer for this day only, and argued in support of the amendment that it would comply with both the letter and spirit of the law, and would allow the states of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of a permanent president pro tem.

In moving his amendment that the oath be administered to the new senators, Edmunds said no reason had been given for this attempt to exclude two states from any choice in the organization of the senate. So he would take the liberty of state the reason himself. The senate had met under extraordinary circumstances occasioned by events the consequence of which might have put it within the legal technical power of a bare majority of states conditionally to provide for the presidential succession; and to provide for it when, if their sister states were consulted, a different provision might be made. To provide it now was to exclude the chosen representatives of two states who stood here ready to do their duty. He believed, if there was not some intention ulterior to this one of electing the presiding officer, there was not a single senator who would vote "no" on his proposition.

Garland declined to make any reply to the intimation that democratic senators had some ulterior object in view. They believed that they were acting lawfully, and had no apology to make to the senator from Vermont or any other person. If they made a mistake, it was a mistake which they would regret. The only object of calling the senate together, so far as the country knew, was to place some one between the government and possible anarchy in case of the death or taking away by any means of the present president of the United States. Hence it was a high duty, a great duty, which preceded all others in importance, to elect at once a president pro tem. In regard to the question of swearing in senators, and all other questions, the democratic side proposed decently and in order and according to law to fill a possible gap at the earliest possible moment. He did not deny that by unanimous consent the law of 1789, to which the senator from Vermont had referred, could be set aside, but he asserted that the democratic side preferred to stand on that statute in the performance of their important duty.

After some further debate Edmunds' amendment was then lost by yeas 33, nays 34.

Edmunds then moved an amendment that Bayard be elected president pro tem. for this day only.

Beck confessed his inability to understand why the president pro tem. should be elected for this day and another election held.

If the recent vice-president had followed the precedent and allowed a president pro tem. to be elected at the last session of the senate, there would have been now no necessity for convening this special session. The democratic side was now taunted with seeking to do an indecent thing because it did not give unanimous consent to propositions made in contravention of the law of the land.

Edmunds said the fruit which the democratic party might gain by their present course would turn to ashes of the bitterest description. For the present it was the mission of the democrats, by precedent of their party and by the spirit and letter of the constitution to give New York and Rhode Island the right to raise their voices with their sister states in the choice of a presiding officer. There used to be a saying, "Oh! shame where is thy blush?" but he believed that the maiden shame had lost her blush, and it had come to be a fixed purpose of any temporary or accidental power in this body to exclude their equals until they could grasp something which, if their equals were admitted, they could not grasp.

Morgan congratulated the senate on the exhibition this morning of the fact that the senator from Vermont after having, by his vote, frequently participated in excluding sovereign states from a voice in the senate, had at last come to the conclusion that senators must be admitted whenever their credentials are presented, without an opportunity being given for investigation or inquiry. He argued in favor of the right of the democrats to elect the presiding officer, and it seemed to him an oppression of freedom and of will for the senators on the other side to ask the democrats to yield the power which had been placed in their hands. Besides, a constitutional question had been urged in regard to the lawful election of the senators elected to this body. Were the democrats to be blamed if they lent an ear to the complaints of the republican party against the legislature of New York? Morgan continued: The credentials of the three senators elected have only been read this morning. It had been intimated that frauds prevailed in the legislature of New York, and it had also been urged that the legislature had not the power under the constitution to elect senators at the time they were elected.

Vest criticised the language used by Edmunds in stating that the democrat were attempting to grasp the prize made possible to them by an assassination. The foul lips of the assasin who had struck down the president had no invocation for democratic success, but his invocation had been for a faction of the republican party.

Beck denied that the majority which the democrats had to-day was accidental. It had been brought about by the wrongful conduct of the vice-president and the foolish conduct of the two senators from New York in throwing up their credentials. (Laughter and applause in the galleries which was promptly checked by the presiding officer.) If there was any responsibility for the crime, directly or indirectly, it rested on his political opponents and not with the democratic party. He charged no one, but the insinuation that the democrats of the country had anything but a tear for the dead president and sorrow for his family and execration for the miserable assassin, he declared to be absolutely false. It was the duty of the democratic senators to elect the president pro tem. and he recalled the phrase so often quoted at the last session, that "the voice of the constitutional majority is the voice of God." The constitutional majority today happened to be on the democratic side, and of course, in the opinion of his republican friends, its voice was scarcely a divine utterance.

Edmunds's amendment was then rejected by yeas 33, nays 34.

Edmunds moved to strike out the name of Thos. F. Bayard and insert that of Henry B. Anthony.

Rejected by yeas 33, nays 34, Bayard and Anthony being paired.

The original resolution was then adopted by yeas 34, nays 32, and Bayard was escorted to the chair by senators Anthony and Pendleton.

On taking the chair, Bayard, after acknowledging the honor paid him, said: "We are all painfully mindful of the unusual circumstances under which we meet, and the national bereavement which has caused this session of the senate. May it not be hoped that, touched by a sense of common sorrow and chastened by a grief that penetrates every household in our great family of states, our proceedings may be marked by a spirit of concession and harmony and generous consideration for mutual differences of opinion only, and softening of partisan aspirations, in performing our duties in a manner responsive to the demands of the occasion and the best interests of our common country? With such hopes and in such a spirit, I now assume and shall endeavor to perform the duties of this high position to which your favor has assigned me."

At the conclusion of Bayard's speech, Edmunds proved that the credentials of N. W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, be placed on file, and that the oath of office be administered to him.

Pendleton, in order to give the committee an opportunity of examining the credentials of the senators from Rhode Island and New York, moved that the senate adjourn.

Hoar called Pendleton's attention to the fact that it was customary to inform the executive branch of the government that the senate was organized.

Pendleton expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion to admit of that being done, but Edmunds insisted on his motion taking precedence.

Pendleton thereupon refused to withdraw his motion, when, at 2:25, it was carried, and the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Senators in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—Democratic senators met in caucus at the capitol at 10 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of both of them, as many of the absentees on Saturday have since arrived and were present this morning.

The republicans remained in session but a short time, less than half an hour, and merely mapped out a plan of action to govern throughout the day.

The democratic caucus remained in session an hour or more, and discussed the questions which took up so much of their time on Saturday, whether or not to admit the new senators before electing a secretary. No decision was reached, and the caucus adjourned.

CROP REPORTS.

General Condition of Cotton in the States of Virginia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

NORFOLK, VA., October 9.—The Cotton Exchange reports the condition of the cotton crop, based on sixty-six replies from thirty-four counties in North Carolina, of an average date of September 30th, follows: Thirty-one report the weather dry and warm, and twenty-three very hot and dry; six wet and dry, and six variable; thirty-eight show that the weather has been favorable and twenty-eight say unfavorable; four say that there has been no damage to the crops; thirty-one show the damage to be serious by drouth, heat and hailstones; forty-three state that the cotton has not fruited well; 21 say that it has; 41 reports show that the plant has not retained its squares and bolls; 22 show that the plant has retained its squares and bolls; 64 reports show that 40 per cent. of the crop has been picked; 30 report the yield of five hundred pounds seed cotton per acre, and 8 say that the yield as compared with last year's is about 35 per cent. less.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 9.—Cotton exchange crop reports for Louisiana: We have 56 reports from 38 parishes of average date September 30. The weather during the month has been favorable for gathering the crop. The damage from drouth and worms is thirty-eight per cent., and the plant is not fruiting well or retaining its squares and bolls. Sixteen per cent. is picked, showing a yield of 562 pounds of seed cotton per acre. The estimated decrease in yield as compared with last year is 38 per cent.

Mississippi—From 38 counties we have 97 replies of average date of September 30. The character of the weather is generally reported as very favorable for gathering the crop, only a few districts reporting small damage from rains. The bottom lands show a slight improvement in condition. The general complaint coming from the upland counties is that the plant has neither fruited well nor retained its bolls during the month. Some sections report a moderate upland grade. There has been 25 per cent. of a crop, yielding an average of 590 pounds of seed cotton per acre, which is about 25 per cent. less than last year. There is general complaint of damage from drouth. Our last report is sustained by all of our correspondents, and we have 116 replies from 29 of the 34 counties south, upland and river, dated September 30. The weather has been hot, and until the last few days of the month showers occurred in some localities. It has been favorable for gathering the crop, but unfavorable for its development. The plant has neither fruited well nor has it retained its squares and bolls. Fifty-six per cent of the crop is picked, and the yield of seed cotton per acre is 347 pounds. Compared with last year's yield it is sixty per cent less. No serious injury has been done by worms and storms, though reported from several places.

FROM LIBERTY HILL.

Waiting for the Iron Horse—Immigrants for Lampasas.

Special Telegram.

LIBERTY HILL, TEX., October 10.—Our business men are waiting patiently to see whether the railroad is going to move our town. Several want to improve, but will not until they are better satified in regard to it. If it moves the place they will move also.

A great deal of traveling is done by this place by immigrants who are principally from foreign parts, nearly all of whom are going to Lampasas county.

Nearly all the lumber manufactured by the mills in Louisiana is taken up by the railroads.

GALVESTON GRIST.

OUR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Landed Safely and Will be Forwarded Immediately—Public Schools Opened—Dead Child Found—Italian Celebration—Preparing for Mardi Gras—Cotton—Port Notes, Etc.

Special Telegram.

GALVESTON, October 10.—The German immigrants were landed from the Crown Prince Fredrick William this evening, and will be despatched by special train to their destination in the interior as soon as their baggage is inspected by the custom house officers, which is being done to-night.

A number of public schools were opened in the city to-day, and a number of children were assigned. Other schools will be opened as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Much interest is manifested in their success.

The remains of a child between 3 and 4 years old, in a perfect state of preservation, sewed up in a flannel with its feet together, were found seventeen miles down the island on the gulf shore late Saturday evening. The child had evidently died and was buried at sea. An inquest was held and the remains decently interred.

James Dodge, while on the wharf yesterday evening fell in a fit and during a paroxysm threw himself into the bay and would have drowned but for prompt assistance rendered.

Next Wednesday the Italians of Galveston will celebrate their one hundred and eighth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus by a banquet.

Committees were out to-day soliciting subscriptions for next year's mardi gras celebration. The amount the committee expect to raise is $15,000. The celebration is expected to exceed any similar representation made in the city.

Steamship City of Norfolk, from Bremen, entered yesterday for Galveston and Clinton with general merchandise; bark Edward Cushing, from Baltimore, with coal; Norwegian bark Fhd, from Worthington, England, with 1,911 steel rails, and steamer Cahoulla, from New York, general merchandise, entered yesterday.

Cleared—Steamship Crown Prince Frederick William, for New Orleans.

Total receipts of cotton to-day, 1,020 bales; exports coastwise, none; San Antonio, 4,685; sales, 3,050 bales. The market closed weak.

FROM DENISON.

Newspaper Sale—New Morning Daily—Narrow Escape—Crooked Clerk.

Special Telegram.

DENISON, TEX., October 10.—The Herald-News was sold to-day to Dr. Saunders, of the Democrat, for one thousand dollars. The Democrat will at once proceed to issue a morning daily without consolation.

Depot agent Bradley, at Colbert's station, stopped a bullet last night intended for a darkey at whom a passenger fired. One of Bradley's best ribs stopped this part of the ammunition and saved a good railroad spike.

One of Schneider Bro's most stunning clerks of Sherman raised a 10 dollar check to twenty dollars in this city a few days ago, and Messrs. Bennet & Co., who accommodated the dainty caught him out at Gainesville and walled in his festive proctivities in the jail here. To-day he was allowed to settle up with Bennet and others who he had victimized and was given his liberty.

FROM DALLAS.

A Drunken Printer Killed on the Track—Confederate Bonds in Demand.

Special Telegram.

DALLAS, October 10.—P. D. Lewis, a printer, who recently came from Schulenburg, Texas, in a state of intoxication, laid down on the track of the Dallas and Wichita railroad, and was run over and horribly mangled. He died in a few minutes.

The banks here to-day received telegrams from parties in Wall street, New York, offering $2.50 per $1,000 for all the confederate bonds that they can furnish. The information caused surprise when made known on the street.

Gov. Wiltz Dying.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—The Democrat will say to-morrow: We are constrained by a sense of duty to the people of the state to say that the governor of Louisiana, Louis Alfred Wiltz, is on his death bed. He is beyond the reach of all human aid and is slowly and surely passing away. The governor has really been dying for months, and nothing in his eventful case has more strikingly illustrated the true heroism of his character than the superb courage with which he has met the advances of death.

105th Call Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—The secretary of the treasury has announced that he will redeem at the treasury department on and after Monday next, October 17th, $5,000,000 of the bonds embraced in the 105th call, with interest to date of payment. The secretary states that this action is taken simply because the treasury has money available for that purpose.

Anti-Tammany Feeling.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 10.—The feeling this evening against the admission of Tammany Hall to the convention is very strong and many of the delegates do not expect to be admitted. There are some delegates from the country who fear the effect of such action, and would rather see all the delegates admitted on an equal footing than that the ticket should be endangered.

Another Accident on the International.

Late last night it was reported at Hord's hotel that an engine and seven cars had run off the track twenty-five miles from here on the western extension, breaking the cars and badly injuring the engine. It was impossible to obtain a full and authentic account of the accident, but several railroad men expressed much anxiety regarding the welfare of the engineer, conductor and brakesmen.

FROM PALESTINE.

A Prosperous Episcopal Church—Baggage Man Used Up—Court in the Calabooose.

Special Telegram.

PALESTINE, TEXAS, October 10.—Bishop Gregg conducted services in the Episcopal church yesterday, it being his annual visitation. The bishop says the communion service was the largest ever had here. Four were baptized and five confirmed. The church vestry, of which Capt. Hayes, of the International, is still a member, met Saturday. The debt of the church is entirely cleared off. The elements remain for a vigorous growing parish. A rector will soon be secured. The bishop is extremely pleased at the condition of things here.

One International baggageman on the Houston train undertook yesterday to whip a negro porter on the same train. The result was a thoroughly demoralized baggageman, with hardly enough clothes left on him to carry him to Houston.

Court was held yesterday in the calaboose. Not the usual court presided over by the dignified Mayor Pilkins. The court referred to was held by Justice Lane, of Fairfield, who had been picked up the night before full of Palestine benzine. He was aided in court by lawyer Webb, who had taken free lodging on the sidewalk, when office. Glenn found a better place for him in the calaboose. They determined not to pay a fine and threaten to sue the city. They then paid and went their way.

FROM WACO.

Attempt to Assassinate a Peaceful Citizen—Servants Wanted.

Special Telegram.

WACO, October 10.—Pris Harigrove is a citizen of Coryell county. While on his way from home, on Coryell creek, to Osage last Friday about 3 o'clock, he was fired on by a party concealed in the brush. After the second shot, being unarmed, he put spurs to his horse and started on a run for the creek bottom near by, the would-be assassin firing at him until eight shots had been discharged. A mile and a half from the scene of the shooting his horse dropped dead under him, having received a fatal wound in the attack. Although followed, he succeeded in eluding his pursuers and in reaching a neighbor's house near by. He failed to recognize the party as he kept behind a bush when the firing commenced, and is at a loss to know what provoked the attack.

There will be a meeting of citizens at the court house to-morrow to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of sending abroad for house servants, the supply here being inadequate and inferior.

EXCITED CREEKS.

They Threaten to Meet Mr. Gould's Surveyors with Force—Col. Boudinot Explains what are the Points of Issue.

St. Louis Republican.

A dispatch from the Indian territory yesterday morning stated that considerable excitement existed among the Creek and Cherokee Indians, attributed to the effort of Jay Gould to push a railroad through the lands of these two nations. There was considerable opposition to the proposed road, and trouble was apprehended. A representative of the Republican met Col. E. C. Boudinot yesterday at the Southern, who is just up from near that section of the country, and his views were asked in regard to the alleged difficulties of the Cherokees and Creeks in reference to Gould's project of building another road through their country. Col. Boudinot said that Mr. Gould is endeavoring to build another road to Texas, as mentioned in the patches. He wanted to build a road from Fort Smith to Muskogee, in the Indian territory, which would be

AN IMPORTANT ROAD,

Having a length of about 92 miles. The Gould interest attempted some time ago to make a survey of the route, but was prevented by the Cherokees, and the latter were sustained by the department at Washington.

Col. Boudinot explained that the Cherokees hold that by the treaties of 1866 they gave the right of way to one railroad which might be built, running east and west through their territory, and also to one railroad running north and south through their nation. The wording of the treaty is: "Any railroads to be constructed by congress must run east and west, and north and south through the Indian nation."

"I always have held," said Col. Boudinot, "that a dozen roads under that treaty could be built, providing congress should grant the authority. But the Cherokees and the Creeks hold to a different construction. They claim that the treaty

MEANT ONLY ONE RAILROAD

North and south, and another one east and west; that under this treaty the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, running north and south, and the Atlantic and Pacific, running east and west, exhaust the privileges of the treaty and that no other roads can be constructed under that treaty. They hold further that the department has sustained them in that view. The Cherokees have objected to the building of any other road, unless they give their consent. The council of the Cherokee nation meets in November, and an effort will be made to secure their consent for the projected road."

Col. Boudinot was asked if the Cherokees would oppose the construction of the road by force.

"They threaten force," said he. "I think they would

OPPOSE THE ROAD BY FORCE,

And would not advise a survey to be made now."

"A bill," he said, "passed the house of representatives last session, granting the right-of-way to a road called the Cherokee road, which was a road in name only, which was really in the interest of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. It would have passed the senate but the senate adjourned before it could be reached. Kansas and Arkansas over the same route that Mr. Gould is trying to get built. If Mr. Gould can get the consent of the Cherokee counsel to go from Muscogee to Fort Smith, it will block the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe from pushing their line from Arkansas City through to Fort Smith via Muscogee. The Creeks have no reason to complain as they have

NO EAST AND WEST ROAD

Running through their country, and the projected Gould road only cuts through their territory about four or five miles." "I can't see," said Col. Boudinot, "why they should oppose it. But they join with the Cherokees. The demands of commerce and trade will require more roads through the Indian territory, and there will always be trouble on this score until the political status of things is changed by legislation of congress, and the Indians are allotted their lands in severalty, and they become citizens of the United States."

The Notorious Buchanan.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Dr. John Buchanan, who pleaded guilty last November to the charge of violating an act of the assembly prohibiting the sale of bogus medical diplomas, was brought before the quarter sessions this morning and sentenced to a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year. He has already been confined in the eastern penitentiary for fifteen months, one year of which he served under conviction and sentence in the United States district court for conspiracy to defraud the government.

At Their Posts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—Secretaries Windom, Blaine and Lincoln today resumed official duties.

A telegram from Little Rock, Ark., dated October 7th, says: A fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in Pine Bluff and destroyed property to the value of at least $100,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue in the Pine Bluff Press office. The flames speedily spread to a brick block of buildings occupied by E. L. Taylor & Co. dry goods; J. H. Dellman, hardware, and the office of Willis Johnson, county judge. All the buildings and stocks were destroyed; insurance $39,000.

There is a horrible epidemic prevailing between Waldron and Parkville on the Council Bluffs road. Eleven people have died within five days, and thirty are now lying very low. It is said to resemble the black death. The most of the patients rot away, and it is almost impossible to handle or move them. A Leavenworth physician has pronounced it the black scurvy. The disease was carried into the district by a man from St. Louis.

FROM LLANO.

Gin House Destroyed by Fire—An Undaunted Proprietor.

Special Telegram.

LLANO, October 10.—The gin house of Capt. W. W. Knowles was burned Saturday evening. West Davis, working in the lint room, slipped on a friction match, and in a few seconds everything was in flames. Capt. Knowles' loss is about $1,000. Three or four firms in town lost a counts from $25 to $50. The engine and grist mill room were not destroyed, and in less than one hour from the time the first alarm of fire was given, Mr. John Knowles gave instructions to fire up, saying he wanted to try to make up for losses and go to grinding.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—Sight—$1 10 per thousand premium; sterling bank 4 87 nominals, 00¼@00⅝.

NEW YORK, October 10—Money—2@3; exchange, 4 78½; government bonds weak; new 5's compons, 100½; new 4½'s compons, 112¼; new 4's compons, 115¾; state bonds dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Stocks irregular with wide and frequent fluctuations; New York Central, $1.37¼; Illinois Central, $1.27¼; Nashville & Chattanooga, 80; Louisville & Nashville, 90¼; Cleveland & Pittsburg guaranteed $1.29¼; Chicago & Northwestern, $1.25¼; Chicago & Northwestern preferred at $1.32¼; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 6's, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred at 36¼; Memphis & Charleston, 77; Rock Island, $1.33¼; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾. Sub-treasury balance coin, $79,309,536; currency, $4,901,678.

NEW YORK, 11 a. m., October 10.—The stock market opened irregular, but in the main a fraction higher. While Metropolitan opened at an advance of 2 per cent and rose 1 per cent additional to 31, but subsequently fell off to 29, Reading was notably weak and sold off 1½ per cent to 42½, but last rallied to 43. In the early dealings the general list declined ¼ to 1 per cent, but all the first board speculation became steady and prices rose ¼ to 1½. New Jersey Central railroad, Texas & Pacific, New York Central, Western Union Telegraph, St. Paul & Omaha, Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, and Wabash preferred, being the most prominent in the improvement. There were two sales of Hannibal & St. Joe 6 names of 200 shares each at 100 and 99½ respectively.

COTTON MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, noon, October 11.—Cotton—moderate inquiry and freely supplied; uplands, middling, 6¼; Orleans, 6¼; sales, 8,000; speculation and exports, 1000 bales; receipts, 1600 bales; American, 750 bales; uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 6 11-32@6 6-64; 6 11-32d; October and November, 6 11-32@6 6-64; 6 11-32d; November and December, 6 11-32d; December and January, 6 11-32@6 6-64; 6 11-32d; January and February, 6 11-32d; February and March, 6 13-32@6 7-64; March and April, 6 15-32@6 7-64; April and May, 6 17-32d; May and June, 6 9-16@6 19-32d; June and July, 6 9-16@6 19-32d.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—Cotton—easy; sales, 7200 bales; ordinary, 9; good ordinary, 10¼; low middling, 10¾; middling, 10¾; good middling, 11¼; middling fair, 11¾; fair, 12¼; receipts net, 16,466 bales; gross, 17,236; exports to Great Britain, 7713 bales; continent, 2755; France, 3545 bales; stock, 195,926 bales; futures steady; sales, 77,400 bales. October, 10.75@10.76; November, 10.9@11.00c; December, 10.13@10.16; January, 10.29c; February, 10.43@10.44; March, 10.56@10.57c; April, 10.65@10.66c; May, 10.75@11.78c; June, 10.85@10.87c; July, 11.00@11.02c.

Liverpool, 4 p. m., October 10.—Cotton—sales American, 7200 bales; uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 6 5-16d; October and November, 6 5-16d; November and December, 6 5-16; December and January, 6 11-32d; March and April, 6 7-16d; May and June, 6 11-32d; June and July, 6 9-16d.

Liverpool, 8 p. m., October 10.—Cotton—uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 6 5-32d; January and February, 6½d; March and April, 6 15-32d; April and May, 6¾d; futures closed steady at to-day's lowest prices.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton—net receipts 164 bales; gross, 635 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales, 126,000 bales; October, 11.36c; November, 11.34@11.35c; December, 11.45c; January, 11.63@11.64c; February, 11.71; March, 11.81@11.82c; April, 12.03@12.06c; May, 12.16@12.18c; June, 12.25@12.26c; July, 12.43@12.45c.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton—quiet; sales, 267 bales; uplands, 11¾; Orleans, 11¾; consolidated net receipts, 1,639 bales; exports to Great Britain, 26,069 bales; France, 5545 bales; continent, 200 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Flour—dull and declining. Pork—dull and weak at $19.50.

The Daily Express.

Tuesday Morning, October 11, 1881.

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DAILY, BY MAIL.

One copy one year	$10.00
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TO CORRESPONDENTS: Correspondence 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.

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"EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY."

THE Indiana republicans want pension commissioner Dudley to have a place in the cabinet.

IT is reported in Virginia City, Nev., that Senator Jones will accept a place in the cabinet, and John Mackay will be appointed senator by Gov. Kindard.

A son of Secretary Blaine will endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious dad. He will be a candidate for congress in one of the Maine districts next year.

REFERRING to Boutwell's fitness for a judgeship of the United States Supreme Court, the Buffalo News says that "a dead lawyer would be better on the bench than this embalmed politician."

NEW YORK speculators talk about a close money market, yet there are fifteen million dollars lying in the treasury drawing no interest, and belonging to people who do not take the trouble to call for it.

PUBLIC attention is again turned to Washington. The people are endeavoring to base a hope that the senate will now try to redeem its character for dignity and common sense lost at the last session.

"ARE the Americans a nation of liars?" asks the Dallas Times. Well, we are never impressed with any belief that they are, unless it be right after reading the Dallas Times; and even then only for a little while.

IT is suprising how much can be got out of a little, when manipulated with skill. Three men got a handsome puff in the New Orleans Democrat through one sweet potato, and the man who grew the potato got left out in the cold at that.

THE officers who divided the money captured from the Arkansas train robbers, should be given as long a term in the penitentiary as the robbers themselves. Their robbery was about as contemptible a one as could have been committed.

THE October number of the Scientific American is devoted almost entirely to the electric light, and is a very interesting paper, demonstrating the perfection to which the electric light machinery has been brought, and its success as an illuminator.

IT is now definitely announced that Miss Anna Dickinson will appear next winter in the garb and personality of Shakespear's heroes, and that her engagements will not only include the principal cities of the United States, but England as well.

THE Buckeye folks will to-day relieve their minds of the election annoyances that have been accumulating for months. As both parties have been stoutly declaring that they were going to win, the balloting to-day will prove which half of the Ohio people are liars.

SINCE it has enlarged, the San Antonio EXPRESS is not as popular as it used to be when there was less of it.—Texas Siftings.

The Siftings should not so recklessly call attention to the great complaint about itself—have to wade through so much to get so little.

THE public debt of the nation at its maximum, in 1866, was $2,773,236,173. Last year it was reduced in round numbers $100,000,000, and the total reduction in fifteen years has been $974,380,248, leaving the debt on the 1st of October, less the cash in the treasury, $1,798,855,925.

GRANT has secured, or is to secure, another fat job—that of trustee, in New York, for the Standard life insurance company of London. Grant learned all about insurance companies, banks, railroads, mining, etc., during the war, and now such institutions are anxious to profit by his vast experience.

IT is now stated positively that president Arthur has assured James and Hunt that they can remain in his cabinet as long as they desire. We will doubtless know in a few days whether they so desire, or whether Arthur has been correctly reported.

REV. H. S. HOFFMAN, of the Holy Trinity Moravian Church, of Philadelphia, has gone over to the Reformed Episcopal Church, taking the most of his congregation and church property with him. Among other things, Mr. Hoffman objects to the foreign element in the government of the Moravian Church through its general synod.

ABDUL HASSAN BEY, an Egyptian official who lately visited Gen. Merrill, of Andover, N. H., has presented to his host a slight acknowledgment of his hospitality in the shape of the mummy of a princess of the house of Ramases II. Mr. Merrill is building a tower near his house, one story of which is to contain the princess and other curiosities.

THE Chicago Tribune, in speaking of the potato supply, says: "None of the the late potatoes have yet made their appearance, and reports from the north, west and east of us indicate that there will be a fair crop. Thus, while the stock in our immediate vicinity will soon be exhausted, there is little danger of a potato famine, though prices are likely to run higer during the winter."

THE military team practicing target shooting at Leavenworth, at a competitive trial last week, show by the record made that they will not be able to compete with the Texas soldiers at the general shooting match, unless they greatly improve their skill in marksmanship. The scores for two days show that 21 was the highest made at either 200, 400, or 600 yards. The average for the best days' shooting, 600 yards, was 14½.

THE Army and Navy Register says that in traveling hereafter, the enlisted man of the army will be subsisted, whenever practicable, on canned food instead of receiving commutation of rations on the route. They are to be allowed funds for the purchase of coffee. The new arrangement is set forth in general orders 73, 1881, which embodies the first change made in the codified regulations, which, by the way, the army has not yet seen.

TREASURER GILPHLAN received a letter from the president of a bank in South Carolina stating that the people of that state would not take silver certificates as current money, and asked if he could pay them out on checks of United States disbursing officers. The treasurer replied that the standard silver dollar, which is a full legal tender, could be offered, and the people who preferred certificates could take them instead, saying that in his experience he found the certificates usually preferred to coin.

THE large reduction of the public debt during September, amounting to $17,000,000, or $5,000,000 more than was expected, is creating astonishment in New York. The debt decrease for the past quarter amounts to $42,000,000, the largest amount for any previous quarter for years. This rapid reduction is creating a dissatisfaction among that class of financial men who believe that the bonded debt is being paid off too rapidly, and who think it one of the safest and best forms of popular investment.

REV. WILLIAM DEAN, a missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, writing from Bangkok, Siam, on July 8, states that it was then the midst of the cholera season there. The official reports placed the number of deaths for the preceding week at 640. Mr. Dean says that many deaths are not reported, and that the number was probably more than 700 in all. This mortality in a city of 400,000 inhabitants shows how terrible is the annual scourge with which Bangkok is visited.

IT is stated in Bonapartist circles that the Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of her recent hurried visit to Paris, made her will, leaving all her fortune to Prince Victor and declaring him the head of the Bonapartist party. A clause in the document urges the young prince to devote all his mind to the service of the cause of the empire. Prince Victor has a good job before him, if he don't over-exert himself; but a too close application to the business might get him into a trouble that even Eugenie's fortune would not compensate him for.

AT a meeting near Baltinglass, county Wicklow, Ireland, for the purpose of establishing an organization for the protection of farmers and others who have incurred the displeasure of the land league, Walter Hume Long, M. P., and a number of farmers being present, it was resolved to establish an association to protect Boycotted persons, and that special attention should be paid to Catholic farmers desiring to resist the dictation of the league. The loyal inhabitants of Queen county, including the Protestant and Catholic farmers who had not joined the league, have formed a committee to counteract the league. They are arranging to help the farmers who cannot get their crops saved.

THE ranch of ex-Senator Dorsey, at Chico, Colfax county, New Mexico, is the largest cattle ranch in this country, embracing 500,000 acres of land, well watered, and with buildings ample and adapted expressly to the purpose. There are now on the place 31,000 head of cattle and 1,200 horses, worth all told about $1,000,000. And with all that land and stock, there are some who would make the people believe Dorsey is not an honest, clever, christian gentleman, to know whom is an honor to be proud of! That might do in some countries, but not in this one. If you would destroy the respect of the people for Dorsey, you must destroy his wealth, and then he would fall into contempt as a natural consequence.

THE treasury cattle commission appears to be having poor luck in its attempt to gather information concerning pleuro-pneumonia. The members of the commission complain of the indifference of state authorities in aiding them. The law under which they are acting simply appropriated $15,000 and authorized the secretary of the treasury to procure information concerning and to make inspection of neat cattle shipped from any port in the United States to any foreign port, so as to enable him to cause to be issued to the shippers of such cattle certificates showing in proper cases that such cattle are free from the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia. The prospect is that the $15,000 will all be used up in paying the salaries and traveling and other expenses of the three commissioners.

THE project to establish a national and international Garfield memorial hospital at Washington meets with widespread sympathy, and a brilliant success for the enterprise seems assured. It is proposed that Secretary Blaine shall issue a circular letter, setting forth the scheme and directing consuls to act as depositaries of the funds contributed abroad. The committee in charge expect large subscriptions from crowned heads, to be opened by Queen Victoria; the United States treasurer is to be the treasurer of the fund. The site for the building is to be the ground on which the Baltimore and Potomac depot stands, the place where the assassination took place. This is on a government reservation and is soon to be vacated by that railway company.

THE Pall Mall Gazette sketches a draft of a land bill for England which has been finally considered by the special committee of the Farmers' alliance. The bill aims at establishing complete security for the capital of farmers and immunity from capricious evictions; the rights of tenant to sell his improvements in open market, with a provision that the landlord must accept as a tenant for seven years, and at the same rent as that of the outgoing tenant, the person who purchases; and the creation of the land court in every district for the settlement of questions concerning rents and all other disputes. The Gazette thinks the bill suggestive, and says if the draft is supported by a majority of the farmers throughout the country and is vigorously used as a means of agitating for reform, the day when parliament must vote an urgency for an English land bill is not very far off.

A PROMINENT stalwart republican of New York, who holds a high position under the government at Washington, is said to have expressed himself as follows in reference to Conkling's attitude, a few days ago:

"Conkling's friends in New York are as devoted to him as ever; I went home to fight for him, and I carried my county and sent a delegation to the state convention that would have stood by him to the last. Conkling is sincerely desirous of harmonizing the republican party throughout all the country. He is a warm and devoted friend of President Arthur, and he wants Arthur to make a popular president and succeed himself. Conkling is always ready to make any sacrifice for a friend. I have no doubt that Arthur has already offered Conkling his choice of cabinet positions, but I do not believe he will accept any, for the reason that Conkling knows his entrance into the cabinet would displease a certain element of the republican party and would embarrass Arthur, therefore he will not accept it, though there is a very recent precedent for his appointment and acceptance. Notwithstanding the circumstances, Conkling is much more unpopular with one element of his party than Blaine is with another, and Conkling's appointment to a cabinet position would not be more distasteful to one portion of the party than Blaine's appointment was to another. I don't believe Conkling cares anything for a cabinet position, but even if he did, I do not believe he would accept one, for the reason I have given."

The gentleman who made this statement is a conspicuous member of a prominent republican circle in New York which has hitherto included Conkling, Arthur, Platt, and other stalwarts, and was appointed to office by Platt and Conkling. We shall see what we shall see.

THE reports from the hostile Indian country continue of an exciting nature. If a few hundred men were to take possession of a small portion of our territory and declare they would not recognize the general government as having any control over them, and were to organize and arm themselves to carry out their declarations, the whole country would be fired with loyal indignation, and there would be no end to the men and money devoted to punishing the criminals; but these Indians don't do anything but rob and torture and kill defenseless men, women and children, and of course, there is no use making any fuss about it. This is "the best government under the sun"—when there is nothing for it to do. Any other government in existence, with half our power, would have taught the Indians a lesson years ago that would have forever deterred them from going on the war path, and then a policy should have been adopted that would have given them no excuse to break the peace.

Why is it that we never hear of Indian troubles in the British possessions? It is simply because the Indians are regarded as having some rights a white man is bound to respect, and because they know if they become hostile, punishment severe and swift will be visited upon them.

THE English papers publish a court circular, stating, daily, that the queen and members of the royal family took a walk in the morning, a drive in the afternoon, and had so and so dinner with them. A "court circular" would be hooted with derision in this country, but almost daily the most unimportant private acts of the president are telegraphed far and wide at great expense, and the people, who laugh at the English custom, read the statements as a matter of course and just what the intelligent, and enterprising news gatherers at Washington should furnish their readers. For instance, in special dispatches to a northern paper—a leading democratic paper, too—the St. Louis Republican, of a very recent date, we find the following references to the president:

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The president, after the disposal of some executive business, drove out this afternoon with Gen. Sherman. The president and Gen. Sherman were in an open buggy and drove down the avenue unattended.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—This has been a quiet day at the temporary executive mansion on Capitol hill. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler dined with the president and after dinner the president and Gen. Sherman took a drive. Secretary Kirkwood also called on the president to-day.

"What fools our voters are! It is seriously stated that President Arthur will not reorganize his cabinet until after the fall elections, because it is supposed that the reorganization would damage the prospects of the republican party. We do not hesitate to say that the voter who would be affected by the reorganization is an idiot if he does not see that it is certain to come about, and it will certainly be no less an offence because it is postponed a month or two."—St. Louis Republican.

There can be no doubt that if the voting population were treated as much like children or ignoramuses in the ordinary affairs of life as they are in politics, every mother's son of them would be so mortally offended that they would refuse to speak to those so treating them, if they did not go further and resent the action with a blow. During an election campaign they are pulled about and harried and stuffed with every conceivable story and absurdity. They hear men denounced openly as being what every intelligent man knows they are not, and hear men praised for doing things every intelligent man knows they did not do; but the "intelligent voters" hiss or applaud as occasion seems to suggest, and the victors shout and the defeated groan after election day, but in a very short time all drift back into the old channel of complaining, discussing reforms and improvement of public service through the medium of "the next election." Forty thousand men "throw off the yoke" annually; "hereafter they will vote for the best men regardless of their politics;" but the time for the convention comes, a few shrewd men go into an ante-room and sing out, "Brown for constable," and "Smith for justice of the peace;" the conventions pass the cry on to the people, and about thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine out of that forty thousand will meekly walk up to the polls and vote for the "nominees" of their respective parties, though they would not trust some of those they vote for with a five dollar note of their own money, and would not associate with them on terms of equality. "Stand by the principles of Jefferson, the dignity of the constitution and the supremacy of the laws, by voting for me for constable," shouts the democrat. "Reme ember the principles of the glorious old republican party, and perpetuate them for the people, by voting for me for justice of the peace," shouts the republican; and the voters look wise and important and vote accordingly, failing to see any absurdity in the speeches of either of the candidates for those petty offices, and who have nothing more to do with the policies of government they parade so loudly and vehemently while appealing for votes than they have with the home policy of the sandwich islands. But let a man enter a business house and attempt to convince the proprietor that he should give him a business advantage because it is his duty to uphold the principles of some political party, and that man would doubtless feel the toe of the proprietor's boot, the result of the latter's indignation at being so openly treated as a fool. But that would not be any more absurd than the way voters are treated during every election campaign. Nine months in the year the people will laugh and jeer at the "promises of politicians," and for the remaining three months strain every nerve to achieve a certain result by the election of the same politicians, who depend upon their promises to secure votes, and who are still making the same promises they have made no effort to fulfill, though they have often enjoyed the opportunity.

Mexican Commerce.

New Orleans Democrat.

Before the end of this month, steamship communication between this city and the various gulf ports of Mexico, which was interrupted by consequence of our quarantine regulations, will be renewed. The steamers City of Merida, of the Alexandria line, and the Whitney, of the Morgan line, having been thoroughly overhauled and their passenger accommodations increased, will in a few days resume their trips.

When these vessels were drawn off the route, the trade between the two countries had increased to such an extent as to warrant the most sanguine expectations on the part of those engaged in it of its further development. Mostly the coffee produced at Cordoba, that was not consumed in the country, was sent to this port for sale to the great consuming centres of the West and of the Mississippi valley. Other tropical and semi-tropical products, which had hitherto gone to New York and to Europe, were also sent here, and the traffic was flourishing when the withdrawal of the steamers from that port, finds a better market, at either Galveston or New York, than can be obtained here, while honey, which is also exported from thence, is either sent to Europe by the British and French West India steamers, or to New York, by the Alexandria line, at a much greater cost, in both cases, than it could be brought to this market. It has been imported into Galveston at a profit to the producers in Tuxpan, but the shipments made to this port have invariably resulted in a great loss to the shippers.

Several cities in the Mississippi valley and the west, are largely engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Tropic woods, such as cedar, rosewood, ebony, mahogany, etc., are consumed in vast quantities in this industry. Via New Orleans these cities are many hundreds of miles nearer, by rail and water communication, to the tropic forest where these furniture woods are produced, that either New York or Philadelphia. Notwithstanding this, several New York firms receive large consignments of this freight from Mexico, and the house of Cunningham & Sons, of Philadelphia, have two or three vessels engaged in a profitable traffic with the Mexican coast, and the greater part of their trade consists of tropic furniture woods, which are sent to Chicago and other western consuming centers by rail.

New York and Philadelphia receive a great quantity of Mexican hides and goat skins from the ports of Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Frontera and Progreso. A portion of these hides and skins of various animals are used in the tanneries of the western states, and also in the extreme western parts of the states of New York and Pennsylvania. The same status with regard to distances from the localities where the hides are found, to where they are consumed at the western tanneries, holds good, for, as in the other cases, the advantages of time, distance, cost of transportation, etc., are all in favor of the Crescent City enjoying this valuable Mexican traffic.

The question that naturally presents itself is: why cannot tropic wools, Mexican sugar, honey, hides, etc., find as good a market here as elsewhere? Or why should not New Orleans with her advantage of situation adjacent to the localities of production, be the distributing center for all these varied tropic products, which are utilized in the west and the Mississippi Valley, instead of New York and Philadelphia. As far as Mexican sugar is concerned, there may be the same discrimination in its favor, in Galveston and New York, that there is in favor of Honduras sugar in the latter port, of which fact the Democrat has more than once advised the merchants of this city.

But the possession of the other Mexican traffic may be looked upon from a different point of view. The merchants of New York and Philadelphia have obtained it because they sought it where it exists.

Every winter drummers from New York, Philadelphia, and even from Boston and Baltimore, may be met with in Yucatan, Frontera, in Vera Cruz and in all the other gulf ports, while but two or three New Orleans firms send agents to Mexico in search of this trade.

Furniture, wood, hides, skins, etc., are slow freights, this time, in their transit to the consuming centres is not of so much consequence as it would be in the case of coffee and other articles whose price is subject to fluctuations. Time, time, distance, the cost of transportation by the river, the price of insurance, etc., all being in favor of New Orleans against New York and other eastern ports, there is no just reason why our city should not enjoy all this trade, if her merchants deemed it worthy of their attention.

HOMEOPATHY.

It is Unwittingly Demonstrated in the House of its Enemies.

From the Courier-Journal.

Last Sunday's Courier-Journal contained the following from the Philadelphia Ledger:

At the last meeting of the International Medical Congress (allopathic), in London, that most eminent chemist—perhaps in the world—Pasteur, of France, described his experiments to an audience in St. James's Hall, of doctors from all parts of the world. A fine glass rod is dipped in the blood of a fowl which is dying of chicken cholera. The drop of blood is then placed in a vessel containing a prepared fluid which has been boiled and rendered perfectly clear. In a short time this "culture vase," as Pasteur calls it, begins to swarm with tiny organisms. Taking one of these tiny forms again on a glass rod, and dropping it into a second vessel of clear fluid, the same ferment and generation goes on, and this experiment may be repeated from vase to vase until the hundredth or thousandth colony is reached, always with the same effect.

"The curious part of the experiment is that if you take a healthy fowl and put under its skin a drop from any one of these vases, even the furthest from the first, it will die of chicken cholera, precisely as it will if you put under its skin a drop of blood from an infected fowl. Professor Pasteur found that by leaving an interval of time between the passing of these tiny germs from one vase to another the small organism changed its quality. Instead of being passed directly, as has been done as soon as they showed themselves a week, a fortnight, a month was allowed to go by before the germ from one swarming vase was dropped into another. At one prolonged interval of time the disease communicated grew weaker when put into the fowl. It killed eight out of ten from one vase, it would kill but five out of ten from the next, and so on in reduced proportion until finally a vase was reached that did not kill any. The fowls would show symptoms of illness, but would recover.

"Now for the strange but most instructive part of the story. A drop of infected blood from the chickens that had died from the cholera had no longer any fatal effect on these vaccinated fowls."

Now we see that while the germs in their crude state killed the fowls that were vaccinated, yet after Professor Pasteur had reached a certain point of attenuation of infinitessimals, a mild or similar disease to cholera was set up, which prepared the system to resist the action of the crude or original germs of cholera. This is homeopathy, pure and simple. The most bitter opponent of of homeopathy cannot deny that the drop of blood taken from the infected fowl was not divided into infinitessimals, and yet we have it demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt by one of their best experimenters and closest observers that when one drop of the liquid containing far beyond the decillionth part of a drop of the original infected blood was injected into a fowl it produces a disease or symptom similar to the original from which it was taken.

Hahnemann never claimed any more for his system of medicine than this. Neither can the most ultra Hahnemanians or high dilutionists ask anything more. With all these facts before them, I can not see how the intelligent opponents of homeopathy can any longer deny that there is virtue in potenized medicines.

With the demonstrated facts before them, and the light of science as bright as the noonday sun shining in their path-way, is it not strange or incomprehensible that intelligent professors of medicine, as many of the allopathists are, will not stop in their bigotry and prejudice, for a few hours only, until they can examine the merits of homeopathy before they any longer condemn it unheard and untried?

The writer continues: "Sir James Paget, one of the most distinguished British physicians, in thanking M. Pasteur on behalf of the medical congress, said that while Dr. Jenner was mobbed and had to fight vehement opposition for seeking to benefit human beings, Professor Pasteur's investigations for the benefit of property, flocks and herds met with no opposition."

Homeopaths throughout the world will also thank M. Pasteur for demonstrating in the house of their enemies the principles upon which the homeopathic law of cure, similia similibus curantur, was founded by Hahneman. That is to say, he experimented on animals and fowls, and came to a similar conclusion to which Hahneman arrived after experimenting upon himself.

Hahneman tested the various poisons on himself until he found those that produced symptoms similar to cholera. His next step was to find the attenuations or potencies of the same remedies that would cure cholera without producing aggravation of the symptoms. He thus established the law of similars and of attenuations.

Like Jenner, he was branded as a quack and humbug by his quondam medical brethren, and was forced to leave his native country.

It is a sad commentary on human nature that every investigation for the alleviation of human suffering must first be rejected and its inventor persecuted before it can be adopted by the medical profession and introduced to the public for their good.

Texas.

Correspondence Chicago Farmers' Review.

Railroad facilities are already developed in Texas to an extent difficult to realize, especially by those who retain the crude notions generally prevalent in regard to Texas a few years ago, in the North. Texas is rapidly becoming a very net-work of railroads. In 1880, the amount of railroad building in that state exceeded that in all the other states of the union. At this date the number of miles of railroad in Texas is not far from 4,000. The Texas & Pacific, the International & Great Northern, the Houston & Texas Central, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, the Galveston, San Antonio & Harrisburg form a band of iron giants, by whose hands mile after mile of road is being laid, not month by month, or week by week but day by day. These roads all tend westward and southward. Through Texas must run the highway which will connect the valley of the Mississippi with its fertile plains and their teeming products and our Southern republic and the Pacific Ocean. Eastern and Northern capitalists last year spent $100,000,000 pushing the network of railroads in the southwest. These men, shrewd and far-seeing, know the value of the trade with Mexico and South America, now almost entirely absorbed by Great Britain and Germany, and of the Oriental countries, China and Japan, the English colonies of Australia and New Zealand, which lie on the other side of the broad Pacific—a value altogether under-estimated, we fear, by the farmers of the northwest, who send butter and cheese to France, to be there reshipped to Brazil and other South American countries. In the matter of educational, Texas is particularly well provided for. The permanent school fund in the treasury of the state, amounts to over $8,000,000, the interest on which yields an annual revenue of more than $200,000, to which must be added $100,000 derived from the land sales. Besides this, the state sets aside not more than one-fourth of the general revenue for the support of the schools; in the year 1880 this amounted to $919,889; then there is the interest on the county school fund of $550,030, being the amount by those counties that have sold their school lands. The total land endowment for educational purposes amounts to 54,000,000 acres (6,000,000 more than the area of all New England), divided as follows:

	Acres.
University	1,221,400
County school Domain	2,835,920
General " "	50,000,000
Total	54,055,320

So much for educational provision, which, it will be seen, taking into account the rapid increase in value of the property, will be, if anything, too great for the purpose for which it is intended, and may ultimately from a source of irresistible temptation to impecunious politicians. Such in brief are the present condition and prospects of the favored land as regards the two great factors in material and intellectual development, railroads and education. V. S. M.

Jefferson Democrat, Oct. 3d: Yesterday Capt. A. U. Wright, sheriff of this county, on a telegram from Texarkana, arrested on the down mail train a man named E. C. Bishop, who was pointed out by a passenger named Walker, who stated he was one of the persons robbed on the train mentioned. Bishop claims to live in Collin county, and looks like anything but a robber. The letters on his person shows that he was just from Tennessee, which in itself contradicts the idea of the crime charged. Captain Wright is of the opinion that he is the wrong man.

A negro named Burl Lewis was found dead on the prairie about six miles from Clayton on the 5th. A coroner's jury developed the fact that Burl was last seen on September 26th at Braden's store, where he changed $10 and purchased a bottle of whiskey. The jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from pistol shots fired by some party unknown. When found his pockets were were empty and the bottle gone. Two bullet holes were found, either of which would have caused instant death. One was in his head and the other in his left breast. He had evidently seated himself on the ground for a smoke, as a freshly-filled pipe and a match were found by his side. No clue has yet been obtained as to the party or parties who did the killing.

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Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

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ED. BUCKLEY.

San Antonio, Texas, August 25, 1881. (aug 21-2m

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Charles G. Edwards and his wife L. J. Edwards, on October 24th, 1876, executed a Deed of Trust to I. P. Simpson and J. H. James as Trustees, of the following described property, for the purpose of securing their promissory note to James T. Thornton dated October 24, 1876, payable 12 months thereafter, in the sum of six Hundred Dollars, with 12 per cent. interest per annum, and property being:

Three hundred and sixty acres of land more or less, a part of the two-thirds of a league originally granted to Samuel McMillech by the state of Texas, the same being adjoining a tract sold by said McMillech to Bian and Ely Bian to Pugh, and is four hundred and fifty varas in width, and has its upper line in common with the lower line of Pugh, running from west to east seventy yards further south, until it reaches the north line of the tract owned by McMuskey, thence east with said line of McMuskey towards Lag's tract four hundred and fifty varas from said line of Pugh's. The tract is 80 varas in width with lines parallel from said tract of McMuskey to the river, the upper line as aforesaid being in common with the lower line of Pugh's tract, but comes 70 yards longer as aforesaid.

Also the undivided half of 40 acres in Bexar county, Texas, on east side of the Leon creek, known as survey No. 79, in section 3, being part of the homestead of Wm. Libay.

It being provided in said Deed of Trust, which is record in Bexar county in vol. 4, pages 585 and 586, that I said Edwards and wife make default in the payment of said note and interest, then said Trustees, or either of them, shall sell the above property, for the purpose of paying said note and interest, and whereas default has been made in the payment thereof,

Now therefore, the undersigned one of said Trustees, by virtue of the powers conferred in said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the beneficiary, James T. Thornton, will sell the above described property, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of Bexar county, Texas, between lawful hours, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1881,

and will execute and deliver to the purchasers good and sufficient warranty deeds, in the names of said Charles G. Edwards and wife, to said property. J. H. JAMES,

oct12 20d Trustee.

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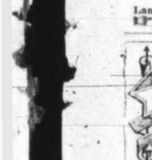

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aug 16 1y

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PENNY, Houston Co., Ga., Jan. 28, 18-6. In 1873, there were two negroes confined in jail badly afflicted. In my official capacity I employed C. T. Swift, to cure them, under a contract: "no cure, no pay." He administered his "Specific," and in a few weeks I felt obliged to pay him out of the county treasury, as he had effected a complete and radical cure.
A. S. GILES, Ord. Houston Co., Ga.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 14, 1879.
The S. S. S. is giving good satisfaction. One gentleman who had been confined to his bed six weeks with Rheumatism has been entirely cured and speaks in the highest praise of it.
CHILES & BERRY.
W. R. & T. W. HOOPER.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.
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Call for a copy of "Young Men's Friend." oct 11,d 1w

The Daily Express.

Tuesday Morning, October 10, 1881.

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TO AND FROM THE

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GALVESTON, H. & S. A. R. R.

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

Train mails for and from all points beyond Houston arrives daily by 9 a. m. Departs by 6 p. m. Train mail closes by 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

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

Arrives daily at 10:30 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.

Brackettsville—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.

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

Bastiera—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 8 a. m.

Stage mails close half an hour previous to departure.

OFFICE HOURS

Money order, stamp, and register department from 8 a. m. to 4 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	7.50 a. m.
" Seguin	9.10 a. m.
" Luling	10.15 a. m.
" Columbus	1.57 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	6.10 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS WEST—Daily.

Leaves Houston	7.10 a. m.
" Columbus	12.21 p. m.
" Luling	3.54 p. m.
" Seguin	4.52 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	6.15 p. m.

NIGHT TRAIN EAST—Daily.

Leaves San Antonio	5.00 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	7.20 a. m.

NIGHT TRAIN WEST—Daily.

Leaves Houston	5.20 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	7.50 a. m.

Ticket Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 12 m., from 3 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.

MEXICAN PACIFIC EXTENSION—Daily.

Leaves San Antonio	1.45 a. m.
Arrives Hondo City	12.00 p. m.
Leaves Hondo City	4.45 p. m.
Arrives San Antonio	4.35 p. m.

He Was Devoted.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

It was his vacation, and they were seated under the branches of a great apple tree, contented with each other's society and silently communing with nature. His arm had inadvertently found its way about her slender form, and her head had gradually found a resting place upon his manly padded shoulder. They were dreaming of the happy days to come, when together they should walk over the varied pathway of life, when she suddenly turned her melting eyes upon him and half whispered, "Shall you always be so contented with my society, Addy?" (His name was Adolphus, and she called him Addy for short.)

"Always, darling," he murmured, and the pressure about her form increased.

"You will never, never grow tired of me, but constantly remain by my side?"

"Constantly, Angy," he said. (Her name was Angelina.)

"Remember, Addy, dear, we are to be together for a lifetime. You are sure you will not weary of my presence?"

"Sure," he whispered fervently, as he brushed a bug from her dress. "Angy, I will be always at your feet. Always close to your sweet form to guard and protect my treasure from the dangers and trials of this wicked, bad world," and he looked volumes of love into her blue eyes.

"You will never, never desert me for another woman, you will keep firm in your love, and remain faithful until death calls one or the other of us to a better world?" she asked, switching a large fly from her ear. "Nothing that folks might say will ever tempt you to desert my side?"

"Nothing, nothing, Angy," he said. "The whole world might rise up against you, but it would find me still steadfast in my love. Oceans may separate us, we may be parted for years, but neither time nor space shall influence my devotion. I'm yours 'till death," he said passionate as he grabbed a large beetle that was slowly making its way up his leg "Yes, yours 'till death, my pearl beyon—"

"Here, let up," she said suddenly, edging away from him; "I don't know about that. Youare altogether too constant. I never could stand so much devotion. I'm not one of those girls who enjoy having a man knocking around under foot all the time, and I'm afraid you won't do," and she left him a crushed reed, broken by the willfulness of woman."

An Ark Built in Fear of Another Deluge.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

A few miles below Otho, Ala., there is an old negro named Moses, who claims he had a revelation from the Lord, in which he received information that the world would again be destroyed by water. He was so convinced that the destruction would be by water that he at once began the work of building an ark. He has been thus engaged for several months, and the result of his labors may easily be seen from the river. This ark is very unlike the representations of the one built by father Noah, and would doubtless not withstand many severe gales, such as might be expected in a cruise of forty days and nights. This oddly constructed vessel or house is placed on a high hill ready for the rising water. It is composed of several apartments about five feet wide and ten feet long, which are placed on top of each other. Each has a small portico, and spring with feathers as ornaments. Approaching the dwelling of the negro, one has to pass through a very elaborately decorated arbor, over the entrance of which are the words: "Welcome, Peace, Rest, and Happiness."

STATE NEWS.

Corn is only 75 cents per bushel in Limestone county.

The Texas & St. Louis road is now nearing Sulphur Springs.

It is said that the Pate sour well water in Hopkins county is a sure cure for dyspepsia.

Upward of three hundred counterfeit silver dollars have been found to be in circulation in Denison.

Several persons have recently been attacked with dengue fever at Victoria, which, though not dangerous, is very painful.

A fight took place at New Laredo, Monday night between several natives, which resulted in the death of two parties and the wounding of a third.

Two young lawyers of Corsicana, Texas, have written to Chas. J. Guiteau offering to defend him in his approaching trial for the assassination of the president.

Last Sunday the oldest son of Phillip Beam was drowned in a tank six miles west of Sherman. He was about eleven years old, and could not swim, and went into deep water, not knowing its dangerous depth.

Austin Statesman: At Wrightsboro last Tuesday Mr. Jack Wright got his arm caught in a gin and cut pretty severely. The same day a young man at Pilgrim Lake lost a finger and had his hand badly cut by a gin.

A stalk of corn grown on Mr. T. D. Lindsey's farm, in Menard county, was on exhibition in Mason last week. It measured eleven feet to the first ear of corn, and to the summit of the stalk about fifteen feet.

Major Penn, the evangelist, has retired from his labors until the coming spring. His last meeting was held at Willow Spring, Bell county, where thirty-two counties were represented, and 12,000 persons attended the services. There were 314 conversions, making his total conversions in Bell county 1,014.

Correspondence Mason's News Items: The range in Menard county is in excellent condition, cattle are fat, grass is abundant, and stockmen are happy with the prospects for a successful winter. Gardens are flourishing and fresh tomatoes and other vegetables are plentiful. There is a demand for real estate, and our county is constantly receiving fresh settlers—men who come to work and are helping to build up the county.

The Virginia Campaign.

SAN ANTONIO, Oct., 10, 1881.

Editor San Antonio Express:

In one of the evening papers of last Saturday I find the following report of a joint discussion at Bristol, Va., between Maj. Daniel the democratic nominee for governor, and Mr. Riddleberger, a readjuster and *quondam* candidate for secretary of the United States senate. This report is taken from the Whig, Richmond, Va., the organ of senator Mahon, i. e. of the readjusting, or as it is called by its opponents, the repudiating party.

"Riddleberger's dispassionate argument on the debt question remained wholly unanswered, and when he put in his rejoinder the day was won. Daniel made but one attempt to rally. Turning to Riddleberger he said:

"I have asked your candidate, Col. Cameron, and now I ask you, are you a republican or a democrat?"

Quick as thought the game cock arose and said: "May I answer?"

"Yes, sir," said Daniel, "I want an answer."

Said Riddleberger: "In '79 you had Hayes' administration, Raum's and Fred Douglass' letters, every federal official, and every republican canvasser in the state. To-day you have your Arnold and Lester. I, sir, clasp all good readjuster democrats in one hand, all good readjuster republicans in the other, and borrowing from your celebrated Derrick and Roane speech, would exclaim, 'Oh, my countrymen, when you thus behold the best men of all parties united in a common cause, we are bound to win!'"

The effect of this is beyond description. The major dropped his head, hesitated, picked up a cigar stump, and insensibly put into his mouth as he resumed his speech. A little daughter of Major Bailey then worked her way to the stand and presented Captain Riddleberger with two handsome boquets. The captain laid them on the railing, and when he looked for them after he had kissed the little miss they were gone. He remarked: "Some Funder has stolen my boquets; the ruling passion is strong in death." This ended Bristol."

It goes without saying that, as a rule, the generality of such reports are highly discolored productions, the color being the writer's political preferences, or his connection with this or that political party. This is especially true during such a contest as this one now going on in Virginia—at once close and fierce. It is not my purpose to enter into the merits of the question at issue; but in justice to Major Daniel and the party he represents, and perhaps also for the gratification of friends he may have even in this remote part of the country, I request you to insert in your paper an account taken from a democratic journal, the Lynchburg Virginian, of the same meeting and the same joint discussion.

Respectfully,
JOS. KREUTNER.

He now asked the people to follow him and give him an opportunity to establish an honest government on honest laws. During Daniel's first speech he asked Riddleberger to tell him "with what party you are going to co-operate in the future, whether with the democratic party or the republican party? Riddleberger said he would tell him after awhile—meaning in his last speech. Some voice said, "That is too thin."

Daniel spoke one and a quarter hours, amid great cheering.

Riddleberger rejoined in a three-quarter hour's speech, and forgot to tell the people with what party he was going to co-operate, but Daniel in his last speech (three-quarter hour) did not forget it, and again called on him to answer. [Voices—make him answer,] and Riddleberger arose and said: "I will co-operate with the democrats, and I will co-operate with republicans, provided they are readjusters." Daniel's remarks following this can better be imagined than described. His closing remarks were grandly eloquent, and he stopped amid long-continued cheering, and his friends took him up like a child and carried him to his carriage, and he left the city covered all over with glory. About 3,000 persons were present, and they will never forget the day. A readjuster judge of one of the southwestern counties came up and said to Daniel, "I have been a readjuster, but I am going to vote and work for you."

Arthur's Intimates.

New York Correspondence Boston Herald:

George Bliss stands foremost in character and ability among Arthur's intimate friends, has all along been his confidant and adviser, and it will be surprising indeed if he does not go into the new cabinet. Bliss is a stout man of medium height, with a full face, remarkably light complexion, and hair which, though tinged with gray, was formerly so flaxen that, when he was private secretary to Gov. Morgan, he was popularly known as "Morgan's tow-headed boy." He comes of an old Massachusetts family, Springfield being his birth place, and is about fifty. He is a Harvard graduate and a lawyer of great ability. His professional practice is largely in insurance cases, and he is the attorney of several leading companies. He is said to be worth $4,000,000, partly from inheritance and partly by his own accumulation from labor and lucky investment. He is a politician from love of politics, and not for pecuniary gain. He is fearless and aggressive. As a member of the governor's staff during the war he had charge of the maintenance and transportation of troops in this city, and it was then that he formed a friendship with Arthur, who was a quartermaster-general. His services at that period are said to have been honest and valuable. He has been an excellent United States district attorney. He is a charter member of the Union League Club, and a frequenter of its house, where he is popular and influential. He is the author of "Bliss Annotated Code," and of several works on insurance law. He has traveled extensively abroad, and has some linguistic acquirements. He has been an organizer in his party.

Stephen B. French is Arthur's boon companion. He used to be a merchant at Sag Harbor, L. I., and dabbled in politics there, serving one term as treasurer of his county. He was not successful in business, and in 1879 Arthur brought him here to make him a police commissioner. He is something over fifty, has white hair and moustache, is stout, and below the average in height. He is not brilliant, mentally or morally, and is set down for a politician for what he can make. He is essentially a different man from Bliss, and Elihu Root is as quite different from either. Root is a young lawyer of thorough culture, striking ability, and high ambition. He has for several years been practicing law in partnership with Willard Bartlett. His age is not more than thirty-five. If so much, and he is rather a handsome fellow, with sufficient self-confidence to enable him to employ all his brains on any occasion. He ran for judge of the court of common pleas last year, and was beaten. He did not do much in a political way until lately, and his intimacy with Arthur is not of long standing. Socially, his connections are pretentious, and his friends regard him as bound to make his mark whenever he gets the appointment—say as attorney-general. Daniel G. Rollins is our district attorney, by appointment, to succeed the late Benjamin K. Phelps, whose first assistant he was for a number of years. Rollins is a small, active man of thirty-five, with a good, round head, no airs, and really remarkable ability as a public prosecutor. Rollins is a Yale graudate, thoroughly respectable in his personal conduct and relations, quite popular among lawyers, and an able schemer in politics. His intimacy with Arthur arises from political association and is based principally on mutual interest. Rollins' brains are of superior quality, and he uses them as Arthur directs, receiving political preferment in return. Enough has already been written to show that Arthur's companions are of varied sorts, and this is illustrated further by Thomas Murphy and Pierre C. Van Wyck, who are alike only in a desire for office. John R. Lydecker was Arthur's deputy in the custom house, and with him was turned out. He had long held appointive offices, but has not fared well since, though now in the assembly. He is a good-looking six-footer of fifty-six and a most faithful henchman of Conkling.

Harry and James Garfield, sons of the late president, have returned to Williams college, but Harry is not well enough to resume his studies yet.

It seems to be generally conceded that the proposed visit of Adelina Patti to this country has been abandoned. She is reported as having said that she views an American tour as an exile. Probably some of her "admirers" refuse to come.

Mary Anderson has been rehearsing at Booth's theatre for the past week. The special play selected to open the season is the Pygmalion and Galatea of Mr. Gilbert. Mary Anderson will herself perform the part of Galatea, which was originally done in England by Mrs. Kendal, and here by Katherine Rogers first.

The Panola Watchman is in favor of carving up Texas into several states.

San Antonio Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF DAILY AND WEEKLY EXPRESS,
Monday, October 10th, 1881.

The stringency in the money market of the north has produced no change in any of the financial quotations here. The banks are well supplied with money and there is no difficulty in obtaining all that is needed for local transactions. Local stocks and bonds continue firm and in demand and holders regard them as gilt edged investments. There appears to be no indication of any attempt to advance the rates of interest beyond our quotations and such an attempt would be unsuccessful while money is so plentiful as it is at present.

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@16 per ct.
S A Gas Co stock	$ 75
S A & H B R Loan stock	par
S A Street railroad Co bonds	105
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	112
" " " 8 " "	110
" " " 6 " "	105
Bexar county bonds 8 per cent	115
State of Texas 5 per cent	112½
Alternate land certificates	37
Confederate 1280 acres	75
Veteran 1280 acres	2.50
" 640 "	1.70

COMMERCIAL.

The past week has witnessed great activity in local trade. Until Saturday wool moved freely at high prices, but since that time the market has been quiet on account of depressing reports from the northern markets. Cotton has also been in large receipt and the demand has been very active at top prices with little regard to grades, the weight of the bale and cleanliness of the staple being the main guide as to price. Hides are dull and depressed, the buyers holding off for more favorable advices from the northern markets. During the week there have been some declines in the northern produce markets but the only effect of this here has been to make the dealers more ready to sell at quotations, but no actual decline is noded in any line. The local grain market is easier but not quotably lower from store, though the buyers would not pay extreme prices on the plaza while the northern grain markets remain in their present condition. The receipts and shipments of freight by wagons and by rail remain heavy and the recent rains have produced less delay to wagon freights than might be expected. The live stock trade has lightened up since our last report and the demand is more active and there are a number of new men here making inquiries about stock raising. The high price of northern beans has caused an increased demand for the frijoles or Mexican beans and speaking of this increase in the demand for beans the Boston Advertiser of a recent date says:

"The scarcity of beans can perhaps be best accounted for by the increased consumption of them throughout the country, due largely to the immense distribution of them in cans. This industry of canning beans, it is reasonable to suppose, has grown to a very large business. The beans that reapers' twine has had upon hemp. The industry was only started a few years ago, and in fact one house by embarking into it upon a large scale, failed, a contract with a foreign government having fallen through which was thought to be secured. The canning business has been pushed with energy since then, and by the aid of drummers and liberal advertising, "Boston Baked Beans" are now in cans all over the country. It is not difficult to realize that the consumption has increased by this means, particularly as the beans have also been exported. The advance in hand-picked pea beans has been, during the past few weeks, fully one dollar per barrel, and dealers are those who look for still higher prices. Canners are selling freely, but have advanced their prices and have written to their correspondents that a further advance may be expected. Several large orders have been taken of late."

GRAIN.—Although there is an easier feeling in the local grain market, yet there are no actual declines to report. The dealers are working more in harmony with each other than heretofore and will not submit to a decline in prices until it is forced on them. To-day's telegrams from the northern markets are not favorable, and as soon as the stringency in the northern money market is relieved prices will become more regular. It is now reported that the crop of corn and oats in the north will yield more largely than has hitherto been reported. If this be true it will cause prices to decline a notch, though low prices cannot rule here until after the crop of next year is harvested.

Corn per bushel	$1 10@1 15
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	80@85
Corn meal	90
Ground mixed corn and oats	$2 10@2.60
Wheat bran, per hundred pounds	1.50@1.60
Corn bran per hundred pounds	70@80
Purified middlings per hundred pounds	$1.15
Common " " "	1.55
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

COTTON.—The local cotton market is reported by some buyers to be easier to-day but it has been very strong during the past week and the demand is still active and the quotations are unchanged. The receipts have been fully up to the average.

The New York, New Orleans, and Galveston markets for spot cotton have shown considerable weakness and some declines during the week. The following table of spot quotations will show the quotations up to the close of business to-day

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	N. Y.	N. O.	Gal'n	San. An.
L. O.	7¾	7⅞	7	6.
O. S ½	9	8⅝	8	8.
G. O. 90's	10½	10	9⅞	9⅞
G. M. 11-16	10⅝	10½	10	9⅞
M. 11⅛	10⅞	10⅝	10⅛	10.
G. M. 11½	11¼	11	10½	10½
M. F. 12⅛	11¾	11⅝	11	10½

The New York market for future deliveries of cotton has continued to decline during the entire week and closed to-day lower than the following table, which is taken from the records of the merchants' exchange, shows the closing quotations of to-day and last Monday:

NEW YORK FUTURE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	October 10.	October 3.
Sales	170,000	131,000.
January, 1882	11.63@11.64	12.47@12.48
February, "	11.67@ "	12.24@ "
March, "	11.91@11.92	12.59@ "
April, "	12.05@12.06	12.69@ "
May, "	12.14@12.15	12.56@12.57
June, "	12.25@12.26	12.66@12.67
July, "	12.35@12.37	——@——
August "	—@—	—@—
September, "	—@—	—@—
October, 1881	11.20@ "	11.72@11.73
November, "	11.34@11.35	11.75@11.76
December "	11.46@ "	11.84@11.85

WOOL.—The local wool market was fluctuating on a regular boom until last Saturday the check came and the buyers stopped operations until the course of the northern markets should be more clearly defined. Several sales were made here at above twenty-five cents and one at twenty-six cents per pound. Messrs. Chabot, Moss & Co. report the following sales: Five bags of the Henry Muser clip at twenty-three and three quarter cents, five bags of the Cornelius Smith clip at twenty-two cents, seventeen bags of the Geo. R. Robbins clip at twenty-three and a half cents, sixteen bags of the P. L. M. children's clip at twenty-four cents, and three bags of the J. M. Carnes clip at twenty-two cents. Although the market is slack the holders are firm in their demands and decline to sell at lower figures. They say their belief is that the decline in the northern markets is caused by a temporary stringency in the money market and that as soon as it is relieved the price of wool must advance. We hope so.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The local market continues dull and the buyers appear to be afraid of making a move unless in case of a manifestly cheap lot. The following editorial from the Western Shoe and Leather Review gives a grumbled comfort for the broad-horn kings of Texas, but it is rather remote for present use:

"The improvement in the breeds of cattle by the introduction of short-horn bulls is having a marked effect on the quality of the hides. The long-horn Texas cattle have a thick, slump hide, while the improved grades are thinner skinned. Farmers and cattle raisers are, of course, anxious to improve their herds, as it will not be very long before the long-horns will be practically extinct; the heavy hides will, therefore, gradually become scarcer. Sole leather tanners are already complaining of the difficulty in securing the hides necessary to meet the demand for the plump, heavy grades of sole leather. Said prices are ruling exceptionally high for this class of leather. It will not pay cattle men to raise long horned cattle for the sake of the hide, and so relief can be looked for in the way of increased supplies of heavy hides. Some substitute must therefore be found for the heavy sole leather, either by getting some other material or by using two thicknesses of lighter leather. Wood soles will answer in some cases, though they can never fully take the place of leather—in any event those who insist on having heavy soles must resort to pay for them."

The northern hide markets are all in an unsatisfactory condition and the stocks are piling up far beyond the demand. Tanners generally also complain that with leather at present prices they cannot afford to pay higher prices for hides. The outlook for better prices is not encouraging.

Deer and goat skins are not in active demand though there is more demand for them than for hides.

Sheepskins follow the wool market closely and the demand is good for present average receipts.

Prime 20 lbs. and over	16@17
Seconds	12@14
Damaged and Bull	8@10
Deer	35@37
Goat, selected	24@25
Goat, damaged	12½
Kid	10@20
Sheep skins	10@30

LIVE STOCK.—The market shows greater activity and the demand is extra heavy. In stock sheep the receipts are good, but horses, mules, cattle and mutions are in greater demand than supply. Shipments by rail are fair and include by both roads nineteen carloads of horses and mules, and two carloads of mutions. They would have been much larger had not the supply been limited. Messrs. Chabot, Moss & Co., report the following sales: one flock of 400 ewes, one of 270, one of 500, one of 105, one of 1216, one of 934 and one of 4350, making a total sale of 8316 ewes for ranch purposes. Prices are very firm. A number of parties are here from the north making inquiries regarding stock raising with a view of going into the business.

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 hd	10 00@11 00
Three " " " " "	15 00@16 00
Mexicans ewes, per head	1 65@2 00
Improved Mexicans " "	2 00@2 25
Graded to shear 6 lbs	2 50@3 00
Graded to shear 5 lbs	3 00@3 50
Graded to shear 4 lbs	3 50@4 50
Mutton, weighing 70 to 80 lbs	1 50@2 00
" " 80 to 95 lbs	1 75@2 25
Horses, unbroken, 3 hands high, upward	$14@18
Broken horses, 14 hands and upward	$25@35
Mules 14 to 15 hands	$25@50
First class mares, by carload	$13@16

LARD.—Market easier and supply fair. There is some prospect of a slight decline.

Tierce	14
Tins	14¼@15¾

SUGARS.—Steady at the advance and with an active demand and fair stock.

Crushed	12½
Powered	12⅜
Granulated	12
Standard A	11⅝
Extra C	10⅞
Prime La	10⅜
Fair La	10

COFFEE.—Demand active and good stock. Prices are easier.

Cordova	14@16
Rio fair	14
" prime	15@15½
" 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 " "	18
Filberts " "	10
Lentils " "	10
Pecans " "	19

RICE—With an upward tendency. Stocks ample for present demand.

Louisiana, per lb	7@8¾
Carolina "	6¼@8

FUEL.—The demand for wood exceeds the supply. Coal is in more demand than formerly.

Wood, per cord	$5 00@7.00
Charcoal, per barrel	30@40c
Coal per ton	$3.75@ —

LUMBER.—Scarce and in demand at the prices 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	23.00
" " both sides, per M	25 00
" flooring, per M	50.00
White pine siding, clear	55.00
" " second class	50 00
Florida pine, dressed, per M	$35.00@40.00
" " flooring	55.00
Lathe, white pine, per M	7.00
Lathe, Louisiana pine, per M	5.50
Shingles, Long & Co., O. K., per M	6.00
" Bunch " No 1 "	5.50
" Moore & Co., No 1, "	5.50
" Star A. Cedar " "	5.50
" Pine " "	4.50

POTATOES—The supply of white potatoes by rail is ample for present demand. Prices are maintained.

Irish, per lb	3½@4
Sweet, per bushel	$1 50

BACON.—Firm and in demand with a light stock here. There is no indication of lower prices.

Long clear	13½
Short clear	14

HAMS.—Very firm with an upward tendency. Stock light.

Canvassed	15@15½

SHEEP DIP TOBACCO.—Every kind of tobacco has advanced sharply in consequence of the failure of the tobacco crop. Further advances are expected soon.

Dip's extract of tobacco, retail per can	$5.00
Bennett's diamond " "	9.50

LIVE STOCK.—Demand active but the supply is limited and the present weather is unfavorable for large importations. The rains will, however, have the effect to improve the pasturage and enable the stockmen to move their flocks and herds much more safely.

RECEIPTS BY RAILLAST WEEK;

By the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad, one carload of miscellaneous merchandise, thirty-three of lumber, one hundred and eleven of construction material, thirteen of wool, three carloads of hides, one of coffee, one of bacon, one of flour, one of tobacco, one of lin, one of canned goods, one of pickles, one of soap, five of machinery, one of beer, one of soda, and two of shingles, making two hundred and thirty-five carloads.

By the International & Great Northern railroad, one carload of bacon, thirty of miscellaneous merchandise, two of coal, one of shingles, twenty-six of lumber, one of cotton seed, one of construction material, five of beer, one of lime, three of corn, two of wagons, three of hay, one of flour, three of wheat, seven of wool, two of cattle, one of horses, one of household goods, one carload of corn, one carload of cast iron, one carload of goats, and one carload of sheep.

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.—Strongly held at present prices and with further advances probable.

Apples	9
Barley	6@6½
Beans, white	7½
Citron	20
Currants	9
Dates	9
Figs, split and green	15
Peaches	10
Prunes, Turkish	10
Layer raisins, whole, per box	$3 25@3 50
" " halves "	none

ALES, PORTER, Etc.—

Mudlier's beer, quarts, pint per cask	6 ½ $ 22.00
Bodlen's ale, " " "	6 " 22.00
English ale, pints, "	8 " 21.00
English porter, pints, "	7 " 29.00
" " quarts, "	7 " 29.00
St. Louis beer, Anheuser qts	6 " 13.50
Milwaukee, Schlitz quarts	6 " 13.50
Common, per gallon	1.00@1.50
Pure cider	40@50
Best brands	$2.25@5.00
Common brands	1.25@1.50
Best brands brandy	5.20@6.00

BUTTER.—The demand far exceeds the supply at the best grades. Prices are very firm.

Goshen	30@40
Northern, per lb	25@30
Common country per lb	15@25
Dairy " "	25@30

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

WOOL—

To New York, per 100 pounds, sacks	$1 45
" " " " bales	1.10
To Boston, per 100 pounds, sacks	1 61
" " " " bales	1 25½
To Philadelphia, per 100 pounds sacks	1.61
" " " " bales	1.24
To Baltimore, per 100 pounds, sacks	1.61
" " " " bales	1.20½
To Galveston, per 100 pounds, sacks	90
" " " " bales	95

HIDES—

To New York, per 100 pounds	$1.18
To Galveston, " " "	20

COTTON—

To New York, per hundred pounds	$1.38
To New Orleans, per bale	6.10
To Galveston, per bale	4.84
To Houston, per bale	4.00

HORSE—

To St. Louis, per car	$115.00
To Kansas City, per car	115.00
To Galveston, per car	0.00
To New Orleans per car car	115.00

CATTLE—

To St. Louis, per car	$115.00
To Kansas City, per "	115.00

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
Diminished Vigor
Is rembursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicial use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it.
For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally

REED'S
TRADE MARK
GILT EDGE
TONIC
Is a Thorough Remedy
In every case of Malarial Fever and Ague, and Dumb Ague, while for Disorders of the Stomach,

The Daily Express.

Tuesday Morning, October 10, 1881.

Meteorological.

Data furnished by Signal Service U. S. Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

Observations recorded at 9:34 p. m. Oct. 10.

Locality and Date	Bar	Ther	Wind	Rain	Weather
San Antonio	30.12	75	E	.00	fair
Denison	31.11	70	SE	.00	cl'dy
Sill	31.13	72	NE	.16	cl'dy
Elliott	30.07	66	SE	.48	it r'n
Concho	30.14	71	SE	.00	fair
Eagle Pass	30.11	76	SE	.00	clear
Stockton	30.16	71	SE	.00	cl'dy
Brownsville					
Indianola	31.06	80	E	.00	clear
Galveston	30.08	80	SE	.01	clear
Corsicana	30.12	74	SE	.00	cl'dy

Indications for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10—Indications for the west gulf states: Partly cloudy weather and rain and easterly winds; stationary barometer and temperature.

City News.

—A drove of 1200 sheep are expected in town to-day.

—The streets had a slight show for drying yesterday.

—The U. S. grand jury brought in nine indictments yesterday.

—A new cigar store has been opened at one side of the Central hotel.

—Scholz, the beer man, is progressing rapidly with his improvements.

—The Sunset people brag about the big freight business they are doing.

—Despite the muddy roads there were many country wagons in town yesterday.

—The Gus. Williams posters and wood cuts placed about the city are very attractive.

—All the immigrants who arrived in this city have secured positions, it is reported.

—A Mexican by the name of Cuellar was arrested on the charge of beating his wife.

—We are requested to announce the engagement of Mr. Fritz G. Guenther to Miss Helena Peltzer.

—District court was not in session yesterday because Judge Noonan missed the train at Castroville.

—Mr. Edward Spaulding was thrown from his ambulance, on Houston street, yesterday afternoon, and badly hurt.

—It is estimated that not less than 300 persons are here in one capacity or another to attend the present session of the federal court.

—It is reported that water has been struck at Hondo City on the Sunset at a depth of 45 feet, and land has gone up in the new town.

—Charley Hummel reports a great abundance of ducks in ponds about the city, along the river, and on the Leon and the Medina.

—An engineer from the front reports heavy rains yesterday, and the Nueces so swollen by recent showers that it is rendered impassable.

—The street crossing in front of Dosch & Rische's saloon needs to be built up to. It's a bit too high, and calculated to break the springs of vehicles.

—More attention is needed by the police in keeping the sidewalks near the county court house clear of men who frequent the adjacent saloons.

—Capt. Goode, formerly connected with the army at this place, is dead, the sad news having been received yesterday in a letter from his wife to an old friend of this city.

—Nine gentlemen from Palestine leave this morning for a month's hunting expedition along the International and the Nueces. They have been stopping at Col. Hord's.

—Architect Dobson has just completed the design of a corner-stone for Col. Ed. H. Cunningham's new residence which is not only beautiful, but embraces a puzzle. It is original.

—An effort will be made, if a range can be agreed upon, to get up a match contest with rifles between the San Antonio shooting club and the soldiers who are now practicing.

—A strong effort is being made, the reporter is informed, by citizens of Kinney, Crockett and other western counties, to secure the return of Lt. Bullis, and it is thought the efforts will succeed.

—Capt. Nicholas Nolan, Capt. L. T. Morris and first lieutenant J. B. Hickey constitute the board to superintend the purchase of 200 horses for the government. They commence to-day.

—A 75 yard foot race was run Sunday afternoon at San Pedro springs, between J. Burns and John Dunham, and was won by Burns by eight feet. Fifty a hundred dollars changed hands after the race was decided.

—Mr. Wood Thornton claims to have sold wool for the highest figure received this season. He obtained twenty-seven cents for upwards of ten thousand pounds of the staple, and thus exceeded by one cent any price so far obtained.

—Sheriff Dunn, of Guadalupe county, reached the city just in time yesterday to be jerked by a savage yaller dorg. The sheriff thinks the dorg must be an agent of the tailoring establishment he visited shortly afterwards, and that the animal had been sent out shortly before to earn his morning meal.

—Yesterday morning a gentleman tied the stallion he was riding to a post in front of the postoffice, to which another stallion was already fastened. A short time after his departure, the two horses commenced fighting, one standing on the sidewalk, and obliging those who passed to make a long detour through the mud.

—Considerable complaint is being made by citizens residing in the eastern suburbs of the fourth ward about the noises produced by the congregations which attend the colored churches. The singing and shouting should not be tolerated after teh o'clock, and even up to that time the noises should be of a less vigorous nature.

—A great many complaints have been made regarding a stench that emanates from a yard in the rear of Hord's hotel, that is used as a depository for bones, decayed meat, old rags and offal of all kinds. A hot day when there is but little breeze, the odor in San Fernando cathedral is insufferable, and the pastor of that church says his private apartments are made almost unendurable by this noxious stench.

—Mr. Rhein, who does business near the Sunset depot, tells of the disgraceful conduct of a railroad employee on street car No. 5, avenue C line, and a fight between the driver and the man, about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Rhein says that there were several ladies in the car, and that a little child would have been badly hurt or killed if it had not been for his seizing the child in his arms and shielding it from danger.

—It is suggested that the railway lines post bulletins at the depots at their ticket offices as to when the passenger trains will arrive. Persons are put to much trouble and forced to lose much time by the irregularity of trains. Were bulletins posted, much of this trouble would be averted. At Dallas, Galveston and Houston, this is done, and why not show the same regard for the feelings and interests of the people of the largest city in Texas.

Shot at by His Brother.

Late Sunday night, as a gentleman entered his room in a hotel in this city, he saw a man ransacking his trunk that contained some valuable papers and documents. Thinking him a thief he pulled out a revolver from his pocket, fired once and missed, and was about to fire again when he recognized the voice of his brother who had just arrived from the country, and being tired had gone at once to his brother's room, and was hunting in his brother's trunk for suitable apparel in which to sleep, his trunk not having arrived.

A New Race Track.

Yesterday afternoon two young men, one on a grey and one on a bay pony, ran a race on Alameda street. If the authorities intend letting this street out as a race track, it should be fixed up and put in order, as the numerous holes, and frog ponds and miniature lakes along it, which are well enough for mere street purposes, would be dangerous to racers. Signs should be posted up forbidding all others to keep off, as they are liable to be killed by the running of horses. With a little work, Alameda street could be made to a beautiful race track, but, if it is not to be used for racing, such sport should not be permitted.

ENRAGED ENGLISHMAN.

Kicks at Dr. Kingsbury—Will Write up Texas as a "Take in" for the London Times.

AN EXPRESS reporter talked to a very angry Englishman yesterday morning. He was even enraged to madness, judging from the fact that his speech was rapid and incoherent, meaningless and contradictory. His name is Connolan, and he hails from London.

The substance of his talk was that he had been misled by gross misrepresentations in coming to Texas; that Dr. Kingsbury was the man who had sold him in the matter; that he was going to return to England in three weeks, and, after he arrived, was going to write up Texas as an unmitigated fraud in all her representations of climate and soil, and tell that all representations about her were lies calculated to mislead an unsuspecting foreigner.

The facts which lead Mr. Connolan to this country, and his disappointment, as gathered from his rambling tirade, are about as follows: He, on a salary at home of about £2,000 per annum, was a brewer, and Dr. Kingsbury (he says) told him to come to San Antonio, register at the Central, and that before he could get out next day he would be besieged by brewers without number, each trying to secure his services, and bidding against each other until his salary would be enormous where he was finally employed permanently by the fortunate San Antonio brewer. That he came to San Antonio, found no brewery here which he would work in or even *call* a brewery, that he had to go into the stock business, and after being in that *ten months*, has not laid even what his imagination pictured as the foundation of a fortune, and that he has noticed that crops are failures, and are so, with the exception of a tolerable year now and then, from one year to another. Consequently, he is going, and will publish such an account of this "Godforsaken country" (as he frequently phrased it) as will keep many hundred persons from being duped as he was. Moreover, he is going to publish it in the London Times. In order, however, that he may not have grounds to say that we Texans tried to keep up the deception (which he says was practiced upon him) and fail to publish what he considers the facts, we give his statement as above, which can be vouched for as his own version. He did admit that *he left nothing by his stock orders*. Of course, since we have published his London Times letter in advance for him, he will pardon us if we also make such deductions therefrom as all sensible people will be compelled to make when he does publish it again in London:

When he says that Dr. K. induced him to leave a salary of £2000 per annum in London—$10,000 here and capable of purchasing there as much as $15,000 or $20,000 would here—to seek for even a probable employment in a new country, people will either say that Dr. K. did no such thing, or that the man was not capable of caring for himself who would leave such a salary, which he could have kept for life. We do not say this, but every one else will.

Show us the man who, having a life position of $10,000 per annum at home, will leave it for a *probable* position in a strange land among strangers, and we do not want him—men with better sense are the ones wanted.

Again: The facilities for statistics are too great, for his statements about the climate and soil of Texas to be read with credence, even by the London Times. *There has never been a failure of crops in Texas.* Let Mr. Connolan, with his ten months' residence, ponder this—it can be verified, if he has so little real truthful information as to doubt it. In 1857 there was a drought which greatly shortened crops; in 1879 it did not rain, in some places, from the 1st of May to the 1st of September, which would have made a very short cotton crop, if the frost had come before Christmas. But there being such a long, warm fall, as large a crop of cotton was made as could be gathered—and more in some places. This year has been the worst year, really, since 1857, and still there will be no real suffering in Texas. Can Mr. Connolan say as much for England?

If a man were to go to England who had never been in a brewery and offer to take charge at a large salary, he would be laughed down. It would take him a long time to learn it sufficiently to make a living. Yet here comes Mr. Connolan, tries to take Texas by storm in the brewery business, fails, and then enters as a proprietor in a business of which, ten months ago, he knew nothing even in theory. He not only lives well during that time, but sells out all his stock, *and never lost a cent*—and that in a country he will represent as "God-forsaken and poor." We simply ask where else in all the world could this be done except in West Texas? The answer is obvious, and will not enhance Mr. Connolan's reputation as a logician.

The truth appears that Mr. C., like a large number of others, expected to come out here among unsophisticated Texans and make a princely fortune without work, except by the exercise of his wits; and finding that there are men here who could hold their own amongst the sharpers of Brampton street or the Stock Exchange in London, he feels chagrined that he has been such a dupe as to leave home with any such an idea; and, human-like, is not disposed to go back and show that he is not as sharp as he imagined, will abuse and misrepresent the country which has supported him amid his misfortunes. But we simply ask if a person does show he is very smart by coming out here and not knowing what to do or where to go before he leaves a good, sure, pleasant home.

We saw a hardy English gentleman, with a pretty, intelligent wife, purchase a wagon and team this morning and go to Kendall county. The little lady told the writer that she and her husband expected to work for a living—and they will be amply rewarded, and will never feel like doing as Mr. C. intends doing. This is the difference, after all.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A BEAR.

How a Ranger Boy Bagged His Game.

A gentleman just in from the distant west tells a thrilling story about the recent capture of a bear by one of Lt. Neville's brave state rangers. Several of the rangers were accompanying a party prospecting for a sheep ranch near Fort Stockton, and while riding along a bear was discovered. The rangers and all gave a short chase, when the bear, a very large fellow, plunged down a precipice. One of the rangers hurriedly dismounted, loosed his lariet, and followed the bear. He succeeded in roping the animal, when he shot him, and with the assistance of others finally succeeded in pulling him to the top. Among those who followed in the chase was Mr. C. C. Crosson, formerly of San Antonio.

Illegal Voting.

District attorney Evans, in calling the criminal docket in the federal court yesterday morning, asked the court to dismiss a number of cases against Mexicans charged with illegal voting, not being citizens of the United States, but imposed upon and deceived by deputy clerks of Nueces county, and given oaths before taken.

By order of the court the parties were called and after the charge was read, in each case it was shown that the accused voted on certificates furnished by deputy county clerks, and under orders from Capt. R. King.

Judge Turner dismissed them with an injunction that should there be a repetition of this they would be punished, and did so because he thought them imposed upon, and because they were ignorant of our language and laws.

Interest in Stock Ranch Sold.

Quite a commotion was created among stock men yesterday by the circulation of the report that John and Tom Dewees had sold a one-third interest in their cattle ranch south of this city. This is one of the most extensive and best stocked ranches in the United States, and as the Messrs. Dewees have been regarded as particularly successful in their dealings in cattle, the report of the sale was calculated to excite inquiry as to its cause and also to invite interest among stock men. The sale was made, the reporter is informed by Mr. Tom Dewees, to Col. James T. Thornton, of the firm of Thornton & Lockwood, bankers, and shortly after its consummation Col. Thornton departed, it is said, for Kentucky, though it is supposed he will visit Kansas City and St. Louis as soon as possible.

For Sale Cheap.

The Brady Ranch 54 miles from city, 120 acres, well improved and ready for cultivation. For further particulars apply to M. B., this office. oct11tf

Grapes.

California grapes just received at Aiken's, 26 Soledad street. 11 2t

THE UPPER RIO GRANDE.

What Dick Stewart Thinks About it—the San Carlos Indians.

AN EXPRESS representative had a talk yesterday with Mr. Dick Stewart, elder brother of Hon. Solon Stewart, of Kinney county, who is now engaged in the sheep business west of Fort Clark, his ranch being on the Pecos. Mr. Stewart says that the finest country in the west that he has seen is about Pena Colorado, which is mostly owned by the G. H. & S. A. railway. He says the land and grass are fine, and that the region is well watered. Not long ago, there was a raid into this country, and the supposition by some that the marauders were Mexicans was wrong. Mr. Stewart says they were undoubtedly Indians. Some time ago he says he paid a visit to the San Carlos Indian reservation on the upper Rio Grande, and was told that there were about one hundred and fifty Indians, Lipans, Comanches and Mescaleros, living in huts, tepees and holes in the San Carlos section. The majority live in holes which have been dug in the southern banks of the Rio Grande. These Indians have no visible means of support, and are forced to live on deer and antelope meat, unless they steal their meat, while they have no farms or other visible means of support. Their tepees are made of long willow poles, with openings left above the skin coverings through which the smoke may escape.

Personal.

Mr. Sam C. Bennett has returned from his tour abroad.

There were 125 Angora goats sold in this city yesterday.

Judge E. F. Aall, of Laredo, is in the city, and is a guest at Hord's.

Mr. Tom Walsh leaves this morning on a business trip to Austin.

Capt. J. J. Thompson, of Belton, is visiting relatives in this city.

Judge W. E. Goodrich, of Seguin, is in the city attending federal court.

Maj. Phipps, U. S. A., is with us again after an absence of about five months.

S. G. Newton and wife have returned, and are stopping at Mrs. Weir's, on North Flores street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Fincham, of Hull, England, left yesterday for Kendall county, where they intend locating.

Mr. H. W. Chapman, of Atascosa county, is in the city, and has just sold a lot of cattle to a gentleman of Kerr county.

Mr. Herrmann Wagenfuhr is just in from Twohig, LaSalle county, and reports fine rains and grass growing beautifully.

Mr. Jno. T. Hall, clerk of the celebrated Mississippi steamer R. E. Lee, who has been in this section for the past week, with his wife, leaves this morning.

Messrs. Gus Schleicher, V. B. Proctor and R. A. Pleasants, of Cuero, are in the city on their way to Kimball, Mason and other western counties. Gus will look after the landed interests of his late lamented father, Congressman Schleicher, in the region mentioned.

Mrs. Emily W. King, widow of the late Charles E. King, former Mayor of San Antonio, has returned to her home in San Antonio, after an absence of several years, visiting her daughter at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Mrs. King is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sam S. King.

A. J. Williams, Forsyville; Charles Schmitt, New Braunfels; W. E. Carney, W. E. Fitch, T. B. Bevell and family, E. S Delaney, J. E. Burton, John T. Jones, T. H. Jonar, Bonham; Mary Schmitt, New Braunfels; H. A. Norman, Evansville, Ind; L. H. Brown, Helena; A. G. Hazlett, Floresville; D. M. Barnes, Cuero, Texas; K. Churchill and wife, Joe W. Johnson, Austin; W. R. Wallace, Medina county; J. C. Pauly, Illinois; Oliver Sargent, Corpus Christi; H. A. Highsmith, Round Rock; L. H. Abott, Houston; M. P. Moull, Miss A. Jones, Corpus Christi; Joe Martin, J. C. Davis, Houstin; B. Hackett and wife, L. Kate Basletle, Fort Worth; John Mallon, Castroville; Mrs. J. M. Gibbs, Navasota; F. B. Martin, Texas; Jacob Edmonds, Texas; D. S. Combs, San Marcos, are at the Vance.

J. Van Voost, U. S. Army; J. H. Muenster, Luling; M. Satteawhite, Laredo; W. O. Titus, Pearsall; F. M. Maddox, H. B. Anderson, J. F. Salter, Geo. Sutler, Geo. W. Bartholmew, Geo. L. Wilson, Mrs. A. E. Smith, Miss B. Smith, Edmund J. Davis, Austin; Geo. H. Torrey, H. & T. C. railroad, C. J. Evershade, H. & T. C. railroad, Houston; J. Feist, Galveston; A. Cerz, Paris, France; J. H. Wentworth, Jr., Ft. Terrett; J. B. Hickey, U. S. A., Jas. E. Rogers, U. S. A., J. M. Kelley, U. S. A., Ft. Clark; C. H. Stoddard, Rock Island, Ill.; E. G. Thompson and wife, Columbus; Otto Braun, Texas; W. E. Goodrich, E. Nolle, Sr., Jesse Fry, Seguin; Jno. Woessner, Corpus Christi; S. Antoldi, San Francisco, Cal.; P. Morbis, New York; R. H. Gresham, Mexican Pacific railroad; Gustave H. Schleicher, V. B. Proctor, R. A. Pleasants, Cuero; Geo. W. Angle, Palestine; Gelix van der Stucken, Fredericksburg; E. B. Weltzstein, wife and two children, Castroville; O. T. Holt, Houston; J. G. Cox, Nevada; O. L. Page, Chicago; W. G. Reid, Chacon, Texas; Geo. W. Dhlideers, Nopal, La Salle Co.; M. L. Block, Louis Grevenig, New Orleans; J. R. Thomas, C. E. Staler, St. Louis; Frank Martin, Canada; H. C. Brahan, Bibolo, are at the Menger.

F. M. Madox, A. J. Peeler, Austin; J. S. Crozier, Graham; D. T. Cahill, Luling; W. H. Ballard, Detroit; Wm. Sheffton, Texas; R. Harding, W. H. Bush, W. H. Calaway, Austin; John Campbell, Campbelton; H. J. Ware and wife, Fort Clark; B. A. Borrown, Goliad; R. A. Frazer, Palestine; P. J. Abt, New Orleans; T. Williams, Cincinnatti; C. H. Winis, Chicago; J. J. H. Patterson, Uvalde; R. F. Buzard, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. J. Louisville; G. B. Franks, Galveston; Wm. Broglie, Dexar county; Wm. Stevenson, J. D. Robeson, C. C. Rogers, Tom Rogers, W. A. Reeves, John Adms, S. C. Vandevands, W. M. Lacy, Palestine; A. B. Brown, Crockett, Texas; M. L. King, St. Louis; Mo.; Ross Irvin, Waugh's Ranch; Arthur Clements, Luling; Hon. J. Ireland, E. L. James, Seguin; W. B. Newton and wife, Mrs. S. S. Graves, Lavernia; L. G. Denman, New Braunfels; Ames P. Foster, Austin; E. C. Hattan, Pink Buford, Leadville, Colo.; H. B. Morgan, Kansas City; R. W. McFarran, Cincinnati, Ohio; Judge E. F. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.; E. M. Ball, M. D., Hallettsville; John T. Hall and wife, New Orleans, La.; C. D. Cowill, Chicago; Hilary Chaz, P. S. Chaz, M. Carregan, Beeville; T. Johnson, wife and five children, Laredo; W. F. Adams, New York; J. G. Searcy, Austin; W. K. McKenson, Georgetown, were at Hord's yesterday.

T. J. Malone, Beeville; J. Barry, Ft. Concho; S. P. Webb, Pleasanton; J. G. Henderson, Castroville; W. P. Hamilton, Madisonville; R. L. Jones, Laredo; A. Lawson, W. C. Hudgins, McCulloch county; C. C. Smothers, Hallettville; L. P. Abbott, Houston; J. D. Grayson, Helena; T. Jelinner, T. C. Taylor, W. W. Cabell, England; W. H. Daughtie, Virginia; J. G. King, Beeville; A. A. Ruside, Fort Concho; M. McCowen, B. McCowen, T. B. Sparks, Oakville; T. W. Maynard, C. D. Maynard, McMullin county; L. E. Frank, Pleasanton; W. Heap, Palestine; W. B. Hardener, F. Brown, Palestine; Mrs. J. M. Duncan, New Jersey; H. M. Torbett, Devine; G. H. McManigle, Corpus Christi; Chas. Hybee, W. C. Brown, Marshal; Joe B. Field, Ft. Worth; T. E. Taylor, Uvalde; G. P. Hodges, Bandera; J. F. Farrell, Carrizo Springs; C. H. Lyons, Pleasanton; J. E. Burton, Laredo; F. Wheeler and wife, Miss Lyons, Pleasanton; Frank Morrison, Pittsburgh, Pa., G. W. Maltzburger, Woodland House; Edwin Hunt, John Hunt, Pleasanton; L. Wilson, W. Greene, England; John D. Nash, Bastrop; J. O'Connor, Gonzales; J. W. Clearman an wife, Rockport; David Hughes, John Bass, L. Stevens, Frank Whitehell, Hackberry; O. Gemmell, Lockhart; Thos. Calloway, San Marcos; W. C. Harren, Dodge City, Kansas; T. Ramser, Bastrop; A. F. Humphries, J. M. Cowan, Lavernia, A. G. Andrews, Atascosa; W. A. Slaughter, Fridtown, are at the Central.

Fair Notes.

Col. Woodsmoore, of LaGrange, has notified the directors of the fair that he will send twenty head of choice Durham cattle for exhibition and sale.

At a recent meeting of the directors it was decided to offer a premium for a hurdle race to be held every day of the fair. There was also some talk of allowing premiums for the best lady horsewoman.

During the fair Dunham will run a three-quarter mile race against a Mexican for $250, and the money is already up.

There are premiums offered not only for for the Devon, but also for the Jersey, Ayrshire and short-horn cattle.

COL. WALTHALL'S DEATH.

Regret Expressed by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

At a special meeting of the society of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Mary's church, held Sunday, October 9th, 1881, the President, Jno. Withers, in the chair, the committee appointed to present resolutions on the death of John Walthall, vice-president, reported:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, Col. John Walthall, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Col. Walthall, this society has suffered an irreparable loss, in that we have lost our esteemed vice-president and an ardent co-worker.

Resolved, That in all the relations Col. Walthall has been called upon to sustain, whether as a benevolent and christian gentleman, an enlightened legislator, a skillful lawyer, or a brave and gallant soldier, he won the service and cordial regard of all who knew him, and was most esteemed by those who knew him best.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the afflicted family of the deceased and a copy to each of the daily newspapers respectively for publication; also that the same be spread upon the records of the society.

PATRICK HENRY,
[Signed] J. L. HUMPHREYS,
N. J. PETTUS,
Committee.

The resolutions, as read, were, on motion, unanimously adopted, and the society adjourned.

FOUND AT LAST.

Two Brothers Meet After a Separation of Twenty Years—Remarkable Recognition in a Saloon.

A little more than twenty years ago Thomas and Charles Maynard, brothers of nearly the same age, left the paternal roof to go out into the world and secure positions in life for themselves. For a few weeks they remained in company, but at last separated, one to go one direction, the other in another. Seldom remaining in any one place for any length of time, their letters were either lost or miscarried, and each was ignorant as to the other's whereabouts, and at last they thought each other dead.

Thomas came to Texas, married, and settled down in McMullen county, and mourned his brother Charles, who was at the time engaged in business in California, and who had also married and had a family.

By one of those unaccountable freaks of fortune that no one can explain, both Thomas and Charles happened to be in this city a few days ago, stopping at the same boarding house and seeing each other a dozen times a day without recognizing each other, for time had wrought many changes, and the young men of twenty years ago were now middle-aged men, whose hair had become grey, and whose faces were wrinkled and furrowed by exposure and care. Sunday morning they met in a saloon in this city, and as Charles turned his face to the light, Thomas recognized him as his brother, walked up to him with extended hand, and said: "You are my brother Charles."

The scene that ensued can be better imagined than described, and to complete the story of this strange meeting it is only necessary to say they have both been jollifying ever since.

GREELEY NO. 2.

What He Finds in the Center Point Neighborhood.

Special Correspondence.

CENTER POINT, October 7, 1881.—It rained a little last night and a little the night before, and a little this morning.

This is the best country I ever saw. I was here in May last, after the wheat was all bit down by the cold spell of April the 11th. I then told these farmers it would come out. Some wanted to plow up their wheat. All that let their wheat alone made from twenty to eighteen bushels per acre. If they had rolled and grazed their wheat until the 1st or 10th of March they would have done still better. I find that not half the corn crop has been gathered. A wet season now would cause much of the corn to fall on the ground, rot and sprout. Corn is higher than it should be. Seventy-five cents is plenty.

I find these people a little behind in picking their cotton. They will know that this and the next month is the proper time to sow wheat, yet many put it off until after Christmas. Their top cotton crop is larger than ours.

This place is 1,700 feet above sea-level, and a fine health resort, and an American settlement, different from Boerne or Comfort.

There is a fine two-and-a-half story rock building for a flouring-mill, owned by Lorance & Rus. They have put machinery for making the finest flour. They also have another mill-house for corn alone. They have also attached, or near their fine flour-mill, a gin and press for cotton. All run by water. They would be valuable citizens in any country.

I like the valley of the Gaudalupe.

GREELEY NO. 2.

A Slight Error Corrected.

Gentlemen of the editorial tripod, and ourselves especially, are noted for our mild and temperate manner of speech, but if we ever are tempted to use a "big D," it is when we have written something that we have thought to be rather good, and have had it fall into the hands of some intelligent compositor who thinks he knows better than we do what we wanted to say; or that he can improve on our spelling, where we have used, perhaps, some technical word which we have carefully verified by looking it up in our dictionary of classical quotations, or in Ure's dictionary of arts and sciences; then—well, if we do not say anything naughty, we fear it is because the subject is too utterly too for utterance; we can't do it justice.

Such were our feelings, when in our article in Sundays issue, about the "Loan Exhibition" which the ladies of St. Mark's are getting up, we were made to say that they would have on exhibition articles of *virtue*. We had said *victu*, using a technical Italian word which is commonly applied to such curiosities or varities in art. But this the compositor seemed to think was of entirely too easy a way of spelling it. We trust that the ladies will excuse the blunder when they see how we have thus made a *virtue* of the necessity we were under of explaining and apologizing for it, by using the occasion to call attention again to this most interesting and praiseworthy project.

Head on the Wrong End.

A horse attached to a tinner's cart, yesterday, concluded that nature had put a head on him in the wrong place, and that he was hitched into the cart backwards. Hence he proceeded to reverse the order of his march and ran the wagon into a family grocery store, to the alarm of some ladies passing, and the indignation of the grocer, and amid the scientific and artistic profanity of the driver. He was finally persuaded to go ahead by a shower of blows from behind, and a gentle but firm pull in front.

Gardener and Servant Wanted.

A practical gardener and horticulturist can secure permanent employment in the country by applying at 243 Alameda street. A house servant also wanted.

A Remarkable Hermit.

DECATUR, Ind., October 4.—About five miles southeast of Paulding lives one of the most remarkable hermits known. He is supposed to be an Englishman, although on this point he is not communicative. He it generally known by and answers to the name of "Old Batch," but his name is Samuel Paten. He is 63 years of age, very white-haired and patriarchal in appearance. He has not been shaved nor had his hair trimmed for more than twelve years. Around him are gathered some of the finest specimens of cattle and horses ever seen in any country. Fat, sleek fillies and gentle bovines, lazy porkers and tame Merinos run to him whenever he emerges from his house, which is simply a few pieces of bark thrown up against a log. There is no semblance of a house to it, but in this worse than dog kennel "Old Batch" lives both winter and summer. He is not rude and unlettered, but really a refined and cultured man, when he chooses to lay off the rude wrapping which he has thrown about himself. He has travelled extensively, is a fine linguist, and conversant with both foreign and domestic politics up to the closing of the war of the rebellion, since which time he has lived the life of a hermit.

Taking a Boat to It.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, officer Jesse Bennett captured Birdie Sibert and Willie Womble attempting to effect a landing just above Commerce street bridge. They were in a boat which they had taken from the river's bank to the rear of Mrs. John James' residence, belonging to Scott James, and had navigated down to the locality where they were discovered and captured without oars. Sibert was taken to jail and Womble turned over to the custody of his parents. These are the boys who are supposed to have burglarized Barbeck's store last Saturday morning. Copper cent pieces, such as were taken from the store, were found in their possession.

San Antonio Retail Market.

TUESDAY, October 11.

BREAD, Pilot per lb	11c
Bread, per loaf	5@10c
Butter, "	30c
Cheese, "	20@25c
Coffee, "	10@25c
Eggs, per doz	20c
Flour, per cwt	$4 25@5 25
FISH—	
Mackerel, per doz	60@80c
Codfish, per lb	12½c
Oysters, per hundred	$1 00
Fresh fish per lb	10c
MEAL—	
Corn meal per bushel	$1 00
Oat meal per lb	5c
Hominy per lb	5c
OILS—	
Boiled, per gallon	40c
Kerosene, "	50c
Linseed, "	90c
POULTRY—	
Chickens	25@30c
Hens	30c
Ducks	25c
Turkeys	50c
Partridges, per dozen	25c
PORK—	
Pork salt, per lb	15@20c
Pork fresh, "	9@12c
Bacon "	15c
Hams "	17½c
SUGAR—	
Cut loaf, per lb	14c
Crushed, "	13c
Granulated, "	12½c
TEAS—	
Japan, per lb	50c@$1 00
Oolong, "	30c 95c
English breakfast, per lb	75c@1 00
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes (Irish) per lb	4c
Sweet, per bushel	$1 50
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Corned beef per lb	25c
Tongues, per lb	9@12c
Tripe "	5c
Liver, "	6@8½c
Beef, "	4@5c
Lard, "	15@16c
Milk, per quart	10c
Molasses, per gallon	75c
Pickles, per gallon	60c
Rice, per lb	6@10c
Salt, "	5c
Soap, (family) per bar	4@5c
Starch, per lb	6@8c
Vinegar, per gallon	35c
Wood, per wagon load	$2 50@3 00

U. S. Court.

The criminal docket of the district of the United States was opened on yesterday and such cases as were ready for trial passed, while all others were either continued and writs of alias capiases or the bonds of the defendants were forfeited.

The only case tried was that of the United States vs Andrew Drish, William Drish and August Dubiel, and no decision reached at seven o'clock last evening

Situation as Governess Wanted.

By a young English lady, competent to teach children in English, French and music. Address "Governess," this office. oct11.3t

Pleasant Rooms.

With board, can be had at Mrs. Bracey's on Travis street, between Navarro and St. Mary's street, No. 11. oct11w1

Private Boarding.

Pleasant rooms with first-class board at that conveniently located house, No. 218 avenue C. oct11tf

A Card.

For the reason that I have not sufficient room and also in order to establish an exclusive fancy dry goods establishment, I have determined to sell out at cost, my entire stock of ladies' and children's shoes, and also my entire stock of gents' furnishing goods, on Monday next.

All of these goods will be marked at cost and it will be to anyone's interest to examine them. They will positively be cleared out as quickly as possible. A. A. WOLFF.

Wanted to Rent.

A small cottage, or two rooms and kitchen. Will pay a good price.
Address W. S. HOSKINS,
oct9-2t Western Union Tel. office.

Taken Up.

At Lucas Springs on September 25th, brown horse mule branded YC on left shoulder, shod in front. The owner can have him by paying charges.

GEORGE BLEVINS,
oct9-1w Lucas Springs, Texas.

Bakery for Rent.

Near the International depot, in good running order. Enquire at this office. oct9-1w

For Rent.

The very desirable residence formerly occupied by Dr. Slocum, situated on Romann street between north Flores street and San Pedro avenue. Apply at the house, or at Alamo Mills company's office, corner of avenue B and 8th street. oct9-1w

Gentlemen,

We have white, pearl, mode, slate, brown and black kid gloves of the best French make. YOUNG & ARNOLD.

Gentlemen,

We have by far the best stock of men's furnishing goods in the city.
YOUNG & ARNOLD.

For Sale.

Price $1100, a house and lot on corner of Avenue C and Ninth street. Apply on premises. oct8-10t.

Fresh Oysters.

Best Matagorda Bay oysters, served in any style at 25 cents per dozen. Also in lots of 50 and 100 at 50 cents and $1 per can, at La Maison Blanch, opposite the court-house. sept 16-3m.

Catawba grapes at Aiken's, 26 Soledad street. 11 3t

—Go to Martin & Son's and get a pair of their custom-made calf boots worth $7 and selling for $5.

—New buckwheat flour, cranberries, sweet Shaker corn and California Lima beans, just received at
L. KUNKEL & CO.'S,
Corner Houston and Flores Sts.

—Boys' and girls' school boots and shoes in endless varieties and very cheap at Martin & Sod's, corner of St. Mary and Maine streets. oct 11 6t

—The handsomest line in shaded ribbons in satin and plush, dress goods, checks, striped and plain, in all qualities, at very low prices at Haas & Oppenheimer's.

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

—We offer the best and choicest assortment in ladies', misses' and children's cloaks, dolmans, mantillas, circulars and capes at manufacturers' prices.
NEWMAN & Co.

—We will offer to our patrons on Tuesday next 500 dozen kid gloves, three and four buttons, from the first manufacturers in France, our own importation, good value at 85 cents for 50 cents a pair.
NEWMAN & Co.

—The largest stock of ladies' misses and childrens' hosiery ever shown here, and at lower prices than ever offered.
NEWMAN & Co.

—There is no store that can compete, in as good and pretty a stock of silks, satins and surah silks, in all shades, with Haas & Oppenheimer.

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

—Underwear, the prettiest and best made. Best display of tidies, gimpure, grenadine, etc., at Haas & Oppenheimer's.

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

—Come one, come all, and look at our stock of cloaks. Flannel dresses for ladies and children, all ready-made and cheap. HAAS & OPPENHEIMER.

—Just received, genuine and imitation of Swiss cheese, American cream, Edam and Limburger cheeses, for sale low by
H. GRENET.

—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.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

—For fancy dry goods, A. A. Wolff is headquarters.

—Brilliant gloss starch at
H. GRENET'S.

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

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures kidney disease.

—Silk dresses at $12.50, worth $25 apiece, at A. A. Wolff's.

—Brocaded and watered ombre ribbons at SCHRAM & CO'S.

—Louisiana lottery tickets to arrive by express on Monday morning, last day.

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

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures kidney disease.

—A great bargain in ladies' silk ties at
SCHRAM & CO'S.

—Boys clothing very cheap at
T. C. FROST'S.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures female weakness.

—Feather caps very pretty and stylish at SCHRAM & CO'S.

—Ladies zephyr wool jackets, unbias ulsters, fascinators at T. C. FROST'S.

—Haas & Oppenheimer keep the best line of shoes, boots and clothing.

—A fine stock of ready made dresses for ladies and children at A. A. Wolff's.

—If you smoke Seal of North Carolina, get the pound box at H. GRENET'S.

—Carload of choice apples, onions and potatoes, just received by H. GRENET.

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

—Two good steady printers can find permanent employment by applying at this office.

—3000 bushels very fine red rust proof seed oats, for sale at Jos. Landa's mill depot. sept 29-1f.

—A large and comfortable room vacant at MRS. J. G. MURPHY'S, oct 11-3t Pecan street.

—Full line of ladies, misses and children's all wool and merino hose at
T. C. FROST'S.

—Notions of all kinds, silver jewelry, ornaments, etc., best in town, at Haas & Oppenheimer's.

—All kinds of wearing apparel dy