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VOL. 16--NO. 50. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1882. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STATE NEWS

WHICH EMBRACES A MOST ENTERTAINING BUDGET.

An Extensive Report of Capital City Happenings,

THE CITY COUNCIL'S CONDUCT ON IMPORTANT MATTERS, AND OTHER ITEMS FROM AUSTIN.

Dallas Finds a Heavy-Weight Pugilist—Storms and Strange Happenings.

Austin.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE RUBE BOYCE CASE—THE CITY COUNCIL'S CONDUCT—COMPTROLLER BROWN WILL SELL LANDS—MANY MINOR ITEMS.

Special Telegram.

AUSTIN, Texas, February 28.—A motion for an arrest of judgment and a new trial in the Rube Boyce case was argued to-day before Judge Turner. Platt, the bailiff, who had the jury in charge, swore that the deputy marshal slept in the jury room, and that the jurors' wives and whisky were admitted. A juror was denied tobacco on the ground that he could be starved into a verdict by withholding it from him. The affidavits of two of the jurors, showing tampering by the U. S. authorities, were introduced, and affidavits by Road Commissioner's Holland, and Dr. Fields, of Burnett county, were read, showing that Boyce was working on the road in Burnet county at the time of the robbery. These witnesses were unable to attend the trial on account of sickness. The case was continued till to-morrow.

The governor, with the consent of the capital board and commissioners, to-day appointed Mr. E. J. Duhamel, an able architect of Houston, as superintending architect in the building of the new capital.

Judge George C. Clark, of Waco, is here, and rumor whispers that Coke's case is likely to be much more hopeful if the judge leaves here than before he came.

Mr. M. Kreisle will not be buried till Thursday. He will be buried by the Masons, Knights of Honor, Odd Fellows and lodge of United Workmen, of which orders he was a member.

Dr. Robert O. Johnson, a citizen of this place, returned from college to-day with an M. D.'s diploma.

The weather is clear and warm.

Business was very brisk in all the departments to-day.

The city council as intimated in THE EXPRESS special from Austin yesterday, made some sweeping reforms last night. Your correspondent tried to wire the full proceedings, but the storm blew the wires down, and no message could be sent. It will be seen from what follows that the helpless citizens of the capital city, to use an expressive, though inelegant phrase, "put their feet in" by refusing to extend the bonded indebtedness of the city. From returns last night canvassed by the council, the vote on the 11th inst was, for extending the debt, 231, against 115. The fourth ward was missing.

Mayor read a message before the board of aldermen. Among other good things he said: "I had hoped the citizens, appreciating the embarrassed condition in which the city was placed, would have voted to fund the floating indebtedness in a bond bearing as low, if not lower, rate of interest, as the outstanding warrants. I advocated this measure, and regret that it did not receive the sanction of the people. I believe it would have been to their interest to have had it in such a shape that it could be gradually paid by an adequate sinking fund set aside each year for that purpose. I appreciate the people's aversion to a bonded indebtedness."

He called special attention to the clause in the charter giving the council power to pass an ordinance to levy and collect a special tax on the holders of any lot on any street, lane, avenue or alley, according to the respective fronts owned by them, for the purpose of paving, embellishing with shade trees, or grading such street, lane, avenue or alley, provided, always, such tax shall not exceed one percentum of the value of said lot.

"In the matter of city finances, we have nothing left us under our oaths, but to adhere to the charter governing the city, which compels us to set aside one-half of the revenues each year for the payment of back debts. This will leave about $22,500 to pay the current expenses for the balance of the fiscal year ending on the first Monday in November next. To avoid being placed in this condition, we submitted a plan to the people, which would, in my opinion, have saved them and us the difficulties which result from the defeat of the 'bond measure.' Of that, however, we have only to carry out the wish of the people, without fear or favor, and reduce expenditures to an amount within our income. 'Pay as you go,' must be our motto.

"I am ready to meet grave emergencies with decisive measures; in no other way can we accomplish the object of sustaining the city's credit, and carry out the plain provisions of her charter."

If any one wants to hear a real live anti-Robert's administration, progressive mayor, just listen to Mayor Saylor:

"So long as we judiciously administer the affairs of the city, and honestly and faithfully appropriate the revenues entrusted to us to the protection of her interests, no citizen can consistently complain, and no good one will do so.

"I desire to call your attention especially to the condition of the streets and alleys. During the late rainy weather they have been in a condition really mortifying to every citizen of pride, and especially so when attention has been called to them by visitors from cities where public spirit and enterprise would not tolerate such a condition of things. Here, at the capital city of the great state of Texas, where the state has about to erect a magnificent state capitol building, and a state university with an endowment second to none in the union, at a cost of millions of dollars, it would seem that the citizens, appreciating these advantages, would spare no effort in attempting to keep pace with these improvements, and while we have not sufficient revenues to do so, you can, under the new law passed at the last session of the legislature, enact an ordinance that will cause the male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 45 years to work upon the streets, not exceeding six days in any one year, or furnish a substitute or a sum of money (not to exceed one dollar for each day's work demanded.)

This may be an unpopular measure with some, but in our present financial condition we cannot stop to consider the popularity of any measure, when an emergency has arisen for its enforcement. Therefore, I recommend that an ordinance covering the subject be passed by your honorable body."

He concludes as follows: "I also recommend that an amendment to the charter be prepared and presented to the legislature, soon to convene, making it a criminal offence with severe punishment for any alderman to vote for or the mayor to approve any appropriation of money, or the mayor to issue any warrant upon the treasurer, unless money is in the treasury to pay the same, or any committee or the mayor to approve any claim or evidence of indebtedness in excess of the charter limit. I consider this the weakest point in the city charter, and the sooner it is remedied the better for the city and her people.

Following this message, the laws making the retrenchments suggested began to come in. The following is part of the report of the sanitary committee and is worth reading: "Your committee appointed to supervise sanitary matters pertaining to small-pox, and to whom was referred the petitions of George Callan, E. Linquist, V. Witting, Lemedell P. Olsen, Mrs. C. Cooley, Tom Wormsley, P. Newley, (deceased), Hannig, Linquist, Alf Witting and Dr. A. N. Denton, have attended to that duty, and refuse to approve any account for clothing destroyed or on hand that has been exposed to infection, for the following reasons:

"No individual has the right to preserve contagion or infection about his premises, whereby the public health may be endangered. The city should not be held responsible for the effects of a disease transported into the limits by strangers. While we lament the fact that some of our citizens were so unfortunate as to have had their property so exposed, yet such misfortunes, in our opinion, cannot as a matter of public policy, and in justice to the large majority of taxpayers, be paid out of the city treasury.

We approve of the first item of Dr. A. N. Denton's account, it being a charge of fifty dollars per case for nineteen cases of small-pox treated, amounting to the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars."

Alderman Huppertz opposed paying $50 per case. The report was adopted.

An ordinance was passed requiring the city treasurer to set aside one-half of all the city revenues for the payment of back debts only. Another was passed unanimously to discontinue the use of gas by the city except in the city hall. The rumor that the aldermen have a corner in lanterns which influenced this action, is probably untrue.

Another ordinance was hurried through and passed, in which the mayor was authorized to notify the water company that the city would, after April first, pay for only one-half the hydrants now in use.

An ordinance was passed cutting down the salaries of officers as follows: City clerk from $1,200 to $900; city engineer from $600 to $300; city sexton from $500 to $250.

The police force is cut down to one sergeant and six men, one of whom shall be mounted, and their pay to remain the same as now.

A motion was made looking to the sale of the small-pox camp outfit across the river. The mayor advised that everything from which the infection was likely to spread be burned. The suggestion did not seem to meet with much favor, as an advertisement appeared in a local paper this morning stating that the entire small-pox outfit would be sold to the highest bidder Friday morning. It is expected that none but pox-marked kiddies will be on hand to bid. There is considerable indignation felt among the best citizens here at this unprecedented exhibition of penuriousness by the city of Austin.

The comptroller will begin, at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, to sell the lands on which taxes have not been paid. The comptroller informed THE EXPRESS representative that the policy pursued last year of selling a few hours and then settling up would be followed. All the lands are expected to be sold in three days. Sales will be rushed through as rapidly as possible, and the purchasers can pay up, and results will be canvassed after all is over.

The Madison square Presbyterian church, of San Antonio, filed letters of incorporation to-day. The board of trustees are as follows:

Geo. W. Brackenridge, for five years; Geo. W. Kunkle, for four years; Hiram H. McLane, for three years; Capt. J. B. Irvine, for two years; Maj. D. N. Bash, for one year. The charter sets forth that the church has no capital stock, but owns six hundred dollars worth of real estate in San Antonio.

This afternoon, officer Randolph had a lively chase after a supposed horse thief. Mr. John Dagnan said the man, who gives his name as Watson, had stolen two horses from him. At sight of the policeman Watson began to run, with Randolph after him, with a negro policeman to help. Watson drew a pistol and fired twice at the negro but missed. He was finally captured and landed in the calaboose. Officer Randolph fell and bruised and skinned himself up considerably.

The trains are beginning to be regular again, and mail matters are unwinding.

The terrific rain storm last night was one of the heaviest ever known. It began to fall just as the council passed the ordinance cutting down the water supply one half. It would seem that heaven itself protested against a reformation beginning by Austin using only one half the quantity of water heretofore used. Strangers are impressed with the fact that little is used here already, both for drinking and lavatory purposes.

Dallas.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, THE TEXAS HERCULES, TO CHALLENGE SULLIVAN—HURBARD'S RAILROAD.

Special Telegram.

DALLAS, February 28.—Geo. Williams, formerly of Montana, but now residing at Waxahachie, will shortly challenge Sullivan for the heavy weight championship. He weighs about two hundred pounds, and is noted for his Herculean strength. In fact, at one time, while traveling with a circus as a strong man, one of his feats was a pull against six horses. When in this city, a short time ago, he held Mr. Geo. Hogan, a heavy man, on his right arm, while he, Williams, traced his autograph on the wall. There are $5,000 in this city behind Williams, and strenuous efforts are being made to arrange for a mill.

A letter received to-day from ex-Governor Hubbard, of the St. Louis & Texas narrow gauge, states that all available forces are being put on the Arkansas division of the road in order to secure a through line to St. Louis, and as soon as this object is obtained this force will be put to work in Texas. The Dallas and Mount Pleasant branch, he pledges, will be finished by early autumn.

The city is quiet but business is good.

Burnet.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION—LAMENTED DEATH—JOHN BROWN STILL LIVES.

Special Telegram.

BURNET, February 28.—The members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church have organized at this place, and will hereafter hold services once a month.

The death of Capt. Oscar L. Barbour was announced on Sunday last. He was an intimate friend of Gen. A. S. Johnson, and leaves many friends to mourn his fate.

Mr. J. McSween is in receipt of a letter from White Valley, Indian territory, stating that Mr. Miller, our former sheriff, was killed while making an attempt to arrest John Brown. Brown is wanted here for murder. Many will remember the sudden disappearance of Mr. Miller.

Heavy storms last night.

Comanche.

TWO BAD BOYS—A CANDIDATE—THE STORM

Special Telegram.

COMANCHE, Texas, February 28.—Two of our town boys decamped yesterday, taking a purse and camp outfit. They belong to respectable families. They were going westward, saying, "We're bound for the Black Hills." They are about fourteen years of age, and named Bob Carter and John Campbell. Parties are now in pursuit.

Our present mayor, J. M. Grayson, has been called upon through the Chief as a candidate for the legislature. He would make a formidable race, and if elected be an untiring and progressive worker.

The storm, which reached this place last night, did little damage outside of fence lowering.

Waco.

FIRE—A TERRIBLE STORM AND ITS EFFECT.

Special Telegram.

WACO, February 28.—At three and a half o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of T. R. Jordan, in the centre of a large block of business houses. The building and stock is a total loss. No other building was injured. The loss on both is about forty thousand dollars; insurance, twenty-eight thousand six hundred.

The storm Monday night was disastrous west of this point. Farm houses, barns and fences were blown down, and trees torn up by the roots. At Valley Mills, on the Santa Fe road, many storehouses and dwellings were blown down or dismantled. Fences are down for thirty miles in a stretch. The Bosque and Brazos are rising rapidly.

Laredo.

THE TEEL INTERVIEW AND RAILROAD PROGRESS—LYING ILL—A DEATH.

LAREDO, February 28.—Your correspondent seeing the interview with Teel, published in to-day's EXPRESS, sought an interview with a gentleman just from Monterey, who is in a position to know. He says that graders are at work all along the line between Villadama and Salinas and that the grade is nearly complete to within 30 miles of Monterey. The bridge will be completed by Saturday across the Salado. The material is on hand, and track-laying will be pushed at the rate of 1½ mile a day.

John R. Thompson, from Salado, Mexico, lies very sick at New Laredo.

The woman gored by the bull died Saturday.

Georgetown.

A DEVASTATING STORM OF WIND AND RAIN—RELIGIOUS.

Special Telegram.

GEORGETOWN, February 28.—Last night a heavy rain storm swept over this place, and twelve miles east and north of Georgetown. The hail was considerable, and the rain fall unusually great, causing the streams to swell in all directions. Material damage was done.

Dr. Johns, of Galveston, is here ably assisting in the Methodist meeting.

State Press Gleanings.

Clanco Ramos and Cantino Sepuesto, Mexicans, were hanged at Rio Grande City on the 24th ult. Ramos murdered Prof. Lindsey on the 3d of September. He came to Lindsey's camp begging for food. Lindsey took him and provided for his wants, and was foully murdered by him. He confessed, telling the whole affair with perfect coolness. Sepuesto murdered his employe, Marcus Bravo, by creeping upon him while asleep a no shooting him six times. The murder was for revenge, Bravo having refused him permission to go to a ball. Both men were convicted in January.

Mr. M. McKnight, of Mason county, was run over by a wagon last week, and received severe injuries to his ribs and side.

Mason county is going to build a new jail, and invites bids until May 5th. The cost of construction is not to exceed seven thousand dollars.

Mason News item: The weather still continues very favorable for farmers and stock owners. A few frosts have occurred during the week, but were not severe enough to hurt the fruit trees, and the orchards in and near this town show a lovely display of peach and plum blossoms. Farm crops and grass are growing rapidly.

Rev. Jacob Guyer, officiating minister of the German Methodist church at Quihi, Medina county, was adjudged insane. The unfortunate man had suffered for years from the effects of a sunstroke.

Rev. I. Kingsbury, of Boerne, celebrated his 23d birthday last Tuesday. He has been married 43 years, the Land Register says, and has not been sick a single day.

Grand preparations had been made for a masked ball to come off at Wernette's hall, Castroville, last Saturday night, but the parish priest in his Sunday morning sermon, according to the Quill, came down like a thousand of brick on all kinds of masks and maskers, declaring he would not permit masking—and that settled it.

Brownsville Cosmopolitan: Mr. Brooks has a large lot of hands at work making bricks for ballast on the Brazos bar, and Louis Kowalski is turning out a nice article which will be used in building the new court house and jail.

J. B. Wilson, of Dallas, has purchased a stock of cattle on the North Concho, from a citizen of Tom Green county, for $50,000.

A. B. Roberson, of San Angela, Tom Green county, disposed of 10,000 head of cattle the other day to J. M. Dawson, of Fort Worth. The terms were private, but supposed to be about $175,000.

According to the Colorado Courant, published in Mitchell county, southern portion of the Pan Handle, things are booming up that way. The Courant says:

The mercantile establishment of J. M. Cupp & Co. was closed up by creditors this week. Liabilities, $18,000; assets, $22,000. Charley Goodnight, of the mammoth cattle syndicate of the Pan Handle, was in our town last Saturday and made arrangements to supply his ranches from this place in the future. Mr. Goodnight says that during this last year the cattle company, of which he is a member, have added $1,000,000 worth of stock to their herds and are still buying. He reports cattle in fine condition in the Pan Handle. About thirty new buildings are now in course of construction, among which are some magnificent residences, iron front business houses, etc. W. H. Snyder, one of our leading business men, is having a large house fitted up near the railroad for the exclusive purpose of storing wool, and we learn that A. W. Dunn will soon erect one for the same purpose. It is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 pounds of wool will be handled at this place the coming season, and at the lowest estimate of our most prominent cattle men, 50,000 beeves will be shipped from this place this season.

The wool clip of Coleman county, the coming season will be immense. It is estimated that there are 200,000 improved sheep in the county.

Clinton Gild, of Toledo, O., and Walter Childs, of Worcester, Mass., have just purchased 18,000 acres of land on Hord's creek, seven miles from Coleman City, for a sheep and cattle ranch.

The present indebtedness of Medina county is $3,335.35, without crediting the present year's taxes, which it is thought will clear the books of debt.

Scene in a Medina county justice's court. Slaton, an attorney: "When your honor gets through writing, I will go on speaking." Hasss, the justice, "Well, Mr. Messer, you can speak as long as you choose; it makes no difference me me, yor I give shutshment against you anyhow."

Tom Green Times: On last Saturday night Mr. Dave Kearse left his bag of money lying on a table in Charlie Wilson's saloon, and stepped away for a moment. When he returned the bag was missing, and, although a thorough search was made, it could be nowhere found, and Dave was out about $450. A strict watch was kept, however, and the next day suspicion rested upon a man going by the name of Miller, a gambler, who had only been in town a few days. Suspicion grew stronger, and finally became convincing, and Dave went to the man and, after considerable urgent persuasion, induced him to confess and show the hiding place of the money. The money was hidden in an old oyster can, among a pile of rubbish in Nimitz's corral. About $200 of the money had been spent by Miller, but Kearse gave him a horse, saddle and bridle and told him to leave the country, which he lost no time in doing.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

GIVING THE READERS OF THE EXPRESS YESTERDAY'S GENERAL NEWS.

Dull Day in Congress, But a Lively Day in Washington.

MR. CONKLING'S CHANCES FOR APPOINTMENT—STRONG FAVOR FOR THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

Blaine Courts an Investigation of the Guano Business—And Much Else.

Washington.

MORE NEWS AND OF A MORE ENTERTAINING QUALITY THAN USUAL.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The senators from the Pacific coast intend pressing the Chinese bill for passage. They say that a thousand to fifteen hundred Chinese are landing in San Francisco daily, and the people of the Pacific coast are urging the passage of a law to stop further immigration.

Ex-Gov. Sprague reached here to-day and says he has come to oppose the confirmation of Conkling.

John C. New, assistant secretary of the treasury, entered upon his duties this morning. The Indiana congressional delegation called on him in a body.

LITTLE PHIL FOR CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Phil Sheridan left for Chicago this morning.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The decrease of the public debt for February will be about nine millions.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The president has nominated Fred K. Solomon, of Missouri, United States surveyor general of Utah. For postmasters, Aaron Wiley, of Sullivan, Ill., and David Cooper, of Winterset, Iowa.

It is reported that Blaine has requested his friends to move on investigation into matters covered by the resolution reported from the senate foreign relations committee to-day. The investigation is sweeping in character, including the alleged loss of papers from the files of the state department, and the alleged connection of all parties who held official relations with the United States in connection with the Peruvian claims or contract. It is said Blaine regards such a sweeping investigation as the surest means of discovering as to his connection with the claims, and of showing that if there are persons in official life who have an interest in such claims, they are not close friends of Blaine's.

SENATE.

The committee on foreign affairs will recommend the nomination of ex-Senator Sargent.

The postoffice appropriation bill was carried from the house, and referred.

The Chinese bill was called up under unfinished business, but Miller temporarily yielded the floor.

A bill was offered by Vest for a public building at Hannibal, Missouri, and by Ingalls, authorizing the president to appoint Alfred Pleasanton a brevet major-general.

The house resolution tendering thanks to Hon. Jas. G. Blaine for the appropriate address delivered by him in the Garfield memorial exercises, was, on motion of Sherman, taken from the president's table and concurred in.

HOUSE.

The committee on ways and means agreed now to insist upon the consideration by the house of the tariff commission bill until after the immediate deficiency appropriation bill is disposed of.

Kelley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill repealing discrimination duties on the tea and coffee products of the possessions of the Netherlands.

The following bills were passed: Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for continuing the improvements of Galveston harbor; the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, at Hithsburg, Illinois.

A bill was introduced and referred, by Young, to establish a marine hospital at Cincinnati.

Colkins, chairman of the committee on elections, submitted a report on the contested election case of Campbell vs. Cannon, accompanied by a resolution declaring that neither contestant nor contestee is entled to a seat. He also submitted a minority report declaring that Campbell is entitled to a seat, while Moulton submitted a further resolution, signed by Atchison and Davis, of Illinois. Montoro and Jones declared Cannon a duly elected delegate to congress. The reports were laid on the table for further action.

Ritchie, from the committee, reported a resolution declaring that Bell shall not be admitted as a delegate from Alaska until the committee on territories reported thereon.

Referred.

CONKLING'S CHANCES FOR APPOINTMENT.

Objection was raised to a consideration of Conkling's nomination and this will carry it to the house for another day, and it is said this objection will be made. Conkling's friends will pass the matter to a vote, however, as soon as it can be reached. There is some opposition to Conkling's confirmation, but not in any organized shape, and the indications are it will amount to only a few negative votes, as the democrats do not seem disposed to oppose him.

Pennsylvania.

ARREST ON AN ALLEGED FORGERY.

PITTSBURG, February 28.—John T. Morrison, of the noted gang of Missouri land forgers, and the man upon whose evidence, principally, Robt. L. Lindsay was convicted in the courts of Jefferson county, Ohio, on December 20th, and afterwards sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of nine years, arrived in Steubenville yesterday, and was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. He was arrested with Lindsay, in Missouri and came to Steubenville, and was afterwards released on bail, and used as a witness to convict Lindsay.

Texas.

AN ITEM OF NEWS COMES FROM ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—It is reported from Texas that the land commissioner has discovered a scheme of Wisconsin and Michigan lumbermen to get the control of 1,000,000 acres of pine timbered land in eastern Texas, and then get up a corner in the lumber market. The scheme was to buy through certain parties, at the rate of a dollar to a dollar and a half per acre. The land commissioner declined to sell under such circumstances.

Nevada.

SUICIDE OF AUGUST ASH.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., February 28.—A dispatch from the United States marshal, says August Ash committed suicide this evening, by shooting himself through the heart. Financial trouble and hard drink are supposed to be the causes.

New York.

THE WALKERS.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The record of the pedestrians is as follows: Howell, 218 miles; Hughes, 207, and Hazel, 202.

Connecticut.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND BLAZE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 28.—The dry goods house of Emalley burned this morning. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at $100,000. The insurance is not known.

California.

NO CHANCE FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 28.—A Wilcox, Arizona, dispatch, says the president has refused executive clemency in the case of the three Indian scouts sentenced to be hung at Ft. Grant, on March 3d.

Colorado.

SWINDLER AND ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

DENVER, Col., February 28.—The Republican's Pueblo special says: W. N. Winscott, a notorious swindler and alleged murderer, was arrested here. He has numerous aliases. His operations were in Missouri, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, and were very extensive. He victimized an Omaha man to the extent of $2,000.

Illinois.

THE FATE OF A BATCH OF TRAMPS.

JOLIET, February 28.—A freight car loaded with brick was ditched eight miles from here yesterday. Ten tramps were secreted in the car at the time, two of whom were killed out right, and the others so badly injured that their lives are despaired of. The names of the unfortunates are unknown.

DROWNED IN THE FLOOD.

CAIRO, February 28.—Two colored men, who were driven from home by the flood, and sought refuge in a old boat, were drowned.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

KEOKUK, February 28.—At Navoo, Illinois, the house of Jno. Wilheteny caught fire, and his two little children, who had been left alone in the building, were burned to death.

IMPORTANT TO BROKERS AND TRADERS.

CHICAGO, February 28.—A decision of importance to the board of trade and brokers and their customers was made yesterday by Judge Moran, who holds that a promissory note given in the settlement of a difference in option trade could not be collected, inasmuch as the deal was illegal, and neither more nor less than gambling. At a price list meeting at the 'lumbermens' exchange yesterday recommendations of the board of directors for certain advances in prices to rule during March, were adopted, as follows: Fencing, flooring and bench advanced from $17 to $17.50 per one thousand. Norway fencing from $15 to $15.50.

The strike of the rolling mill hands at the Union and Steel company's works attacted a number of men who have been engaged to fill places left vacant by the strikers. The police were called to quell the mob, but were not in a sufficient force to properly protect the workers, who were hooted and pelted by the mob.

WILL RESIGN HIS POSITION.

CHICAGO, February 28.—The Inter-Ocean announces that Mr. Hugh Riddle, who for so long a time has been president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, has decided to tender his resignation in June. Mr. Riddle's only reason is that he has ill health, and needs rest.

Wisconsin.

PILING IN OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

MILWAUKEE, February 28.—J. Duncan, keeper of a bagnio near the town of Mevill, shot and killed James Howlett in a row at Cold Springs to-day.

A Wisconson Central freight on the Wisconsin railway ran into the C. M. & St. P. freight, and soon after another C. M. & St. P. came along and piled into the rear of the Wisconsin Central freight, resulting in the death of a brakesman named McBind, a resident of Menasan, Iowa. The engines were wrecked and also several cars.

GENERAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Baltimore has an ordinance prohibiting the pitching of quoits for money, the flying of kites, playing of ball, cards or other games of sport on the Sabbath day. Recently, three young men were arrested for playing cards on the Sabbath, but upon a trial they were released on the grounds that they had played in a private house, and that the ordinance could only affect the indulgence in such sports on the public highways of the city.

A meeting of stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company, Palmer & Sullivan presiding, was held at Colorado Springs on the 23d. Nineteen twentieths of the stock was represented. By unanimous vote the capital stock was increased by $3,000,000. Nearly the entire amount of new stock was taken by the present stockholders. This amount will enable the company to complete, equip and put in operation 729 miles of road. The completion of the mileage will entitle the company to $5,400,000 in subsidies from the Mexican government, payable in stipulated sections, as completed. Of this mileage 302 miles are complete and in operation. Rails and rolling stock are already provided for 729 miles; grading is completed 163 miles, and ties have been bought and delivered for 582 miles. It is expected that 729 miles will be completed and in operation before the end of the year. The system for which concessions have been granted covers 2,962 miles. When 729 miles are completed there will remain a gap of 475 miles to connect with the City of Mexico.

The auditing committee in charge of the accounts of Garfield's illness, have put the doctors' allowance as follows: Bliss $10,000; Agnew and Hamilton $15,000 each; Reyburn, Boynton and Mrs. Edson $5,000 each; Crump, nurse, $4,000.

At New York City on the 23d, Miss Jennie White, daughter of S. V. White, the wall street multionaire, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., was married, in Plymouth church, to Franklin W. Hopkins, the firm of S. V. White & Co., by Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Henry M. Storrs. The wedding was one of the most brilliant of the season, and the occasion was also the silver wedding of the bride's parents. The presents are valued at $40,000, including a villa on the Hudson presented by the bride's father. The minor presents filled two rooms in the banker's residence on Columbia Heights.

"I once remarked to the general," says a correspondent of the Cologne Gazette who was with Gen. Skobeleff during the Russo-Turkish war, "that he acted very imprudently in constantly exposing himself to the enemy's fire without the slightest necessity for so doing. 'Do you suppose,' was the answer, 'that it gives me any pleasure to let the Turks shoot at me? If I go into danger I have good reason for it. My superiors envy me on account of my success, and would gladly take an opportunity of getting rid of me. The only way, therefore, of keeping my place is to make my troops so enthusiastically attached to me that they will will follow me anywhere and make me indispensable; and in order to do this I must behave with that reckless bravery which always endears a commander to his men.'"

During a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, a considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? What is the matter? For heaven's sake tell me the worst!" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest. After a short time, a hoarse voice from the deck replied: "Nothing, madam, nothing; only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

FOREIGN.

PARNELL RELEASED FROM SOLITUDE—HE DENIES THE CHARGE MADE

THE NIHILIST PRISONERS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

England.

PARNELL CONFINED IN SOLITUDE.

LONDON, February 28.—It is stated that Parnell has just completed a week's solitary confinement, in consequence of the warden charging him with trying to bribe parties to smuggle a letter out of the prison. Parnell denies the charge.

Russia.

THE NIHILISTS SENTENCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—Ten nihilist prisoners, including one woman, were sentenced to life imprisonment. The others were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

A STAGE SPIRITUALIST.

Edwin Booth Said to be a Pronounced Medium.

Post-Dispatch.

The many admirers of Edwin Booth who followed him through his wonderful impersonations in this city will be surprised to hear that the great tragedian plays altogether under spiritualistic control. At least that is his belief, and he has been a devotee of the mysteries of spiritualism for many years. During his late visit he hunted out Mrs. Eldridge, the medium, at 2028 Pine street, and was in daily communication with her. He had several sittings and visited her every day, and the lady says that he is deeply impressed with the doctrine. As much as fifteen years ago Booth became convinced of the truth of spiritualism, and soon afterwards discovered that he

HIMSELF WAS A MEDIUM.

His personal magnetism is very great, and persons whom he consulted assured him that he possessed strong mediumistic elements. He has become so imbued with this idea that his friends now state that it is the controlling influence of his life. Mrs. Eldridge was unwilling to talk about Booth's sittings, but from other sources it was learned that he consults the dead about every action of his stage career. He claims to be in constant communication with David Garrick, and never plays Hamlet without consulting his preceptor. Garrick, Booth's friends state, entirely approves of the tragedian's idea of the Prince of Denmark and has suggested the few changes which he has made during the last dozen years. Old Davy has not much of an opinion of modern actors, but thinks that the really great tragedians are much better than those of his time, which he attributes to the result of experience and the work done by their predecessors.

OTHER DEAD STAGE IDOL

with whom Booth loves to communicate is Edmund Kean. A growing resemblance between the two has been remarked several times, but no critic ever dreamt that Booth was studying under the guidance of Kean, and that upon every doubtful point he claims to have the benefit of his advice. Macready is is also a favorite adviser of Edwin Booth, and rugged Edwin Forrest has him under his wing. The advantage of this method will be very evident, and will account for a great amount of success which the tragedian has attained. Instead of dull study and hard thinking over a part, it is a great deal more satisfactory to consult some master of the stage, whose experience has been ripened by age, and to select, among a great deal of good advice, the proper course to pursue. Indeed, it is whispered that

BOOTH HAS MORE CONVERSATION

with Shakspeare himself, and that the Bard of Avon has suggested many of his most telling effects.

His father, who was a great actor, and his unfortunate brother, John Wilkes, are also his constant companions, through spiritual communion, and the latter he holds lengthy talks from which he comes away melancholy and depressed. The facts were gathered from a number of spiritualists of the city, who are proud of Mr. Booth's connection with them and are convinced that his belief in spiritualism is the prime cause of his fame. They go so far as to say that he is a strong medium, and is always under control of the actors of other days. Mrs. Eldridge would not consent to say anything about the particulars of Mr. Booth's visits, but she said he was a firm believer, had held several sittings with her, and was convinced of the truth and utility of the teachings. The tragedian's renditions will receive fresh interest when his audiences, or such of them as believe in spiritualism, understand that it is not Booth to whom they are listening, but that the spirits of Kean, Garrick, Kemble and Forrest have been recalled to the stage and are walking the boards in his person.

A Jeweled Sunflower.

New York Sun.

"Has the sunflower got into jewelry yet?" a fashionable jeweler was asked.

"Yes," said he. "It has been put into gold, with a heart of very dark topaz. We have also put the lily into silver, with a pearl to represent the tear drop of an anthete, or, if you like better, a dew drop. Flowers made of precious metals and stones are becoming fashionable on account of their warmth of color. They are actually diminishing the fancy for diamonds, because the latter are too cold in appearance when contrasted with the ruby's glow, the emerald's depth, or the intensity of the yellow topaz. A popular flower in jewels now is a corn blower in the enamel with a heart of sapphire. Emeralds set in the fashion of a cross show well against a delicate band, rubies red to the whiteness of a wrist by contrast. A novelty in jewelry now is the wishbone of childhood, carved in silver and gold and heavily inlaid with precious stones."

Rothschild's Maxims.

According to George Francis Train, the late Baron Rothschild had the following excellent maxims framed on his bank wall:

Attend promptly to details of your business.

Be prompt in all things.

Consider well, then decide positively.

Dare to do right. Fear to do wrong.

Endure trials patiently.

Fight life's battles bravely, manfully.

Go not in the society of the vicious.

Hold integrity sacred.

Injure not another's reputation or business.

Join hands only with the virtuous.

Keep your mind free from evil thoughts.

Lie not for any consideration.

Make few acquaintances.

Never try to appear what you are not.

Observe good manners.

Pay your debts promptly.

Question not the veracity of a friend.

Respect the counsel of your parents.

Sacrifice money rather than principle.

Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.

Use your leisure time for improvement.

Venture not upon the threshhold of wrong.

Watch carefully over your passions.

Extend to every one a kindly salutation.

Yield not to discouragements.

Zealously labor for the right,

And success is certain.

The Mason county News Item denies the report placed in circulation that it is about to change hands.

SIX DAYS AFLOAT.

With a Flimsy Raft Between Him and Eternity—Subsiding on One Biscuit and One Drink of Rain Water.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Napolean Mathurin, alias Paul, a seaman on the lost steamship Bahama, was picked up and brought to the port, reaching here to-day. He says that when the ship went down he got on a large piece of wreckage—a large piece of the forecastle head, fifteen feet long, nine feet across at one end and five at the other. I swam to it. It was upside down, with the cross-beams uppermost. Over these were nailed planks that had been the ceiling on the ice-house. Under the planks was a good deal of sawdust. I pulled on board to doors that were floating near and some sticks. Then I lay down for I was dead tired. After a while I got up and saw a vessel. She was so near that I could see the men on deck. I tied my jumper to a stick and waved it, but they did not see me. I found three sea biscuits in the water and picked them up. I fixed the doors against the beams so that they were some protection against the waves, and they made enough sail to carry me out of the wreckage. At 9 o'clock in the morning the sun broke through the clouds and the weather became warm. I was

TOO LONESOME TO SLEEP

That night. The next morning, Sunday, the wind rose and raised the sea. Some time the waves carried me clean across the raft, but never entirely off. But I lost two of my biscuits. I was very hungry and I ate the other. In the afternoon I tried to signal a barkentine, three or four miles away, but she did not see me. At night I tried to sleep, sitting back against the doors, but the waves doused me and woke me every two minutes.

Monday morning there was a heavy chop sea. The sun did not come out all day. I was getting weak. At noon I saw a sail to leeward, but she was too far away, and I did not try to signal her. Sharks six to ten feet long rubbed their noses against the raft and turned over on their back. I hit them with my sticks and routed them off, but they kept coming back. Then I saw a big turtle floating and I thought if I could catch him he would be good eating. I took one of the doors and pushed it under him and then I tried to pull him up on deck, but he was too heavy. I

SANG TO KEEP MYSELF COMPANY.

It was a Canadian song. The wind died away at sundown and at night the stars came out; toward morning I slept a little. On Tuesday morning the weather was clear and the sun came out very red; I felt cold and thirsty but was no longer hungry; I saw a sail far off and did not signal it. The sharks were around all day. That night the sea was so rough I could not sleep. On Wednesday morning the sun came up finally and the weather was clear. At 9 o'clock a little rain fell. I tried to catch some in my oil-cloth coat, but could not. I scraped some mildew from the boards and tried to eat it. It tasted very badly and was salt. My throat was very dry and I dipped up big handfuls of salt water and swallowed it without tasting it. I know that was wrong, but I think I was a little out of my head. The water made my mouth and throat sore and my tongue so thick that I could not speak. Toward evening I saw a bark, but so far away that I did not signal her. At midnight fog settled and it rained heavily a few minutes. I made a bag of my coat and caught enough water to have a good drink. The rain killed the wind and I managed to

SLEEP TWO HOURS.

When I woke up on the morning of Thursday, the sixth day, I was cold from the drenching I had had. I slept again half an hour and when I woke again I saw the Pearl away off heading straight for me. I was very sleepy and lay down and went to sleep again. When I woke the Pearl was only a mile away, and I signalled with my "jumper" on a pole. I was very glad when I saw that they had seen me. I went up the ship's ladder myself and ran for water. I drank a large panful and then the steward stopped me. He gave me hot coffee and I drank two quarts of it. The captain gave me dry clothes, and I tried to eat a little beef and bread, but I could not swallow it. I did not feel hungry, could not sleep. I drank some more coffee and ate four oranges, and after that a full dinner. Then I went to sleep for two hours. The next day I felt stiff and sore, but I grew steadily better and was soon able to work with the crew. I was picked up about 25

The Daily Express.

Wednesday Morning, March 1, 1882.

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WM. A. BOWEN is our authorized agent at Austin. Office in rooms of J. N. Preston, architect, corner Congress avenue and Bois d'Arc street, upstairs.

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

"EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY."

CARDINAL MANNING has presided at a meeting to raise funds for the Russo-Jewish refugees.

THE efforts making to suppress the sale of liquor at Oberlin, Ohio, have almost resulted in the outbreak of a civil war.

THE senate committee on naval offices have decided to report unfavorably on the nominations of Watmough to be paymaster general of the navy, and Stevenson to be pay director.

M. ROUZEAUD, Mme. Nilsson's husband, who became insane during the excitement attending the recent financial crises, died on the 22nd, in the lunatic asylum in which he had been placed.

IF the czar abdicates, we will hereafter be induced to believe every report the press dispatches bring us, for we cannot conceive of a much more unreasonable report than that about the czar's abdication.

THE reports from Washington concerning distress in the lower Mississippi valley states, suggests the advisability of another statement from the governor of Louisiana in reference to the condition of affairs in his state.

THE director of the mint decides that coin which has been mutilated cannot be restored to its position as coin by merely filling up the holes made. It cannot become money again, properly speaking, without being recoined.

IF there is anything in the world the United States is in a good position to stand, it is European war. War is always to be deprecated, but if those folks will fight, why let them raise the funds and proceed. We have goods for sale.

WHILE the American congress is trying to prevent too much marrying, the Canadian parliament is trying to extend the privilege. It is exercised over a proposition to repeal the old ecclesiastical law forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

IF the council would make itself popular with a large number of citizens, it would pass an ordinance prohibiting a reckless blowing of whistles or ringing of locomotive bells within the city limits from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. There is certainly more noise made than there is reason in or necessity for.

IT is said the appointment of the notorious George N. Lamphere, late appointment clerk of the treasury department, to be inspector of the customs, is severely criticised by the better class of treasury officials. Lamphere is reported as wholly unworthy of holding any government position.

THE capital of Connecticut has a candy war on its hands. A lady who became intoxicated laid the blame to rock and rye, made by a local confectioner, whereupon the district attorney has warned him to desist from such manufacture or take out a liquor license. It is just possible that something besides candy occasioned this inebriety.

SOME enterprising Dallasatians (that's taney enough, isn't it?) are endeavoring to raise a $35,000 subscription towards an opera house company. They raised $20,000 with a whoop, and then stuck—or were stuck at last accounts. The business, however, will doubtless be raised. Dallas is an enterprising city—or rather, has some enterprising citizens.

THE anti-Roberts newspapers are making a terrible howl over some ninety odd dollars, which the principal of the Huntsville Normal school foolishly spent for Gov. Roberts' book. While we think the governor made a mistake in approving the voucher, the affair is too insignificant to be made a source of wrangling.—Mexia Ledger.

That's just it. Why should the old lieside "let his foot slip" at such an insignificant price?

THE telegraph lines have been in bad shape in all directions for some days past, to the greatdetriment of our telegraphic columns. There was a double hanging in Brownsville, on Friday last, but up to this writing we have been unable to get a report through, and our special telegraphic correspondents generally have been cut off to a large extent.

JUDGE A. H. ALBERT, of Floresville, appears, from the representations made here, to be making a strong pull for the state senatorship in the twenty-eighth district, (not twenty-ninth as a typographical error made us say in the announcement) and his friends confidently claim his election, no matter who may be brought into the field against him. He is a good man, and, if elected, will no doubt give the best satisfaction to his constituents.

THE Chicago board of trade, following in the footsteps of the New York produce exchange, has inaugurated a vigorous warfare against the numerous bucket shops which abound in the neighborhood of the chamber of commerce, and proposes hereafter not to allow the gold and stock company to furnish these open boards with their quotations. The board of trade quotations are the basis upon which the bucket shops do business, and without them their occupation will be gone.

ON account of the fact that three bishops will have to be appointed by the next general conference of the M. E. Church South to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Bishops Marvin, of St. Louis, Doggett, of Richmond, Va., and Wightman, of Charleston, S. C., since the last general conference, the next meeting of that body is looked forward to with unusual interest by the members of that church. Bishops Pierce, of Georgia, Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, and Paine, of Mississippi, are said to be incapacitated for duty by ill health. The conference meets at Nashville, Tenn., in May next, and there will probably be four or six new bishops to be appointed.

THE hard lesson last year of having too much to pay in cash for provisions—flour, corn and other necessaries—again embarrassed the planter, although that malady should have been long ago cured. It is therefore pleasing to hear from all parts of the south that planters this year have planted liberally in corn, potatoes, etc., and will be able to furnish their own supplies. When southern farmers learn to apportion their lands first to the production of the necessities they require, and apply the rest to cotton or whatever staple they grow, they will have the whole benefit of their industry and will have ceased to work to enrich others as they have been doing. It is strange that this lesson should have been so difficult to learn.

VAN WYCK has introduced a bill in the senate, the object of which is to compel railroads to pay state tax on unpatented lands donated to them by the government. One condition of the land grants is that railroads shall pay all costs of surveying the lands. Railroad companies hold lands throughout the west which they have not yet surveyed and patented, and courts have held that a state cannot tax these lands because the United States still holds an interest in equity in them by reason of the fact that under the condition imposed by the grant the lands might revert to the government through failure of the railroads to comply with the conditions. It is claimed that the railroads leave lands unpatented to avoid taxation, and Van Wick's bill releases and quitclaims to any state that proceeds against these lands for collection of taxes all interest in equity of the general government. It is thought this will encourage states to collect these taxes.

REDUCTION AND EXPANSION.

From present appearances in congress, it is to be apprehended that there is more diligence in legislation than caution, and that evil consequences may follow pulling opposite ways at the same string. The operating cause of the danger is the cry of surplus revenue. On the one hand, the reduction of taxation is in progress, so that there will be no surplus revenue after the current fiscal year. On the other hand, large appropriations are being made for all sections of the country, and at the door of the treasury is an army of newly made pensioners, whose claims will aggregate an enormous amount. Bills, too, are before congress for the erection of bublic buildings sufficient in number to exhaust the whole surplus of last year. How these demands are to be met seem to escape the attention of members, while an unusual energy is manifested in pushing forward legislation under both heads. It is very reasonable, that in the face of our handsome reduction of the public debt, taxation should be reduced, and some part of the war burdens postponed to future times, but it cannot be done and at the same time lavish expenditures on public works, and even in private munificences, be carried on at the rate now done.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RELATION OF THE SEXES.

In the Popular Science Monthly for March, a Mrs. M. A. Hardaker contributes a paper on the Woman Question. She argues that women could not compete with men in the political forum because the average female brain is 10 per cent. smaller than that of men, and that the "power of creating thought" is to that degree less. But Miss Hardaker leaves the Woman Question about where she found it. It is not for lack of capacity that woman as a suffragist would fail. She could work political problems, and do lively service in parliaments and lyceums, and exert good influence everywhere—if she would. Miss Hardaker starts with wrong premises and does her sex wrong. There is no power of "creating thought" in the human mind. The source of all thought is the Author of Life, and finite capacity can go no further than to receive and utilize thought. It is not certain that in this the average woman is inferior to the average man. True the great masters are men. The mental leviathans are not women in any department of genius. But the subtlety of politics would suit women, if clean. There is the rub. Only angular and gross women would become politicians. The gentle and loving priestesses of our homes, our wives and mothers, would not smut themselves with politics. If they would, it would be the duty of husbands and fathers to prevent it.

NO PARDON FOR HORSE THIEVES.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, has an obvious prejudice against the practice of stealing horses. In a recent letter this prejudice breaks out, like the smallpox. After denying himself to all who propose the insanity dodge in cases less than murder, the governor goes on to say:

"I will not pardon a horse thief. I care not how many petitions request it. The sooner this is understood the better it will be for those engaged in such applications. It will be time and labor lost. All other criminals can entertain a hope of relief, but for horse thieves—when the prison door closes on such, the sentence must be completed, as far as I am concerned."

There is undoubted *intention*, neither weak nor dulcet, in these words. Horse thieves must stand aside in Missouri. And now the Post-Dispatch, not satisfied with the spectacle of a live governor in this high moral attitude, is pulling away at the executive skin to find a sore. The P-D. surmises that the governor has, at some time, been the victim of some irreverent rascal who broke the 8th commandment on his premises, and that the crime is hence a personal grievance. Or, if not that, it insists that his excellency is playing for the sympathy and support of that numerous class who consider horse stealing the only larceny. At this distance we merely see the governor, in the night of his personal integrity, stamping out an odious crime so far as his official privilege permits. There is no apparent reason for charging Gov. Crittenden with a disingenuous motive.

THE TROUBLE IN JALISCO.

The dispatches from Mexico have been silent of late concerning the political troubles in the state of Jalisco. The latest we have seen was to the effect that on the night of the 1st instant there was a pretty severe fight between the government and state forces, in which the government forces were repulsed, with a loss of ten killed, about twenty wounded and several prisoners taken. The government forces, however, were occupying important positions in the state.

The Two Republics of the City of Mexico, of the 6th inst., says the troubles were increasing at that date, but it was difficult to secure reliable information. The state of Jalisco held its annual election last December, to choose a legislature for the ensuing year. Party feeling ran high. Bloodshed was feared, and General Tolentino was sent with federal forces to preserve the peace and allow a free ballot. The outcome of that election is the existence of two legislatures, each claiming to be vested with legal powers. The one meets in the palace, the other in a hotel. The friends of the state government and the friends of the federal government are at loggerheads, the rival legislatures representing the respective interests of the two governments. Rubstra, the governor of the state, asked for the interference of the federal forces, alleging insecurity of life and property, but the request was refused at first on the ground of unconstitutionality. Gen. Tolentino, in command, being instructed to hold aloof from party strifes. However, as still later reports tell of a fight, the government no doubt changed its mind and has interfered to sustain the federal party.

SHOULD BE PAID.

The volunteers who gave their time and risked their lives and limbs in assisting to maintain the dignity and power of the state in the El Paso troubles about four years ago—performing a service the state was in duty bound to perform—now ask that a portion of the glittering cash balance be devoted to reimbursing them for those services. The claim that the service was performed after the greater part of the trouble was over is not tenable in justice. The exigencies of the case warranted the calling for volunteers, and the fact that, fortunately for all concerned, the Mexicans dispersed in the presence of the increased force of the Americans and without doing further violence, does not nullify the claim of those who came to the rescue of the law. The people pay taxes to the state for protection to life and property, and if, when that protection is especially demanded, the people are expected to protect themselves, they should be relieved from taxation.

The people of the frontier counties have long been accustomed to providing their own protection to a very great extent, and when they place themselves under the command of the officers of the state, and regularly devote their time to the state service, they should receive remuneration, especially when the state is well able to pay. The regular state troops are an excellent protection as far they go, but fifty or sixty men cannot be expected to cover a territory over a thousand miles long and from two to three hundred miles wide, and when an exigency occurs demanding the calling out of volunteers, the latter should be paid for their time. The citizens of El Paso who rendered service during the trouble mentioned should be paid.

THE MEXICAN GULF BONDS AND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Within the past few days THE EXPRESS has published the views of quite a number of our leading citizens and principal tax-payers on two very important questions of local interest now receiving particular attention, i. e., street improvements and the settlement of the Mexican Gulf bond matter. In reference to the latter, there is the most perfect unanimity of sentiment, and that is that the settlement proposed should be made, for no matter how unjust the claim, there appears to be little, if any, doubt existing among those conversant with the law and the facts, that eventually the bonds would have to be paid, and that it would be cheaper and better in every respect to pocket the loss of fifty thousand dollars than continue a long, expensive and annoying contest, with the almost certainty of losing in the end, to say nothing of the injury to the credit and standing of the city resulting from a protracted contest. Many believe it would be better to settle the matter on the basis proposed than to carry the contest through four or five years, even though the city won in the end. On this question, as far as our reporters have been able to find, there is but one sentiment: Settle according to the compromise proposed.

In one view of the street question there appears to also be but one sentiment, and that is in favor of an extensive system of improvements. The people realize the importance of an immediate move of this kind and are willing to pay the expense. San Antonio must move forward, and one of the first things to be done is to put some of our prethical streets in good condition for traffic and other uses of our citizens. However, while there is unanimity of opinion that extensive street improvements should be made, there is a diversity of opinion as to the policy to be adopted to secure them, and as to the material to be used; but with so universal desire to have the work done, there should be little danger of defeating the end sought to be accomplished by failure to agree upon the details. After a people have determined that a thing shall be done, they generally compromise all differences as to the manner in which it shall be done.

Under the caption of "A Double Benefit," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of a recent date has an editorial on the subject of street improvements that is so applicable to this city that we reproduce it. Its argument is unanswerable. It says:

"Well-constructed and well-kept streets afford a double benefit to those cities in which they are found. There is, first, a special benefit to the property-owners upon such streets; and, second, a general benefit to the city at large. In equity the expense of construction and maintenance must be borne by the abutters and the municipality, according to the proportions found to exist between these two classes of benefit and the whole benefit.

"It needs no argument to prove that a warehouse or a residence on a street that is durably paved and clean is worth more than a building of the same description on one where the mud is an inch deep in winter, and dust fills the air in summer. Assessment rolls, if they are properly made, take cognizance of the relative condition of parallel streets in listing the estates on each. Suppose Pine street to be paved from one end to the other, and Chestnut street to continue as it is now. It is clear enough, other things being equal, that property on the former should be rated higher that on the other. It would be so rated by its owners. Let Pine street be paved at the expense of the abutters, and those who now insist most vehemently that it ought to be done, not by assessment, but by general taxation, would be the first to say to prospective buyers, 'See what a fine street we have. We have raised our selling price, but we have done so because the property is actually worth more than it was before the street was paved, and is also worth more than property otherwise as valuable on unpaved Chestnut street.'

"The purchaser would admit the justice of this view without hesitation. It is a rule which hardly has an exception that the laying out of parks and the improvement of streets enhances the value of adjoining real estate. Many times the gain to the tax levy within a year or two is great enough to repay the expenditure. The improvements send up rents at the outset, and the market price of the property takes the same turn.

"At the same time it is undeniable that a great, though indefinite, benefit accrues to the city at large from the development of public works. The first thing which a visitor to a strange city notices, be he laborer, capitalist or member of the great middle classes, is the condition of the streets. If he finds them suitably laid out, paved, lighted and kept ceremoniously clean, he invariably remarks: 'This is a good city to live in. People here seem to take pains to have comfort if not elegance. It is plain that they are thrifty, intelligent and enterprising. No community of slovens ever made these streets. It cost money to keep streets in this admirable shape, and it must be that a great deal of money is made here. Enterprise is very apparent.'

"But if he finds the mud ankle deep, in case it is winter, or dust as bad in summer, the cross will be impassable, the streets either native soil or worn-out macadam, not a man or team at work making things better, and universal indifference to the disgrace, he says: 'This is no place for me. I want to go where there is some public spirit. This may be a solid town, but there is no go-ahead-ativeness' about it. The people are asleep, and, apparently, would not care if they should be buried—another Pompeii—in their own mud. I shake the dust (or mud) from off my feet, and go elsewhere.' St. Louis has had too many illustrations already of just that kind of thing. It is easy to say that investors, of whatever degree, do not care for the looks of a city. They do care. It is altogether better for a city to have the first impressions of newcomers favorable than averse to it.

GREELEY NO. 2.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS OBSERVATIONS FROM MACKAVETT TO CONCHO.

Poisoned by a Bulbous Root—Wonderful Progress of Tom Green County—The Military.

Special Correspondence.

SAN ANGELA, Tom Green Co., Feb. 24.—Wishing to take things as they come, I will commence with McKavett. This is a beautiful and healthy site for a post, on a high, rocky elevation, within two or three miles of the great springs forming the head of the San Saba river, affording about as much water as the great San Felipe or Del Rio springs, and nearly equal to the San Antonio river. Mr. Wallick, the pleasant and popular post trader, introduced me to several officers, with whom I was much pleased, especially the quartermaster, who seems to be a very popular officer. I saw he had a good lot of hay. After proceeding a few miles from McKavett, Mr. Wallick informed me that three small boys—two of his and one of an officer's—in visiting their fine irrigable garden, came across a bulbous-rooted plant in the garden, resembling half-grown potatoes, which they ate of, and in a short time the larger fell to the ground unconscious and was thrown into spasms of a terrible character, soon followed by a terrible cessation of all vitality. The Dr. and family worked for six hours to restore life, which appeared after the stomach had rid itself by emetics of this poisonous vegetable.

The other two children were brought home in the same condition and went through the same terrible convulsions and were finally relieved by an emetic. All the children seem now well. I secured a small root of this deadly plant, which I will enclose in a letter to you, and ask you to see Dr. Herff or some chemist and find out what this deadly plant is, and for the good of others warn them against this terrible enemy to human life.

On leaving McKavett, I took the near road through the mountains to Kickapoo Springs, in or near Menard county. I was still astonished at the winter range. It was unusually good, and cattle are fat. It is twenty-six miles from McKavett to the Kickapoo Springs.

I passed through or near a flock of fine sheep from Austin. Quite a number were lambing, and the shepherd told me he had lost only four lambs from this bad spell of weather. The proper lambing time is from the 1st to the 15th of March. These sheep seemed to be in fine condition, but being from Missouri were hard to control.

From Kickapoo to Lipan Springs, some ten or twelve miles, is a rolling, rocky road, running at the base or foot of the mountains and hills. All the way the grass was good. Lipan springs is a locality a beauty in itself, affording plenty of water, but the springs sink after going a few miles. This is an admirable stock ranch, as the water will control the stock. This fine property belongs to Erskine and John Jefferson.

Here I saw a couple of my fine rust proof oat fields, which had grazed the calves for a good while. The calves were taken off a few days before I got there.

Range for the next ten miles, and to the ten-mile water-hole was just good enough. After passing the nine-mile water-hole the grass gives out, and the road to Ben Ficklin runs through almost a prairie until you reach Ben Ficklin—the county seat of Tom Green county. For some three or four miles, you can see the cupalo of their new courthouse. I at first supposed it to be a church. It has been eight or nine years since I was in this county. There were but two or three small Mexican houses where Ben Ficklin now stands.

Ben Ficklin has now some five or six stores, and a courthouse made of brown stone, two and half stories high and costing $14,000. They have a good school and church service. I passed through on Sunday morning and was pleased to see so many children attending Sunday school. Ficklin, including the old stage stand, has some 300 inhabitants, and is a peacable, nice, quiet place. I visited Mr. C. Metcalfe's mill. This, with a two foot dam, would have power enough to run a wool factory, or a good flour mill. From Ben Ficklin to the old stage stand is about a mile. I am informed by Asa Frary, that last year was a good crop year for these people, and the irrigable farm of five hundred acres did well, and farms without irrigation did better. Suppose one hundred acres of this farm had been sown in German or sugar millet, which should make from three to four tons per acre, and sold at $20 per ton; even good hay is worth from $35 to $40 per ton here today; it would give gross receipts of $8,000. Deducting $2,000 for expenses, leaves $6,000 net profits. Can any stock but hogs beat that?

Yesterday I saw Mr. Wm. Elliot. He gave me a pressing invitation to visit his farm on Spring Creek. The farming portion of Tom Green county. As much as I love farming, I could not go.

From Ben Ficklin it is three miles to Fort Concho. This post is situated between or near the junction of the North and South Concho rivers. It is an eight company post, built of fine brown stone. Every house, and even the stables, can be furnished with water. It is laid off in a square, with a lofty flag staff, band house, &c., and a beautiful parade ground. I failed to meet Gen. Grearson, but found the Q. M., M. M. Maxon, 1st Lieutenant and regimental quartermaster 10th cavalry. I was by him introduced to the chaplain, who informed me that he did not have to call for Davy Crockett on the table for the men at the reading room. I was a little astonished at this—one of the first, if not the very first paper of the state, printed at headquarters, with every order of the department inserted. It is the first and only post that I am acquainted with that does not take THE EXPRESS. The chaplain said he would like to have the paper. Here I heard some good music, and met my old friend Millspaugh, who is both postmaster and post trader. He owns some fine property, and has made for himself a comfortable home. He is just across the river. Near Concho, is a little town, which has sprung up and is called San Angela. I drove over the river and inquired for Veck's store. Veck is to San Angela what Jim Riddle is to Eagle Pass. As everybody in the country knows both, their place of business is general headquarters. This is the liveliest little place I know of in Texas. I arrived the day after the great race, which was won by Little Casino, belonging to Deputy Sheriff C. Mullins. Some eight years ago when I was cutting hay for the government, this was an Indian country. I had of my own men, from twenty-five to thirty, yet, I had a guard of ten men for protection. Even sentinels and a guard were kept over my animals every night, and our great merchant, W. S. Veck, had gone into business, living in a mud covered house, and probably not $300 worth of goods in his house. To-day he is rich, carrying a stock, I suppose, of from forty to fifty thousand dollars. He lives in a comfortable house, well furnished, and keeps his fine carriage and horses, with a six or eight hundred dollar piano. He is even aspiring to be a ranchero and farmer. He has 6000 acres some four or five miles up the North Concho, and he has refused $6,000 for it. C. Bain wants to quit staging and join the aristocratic stockmen. He owns a fine place at the head of Main Concho and some seven hundred head of cattle and yesterday refused $26,000 for his land and stock.

Yesterday J. B. Wilson, of Dallas, bought of William Childress 4,000 head of cattle at three dollars a head, with out land, and paid Childress in cash $50,000. I mention this to show what a poor man can do in Texas by proper management. The latter sale shows the rise in cattle, and the destrability of stock cattle with range in this country.

Mr. Childress is a son-in-law to stockman L. Harris, who now lives in this place, and who has a stock ranch and some eight or ten thousand head of cattle.

I regard Tom Green county as one of the best counties for stock in Texas. All sheep men have done well here. Tom Green county contains 14,000 square miles, 4,000 inhabitants, 153,000 head of sheep, 120,000 head of cattle, 4,000 horses, 2,817 goats, and 2,149 hogs. Can any county in Texas beat this showing?

San Angela contains two fine hotels; one run by our friend Nimitz, another by Mrs. Tankersly. The Nimitz hotel is full all the time; keeps about such a house as his father at Fredericksburg.

Angela has some 350 or 400 inhabitants, a good hall for preaching, one Catholic and one colored church. Vick wants a Baptist and a Presbyterian church built, and will give lots for both.

GREELEY NO. 2.

MATRON OF THE TOMBS.

Death of Miss Flora Foster, a Lady Known Throughout the Whole Country.

N. Y. Herald.

Next to Newgate, in London, the Tombs prison has had the most remarkable history of any, and identified with it from her experience of thirty-six years was the matron, Miss Flora Foster, who died on Tuesday last. She was a woman of low stature, stout build, full features, healthy color and of tireless energy. She had vigorous common sense, a hearty, womanly way and a humane and generous disposition. Harsh and rude as were her surroundings, they never spoiled her temper or made her less sensitive to sorrow and suffering. In her time she took charge of thousands of women and young girls and children, from all grades of life, and she witnessed more misery and degradation than falls to the ordinary experience. She freely gave of her limited means to help unfortunate women, and by her wise and kindly advice many a young girl was stopped on her way downward to ruin. Though without the rude strength of the average masculine keeper or policeman, she has been known to control the most violent prisoners when none others could. All the people connected with the Tombs were in great sorrow yesterday over her death, and Deputy Warden Mark Finley, who has been in the prison almost as long as Miss Foster, was completely prostrated. Warden Finn, too, was visibly affected, and, though the atmosphere outside was bright and full of sunshine, the Tombs was more than usually gloomy.

Miss Foster began her connection with the Tombs as matron in 1845. She was then thirty-eight years old, having been born in Ireland in 1807. She had Mrs. Cunningham, accused of the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, under her charge, and knew her history like a book. Mrs. Cunningham was the landlady of a house at No. 31 Bond street, Dr. Burdell having leased all the rooms to her except his reception parlors and his operating room on the second story. Mrs. Cunningham was a fine, matronly looking lady of full habit. Rumor had it that she loved the doctor, and, as it subsequently transpired was very jealous of him and objected to his paying attentions to other ladies, which it would seem the doctor was in the habit of doing. On the 28th of October, 1856, the Rev. Dr. Marvine married Mrs. Cunningham to somebody. Who was it? The certificate said it was Dr. Burdell, but was he personated. Once his lawful wife she would be in a condition, should the doctor die suddenly, to stand in for her share of the property. Anyhow, one morning, Dr. Burdell was found dead in his bed with fifteen stab wounds, and suspicion fastened on Mrs. Cunningham and a lover of hers named Eckel, and after the coroner's verdict both were locked up in the Tombs and on the subsequent trial acquitted. Miss Foster remembered Mrs. Cunningham well and had many anecdotes about her. The deceased matron of the Tombs was particularly attentive to men under sentence of death. Though not supposed to have any business with them she nevertheless took every opportunity to lighten the burden of their dread apprehension of the doom to which they were condemned.

Miss Foster kept keen track of all the distinguished ones who became inmates from time to time of the institution of which she was a main feature. Visitors for the most part were never entirely satisfied unless they saw the matron. Her name had gone abroad as a woman of wonderful tact and judgment in dealing with the erring, and obstreperous of her own sex, and many a tale is told of her great kindness and charity to women who had fallen so low that no human eye had a glance of pity for them. The statement that Miss Foster died in well-to-do circumstances is not confirmed at the Tombs, where they say she was too generous to economize. It is expected that the ladies who have been holding religious services in the Tombs on Wednesdays and Sundays will hold memorial service. Miss Foster will be buried from the church at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street to-morrow, (Friday), at half-past one o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Warden Finn officially notified the commissioners of charities and correction of Miss Foster's death, and the commissioners held a meeting and placed on record resolutions eulogistic of the deceased matron of the Tombs.

Bonner's New Purchases.

A special to the Louisville Courier-Journal from Lexington, Ky., of February 21, says:

For several days past Robert Bonner, of New York, accompanied by Dr. Robarge and Hamilton Busby, has been visiting the horse-breeding farms of Central Kentucky. He went over to Harrodsburg and purchased of Messrs. Smith, McCann and Crit Davis, the three-year-old gelding, Escort, full brother to Phil. Thompson, for $3,000. The colt is said to be a coming trotter, and has more substance than his illustrious brother. While there Mr. Bonner made a critical examination of Phil. Thompson, and there will be no surprise if he buys him from Mr. Raymond. Mr. Bonner also purchased here the following horses: Prom Gen. W. T. Withers, a three-year-old by Almont, and a two-year-old filly by Homer (he by Mambrino Patchen, out of the dam of Protine). From Col. R. West, a four-year-old by Dictator, and a two-year-old by the same horse. Mr. Bonner also wanted to purchase Phil. Thompson's dam, and her yearling colt by Red Wilkes, but Mr. McCann would not part with them. The mare is by John Dillord, sire of Erie and McLeod, and out of a mare by Gill's Vermont. She bids fair to become as famous as the dam of Maud S. The blood of Geo. Wilkes and John Dillord seems to "nick" beautifully. McLeod, it will be remembered, was the sensation here last year, and after his race was sold for a large sum.

A floating dock is to be built at Campeche.

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NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.
The building committee of the Board of Regents of the State University of Texas, hereby invite Architects to submit competitive designs for the proposed Main Building of the University to be built in Austin, Texas. Such designs will be received on or before 12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 10th, 1882, and must be addressed or delivered to Dr. T. D. Wooten, at Austin, Texas.
All designs must be drawn to a uniform scale of one-eighth inch, and shall include plans of each floor, front and side elevations and sections. A specification of materials and an estimate of the cost of execution of the design must be furnished. The cost of the proposed building is limited to $150,000 and any design whose cost exceeds that amount will be rejected; the estimate to be verified by a competent contractor.
The proposed building to be built of brick or stone, to be a basement and three stories in height and covered with mansard roof. There shall be at least twenty-two rooms each 20 by 30 feet, and seven rooms each 20 by 40 feet and one hall or chapel about 70 by 90 feet. Sufficient halls, porticos, vestibules, cloak rooms, stairs, etc., to be provided and proper attention given to lighting, heating ventilation, and acoustics.
For the three designs which best fill the above requirements, the committee will pay for No 1, $500; for No. 2, $150; for No. 3, $50. If the author of either is employed to execute his design, then the premium shall pass to the next best designs. The right is reserved to reject any or all designs.
For further information address:
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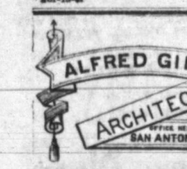

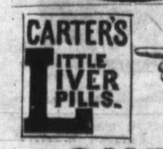

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The Daily Express.

Wednesday Morning, March 1, 1882.

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Arrives daily at 7:05 p. m. Departs daily at 7:30 a. m.
Train mails for and from all points beyond Houston arrives daily by 9 a. m. Departs by 4 p. m. Train mail closes by 6:45 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.

MAILS VIA I. & G. N. R. R.
Arrives daily at 4:40 p. m. Departs daily at 11 a. m. A pouch made up for Austin closes at 6 p. m.

STAGE LINES.
Fredericksburg—Arrives daily at 12 m., departing at 8 a. m.
Brackettville—Arrives daily at 4 p. m. Departs at 8 a. m.
Corpus Christi—Arrives daily at 1:30 p. m., except Monday. Departs at 8 a. m., except Sunday.
Friotown—Arrives daily except Monday at 9 p. m. Departs at 6 a. m., except Sunday.
Bandera—Arrives at 7 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 daily, except Sunday, 6:30 a. m. Departs Daily except Sundays, at 6 a. m.
Spring Branch—Arrives Saturday by 6 p. m. Departs Friday at 6 a. m.
Stage mails close half an hour previous to departure.

OFFICE HOURS.
Money order, stamp, and register department from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.
General delivery from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.
J. C. MANNING, P. M.

Railroad Time Tables.

SUNSET ROUTE.
THROUGH EXPRESS EAST—Daily.

Leaves San Antonio	8:00 a. m.
" Seguin	9:35 a. m.
" Luling	10:45 a. m.
" Columbus	3:50 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	8:15 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS WEST—Daily

Leaves Houston	8:00 a. m.
" Columbus	12:35 p. m.
" Luling	4:51 p. m.
" Seguin	5:50 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	7:30 p. m.

NIGHT TRAIN EAST—Daily

Leaves San Antonio	4:30 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	8:25 a. m.

NIGHT TRAIN WEST—Daily

Leaves Houston	4:50 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	9:10 a. m.

Ticket Office hours from 8 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. from 6 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.
N. B.—Trains run by Galveston time, which is 15 minutes faster than San Antonio time.

MEXICAN AND PACIFIC EXTENSION.

Leaves San Antonio	9:25 a. m.
Arrives Uvalde	5:00 p. m.
Leaves Uvalde	8:30 a. m.
Arrives San Antonio	4:00 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL TIME TABLE.
GOING NORTH—Daily—
Local passenger train leaves at ..... 6:30 a. m.
" " arrives at ..... 3:15 p. m.
Through Express leaves for St. Louis 11:55 a. m.
" " arrives from St. Louis 9:20 p. m.
GOING SOUTH—Daily—
Passenger train for Laredo leaves at 8:00 a. m.
" " arrives from Laredo at 5:30 p. m.

A Swarm of Bees.

B hopeful, B cheerful, B happy, B kind.
B busy of body, B modest of mind.
B earnest, B truthful, B firm and fair,
B out of all Miss B. Havior. B sure and B ware;
B think ere you stumble for what you may fall;
B true to yourself, and B faithful to all.
B brave to B ware of the sins that B set;
B sure that no sin shall another B get;
B watchful, B ready, be gone, be frank,
B manly to all men what e'er B their rank;
B just and B generous, B honest, B wise,
B mindful of time, and B certain it flies
B prudent, B liberal, of order B fond:
B ready B than you need before paying beyond;
B careful, but yet B the first to B strow;
B temperate, B steadfast—to anger B slow;
B thoughtful, B thankful, whate'er may B tide,
B justful, B joyful, B cleanly B side;
B pleasant, B patient, B fervent in zeal
B best if you can, but B humble withal;
B prompt and B dutiful, but still B polite;
B reverent, B quiet B sure and B right;
B calm, B retired, B ne'er led astray,
B grateful, B cautious of those who B tray;
B tender, be loving, B good and B high—
B lived shalt thou B, all else shall B thine.

Laughing Gas.

Some fellows are never satisfied. We know a chap who the other day sat down to dinner with twelve females, and then had the conceited cheek to call for molasses.

A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows: "The doctor hitched fast on me, pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out."

The farmer feels the bleating ewe,
The sailor sails the ocean,
The gardener plants the pea, he does,
The printer takes his cheese.

A little child was addressed by a gentleman, the other day, "And how old are you, my dear?" he asked, "Oh," said the chilk indignantly, "I am not old at all. I'm quite new."

The most truthful and unobtrusive man in the community will, in one week after he becomes the owner of a setter dog, develop into a talented, gaudy and ostentatious liar.

Why doth the festive lojus squaw
Improve each shining minute,
And scratch her head from morn till night?
Because there's a million in it.

The son of a clergyman was delivering a valedictory, when, in pulling out his handkerchief, he pulled out a pack of cards. "Hullos!" he exclaimed, "I've got on my father's coat."

"You are on the wrong tack," said the pilot's wife, when the hardy son of the loud-sounding sea sat down on one, and arose with the usual exclamations. "No," he replied, after a critical examination, "I'm on the right tack; but shoot me dead if I ain't on the wrong end of it."

The clock said, "A quarter past eight,"
As he made for his father's front gate.
A number ten shoe,
Without further ado,
Informed him he'd better not wait.

The Mother made a Lap. The Boy is in the Lap. He is looking at the Carpet. What has the Mother in her Hand? She has a Shingle in her Hand. What will she do with the Shingle? She will put it where it will do the Most Good.

An eccentric minister was called upon to marry three couples at once. The parties were standing around promiscuously, waiting for the arrival of the minister, and when he came in he marched up to them, and exclaimed, "Sort yourselves."

Don't Do It.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

Don't sleep in a draught.
Don't go to bed with cold feet.
Don't stand over hot air registers.
Don't eat what you do not need just to save it.
Don't try to get cool too quickly after exercising.
Don't sleep with insecure false teeth in your mouth.
Don't start the day's work without a good breakfast.
Don't sleep in a room without ventilation of some kind.
Don't stuff a cold lest you be next obliged to starve a fever.
Don't try to get along without flannel underclothing in winter.
Don't use your voice for loud speaking or singing when hoarse.
Don't try to get along with less than eight or nine hours' sleep.
Don't sleep in the same undergarment you wear during the day.
Don't toast your feet by the fire, but try sunlight friction instead.
Don't drink ice water by the glass; take it in sips, a swallow at a time.
Don't eat snow to quench thirst; it brings on inflamation of the throat.
Don't try to keep up on coffee and alcohol when you ought to go to bed.
Don't strain your eyes by reading or working with insufficient or flickering light.
Don't use the eyes for reading or fine work in the twilight of the evening or early morn.
Don't try to lengthen your days by cutting short your night's rest; it is poor economy.
Don't wear close, heavy, fur or rubber caps or hats if your hair is thin or falls out easily.
Don't take some other person's medicine because you are troubled somewhat as they were.

A Texas Cattle Yarn.

Caldwell, Kan., Commercial.

The biggest cattle yarn of the season comes from Texas. It is said that a small boy went out one day and killed twelve opossums. Going to town the next day he sold his opossums for fifty cents each and invested his six dollars in three calves. Five years afterwards he sold his increase for $10,000 in cash, loaned out his money at ten per cent. interest, and after graduating at an eastern college, married a handsome blonde Boston girl with two millions, and today is the happy father of triplets, all boys.

300 more families of Italians have left Italy to settle in Mexico.

The Marriage of a Catholic Priest.

Hartford Times.

The Rev. Father Edward Agudi, assistant priest at St. Joseph's Church, in Winsted, was married in New Haven Tuesday, January 31, by a Methodist clergyman, to Miss Bridget D. Welsh, daughter of Patrick Welsh, of Elmstreet. She was formerly employed in Kimer's dining-rooms, but lateriy had lived in New Haven. Father Edward, as he was known, left home the previous day, ostensibly to attend a convention in Boston, and was supposed by his superior, Father Leo, to be there, until within a day or two. During Father Leo's absence from Winsted, a few years ago, he was pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and since Father Leo's return has been assistant. Father Edward has always been greatly respected by his society and by the public in general, who were loth to credit the rumor at first. He has opened a restaurant in Bridgeport, which will be the future home of the priest and his bride.

MARK TWAIN'S "DAN."

Death of Daniel Slote, a Well-Known Blank Book Maker.

N. Y. World.

Mr. Daniel Slote, the well-known blank book manufacturer, died Tuesday in New York, in his mother's house, where he was visiting. Mr. Slote was for eight years a member of the Board of Education, under the old system of ward commissioners having been elected several times from the tenth ward. He was also an old fireman and a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department Ball Committee, and served his time as a member of the old State Fencibles. At the time of his death he was a member of the St. Nicholas society, of the general society of mechanics and tradesmen, of the Olympic club, of the New York yacht club, of the old Prospect Park fair ground association, and of Harwood lodge, F. and A. M. Mr. Slote was for twenty years the head of the old firm of Slote, Woodman & Co., and latterly of Daniel Slote & Co. Mr. Slote married about fifteen years ago the third daughter of ex-alderman James Griffiths, and leaves his wife and two young children.

Many people who have never seen him or heard his name will yet regret his death as that of an old friend, for he is well known wherever the English language is read as the "Dan" of Mark Twain's "Innocence Abroad." He was a genial gentleman, social and pleasant, whose character was not overdrawn in the famous book. Of the pilgrims he was probably the most practical and possessed the greatest share of common sense. When the party hired the guide Billinger and they determined to rename him for the sake of romance, one suggested the name Alexis du Gaulainocourt, "Alphonse Henri Gustave d'Hautville," said another.

"Call him Ferguson," said Dan. And Ferguson he was called to the end of the book.

At another time some of the party were in a bath.

Dan's voice rose in the air.

"Oh, bring me some soap, why don't you?"

The reply was Italian. And Dan resumed,

"Soap, you know—soap. That's what I want. S-o-a-p, soap; s-o-a-p, soap; s-o-a-p, soap. Hurry up! I don't know how you Irish spell it, but I want it. Spell it to suit yourself, but fetch it, I'm freezing."

Then we as heard the doctor saying impressively:

"Dan, how often have we told you that these foreigners cannot understand English? Why will you not tell us what you want. I will address this person in his mother tongue. Here cospetto! corpo di Bacco! Sacramento! Sciorlino! Soap, you son of a gun. Dan, if you would let us talk for you, you would not expose your ignorant vulgarity."

At another time, when the Innocents were traveling through Italy, and Ferguson kept telling them that Michael Angelo designed every castle and church—"the Pantheon, the Tiber, the Vatican, the Colosseum, the Tarpeian Rock, St. John Lateran, the Baths of Caracalla"—Dan cried out: "Enough, enough, enough! Say no more! Lump the whole thing and say that the Creator made Italy from designs by Michael Angelo."

Dan was the marker in the billiard game played by Dan and the doctor which lasted two hours and a half without a point being made, when Dan asked them if the game was not rather monotonous.

Out of that voyage grew many warm friendships, and none of them were stronger than that between Dan and the author of "The Innocents Abroad."

There has been no snow in the Red Deer valley, and cattle are feeding out and doing well. The buffalo are not, as currently reported, numerous on the plains this winter. In the early part of the season quite a number were seen near Hand hills, some of which were obtained. Numbers of Indians and others repaired immediately to the old hunting-grounds at the first report. But little meat was obtained; nevertheless the Indian department have not found it necessary to deal out a great deal of beef, as muskrats are unusually plentiful, as well as other kinds of small game.

Jere Black is as bald as a door-knob. He wears a funny little thin wig, which he shifts about very much as though it were a silk cap. I saw him frighten a little girl in one of the Ebbitt parlors one evening by suddenly cocking his hair forward, slantwise over his left eye. The poor child nearly "had a fit." He never knew it. Judge Black is a profuse talker even yet, and a strong talker as well, though his outer senses are failing him. He is a man of very marked appearance—clean shaven, with lines of thought dug deeply into his face, and eyes that glint sharply at you from under a pair of brows that look like tooth brushes. He is brawny, and upright as an Indian, and his step is firm, his voice as deep and powerful as they were forty years ago.

A bright youth, undergoing examination a few days since for admission to one of the departments, found himself confronted with the question: "What is the distance from the earth to the sun?" Not having the exact number of miles with him, he wrote in reply: "I am unable to state accurately, but don't believe the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if I get this clerkship." He got it.

A correspondent writing from Paso del Norte, Mexico, says the historic mountain where the famous slaughter of Victorio's band by the Mexicans took place is only a day's ride distant. It is a formation of rugged, dark-colored rock, and belongs to the Candelaria range. Its sides are rugged and steep, affording perfect security for the savages. There is only one decent trail to its summit. It is supposed that Nana's band is still within fifty miles of the scene of Victorio's death. It is said only a dozen or fifteen of them are left, but they know every nook in that section, and easily elude pursuit, fighting only when they choose their own ground.

Some farmers think that a cow must eat all the time when confined in the stall. It is poor economy which puts fresh hay into the manger on top of older hay. A little tossing of the hay left in the manger will dry it and make it seem of renewed niceness to cows or horses.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture issues a slip containing returns received in December as to the condition of the winter wheat crop in the state. The acreage is reported at 12 per cent. less than the previous year, but the state of the crop is very generally above the average.

—"Pour oil on troubled waters" is an old recommendation; in the modern interpretation of the phrase we hear such expressions and advice as the following contained in the closing words of a long article in the Boston Herald: During my jauntings around town I heard many remarks of a complimentary character in relation to the merits of St. Jacob's Oil, and one person said: "There's the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, our ex-Vice President. He never wears an overcoat, and is therefore the legitimate prey of rheumatism. If he wants to continue saving the expense of an overcoat, and at the same time escape the rheumatism, such weather as this, he must invest fifty cents in a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil and lather himself with it right well. He will find it a cheap and serviceable overcoat to keep the rheumatism from his body.

The horse railroad tracks in Guadalajara, are to be extended through a number of the principal streets.

The Sunday law is being rigidly enforced up at Fort Worth. The recorder's Monday morning matinee is generally made the more interesting by cases of those who have violated the law the preceding day.

Three thousand sheep—thirty-three car loads—arrived at Big Springs last Tuesday evening. They were from Los Angelos, California, and were in a starving condition, 1,400 having died. Our informant says they actually ate the wool off of each other's backs.—Baird Clarendon.

The Monitor calls attention to the fact that the sentinels at the barracks of the Zapadores and 9th infantry, challenge the passers-by at night, which is contrary to law, there being no necessity for it, the republic being at peace.

San Antonio Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF DAILY AND WEEKLY EXPRESS, Tuesday, February 28th, 1882.

The financial situation continues healthy and without change. Local stocks and bonds are in demand but there are no large offers made by holders. Local securities are considered first-class property.

EXCHANGE—

Silver coin	¼ dis. to par
Mexican dollars	87¼@88
Mexican halves	40
Mexican quarters	20
New York exchange, bankers	par. to ¼ pre.
New Orleans exchange	par. to ¼ pre.
Galveston exchange	par. to ¼ pre.
St. Louis exchange	par. to ¼ pre.

MONEY—

Bank discounts, good paper	10 per ct.
Mexican dollars	75@80
S A & E R R Loan stock	nom.
S A street railroad Co bonds	115 bid
S A " " stock	nom.
S A Water Works Co 7 per cent bonds	par
" " " " stock preferred	nom.
" " " " common	nom.
City bonds due April 1st, 1885, 10 per cent.	113
" " " " June 1st, 1885, 8 " "	110
" " " " Sept. 1st, 1891, 6 " "	105
Bexar county bonds due March 1st, 1896	115
State of Texas 5 per cent	112¼
Alt-route land certificates	$35.00
Confederate 1280 acres	$85.00
Veteran 1280 acres	$220@225
" 640 "	$125@130

COMMERCIAL.

Business was active to-day in both the wholesale and retail lines under the cheering influence of the better weather. If we have such weather as this for a week there will be a general increase all along the line.

COTTON.—The local market is unchanged. The high wind last night broke the Western Union Telegraph company's wires and there were no closing dispatches received at the merchants' exchange to-day and we therefore conclude our spot quotations and omit the future tables.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	N. Y.	N. O.	Gal'n	San. An.
L. O	8⅝	8⅝		7.
G.	9 9-16	9⅝	9⅝	8.
G. O	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	9⅜
M.	11 1-16	11		10⅛
M. M	11 15-16	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞
G. M.	12 5-16	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞
M. F.	13 1-16	12⅛	12	11⅛

LIVE STOCK.—The improvement in the weather to-day is favorable for the live stock market and there will now probably be increased activity to be noted.

Cows, per head	$16 00@20 00
Milch cows, per head	25 00@35 00
Yearling steers and heifers	12 00@15 00
Two year old steers & heifers, per hd	14 00@15 00
Three " " " " "	18 00
Four " " " " "	22 00
No. 1 oxen	25 00@30 00
Mexicans oxen, per head	1 65@2 00
Improved Mexicans, per head	2 00@2 25
Graded to shear 4 lbs	2 50@3 00
Graded to shear 5 lbs	3 00@3 50
Graded to shear 6 lbs	3 50@4 50
Mutton, weighing 70 to 80 lbs	1 50@2 00
" 80 to 95 lbs	1 75@2 25
Horses, unbroken, 14 hands and upward	$20@25
Broken horses, 14 hands and upward	$25@45
Mules 13 to 14 hands	$35@50
First class mares, by carload	$15@20
Kids	$ 50@1 00
Hogs, good, per hundred	4 00
Hogs, fat, " "	4 50@4 75

GRAIN.—Our local grain market is active and firm for country orders. The city trade is considerably divided but prices are pretty well maintained. The stock is amply sufficient for present needs, but less receipts are expected now, on account of the recent overflows causing delays in the moving of the freight trains.

Corn per bushel	$1 03@1 10
Oats " "	70@80
Red Winter Wheat No. 1	$1.70
" " No. 2	1.60
" " No. 3	1.50
Seed Rye per bushel	1.50
Cracked corn	80@85
Corn meal	$1.00@1.10
Ground mixed corn and oats	$1.50@1.60
Wheat bran, per hundred pounds	1.50@1.60
Corn bran per hundred pounds	70@80
Purified middlings per hundred pounds	$1.60
Common " " " "	1.35
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

HIDES AND SKINS.—The local market for heavy steer hides, primes and seconds, is firm and our quotations would be advanced had it not been for the new freight tariff, which makes a difference of a half cent more per pound on all Buffalo, N. Y. shipments. Inferior hides are neglected. Receipts of desirable hides are light, but a large lot of Rio Grande hides are expected to arrive in a few days. This market is reported barely steady for deer skins at our quotations, and the outside figure is only paid for extra fine skins in good condition. Goat skins are steady at our quotations. Sheep skins follow the course of the wool market very closely.

Prime 20 lbs. and over	16@18¼
Seconds	14¼@16
Damaged and Bull	7@9
Deer	30@35
Goat, selected	20@25
Goat, damaged	10
Kid	15@18
Sheep skins	50@75

LUMBER.—The demand is active and prices are very firm. The stock is not large and more receipts are needed.

Texas pine, rough, per M	$25.00
" " dressed on one side, per M	32.00
" " " both sides, per M	35.00
" " flooring, per M	32.00
White pine siding, clear	35.00
" " " second class	32.50
Florida pine, dressed, per M	$35.00@40.00
" " flooring, " "	35.00
Laths, white pine, per M	7.50
Laths, Louisiana pine, per M	7.00
Shingles, Long & Co., 7, 5, per M	7.00
" " " " "	5.50
" " Russell's No. 1 "	5.50
" " Moore & Co., No. 1, "	5.50
" " Star A. Cedar "	6.00
" " Pine "	4.50

FUEL.—Fuel receipts of wood are now much larger but prices are fully as high as they should be. The demand is active and is increasing each year. Coal is in fair supply and so coming into more general use.

Wood, per cord	$4.50@6.00
Charcoal, per barrel	30@40c
Coal per ton	$4.50@—

COFFEE.—Demand and stock good.

Cordova	13½@15
Rio fair	11½@12½
" prime	13@13½
" choice	14½@15½

SHEEP DIP TOBACCO.—Prices are firm and the demand is active. The stock is ample for present needs.

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

LARD.—There is a good demand at steady prices.

Tierce	12½@12¾
Tins	13@14

SUGARS.—Steady, with usual demand and fair stock.

Crushed	11¾
Powered	11¾
Granulated	11@11¼
Standard A	10¾
Extra C	9@9¾
Prime La	8¾
Fair La	8¼@8⅝

FLOUR.—There is an active demand and a good stock.

Fancy per bbl	$8.50@8.75
Choice Family	8.25@8.50
XXX "	8.00@8.15

HAMS.—Good demand and good stock.

Canvassed	12½@13¾
Uncanvassed	13

NUTS.—The following quotations are for retail lots from stores.

Brazil nuts per lb	20
Almonds " "	30
Filberts " "	25
Pecans " "	12½@15

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

Goshen, per lb	30@40
Northern, per lb	25@30
Common country per lb	15@20
Dairy " "	40@50

RICE.—Fair demand and good stock.

Louisiana, per pound	6¼@9
Carolina " "	10

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.—In good demand and fair stock. The quotations are revised.

Apples	8@8½
Barley	6¾@7
Beans, white	6¼@7
Citron	18@20
Currants	8¼@9
Dates	7@8
Peas, split and green	7
Peaches	16¾
Prunes, Turkish	9¾
Layer raisins, whole, per box	$1.75@2.00
" " halves " "	$1.25

ALES, PORTER, Etc.—

Mueller's beer, quarts, pts per cask	6 doz $22.00
English ale, pints, "	2 " 21.00
English porter, pints, "	2 " 20.00
" " quarts, "	1 " 20.00
St. Louis beer, Anheuser or	6 " 13.50
Milwaukee, Schlitz quarts	6 " 15.5

BACON.—There is a very active demand and large receipts are expected with which to replenish the nearly exhausted stocks.

Long clear	11¼@11¾
Short clear	11

POTATOES.—Seed potatoes are quoted at five dollars per barrel. The stock is not very large.

Irish, per lb	3¼@4
Sweet, per bushel	$1.00

ONIONS.—The stock is light and the demand good.

Onions per lb	4

CIDER.—Stock equal to demand.

Apple per gal	$56@60

RECEIPTS BY RAIL TO-DAY.

By the International & Great Northern railroad. Two carloads of corn, one of oats, one of flour, one of corn, one of coffee, six of general merchandise and four of lumber.

By the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad: No report received since Friday.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL TO-DAY.

By the International & Great Northern railroad: Forty-nine bales of cotton, 21,300 lbs. of general merchandise, and nine carloads of lumber.

By the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad: No report received since Friday.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

M. Eckenroth,
Market Street, Near Bridge,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Buggies, Carriages, Ambulances, Spring Wagons, Etc.
Repairing of all kinds done promptly

CARTER & MULLALY
TRANSFER,
LIVERY, FEED
—AND—
Sale Stable,
Alamo Plaza,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
First class Horses, Carriages and Buggies for hire, for driving in the city or country.
Ambulances are good outfits, for towns in adjoining counties.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
June25-tf

Loan Office.
The oldest and most reliable Loan Office in San Antonio.
South west corner of Military Plaza, in the two-story building.

MONEY LOANED.
Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Furniture and all articles of value, at very low rates.
Will call at Private Residences to make loans, if necessary. All business transactions strictly confidential.
Railroad Tickets Bought and Sold.
Forfeited Pledges for sale at less than half their value. All goods warranted as represented.
B. SCHWARZ.

AUGUST BIESENBACH,
Corner of Commerce and Alamo Streets,
—IS SELLING—
Family Groceries
of the best quality
AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY ONE ELSE.
Mr. Biesenbach will make the
RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS
a specialty, and deliver goods free to any part of the city. He invites the public to inspect his goods, and learn prices, before purchasing elsewhere. may7-tf

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, Office of Chief Quartermaster.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, February 21, 1882.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 17th day of April, 1882, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of Military Supplies on the following described routes in the Department of Texas, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1882, and ending June 30, 1883.
ROUTE No. 1.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION. From Abilene, Texas, or any other point on the Texas and Pacific railway, to Forts Concho and MacKavett, or return. From Toyah, or any other point on the Texas and Pacific railway to Forts Davis and Stockton or return, and from any point on the Texas and Pacific railway, to or from any military point that is now or may be established during the year, not exceeding 150 miles from the line or beyond the limits of the route.
ROUTE No. 2.—WAGON TRANSPORTATION.—From San Antonio, Texas, to Fort McKavett, and to all posts south of parallel 32°, and north of parallel 27°, &c., or to or from any point not exceeding 150 miles from the line or beyond the limits of the route.
ROUTE No. 3.—STEAMBOAT AND WAGON TRANSPORTATION.—From the ship's tackle on the wharf, or warehouse at Brazos Santiago, to Forts Brown and Ringgold, Texas.
WATER TRANSPORTATION ROUTE.—From New Orleans, Louisiana, to Texas ports.
Proposals for transportation on any or all of the routes above named will be received. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars stating the estimated quantities of supplies to be transported, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, of bond to accompany proposals, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the offices of the Quartermasters at Fort Brown, Texas, New Orleans, La., and St. Louis, Mo.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, made according to the form prescribed.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned.
W. B. HUGHES, Chief Quartermaster.
feb 23 6t

E. L. BEAUMONT, M. D.,
Homœopathist.
RESIDENCE—No. 909 Nolan street.
OFFICE—No. 273 Commerce street, over G. W. Caldwell's.
feb 19 6m.

H. E. BARNARD,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office, 32 Soledad street, San Antonio.
Is licensed to practice, and tenders his profess

The Daily Express.

Wednesday Morning, March 1, 1882.

Meteorological.

Daily Bulletin—Signal Service U. S. Army Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

Observations recorded at 1.54 p. m. Feb. 28.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Locality	Bar.	Thr.	Wind	R'n	Weth'r
San Antonio	29.82	75	NW	..	clear
Denison	29.69	68	NW	..	clear
Sill	29.80	66	W	..	clear
Comanche	29.84	67	NW	..	clear
Eagle Pass	29.92	79	NW	..	clear
Brown	29.92	61	N	..	clear
Stockton	30.01	69	W	..	clear

City News.

—At cost

—The whole stock

—At Max Mayer & Co.'s

—Summer seems to have come.

—Picnics to the missions are now in vogue.

—Selling out at Max Mayer & Co.'s

—Who will receive a suit of clothes free?

—The Jewel saloon on Alamo plaza changed hands yesterday.

—Only four cases before the recorder yesterday morning.

—Another party of delayed German immigrants arrived in the city Monday evening.

—Several wagons loaded with cotton were seen on the plazas at a late hour yesterday morning.

—Brownsville Cosmopolitan says Gen. Soto and family, of Matamoros, have left for San Antonio.

—The sun came out again beautiful and bright yesterday, and the mud has almost entirely disappeared.

—A fine line of meerschaums at cost price at Max Mayer & Co.'s

—A deformed Mexican boy, who is a hideous idiot, is going about the streets frighting ladies and children.

—Mr. C. W. Dunn, formerly one of the proprietors of the Vance House, has gone into the country to manage a ranch.

—For rent.—A nice large house in second ward, pleasantly situated, and convenient. W. W. Herron.

—A marriage license was issued yesterday to C. H. Burke and Ida M. Pierce, with consent of her father J. N. Pierce.

—Just received by J. Landa, a lot of very fine hay, far superior to any in the market. Every bale guaranteed. 14tf

—A company of the second cavalry, commanded by Capt. Rowalle, arrived here Monday night, en route to Fort Clark.

—It was thought last night that Mr. Baker, who was married at Hord's hotel, would not live through the night.

—Robert Clavin is, we are glad to learn, able to be about and see to the drug establishment of his father, the late James Clavin.

—Speak fast—the stock is fast going—only for cash at Max Mayer & Co.'s

—The case of N. Mackey vs. James Angus, suit on account for $22, was tried before Justice Shields. Verdict for plaintiff for $18.

—The handsome new pavement on Houston street in front of Sam Maverick's lumber yard will be completed within a few days.

—A very wordy and acrimonious, but not very dangerous dispute, occurred yesterday, in a saloon on Soledad street, over a game of billiards.

—There was a general rough and tumble fight yesterday afternoon on Soledad street in front of the courthouse, the contending parties being rival teamsters.

—The best known brands in the market at Max Mayer & Co.'s, at cost prices.

—"Not drunk may it plaze your honah," said a man who appeared before the recorder yesterday morning, wearing his clothes turned inside out.

—A very brilliant meteor passed over the southern part of the city last evening, at an angle of about 45 degrees. It appeared almost as large as a man's head.

—Fine book and commercial job printing at reasonable prices, at the "Texas Wool" office, No. 8 west Houston street. We can't be excelled. Call and see specimens and get prices. feb24-5t

—A Mexican breaking in a wild horse caused quite a little excitement on Military plaza yesterday evening and a great amount of admiration for his superb horsemanship.

—We commend those who handle cigars, tobacco, pipes add smokers' articles to go to Max Mayer & Co.'s, who are closing out their elegant stock at cost.

—A gentleman who had been to the residence of Capt. Ed. Stevens, told us last night that the wounds were healing so rapidly that he might be out in the course of two weeks.

—Mr. Jean Arnold leaves for New York this morning on business. He has collected the finest lot of wool samples in this country. His mission to New York is in the interest of wool growing in west Texas.

—A prominent young attorney of New Braunfels will shortly take to himself a wife—a San Antonio girl at that. The boys know where to come when in search of a girl to tie to.

—We learn that railroad contractors on roads now building in Mexico, are obliged, according to the requirements of the authorities, to employ a certain proportion of Mexican hands, averaging about two Mexicans to one American.

—No retail quantities, "no *division*," no credit, only for cash to effect a complete and entire disposition of stock before April 1st. Max Mayer & Co.

—Many stylish carriages were on the streets and avenues yesterday afternoon, and amongst them several lady equestrianes, who for the grace with which they kept their seats and managed their horses, and also for the taste and beauty of their habits, attracted much deserved admiration.

—What has become of the movement to hold a Volksfest in San Antonio? Come, gentlemen, don't let it go by default. Pass around the list and see how much *interest* will be taken in it. San Antonio is the largest city in the state, you know.

—Two permits to build were issued yesterday; George M. Maverick, two-story laundry and rooms, on south side College street, 3d ward, iron-clad skeleton work, 17x60 feet; Mrs. Martha Murphree, lumber addition, on the southwest corner of Grand avenue and Austin street, 3d ward, 16x18 feet.

—A bad young man said to us recently that San Antonio girls were the most obliging creatures in the world. When asked for an explanation he said they were perfectly willing to labor all day on a second-handed piano while their mother was having a good time in the back yard playing on a wash tub.

—Mr. F. G. Guenther was married yesterday to Miss Helene Peltzer, at the residence of the bride, Justice Peter Shields officiating. A large company of friends were assembled to congratulate the happy bride and groom and do honor to a fine dinner that was prepared for them. Mr. G. and his bride left yesterday evening on the Sunset train for Galveston.

—Yesterday morning mass was celebrated in the San Fernando Cathedral for the eternal and lasting repose of the soul of the late lamented H. Grenet. The main alter was tastefully draped in black as were also those dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and Saint Joseph. The celebrant of the mass had a fine, clear voice which, with the responses of the choir, rendered the ceremony very impressive. Many of the friends and relatives were present, and doubtless many a sincere prayer went up for his lasting happiness