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VOL. III.

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NO. 50.

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THE TEXAS FARMER (Monthly) (Genuine) (Genuine)	2.00

Our Agents and Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for any of our publications. Liberal per centage allowed. The above publications are the best medium for advertising. Those advertising in more than one of our papers will be allowed a liberal discount.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The following is a list of business men in this city, who may be addressed in reference to their respective class of business:

Dist. Judge—Z. H. Stripling.
County Judge—W. W. Gamble.
Mayor—W. C. A. Thieleman.

Manufacturers' Architects, &c.
J. H. Kampmann, Architect and Builder.

Professional
Physician—Mortimer Slocum, M. D., Homeopathic.
J. J. Cooks, Attorney at Law.
J. P. Newcomb, Notary Public.
Dr. T. Templeman van der Hoeven, Physician.
Dr. Weissberg, Physician and Surgeon.
Dr. F. Herff.
Dr. A. Boyd Doremas, Dentist.

Bankers
San Antonio National Bank.

Books and Stationery.
M. Slocum.
W. W. Gamble.
E. Pantieri.

Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods.
E. Pantieri.

Jewelry.
Bell & Brothers.

Groceries.
Dressel & Briam.
H. Grenet.
A. Sartor.

Greenhouses, Wines & Liquors.
E. Pantieri.
Wagner & Rammel.
San Antonio Steam, Candy and Cracker Factory, Schmidt & Duerler.
Dressel & Briam, Importers of California Wine.

Drugs and Medicines.
F. Kalltreyer.
A. Netto.

Auction and Commission.
E. Sawyer & Co.
David Friedlander & Co.

Hardware.
A. Sartor, Jr.
Elmendorf & Co.

Dry-Goods, &c.
Louis Zork.
Koenigheim & Co.
Hartmann, Eggar & Co.
Dressel & Briam.

Furniture.
E. Sawyer & Co.
Philip Conrad.

Soap Manufacturers.
P. C. Taylor, Soap Manufacturer.
Simon Meeger.

Miscellaneous.
Hartmann, Eggar & Co., Commission Merchants.
Steele & Williams, Commission merchant & Lenoix & Congrove, Manufacturers of tin and copper ware.
George Hoerner, Saloon.
Elmendorf & Co., Dealer in hides, Bell & Brothers, Jewelers.
Jack Harris, Bar-Room.
Detler & Baugh, Dealers in Fruits.
G. Willis Peay & Co., Livery Stable.
El Paso Mail Line, B. F. Ecklin.
A. Staacke, Agent for Wilson, Childs & Co.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.
Vick's Floral Guide for 1893.
John E. Sebree, Commission Merchant.
Wood & Mann, Steam Engine Co.
Waters' Pianos, 481 Broadway, N. Y.
N. L. McReady & Co., Commission Merchants, N. Y.
Andrew, Clerk & Co., Fishing Tackle.

NEW ORLEANS.
Victor Pesson, Commission Merchant.
Mouveau & Gros, Commission Merchants, New Braunfels.

A Little Boy's Pocket.

Do you know what's in my pocket?
Such a lot of things in it!
Listen now while I begin it:
Such a lot of things in it!
And all there is you will be told;
Every tin can in my pocket,
And when, and whence, and how I do it.

First of all, here's in my pocket
A beauty shell—I picked it up;
And here's the handle of a cup
That somebody has broke at tea;
The shells a hole in it, you see;
Nobody knows dat I have dot it,
I keep it safe here in my pocket.

And here's my ball, too, in my pocket,
And here's my pen, one, two, three,
That Anny Mary gave to me;
To-morrow day I'll buy a spade,
When I'm out walking with the maid;
I can't put dat here in my pocket,
But I can use it when I've dot it.

Here's some more sins in my pocket?
Here's my lead, and here's my string;
And once I had an iron ring;
But through a hole it lost one day;
And this is what I always say,
A hole's the worst sin in a pocket,
Have it mended when you've dot it!

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

(Continued.)

Sec. 25. Every bill, which shall have passed both Houses of the Legislature, shall be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he approves, he shall sign it, but if he disapprove it, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated; which House shall enter the objections at large upon the journals of the House, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered. If approved by two-thirds of the members present of that House, it shall become law; but in such cases, both Houses shall determine the question by yeas and nays, with the names of the members respectively entered upon the journals of each House. If a bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it. Every bill presented to the Governor one day before the final adjournment of the two Houses, and not signed by him, shall become a law, and shall have the same force and effect as if signed by him. The Governor may approve any appropriation in the same bill, by signing the bill, and disapprove the appropriation disapproved, and sending a copy of such appropriation, with his objections, to the House in which it originated; and the same proceedings shall be had, on that part disapproved, as on the other bills disapproved by him; but if the Legislature shall have adjourned before it is returned, he shall return it, with his objections, to the Secretary of State, to be transmitted to both Houses at the succeeding session of the Legislature.

Sec. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, in which the concurrence of both Houses shall be required, except the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and must be approved by him before it can take effect; or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed in the manner prescribed in the case of a bill.

ARTICLE V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, in District Courts, and in such inferior courts and magistrates as may be created by this constitution, or by the Legislature under its authority.

The Legislature may establish criminal courts in the principal cities within the State, with such criminal jurisdiction, co-extensive with the limits of the county wherein such city may be situated, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and the judge thereof may preside over the courts of one or more cities, as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of nine years. But the judges first appointed under this constitution, shall be classified by lot, that the term of one of them shall expire at the end of every three years. The judge whose term shall soonest expire shall be the presiding judge. All vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. If a vacancy shall occur, or a term shall expire, when the senate is not in session, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment, which shall be sent to the senate within ten days after that body shall assemble, and, if not confirmed, the office shall immediately become vacant.

Sec. 3. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which, in civil cases, shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State. In criminal cases no appeal shall be allowed to the supreme court unless some judge thereof shall upon inspecting a transcript of the record, believe that some error of law has been committed by the judge before whom the cause was tried; provided, that said transcript of the record shall be presented within sixty days from the date of the trial, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Legislature. Appeals from interlocutory judgments may be allowed, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. The supreme court, and the judges thereof, shall have power to issue the writ of habeas corpus; and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, may issue the writ of mandamus, and such other writs as may be necessary to enforce its jurisdiction. The supreme court shall also have power to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall hold its sessions annually at the capital of the State.

Sec. 5. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the court for good cause, entered of record on the minutes of the court. The said clerk shall give bond in such manner as in now, or may hereafter be required by law.

Sec. 6. The State shall be divided into convenient judicial districts, for each of which one judge shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of eight years, who shall after his appointment reside within the district, and shall hold a court three times a year in each county thereof, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; provided, that at the first general election after the 4th of July, 1892, the question shall be put to the people, whether the mode of election of judges of the supreme and district courts shall not be returned to.

Sec. 7. The district court shall have original jurisdiction of all criminal cases, of all cases in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures and escheats; and of all suits and cases in which the State may be interested; of all cases of divorce; of all suits to recover damages for slander or defamation of character; of all suits for the trial of title to land; of all suits for the enforcement of liens; and of all suits, complaints, and pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at, or amount to one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest; and the said courts, and the judges thereof, shall have power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and all other writs necessary to enforce their own jurisdiction, and to give them a general supervision and control over inferior tribunals. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction in cases originating in inferior courts, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Legislature may prescribe. And the district court shall also have original and exclusive jurisdiction for the probate of wills; for the appointment of guardians; for the granting of letters testamentary and of administration; for settling the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians; and for the transaction of all business appertaining to the estates of deceased persons, minors, idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind; and for the settlement, partition and distribution of such estates, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. In the trial of all criminal cases, the jury trying the same shall find and assess the amount of punishment to be inflicted, or fine to be imposed, except in cases where the punishment or fine shall be specifically imposed by law; provided, that in all cases where by law it may be provided that capital punishment may be inflicted, the jury shall have the right, in their discretion, to substitute imprisonment to hard labor for life.

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Car's of San Antonio.
DRESSEL & BRIAM,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
in
Dry-Goods and Groceries,
AND
IMPORTERS OF
California Wine.
Alamo Plaza, opposite Meenger's
San Antonio, April 20,

The Daily Express.

Official Journal of the United States
Official Journal of Texas County and City of
San Antonio.

A. SHERMAN & Co., Publishers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square of Eight Lines, or Less (Nonpariel).

WEEKLY EXPRESS.			
Squares, 1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.
One-half	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$4 00
One	4 00	6 00	8 00
Two	8 00	12 00	16 00
Three	12 00	18 00	24 00
Four	16 00	24 00	32 00
Five	20 00	30 00	40 00
Six	24 00	36 00	48 00
Seven	28 00	42 00	56 00
Eight	32 00	48 00	64 00
Nine	36 00	54 00	72 00
Ten	40 00	60 00	80 00

DAILY EXPRESS.

DAILY EXPRESS.			
Squares, 1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.
One-half	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$2 00
One	2 00	3 00	4 00
Two	4 00	6 00	8 00
Three	6 00	9 00	12 00
Four	8 00	12 00	16 00
Five	10 00	15 00	20 00
Six	12 00	18 00	24 00
Seven	14 00	21 00	28 00
Eight	16 00	24 00	32 00
Nine	18 00	27 00	36 00
Ten	20 00	30 00	40 00

Terms of Subscription:
Daily, single copies one year, \$15.00 each.
Clubs of 5 " " " " " " 12.00 "
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Clubs of 5 " " " " " " 4.00 "
" " " " " " 3.00 "
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One copy sent gratis to getter up of Club of ten copies or more. Paper mailed or delivered by carrier.

Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, \$1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Special Notices and advertisements under the head of Special Notices, permanently on the editorial pages, double the above rates. Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Any one permanent advertisement, occupying from one-half to one column, will be allowed a discount of twenty-five per cent, from above rates.

Payment invariably in advance.
All communications for publication should be addressed, Editor Express.

All business communications should be addressed
A. SHERMAN & CO.

TEXAS FARMER'S GAZETTE.

This monthly (German) Journal will appear next week. As it is especially published in the interest of our farming, cattle and sheep raising population, it will be the best medium for advertising Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Gardner's tools, &c. Dealers in Wool, Hides, Skins, Bacon, &c., will do well to make use of the columns of the Farmer's Gazette.

Advertisements published at the rate of \$1 per square, for each insertion, of 10 lines Nonpariel.

Our Job Office.

We call the attention of our merchants and the public in general to the fact, that our Job Office is one of the best and most complete in the State, and that we are prepared to execute all orders in the best and most approved style, at NEW YORK PRICES. Merchants who labor under the belief that Job Work can be done better and cheaper in New York or New Orleans, are respectfully invited to try our office. All kinds of Job Work will be done, to-wit: Bill-heads, Bills of Lading, Circulars, Pamphlets, Prices Current, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Monthly Statements, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, of all sizes and colors; Tickets for Sellers, Wine and Liquor Labels, in Gold, Silver, Bronze and Colors. In general, all kinds of Job Work, in English, German, and Spanish.

Reconstruction.

Alone of all the Southern sisterhood, Texas may almost be said to have gained, rather than lost, in material results by the civil war.

Occupying the southwest of the rebellion, remote by an almost continental distance from the Federal arms, with a boundary line impinging for hundreds of miles upon a foreign State; Texas became the common carrier, and her soil the highway, of communication and traffic between the outside world and the armed revolt of Slavery. Mexican gold and silver abounded; in many places specie was the only accepted measure of value, and in no part did the Confederate paper gain a general circulation.

And while nearly every planter, trader, and mechanic had his buried hoard of gold, the State remained to the end of the war exempt from successful invasion.

No Sheridan scourged the valleys of the Trinity or the Brazos, as he did the fair vales of the Sheandoah. No Sherman scared her towns and plantations with the indelible brand of ravage that he traced across the doomed Carolinas. The natural increase of her population more than filled the void made by her sons fallen in battle; none went hungry, and none were compulsorily poor, in a State filled with corn and cattle, and where skilled labor charged its own price.

When the Confederacy, so strong outwardly, went to the ground with

a shock that startled the nations, it seemed as though the Lone Star, which had been whirled from its orbit by the madness of revolution, would be foremost in the general return, and most prompt in resuming its vacant place in the constellation of American States. But it was written that the first should be last. Nearly four years have passed since the wager of battle was staked and lost by the South. Most of the defeated Commonwealths are emerging from the pangs of political transformation, and are fast reassuming their old status as component and valued parts of a mighty Nationality.

With truly American rapidity the ancient ties, so unwisely severed by the sword, are knitting together anew, and fresh blood is filling veins long wasted by the war.

But Texas still stands under penalty and ban, unforgiven, unrecalled, and misunderstood.

The late Convention, from which so much was hoped in the way of social and political reconstruction, has committed many sins, both of omission and commission. It was convened but for one purpose. It had but one work to do. It was called together for a specific result—to frame a Constitution to be submitted to the people of the State. Beyond this formation of an organic law, it had no power or authority whatever. It was in no sense a Legislature, and the granting of charters, licenses, railroad gifts, land donations, and special privileges, were utterly foreign to its scope.

Its petty squabbles, long delays, and shameful prodigality have brought discredit upon the Republican party and principles. The best feature in the Constitution it has framed is the Educational clause. It amply furnishes the basis for schools, and under its broad and generous provisions a free-school system for all the youth of Texas can be established. For the future growth and welfare of the State, such an ordinance is of paramount beneficence, and will weigh down a score of minor objections.

The Suffrage article is viewed by many loyal men as fraught with sinister omens. It obliterates at one stroke all the pains, penalties, and disqualifications that attach to defeated rebellion. Now this is a consummation that all good men will labor for; when the spirit of the rebellion dies, let its last disability be buried in the same grave; but a well-grounded doubt arises whether yet such magnanimity be not dangerous and premature, and the acrid tone and temper of much of the opposition press of Texas, argues badly for the success of so serious an experiment. Straws show the direction of the current, and the hearty and general acceptance which has been given by the Democracy to the so-called letter of Mr. Maverick, steeped as it was in narrow rancor, reveals the sullen animus, that waits only the occasion to flash out into hostility and persecution. Let us go safely, even though we go slow.

Stop my Paper.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 19, 1869.

Editor of the San Antonio Express:

From this date you will please discontinue the delivery of your paper to the undersigned. Your article on the "English Artizan," with its accompanying falsehoods, reflecting upon the national virtue of my countrywomen, is such, that I pronounce it a gross and unwarrantable attack upon a country, which will, for public morals, and National virtue, bear comparison with any other country, and it is certain that with the slanderer's country, that England would not suffer by the contrast.

"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Attack the men as hard as you like, but let the women alone! One word of advice to you, look a little to your own country at the North, steeped in all the corruption and unheard of vice, to which England is a stranger, and say whether your "great moral ideas" does not fit your land.

Yours,
CHARLES WILLIAMS.
We will inform the peppery Charles, that he is bumping his head, not against the EXPRESS, but

against English Parliamentary reports, and English historians. We trust and believe, however, that his head is thick enough not to suffer by the concussion. The EXPRESS will endeavor to survive the loss of his patronage, and so far from cherishing any ill will against our irascible correspondent, we will cheerfully recommend him to any establishment in want of a block-head.

The Mad-Stone in Texas.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, March 4, 1869.

Editor of the San Antonio Express:

Sir—My friend, Mr. E. W. Sumner, requested me to give you a history of the Mad-Stone, so well known in this vicinity. I have not been able to see the parties that own it, but I will state what I know about it from my own experience.

In March, 1865, about the 9th, two of my sons were bitten by mad dogs. At the time we did not suppose the dogs were rabid; but on the 15th of April the youngest was taken sick. The doctors could not ascertain the cause, until the next day about sundown, when he commenced having spasms, which appeared to be worse when water was brought near him.

I at once got a neighbor—who had also been bitten about the same time—to start with my oldest son that had been bitten, but as yet showed no symptoms. They reached Mrs. Milam's—the possessor of the mad-stone—the next evening. They tried the stone there, but it would not act. They then went to Mr. McKinney's, a relative of Mrs. Milam, and applied the stone to my son, but it would have no effect. The neighbor who accompanied my son—Mr. J. H. Douglass—applied the stone to himself, and it remained on for several hours; he continued to apply it as long as it would have any effect, which was for a period of about twenty-four hours. They then returned home.

My youngest son that was sick, as I stated before, died the next morning about sunrise. He continued to have spasms all night, growing gradually worse, until about one hour before he died. When the spasm was on him he would froth at the mouth, and endeavor to bite; and it was with much difficulty that I could hold him in bed.

In two or three days after my oldest son came back, Mr. McKinney sent me word that he was not satisfied with the former trial. I at once went with him back, and got there just in time to save him, as he was commencing to have convulsive symptoms, and said he felt as though he wanted to bite. (He was bitten on the cheek). The stone was at once applied, and stuck fast so that he could walk about the house and yard with it firmly adhering. It would stay on for five or six hours, and then drop off. The process was to soak it in warm rain-water, and apply it as before, as long as it would stick, which was about twenty hours. I have tried it on my son twice since, but it would not adhere. I think it saved his life, and will always think so, although the doctors here hoot at the idea.

I saw this mad-stone applied to a son of Mr. E. Sacras, living about two miles from this place, who was bitten on the calf of his leg. The stone held so firmly to the wound that he could walk about the house and it would not fall off.

It will stick from one to six hours, and when full of venom it drops. It is then soaked from fifteen to twenty minutes in rain-water, and applied as before. The water, after the stone has been soaked, shows a green scum on the surface. The same appearance can also be noticed on the stone, when it ceases to adhere.

As to the history of this mad-stone I know but little. I have been told it came from Virginia; it was found on the sea-shore, and has been in the family for a long time, and has been divided several times. The stone that Mr. McKinney has is about one inch square; the one Mrs. Milam has is three-cornered, about three-fourths of an inch on each side. Mr. McKinney and Mrs. Milam live near Mantua, Collin county, Texas. Any other information you may

want, let me know, and I will do the best I can to serve you.

I know of eight more that have been cured by this stone.

Respectfully,
JOHN BOLCHESTER.

Southward the Star of Empire takes its way.

The South during the past few months has been the field of more profitable discussion, on the great subject of immigration, than all the rest of the country. As a fact this is not a little remarkable, and to the patriot and philanthropist it furnishes a most important subject of inquiry.

Since the visit of Colonel Forney and other northern gentlemen to the Southern States, the desire to know and learn the advantages of our section has spread like a flame all over the land. This, to say the least, is a wonderful event, and it may be viewed as a gentler shock of that coming earthquake which stands pledged not only to shake, but to revolutionize the customs, habits, and institutions of our section. We hail the appearance of the first wave of Northern and European immigration. Grant's election has pioneered the way. We want Northern capital and Northern labor. Superior to the North in climate, in the fertility of our lands, and equal to it in the hospitality of our people, all that the South demands is immigration to make the wilderness blossom as the rose. The loyal men of the North are connected with the South by relationships the most dear and stable. Tens of thousands of loyal soldiers are buried in the Southern soil, the yellow corn waves over their graves, and their precious blood, shed in defence of liberty, enriches and fructifies the soil.

If their memories are green in Northern hearts, then let their comrades who stood by them in the deadly breach, come down here and build a monument of civilization, industry and freedom over their tombs. We earnestly entreat our Northern cotemporaries to assist in turning the tide of immigration Southward. Industrious and thrifty men of the East and West, we invite you to come South with your school houses, churches, railroads, telegraphs, and cities. Come with your carpet bags, filled with soldiers' discharges, and with the seeds of a new civilization. Come with your steel plows, Scotch harrows, pick axes, jack planes, and steam engines. Come with your loyalty, your love of fair play, your devotion to the right, and your fervent Christianity; come with your wives and your children and help us to retrieve the disasters of war, to build up a nation and make the whole country glorious and prosperous. What say you, generous men of the North! Speak in triumphant tones and say "we are coming."—North Carolina Standard March 2.

Cattle in Texas.

A Texas correspondent says:

"The number of cattle in Texas, according to the assessment, is a about 5,000,000, and in the whole United States only about 8,000,000. The natural increase of 5,000,000 is about one and a quarter millions per annum—a rate of increase that in a very few years would exist on the pasturage of these beautiful prairies, were there not some extraordinary depletion aside from sales, which amount to about 350,000 head per annum. What puzzled me of the other 750,000 has become to ascertain. Among the causes may be mentioned large numbers destroyed by animals, such as wolves, panthers, Mexican tigers, &c., which are very numerous. These tigers, or Mexican lions as they are called, are of immense strength, and there is a well authenticated case of one killing two ponies yoked together, and dragging their bodies nearly a quarter of a mile."—Exchange.

These "tigers" are, for the most part, of the two-legged species, destroying cattle for their hides.

It is thought that a recent military order will materially interfere with the operation of these stock banditti.

A Mobile paper "doubts whether any Confederate leader, with the exception, perhaps, of Longstreet, would consent, under existing circumstances, to exchange his honorable poverty for a position under the United States Government. The "existing circumstances" are only the unpleasant altitude of the grapes.

Is that j-p-p-parrot for sale? "Yes." "How in-m-much?" "Seven dollars," was the response. "C-o-c-can it ss-sp-sp-speak?" "Yes," said the fellow, "damned right better than you can, or I'd chop his head off."

The Boston Transcript says: "A correspondent wants to know if a railroad director was ever known to have been hurt by a smash up."

Froth.

Some of the progress in Virginia evidently needs "reconstructing" badly. The following account wringed in the columns of the Lynchburg Daily News, just before Governor Brownlow started for Washington. The editor of that sheet seems to have been very badly poisoned by the secession serpent, to froth so much at this late day.

Our Tennessee cotemporaries, who are so solicitous about the safety of Brownlow, while on the transit to Washington, his new field of diabolism, may dismiss all fears on his account. There is not a "rebel" in the old Dominion but can find more profitable use for his powder and ball than lodging them in the cars, as such a "case" as Brownlow. The Head Devil of all the scoundrels of the world will stretch hemp ere long, and then Virginia will contribute her mite to purchase the rope from which he will dangle. Until she is called upon for the cheerful contribution, Virginia will allow the Old Sinner to traverse her soil unmolested and undisturbed.

THE OMAHA TIMES says that George Francis Train has sold sixteen lots to the Railway Bridge Company for the purpose of a bridge across the Missouri, for \$12,000, and has given half the money to the corporation of Omaha. This land was bought by Mr. Train three years since at \$250 an acre, and is now sold on appraisement, at the rate of \$8,750 an acre, just fifteen times its original cost. He still owns five thousand lots as good as those he has now disposed of, which, at \$800 apiece, are worth the clever sum of four millions of dollars. The only trouble seems to be that there are no buyers at this price.

FROM the first Administration of our Government under Washington, to that of Mr. Johnson, the veto power has been used in the aggregate eighteen times. Mr. Johnson alone used it seventeen times.

It is pleasant to learn that Miss Alide Topp, the brilliant pianist, has sent home to her aged mother, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg \$5,000—a part of the profits of her concertizing. Charity with Topp, says a wit of Philadelphia, of course, begins "to hum."

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, resigned to prevent that body from ratifying the 15th amendment.

New Advertisements.

DESIRABLE

Real Estate for Sale.

Two dwelling houses on Asaquin street, built of hard rock, will be offered at private sale until Saturday next, 27th March, at which time, if not sold, will be offered at public auction, at the Auction rooms of Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey, at 10 A. M.

This property is very desirable, but a short distance from Main Plaza.
SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.
Jan 13d & wtf

Great Exhibition

Plants, Flowers and Fruit Trees,

52 COMMERCIAL STREET, 52

Opposite Dr. Nettie's.

Mr. Leydet has the honor to inform ladies and gentlemen—amateurs of choice plants—that he has just arrived from Paris with a rich and extensive collection, selected with great care, viz: Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Strawberry Trees, Double Arborea, Jasmines, Azaleas, 200 varieties of monthly Roses, 18 varieties of Perpetual Moss Roses, Anemones, Dahlias, Tulip roses of every kind. Also, an extensive collection of Fruit Trees, &c. Catalogue forwarded on application. (mar 16d & w)

JUST RECEIVED,

A large Assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.
Jan 13d & wtf

Furniture,

In store and on hand.

SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.
Jan 13d & wtf.

A Small Ice Maker for Sale.

(ENGLISH PATENT.)

The apparatus will freeze water in about twenty minutes, is not apt to become out of order, and requires very little mechanical power.

Parties living in the country can make their own ice with this apparatus. For particulars inquire of

F. KALTEYER.
mar 13d & wtf.

To Rent or for Sale.

A residence, known as the Oswald or Schlicher place, above the Convent. It has a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Stable, &c., and three acres of land, on which there is a fine peach orchard. Apply to

THOS. H. STRIBLING.
mar 10d & wtf

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

Table-Mats, Window-shades, Fire boards, Curtain Bosses and Bands. A full assortment of the latest patterns.
Jest 11-Caw Sm.) E. PENTENRIEDER.

Local Intelligence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MILLS

Table with columns for ARRIVE and DEPART, listing dates and times for various locations like ALLEYTON, VICTORIA, WACO, EL PASO, EAGLE PASS, and LAREDO.

FOR SALE. BLANKS for Butchers and Hide Dealers at this office.

THEATRE AT THE CASINO HALL, Sunday Night, March 21st, 1899. 'THE PRISON.'

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

FOR SALE—See advertisement 'for sale' by Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey.

AWAY TO KANSAS—We noticed yesterday a wagon load of Mexicans on their way to Kansas to drive cattle.

NEW STYLE OF BONNETS—We are happy to lay before our lady readers the coming new style of Bonnets.

THEATRE—At Munch Hall, to-night, by request Mr. and Mrs. Crisp will appear as Elvira and Rolla.

Mr. Houston and Mrs. Corcoran volunteering, will appear as Pizarro and Alonzo.

THE WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY—This institution is a huge affair.

THAT RINGING OF BELLS—We were asked by a great many persons yesterday, why were the Cathedral bells ringing all day.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN BEXAR COUNTY—Until the late order from Headquarters, there has been three Justices of the Peace in precinct No. 1.

THE WEATHER—Yesterday morning's sun shone upon the gloomy scene that had surrounded us.

SALE. Fire boards, A full assortment.

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formation that a further supply may be expected. This is really reversing the course of trade in this quarter.

The above we clip from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, and hope that it may stimulate our citizens to continue the shipment of articles of home made manufacture.

The most practical criticism was given to our gentlemen who remarked to his country companion.

The cause of Weston's being behind is said to be the necessity of stopping to rub his ears.

The 'one thousand mile tree' is said to be the only pine tree between Omaha and Salt Lake.

MARKET MANIFEST. Seed Potatoes, Sourknot, Herring and Salt Pickles.

KROUT, in barrels and half-barrels, for sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

Pickles in Salt, in 3-gallon kegs, for sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

20,000 lbs. Choice Mexican Beans. For sale by C. H. MERRITT & BRO.

Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskey in 4 bbls. Brandy in 4 bbls.

50 Sacks, Choice Mexican Beans. 20 Cargas do do Piloncellos.

For Seed—Cajal Oil Bean—Seed Beans, for sale by STEELE & WILLIAMS.

40 Doz. Sheep Shears, 'True Vermonters.' Just received and for sale by SAMPSON, SAWYER & TORREY.

Consignment of Imperial Tea. Just received and for sale by SAMPSON & TORREY.

FRUITS: FRUITS!! New Dried Apples and Peaches, Raisins, Currants, Citrus and Lemons.

STEELE & WILLIAMS, Commission Merchants, Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Mill Property for Sale. I offer for sale my Saw, Grist and Flouring Mills.

WARNING. All persons are hereby warned not to buy a Check drawn by Emilio V. D. Stocken.

HIDES. Bought at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, ELMENDORF & Co.

NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of Sampson, Sawyer & Torrey.

SALE. Fire boards, A full assortment.

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Review of the Markets.

Wholesale Prices Current—Quotations in Specie

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including DAILY EXPRESS OYSTER, Dry Goods, Prints, Sprague, fancy, Amoskeag, Brown Domestic, Brown Drills, Bleached Domestic, Picks, Hickory Stripes, Jeans and Kerseys, Sewing Cotton, Linsey, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Cracker, Coffee, Candy, Chocolate, Fish, Flour, Fruits, Potatoes, Sugar, Miscellaneous, Hardware, and Hides.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING HOUSE. SIEMERING & CO., PUBLISHERS OF 'The Free Press of Texas,' 'San Antonio Express' AND 'El Atalaya de Texas.'

Are prepared to fill all orders for JOB PRINTING, with NEATNESS and DISPATCH, in English, German, French and Spanish.

Plain and Ornamental Printing in all Colors. Wine and Liquor Labels in the Latest Styles.

General Assortment of Blanks used by County and City officers, constantly on hand.

Livery and Sale Stables. East Side Alamo Plaza, San Antonio Texas.

G. WILLIE PEAY & CO., Having purchased all the right, title and interest of the firm heretofore existing under the style of Spangler & Peay.

Returning thanks for former patronage, we hope to merit in future, the confidence of the public.

A. SARTOR, JR., COMMERCIAL STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

HARDWARE, Carpenters Tools, Ploughs, Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils, Window Glass.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES, warranted for one year. STEEL AND PLATED SPECTACLES.

Landreth's Garden Seeds. GROCERIES.

WESTWARD, HO!!! FAST EXPRESS MAIL FOR EL PASO.

THROUGH IN SIX AND A HALF DAYS. Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR CHIHUAHUA. PRESIDIO DEL NORTE.

Passengers leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Eagle Pass and Fort Clark. Fare Reduced.

These routes have been newly stocked and the FARE REDUCED to the unprecedented low price of 15 cents currency, per mile.

J. H. KAMPMANN, ARCHITECT & BUILDER.

Is prepared to contract for all kinds of Mason Work, Stone cutting, Carpenter Work, Plastering and Painting.

J. H. KAMPMANN'S NEW DOOR, SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

The undersigned having completed his new Factory, in which all work is done by Machinery and Steam power.

ALSO SAWING ROCK BY STEAM POWER. ALL ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK. Designated Depository Financial Agents of the United States. Capital \$125,000.

