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MORNING PAPER  
WEST OF THE COLORADO.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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July 20, 1876.

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a full supply of the very best materials for shoe-making purposes. He has

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He can give, and do promises that it will give, satisfaction to all who deal with him—but future transactions will be made strictly upon a cash basis. But this he borne in mind. The patronage of all is solicited—of all who will plunk down when the work is turned over to them.

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RECKMANN, Joe Beckmann

Bank for Letters

# San Antonio Express.

VOL. 10.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1876

NO. 187

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

### Associated Press Dispatches

#### DOMESTIC.

#### MOON DISPATCHES.

#### GOLD.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5.—Gold \$125 per oz.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—John L. Lewis, leader of some 100,000 miners, has been elected president of the United Miners' Association, which Lewis has organized.

Quiroga with Government troops was defeated at Jalapa. The twenty-four volunteers pronounced for the revolutionists lost on the field.

Gen. Narvaez and Torino are engaged, as Mier to-morrow with revolutionary troops numbering from five to eight hundred.

It is said that Generals Quiroga and Pino, of the Federal army, are at Mier to-morrow.

The men are suffering and being prostrated by the severe heat.

CORPORATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Senate passed with amendments the House bill making appropriations to pay claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission.

The New Orleans Committee are ready to report. The minority objects.

The legislative session has not yet made any progress, as no time has been found.

The House and the Senate adjourned to-morrow.

The House is about adjourning on its committee of the whole on the legislative bill.

INDIANS PASSING UVALDE YESTERDAY

They Make for the Mexican Boundary, with a Large Herd of

Horses—A Party Still in Pursuit.

Special to the EXPRESS.]

UVALDE, August 7, 1876.

A band of thirty Indians crossed the San Antonio river two miles west of Uvalde since the 4th till this morning. They were going towards the Nueces Capo.

The trail showed that they had a large herd of horses.

A party is now forming to follow them.

The party say they can overtake them at Camp Wood crossing of the Nueces river to-night.

It is supposed these are the same Indians who killed a peddler and two herders on the 2nd of June.

THE FULL DETAILS OF THE RAID.

LAWRENCE—On the morning of the 2nd of August, about twenty Indians, under the command of Captain Garguaro, of the Mexican army, which continues its march northward, crossed Ojinaga River to attack the Indians on Salado. He seized Estero Pach's camp.

The raiding party has refused to give up their horses.

The Indians have now overtaken them.

The Indians are now marching, I expect to hear soon, that Estero has joined them.

At Nacogdoches the Indians have captured the town, and are marching to the Rio Grande, and are expected to attack the Indians on the 2nd of September.

Quiroga is a model in his line, and produced a powerful impression in his favor throughout the country. South as well as North.

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Official Journal United States.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF BEXAR CO.

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## WEEKLY.

One copy one year, in advance \$2.00  
One copy six months 1.50

TUESDAY MORNING, August 8th, 1876.

CHILDREN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

July 31, 1876.

REFORM IN PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The necessity of reform in the scale of public expense, federal and State and municipal, and in this mode of taxation, the American people are unanimous given to in the declaration of St. Louis. The present depression in all business and industries, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusion of a species of prosperity, engendered by the temporary removal of the federal government from the waste of capital, during the year since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster.

The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of \$1,500,000,000. Total taxation amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate of not less than \$7,500,000,000 taxation followed the enormous conflict that had impaired our aggregate wealth by nearly \$1,000 millions a year, while severely reducing our aggregate expenses of indispensable \$5 was aggravated, by most ill-adjusted methods of taxation, that increased the sacrifices of the people.

It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production, and to increase the cost of living, and induced misanthropists in business and an unscrupulous set of capital and labor.

Even in proportion to the daily wants of industries communies press closely upon their daily earnings.

The margin of possible national savings is at least a small percentage of national earnings, yet, for other years, governments of the nation's earnings than the whole people save. The consequences of these errors are now acute public calamity, were never doubtful, never trifling.

They were necessary and inevitable, when the waves of human prosperity ran highest.

In a speech made by Mr. T. F. of Boston, 1865, it was said of these taxes that they bear heavily on every man's income, on every industry, and every business in the country, and that year they are destined to press more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was considered very easy, when values were under loan of legal tender paper, to get a loan of \$1,000,000,000, and afford a large amount of taxation.

To the Secretary of the Treasury I said early in 1865, that it was required for a government, larger than that of the individual or a community, what you do now to do, to your expense and live within your means. I would give the legend of Paul Bunyan, according for a solid wood house within your limits, and a log house outside.

It was impressed persistently, We are today the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the masses of the Senate and Executive that, unless the whole nation's appropriations, the sum of

therefore shall have diminution or cease.

In my judgment, no diminution, or the continuation ought to be devised, without dividing into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of public service, and extending from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all other general legislation.

The earliest time in which such result can be brought about is in the course of the exchanges with other nations, the specific measure and the social fact, the written of debts, having reference to exchangeable conditions. This belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship.

The Captain of a steamer, about starting from New York to Liverpool, does not assemble a council over his ship to determine what is best for which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage.

Human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting force of the waters and the winds; a human head must be at the helm to feel the elements day by day and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATION FOR DISASTER.

Such preparations are necessary. Without them a legislative committee, fixing a day, should show that there are a strike and dissolution to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to reach such a conclusion, on such a promise, is a political suicide.

The day of Congress of the 14th of January, 1877, admitted after the 1st of January, 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assessor of Customs, the city of New York. It is understood, to provide for the payment of such notes, and the amount of which is a public disservice, tending to bankruptcy or revolution. Taxes, generally oppressive in some instances, have confiscated the entire income of property.

It is not possible that these evils should not rest upon the prosperity of whole country. The nobler motives of human concern with the material interests of all, and the personal motives he received to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations, once unanimously established on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war. For the result not only of the legal judgments of the citizen, but of the constitutional authority, ought to be exerted not alone to maintain just equity before the law, but likewise to establish cordial, fraternal good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in one destiny of common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I would fail to exercise the powers with which God has endowed me, to protect its citizens, and

whatever former condition, in their political rights.

## THE CURRENCY.

In currency reform is necessary, to establish a sound currency, restore public credit and maintain national honor, and a resumption of specie payments by the government. The Secretary of the United States, in his legal tender notes, would not only restore the public credit and maintain national honor, but would establish sound currency for the people.

The methods for which object are disclosed by what the convention demanded and by what it demanded in the past.

Specie payments are demanded. Resumption of specie payments by the government, would establish specie payments by all the banks on their notes. Statements on the 15th of May show that the amount of the bank notes was three hundred millions, less twenty millions. Against these two hundred and eighty millions noted the banks of the nation had forty-one millions of legal tender, or little more than fifty per cent. Of the hundred millions of the United States worth about three hundred and sixty millions available and current in all foreign markets, in assuming the banks, even if it were possible for their notes to be presented for payment, would have five hundred million, leaving the remaining one hundred and eight million notes without circulating notes or calling any private creditor for payment. Suspended banks, intending to resume, have been collecting from borrowers to assume, but the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist. The banks will be able to make good their promises, and will take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is the sole delinquent.

## LEGAL TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of the legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than \$370,000,000, besides \$24,000,000 fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide, in reference to the same, which would be resumptions of the legal tender individuals, and the same time to convert for special use, or lay by their little stores of money.

## RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

To make the coins in the treasury available for this purpose, a strength and courage that reserves, and provide for such excesses as may occur, is not difficult, yet, does not seem difficult if well planned, and will not sacrifice the business of the country. The coin in the treasury on the 15th of June, including what is laid aside for redemption amounts to near seven millions. The amount of precious metals which has flowed out of our country since June 1st, 1865, to July 1st, 1876, averages \$1,000,000,000 a year, with a maximum of \$1,500,000,000, and a minimum of \$1,000,000,000.

To amass requisite quantities by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, will be easily reached by practical knowledge and judgment with respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business fail to demand.

The results have been effected in Vegitine.

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To

# DAILY EXPRESS.

THIS PAPER IS ON SALE SATURDAY.



Where Advertising Contracts are made.

## MASONIC.

A school Lodge No. 431, F. & A. M. holds its regular meetings on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock p.m., and Mr. W. H. Neal, Secretary, is always invited to attend. W. H. Neal, W. M. John Wilson, Secretary.

ALAMO LODGE NO. 41, F. & A. M. holds its stated meetings on the 1st and 2nd Saturday in each month.

P. M. C. NEWTON, W. M.

E. L. BEAUMONT, Secy.

BURLING, R. A. CHAP. NO. 21.

Holds its stated convocations on the 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month, at 12 o'clock P.M.

E. L. BEAUMONT, Secy.

F. M. G. NEWTON, W. M.

K. A. COMMANDERY NO. 7, K. T. holds its stated convocations on the 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.

R. H. NEAL, Secy.

J. C. MOORE, Recorder.

E. O. G. F.

The regular meetings of the Knights Order of Odd Fellows take place every Tuesday at 8 P.M., at their hall on Soledad St.

E. B. BAKER, F. G.

Knights of Pythias.

Held their stated meetings the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

H. J. HERG, G. C.

George S. Williamson, K. of K. S.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 4th, 1876.

## DISGUSTED WITH COKE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

A writer from Galveston gives an account in the Galveston News of the proceedings of the "Regulators" in that county, and then proceeds to say that "the people of this western country are disgusted with the present Governor and Legislature. They will have with joy the day that they get rid of Gov. Coke. The people are almost unanimous in saying that he is the worst Governor the State ever had. He has opposed every measure that has been presented in the interests of the people. He has favored the lawless element."

The people of this country are in accord with the News in the stand it has taken in favor of law and order. All are of the opinion that if the policy that you advocated was adopted this country would not be overrun by lawless men there would be peace from the Babes to the Rio Grande.

There is general stagnation in all branches of business, on account of the unsettled state of affairs. The people are overawed and they do not know what to do, and unless relief comes soon, many will leave. Unless the government does something for them, much blood will be spent, and good citizens will suffer."

Of the recent action of the "Regulators" he says:

This country was visited by the regulators on Saturday inst. They surrounded Mr. Will's dwelling house early in the morning, but he got away before they were coming and lit out. They traced him, and soon came to sight of where he was. He then broke and ran, they after him. They followed him for several miles, and fired on him a number of times without effect, he finally reached the brush and escaped.

They followed another young man, by the name of Evans, west of the San Antonio River. He also escaped. About thirty of them came into town at five o'clock, got provisions and then left. There were two young men in town at the time that they were after, but they got out of the way until the regulators left, and at eight o'clock P.M. they put out. It was reported in town to-day that there were between two and three hundred of the regulators. They guarded all the crossings of the San Antonio river Saturday night.

The writer then says that the citizens are considerably exercised on account of the state of affairs. The country has been overrun by lawless men recently and no effort made to put a stop to it. The fair name of Galveston has been trashed by such men. The best citizens in the country say that it is the fault of the officers, who have not done their duty. Hence the citizens had to turn out for self protection and drive those men out of the country. They say that they have been driven to do this, as the State will not provide a remedy.

## RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

The London Standard of July 14 says: "Lord Penzance had before him yesterday, at Lambeth Palace, a large number of Agents wanted for pack-horses and drivers, and he will do anything to meet their demands." He spoke over two hours. At the close of his effort, prominent among the members who offered his congratulations was Mr. Lamar himself.

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as Dean of Arches, the second suit under the public worship regulation act, "Hudson and others against Rev. Arthur Tooth," for ritualistic practices at St. James' Hatcham. The counsel retained on behalf of the complainants, three of the parishes of St. James' Hatcham, of which Mr. Tooth is the vicar, were Dr. Stephen, Q. C., Mr. B. Shaw, and Mr. Blakely. The defendant had not appeared to the proceedings. The "representations" under the act which had been filed and served on the defendant set forth that on Sunday, the 19th of December last, and on Sunday, the 19th of January, he had a procession immediately before the communion service with lighted candles and a crucifix. Mr. Tooth, in the procession, wore an alb, girdle, mitre, stole, amice and chasuble, and had a biretta on his head; two candles were placed on a table at the side of the chancel, and on the conclusion of the service were carried out in the same manner. Similar processions had taken place. There were eighteen charges in the articles as illegal vestments, using incense, having a mixed chalice, adopting the eastward position, having his back to the congregation, kneeling during the prayer of consecration, using water bread, making the sign of the cross, having the hymn "Agnus Dei" (O Lamb of God, that takes away the sins of the world), sung, partaking of the sacrament when less than three persons were present, having a great bell tolled during the communion service, with having lighted candles held by persons in cassocks and surplices, with wearing a belt, and with having images near the communion table. Further that since the consecration he has had a large crucifix in the nave, near the pulpit, and has had a second communion table. The representations, in which the charges were stated had been stated by Mr. Hudson, Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Gunston, three of the parishioners. The defendant, at the commencement of the case, was called, but did not respond. After some preliminaries the case was proceeded with. Several witnesses were called by Mr. Shaw, in support of the charges contained in the representations. One of the witnesses, who was an inhabitant of St. James' Hatcham, said he had abstained from going to the parish church on account of the extraordinary proceedings which had been carried on therein by Mr. Tooth. Lord Penzance, as the conclusion of the evidence said he should reserve his judgment."

## LAMAR AND GARFIELD.

These two champions of the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively crossed swords a few days since, in true knightly style. Mr. Lamar made a great speech in criticism of the Republican administration, and in vindication of the loyalty of the Southern people. But, nevertheless, it was made in the interest of Mr. Tilden in the Presidential canvas. Mr. Lamar's speech, too, but was extended on motion of Mr. Garfield. Then Mr. Garfield replied to him, and the spirit of courtesy and friendship exhibited by these two champions of the opposing parties should be imitated by the Republicans and Democrats throughout the country.

The telegraphic report says that Mr. Garfield made a great speech on politics. He expressed regret that he had not seen Mr. Lamar's speech in the Herald, but still it had been so clear and so logically connected that he could scarcely refrain from commenting on it. The speech, as an earnest attempt to make progress in the direction to return to good feeling, had his (Garfield's) earnestness, concurrence. The gentleman has complained of two great evils and obstacles to reform; first, the generally corrupt state of public administration, and, second, the seriously corrupt state of civil service. He had contended that the corrupt state of affairs was buttressed and consolidated by an enormous army of 100,000 office-holders and 100,000 expectants of office.

The deduction of the speech was that the Republican party was incapable of effecting the great reform needed, and that the Democratic party ought to be brought into power the coming election. This had been the main logic of the speech. Mr. Garfield admitted that some of the premises of the speech were correct, but with most of them he could not concur. Admitting that all the premises were correct, he denied that the conclusion was logical.

He (Garfield) should attempt to show that the good which he (Lamar) sought was not to be secured by the ascendancy of the Democratic party. He had noticed one striking omission in the logic of the speech, and that was that it made no attempt to prove the fitness of the Democracy to accomplish needed reform, and without that proof the argument must be an absolute failure.

He spoke over two hours. At the close of his effort, prominent among the members who offered his congratulations was Mr. Lamar himself.

## Men Agents.

D. W. Heard

Does a general

## Land & Collection Business.

Deals in Land Certificates, locates land for others, and will loan and invest money.

I have lands in this country, Atascosa, Wilson, Comal, Medina, Kendall, Kerr, Gillespie, Frio, and North East Texas, all in large or small tracts. Plots and subdivisions of these lands can be seen at my office.

is offered near Boerne, in 1,000 acres on the Balcony and Cibolo, on the road to Boerne from San Antonio. Parties wish to sell to make a division.

50 lots on Austin, North, Fifth and Sixth streets, to sell on accommodating terms.

For Rent.—A brick-rock store, and dwelling, west of the San Pedro. Good stores on the premises. July 1st day.

H. P. Howard & Co.

## Real Estate Agents.

No. 45 Commerce Street,

San Antonio, Texas.

(Two stories of Natl. Bank.)

Special attention given to sale and purchase of sheep and cattle ranches.

Land Certificates bought, sold and located; Estates managed and Taxes paid for non-residents in all parts of the State.

Claims against the general and State governments presented with dispatch. June 13th day.

H. Klocke,

## Real Estate Agent.

and to the

INVESTIGATION

Will attend to the

BUYING,

SELLING

or RENTING

BY PURCHASE

AND EXCHANGE

BY BURNING

ASTRAL OIL.

doe 20 d<sup>o</sup> - 16

REAL ESTATE,

and to the

INVESTIGATION

will attend to the

PROCURING LOANS

GOOD SECURITY.

Small and large amounts on hand for immediate investment.

July 1st day.

Mr. Garfield

and the

LUMBER DEALER,

North side Alamo Plaza,

San Antonio and Kingsbury.

has just received, full and complete

Assortment of

Plaster, Latex, Linseed Oil, etc.

and Imported.

COMMERCIAL LIQUORS.

Dealers in domestic and foreign exchange.

Collections made on all accountable point.

Drifts on New York, New Orleans, Galveston and California.

Business on the International and National market, and the foreign market.

Dealers in foreign exchange.

Banking Money.

JOHN THOMAS & CO.

100 Main Street, San Antonio, Tex.

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BUREAU  
INFORMATION  
EXCHANGE

DAILY EXPRESS  
CITY NEWS.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 1st, 1876.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF  
THE MAIL.

SEGUIN & KINGSBURY.—(Port Griswold & Richardson).—Arrives daily, except Monday, by 10 A. M.; departs daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.

AUSTIN.—Austin and Fort Sill.—Arrives daily, by 4 P. M.; departs daily, at 7 P. M.

SOUTHERLAND SPRINGS AND VIC-  
TORIA.—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 P. M.; departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

FREDERICKSBURG.—Port Blakely, Concho, Davis, McNeil, Guadalupe and Stockton.

NEW YORK.—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 P. M.; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

EAGLE PASS.—Port Clark and Dawson. Arrives Thursday and Sunday, by 6 P. M.; departs Tuesday and Friday, 6 A. M.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—Port Brownsville and Ing-  
gold Barracks.—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, by 6 P. M.; departs Monday and Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

BUEDO.—Port Meier and Port Gould Barracks.—Arrives Sunday and Monday, by 6 P. M.; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

PRO CITY.—Arrives Tuesday and Fri-  
day, by 9 A. M.; departs Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.

M. L. NOTRICE, P. M.

CITY AND COUNTRY NOTES.

Indians out west.

Col. R. W. Peay returned from St. Louis yesterday.

Where did all the drunken men end up yesterday?

Mr. Ben. Maughan returned from Philadelphia Saturday last.

Quiet in town Sunday. "Skylark" componition kept in out of the sun.

Misses Fannie & Robinson now have over Eckford & Colcord's estate office.

Mr. W. B. Bowles, one of the leading men of Uvalde county, is in the city, on a return trip from the South.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Maximum range of thermometer yesterday 94°; minimum 70°; standard 83°. Weather not warm yet.

Col. Thomas Johnson of this city, whose place of business now is located, Kinney county, is paying his family and friends a visit.

Mr. Louis Derg has returned from his trip to the North. He visited Mr. the place where grand sights were to be seen.

The Captain ran after him, as did Mr. Mayes, whose services were now again suddenly called into requisition, but the boy was light of foot, and soon disappeared, and where enjoyed abundance.

The moon is gettingazy—soon will be too late for moonlight picnics and parties. Make the best of those bright nights, young folks.

We are glad to see Mr. Fred Baker up and on the streets again. His sufferings from being brought in contact with the hoofs of his horse were brief, though painful.

HO FOR THE CENTENNIAL!—Through

Tickets to the Centennial have been re-  
colved and can now be had at office of

Mr. H. W. B. Reed, near the

Memorial Hall.

Write will carry the banner of the

Texas against Texas and Texas Scott! Will

Mr. Schleicher do it? Let us know, and that soon. We shall find the man, without a doubt.

On Sunday evening a fine shower rain fell about the middle of the river, but we did not even get a smell of its refresh-  
ing presence, and this morning we were served in a like manner for a short time which passed without notice.

It appears as if the Indians had

been robbing from the hotel for some time, as many things were missing, but never made suspicion upon them until now that they haveshandled them selves as rascals.

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