

Daily Express.

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Tuesday Morning, January 21, 1879.

Headquarters.

Editorial and News Room, P. O. Box, 1000, for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

Observations recorded at 2 p. m., Jan. 20, 1879.

Latitude	Lat.	Wind	Bar.	Weather
San Antonio	29° 15'	SE	29.95	clear
Same	29° 15'	SW	29.95	clear
Same	29° 15'	SW	29.95	fair
Same	29° 15'	SW	29.95	fair
Same	29° 15'	SW	29.95	fair
Same	29° 15'	SW	29.95	clear

Weather Indications for To-day.
Conditions for the Gulf States: Clear or fair weather, stationary or slowly falling barometer, scattered to variable winds and varying temperature.

WEATHER CONGRESSIONAL SUCCESSION.

The funeral rites have been performed upon the body of our late representative to Congress and it is now evident in order that the people of the sixth congressional district should make up the task of filling the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Schleicher. As our district now has no representative in Washington, and there are many things needing the attention of Congress, an election should be held at as early a day as convenient in order that the new member loss no time in entering upon the discharge of the duties of his position. It is not believed an election will be held to fill the unexpired term of the XLVIIth congress, as it would require almost till the 4th of March next to hold an election and canvass the returns, but a member for the XLVIIth congress should be elected as soon as possible. Should the new congress not be called in special session at an early day, the new member could find occupation for the full term of vacation in making himself conversant with the needs of the district, and the multifarious work of his predecessor, and be prepared to act intelligently when the time for action arrives.

The question of whose shoulders the man of Mr. Schleicher will fall upon is a serious and important one, and at the present time it would be difficult to foresee the result of the election. There seems to be few, if any, aspirants for the position, though the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned in that connection. We have heard mentioned the names of Col. Dugan, of Guadalupe county; ex-Governor Stockdale, of DeWitt, and in our own county, Col. Upson, Judge Simpson, Judge Walker, Judge Devine, and others, both here and elsewhere in the district, of more or less prominence, but the mention was that of preference, none of them having as yet declared they would stand for the vacancy, and some of those mentioned it is known would not enter the contest under any circumstances. Judge Ireland's name has been mentioned in the same connection, but only, so far, to raise the question as to whether he would be a candidate, the general belief seeming to be that he would decline to have his name presented, though, doubtless many of his friends would still support him for the position he struggled so hard to secure in the few months ago.

A warm and excited contest over the vacant congressional seat is not desired by the people of the district, the wish being general that the "bitterness" almost unavoidable engendered by such contests may be avoided as much as possible. And it is believed, too, that a full representation of the democracy can be secured in a nominating convention composed of men who will come together and act for the good of the whole people, and not to carry a point in favor of some individual at all hazards. If the democratic congressional convention nominates a candidate possessing ability and integrity and the confidence of the people, such a nomination will be equivalent to an election, and the election can be held without disturbing the condition of the people.

A NEW CAPITAL BUILDING NEEDED.

The Austin papers have renewed their agitation of the question of building a new capital. There is no doubt of the fact—our present capital building is a disgrace to the state, and the shabbiness of the executive mansion a scandalous reproach. As soon as the state can pay for the protection of its defenseless citizens without groaning or undergoing a surgical operation, the Texans will have building a state house every citizen in the Long State can point to with pride. To mention frontier habitation or state houses to the Texans has the same effect that flaunting a red flag in the face of a Texas hill-billy—it values a frantic rage, and is always followed by long hauls on the subject of extravagance, but there is sublimity in the calmness with which that paper can contemplate the expenditure of three or four millions of money in the construction of a new statehouse. A man who would build a fine house in life while he allowed his children to starve and starve, would not be held in high estimation by his neighbors. A state that would build a fine, capital while refusing to spend a few thousand dollars to uphold the health of its citizens against certain, especially when that suggest would result in vast additional portions of revenue to the ample protection of Western Texas as the ample protection of Western Texas would assist the state in a very few years, would be regarded as foolish and criminal by its sister states, and be looked at as greatly injured in its discriminations and gratifying the pride of a vicious scoundrel.

If after providing for an efficient ranger force for Western Texas, and other necessary expenses, we are able to build a state house, the Texan will heartily second a motion to that effect, but the state cannot afford to protect the citizens of the sparsely settled western territories until they are strong enough in numbers to protect themselves, we can scarcely afford to spend three or four millions of dollars for a building in which our state officials and legislators may sit their new clothes and dignity in.

WHAT INTERPRETER QUESTION.

The Express does not feel, in the weighing debate which followed the motion to appoint an interpreter for Sen. Santos Benavides, an overwhelming argument for Western Texas. From the days of the republican down, it has been considered a country down to, and a right of, a member not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to follow the debates to be furnished with an interpreter to assist him, and for the legislature to decline to follow the well established precedent in the case of Mr. Beaufort is evidently an exhibition of disconcert to a very honorable gentleman who is thoroughly American in identity, who has long proven a power for good among the Rio Grande, and whose claims the people of Western Texas consider entitled to the fairest consideration. He was silent in the position, as his because of his true worth and eminent fitness to represent the interests of his constituents.

knowledge of the English language would cover such a display of the spirit of ignorance. The legislature should take into consideration the fact that a large portion of the population of Southwest Texas is composed of Mexicans, and that in some section the Mexican language is the universal one in use among the people, but few refuse to provide an interpreter for San Antonio, is, in effect, to say to that class that they shall be debarred from participation in the councils of the state. If those who opposed the motion really believed it an injustice to other sections of the state to furnish an interpreter for the gentlemen in question, they should have manifested their disapprobation in an enactment prohibiting such employment in the future, and not an evidently virtual disqualification of one of the most responsible representatives from service in the legislature.

We still hope the 14th legislature will be able to discriminate between damaging personal and equitable economy.

VIRGINIA ON STATE RIGHTS.

The declaration of the Legislature of Virginia in protesting against any interference with the constitution gives rights of the several states in a clear, lucid, and dignified statement of facts that will command itself to the favor of all who regard the rights of citizens as paramount to all considerations of the supremacy of any political party. The Virginia declaration of principles requires the constitution with all its amendments in full force and vigor, and acknowledges the fidelity to the government of the citizens of the Old Dominion in every particular, and says only that the rights and privileges granted by the constitution be exercised by the states without interference through the medium of governmental officials. It asks nothing outside of the constitution, and, therefore, nothing unreasonable. A war was inaugurated and carried on for four years, not for the subjugation of the people of one part of the country, but to preserve the Union, and maintain the states therein in their original relation with the constitution and general government. This was achieved accomplished when the war was declared at an end, and all the states acknowledging their full allegiance to the government and constitution by sending delegates to the national congress should have been placed on a perfect equality with all the other states, and, being bound by the same duties and obligations, entitled to the same rights and powers. Without those being accorded, the Union was not restored as it existed prior to the war, and that it was not a tilting the republican party of the north—those who make such continued parades of their efforts in centers and preserve the Union—are responsible.

Nearly thirteen years have elapsed since the war was officially declared at an end by the president of the United States, yet at this late day it is deserved upon one of the seceding states to demand a full restoration of the Union, and a complete recognition of the constitution. We are glad to see that the legislature of Virginia takes the stand that it has a full restoration of the rights of the states under the constitution, and the plan is made in such a fair, dispassionate and dignified manner that it cannot well fail to have the desired effect, unless the powers that be are lost to all sense of proportion and justice.

We trust Senator Wiggin's migration scheme will receive the sanction of congress. The south will gladly pay its share of the expense attending the carrying of it out. Of the near four million of colored people now in the south, probably one hundred thousand would cover the number that would be willing to go, unless they could be assured a livelihood without work, and that one hundred thousand would have been sent to a penal colony long since had we such a place to send them to. If the migration scheme should be extended to all the states, the colored population of the south would be greatly increased. First, by the colored refugees to the north, who would be given any opportunity to return to their old homes, and second, by those possessing political ambition, who, finding that in the north they are only voters, would desire to come south where they would have an opportunity to hold office as well.

The highest compliment we have paid to Mr. Schleicher, was by one of the distinguished senators accompanying his visit to this city. He said that however high his own opinion of the dead congressman, he had no idea of the exalted position Mr. Schleicher held in the estimation of the great men of the country until after his death, when men became more free in their expressions concerning him. In the investigation of complex national or political questions he was considered without a peer, and his judgment was received with commanding respect. He was regarded as one of the most able men in the country to run important foreign missions or any cabinet position, and his loss is almost universally regretted, in congressional and other high official circles, as a national calamity.

Evangelists are trying to shift the responsibility of the recent Choctaw Indian massacre onto other shoulders. Commissioner Hoyt, of the Indian bureau, says: "As long ago as the 23d of November, the Indian bureau requested that the Choctaw Indians be sent to Fort Wallace, Kansas, or some other military post in that state, to the end that the civil authorities might select such as were guilty of crimes for trial and punishment according to law. As the Indians are entirely within the control and control of the military, no blame can be justly attributed to the Indian bureau for the escape, nor say any other indomitable that may take place. Clothing was provided five times at Silsby, and it was the duty of the officers in charge to supply their wants until their delivery to Kansas."

Then Austin Stateman affects regret that though a newspaper may speak well of a man for years—may finally annihilate him with stinging censures, in fact make him a great name and fortune, but if one unfair word is spoken, the damage is irreparable for all loss of friendship is concerned; all the good words are forgotten. This is the one, and it is as it should be. A newspaper should praise every one, and say nothing against any one no matter how much any one's public conduct may deserve it; and, in general rule, the man a man in the nose a newspaper is expected to say in his favor, and the greater will be the harm if it is not.

Choctaw captive was manifested before a special agent sent South by the administration to investigate the matter of friends in the colonies, in a detective who was dismissed from the treasury forces several years ago because he was implicated in the safe-burglary conspiracy. Those who are

engaged in this independent incident would cover such a display of the spirit of ignorance.

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opposed the motion really believed it an injustice to other sections of the state to furnish an interpreter for the gentlemen in question, they should have manifested their disapprobation in an enactment prohibiting such employment in the future, and not an evidently virtual disqualification of one of the most responsible representatives from service in the legislature.

Gentlemen President Hayes with saying, recently, "The best thing to do with the south is to let it alone. I don't think the cause of improvement of living is to be advanced by two more costly interferences. They have had enough foreign prodding."

Reflected, states. Let the south stand to its own affairs, like the north is permitted to do, and all will be well.

For weeks the papers of the country have been harping over the fact that Fred. Grant has been granted a leave of absence to accompany his distinguished pa to India. His goodness name let him go if he wants to, he's give ships-wrecks a chance.

A Washington correspondent of the New

York Herald is responsible for the report

that a prominent ex-confederate has declared Grant would get a large portion of the congressional vote, and he is elected by that means. It must have been Mosby who made the statement.

In the state legislature shows as much

activity and enterprise in passing bills as has been shown so far in presenting them, a

but amount of work will be accomplished during the session.

Concord has an olive-oil capacity for storing 14,577,000 bushels of grain, and on the 14th inst. there were 19,462,304 bushels in store.

Gen. Longstreet continues to be provided for. He is now postmaster at Gainesville, Georgia.

New York's Real Estate.

New York Times.

In 1873 the market value of city real estate was \$25,000,000. It would be a very low estimate to assume that one-half this property was then mortgaged to the extent of 50 per cent. of its assessed valuation, which represented about 60 per cent. of its actual value. We may assume that at the breaking out of the panic in September, 1873, there existed a mortgage indebtedness of over \$200,000,000 on New York city real estate. The existing mortgaged indebtedness of the city is now less than one-half less than it was in 1873, or about \$100,000,000. The assessed valuation of real estate in 1873 was \$900,000,000, which is about one-half added to the original value of the property. Improved Studebaker wagons with new patent thimble skins iron axle, Mitchell wagons with self-closing skele tents, covers, boxes, etc.

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1 Capital Prize of \$250.

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1 Capital Prize of \$62.50.

1 Capital Prize of \$31.25.

1 Capital Prize of \$15.625.

1 Capital Prize of \$7.8125.

1 Capital Prize of \$3.90625.

1 Capital Prize of \$1.953125.

1 Capital Prize of \$0.9765625.

1 Capital Prize of \$0.48828125.

1 Capital Prize of \$0.244140625.

1 Capital Prize of \$0.1220703125.

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