San Antonio Daily Express.

VOL. 13. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1879. NO. 106.

Daily Express.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EXPRESS—By Carrier per month,.....$1 00
" " " " quarter,..... 2 50
" By mail one year,..... 10 00
" " six months,..... 5 50
" " three months,..... 3 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

Rates for advertisements can be obtained by application to the EXPRESS Counting Room.

Local advertisements will be inserted at 20 cents per line for first insertion and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements in daily and weekly one third more than daily rates; in weekly only, same as daily.

RATES FOR TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

One dollar per inch each insertion. Advertisements inserted longer than one week twenty-five per cent. reduction.

Weekly Express.

Published by the EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY EXPRESS One Year, post paid,..... $1 25
" " Six Months " 1 00
" " Three Months " 50

All papers will be discontinued at expiration of time paid for.

Write name and Postoffice plainly, and state whether daily or weekly is desired.

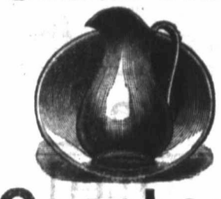
Send postoffice order or registered letter when practicable.

Advertisements inserted in the weekly edition only will be charged at same rate as in daily only.

Postal Orders or Registered letters can be sent at our risk: Address

EXPRESS PRINTING CO., San Antonio, Texas.

China Hall.



Crockery

LAMPS, GLASSWARE,

Chandeliers and Bracket Lamps,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

Gregory & Co.,

Commerce Street, Corner of Bridge St.

C. B. ELBE,

SAN ANTONIO PHARMACY

APOTHECARY

Houston street, four doors east of Headquarters.

Personal attention given to

Physician's Prescriptions,

—And none but—

Pure Medicines

Dispensed in their preparations.

UNPARALELLED OFFER

Wholesale to Private Parties, at Factory Prices, LESS DEALERS' DISCOUNT, for a short time only, full sets of strictly first-class

PIANOS

of the celebrated manufacture of Messrs.

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

AND

ESTEY, SCHUMANN & WAGNER

Also WATERS' unrivalled CABINET

ORGANS

Including the universally admired

Centennial Prize Chime Organ,

These Instruments received at the recent TEXAS STATE FAIR, ALL the prizes awarded, consisting of DIPLOMAS, GOLD MEDAL and THREE SILVER MEDALS, as well as the Highest Awards at the innumerable exhibits made throughout the world during the past forty years.

Sheet Music at Publishers' Prices.

Local and Traveling Agts. Wanted.

P. O. Address Lock Box 278, San Antonio, } VALENTINE & CO. General State Agents.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 60 Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas.

GALVESTON AGENCY—Hamilton Plagge, Manager No 131 Postoffice Street, Galveston

LOUIS SCHEIHAGEN,

Importer and Dealer in

SHELF AND HEAVY

Hardware

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Howe's Scales,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIALS etc

My stock, consisting of full lines of the above, besides all the latest and most improved farming machinery, together with everything to be found in a first-class hardware establishment, is not surpassed by any house west of the Colorado. mch15 1y

Adams & Wickes

Would call attention to their vast and varied tracts of

LANDS

throughout the State, including lots in all parts of the city of San Antonio, which they will sell at

LOW PRICES

and on

GOOD TERMS.

They also have a number of places for rent. For information apply to

GEO. W. CALDWELL, AGENT,

jan8-tf SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JAMES MURPHY,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

San Antonio, Texas.

I am prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications and Correct Estimates for all kinds of Buildings.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets Wood Turning,

and Scroll Sawing of every description made to order on

Short Notice.

I will contract for any or all branches in the building line at the

LOWEST LIVING RATES—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Office and Shop Cor. Avenue C and Travis Street. may27 tf

Mrs. H. Carter,

PRIVATE BOARDING,

AVE D, NEAR R. R. DEPOT.

Newly Furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

TERMS MODERATE.

SAN ANTONIO, - - - - TEXAS.

may25-tf

Telegraphic Flashes

HOME AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

CATTLE THIEVES KILLED.—DRUGGISTS' CONVENTION ADJOURNED.—AN ARMY OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the DAILY EXPRESS.

Dallas, Tex., May 3.—Five men have been killed in Callahan county by stock owners from the west. The five men had a bunch of cattle in their possession and were sleeping at the time the stock men rode up and commenced looking at the stock. The men woke up and commenced firing, when the stockmen killed all five of them.

The State Pharmaceutical association, after two day's session, adjourned, to meet at Galveston on the second Thursday of May, 1880.

A party representing himself as Lieut. J. C. Valderhook, of the 22d United States Infantry, was arrested at Ennis to-day for the forgery of a check drawn on the defunct State Saving's bank, of this city, signed General Sykes, U. S. A.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, May 3.—At the expiration of the morning hour the house resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the coinage committee, amending the statutes relating to coinage and coin and bullion certificates.

Warren, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that gold and silver bullion which become the property of the government by the return of certificates to the treasury in payment of dues thereto shall be coined and paid out the same as other money. He made an argument in support of his substitute, after which Claflin, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor and the house adjourned, whereupon a democratic caucus was announced to be held forthwith.

THE COMPROMISE ARMY BILL.

Washington, May 3.—The house democratic caucus committee this morning is understood to have agreed upon a measure to be submitted to the caucus, if concurred in by the senate committee, which underlie it. The bill to prevent military interference at the polls consists of the sixth section of the vetoed army appropriation bill, with the words "civil officers" stricken out and a proviso added that nothing in the bill shall be construed as preventing the use of the army to enforce the process of the United States courts, or put down resistance against the United States by armed men.

The democratic members of the house to-day held another caucus, and after an hour's deliberation definitely determined their line of action in regard to the army appropriation bill and agreed upon the exact terms of the measure to be separately passed in lieu of the sixth section of the bill, it being agreed that all consideration of the remainder of the bill shall be deferred until this independent political measure shall have been acted upon by the president. It will provide in substance that sections 2002 and 2003 of the revised statutes shall not be construed as authorizing the presence of United States soldiers at the polls except under the orders of the president to repel armed enemies of the United States, or in pursuance of constitutional requirements upon the application of the legislature of a state, or of the governor, when the legislature cannot be convened, to repress domestic violence. The bill will be accompanied by a short preamble of an argumentative nature to determine the phraseology of which, and also to agree upon an effective title, consumed considerable time to-day. Among the titles suggested were the following: "A bill to protect the ballot-box from military interference;" "A bill to prevent the army and navy from interfering with the freedom of elections;" "A bill to prevent the control of elections in states, by the army and navy of the United States;" and "A bill to prevent the use of the army at the polls, and to promote the freedom of elections."

It is understood that the title finally adopted is "A bill to prevent interference by the army with elections."

The action taken by the caucus is substantially in accordance with an amendment report presented to-day by the committee appointed yesterday. The proceedings are said to have been characterized by a spirit of harmony and good feeling.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Washington, May 3.—The house committee on agriculture took up for consideration to-day the bill introduced by Dibrell repealing the tax on tobacco in the hands of producers, and after some discussion appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Dibrell, Hatch, Henry, Gottschalk and Anderson, to confer with the commissioner of internal revenue on the subject contained therein, and report at a future meeting. The bill repeals all existing laws levying and assessing a tax upon tobacco in the hands of producers, and provides that the word "producer" shall be construed to mean person or persons raising or cultivating the same.

EXCHANGING BACKHANDED COMPLIMENTS.

Washington, May 3.—In the house this morning Mr. Davidson, of Florida, called attention to the speech of Mr. Russel, as printed in the Record, though not delivered, and pronounced some of its statements as wholly and absolutely untrue. He added that the flippant manner in which members charged fraud on others was altogether unbecoming the station which they occupied, to which Reed, of Maine, responded sarcastically, "That is so."

A GOOD FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION.

Washington, May 3.—The house committee on expenditures for public buildings adopted a resolution to-day, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for facts and statistics to aid in the investigation of the manner in which large sums of money, appropriated for this purpose, have been expended.

THE RELIGIOUS FARRICIDE.

Boston, Mass., May 3.—Later news from Pocasset states that yesterday afternoon deputy sheriff Harris and medical examiner Smith of Barnstable with medical examiner Munson of Hanover, arrived there and arrested Charles J. Freeman and his wife and conveyed them by train to Barnstable and lodged them in jail. The body of the child has been removed to a neighbors house and the funeral will be held Sunday. In the railroad train on the way down Freeman addressed the passengers loudly reiterating his assertion that he had obeyed a divine mandate, his wife seconding him and expressing no anxiety as to the future.

Boston, Mass., May 3.—Freeman, the Adventist of Pocasset, who murdered his five year old child on Thursday, was arraigned at Barnstable to-day, in company with his wife. Both maintained their composure, and insist that God will surely justify their action, and relieve them from all harm or punishment. Quite a number of Adventist neighbors of Freeman sustain him in his course, many of them being well to do farmers. Efforts will at once be made to arrest some of those who were present at the meeting at Freeman's house, on the charge of being accessory to the deed.

The Fort Worth Democrat tells of a female prisoner in the calaboose at that place who ate a box of pills. She was discharged.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Providence, R. I., May 3.—A fire this morning destroyed the stables of James Colvin, on State street, Newport, with most of the contents. It partially destroyed a rope walk and six adjoining cottages. Colvin lost fifty out of eighty horses. He has no insurance. The total loss is $35,000. Timmany, a hostler, known as Boston Jack, perished in the flames.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 3.—The main building containing the machine shop and pattern rooms of the Pacific iron works, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was a two-story structure, and contained a large amount of valuable machinery. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insured for $10,000. The fire probably is of incendiary origin.

Cincinnati, May 3.—The drum house of the coal works near Pomeroy, Ohio, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock Thursday night, and two men who had crawled in there to sleep were burned to death.

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

New York, May 3.—The strike of the longshoremen continues. The steamship Circassia, of the Anchor line, advertised to sail for Glasgow and London, via Liverpool, at 2 o'clock to-day, could not possibly be got ready before Monday or Tuesday of next week. The Elysia, of the Anchor line, for London, which should have sailed at the same time, will be detained until to-morrow morning. The cargo of the Union line steamer City of Richmond was on board before noon to-day. At all the other places the situation was the same as on yesterday.

THE RUSH FOR TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

Cincinnati, May 3.—The amount of the ten dollar refunding certificates given out at the treasury yesterday was $50,000, making a total aggregate of $370,000. The approaches to the office have been for several days filled with applicants, the banks especially endeavoring to obtain them against the wishes of the government by employing proxies to make repeated applications.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A LAW OFFICER.

New York, May 3.—A report was current about the court house to-day that a committee of tax-payers were formulating charges to be preferred against District Attorney Catlin, asking his removal from office on the grounds of incompetency, the neglect of duty and the abuse of official power.

FAVORABLE CROP REPORT.

Cincinnati, May 3.—Detailed crop reports from a large number of points in Ohio show that the acreage of wheat is 10 to 25 per cent. greater than last year, and the crop is in good condition.

THE STANLEY COURT MARTIAL CLOSED.

New York, May 3.—At the Stanley court martial to-day the judge advocate concluded his address in summing up the case for the prosecution. The court was then closed and the decision forwarded to Washington.

BOAT RACE POSTPONED.

New Orleans, May 3.—The single scull race between Crotty, of Galveston, and Musgrave, of this city, has been postponed till Monday.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A REVOLUTION CRUSHED IN PANAMA.

Panama, April 24.—As already advised by cable, a revolution took place in this city on the 17th inst., which, although premature and unsuccessful, occasioned the loss of some valuable lives. The plot to upset the state government had been concocted by several disaffected politicians, who more effectually to accomplish their ends, attempted to purchase the officers of the Columbian Guards, then on the Isthmus, and partially succeeded in doing so. The commander of the regiment becoming cognizant with these facts rebuked several of his officers for their course, which so greatly enraged the latter that one of the captains assaulted the colonel with his saber only to be shot down by the colonel's son, an 18 year old boy, who was a lieutenant in the battalion. The row became general and continued until Col. Coorragal and his son with four other officers and several men were killed and from eight to ten wounded. News of the tragedy was soon announced in town, and the adherents of the government party at once decided to check any attempt at revolutionary measures and punish all crimes committed in the quarrel. This they did effectually, by mounting the force on the national barracks from 6:30 till nearly 8 o'clock on the following morning, when the national troops unconditionally surrendered. Thirty were killed and as many wounded, is the record of the losses. The city is quiet, although, martial law is proclaimed.

At the first intimation of a tragedy in a quartel, the news spread through the city like wildfire and occasioned intense excitement. In the business portions of the city the stores, warehouses, and public buildings, were hastily closed. Many sympathizers of the state government rushed to the cuartel in the barrio of Santa Anna and hastily armed themselves to return later in the evening to join in the attack upon the demoralized national forces. From this time until the morning of the 18th the assult was kept up by the state troops, who held the principal portion of the city, confining the nationals principally to the cuartels of Los Morijos and Chirique, the tower of San Francisco, and the old churches of Santo Domingo.

The number of national troops was considerably inferior to that of state troops, and the latter had the advantage of position. Not over 150 were engaged on the side of the nationals, while the state troops numbered about 300. At 8:30 o'clock a. m., a white flag was displayed from the cuartel of Los Morijos, and the national troops surrendered unconditionally to the state forces. They were marched out, leaving behind them all arms and munitions of war, to the barracks of Santa Anna, where they will be held prisoners for brief period. The loss of life is not accurately ascertainable at present, but will probably reach 35 persons, besides the number wounded.

WAR BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

Lima advices of the 9th inst., says the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by all classes of the people at the intelligence that Chili had officially declared war against Peru. On receipt of the news from Chili, M. Godoy, the Chilian minister in Lima, demanded his passport from the Peruvian government, declaring his mission terminated, and in spite of assurances of the authorities that his person would be held inviolate decided to repair on board of the U. S. steamer Lackawana where he still continues.

The president on the 3d issued a decree declaring the republic in a state of war with Chili. The great majority of Chilian residents in Lima and Callao took passage by the first steamer for Valparaiso. Private individuals from the wealthiest capitalists to the humblest artisan hastened to offer their services and money to the government. Benefit societies, clubs, religious corporations, philantrohpic associations, the university, schools, foreign residents, and even Chinese domiciled in Lima and port placed their funds at the disposal of the government. The foreigners have formed themselves into companies of home guards and their services were gladly accepted. Military movements are being actively continued. Gen. Dozia, president of Bolivia, was telegraphed to as soon as the news reached Lima of the Chilian action and is now en route to the coast for Curacoa and Tacua with 5,000 well equipped troops.

Bolivia, it will be rembered, consented to await the result of a Peruvian attempt at mediation and until that proved unsuccessful could of course take no active measure. Chili we understand has about 9,000 men in arms in the occupied territory.

SALE OF U. S. 4 PER CENTS.

London, May 3.—It is stated that the London and Westminister bank yesterday took five million dollars of U. S. 4 per cent. bonds at 4½ per cent, making in all thirty-eight million U. S. securities this bank has recently purchased. The old syndicate have about concluded their operations and the probability is, though not definitely settled yet, that the headquarters of Mr. Conant, special treasury agent, will be transferred to the office of the Barings to accommodate the recent heavy subscriptions through the Bank of Commerce and first national bank in New York for foreign markets.

A RAILROAD ITEM.

London, May 3.—In addition to the announcement that Sir Harry Tyler, Sir Chas. Young and Capt. Douglas Galton, have consented to act on the committee to carry out the scheme of opposition to the proposed lease of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad to the Erie railroad company, it is stated that the first two will leave on the 10th for the United States on other business, but express their willingness while in the United States to put themselves in communication with the officials of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad.

BISMARK IN FAVOR OF A TARIFF.

Berlin, May 3.—Prince Bismarck, in a speech in the reichstag yesterday, during the debate on the tariff, said he would not enter into the question of free trade against protection, but one thing was clear, that through the widely-opened doors of its import trade the German markets have become mere storage space for the over-production of other countries, they must therefore shut their gates and take care that the German market, which was now being monopolized by foreigners' wares, should be reserved for native industry. The countries which were enclosed had become great, and those which remained open had fallen behind.

SPORTING NEWS.

London, May 3.—Lord Falmouth's winnings in the stakes this week amounts to $56,000. Betting on the race for the Chester Trades' cup which takes place on the 7th is 7 to 4 against Parole and 5 to 1 against Lord Rosenbury's brown horse, Touchet. Archer will ride Parole, who is to carry 8 stone 12 pounds. Touchet carries 8 stone. In the race for the great Cheshire handicap stakes which takes place on the 8th, Parole is to carry 9 stone 8 pounds.

YAKOOB KHAN ASAIN.

London, May 3.—A dispatch from Simla to the Reuters confirms the report that Yakoob Khan is coming to Gandamuke to confer personally with the authorities. He will leave Cabul immediately with several Serdas and ministers and a large retinue.

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE.

Sunderland, May 3.—Three thousand persons connected with the export trade are now idle in consequence of the coal miners strike. Upwards of sixty vessels left this port to load coal elsewhere and forty-four large vessels are awaiting cargoes. The Northumberland miners are seeking to advance wages in consequence of the overflow in the Northumberland colliery.

A PROMINENT NIHILIST ARRESTED.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—Lieut. Dulessalin, who was arrested near Novgorod on suspicion of being one of the chief members of the revolutionary committee, was hanged on Friday on the Glacis of Fort Petropoulowski.

THE GENERAL TAX LAW.

Who and What Shall Be Taxed, and How Much.

[House Bill No. 414.]

Article 4692 of revised civil statutes shall read: That there shall be levied and collected an annual direct and advalorem state tax of one-half of one per centum of the cash value hereof, estimated in lawful currency of the United States, on all real property situated and all moveable property owned in this state on the first day of January of each and every year, except so much thereof as may be exempted by the constitution and laws of this state, which cash value shall be estimated in the lawful currency of the United States.

Article 4763 of civil statute, shall read: One-fourth of said ad valorem tax shall be for the benefit of public schools and three-fourths for the support of the state government and the payment of the interest on the public debt, as may be directed by law; and the cost of assessing and collecting shall be paid pro rata out each fund.

Article 4664 shall read: That there shall be levied and collected from every male person between the ages of 21 and 60 years, resident within this state on the first day of January of each year (Indians not taxed and persons insane, blind, or those who by amputation or otherwise have lost the use of both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot excepted) an annual poll tax of two dollars each; one dollar for the benefit of public schools and one dollar for general revenue purposes.

Article 4665 shall read: That there shall be levied and collected from any person, firm, company, or association of persons pursuing any of the following named persons pursuing any of the following named occupations, an annual tax (except wherein otherwise provided) on every such occupation or separate establishment, as follows: For selling spirituous, vinous and other intoxicating liquors, or medicated bitters, in quantities less than a quart, $250; for selling in quantities of one quart and less than five gallons, $150; for selling in quantities of five gallons or more, $200. From every person, firm, or association of persons selling beer exclusively, an annual tax of $50. From every merchant whose purchases amount to $100,000 annually, $200; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to $50,000, tax of $100; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to $25,000, a tax of $50; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to $15,000, $30; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to $10,000, $20; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to $5,000, $10; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to $2,000, or less, $5. From every commercial traveler, drummer, salesman or solicitor of trade by sample or otherwise an annual or occupation tax of $200; provided that such person shall not be required to pay the same if the person, firm or association of persons represented by him or for whom he is soliciting trade, shall have paid a merchant's occupation tax as provided in this section of $200, and any firm, person or association of persons desiring to be represented or solicit trade by such commercial traveler or travelers, shall have the right to do so by paying to the comptroller of the state a state tax of $200, payable annually in advance, and such person, firm, etc., paying such tax, shall be exempt from the payment of any other state occupation tax as a merchant; and, provided further, that the tax therein provided to be paid by such commercial traveler, drummer, salesman or solicitor, shall be paid to the comptroller of public accounts, whose receipts under seal shall be evidence of the payment of such tax; and, provided further, that no county, city or town shall levy or collect any occupation tax upon such commercial traveler, drummer, salesman or solicitor; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any one soliciting subscriptions for religious, literary or historical books or maps. A merchant, in the meaning of this act, is any person, firm or association of persons engaged in buying and selling goods, wares and merchandise of any kind whatever. From every traveling person selling patent or other patent medicines $200, and no traveling person shall so sell until said tax is paid, from every fortune teller $200; from every clairvoyant or mesmerist who plies his or her vocation for money $5, for each and every county in which such vocation is carried on; from every person, firm, etc., engaged in discounting and shaving paper, or engaged in business as money brokers or bankers, or in buying and selling bonds, state or county warrants, or other claims against the state, an annual tax of $20 in a city or town of not more than 2,000 inhabitants; in a city of 5,000 and not less than 2,000 inhabitants, $50; in a city or town of 10,000 and not less than 5,000 inhabitants, $100; in a city or town of 20,000 and not less than 10,000 inhabitants, $150; in a city or town of 40,000 and not less than 20,000 inhabitants, $200. From every operator or owner of any daguerrean, photograph, or other such like gallery by whatever name called, if any city or town of less than 5,000 inhabitants, $10; if more than 5,000 inhabitants, $20, and if elsewhere, $5; and from every person soliciting work for any such gallery, where such gallery is not situated in the county in which he solicits work, $10. From every auctioneer doing business in a city of 10,000 inhabitants or more, an annual tax of $75; from every auctioneer in a city or town of 5,000 and not more than 10,000 inhabitants, $50, in a city or town of 2,000 and not more than 5,000 inhabitants, $30; and in all other towns and villages, $20. From every person, firm, etc., following the occupation of ship merchandising if in a city or town of 10,000 inhabitants, $25, of less than 10,000 $10 From every keeper of a toll bridge an annual tax of $10. From every person, firm, etc., selling upon commission, $10; the term "land agent" shall be construed to mean any person, or firm performing for compensation any of the following services: Purchasing or selling land for others; purchasing or selling land certificates for others; examination into land claims for others. But this term "land agent" shall not be so construed as to levy any tax upon attorneys in addition to the one hereinafter levied, when practicing the occupation of an attorney strictly, as such. For every person practicing law $10, provided, that attorneys at law shall only pay county or occupation tax in the county of his or their residence. For every practicing physician having a permanent home in this state $10; provided, that physicians shall only pay occupation tax in the county of their residence; for every physician, surgeon, occulist, or medical specialist of any kind, traveling from place to place in the practice of his profession an annual tax of $50 in each county where he may practice his profession; for every dentist in a city or town of 10,000 inhabitants or more, $12, but such dentist shall be liable to county occupation tax only in the county of his residence for every bill-poster $25, and in each county in which he may pursue his occupation $5; for each shooting gallery at which a fee is paid or demanded an annual tax of $20 in each county; for every billiard, bagatelle, or anything of the kind used for profit $50; for every horse-race on which any bet is made where the distance run does not exceed 440 yards, $25 for each horse entered, to be paid to the tax collector before the race is run, by the person entering the horse; for all other horse races $10 for each horse entered; for every person or persons who sell pools on horse races, $5 for each and every day they may sell pools. For every nine or ten pin alley without regard to the number of pins used for profit, $1,000; any such alley used in connection with any drinking saloon or drug store or upon which any money or thing of value is paid, where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, shall be regarded as used for profit. For every foot peddler, $10 in every county where he peddles; every peddler with one horse or pair of oxen, $25 in each county where he peddles; every peddler with two horses or two pair of oxen, $40 in each county; provided it shall not be construed to include vendors of tin and earthenware. For every theatre or dramatic representation where pay is received, $5 for each day or $125 per quarter; provided, when given for instruction only or for charitable purposes shall not be taxed. For every circus where equestrian feats are performed and pay for admission received, for each performance $50; where acrobatic feats for profit exhibited, not connected with circus, $10 for each performance; same tax for sleight-of-hand performance; for every bulls or bears, bulls or dogs, bulls or men, or bulls and any other animal $500 each performance, if exhibited for pay; for every cock fight for pay or betting, $5. For menageries and wax-work shows $10 each day of exhibition. For every concert, $5, except when given by citizens for aid of charitable purposes or literary associations. For livery or feed stable 50c for each stall, and 50c for each hack, buggy or other vehicle; for every vehicle let for hire not connected with livery stable, $3; for every wagon yard not connected with livery feed or sale stable, $10; for every person, firm, etc., dealing in stocks or bills of exchange in city or town exceeding 10,000 inhabitants, $75; on city or town of 5,000 inhabitants or less than 10,000, tax of $50; in a city or town of 1,000 or less than 5,000, tax of $20; less than 1,000, tax of $10; from every life insurance company, $500 and $10 in every county where they do business; for every fire and marine insurance company, $200 and $10 in every county; the tax from insurance companies to be paid to the comptroller, whose certificate shall issue as a receipt, and county collector's receipt shall be authority to work in any county in this state for which such company has a receipt; for every wagon of persons dealing in lightning rods $50 for the state and $10 in each county in which business is done For every cotton broker, cotton factor and commission merchant in a city of over 5,000 inhabitants, annual tax of $50, and in all other cases $25, provided a merchant who pays an occupation tax under section 3 of this act shall not be considered a cotton broker; for every pawnbroker $100; from every person, firm, etc., canvassing for sale of sewing machines or peddling clocks $20 to the state and $10 in each county; provided that a merchant who pays an occupation tax as required by this section shall not be required to pay this special tax for selling sewing machines and clocks, the state tax to be paid to the comptroller; from every person, firm, etc., doing express business, $750, to be paid to the comptroller, whose certificate of payment is evidence of payment of state, county and municipal occupation taxes, provided that $250 of said amount to be appropriated pro rata in the counties where the companies do business. For any palace sleeping or dining room cars not owned by the railroad company or any railroad in Texas an annual tax of $2 per mile for each and every mile of any and all railroads in Texas over which such cars may run, to be paid to the comptroller, and no county or municipal tax is authorized on such cars. From every person, firm, etc., owning or running any railroad cars, steamboats or stage coaches in this state, quarterly, first days of January, April, July and October, each year, a tax of one per cent. upon their gross receipts from all passenger travel within this state, the same gross receipts be returned under oath, regulations for collection to be prescribed by the comptroller, but no such county or municipal tax shall be collected. From every chartered telegraph company doing business in this state, one cent for every full rate message, and one-half cent for every message less than a full rate message sent, no charge for railroad messages for running their trains and for company use, and no county or municipal occupation tax authorized. On each gas company manufacturing gas, $50; provided, that the tax levied herein upon the sale of liquors by retail and beer by retail shall cease October 1, 1879.

Sec. 4. Provides that articles 4666 and 4568 shall be changed to authorize county tax equal to half the state tax, except on occupations, in which there is specific rate of taxation, payable to the county, as fixed in this act; provided any one wishing to pursue, for a less period than a year, any of the occupations named, for which annual tax is over $10, may do so by paying pro rata for the desired period, but no license to issue for a less period than three months, and no city or town shall levy greater occupation tax than is in this act authorized for counties.

Sec. 5. Provides that taxes levied by this act are made payable in currency or coin of the United States: provided that county ad valorem tax may be paid in jury and county scrip of their respective counties.

Sec. 6. Provides that collectors of taxes shall quarterly enter in a book returns of taxes for which every person, firm, etc., are liable, giving names and amounts, and shall forward duplicate to comptroller quarterly, and fixes penalty of $500 fine to return false or pretended transcript.

Sec. 7. Requires the comptroller to furnish collectors books and blanks necessary to carry into effect the law.

Sec. 8. Requires payment of the specific tax herein imposed before any person shall engage in any occupation taxed, and provides modes of collecting arrearages.

Sections 9 and 10 unimportant.

STATE NEWS.

Eight inches of rain fell in Corsicana.

Denison is to have a summer beer garden.

Oats are selling at 40 cents a bushel in Waco.

Horse and cattle-thieves are active near Flatonia.

A Waco girl has been successfully chiseling marble statuary.

The citizens of Franklin county have organized against outlaws.

There is to be a race between a man and a horse at Brenham. Distance, fifty feet and return.

J. H. Finks, of Waco, has been appointed chief clerk of the federal court of north Texas.

Tuesday, May 6th, is the day appointed for the Houston volksfest. A fine display is promised.

Two Hill county men are in jail for rape, in default of $2,000 bail each. The Expositor withholds their names.

Jerome Hawkins, a noted desperado and murderer of two men in Bell county, has been captured at Fort Worth.

Willie High, a Shreveport lad of fourteen, had his fingers shot off the other day by carelessly handling his shotgun.

Brenham is to have a steam fire engine of the Silsby pattern. It was shipped from the manufactory April 28th.

Frank Weber, the north Texas desperado, thief and murderer, is said to be the son of a very pious preacher of the gospel.

The Waco Telephone has cheering news from the wheat crop prospects in McLennan, Hamilton, Coryell and Comanche.

The state Firemen's association meets in Houston on the 11th of June. The Texas railroads have reduced the fare for delegates.

A San Saba county parson tells of a hog in his neighborhood that is waist-high to a good-sized man. The hog is still growing.

In Austin a cousin of John Wesley Hardin has been fined for disorderly conduct and carrying a six-shooter. It appears to run in the family.

There is not a house to rent in Schulenburg, and parties wishing to move there are deterred from doing so by not being able to obtain dwellings.

A German farmer, Valentine Abeb, living near Manor, while visiting Austin, suddenly dropped down dead after eating his supper at a boarding house.

The Bonham News thinks the pleasure excursion of Texas and Pacific officials to the legislature a few days before adjournment meant business as well as pleasure.

Constable B. P. Woodbridge, of Hill county, suicided last week by swallowing strychine in the presence of his son and other friends, whom he stood off with a pistol.

Some time ago six negroes followed a wagon loaded with goods five miles out from Shreveport with the intention of robbing it, but a white man frightened them off.

Thurmond, the new mayor of Dallas, inaugurated his administration by making war on harlots, gamblers and dance houses, some establishments having already been broken up.

The new city council of Fort Worth having "bounced" the chief engineer of the fire department, Panther engine company No. 2 disbanded and surrendered their property to the city.

Last week a negro, in broad day-light, entered the residence of J. L. Hargrove, at Shreveport, and robbed it of sundry valuables while a portion of the family were in an adjoining room.

Brenham Banner: The Kansas immigration fever has at last got to Brenham. The negroes are already talking about it. If the negro politicians would all go to Kansas they would do well—for this community.

Worsham & Stephens, of northwest Texas, have just bought 10,000 head of cattle from Mr. Belcher, paying $120,000. Besides these, they have purchased 2,000 head at Goliad. They will sell 6,000 beeves this season.

Print Olive, well known in Williamson and Milan counties, who was implicated in hanging and burning two men in Nebraska some time ago, has recently been tried in that state and sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

Last week Mrs. Weir, of Robertson county, wife of a prominent citizen and mother of five children, deserted them all and eloped with one of her husband's farm laborers named Moore, alias Rhodes, with whom she became infatuated.

The most cowardly of all classes of cowards, says the Paris Banner, are those persons who brace their courage with six-shooters. A brave man seldom resorts to the pistol. The coward, who fears to look an honest man in the face, is never found without one.

Train Attacked.

Hon. C. L. Wurzbach returned yesterday from a jaunt to Galveston, and reports that the train was attacked about 9 o'clock night before last between Walker station and Richmond, Fort Bend county. Two shots were fired, the first passing to the rear of the head of the engineer, and smashing a lamp, and a second passing through a window, between two men asleep in their bunks, and out the opposite side of the car. The matter was reported to the sheriff at Richmond.

—I. & G. N. Lone Star route is all O. K., running through Pulman sleepers to St. Louis.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

1879 Spring & Summer 1879

SCHRAM & CO.

Offer in the following Departments

RARE BARGAINS.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

For Ladies, Misses and Gents, the cheapest and nobblest goods to be had in the city. Our specialties in this department, Newport Ties, Dunlops, Bandals and Slippers, are immense, and we offer them at our well known low figures.

Housefurnishing Goods

Consisting in part of White and Red Table Damask, Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Linens, etc., etc., is more complete than at any other season. We have a very large stock, and the goods must move.

White Goods.

We offer the largest and best assorted stock of White Goods, such as Victoria, Bishop and Linen Lawn, Swiss, Plain, Checked and Striped Nainsook and Organdies, Figured Piques and Lawn, etc., Special attention is called to our large stock of Hamburg Embroideries, which we sell at extremely low prices.

Clothing.

For Gents, Youths and Boys, our stock is new and perfect fitting, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

The unprecedented sales in our Millinery and Fancy Goods Department have demonstrated the fact that we have the most complete and desirable goods to be had in the city. We add daily Novelties to our assortment, and invite an examination of our numerous styles before purchasing.

L. WOLFSON'S

Great Exhibition of

Spring & Summer GOODS

Presents the Most Extensive Stock of

DRY GOODS

Of all kinds that has ever been shown here. The wants of ladies, young girls, gentlemen and boys have been in every way abundantly provided for, and every taste can be satisfied. The stock of Dress Goods includes the best

Calicos, Jaconets, Organdies, Grenadines and Mozambiques.

Ladies' and Girls' Hats, elegant and handsome, at the cheapest prices. Ladies' and Girls' Shoes and Ladies' Slippers in great variety. Gentlemen will find elegant Summer Suits at lower prices than ever before, and also Gentlemen's and Boys' Summer Hats.

Examine all and Buy the Best.

All will do well to inspect L. Wolfson's Spring Exhibition before buying elsewhere. L. Wolfson maintains his old established reputation as the merchant who has taken for his motto—

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

FRANK FALK'S MILWAUKEE BEER,

KEG BEER.

Agent, Simon Fest, sr.

A. Guenther & Co.'s Falk's Bottle Beer.

AGENTS:

MICHAEL BROS

Reduction in Prices

BY

FROST AND BRO.

In order to close out, we will sell the following articles and many similar goods at cost:

Coffee Pots, Milk Pans, Tin Toilet Sets, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Sadirons, Kegs, Well Buckets, Wash Tubs, Mirrors, Garden and Field Hoes, Spades, Axes, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Augers, Bridle Bits, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Hand Saws, Clocks, Saddles and Saddle Bags, Shot Guns.

Also Lamps, Silver Table Casters, Floor Mats, Market Baskets, Etc., Etc

FROST & BRO.

Sam C. Bennett,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

Fine Wines Liquors, Tobacco AND Cigars.

Cor. Main Plaza and Market St

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

BERGSTROM BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., ETC.,

WEST SIDE MILITARY PLAZA

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

All we ask is a trial, as we sell as low as the lowest. The highest price paid in CASH for Hides, Wool, Cotton and all kinds of Produce. apr9-3m

B. O. BOWERS & CO.,

Comms'n Merchants,

121 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

Consignments of all Texas Products solicited, (cotton only excepted). Liberal advances will be made, and account sales promptly rendered.

Refer by permission to Bennett, Thornton & Lockwood, Wagner & Rummel and S. O. Bennett. june 6 1y

Daily Express.

PUBLISHED BY THE

Express Printing Company.

Sunday Morning, May 4, 1879.

In the following extract from the comments of the St. Louis *Republican* upon the president's veto message, that paper dissects the document by a criticism substantially the same as that heretofore made in these columns: The *Republican* says: "Not only does the president object to the section itself as superfluous, but to the place in which he finds it as an attachment to an appropriation bill, admitting at the same time that the practice of so attaching amendments has been in vogue for many years and has never before been complained of as revolutionary. Upon this point he sets himself up as a great moral reformer, and makes a fatherly appeal to the house to return to the wise and wholesome legislation of the earlier days of the republic. To use a slang phrase that is perhaps admissable under the circumstances, this is too thin. It is the first intimation that we have had, either from the present administration or the two administrations that preceded it, of any desire on the part of the republican party to make such a retrogression, and it might be considered a healthy symptom, were not the appeal now made purely out of partisan motives and in a hypocritical sense that is calculated more to provoke the criticism than to command the respect of honest men."

The attention of the readers of the Express is directed to the speech of Senator David Davis, of Illinois, on the army appropriation bill, which will be found elsewhere in our columns. The president's veto has, for the time being at least, settled the question at issue, but the great principles at stake remain, and we hazard but little in saying that no patriot of any political faith will read Senator Davis' speech without confessing the justice and force of the views therein expressed. The Senator is an independent in politics, but he enunciates wholesome democratic and constitutional doctrine, while the simplicity and clearness which distinguish the speech and its sincere, patriotic and non-partizan tone will reach the conscience and common sense of all who are not too deeply steeped in sectional and party hate and prejudice to see truth when it is held before their eyes. There could be no better campaign document upon which to go before the country in vindication of the democracy and in condemnation of the president's veto and of the republican party.

It will be seen by a dispatch elsewhere published that the supreme court has affirmed the judgment of our district court in the case of Graves, convicted of horse theft. This case was tried subsequently to the 18th day of April, and the action of the supreme court has been awaited with interest, it being a question whether the late change of the law as to the times of holding the courts of this district had rendered null the proceedings of the district court had subsequently to the date above mentioned. The supreme court, by its action in the case referred to, recognizes the legality of the term, and the judges are reported besides as expressing the opinion that the recent amendment of the law has no effect in that respect. This will be regarded as a fortunate result, inasmuch as the expense, time and labor that would have been thrown away, had it been otherwise, would have been a serious drawback to the county as well as to the bar and all the officers of the court. The county jail now contains, according to our local report of yesterday, no less than sixty-seven prisoners, who seem to be accumulating more rapidly than their cases can be disposed of by the court.

Each week the Express very kindly furnishes a text for the editorial preacher of the Castroville *Quill*. Last week it was much dissatisfied with the style of language used by the Express. It fairly blisters this paper with its sarcasm, but does not hesitate, on its own account, to refer to Governor Roberts as follows: "He may not mean to be, but he is, and in excusing him his friends must confess him to be, a consummate old granny and ass." Also: "Let us put a mustard plaster on the old dyspeptic Roberts." We presume however that the "elegant allusions" to the governor quoted above, "must have been written very late at night by some junior upon his return from a 'round with the boys.' The vernacular is not natural to such an orderly house as we suppose the *Quill* keeps." For the information the *Quill* seeks we refer it to the congressional record. Will it publish the congressional records for the past ten years for the benefit of its readers?

Where the "Passion Play" was first produced in Canada the players were hissed and pelted with stones, and the performance was broken up in a riot. The "Passion Play" has been reproduced in San Francisco, and brought the actors into trouble there. Eleven of the performers were recently arrested there for violating the supervisorial ordinance, in assisting in a sacrilegious play, and released on $50 bail each. James O'Neill, who took the role of our Savior, was fined $50, or twenty-five days' imprisonment in jail, and, declining to pay the fine, was incarcerated. Salmi Morse, the writer of the play, petitioned the district court for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the prisoner, who took the course mentioned in order to test the law under which he was punished.

The legislature passed an act levying a tax based on the sum total provided for in the general appropriation bill, school tax, interest and all, and the governor signed it. It is the law, and the tax collection will be made just as though the general appropriation bill had been passed as it came from the legislature. All this money will be demanded of the people whether it is expended or not, so where the immediate relief to the people is to come from, we do not understand. Why did not Governor Roberts veto the first mentioned bill? There seems to be a considerable shade inconsistency somewhere.

The Express acknowledges the receipt of the first number of *The State Guard*, a handsome eight page weekly paper published at Austin. The name of Capt. Robert Josselyn, who is its editor, is a sufficient guaranty that the new journal will be well and ably conducted. Capt. Josselyn is known in and out of Texas for the Attic purity and force of his style, both as a poet and a prose writer, while he enjoys a high rank in the journalism of Texas. The Express offers its best wishes for the success of *The State Guard*.

The Talmage trial has had the most successful run of any farce placed on the New York boards since the Beecher trial. The ambition of the managers seems to be to make it "draw" as long as did the "Black Crook."

THE FEDERAL BAYONET AT ELECTIONS.

CLEAR, CALM AND CONCLUSIVE VIEWS OF A JURIST AND STATESMAN.

Judge Davis, of Illinois, on the Army Bill.

Mr. President, the caucus is an important factor in American politics, and both the great parties of the country employ its agency. This is done on the theory that party action is most easily perfected by this method. I do not complain of the mode adopted to reach results, but as I have for many years been viewing public affairs from an independent standpoint, it does not help me to decide any question that may come before the senate. Although usually preferring to give a silent vote, I cannot suffer this measure to be passed on without saying something on the subject.

The heat that has been manifested on the occasion of this debate has surprised me, if anything can surprise us in politics. A stranger unaccustomed to our modes of debate would suppose that the Union was in danger, and that the old questions, passions, prejudices and purposes which it had been thought were laid aside forever were again revived. And this, too, fourteen years after the rebellion was conquered, and when there is no complaint from any quarter that the federal compact presses too hard upon one section at the expense of another, and when the federal government is obeyed throughout the entire south.

There does not seem to be the least ground for the excitement and bitterness which have characterized the discussions in congress at this session, and I should be amazed were it not that the record of all parties prove that majorities invariably commit legislative wrongs and minorities invariably protest against them. If it be true as charged that the success of one of the great parties of the country means revolution and ruin to constitutional liberty, of what value would be the securities of the government, or indeed any other species of property? In the nature of things, if a revolution was impending or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the government would not be able to sell bonds at 4 per cent. interest, nor the stock market in New York maintain its present high rate.

This charge, Mr. President, is mere fiction and has no foundation to rest on, but it produces infinite mischief and tends to demoralize the country and every material interest in it; alarms the thoughtless and timid, unsettles business and values and produces a state of unrest in every community. It may succeed in winning elections, but it cannot restore prosperity. That great object can never be accomplished through a continuance of sectional strife and the violence which accompanies it, nor do I believe the people are in the mood for this kind of politics. They have had more than five years of harsh experience and they want to find some mode of relief from their present sufferings and impoverished condition. And they will honor the statesman who contributes to the stock of knowledge on this subject rather than the political leader who will not let the past alone.

I have no personal concern, Mr. President, in the rise and fall of parties, but I am deeply solicitous that the affairs of government shall be so administered that labor seeking employment can obtain it; that all industrial pursuits will be suitably rewarded, and that heart be given to the people, north and south, to work out their present embarrassments. We are one people, of the same blood and with the same destiny, and unity of feeling is essential to lift us out of the mire and to help us on the road to prosperity.

The different parts of our common country are so intimately connected in trade and commerce that, as a general rule, whatever injuriously affects one part has a corresponding effect on the other, and whatever benefits the one benefits the other.

It is, Mr. President, in my judgment, the imperative duty of the hour, instead of turning the attention of the people back into history with its animosities, to direct it to the troubled business interests of the country and the way to relieve them.

With the past buried and discussions on living issues, the people would soon regain confidence which is essential in any plan for relieving the present hard times. It may be that such a course would affect the fortunes of parties—for both parties in consequence of question of practical legislation fall to pieces—but it would have the most beneficent effect upon the fortunes of the country.

Without intending to reflect upon the patriotism of either party, it does appear to me that the speeches on the pending bill do not represent the wishes or opinions of the masses of the people of either section. Experience has taught them that legitimate business principles which leap to wealth and social happiness require a cessation from agitation on past subjects, and that sound policy dictates the cultivation of peace and good will between the sections. The country, Mr. President, cannot be prosperous so long as the old conflict between the north and south is used at each recurring presidential election as an instrumentality of party success, and the statesman who shall rise equal to the occasion, and put it at rest, will receive the gratitude of a suffering people.

The bill before us is for the support of the army for the ensuing year. It is attacked because the sixth section alters two provisions of the revised statutes. Section 2002 of these statutes reads as follows:

"No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any state, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.

These sections, though widely separated in the revised statutes, are parts of the general law passed on the 25th of February, 1865, "to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the service from interfering in elections in the states." (Statutes at large, volume 13, page 437.)

The first section denounced the use of troops at elections except in two specified cases, and the second section provided the penalties for disobedience. The two excepted cases are when the troops were necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls. The sixth section of the appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls," and nothing more, so that the army cannot be used thereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition, can there be any rational objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does any one believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American congress if it had been brought forward in a time of peace? It was passed when a formidable civil war was in progress, taxing to the utmost the resources of the country.

In the opinion of the patriots of that day the state of feeling in certain parts of the country was of such a character as to endanger peaceful elections while the war lasted, unless a military force was kept in readiness for any outbreak of popular commotion. This was the conviction that prompted the legislation, but I venture to say no one of the eminent men who voted for it intended or expected that it would remain a part of the permanent law of the land. They were too well read in the lessons of history and the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race to believe that a free people would tolerate—except on great emergencies like a war waged for the maintenance of the Union—the interference of the military in civic concerns. And they were men of principle and did not wish it to be otherwise.

It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed, no wise statesman will hesitate to do it if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every man of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of elections, and the days of the republic are numbered if the people ever consent to place the ballot box under the protection of the bayonet.

But, Mr. President, this consent will never be obtained until they have forgotten the principles of constitutional liberty and the precedents set by the commons of England. These precedents I refrain from referring to at length, but the preamble to act passed in the time of George II. (1735), forbidding the presence of troops at elections is so appropriate that I beg leave to read it:

"Whereas by the ancient common law of this land all elections ought to be free; and whereas by an act passed in the third year of the reign of King Edward the First, of famous memory, it is commanded, upon great forfeiture, that no man, by force of arms, nor by malice or menacing, shall disturb any to make free election; and forasmuch as the freedom of elections of members to serve in parliament is of the utmost consequence to the preservation of the rights and liberties of this kingdom; and whereas it has been the usage and practice to cause any regiment, troop or company, or any number of soldiers which hath been quartered in any city, borough, town or place where any election of members to serve in parliament hath been appointed to be made, to remove and continue out of the same during the time of such election, except in such particular cases as are hereinafter specified."—(Pickering's Statutes, Vol. 16.

And the History of Parliament contains this incident:

"The military having been called in to quell an alleged riot at Westminster election in 1741, it was resolved, December 22nd, 'that the presence of a regular body of armed soldiers at an election of members to serve in parliament is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject, a manifest violation of the freedom of elections, and an open defiance of the laws and constitution of this kingdom.' The persons concerned in this, having been ordered to attend the house, received, on their knees, a very severe reprimand from the speaker."—Parliament History, ix, 326.

Can it be possible that a principle of common law—the right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops—so dear to Englishmen one hundred years ago is not equally dear to their descendents at the present day?

Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times, for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry in the congress of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Why, then, should not the law of 1865 be altered in the manner proposed by this bill?

It is said that Mr. Lincoln signed it, and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. To say the least this is a pretty strong presumption from such a predicate. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better or honors his memory more than I do, nor had any one greater opportunities to learn the constitution of his mind and character and habits of thought. He was large hearted, wiser than those who associated with him, full of sympathy for struggling humanity, without malice, with charity for erring man, loving his whole country with a deep devotion, and intensely anxious to save it. Believing, as I do, that he was raised up by Providence for the great crisis of the war of the rebellion, I have equal belief, had he lived, we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days, and that we now would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man, hating all forms of oppression and deeply imbued with the principle that induced the men of 1776 to resist the stamp tax, would never have willingly intrusted power to any one, unless war was flagrant, to send troops to oversee an election.

Why, then, I repeat, should not the proposed measure pass? There is no rebellion, nor any domestic uproar anywhere. The Union is cemented by the blood that was shed in defense of its integrity; the laws are obeyed north and south, east and west, and our only real differences relate to the administration of the internal affairs of the government. By the constitution of the human mind, there will, of necessity, be diverse opinions among the people on the best way to manage their internal affairs, and congress meets periodically to legislate for the people and to represent their views on the questions dividing them. But surely these differences, be they great or small, afford no justification for a departure from any of the principles that underlie republican government. If they do, the charter of our liberties will soon be frittered away.

The charge that this is "revolutionary" legislation has no force. It might be called a partisan device. Congress has power under the constitution to raise and equip armies, and the house of representatives holds the purse-strings.

In the pending army bill nothing is proposed but to strike out a single clause forbidding the presence of troops at the polls. In no respect is the authority of the president to answer a call to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, in any way abridged. The amendment is germane to the bill, and is simply a condition as to the use of the army, which the people's representatives had a perfect right to impose. It is not in any proper sense general legislation, and if it was, the statute books are full of precedents that the friends of the present measure might cite against their opponents.

Whether the clause in question ought to be repealed is a fair subject for discussion, but the form of presenting it is not liable to just criticism. Personally, I should have preferred to vote on the proposition as an independent bill, because the practice of both parties of legislating on appropriation bills is more to be honored in the breach than in the observance. If this course had been pursued it is probable the whole debate would have been less acrimonious and the excitement which has followed it could never have been worked up to so high a pitch.

It has been alleged that there is an attempt to coerce the executive in this bill. Certainly none appears on the surface, and he is left to exercise his own judgment if it should be sent to him in the present or in a modified form. To assume that he will approve or will veto it, or introduce him in any way into this debate, is a departure from wise usage. The President's sphere of action is defined by the constitution, and any attempt to influence legislation by suggestions of what he may or may not do, is an obtrusion deserving rebuke.

It will be time enough to criticise the act of the president when he shall have exercised his constitutional right, and any discussion of his supposed course before then is wholly out of place in this body. Let us hope, Mr. President, when this bill has passed from our hands that the angry debate which has attended it will operate as electricty does in purifying the atmosphere, and that we will all come together better disposed to give to the country what has been given to party, in a united effort to provide relief for the prevailing distress in every pursuit of life.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Col. Boudinot's Explanation of the Government's Title to the Land.

Kansas City Journal.

Forward to the Indian Territory is the order now. From all over the country come inquiries concerning this wonderful region, and the best way to reach it. Ever since the fact has become generally known that right in the heart of the Indian Territory there are millions of acres of land belonging to the United States—government land—there has been a growing desire to know more of the country and its resources. The Journal has noted from time to time the progress of a general movement of emigration in that direction, which promises soon to settle up the fertile valleys of the Canadian and Cimaron rivers. Colonies are being organized at various points, having this section above designated as their objective points, while hundreds are pouring into the territory daily, independent of any organization.

Col. C. C. Carpenter returned last night from Coffeyville, Ks., the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Railroad, and the principal outfitting point for the territory. He says that 112 families have already gone from that point to the territory. They were the first to arrive, but had no sooner selected a location than a number of the Pottawottamie and the Sac and Fox Indians came to them with their teams and assisted the white settlers in building their houses. The Indians manifested great delight at the prospect of the government lands being settled up, because they see as the ultimate result of white settlement the organization of a territorial government and the end of the agency system with its many abuses. There has been, among certain portions of the Indian population, much opposition to the organization of a territorial government.

This opposition is excited and fostered by chiefs, who, long as the Indians remain independent, have the control of their money, and spend it in high living at Washington. The opposition, however, is fast disappearing, and the Indians are beginning to see the advantage of being rid of the extravagant chiefs and the expensive agency system. No city is so much interested in the opening of this country, now so sparsely populated, to the thousands who would fill its valleys and cultivate its fields and mine its ores as Kansas City, for when the territory is opened the railroads centering here will be the first to occupy it. Perhaps no more effectual method could be devised than this one of white settlement on the government lands, for the white settlers and the Indians friendly to a territorial government will soon be able as a majority to demand the organization of the territory in the usual way.

The Chocktaws and Chickasaws, by their treaty of 1866, sold to the United States the "leased lands" lying west of 98 degrees of west longitude, for the sum of $300,000. The number of acres in this tract is not specified in the treaty, but it contains about 7,000,000 acres. (See 14th volume statutes at large, pages 756, 769 and 786.)

Of these ceded lands the United States has since appropriated for the use of the Sac and Foxes 479,667 acres, and for the Pottawotomies 575,877 acres, making a total of 1,055,544 acres. These Indians occupy these lands by virtue of treaties and acts of Congress. By an unratified agreement, the Wichita Indians are now occupying 743,610 acres of the ceded lands. I presume some action will be taken by the United States government to permanently locate the Wichitas, upon the land they now occupy. The title, however, to these lands is still in the United States.

By executive order, Kiowa, Comanche, Arrapahoe and other wild Indians have been brought upon a portion of the ceded lands, but such lands are a part of the public domain of the United States, and have been surveyed and sectionized.

A portion of these 14,000,000 acres of land, however, has not been appropriated by the United States for the use of other Indians, and in all probability will never be.

3. These unappropriated lands are situated immediately west of the 97th degree of west longitude, and south of the Cherokee territory. They amount to several millions of acres, and are as valuable as any in the territory. The soil is well adapted for the production of corn, wheat and other cereals. It is unsurpassed for grazing, and is well watered and timbered.

ABOUT THE LAND.

In answer to inquiries concerning these government lands in the Indian territory, Col. E. C. Boudinot sends the following from Washington:

1. In reply I will say that the United States, by treaties made in 1866, purchased from Indian tribes, in the Indian territory, about 14,000,000 acres of land.

2. These lands were bought from the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws; the Cherokees sold no lands by their treaty of 1866.

The Creeks, by their treaty of 1866, sold to the United States 3,250,560 acres, for the sum of $975,168. The Seminoles, by their treaty of 1866, sold to the United States 2,169,080 acres, for the sum of $325,362.

Fourth. The United States have an absolute and unembarrassed title to every acre of these 14,000 acres, unless it be to the 1,054,544 acres now occupied by the Sac and Fox and Pottawottomie Indians. The Indian title has been extinguished. The articles of the treaties with the Creeks and Seminoles, by which they sold their lands, begin with the statement that the lands are ceded "in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon." By the express terms of these treaties the lands bought by the United States were not intended for the exclusive use of "other Indians," as has been so often asserted. They were bought as much for the negroes of the country as for Indians.

The commissioner of the general land office, General Williamson, in his annual report for 1878, computes the area of the Indian Territory at 44,154,249 acres, of which he says 17,150,250 acres are unsurveyed; these lands he designates as "public lands." The honorable commissioner has fallen in to a natural error; he has included in his computation the lands of the Cherokees west of 96 degrees west longitude, and the Chickasaw nation which, though surveyed, can in no sense be deemed "public lands." The only public lands in the territory are those marked on this map, and amount, as before stated, to about 14,000,000 acres.

Whatever may have been the desire or intention of the United States Government in 1866, to locate Indian and negroes upon these lands, it is certain that no such desire or intention exists in 1879. The negro, since that date has become a citizen of the United States, and Congress has recently enacted laws which practically forbid the removal of any more Indians into the Territory. Two years ago Mr. Mills, of Texas, caused a provision to be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, prohibiting the removal of the Sioux Indians into the Indian Territory; a project at that time contemplated by the Interior Department; and by a similar provision of the Indian appropriation bill of last winter, the removal of any Indians from Arizona, or New Mexico, into the Indian Territory is forbidden. These laws practically leave several millions of acres of the richest lands on the continent free from Indian title or occupancy, and an integral part of the public domain.

To save the time which would be required to answer the many letters I am constantly receiving upon this subject, I have made a plain but accurate map, which I inclose with this letter. I shall be glad to furnish maps and such further information as may be requested. Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

E. C. Boudinot.

The Army Worm.

Prof. Thomas, the state entomologist, told a Springfield reporter the other day that from the indications, which are very strong, a visitation of the "army worm" may be expected in at least some sections of the state this summer, but whether in large or small "regiments," or whether their ravages would be great or small, he could not say, as he had only seen the night-flying moth, of which the "army worm" is the larva, in a few different localities. These moth (*leucania unipuncta*) are now depositing their eggs in the fields and meadows in large quantities. The weather, to be furthermore stated, was very favorable. It is therefore thought desirable, as we may expect the insect, to give a brief description of it. It is, as before stated, the larva of the night-flying moth, and very plain and unadorned in its presence, and varies considerable in size, owing to age or locality; but its characteristic markings are so constant as to make it readily distinguishable. It measures from one and three-fourths to two inches in length—when well fed, the latter—and is about as thick as a goose quill. Its color is a lighter or darker gray, two lateral stripes—the upper with a yellowish central line, the lower a reddish one; legs, sixteen, six true or pectoral, eight prolegs or abdominal, and two anal.

When they are numerous it is, of course, desirable to arrest their ravages; the most common, and probably the easiest, method is to plow a double furrow around the field, or across any part of the field toward which the "army worm" is marching. The steep side of the furrow must be next the unarmed field, and the soil friable, for if it is stiff or strong, the worm can easily climb the steepest ridge, but if light, friable soil it will fall back into the furrow. Straw should then be put into the furrow and set on fire to destroy the worms. Thousands, too, of these may be destroyed by running a heavy roller over the field where they are, a very slight pressure being sufficient to break their skin, which kills them. This will not apply to uneven ground, unless taken when the worms are out of the hollows and feeding upon the upper leaves. Then turn in your hogs, sheep, etc., and harm not the crow or blackbird that that would much prefer a good fat caterpillar to a grain of corn, oats or wheat.

Must Come To It.

Memphis Avalanche.

In 1880 the democrats will be compelled to return to hard money—not by platform utterances that squint both ways, but fairly

General Toombs Stands Alone.

Gainesville Eagle.

General Toombs has turned himself loose on the subject of carrying pistols, and as usual, comes out broadly in opposition to nearly everybody else. He thinks men ought to be allowed to carry arms when, where and in any way they please. The general should be watched.

Loan Offices.

LOAN OFFICE

The oldest and most reliable Loan Office in

SAN ANTONIO.

South-west corner of Military Plaza, in the two-story building.

Rates Reduced According to the Amounts Loaned.

Has on hand Genuine Diamond Rings, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of all descriptions, particularly Mexican Jewelry.

Maximilian Dollars.

Arms, Bridles, &c., &c., &c. Ample room for the Furniture and Pianos.

mv17dw tf R. SCHWARZ.

H. KOENIGHEIM'S

Loan Office,

WEST SIDE MAIN PLAZA.

WILL ADVANCE MONEY ON VALUABLES AT VERY LOW RATES.

Those desirising to pledge articles would do well call on him. mar26dh tf

☞ A large lot of fine watches and jewelry of all kinds for sale, all unredeemed pledges, which can be bought at less than half their real value.

THE BOERNE

Brick Yard

BOERNE, KENDALL CO., TEXAS,

Is now prepared to furnish Brick in any quantities. This Brick, for general building purposes, has no equal. Specimens may be seen in offices of Annan & Rand and J. H. Kampmann, San Antonio, Send orders to Geo. Schroeder, Alamo street, San Antonio, or

JOHN F. STENDEBACH & SON,

mch30-tf BOERNE.

D. W. HEARD. J. W. GLASS.

HEARD & GLASS,

Money, Land, Real Estate and LIVE STOCK

BROKERS.

Will pay taxes, make collections, rent houses, purchase and sell city lots, land and land certificates, adjust titles, and do a general agency business. Strangers visiting the city prospecting are specially invited to call and see us. To those in want of information in regard to West Texas climate, lands, stock, cattle, agricultural or other pursuits, free correspondence solicited. Having for years been close observers of the progress and development of this country, we are in position to be of service to persons desiring to locate or invest. We have lands in this county, Atascosa, Wilson, Comal, Medina, Kendall, Kerr, Gillespie, Tom and North-east Texas to sell in large or small tracts. Plats and sub-divisions of these lands at our office. Bandera county, 4 leagues on Frio and Pedernales creeks, from 160 to 640 acres. Atascosa county, several tracts on Lacoste and Borego creeks. Bexar county lands throughout the county, in tracts to suit purchasers, in good neighborhoods. Some improved places near Somerset, beyond the Medina. Wilson county, 2,500 acres, in 160 acre lots, if desired, well timbered and adapted to hog raising.

References: J. T. Thornton, Banker, San Antonio, Texas; Norton, Wisdom & Co., Bankers, Paducah, Ky.; Ninth National Bank, New York; Murray, Nelson & Co., Chicago; Warren Deposit Bank, Bowling Green, Ky.

Bell AND Bro.

on Goods in

Plated Ware

Silver and

Of Latest and most Elegant Designs.

Clocks

Of all Kinds.

Razors, Pocket and Table Knives

Of our own Importation.

Celluloid Novelties,

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

A magnificent display. Before buying in your Holiday Presents take a look at the goods of

BELL & BRO.

GERMANIA

Ice Factory

Ice delivered in any part of the city at

2 cts Per Pound

Also for sale at all hours at the Factory, adjoining Schuler's Brewery. Orders left at the Factory or with the driver of delivery wagon will have

PROMPT ATTENTION.

mch30-3m

L. P. Boettler,

Carpenter

AND

BUILDER,

Alamedo St., N. Block east of the German Catholic Church.

☞ State and Office Fitting a specialty. All orders promptly attended to. mch30

Carriage Trimmings.

MICHAEL PIGOTT,

HOUSTON STREET,

Opp. Military Headquarters,

Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, such as trimming, painting, repairing and varnishing carriages, buggies, etc. His work is first-class and his charges low enough to enable him to compete with any workman in his line in the city. dec15

AT ALL PRICES.

FISHING TACKLE

Of Every Description

BAMBOO POLES

AT

H. BARBECK'S

THE WESTERN AGENCY

FOR THE

DIEBOLD

Safe & Lock

COMPANY,

No. 68 Commerce Street, San Antonio.

This Company have the largest and most complete Safe Manufactory in America, and this Safe, as at present made, combining as it does several new and important improvements over the old style, has

NO SUPERIOR

in the world. A stock of various sizes on hand, and special sizes ordered from the main factory when desired.

Safes Sold to Responsible Parties on Reasonable Terms and Time.

JAMES L. TRUEHEART,

Real Estate, Claim & General Agent

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

Soledad St., San Antonio,

Will sell on accommodating terms,

One improved lot, near corner of Houston and Acequia streets, 100x200 feet.

One improved lot fronting 50x200 feet on Pecan St.

" " " 50x200 " on San Pedro St.

" unimproved lot on 9th St., near San Pedro St.

Two " " " Commerce St., opposite new jail.

64 " " " Fort and First street.

" " " Rio Grande and Houston Sts.

10 acres of irrigable land near railroad depot.

2 " " " on Concepcion road.

Unimproved lots in different parts of the city.

2 improved farms on San Leon creek, 12 miles north-west of the city, on Fredericksburg road.

3 small unimproved tracts on Leon, 12 miles north-west of city.

3 small unimproved tracts on Schoolhouse creek, 6 miles north of city.

1 small unimproved tract on Salado creek, near Converse station.

2 small unimproved tracts on Medina, and 1 on Rapids station.

13 small unimproved tracts on Cibolo, in Guadalupe county, near Max. Brahan's.

1 small farm on Cibolo road, near the city, under a good fence.

6 small tracts unimproved, 12 miles east of the city.

6 small tracts unimproved, 18 miles north-west of city, on Balcones creek.

Lands in nearly every county in North-west and South-east Texas, in quantities and prices to suit.

Gas furnished room to rent on Travis street, near the Vance House.

Hall's

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

G. STORMS, Agent,

At H. Barbeck's Store.

OLD SAFES EXCHANGED.

mch30-3m

MAX NEUENDORF,

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

Pays special attention to abstracts of titles, Translations from German, English, French or Spanish literally made.

Office at Bischoff's new store, Commerce street, San Antonio, Texas.

DR. BENJ. WHITELEY

(Late of Baltimore, Maryland.)

Boerne,

KENDALL COUNTY, TEXAS

SHEEP AND RANCH

FOR SALE.

Owing to the death of Juan Ramirez, his executors offer for sale his sheep, ranch and stock thereon, and band of fine sheep in Webb county, thirty miles from Laredo.

This is a splendid opportunity to buy a well established business. Address, early, stating amount, grazing and remaining lands all included. For particulars address

RAYMONDRAMIREZ and MARGARITO SANCHEZ,

apr10-3m Laredo, Webb, Co., Texas.

FRUIT DEPOT.

G. B. Cassinelli & L. Longinotti,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Fruits, Nuts &c.

North side Main Plaza,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Klocke & Slocum

Real Estate Agents

AND

Conveyancers,

Office—Soledad Street, near old postoffice

Will attend to the buying, selling and renting of Real Estate, and to the investigation of Land Titles. Also to

OBTAINING LOANS

ON

Good Security.

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PIANOS TUNED & REPAIRED

John F. Brosnan,

of New York City, Agent for Lin. Man & Son's celebrated Upright Pianos, will tune, and repair Pianos and Organs with the utmost care. All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

OR NO PAYMENT REQUIRED.

Orders left at Brosnan, Boner & Burdsall's photograph establishment, No. 65 Commerce street, will receive prompt attention. mch30

CANARY-BIRD CAGES

(All Sizes)

CANARY SEED,

(Pure and Fresh.)

Corner Frio and Commerce Streets, Street Station, St. Mary's Street Cars, Main Plaza.

L. HUTH & SON,

Market Street, Opposite Commercial Block.

SPRING WAGONS

Spring Wagons!

THE FINEST STOCK OF

SPRING WAGONS

Ever offered in San Antonio of the celebrated

Studebaker Brs

Manufacturing Co.,

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA,

Largest factory of the world, that received the highest premiums and awards of merit on their works wherever exhibited in competition with other parties.

Carbiolets, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, Ambulances, Platform Wagons, Express Wagons, Picnic and Diamond and California Express Wagons, Half-spring Wagons, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Improved Studebaker wagons with new patent thimble skein iron axle, Mitchell wagon with self-oiling skeins, tents, covers, bows, etc.

ALL SOLD WITH FULL WARRANTY, AND AT LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

A. Staacke,

apl 1 Corner Houston and Soledad Streets.

Menger Hotel,

ALAMO PLAZA,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

Mrs. W. A. Menger, Proprietress.

☞ ACCOMMODATIONS EQUAL TO ANY IN THE STATE.

PAUL WAGNER,

AGENT FOR

E. Anheuser's Keg Beer.

MILBURN WAGON Co

Toledo, Ohio.

South-western Branch

SOLEDAD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

L. R. Carpenter, Age

This old and reliable Factory of thirty years' standing has now opened a branch in this city, a full assortment of

FREIGHT AND FARM WAGONS,

Both Thimble Skein and Iron Axle, from the six thousand pound Freighter to the Mill Wagon, as well as a complete assortment of

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

Bed and Side Spring. Also all styles of Ambulances, Jersey Wagons, Tents, etc. Every vehicle guaranteed for one year against defective workmanship or material.

Elmendorf & Co.

Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Agricultural Implements,

Building, Painter's Stains, Wagon, Carriage and Buggy Timber, Axles and Springs, Pitt (Celebrated) Horse Powers, Reynold's Cotton Press, Prentiss Cotton Gin.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY,

Iron and Steel, Nails, Locks and Screws, Hinges, Tools of the best material, Paints and Oils, J. Lefel Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, G. H. & L. J. McCormick's Harvesters, with or without Self-Raker Attachment, Improved Price Mowers, Front & Double Manufacturing Co's Celebrated Cast Steel Points, Cast Steel Sickles, Sickle Bars, Sickle Guards, Rivets, Etc. All other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Horse Powers and Engines, Threshers, Fan Mills, Stackers and Cleaners, Kentucky Sugar Mills and Evaporators, Sorgho Press and Cane Mills, Queens of the South.

AGENTS FOR OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

BRANCH HOUSE

ALAMO PLAZA, Opp. Menger Hotel,

SAN ANTONIO, - - - TEXAS

☞ Our present Headquarters on Main plaza becoming too small on account of increasing business, opened a Branch House on Alamo plaza, opposite Menger Hotel, where we will also keep a full stock of goods in our line, to which we invite inspection by all purchasers. apr 20-dly

Hugo & Schmeltzer

Wholesale Grocers,

93 95 Commerce St.

Sole agents for Western Texas of the Celebrated

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.'s

MILWAUKEE

BOTTLED LAGER BEER

Known as the best bottled beer in the market and superior to any imported article.

NEW SHIPMENTS ARRIVING EVERY WEEK.

Also Bonham, Gorthy & Co.'s well known and celebrated

RESERVE AND SARATOGA WHISKIES

☞ ALWAYS ON HAND. ☜

SOLE AGTS DUPONT'S CELEBRATED SPORTING & BLASTING POWDER

BERG & BRO.

Wool, Grain & Comms'n

Agents C. H. Mallory & Co.'s

NEW YORK and TEXAS Steamship Line.

And proprietors of Freight Transfer Line.

FRENCH'S BUILDING MAIN PLAZA

Daily Express.

Sunday Morning, May 4, 1879.

Church Directory.

Services are held at the following named churches every Sunday:

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. Mark's Cathedral, east side Travis square—Rt. Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, Bishop of the Diocese of Western Texas; Very Rev. Walter W. Richardson, Dean. Morning service 11 o'clock; evening service, 8 o'clock; Friday service 6 p. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Schubal street church—Rev. G. M. Rogers, pastor. Service at 11 a. m. and 7. p. m. Sunday school, 9 a. m.

Tenth street church—Service every Sabbath at 3:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. W. De Vilbiss, pastor.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church—Odd Fellows' hall. Rev. M. A. Daugherty, pastor. Services at 10 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting at pastor's rooms, avenue C, head of Pecan street, Wednesday evenings.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church—Corner of Houston and Flores street, Rev. J. W. Nell, pastor. Services are at present held in Alamo Literary hall, Houston street. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Travis and Jefferson streets, opposite Travis park, Rev. W. H. Dodson, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sabbath school 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m. Ladies' missionary society, Thursday 4 p. m.

LUTHERAN.

St. John's church, corner of Nueva and Press streets, Rev. A. Wieder, pastor. Service at 10 a. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of San Fernando, between Main and Military plazas, Rt. Rev. Anthony Dominic Pellicer, bishop of the diocese; Very Rev. J. C. Neraz, dean; Rev. J. M. Brachet, priest. Low mass 7 a. m.; high mass 10 a. m.; vespers 5 p. m.

St. Mary's church, corner St. Mary's and College streets, Very Rev. T. J. Johnston. Low mass 6 a. m.; high mass 10 a. m.; vespers 5 p. m.

St. Joseph's (German) church, east side Alamo's street, between Alamo and Bonham streets, Very Rev. H. Pfefferkorn. Low mass 7 a. m.; high mass 10 a. m.; vespers 3 p. m.

St. Michael's (Polish) church, west side Victoria street, between Second and Third streets. Very Rev. Stanislaus Wielichowski. High mass 10 a. m.; vespers 4 p. m.

Rock-a-by-baby.

[Most p reons will remember matches of the following sweet old song. It is the first and probably the sweetest the reader ever heard. We have never before seen it in print. It was clipped by a lady from an old scrap-book, and sent us for publication.—Waco Examiner.]

Rock-a-bye-baby, in the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock,
When the bough break the cradle will fall,
Down tumble baby and cradle and all.

Rock-a-bye-baby; the meadows in bloom,
Laugh at the sunbeams that dance in the room;
Echo the birds with your sweet baby tuns,
Out at the sunshine and flowers of June.

Rock-a-bye, baby; as softly it swings,
Over thy cradle the mother love sings;
Be-a-line or cooing at eve or dawn,
What will it do when the mother is gone?

Rock-a-bye, baby, as cloudless the skies,
Blue as the depths of your own laughing eye;
Sweet is the lu baby over your nest,
That tenderly sings little baby to rest.

Rock-a-bye, baby; the blue eyes will dream
Sweetest when mamma's eyes over them beam;
Never again will the world seem so fair—
Sleep, little baby—there are clouds in the air.

Rock-a-bye, baby; the blue eyes will burn
And echo with what your manhood will learn;
Swiftly the years come with sorrow and care,
Bearing burdens the too-crumpled shoulders must bear.

Rock-a-bye, baby; [illegible]
Whose nervous nostrils [illegible] lip can't kiss away;
Pain when wrong shall be changed to a moan,
Cruelest that baby must hear all alone.

Rock-a-bye, baby; the meadow's in bloom;
May never the frost pall the beauty in bloom;
Be thy world ever bright, as to-day it is seen,
Rock a bye, baby; thy cradle is green.

Why?

Why does the bud that is near to its breaking
Wake sweeter memories than the fully-blown rose?
Why does the dream on the verge of awaking
Stir deeper truths than a deeper repose?

Why does the love that is broken with parting
Lift itself higher by the fullness of pain?
Why is the incomplete rapture of starting
Close on completion we never attain?

Why? For a bound-less, unsatisfied longing
Lies deepest down in a warm human heart;
Ever with this are the sympathies thronging,
Ever by this do the heaven-flowers start.

Grow with our spring—we can follow you wholly
Only as far as its instincts are sent;
Summer's a fact that is hidden and holy,
We have not seen it—We are not content.

Time and Love.

Yes, all we down in the old folks' chair
And watch we the little one coo and clamber;
We have seen pass the years for many hair,
And put on the lights in the bridal chamber;
And heard hand and hand [illegible]
[illegible] and watch in the dusk together,
Glimpsing love [illegible] whether,
Hoard of my heart, who [illegible] fair!
No more of toiling, no more of spinning,
No more heart-beatings, no more surprise;
For the end is foreseen from the first beginning,
The castle in faith's eye its turrets rise—
Ah, love, my love, it is sad to be wise!

But Time, our master, stands winged and hoary,
And seeming to smile as he whets his blade;
While Love, ever young, [illegible] story,
And hope [illegible] shrinking and half afraid;
For of Time the measure of youth is made,
And the measure of pleasure, the measure of glory
Which is meted out to a human lot;
And so on to the end (and the end drawn nearer),
When our souls may be free, our senses clearer
('Tis an old-world creed when a sight forget),
While [illegible] may be joined that were riven
asunder,
And Time and Love shall be merged—in what?

Blue and Grey.

Upon my bosom lies
A lock of blond and gray;
You ask me why tears fill my eyes,
And how to pay?

I had two brothers once—
Warm-hearted, bold and gay;
They left my side; one wore the blue,
The other wore the gray.

One rode with Stonewall and his men,
And joined his foe to Lee;
The other followed Sherman's march
Triumphant to the sea.

Both fought for what they deemed the right,
And died with sword in hand;
One sleeps amid Virginia hills,
And one in Georgia's land.

The same sun shines upon their graves—
My eyes unclouded must stay;
And so upon my breast lies this
A lock of blue and gray.

—(From the Post-Dispatch.

Mortality.

How do the roses die?
So fair, so sweet, so gay,
Thrown down and scattered by the sky
Of angry winds—
So, the thunder-stroke
Overwhelm their lovely bower;
The storm that trampled on the oak
Bends above the flower.

So sickness strikes them grieve,
Or weak hath done them wrong;
Worn with and scorned they leave
The branch to which they clung.
They shift them, one by one,
To the light heaven and shower;
To the soft dew, cool shade, bright sun,
Time and the hour.

—(The Spectator.

What the Wild Bourbons Are Doing.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

Washington, April 18.—In conversation with your correspondent, Judge Key says that if the democrats want Grant for the next president they are doing the very thing to help along the movement. In his position at the head of the postoffice department he is brought into contact with the business men and business interests of the country, and nothing the past month has so impressed him as the acceleration of the Grant movement, owing to the attitude of the democratic majority in congress.

"Don't be an editor!" shrieks the Boston Transcript. It's all very well to say "don't be an editor," but when a man is too good and honest for anything else what is he to do?

Fashion Gossip.

In wedding invitations the cards admitting guests to the church are made in the shape of a horseshoe.

One of the newest fans has an ebony stick with a feather top and is painted with a vine in morning-glories.

Little napkins for tea at which the cake and bread are handed around are made in the form of vine leaves.

Embroidery, both white and colored, will form one of the favorite trimmings for spring and summer dresses.

Children's sashes are now held in place on their dress skirts by little straps of insertion that do away with the use of pins.

Curtains are very odd and unique made of the Japanese crape squares with lace insertion between them, and wide lace as a border.

In Brussels carpets the Indian styles prevail. Among them is a carpet with bronze ground work, small roses in bright colors and leaves of dull green.

The Henry III. sleeve and collar are pretty for mourning. The cuff and collar consist of lace set on in a cascade extending around the wrist and neck.

The latest Parisian fashion demands that each beauty shall adopt a color and wear it exclusively; also, flowers and perfume that shall be hers only.

Flat waves, a knot low at the back of the head, smoothly braided hair and chignons, worn low, are also the present styles of hair dressing in Paris.

Ornamental covers for wicker baskets are made of reversible satin stitching, working the edge in loose button hole stitch and embroidering a center piece and border of daisies.

A new and pretty idea for spring costumes of wash goods is to make a necktie of the dress material. Stamp the odd in an elaborate pattern add embroider in different colored embroidery cotton. Later in the season, wide-brimmed straw hats, for country wear, will be trimmed with a scarf of the dress goods.

The new parasols have exquisitely carved handles of bamboo, tonkin, Japanese birch, sweet briar, rose, thorn and ebony. White wood polished and carved with thread traceries are an excellent imitation of ivory and consequently used as parasol handles. The weighed wood handle calls a delicate perfume.

Pelerines, made by hand, of light passementerie worked with jet and falling ornaments, are to be much worn. These are made in all shades, to match the different suits, and are very handsome when worn over a long black dress. Jet will be more in favor than ever. Light tissue, such as gauze or crape, have jet beads intermixed.

Many of the new collars and cuffs have chints binding of sateen, covered with tiny rose buds. In every day lingeries are seen long, white linen waistcoats, beautifully embroidered and edged with Breton lace and white, pink and blue Indian muslin neckties, trimmed with Breton lace. Arab lingerie is as essential as to be well booted or well gloved.

Imported dresses are distinguished by their simplicity and pure and perfect elegance. For black silks nothing is so much worn as the passementeries showing cut jets. Some walking suits have the front kilt plaited from the waist down. When this style is used the kilt plaits are usually made of striped materials, and the dress has side puffs and a cutaway.

The Dangerous Girl.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

But now, at last, let us come to the real "dangerous girl"—the girl who seems by some fine fitness to walk into the empty room in a man's heart which has never been opened to another woman, and take up her abode there. "She is just as high as my heart," Orlando says of Rosalind, and there can be no more amiable measurement for a lover's delight in his sweet friend. She fits him, she suits him. She man not be pretty, she need not be clever; she may be both of these things in a remarkable degree, and a ball-room belle beside, and a chief d'œuvre of milliner's art into the bargain. But she has a gift over and beyond all these which renders all others subordinate. She has a way of listening which makes the most reserved man eloquent, and her little speeches, never audacious and rarely brilliant, have yet something tenacious about them, and cling to his memory when he sits over his fire by night or goes about his daily work. Then her face, her distinct and vivid personality, pursues him; it is the girl herself, not her bangles nor her flounces, that he remembers. It seems natural to him that he is thus taken possession of and held captive. No matter how cold he may have been heretofore, he now becomes ardent, warm-hearted and rash. He may have admired a pretty girl with her burbolows and flounces and her nice perception of the most becoming, he may have been a little heavy-hearted over the sumptuous beauty of the belle, and have enjoyed the society of the clever girl who saved him the trouble of doing all the talking, being able to do it herself so much more brilliantly. But this hankering after private felicity, this fervid belief in attainable happiness, this large faith in the future which marriage may assure to him, only followed his acquaintance with the "dangerous girl" who upset his heasted idea of independent enjoyment, overturned all his preconceived notions of bachelorhood and set him longing to be engaged. Until he saw her he said with Benedick, "One woman is fair, yet I am well; another is wise, yet I am well; another virtuous, yet I am well; but till all graces come into one woman; one woman shall not come into my grace."

Food for Reflection.

To live without a purpose is to lead a restless, unhappy life.

A faith in sympathy is the genius of the heart—more, the kernel of Christ's religion.

It is the rugged highway that calls out one's strength, not the velvet of complete ease.

There are inscriptions on all human hearts, which are never to be seen except at low, dead tide.

Friendship in some people is cruelty, like feeding a thirsty man with the beaded foam in the wine cup.

If there is anything more poignant than a body agonizing for want of bread, it is a soul which is dying of hunger for light.

There is a gift that is almost a blow, and there is a kind word that is munificence; so much there is in the way we do things.

A gentle person is like a river flowing calmly along; while a passionate man is like the sea, casting up mire and dirt continually.

Some people have never a story to tell, because of their quicksand natures, from which every new wave washes out the old impression.

The force, the mass of character, mind, heart and soul, that a man can put into his work, is the most important factor in that work.

Having a home that is all preaching and no pleasure—all duty and no fun—is a dull old tread-mill which will drive the children away sooner or later.

Being sometimes asunder heightens friendship. The greater cause of the frequent quarrels between relatives is their being so much together.

A Cautious Woman.

Dutch Free Press.

A little woman, with considerable anxiety in her face, was searching the Central Market yesterday for flowers and seeds, and one of the seed sellers explained to her:

"Here are some of the almost climbers you ever saw. If you take them they will cover your house by July and make it look almost like Paradise."

"They will, eh?" absently replied the woman.

"Yes, they will. You don't know how they will improve the looks of your house."

"But I won't take any. Just as soon as they made the old house look any better the landlord would come around and raise the rent on us. I guess I won't buy anything but sunflower seeds and a stalk or two of catnip."

The New York Mail wisely remarks that every man has two roads to happiness open to him. One is maleficency and the other isn't.

SOUTH AMERICAN CANNIBALISM.

Indian Atrocities on the Borders of Brazil—Battle of Extermination Between Two Native Tribes—Cannibalistic Feasts—The Sacrificial Rites.

Panama Star.

A curious story comes to us, upon the authority of the prefect of the district of Caqueta, in the state of Cauca, and on the borders of the Brazilian Empire, of hostilities between savage Indian tribes, which are marked by the atrocities common to Central Africa or the Islands of the South Sea. On the desolate lands of the lower part of the river Caqueta live two tribes of Indians—the Huitotes and Guaques—between whom appears to be an endless feud. What the original cause of the sanguinary wars between these two tribes may have been is unknown, but the fact remains that they seem to exist but to destroy and annihilate each other in the most terrible manner. Although the tribes of the Guaques engage in commerce with any who may visit their territory, they are nevertheless veritable cannibals. So far as the Huitotes are concerned, whom they hunt as they would wild beasts, with the object of making prisoners, whom they sell as slaves in Brazilian territory, or reserve for a worse fate, serving up the still palatable bodies of their victims as an article of food in their horrible and disgusting feasts. The frightful orgies practiced at these barbaric rites are described by a gentleman named Guzman, a Columbian, who, for commercial purposes, visited the country inhabited by these tribes.

SACRIFICIAL OFFERINGS.

The buildings or temples in which the victims are sacrificed are about thirty metres square, with several doors on either side, and which will accommodate about forty individuals. The victim selected is led by the hand, by a chief, several times up and down before the assembled savages, amid shouts and laughter the most infernal. The trembling captive is obliged to pass out and in through various doors, and at last is allowed to remain standing for a few moments in the center of the building in the midst of his savage destroyers. Then, without a word of warning, the savage chief attacks the helpless creature with a club, knocking him senseless or dead with the first blow, and proceeds to dismember and divide the body among those present, who devour the remains even without the formality of submitting them to the fire. Like wild animals, crouched upon the mud floor, they proceed to their unnatural and horrible feast.

RETURN TO BARBARISM.

But the Guaquez are in turn exposed to the attacks of wandering parties of Brazilian negroes, who at certain seasons of the year ascend the Caqueta river, attack dwellings and villages, making prisoners of men, women and children indiscriminately, whom they carry off to their homes and sell into slavery, without protest on the part of the local authorities or steps being taken to put an end to the infernal traffic.

The whole story seems incredible, and appears to be one of the vagaries of a luxuriant imagination rather than sober facts. If true, it evinces remarkable indifference to the condition of the Indian tribes, who have been conquered only to be left helpless and defenseless.

Humorous Paragraphs.

An "old soaker"—the flood.

A matter of course—a horse-race.

Excuse haste and a bad pun.—McGregor News.

The early burr catcheth the small boy's hair.—Boston Transcript.

We scuttle a boat at the bottom and a house at the top.—N. Y. Mail.

The foolish man who tries to steal is a blamed fool.—New Orleans Picayune.

The chanticleer is adapted to the chromatic scale.—New Orleans Picayune.

The proof-reader often puts a different aspect on the matter.—Toledo Commercial.

Firemen's balls are like women's hair, because they always come off at night.—Derrick.

Hay is $150 a ton in Leadville. "Sing hay—." Beg pardon; "Pinafore" shots are barred.

When you offer a tramp bread, and he makes a rye face you may conclude he prefers whisky.—[Grip.

Brown says a married man sometimes finds himself to be an April fool soon after the wedding March.

One inconvenient thing about the base ball "diamond." It cannot be successfully pawned.—[New Haven Register.

A young lady's prayer-book is so heavy now that it takes a young man to carry it home from church.—[N. O. Picayune.

Debating clubs are anxiously worrying themselves over the problem, which has the most bones, a $2 corset or a fifty cent shad?—[Syracuse Times.

When you observe a family sitting about the dinner-table, each member bathed in tears, remember that the radish season is upon us.—[Whitehall Times.

Since the war everything has come down except the price of postage stamps. Where are the newspapers that do the national suit-finding?—[St. Louis Spirit.

A dispatch from Europe announces the suicide of an Italian nobleman. Great goodness! who did he leave his hand-organ to?—[Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

To be Trusted.—One grocer asks another: "Is Col. —— a man to be trusted?" "I think you'd find him so," was the reply. "If you trust him once you'll trust him forever. He never pays."

It is six weeks since George Washington's body servant was last heard from. If this should meet his eye, will he communicate with an anxious public without delay?—[Albany Evening Journal.

Look not upon the strawberry when it is red, when it giveth its color in the shortcake; for at the last it biteth like a serpent and is indigestible like unto a Welsh rarebit eaten at midnight.—[New York Mail.

Never despair. Many a boy who goes around with a yellow patch on his pantaloons may some day write a volume of poetry in blue and gold or have a silver plate on his door.—[New York Herald.

It is our good nature and not our fine furniture that makes home attractive.—[New York News. But when all the bed slats fall out of place, and waken you up with a crash about midnight, what becomes of your good nature?—New Haven Register.

"Four schooners lost in the gale," said the telegraph editor, as he came in from his midnight lunch. "Anbody drowned?" said the proof reader, somewhat interestedly. "Well, no," was the calm reply; "it would take more than four schooners to drown Bill Gale."

Extract from young lady's letter.—"And do you know, Maude and I are quite sure that Capt. Popple had taken far too much champagne at the ball, for he took out his watch and looked hard at the back of it and then muttered: 'Blesh my soul! I hadn't any idea it was that time o'night.'"

On April 1, a grocer in the country took some salt and other stuff and put a sign on it, "Beet sugar, twenty pounds for one dollar." Every man and woman that came in took a handful of it to taste, and then winked and said nothing. It is in the country that they have all the fun.—Milwaukee Sun.

Drinking in Paris.

Paris Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

"To drink without being thirsty," said Beaumarchais, "is what distinguishes man from beast." The Parisians seem to have thoroughly taken to heart the sayings of their celebrated compatriot, for in no other city that I know are the drinks more varied, artistic, scientific and extraordinary than here. Leaving altogether out of the question the Wallace fountains, I find that the drinking establishments, great and small, in this capital number something over 25,000. In spite of these formidable figures it is rare, even difficult, to see a drunken man, and a *fortiori*, a drunken woman. Indeed, when the Parisian has had a drop too much the "outward and visible signs" of his excesses are not so much in his legs and gait as in his tongue and talk. These last he has always with him, and he will use them, sober or the other thing, to sound the praises of Bauxes, Bordeaux and Burgundy. Wine being one of the "glories" of fair France, all Frenchmen feel bound to do it justice and honor.

A story in bill of the Duke d'Aumale: Many years ago, passing at the head of his regiment, the famous vineyard of Clos-Vougot, he ordered his men to halt and present arms, and then showed so strong a resemblance in temperament and tone to his great ancestor, Henry IV., as he then in face and figure. The quantity of wine consumed in these 25,000 drinking haunts is not by any means so considerable as one would fancy. The Parisian drinks, as I have said, not because he is thirsty, but in order to have opportunities of conversation, amusement or gambling. You will see him seated for an hour or two at a time at a little table with a little glass before him, which he has not yet emptied, and which, when empty, he will not refill, his aim being sociability or scandal, politics or polemics; anything, in short, but making a fool of himself by drinking to excess.

The Decline of Spurgeon.

London Letter to Baltimore Gazette.

It is not only in political life that veteran figures become feeble. Last Sunday Charles Spurgeon appeared in the famous tabernacle in place of his distinguished father and conducted the services. The most eloquent of Baptist preachers is in the far south, seeking health and longing to return to his native land as ardently as others long to leave it for his region of sunshine. That he has a son old enough to appear in his pulpit is a reminder that London can hardly look forward to such a complete recovery of the father as will enable him to continue the large work with which he has been so long associated. Nor is there visible on the Baptist horizon any light that promises to lead onward his movement. The failure of Mr. Spurgeon's strength is a very serious thing for London; to a large class it is a calamity. It is not as an orator that he is so much needed; great as his natural gifts are in that regard, he has several equals in this metropolis, but the institutions of education, charity, gymnastics for the poor, have had his large warm heart-enthusiasm as their motive engine. He has fairly won such a name for honesty, he has run up such a fund of credit that it is probable hundreds would trust him with pounds where they would confide shillings to others. His schools for the poor were started long before there was any national system of education, and now that there are so many excellent board schools those which he established are of little importance; they would probably decline in any case; but the same equanimity cannot be felt concerning the fate of the various schemes he has been the means of providing for the poor and which have all grown up in obedience to the actual needs of the swarming population of Southwark, that borough of which so little is said, but which contains as many inhabitants as New York.

Russian Competition.

Rochester Union.

Ex-Governor Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, in his report on textile fabrics at the Paris exhibition recently sent to the state department, says that the Russian exhibit surprised all and alarmed many. English experts declared that in some lines Russian competition was a greater menace to the English manufacturers than that of any other nation. There are now 1,800 mills in Russia engaged in spinning and weaving cotton, and they give employment to 200,000 hands, and there are 160 calico printing establishments, employing 2,500 hands. French supremacy in all the higher and more meritorious forms of textile fabrics was fully confirmed by the exhibition. The United States, it seems, made a meagre display. Two New York commission houses sent cases containing specimens of goods made by their consignors; there was a small exhibit of silks from New Jersey, and of plain cotton goods from Mississippi, and that was all.

National Cannon Balls.

St. Nicholas for May.

"My friend, the late Captain Bowling, brought to me from that wonderland, the Far West, a very curious stone. It is black and perfectly round, as heavy as iron, and looks exactly like a cannon ball. It was taken from Cannon Ball river, a branch of the Upper Mississippi. This ferruginous stream contains great quantities of these balls, enough to fight our battles with for centuries. The geologists ought to be ashamed of their ignorance, but they haven't been able to tell whether these cannon balls were forged by the water god or the fire god. A neighbor of mine informs me that he has seen some of these balls in the high clay banks of Red river, in Louisiana, and that they were from six to eight feet in diameter. Some of them are formed of iron pyrites, though generally the balls are of clay-iron stones."

For Sale.

A well-paying cash business, best location in the city. A good active partner with small capital to take charge of the store preferred. For particulars, address P. S. lock box 83, city. apr17tf

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Market Reports by Telegraph.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York, May 3.—Money easy 2@3; exchange 486½; government firm; new 5s 108½; state bonds quiet.

New Orleans, May 3.—Sight ¼ premium; sterling bank 487½; consols 93½@94½.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston, May 3. — Cotton—receipts 929 bales; sales 433 bales; uncertain; stock 14,66. Market firm; middling 10½; low middling 11½; good ordinary 10⅝.

Liverpool, May 3.—noon—Cotton—active and firmer; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 13-16d; sales 12,000 bales; speculators and exporters 2,000; additional sales late yesterday after regular closing 3,000; receipts 5,100; American 3,000; futures opened partially 1-32d better but advance since been lost; uplands l. m. o. May delivery 6 21-32d; May and June 6⅝@6 23-32d; June and July 6 13-16@6 27-32d; July and August 6⅞@6 15-16d; August and September 6 29-32d; September and October 6 29-32d; October and November 6 7-32d; futures new firm.

Liverpool, May 3, 2:30 p. m.—Sales American 8,200; uplands l. m. o. May 6 15-16d; May and June do.; June and July 6¾d; July and August 6 15-16@6 29-32d; September and October 6¾d; futures quiet.

New York, May 3.—Cotton—Net receipts none; gross 1,268 bales. Futures closed firm; sales 118,000 bales; May $12.02@12.03; June $12.19; July $12.36@12.38; August $12.49@12.50; September $12.14@12.15; October $12.32@12.33; November $12.14@12.15; December $12.06@12.08.

New York, May 3.—Cotton—quiet and steady; middling uplands 12c; middling Orleans 12½c; consolidated net receipts 2,435 bales; exports Great Britain 2,402; continent 2,475 bales.

New Orleans, May 3.—Cotton—strong; sales 2,500 bales; ordinary 10½c; good ordinary 11c; low middling 11½c; middling 12c; good middling 12½c; middling fair 13½c; receipts net 726 bales; gross 1,216 bales; exports Great Britain 2,409; stock 110,475 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Baltimore, May 3.—Flour—firm; Howard street and western extra $3.25@3.50; extra $3.75@5.00; family $4.75@5.50; city mills superfine $3.25@3.50; extra $4.00@4.50; Rio brands $5.50@5.75; Patapsco family $5.50. Wheat—southern firm; western inactive; southern red $1.10@1.12; amber $1.15@1.16. Corn—southern steady; western offerings light with fair demand and firm; southern white 43@46c; yellow 42@43c.

New Orleans May 3.—Flour — steady and in good demand; superfine $3.00; XX $3.75@4.00; XXX $4.12½@5.00; higher grades $5.25@5.62½. Corn—easier and firm; 47c. Oats—fair demand; 35@36c. Corn meal—quiet at $2.25. Hay—quiet and firm; prime $16.50; choice $16.00. Pork—steady; old $9.25; new $10.50. Lard—firm; tierces 6¾@7¼@7⅝c. Dry salt meats—quiet and weak; shoulders loose packed 3¾@3⅞c. Bacon—quiet at 4½c, 5½c, 5¾c. Hams—dull; choice sugar cured canvassed 7½@8c. Whiskey—steady; western notified $1.09@1.10. Coffee—good demand; jobbing ordinary to prime 10½@16c. Sugar—dull; common to good common 5½c; fair to fully fair 5¾@6c; prime to choice 6¼@6½c; yellow clarified 6¾@7c. Molasses—steady and in good demand; fair to prime 29@32c; common 20c; fair 25c; prime to choice 30@35c. Rice—quiet; ordinary to choice Louisiana 5¼@6½c. Rum—quiet and weak at 90c. Wheat—dull and nominal.

St. Louis, May 3.—Flour — quiet and unchanged; XX $4.30@4.35 XXX $4.70@4.80; family $4.80@5.00. Wheat—inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.04@1.04½ cash; May $1.04@1.04½; June 94⅞@94⅞; July 94c; August 94. Corn—easier; No. 2 mixed 39⅝@39⅞c cash; 39⅝c for May; 39⅝@39⅞ June; 39⅝@39⅞c July; 39⅝@39⅞c August. Oats—lower at 29½. 29⅞@30c bid. Rye — firm. Whisky — quiet at $1.04. Pork—inactive. Lard—inactive and lower at $6.62½. Bulk meats—lower; clear ribs $4.42 cash June. Bacon—dull and lower; clear ribs $5.05; clear sides $5.25.

Kansas City, May 3.—Wheat—No. 2 spot 90c bid; No. 3 spot 84c bid. Bacon—clear $5.30; rib and long $5.10.

New York, May 3.—Wheat—about 1c lower, very quiet and closing more steady; unsprouted winter red $1.06@1.13. Coffee—unchanged and dormant light. Sugar—in moderate request but steady; Cuba 6@6⅛c; fair to good refining quoted at 6 3-16@6⅜c; prime 6⅜c; refined steady with fair inquiry.

Chicago, May 3.—Wheat—inactive and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 91½@92½ for June; 93½ for July.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, May 3.—Corn-fed Texas steers $3.45@4.30.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, May 3.—Weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Loan increase $826,800; specie increase $288,900; legal tender increase $4,226,000; deposits increase $9,817,500; circulation decrease $28,500; reserve increase $2,068,725. Banks now hold $14,378,775 in excess of legal requirements.

Daily Review of the San Antonio Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY & WEEKLY EXPRESS, Saturday, May 3, 1879.

Business to-day was driving, and the number of country buyers in the city exceeded the average. Out freights by wagon were extra large, including a good amount of government freight. The receipts from the country were also large, but there were no receipts by rail. There is now a large amount of freight expected here which is delayed by the breaks on the International railroad and at Houston; when these breaks are repaired the receipts will be very much larger than ever before.

The receipts of wool to-day included 3 bags of the John Campbell clip, 17 bags of the Martin & Son clip, 6 bags of the Kilgore clip, 3 bags of the O'Brien clip, about 150 bags, clips not given, and 25 bags being a portion of the A. J. Guiner clip. This last clip was consigned by B. Oppenheimer & Co., who also received a large lot of hides. The amount of wool now in this city is about three-quarters of a million pounds, and a very large amount is expected to arrive next week. The wool dealers here state that they expect the receipts next week to be double those of the past week. Among the sales to-day we note 4 bags of Mexican improved wool at 13½c, and 20 bags at private terms. There is still considerable difference between the buyers and wool growers, but on the whole the market may be reported easier, though no sales have yet been made on which we can base reliable quotations, we therefore continue our closing figures of last fall.

The receipts of hides to-day were very liberal, and in addition to the usual lots of coming and fresh butchered stock, we note sixty beef centennial hides from Fort McKavett which sold at 14 1-2@16c as they run, one hundred country hides which sold at prices within our quotations, and one hundred horse hides, a fine lot, which sold at private terms.

Goats is unchanged, several large sales of corn taking place to-day at our quotations. The dealers predict another rise in prices in the course of the next two weeks, though the large receipts when the railroad breaks are repaired, will tend to keep down prices.

Country produce was in good supply this morning, but the demand reduced the stock to nominal figures.

WHOLESALE.

Quote.	Buying.	Selling.
Gold Coin		100
Silver Coin	99¼	100
Mexican Dollars	98	95
Mexican Halves	60	....
Mexican Quarters	30	....
New York Exchange, banker		¼ prm
New Orleans Exchange		¼ prm
Sacramento Exchange		¼ prm
St. Louis Exchange		¼ prm
Money—		
Bank discounts, good paper		12@18
Outside discounts, good paper	10@12	15@
Improved real estate securities		12@
Gov. Corp. Municipals—		
Bonds		par b
STOCKS—		
Milling		9⅞
Non-milling		9⅞
Gas Ordinary		9⅞
Gas Preferred		8
Gas Ordinary unlisted		7 @7½
BONDS—		
Mission, heavy weight, 20 lbs. and over	19½@20½	4-3
Mission, light weight, 18 to 20 lbs.	20 @20½	3-4
Hutchens, selected, 20 pounds and over	19½@20	4-3
Hutchens, light 18 to 20 lbs	18½@19½	
Country, selected, 20 pounds and over	19@19½	
Country, light, 18 to 20 pounds	18 @19	
Bulls, Calves and damaged	12 @13	
Kips, 15 to 18 pounds	16½@17½	
Bulls, calves and damaged	5 @6	7
Deer	22 @25	
Goat, selected	19 @21	
Goat, damaged	12 @13	
Kid	20 @30	
FUR—		
Badger	50 @75	
Coyote	10@20	
Fisher	200@75	
Fox	75@100	
Wild cat	50@10	
Bobcat	20@30	
Beaver	$2.00@3.00	
Otter	300@500	
Skunk	10@25	
WOOL—		
Extra fine	19@17	
No. 1 or prime medium	16@18½	
No. 2 medium	12@14	
Mission and Mission improved	9@11	
BAGGING—		
Week ending		12@
Same time last year, for comparison		9@
Week ending		12@
Cotton bagging		9@
LUMBER—		
Dressed fir, rough per M	2	25
" " " " " " "		30
" " " " " " "		35
" " " " " " "		40
White pine siding, clear		40
" " " " " " "		35
Florida pine, dressed, per foot	3½	3¾c
" " " " " " "		40
" " " " " " "	30@35	
Rubbed ceiling, clear		35
" " " " " " "		30
Shingles, cedar, cypress, No. 1, per M		3.50
" " " " " " "		4.00
Laths, white pine, per M		4.50
" Texas pine		4.25
MARKET BASKETS—		
Beef		5@6c
Veal		7@8
Mutton		6c
Pork		8c
Ham		10c
Bacon		8@9c
Sausage		8@9c
Tongues		20@25c
With Turkeys, hens		20@25c
" " chickens		20@25c
Chickens, grown		20@25c
" " wholesale		
Ducks		20@25c
Rabbits		15c
Quail, per dozen		60c
Venison, hindquarters per pound		12@
" forequarters per pound		8@
GRAIN—		
Wheat		90@95
Corn		70@75
Oats		35@40
Mixed Corn		40
Bran		60
Corn meal per bbl		$2.00
Corn meal per sack		$1.00
Hominy per bbl		$4.00
Hominy per sack		$1.00
LIVE STOCK—		
Cows, per head	$20 00	
Milch cows, per head	35 00@32 00	
Yearlings		
Two year old steers and heifers, per head	$ 00	7 00
Three " " " " "	9 00	12 00
Mission cows, per head	3 00	3 50
Improved Mission " "	3 50	00
Grade Durham steers 4 years	3 75	3 50
Grade Durham steers 3 years	3 50	3 50
Grade Durham steers 2 years	3 25	3 50
Grade Durham steers 1 year	3 00	3 50
Stags, weighing 300 lbs and up	2 50	3 00
Bulls, weighing 300 lbs and up	2 50	3 00
Horses, saddle-trained, heavy bands high	75	00
Horses, common	7 00	
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Hides, per bundle		$1 00
GROCERIES.		
Sugar—		
Fair, refining	6¾	....
Yellow clarified	7	....
Coffee	9¾	....
Extra C. Coffee	10	....
A. Soft	10¼	....
Granulated	11	....
Powdered	11¼	....
CANDY—		
Stick candy	11¼	....
Mixed candy	10	....
Gum drops	12	....
Lozenges	12	....
Jellies	12	....
Chocolate	12	....
Cream candy	10	....
Gum, Ca, Tutti Frutti, 5 box	$3 75	....
Gum, Ca, Tutti Frutti, gross	30	....
Molasses—		
Syrup, gallon	50	....
Syrup, quart	30	....
Syrup, pint	20	....
Syrup, half pint	15	....
Syrup, per bbl	25 00	....
Syrup, per half bbl	15 00	....
Syrup, per kegs	15 00	....
Syrup, per bucket	50	....
Syrup, per half bucket	30	....
Syrup, per quart	20	....
Syrup, per pint	15	....
Syrup, per half pint	10	....
Syrup, per gallon	50	....
Syrup, per half gallon

Daily Express.

Sunday Morning, May 4, 1879.

Telegraphed.

[illegible]

Observations recorded at 9 a. m., May 3, 1879.

Locality	Bar.	Ther.	Dew Pt.	Wind	Rain	Weather
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Weather Indications for To-Day.

Indications for the Gulf States: Slightly warmer, southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and on coast west rain, followed by winds, shifting to colder northerly with rising barometer.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

—Eye and rock at Walker's.

—Save checks at A. A. Wolff's.

—The [illegible] seats 75 central Tex. may30tf

—Ladies respectfully invited at Hart's.

—Linen bed sheetings at A. A. Wolff's.

—Regain health at Sutherland Springs.

—Get your Milk Punches at Walker's.

—A. A. Wolff is closing out fine white shirts at cost.

—Great reductions have been made in dress goods at Schram & Co's.

—Pinafore, Pinafore, Pinafore.

—For white shirts go to A. A. Wolff's.

—Drawing of Louisiana State lottery will take place Tuesday, May 13, 1879

—Ladies white-lawn wrappers, very stylish, at A. A. Wolff's.

—$[illegible] will be distributed in the May drawing of the Louisiana State lottery.

—Children's ready-made dresses, very neat, at A. A. Wolff's.

—We have a tremendous stock of goods in endless variety, and cheaper than ever found in San Antonio. Faust & Bro's.

—All linen white shirts, bosom and body, can be bought of Faust & Bro's. for $[illegible] apiece. may4tf

—A. A. Wolff has very pretty dress goods at the most reasonable figures.

—Gents' white vests, very cheap, at Faust & Bro's.

—Try your luck in the Louisiana State lottery. Prizes paid promptly and no re-[illegible] may4-4t

—Gentlemen should wear top their white shirts at underwear. I am selling them cut at and below cost. A. A. Wolff.

—Mosquito bars, all colors and qualities, at Faust & Bro's.

—Three whining cool rooms for the summer, furnished or unfurnished, can get them very cheap by calling upon Mrs. Cawley at the Vance house.

—Superfine.

—What is it?

—The Lakeview association has a private race the first minute to-day.

—There was a rise of about three inches in the face of water in our river yesterday.

—Personal, the colored applicant for admission to the bar, will be examined to-morrow.

—Pinafore will be presented to the public at the Casino to-morrow and Tuesday evenings.

—Bill Woodliff's trial at Houston for the shooting of Erskine has resulted in his being fined $[illegible].

—The case of the state against G. W. Murrah, charged with the murder of Miller, has been set for next Thursday.

—Officer Brady yesterday arrested a negro by the name of Henry Jones, charged with an assault with intent to kill and murder.

—Boats in San Antonio are coming down, and the prices demanded for real estate are rapidly approaching a reasonable basis.

—The Bexar-Salado fishing club, last by city clerk Dullen and city engineer Grewell, left on an expedition to the Salado last evening.

—Judge Smith and notary Neyendorff left last evening on a fishing expedition. Wonder if they took anything along to insure the lives of the little fishes.

—A couple of Mexicans fought about the privilege of a female dance on Military plaza last evening. Officer Buckley took them of them into custody.

—Mr. James Applewhite, who resides in the Four Oaks, east of the city, states that he will raise between thirty and forty bushels of oats to the acre.

—Another grand and glorious rain passed over this section last night, soaking the ground thoroughly and adding new growth to the rapidly-growing world of vegetation.

—Grasshoppers in our prairies are increasing in the rate of about four a week. They are gradually being coming from all parts of the country, the delay in their punishment rests with the courts.

—The sheriff of Gillespie county returned yesterday from his official trip to Mountville, having been on the journey for fifteen days. This time was principally consumed by delays occasioned by high water and its consequences.

—Mr. Roberto Torres, who labored faithfully for Mr. Schleicher when that gentleman, whose death is now lamented, had run for congress, is just recovering from the effects of a shotgun attack, consequent upon exposure during the canvass.

—A game of base-ball was played last evening between the Red Stars and Cyclones, the success of the bloomers of the team, only three innings were played, the game being cut in nothing in favor of the Red Stars.

—The Texas Sun office is "Grant cattle" has been nearly dried up. The press was operated yesterday by a six-horse power Hoe, which worked well. The next issue of the Sun will be very interesting, and of no little value as a medium of information regarding Texas.

—The reporter yesterday met Mr. T. S. Scull, of Live Oak county, who reported the information that the cattle, H. A. Mitchell, stolen by the Mexicans, Quirin, in Bexar, had reached his brother, Sam Scull, on Black two years. The Mexicans had sold the lot to Mr. T. S. Scull's employ for seven dollars.

—The old rumor that the Internal revenue office, located for the collection of the profits, would be removed to some outlying district, is again in circulation, and rapidly assuming a tangible form. Some of our prominent citizens, who are in a position to know, state positively that the office will be removed to Austin.

—Rents in San Antonio are coming down, and the prices demanded for real estate are rapidly approaching a reasonable basis.

—The Bexar-Salado fishing club, left