San Antonio Daily Express.

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Daily Express.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE:

DAILY EXPRESS: By Carrier per month,.....$1 00
" " " " quarter,.....3 00
By mail one year,.....10 00
" " " six months,.....6 50
" " " three months,.....3 50

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 75
" " " Six Months,.....1 00
" " " Three Months,.....75

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.

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. mch13 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,

jan1-tf SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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 search of information in regard to West Texas climate, lands, sheep, cattle, agricultural or other pursuits, from 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, Frio and North-east Texas to sell in large or small tracts. Flats and sub-divisions of these lands at our office, Dandera county, 5 tracts on Pipe and Privilege creeks, cost 150 to 400 acres. Atascosa county, several tracts on Lones and Owage creeks. Bexar county lands throughout the county in tracts to suit purchasers. In addition to these we have improved places near Somerset, beyond the Medina, Wilson county, 3,500 acres, will be divided 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. mch19

SHERMAN'S

Prickly Ash Bitters & Malarifuge.

THESE BITTERS will prevent contracting of Chills and all Malarial Diseases if properly used, by invigorating the liver, toning the stomach, and regulating the bowels and kidneys. It is a preparation from such vegetable extracts, of which the Prickly Ash constitutes a leading part, that enters into the regular prescription practice of all medical men, among whom Dr. Sherman is justly classed as the successful compounder, after an experimental practice of 20 years, as a complete antidote to all miasmatic effects, if not arrested in time, terminate in Chills and Fever or other malignant diseases.

Though pleasant to the taste, it is not a beverage (as the extracts are held in solution in pure Rolland Gin only) because of its cathartic properties, and is therefore an infallible remedy for habitual constipation.

THE MALARIFUGE is a certain cure for Chills when once contracted. It has never failed to effect a cure when the directions, accompanying each bottle, are followed.

Druggists are hereby authorized to refund the money to any party purchasing who claim a cure is not effected, providing the directions are followed and the empty bottle returned. For sale by all druggists.

Sheep for Sale.

One thousand five hundred (1500) regulated Mexican Ewes, two to four years old, good size, long wool and free from scab. Will furnish purchaser with first-class range for same, rent free, for one year.

Also, fifty (50) fine Merino rams in lots to suit.

For particulars apply to

Moss & Rountree, San Antonio, Texas.

Or, P. O. Box 42, Fort Concho, Texas. jly6 2mos

LATEST YELLOW FEVER NEWS.

A Gloomy Outlook for Memphis—Galveston Quarantines Against New Orleans.

The Scourge the Subject of a Cabinet Discussion.

STRINGENT QUARANTINE ADOPTED BY GALVESTON.

Galveston, July 18.—The board of health to-day adopted resolutions that no more freights, mails or passengers leaving New Orleans after 8 a. m., July 21st, be allowed to enter this port, and from that hour the trade and travel between New Orleans and Galveston by water be suspended until such time as the board of health can be satisfied that no danger exists in resuming such trade and travel. That no person who leaves New Orleans after July 21st, at 8 a. m., will be permitted to enter this city until twenty-five days shall have elapsed from the time of departure from that city. That no freight from New Orleans be allowed to be brought into this city by any route after the arrival of the steamer leaving Morgan City on the 21st of July, except upon satisfactory proof that such freight has been out of New Orleans at least thirty days before arrival here. That mails from New Orleans for Galveston can be sent via St. Louis or New York, provided they are disinfected and fumigated in those cities by the health officers in those cities and here.

The board of health considers this action necessary, from the fact that New Orleans having raised its quarantine against Memphis, and the probability of the yellow fever germ being in New Orleans is liable to develop at any moment as in the case of Memphis.

TWO NEW CASES REPORTED.

Memphis, July 18.—Two new cases of yellow fever were reported to the board of health this morning, Fred. Eryckers barber, residing at number 161 Beale street, and J. M. Williamson, at the corner of Jefferson and Front streets. Both of these persons have been sick two days, and the yellow fever symptoms fully developed to-day. All trains going out late last night were crowded, and many more are leaving to-day. While a majority of the physicians do not apprehend a raging of the fever in an epidemic form, they all advise people who can do so, to leave the city. The weather is warm and sultry to-day after the thunder-storm of last night.

THE SCOURGE MADE A SUBJECT OF CABINET DISCUSSION.

Washington, July 18.—In the cabinet meeting to-day the only subject of importance discussed was the request of the national board of health that officers of the navy be detailed to foreign countries where yellow fever is known to exist, for the purpose of examining all vessels bound to the United States, and issue a clear bill of health to such as are free from infection. The question which arose was whether the clause authorizing such examination and incorporating the national board of health was mandatory or not. No decision was arrived at, but the opinion of the cabinet members present seemed to be that it would be unjust to detail either army or navy officers for such a service at foreign yellow fever ports, unless they voluntarily offered themselves.

OFFICIAL DISCREPANCY.

Philadelphia, July 18.—At a meeting of the board of health to-day, a communication was read from the health officer calling attention to the fact that the bill of health furnished to the brig Shasta, June 29th, by Earnest Worth, consular agent of the United States at Port De Paox, San Domingo, declares that the port and adjacent country was perfectly free from epidemic or contagious diseases while the captain states under oath that the fever prevailed on shore, and on vessel in that harbor, at the date of the consular certificate. The attention of the government will be called to the discrepancy.

The yellow fever patients from the Shasta in the quarantine hospital are reported to be improving.

MAIL AGENTS QUARANTINED.

Washington, July 18.—Mail superintendent Terrell, of Atlanta, Ga., telegraphed to the superintendant of the railway mail service and said that all the messengers between Memphis and Vicksburg have allowed themselves to be quarantined at Memphis, and will not be permitted to perform service. Boats are running regularly between St. Louis and Vicksburg, but make no stops at Memphis.

THE OFFICIALS AT LOGGERHEADS IN DALLAS.

The Social Evil Question the Cause of the Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Express.

Dallas, July 18.—A novel procedure in law occurred here to-day. The Mayor, city council and chief of police are at loggerheads concerning the social evil question. Yesterday the mayor ordered the chief of police to arrest the women of the town and the latter refused to comply with the order. To-day the mayor determined to call on two companies of militia to enforce the order and will summon the leading citizens, such as bankers, lawyers, merchants, etc., as a *posse comitatus* in case the multitude refuse to act. The case excited considerable commotion in all classes of society.

Louisiana Constitutional Convention

New Orleans, July 18.—The state debt question came up at noon. The ordinance as adopted yesterday was read a third time, when the vote taken resulted—yeas, 62; nays 51. The chair decided the ordinance defeated, as not having received the necessary sixty-eight votes, a majority of the whole convention. An appeal from the decision of the chair was made on the ground that this ordinance not being a part of the constitution until adopted by the separate vote of the people, it required only a majority of the convention; tabled. It was then claimed that the democratic party would be held responsible by the people for the solution of the debt question, and the convention took a recess until 7:30 p. m., to allow the democrats to caucus. The question will probably be settled to-night.

Comptroller of Georgia to be Impeached.

Atlanta, July 18.—The house of representatives to-day voted to instruct the judiciary committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Comptroller General Goldsmith, based on the report of a committee of the general assembly which has been investigating the transfer of title to wild lands. The grounds of impeachment will involve Hinton P. Wright, a friend of the comptroller, who offered to bribe two members of the legislature.

A Call for a New York Greenback Convention.

New York, July 18.—A call was issued to-day by the national greenback state committee for a convention of delegates from that party to meet at Utica August 8th, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket.

Election at Jacksonville, Fla.

Jacksonville, July 18.—In this city election yesterday the republican ticket succeeded by over a hundred majority.

SPORTING NEWS.

Another Day's Sport on Lake George—Extraordinary Score at Wimbledon.

A PREACHER VICTORIOUS IN THE LAKE GEORGE REGATTA.

Lake George, N. Y. July 18.—In the paddling canoe race, started at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, there were ten entries. The event caused considerable merriment among the spectators. The course was one mile. C. A. Cressy, a Methodist minister of New Hampshire, in a peculiar craft constructed by himself, took the lead at the word "go," and won with ease in ten minutes and thirty-nine seconds, amid cheers and cries of "pull for the shore." L. N. Putnam, of the New York Canoe club, won the prize in his class of boats in 11 minutes and 45 seconds.

The college four-oared race which was postponed until this morning on account of bumpy water, was called at eight. The water was in the best possible condition. The Columbian crew won, Wesleyan 2d, Cornell 3d. Time, eight minutes.

REMARKABLE GOOD SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON

London, July 18.—In the prize shooting at Wimbledon yesterday, Frank Hyde, an American, was ahead at the thousand yard range for the prize given by Curtis, and Harvey Morse Adams, a Canadian, and fourteen others, have all made the highest possible scores at 800 yards for the prize given by Pigeon. Wilkes and Lawrence, F. Hyde and six others have made the highest possible score at 900 yards for the prize given by Mr. Wheatley. All the competition will have to be finally decided Monday next.

Lake George, July 18.—The college four-oared race was rowed this morning at eight o'clock. The water was roughed considerably by the north wind. The Columbia took the lead at the start and maintained it throughout. The time of the different crews was as follows: Columbia, 8:26, fastest on record on dead water; Wesleyan, 8:38½; Cornell, 8:48. The course steered by Cornell was at least ten lengths out of the way.

RUSKIN'S SACRIFICE.

How He Gave up His Wife to the Man She Loved.

The London correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle tells the matrimonial history of Ruskin and Millais as follows:

Between 30 and 35, Ruskin met and was delighted with a very pretty and graceful young woman of a social position and nice culture. I should say he had fallen in love with her were he not of so peculiar a physical temperament. He admired her sufficiently to ask her to be his wife; and she, appreciating his gifts and scholarship, and flattered by the preference of so distinguished a man, accepted his offer. He questioned her, it is reported, as to the nature of her affection; expressed the hope that it was spiritual rather than emotional, mainly platonic in character, as he confessed his own to be. As may be inferred, she answered in the affirmative, and doubtless believed firmly every syllable that she uttered. It would be strange indeed if any woman should imagine or allow herself to be less ethereal of sentiment than any man on the planet. With the mutual understanding that theirs was to be a union of minds, they were married. They seemed to get on pleasantly for a few months—at least it seemed so to the husband, absorbed as usual in study and writing. He greatly admired her beauty—he probably regarded her as a picture or a statue more than a woman—and never wearied of praising it. Desirous of having her potrait taken, he chose his friend Millais, who, with Holman Hunt, Charles Colling, Dante Russell and others formed, and still form, the pre-Raphaelite school, to transfer her features to canvas. She gave the painter a number of sittings, and the husband was so much concerned in the work that he sometimes watched its progress. Millais, as is well known, is handsome and winning—he was especially so when young, he is barely fifty now—and was drawn at once to the young and lovely wife of his friend, an attraction that appears to have been reciprocated. In plain parlance, Millais and Mrs. Ruskin fell head over heels, or heels over head, if you like, in love with one another without the least intent on their part. Ruskin himself is said to have perceived the fact, although the lovers had not been in the slight indiscreet or conventional, or even to have intimated one to the other the condition of their hearts. The author of "Modern Painters" is as generous as he chivalrous. He did not as ordinary men would have done, fly into a jealous rage nor did he leave a scene with his wife. He told her gently what he had perceived and assured her of his continued friendship and esteem, and of his earnest desire to promote her happiness at any price. She turned crimson at the words, as if they had been a revelation of her own soul, which in part they might have been. She could not believe the thing possible at first—the surprises of the heart are generally overwhelming—but very soon she acknowledged the truth and the painter did likewise. The critic condemned himself for dullness in thinking a platonic marriage natural or satisfactory, and announced his willingness, yea, gladness, to assist the pair to a felicity they were obviously fitted for.—Instead of putting any obstacle in the way, he would remove the only one to their love and happiness—himself—and he kept his word faithfully. Under the peculiar circumstances there was no trouble in obtaining a divorce. The matter was managed privately, without any scandal, and in due time Mrs. Ruskin, who was, became Mrs. Millais, who is. They have proved from all accounts a most harmonious couple, and they are as much to one another to-day as they were during the honeymoon. Moreover, Ruskin continues to be the firm friend of both, visiting them regularly and sharing in a reflected manner in their happiness—a fact which demonstrates the largeness and nobility of Ruskin's nature. Millais' famous picture—it has been engraved and is very common—"The Huguenot Lovers," is almost a faithful portrait of the artist's wife, and the alleged fact has added not a little to its popularity.

Ex-Senator Ramsey has Consented to Be Secretary of War.

Washington, July 18.—From information obtained at the executive mansion to-day, there is no doubt of the correctness of the assertion heretofore published in regard to the successor of Secretary McCrary. Ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has been tendered the office and has accepted.

Power to Regulate Railroad Tariffs.

Boston, July 18.—The New Hampshire house of representatives yesterday passed a bill giving the railway commissioners of the state the right to regulate the tariff of all railroads there and forbidding the commissioners to hold office or stock in any railroad corporation.

Death of Gen. John Barry.

Baltimore, July 18.—Gen. John Barry, colonel of the 2d artillery, in command at Fort McHenry, died at 11:15 to-day.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D New York City. mch19eod&w

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Zulu War Being Vigorously Pushed—A Crisis Imminent at Constantinople.

LATEST NEWS FROM ZULULAND.

London, July 18.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, the colonial secretary, informed the house of commons at the close of the sitting last night that he received a telegram, dated Natal, June 30th, announcing that the British forces were then within twelve miles of Ulandi, and that Gen. Marshall had reported that a messenger had reached him from Ketewayo bearing a tusk, which was the sign of a message from the king, but the purport of the message does not appear. The foregoing is the latest official information from the seat of war. The balance of opinion seems favorable to the belief in a speedy peace and submission of Cetewayo. A report, which lacks confirmation however, represents that King Cetewayo would come forward personally to treat for peace. Gen. Woolsey had instructed Col. Lanyon not to recommence operations against Sioccocence, and to retrench his expenses. General Sir Garnet Woolsey had received instructions to send the prince imperial home at the first opportunity. Forts Chelmsford and Crealock were abandoned, so as to enable the troops to join in the advance.

POLITICS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, July 18.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Reuter telegraph company says: The sultan has refused to accept the resignation of Khareddin Pasha as grand vizier. A crisis nevertheless exists. A firman appointing Prince Tewfik as khedive of Egypt has been submitted to the sultan. It is understood it confirms all the rights formerly enjoyed by the ex khedive, except the right of concluding a treaty.

PROGRESS OF THE ZULU WAR.

London, July 18.—The daily News this afternoon publishes a telegram from headquarters, Camp Umvalasi, June 29th, which confirms the report of the sending of cattle and an ivory tusk to the British headquarters on the 27th. During a day's armistice which followed, three great columns of Zulus were seen to leave Ulundi and occupy the bush between that place and the British camp. The plan of making a night march on Ulundi was therefore abandoned.

Gen. Woolsey telegraphs from Pietramartzburg, June 30th, to the war office, as follows:

I believe the war can be finished this season. I hope to reach Port Durnford on Wednesday. From there I will join Colonel Wood and the second division, near Ulundi. The dispatch generally confirms the report that Port Durnford will be the base for supplies, and that messengers from Cetewayo had come to Port Heason, and were sent back by Gen. Wolsley with the names of the chiefs which Cetewayo must send to Gen. Crealock. Gen. Wolsley's dispatch continues, according to the best information, that King Cetewayo can only muster ten thousand men. I promised that all Zulus joining us will be well treated. Many have already done so.

A later dispatch from Gen. Wolsley, dated July 1st, says Lord Chelmsford has just signalled that he expects to be at Ulundi today.

An Old Maids' Association

Over in the neighborhood of Cleveland there exists an old maids' association, a society which was organized seventeen years ago. The society has rigorous laws against the marriage of any member. Any one who marries is subject to a fine of a box of cake or one hundred big brass pennies, and by a vote of the society may have the letters U. D. I. branded upon the sole of the right foot. The annual meeting was held at Geauga Lake on last Saturday. Seventy ladies were present. Miss Georgie Nichols, of Aurora, O., was elected president, the lady who preceded her in that office being impeached because during the year she had not only permitted six members to marry, but had herself gone and done likewise. Extracts from Tennyson's "The Princess" were read. In the evening a few mild young gentlemen were permitted to be present during the boat ride on the lake. Capt. C. B. Henry, one of the favored, took advantage of the occasion to offer a silk banner to the town that next year will send the largest delegation of old maids.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Atlanta, July 18.—Eulogies upon Col. Alston were pronounced in the legislature to-day.

Atlanta, July 18.—Jas. V. Nethers, of Union, South Carolina, to-day committed suicide by putting his head on the railroad track and letting the train run over him.

Owenton, Ky., July 18.—In the Buford trial to-day, the morning was occupied by Mr. Leatties in behalf of the prisoner, and Col. Breckenridge for the prosecution.

Long Branch, N. J., July 18.—A fire broke out at Sea Bright at 2:15 this morning and destroyed two blocks of stores and cottages in the business district. Loss, $30,000.

Bankers to Have a Convention.

New York, July 18.—Arrangements have just been completed for a convention of the American bankers' association at Saratoga the 6th, 7th and 8th of August. There will be represented 2,058 national banks, 2,874 state banks, 601 savings banks and 2,552 private banks and trust companies. The resumption of specie payments, refunding of the national debt, and the influence of these measures on the commercial and industrial prosperity of the country will be discussed, together with various papers on banking interests.

STATE NEWS.

A protracted meeting is now in progress at Rice.

Dallas was much excited over the Memphis business.

Waller county supports thirteen paupers on $58 a month.

Ennis now receiving daily corn, oats and wheat in large quantities.

To date 5000 bushels of peaches have been shipped from Denison.

Beaumont is to have a college and her citizens show their sense.

A land company has made an "addition" to the town of Palestine.

Panola county is boasting of her cotton crop, but is silent on the corn question.

Mrs. Lerb Rowe died at the residence of her husband in Panola county a few days ago.

Mr. James A. Dellis and Miss Eddie Nichols were married at Kaufman on the 9th instant.

Louis Uzzel died in Montgomery county the other day at the ripe old age of 72.

Over one thousand persons attended the late singing convention in Cherokee county.

The soil and climate of Limestone county have proved eminently adapted to fruit culture.

A. J. Britt, of Bell county, has been arrested for attempt at rape and held to bail in $250.

Falls county, all over, will make ten to fifteen bushels per acre of corn, which is less than half a crop.

Deputy Sheriff Brawley, of Ellis county, captured an escaped convict, named Theodore Cole, last week.

In Waco they just fine a thief $12.50, put him in a palace of a jail a few days, and bid him godspeed.

Jack Shields, of Hunt county, who is sixteen years old, weighs 180 pounds and is six feet, ten inches high.

Joseph Olney, of Burnet, has invented a one-legged railroad, which he affirms is superior to all others.

Miss Gentry, living five miles from Beaumont, was, the other day, accidentally shot and killed by her cousin, a young girl.

A flint rock went through a steam shucker at Rowan's mill, at Ennis, the other day, bending the machine to some extent and setting fire to the shucks.

The Corpus Christi Ledger calls the orator of the day at that place on the 4th instant a Fourth of Julyer. Probably he spoke in a falsetto voice.

Cotton boll worms have made their appearance around Kemp, in Kaufman county, and one or two small fields have already been destroyed by them.

There is a milch cow near Rice that gives twenty-two quarts at a milking twice a day. Forty-four quarts in one day is as much as ought to be expected from any cow.

Near Lyons' store, on the Yegua, Burleson county, a young man named Wood accidentally shot and killed his brother while out squirrel hunting.

The Grangers had an elegant pic-nic at Beager's springs, in Ellis county, on Wednesday last, and on Thursday still another at Red Oak, in another part of the county.

The masons of Palestine have, in their new temple just completed at that place, inaugurated private gas works, which is pronounced a success.

The Waco papers, going on the old theory that filth causes yellow fever, are calling on the authorities of that town to put it in good sanitary condition.

N. J. Nash, of Waxahachie, has just been elected county attorney of Ellis county by the commissioners' court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bynam.

An old Texan, A. W. Canfield, who edited the Red Lander, the first paper ever published in San Augustine, East Texas, died at Orange Friday, aged 71.

Madame Walker, the Haytien lecturess, has been receiving nickels from the Houstonvillians. She berated the negroes for not subscribing to their local paper.

Mr. Dave Wood, who lives near Blooming Grove, in Navarro county, accidentally shot himself in the hand with a pistol a few days ago. This is the third time he has accidentally shot himself.

The drouth is and has been so great between Collins and Rio Grande City that the condition of the country is very discouraging. Water is so scarce that stock are suffering, and the grass is nearly dried up.

Mr. J. R. Husband, editor of the Enterprise, is a candidate for mayor of Waxahachie, election to take place on the 25th instant. Will it be bigamy for him to be a husband to his paper and the town of Waxahachie both?

A lad, Felix Yates, while bathing in the Lampasas river, got into deep water and went down the third time, but was rescued by Capt. Cullom, who plunged in after the little fellow.

The editor of the Gonzales Inquirer is a bachelor. He advertises for a "bosom friend," and hints that he wants his shirts properly starched. He's a modest, bashful fellow and bought to be gratified.

Johnson & Co., of Dallas, has subscribed $43,000 of the $50,000 requisite to secure the Dallas and Cleburne narrow guage, and will turn over the remaining $7000 within a week.

W. W. Blackman, a sixteen year old boy who lives in Parker county, was arrested in Kaufman county last week for stealing a horse, and required to give a $300 bond on preliminary trial, but being unable to do so went to jail.

There is not a vacant store in Corsicana, and but few stores to rent. Prospects of the St. Louis narrow gauge is what is giving that place its new impetus, and so it will be with Dallas when work begins on the Cleburne narrow gauge.

A well-borer on the Kellum place, near Waco, struck signs of coal and petroleum both, but after going down one hundred and sixty feet without finding water, Mr. Kellum declined to dig further at sixty cents a foot, and developments ceased.

A small riot occurred in Belton, last week, arising from the officers arresting two men named Adams, who had to be knocked down and severely treated. A crowd of their friends ineffectually attempted their rescue.

Enterprising gentlemen in and around Independence have been experimenting in brickmaking in that locality but the black waxy land wouldn't stand it. It will raise more cotton than you can gather and corn equal to Egypt, but it is n. g. for brick.

The editor of the Panola Watchman is a philosopher. He says if it continues dry the crop will be cut very short, but the people will be healthy, and if it rains and makes good crop sickness and death are liable to ensue and nobody could enjoy a big crop if he was dead.

The Giddings Lone Star brags on Lee county officials, and justly. Sheriff Brown, by his determined course, has run all the horse thieves and murderers out of that county. He is the man who put the rope around Longley's neck.

Mr. Butler, surveyor of Throckmorton county, is now at work surveying the new town and county seat on south Elm creek. It is to be called Throckmorton. As soon as the deed to the land is received Mr. Conrad will erect the courthouse.

The crop prospects of Orange county were never more promising than at present. On Mr. D. A. Patillo's place, in Duncan's Wood's, Mr. Barnett has made $200 from his melon patch alone. A heavy crop of corn and cane will be made.

Near Trinity Mills, Dallas county, Ashley Morris, negro, believing that to procure salvation he must kill himself and family, made the attempt by morphine. An old negro woman administered melted lard and other restoratives and they all got over it.

Round Rock has somewhat of a sensation in the person of an unknown man, who goes at night masked to the houses of widow ladies, or the homes of gentlemen who are absent, trying to chloroform the sleepers. He has been unsuccessful so far, and a close watch is being kept for him.

Bastrop county is not only out of debt, but has over $15,000 in its treasury. The health record could not be better. Good farming lands can be bought from $1 to $25 per acre. Farm hands command wages at from $12.50 to $20 per month. Mechanics' wages ranges from $2 to $5 per day.

There was a report current in Bell county, the other day, that an attempt would be made to break open the calaboose and liberate the prisoners, but Marshal Bowles prepared a warm reception for the mob, and they did not appear.

The Dallas & Cleburne narrow guage company has been organized by several wealthy men of Dallas, Texas, to build a narrow guage road from this place southwesterly to Cleburne, 56 miles, and it is considered certain that this road will be pushed through.

The Weatherford Exponent says Dr. G. M. Devereaux, a late vendor of pills and blisters at that place, has gone to pastures new, leaving many inquiring creditors behind. Probably his creditors are a stringent set and he was bound to leave. That's our diagnosis of the case.

Four years ago "Uncle" Johnnie Thompkins bought a three-year old filley which has produced him seven head of horse stock, making eight with the original, all mares. Of course this was in Parker county where multiply and replenish the earth obtains to the highest degree.

Marcella Kelpa, a little girl, rode a horse to a neighbor's well in Wise county to water the animal and get a bucket of water. On her return home, the horse became frightened at the bucket she was carrying, and threw her off against a tree, bruising her shoulder badly.

Houston, East & West Texas narrow gauge road is now within three miles of Trinity river, 56 miles from Houston, and Mr. Bremond expects to have the track built and trains running across by autumn. Thence he will push on to Nacogdoches through a splendid timber country.

A leading cotton firm at Gonzales will give their freight this season to the Morgan line via Cuero. The freight tariffs on the Sunset route are so enormous that they are compelled to make the change. So much for a giant monopoly.

A survey by Mr. J. M. Robertson, of the Bosque and Hamilton county line, establishes the fact that Bosque loses about thirty-seven square miles of territory, or a strip two miles wide at one end and three-fourths of a mile at the other, that had formerly been regarded as belonging to it.

Capt. Jesse Billingsley, an old veteran, requests all who took part in the battle of San Jacinto, as well as those who remained at the upper encampment near Harrisburg on the day of the battle, to send their names to his address at McDade. He is making out a new and correct list.

Austin is full of dogs, and a gentleman living in the eastern part of the city stated that they held a mass meeting a few evenings since near his home. He counted eleven, and they kept up more noise than all the bob-tailed stump orators and politicians in the country, and that is saying much.

Beeville is fast looming up into quite respectable proportions. A new and fine courthouse shows its large proportions long before you reach the town, and when you arrive in the place adds much to its beauty. The new and large building just finished, the Ellis hotel, also adds a thing of beauty to the town.

The case of Daniel Morris, charged with the murder of Thomas Loggins, in Waller county, came before Judge Burkhardt, at Matagorda, on the 12th, upon application for bail, which was refused after a careful examination of the evidence taken before Justice Harvey and one additional witness. Morris is confined in the Brenham jail.

A gentleman who has just made a trip over the entire northern portion of the state says that he never saw such a promising prospect for cotton. Corn is not so thrifty, and parties who have contracted with the government to furnish corn at 57 and 60 cents per bushel will lose money. In some localities the crop is good, but this is only here and there.

Low Rates and No Transfer.

There is nothing more disagreeable to the traveling public than those 'bus transfers. Take the I. & G. N. Lone Star route, and you will have none of it. For full particulars of route and rates, etc., call on or address

A. A. GALLAGHER, Passenger Agent, Menger Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY!

AT

Paul Wagner's!

COME AND SEE

The finest stock of

Fancy Goods, Crockery, Glassware Etc., Bird Cages,

In all varieties, and

Imported Bird Seed.

July 16tf

JUST RECEIVED

200 Bbls "Eagle Steam" Flour.

200 Bbls "Eckerman's Best" Flour.

500 Sacks Fine Salt.

100 " Louisiana Crystalized Salt.

For sale low by

H. GRENET.

June-tf

ROOFING TIN AND METALS

Sheet Iron, Zinc and Solder

Bright Tin and Tinners' Supplies,

ALSO IN STOCK

Hayden's Flat Wire Fence.

The best and cheapest farm and pasture fence. Also

Round Fence Wire.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

J. F. LOCKWOOD,

Next to Telegraph Office, San Antonio, Texas.

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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.

may 27tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Immense Reduction

IN PRICES AT

SCHRAM & CO.'S

For the Balance of the Summer Season.

Clothing & Underwear,

Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Straw Hats.

DRESS GOODS.

Prices marked down to Rock-Bottom figure on all our stock of Summer Goods. This is a bona-fide offer, and parties intending to purchase a stitch in this line will be able to secure

The Cheapest Goods

Ever before offered in this city.

Call then at once and get your share of the Bargains which are offered by

SCHRAM & CO.

BOERNE HOTEL

Boerne, Texas.

J. CHRISTIE, (Late of Houston, Texas,) PROPRIETOR.

This new Hotel is of stone, with two lofty stories and balcony promenade of 300 feet. The apartments all open on the balconies fronting south, and are furnished as elegantly as any in the state. The table is supplied with the best the markets afford. Rate, $1 50 per day, $30 per month. The proprietor's long hotel experience guarantees the fullest satisfaction to all his guests.

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS

A. PANCOAST & SON

Offer Good Bargains in

Clothing to Order,

READY MADE CLOTHING

Of the very best Material and Style. A full and complete stock of

One White and Colored Shirts.

Underwear of every description, Gloves, Ties in endless varieties, Hats from the BEST to the cheapest. Traveling Caps, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.

THE CELEBRATED STAR SHIRT ORDERED TO MEASURE AND IN STOCK.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS

BEWARE OF ROGUE DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS. NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE-PLATE.

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Examiners of Titles to Real Estate.

HOWARD & HARRISON, Consulting Attorneys

Decker's Block, Room No. 1, Soledad Street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

"Purity, freshness, persistent effervescence, and agreeable flavor, allow it mixed with wines or spirits."—Practitioner.

Extract from Letter of the U. S. Treasury Department: "In conformity with your request the Secretary of State was asked to cause a thorough inquiry to be made into the matter by our Consul at Cologne, who concludes his reports as follows: 'I therefore state that it is my opinion, formed after what I consider a careful and painstaking investigation that the Apollinaris Water, bottled at Apollinaris Spring, as exported to the United States is beyond question a Natural Mineral Water.' The evidence which accompanies the Consul's despatch abundantly sustains his conclusion that the Apollinaris Water as imported is a Natural Mineral Water."

This evidence was given after a thorough examination by such eminent scientists of the Old World as:

Professor A. W. Hofmann, F. R. S., of the University of Berlin, Member of the Scientific Deputation of the Kingdom of Prussia, Vice-President of the Chemical Society of Germany, etc., etc.

Professor W. Odling, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, Chemical Judge at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, etc., etc. And others.

A spurious article, purporting to be the genuine Apollinaris water, being offered to the public we warn all buyers to be sure that each and every bottle bears the Yellow Label, and the name of Fred. De Bary & Co., New York, sole Agents.

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,

Cabriolets, 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,

Corner Houston and Soledad Streets.

Daily Express.

PUBLISHED BY THE

Express Printing Company.

Saturday Morning, July 19, 1879.

OUR DEFIANT NEIGHBORS.

Thunder will not so stir up a bed of eels as the mention of "annexation" or "absorption" of Mexico by the United States will stir up the Mexican population, and the suggestion to that effect made in connection with the discussion of the isthmus canal scheme will stir the Bombastus Furiosos of the Mexican press to their very depths, and from now on until the agitation subsides we may expect to hear Mexican prowess and patriotism lauded, and American cupidity and ambition condemned, in perfect floods of impassioned eloquence. The average Mexican patriot, who by some remarkable dispensation of providence or something else, always survives the wars and revolutions of that country, will always rush frantically to the press or the forum to give voice to their indignation and fire the hearts of the people against the aggressive Gringoes, just as though, instead of merely quietly discussing a theory, the American people were preparing to swoop down upon the Mexicans and gobble up their country in a jiffy.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from an aroused Mexican who fairly "beards the lion in his den," stands on the soil of the United States, throws defiance into the very face of the American eagle, as it were, and derisively cries, "Come on—who's afeered!" We consider this communication valuable as portraying the spirit of the Mexican people and their temper on the annexation question. The graphic description of the thrilling scene in a city of Mexico depicted by our correspondent, wherein a dashing young Mexican, with his soul afire, his heart filled with patriotic zeal and his 'gullet" full of *sarsaul*, tossed his goblet into the air to typify the height to which he would raise the Mexican tri-color from the dome of the capitol at Washington, would, no doubt, cause the American people to tremble with fears of the most dense gravity, but for the suggestion of our correspondent that the tumbler-tosser exaggerated the consequences. We are somewhat inclined to take the same view of the matter, and are thankful to "Young Saltillero" for his kind and thoughtful assurance that he will be satisfied with planting his conquering banners on the west bank of the Rio Grande, and not follow his friend across to participate in the proposed flag-planting business at Washington. By the way, was that scene photographed? If so, by its sale, Mexico should realize enough to pay the expense of its international exhibition, and buy enough bagging to make breech-clouts for the army in the northern states.

THE RENT QUESTION.

Rents are very high in San Antonio, and improved property is generally held at a figure far in excess of its real value. The rents of business houses are not higher than they were some years ago, but the profits from business, because of greater competition, are not so great as they used to be, and the business being done is divided among so many people, that merchants who once paid those high rents without a murmur now complain of the tax upon them. By far the greatest proportion of our business houses, of course, were built anterior to the railroad and at such vast outlay of money that the owners cannot reduce the rent from the present figures and realize any reasonable interest on their investment. And this condition of affairs brings those property owners face to face with a very unpleasant fact. The value of their improved property has depreciated in just that proportion that the cost of building has declined since the railroad reached this city and reduced the cost of transporting building materials, and since modern appliances for saving labor and time have been introduced. Therefore, those who built in the olden time may as well recognize the fact that their investments have depreciated, and arrange their schedule of rents on a basis of the value of property equally well situated, as desirable in every way, and acquired at a cost of half their original outlay. A building that a few years ago cost $20,000 or $25,000 could now be duplicated for $10,000 or $15,000, and to maintain rents at a rate that would give the first builders a reasonable interest, would give the later builders an exorbitant interest on their investments, and more than they will demand.

There are several good store rooms now vacant in this city that might be filled but that the rents are considered injuriously high, in comparison with what it would cost to erect the buildings, though the rent, considering the original investment only and the desire to realize a fair interest thereon, would be considered reasonable.

The times are now dull, and it is to the interest of renters to reduce their rents so as to encourage business men to go ahead and build up a trade that would in time justify even higher rents than are now being demanded, and not to be so exceedingly high in their charges as to drive merchants out of business, and leave their houses tenantless as a consequence. There is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

The scheme of the council of the union of American Hebrew congregations determined upon at the recent meeting in New York, to colonize a number of Hebrew families on western farms, is attracting much attention throughout the country. The plan adopted by the council is to purchase immediately a tract of land large enough to accommodate at least fifty families. A model farm school is to be established in the colony for the instruction of beginners in agriculture. A farm containing from fifty to eighty acres is to be alloted to each family, rent free, for seven years. At the expiration of that time the incumbent is to be given the privilege of purchase, at a reasonable price, the proceeds to be invested in more land for the benefit of fresh settlers. A committee of five members of the executive committee of the council will have the whole management of the colony, and will solicit subscriptions among people of their own faith to aid in carrying out the scheme. A Hebrew farmer is a rarity in this country, as the instincts of the race are commercial, and the results of this experiment will be watched with no little interest.

Many people laughed at Capt. Eads' plan of transferring ships across the isthmus on cars, but here comes a fellow and proposes to not only transfer vessels across on cars, but also a dock along with them for them to float in during transit, and thus avoid the dangers Eads' plan would entail. Why not carry them across with balloons?

BEST "COURT TIME" ON RECORD.

The people of Texas have been often compelled to sit helplessly by and watch the tardy movements of Justice as cold-blooded murderers, laughing in the face of the blind goddess, kept just beyond her reach for months and months and even years, through the hampering laws of the state, only too often to escape entirely in the end, leaving only the memory of a dark deed and a pile of accumulated costs as reminders of their presence; but while we groan at this state of affairs, there is some consolation to be found in the case of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hall, in New York. On the morning of the 11th of June last, the dead body of the victim was found bound to the bed post in her sleeping room, and in addition to the murder the premises had been robbed of a large amount of jewelry. No clue to the murderer was to be found about the premises, and the detectives, being professionally bound to discover something, advanced the theory that Mrs. Hall's husband, who occupied a separate apartment, was the murderer, and everybody was at once put upon the "wrong scent." But notwithstanding this bad start, the murderer, a negro named Chastine Cox, was arrested in a distant city, nearly if not quite all the stolen jewelry was found scattered in a dozen different localities and recovered, the murderer was brought to trial, and, on Thursday, the 17th inst., five weeks from the day of the murder, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. This, we believe, is the "best time" on record in such cases.

It is doubtful if Cox can raise the means to carry his case to a higher court, and if not, he will be almost certain to swing on the 29th of August, the day set for his execution, as the governor of New York is not a good hand at the commutation business.

Mr. E. H. Walker, the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, estimates that the wheat crop of 1879 will amount to 385,000,000 bushels, and that France will import about 80,000,000 bushels; Great Britain, 120,000,000 bushels; Germany, 10,000,000 bushels; Switzerland, 10,000,000 bushels; Spain and Portugal, 5,000,000 bushels; and Italy 25,000,000. He says good shipments will be made from Australia, British India, Egypt, Roumania and the Turkish provinces. According to Mr. Walker, the area under wheat in France in 1877 was 17,260,506 acres, and the crop was mediocre, making less bread than the smaller crop of 1876. The imports of wheat and flour into France in 1876-77, September 1 to August 31, were equal to 14,335,554 bushels, against exports 6,955,261 bushels, giving net imports over exports 7,380,293 bushels. The imports for the corresponding period in 1877-8 were equal in wheat and flour to 26,658,920 bushels of wheat, against 3,698,425 exported, giving net imports of 22,960,903 bushels. France is bare of reserves of old wheat, and imports of foreign wheat have gone quickly into consumption, leaving only small stocks at the ports of import, except Marseilles. The net imports of wheat into France in 1877-8, September 1 to August 31, were 22,580,903 bushels, which were required to supplement the poor crop of 1877, which was followed by a still poorer one in 1878, the falling off being 57,920,000 bushels. Mr. Walker states that there has been imported into France from August 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, 67,648,000 bushels of wheat, and that from May 20 to June 12, 122 wheat laden ships passed the Dardanelles, of which one only was bound for northern Europe, seventy-eight for France, and forty-two for other Mediterranean ports.

The Castroville *Quill*, referring to our editorial note concerning the number of children in Medina county between the ages of 8 and 14 years who could not read, remarks: "We do not much like the idea of having Medina county held up as a 'frightful example,' but figures are figures and truth is truth and both are surer than George Washington and as sure as the *Quill* not to tell a lie! We agree with our friend the *Express* in all it has said in its manly fight for free schools; and we fully endorse the above. In order, however, to make complete the information, we will remark that, while there are so many who do not read, there is a very much larger number (639) in the county that can read, and they are readers after the most approved style, too, newspapers being taken liberally wherein can be found the current history of the day. Such reading is having its effect, too, for the younger class of voters are found to be well posted and intelligent. Such a class of citizenship will, in a few years, sweep from the surface such old fossils as His Accidency and the like, and will establish upon a firm footing a system of free schools which alone can vouchsafe to Texas her sure, substantial and lasting greatness."

Dallas is aping the style and manners of Chicago, St. Louis and other large northern cities, and indulging in sunstrokes. Five cases were reported there Thursday, which is such a remarkable circumstances for Texas that we are still inclined to the belief that there was more whisky than sun about the strokes reported. A great many doctors are very careless in their diagnoses of such cases and fail to draw the line so the people may know just how much whisky and how much sun was responsible for the cases reported. The people of San Antonio don't know what a sunstroke is, except from hearsay; but then the people of San Antonio are temperate in their habits and give the climate a chance to preserve them.

The Galveston *News* wants a board of examiners appointed to pass upon the merits and qualifications of immigrants before admitting them to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. Unless the state administration, of which the *News*, has been a supporter in all the acts tending to turn people from the state, changes its policy, there will be ample time given in which to discuss this question before a board of the character proposed would find anything to do even should such a course be determined upon. Better do something to get immigrants here, before we make too many arrangements to regulate them.

Pennsylvania has developed a lunatic who calls upon the governor to cock up all the oil wells in that state, as the oil comes from the centre of the earth, where, in the eternal fitness of things, it has been in use for untold ages in greasing the axis of this mundane sphere; and he fears that, when the lubricator by centrifugal force has all been drawn away from its natural and useful position, the axis will become rusty, the revolutions of the earth will become less frequent, and finally cease altogether.

It seems necessary to again remind the *Freie Presse* that as far as the Express is concerned, it is not trying to shape its course after the conduct of that paper in its editorial management. In fact, if we have any particular yearning in that connection it is to be able to not make such a mistake.

There is one prominent man in the country who does not want to be president. Gen. W. T. Sherman said, in reply to the question, would he be the next president: "Oh, I'm not the man; they mean my brother, John Sherman. I do not want to be president. You can give the most emphatic kind of a denial to that, with a very big 'D,' if you like. I am not tired of my life, and do not want them to worry me to death, as they did Tyler, Harrison, Lincoln and others."

The steady progress made by the south in diversifying her industries is regarded as one of the most hopeful signs for the future. The people are beginning to realize that other crops beside cotton will pay, and Georgia reports that more grain has been planted in that state than ever before. An Augusta paper looks forward to the time when the farms in its vicinity will grow enough wheat to supply the three city mills.

As an illustration of the economy and good management of the republicans in Maine, it is stated that during Gov. Conner's administration a commission was appointed to find out what islands on the coast belonged to the state. The expense of hunting up these fractional sections of the state's domain and labeling them was $2,160, and when the work was completed the whole lot was sold for $1,100.

About four years ago a man named Buzzell was tried on a charge of murder, in New Hampshire, and acquitted. Afterwards he was arrested and tried on a charge of being accessory to the same crime, was convicted, and, last week, was hanged to pay the penalty.

The "eight-hour league" of St. Louis, have been holding secret meetings. The people are not much alarmed thereat, as the meetings are held to overhaul the accounts of the league's financial secretary, who has absconded with the funds.

It is said there are more "Tilden papers" in Arkansas than in any other of the southern states. Has anybody heard a rumbling sound over that way, as of a bar'l a rollin'?

The abdicated khedive of Egypt will have to remain in private life and manage to eke out an existence, in some way on an allowance of $250,000 a year. Poor man!

More yellow fever cases and another panic at Memphis! Wonder if this thing is to be kept up all summer?

Our leather export trade last year amounted to 25,000,000 pounds, valued at $4,000,000.

THE VAULTING AMBITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

What a Mexican Has to Say About the Annexation Proposition.

San Antonio, July 17, 1879.

Editors San Antonio Express:

In your issue of to-day you published an article headed "Is Mexico to be absorbed by the United States?" I have a few words to say concerning that article.

The question of annexing the northern part of Mexico to the United States has been kept before the public for some time. A year ago the Arizona *Miner* published an article saying that the northern states of Mexico naturally belong to this country and that they ought to be annexed as a means of frontier protection. The same article was republished and endorsed by the press of this city, and I suppose of all over the state. Not only that article, but a great many others have come out in different papers asking for annexation.

And if I have asked the press what is the object in annexing the northern states of Mexico, the answer of course will be that it is to protect the frontier. No; such is not the object. The object is ambition. Trevino during the past year has captured more Indians than the American troops have in twenty years. The depredations by the Indians are ceasing daily, and after this campaign they will cease entirely. Now there is your frontier protected, what do you want the northern states for? If you had them you would not be satisfied, for you are now asking for the whole of Mexico. But wait. Mexico is able to govern herself without being governed by a "superior people," as Senator Burnside calls the Americans. She is now in a perfect state of prosperity and with brighter prospects for the future. But the American press will represent a different state of of affairs in that country; will tell about revolutions and pronunciamentos going on there. All the revolution is here.

So I am satisfied that the object of the United States in wanting any portion of Mexico as a means of frontier protection, is not for such a purpose. It is for ambition! There can be no such a thing as a peaceable annexation. If Mexico must be "absorbed," the blood of many a hero must be shed before it can be "absorbed."

Two years ago, when there was a good deal of talk about a war between the United States and Mexico, there was a meeting of young men in a city in Mexico. After discussing the probability about there being a war, one of the young men took a glass of wine, and after drinking the wine he threw the glass as high as he could in the sky, and said, "That high I am going to plant the flag of Mexico at the capital in Washington!" That fellow, of course, exaggerated the matter. We never intend even to take the flag across the Rio Grande. We intend to leave it where it is, and if the ambitious Gringos wish to take it down, let them do it. We are ready.

"Young Saltillero.

The Retired List of the Army

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Much is said in Washington about the retirement of certain army officers who have passed the retiring age of sixty-two, and it is intimated that the president will not long be able to withstand the pressure now bearing on him to put the veterans on the retired list and give their places to younger men. If Mr. Hayes can not stand up under such foolish and unreasonable pressure as this, his back bone must be weak indeed. If we were engaged in war there might be some excuse for the substitution of younger men for those who have grown too old and feeble to endure the hardships of campaign life, but in a time of profound peace like the present, such action would be extremely foolish. The only reason assigned for the movement in favor of retirement is that the younger officers are eager to secure promotion. This is not sufficient. We have no doubt that if the elder officers were placed on the retired list their places could be acceptably filled, but what would the country gain by the change? The test of age is a most fallacious one, and it should not be applied to the army in time of peace. Some men are worn out and worthless at thirty-five; others possess all their mental and bodily strength unimpaired at seventy-five. At sixty-two a man who has not been enfeebled by disease, dissipation or wounds, is only in the prime of life. Von Moltke, the great German soldier, was upward of seventy when he planned and carried out the Franco-German war. He is still at the head of the German army, and there is no talk of putting him on the retired list. Among our generals, McDowell, Ord, Townsend, Macey, Scheiver, Dunn, Meigs, Rucker, Easton and Van Vleit have passed the age of sixty-two. They are hale and hearty, and it should be left wholly to their own inclination whether they will enter the retired list or not. Among the surgeons, Barnes, Bayler, King and Simons have also passed their sixty-second mile-stone, and their juniors are striving to get their places. In the engineer's department, Gens. Barnard, Benham, McComb and Simpson are over age. To retire these officers and advance others to the places thus vacated would increase the cost of the service without improving its efficiency in the least. If any of the officers are unfit for the duties belonging to their positions, they should be retired, but if there is no better reason for such action than the fact that they have reached the age of sixty-two, they should be retained in active service.

Political.

Nevada City, Cal., has a new campaign paper called the Mudsill.

Ohio will be weather-boarded and shingled with political speeches this campaign.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

There are signs that the nationals and democrats in Pennsylvania will unite this fall against the republicans.

The Boston Journal mildly soars on Gen. Conway, the exodus agent, whose past career should not recommend him to decent people.

The Boston Globe is hopeful, and thinks that the democracy of Massachusetts will be cheered to the contest by victories in sister states.

The Bayard men of a democratic ward club in Philadelphia have elected their candidate for president over the Tilden faction by a vote of 41 to 28.

The republicans are beginning to be a little alarmed about the colored vote this year. It isn't so solid as it has been in times past.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is a great thing to be the first man in the field, and John Sherman is the first republican candidate who has declared himself.—[New York Sun.

When Zach Chandler goes down into Maine to twist the tail of the greenback lion, all the circuses booked for that state will cancel their engagements.—[Boston Herald.

So far as my experience extends, soldiers are wholly unlike politicians. The former are enemies only while the battle is pending. Politicians appear to be the most belligerent after it is over.—Fighting Joe Hooker.

It was again announced yesterday that the president had no intention of revoking his civil service reform order. It is a good thing to keep this before the public, because in an unguarded moment Hayes might upset that beautiful fabric of reform.—Philadelphia Times.

Ex-Senator Alcorn, a republican of Mississippi, whose character is unimpeached, says that he does not believe negroes have been refused passage on the Mississippi steamboats, and that he never saw a negro in the state who could not get enough to eat, and never saw a negro beggar there. Suppose "Gen." Conway should take a load of white men down with him?

When Mr. Jeff Davis wrote his letter denying that he would be a candidate for U. S. senator in Mississippi, he didn't show that regard for the feelings of the organs that might be expected of him. Mr. Davis has been a great comfort to the organs, heretofore, and it is too bad if he has made up his mind to desert them now, in the hour of their greatest need.—Philadelphia Times.

An Army at War With Itself.

Chicago News.

Our army numbers about 25,000 men, yet according to the records of the bureau of military justice, it must do more fighting than the largest of continental forces. It appears that the records of court martials arrive at the bureau at the rate of about forty in every week day, or at the rate of 12,000 a year. As respects our army, however, the warfare it wages is entirely internecine. No less than 225,000 of such records have been received by the bureau since 1862, and about 300,000 are on file in the office. Several large apartments are required as store rooms for these documents.

Tilden Operating in the West.

Washington Special to Indianapolis Journal.

A prominent democrat, known to be friendly to Tilden, says the sage of Gramercy square will develop far greater strength in the west than any person imagines. Leaving Indiana out of the calculation he expects to carry a majority of every western state in the convention and most of them solid. He concedes Indiana to Hendricks, but counts that as of little weight. He counts on nineteen votes in Illinois. The present democratic scheme is to carry New York and Ohio, if possible, and let Indiana take care of itself.

The Buried Treasures of Troy.

In Dr. Schleiman's recent explorations of Troy he found, among other things, two treasures, consisting of gold bracelets, gold ear-rings with rosettes and long hangings with idols attached to them, and gold eagle, a breast ornament of gold with ten chains, each consisting of one hundred and fifty-five links, and covered with as many leaves, also other gold ornaments, and a mass of ornaments of pottery and bronzes. He found again a very large quantity; also some very fine jewels of silver; a silver dagger, whose handle is ornamented with a couchant cow with long horns; a silver spoon with a novel shield-like-ornament in the midst, for libations; also a large mass of silver rings fused together in the great conflagration, and to which have also been fused gold ornaments.

Loan Offices.

M. KOENIGHEIM'S

Loan Office,

West Side Main Plaza.

Will advance money on valuables at very low rates.

Those desiring to pledge articles would do well call on him. mar26tf

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.

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The old and most reliable Loan Office in

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

Rates Reduced According to the Amounts Loaned.

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

Maximilian Dollars,

Arms, Bullets, &c., &c., &c. Ample room for free Furniture and Pianos.

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Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

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At H. Barbeck's Store.

OLD SAFES EXCHANGED.

may23-6mo

Bandera and San Antonio Hack LINE,

Mrs. ELIZA GALLAGHER, Proprietress.

OFFICE AT THE EL PASO STAGE OFFICE.

The proprietress has refitted this line and will run comfortable vehicles three times a week from each end, making the distance in ten hours. Careful drivers and good teams.

Stages leave San Antonio on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 a. m.; arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

Express packages promptly forwarded.

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Good saddle horses, horses and buggies, and the best open or close carriages to be had in the city for hire on shortnotice and reasonable rates. Also the finest hearse in the city for hire to funerals, trimmed in black or white. Horses boarded by the feed, day, week or month. Transportation furnished to all parts and satisfaction guaranteed.

PHIL DEI, - Proprietor.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Some of the lands belonging to the estate of W. A. Menger, deceased, are offered for sale at very reasonable prices, to-wit:

1. Lot on the west side of the Alamo plaza, between lot of F. I. Meyer and Crocket street, and extending back to Losoya street. It fronts 84 feet on Alamo Plaza, 210 feet on Crocket street and 150 feet on Losoya street. There is on it a hard rock building, known as the government warehouse, fronting 110 feet on Losoya street and 80 feet on Crocket street. The lot can be divided into four or more lots, and is offered either entire or in parts, to suit purchasers.
2. Lot and houses on the west side of the San Pedro creek, on Laredo street, now occupied by the San Antonio Coal Company.
3. Lot on the corner of Losoya and Crocket streets opposite the Barracks.
4. Lot No. 30, and middle third of block No. 20, comprising nearly 2½ acres, near San Pedro avenue and the Upper Labor ditch.
5. Twenty acres of land, part of block No. 8, range c. 1 and district No. 7, 1½ miles southwest of the ty, near Schutner's candle factory.
6. Blocks Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in block No. 5, west of the San Pedro, being a subdivision of original lot No. 148.
7. Lot No. 7, subdivided from lot No. 72, west side of San Pedro.
8. Three hundred and twenty acres of land, upper half of 640 acres, survey No. 32, in section No. 4, about nine miles southeast of San Antonio, on Calaveras creek, very good land. The country in the neighborhood is settling up very fast.
9. Nine hundred and sixty acres in Atascosa county, survey 1220, in section No. 6, very rich land and well watered.
10. Six hundred and forty acres of land in Frio county, being four surveys of 160 acres each, Nos. 80, 82, 83, and 84, in district No. 3, cultivated land, being part of Castro's colony—Henry Castro original grantee.
11. A farm comprising 86 acres of land in Kendall county one mile southwest of Boerne, survey 175, section 2. In very choice land, has house and fence, and has two constantly running streams of water.
12. Six hundred and forty acres of land in Kendall county, ten miles east of Boerne, known as the David Bradbury tract. Healthy location.
13. Four hundred and ninety-two acres of cedar land in Burnet county.
14. Three hundred and twenty acres of land in Mason county, survey No. 197, district No. 1.
15. Three hundred and twenty acres of land in Concho county, survey No. 220, district No. 9.

For particulars apply at the

Menger Hotel Office.

SUNSET ROUTE.

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company.

The Only all Rail Route to San Antonio

TWO TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 29, 1879,

Trains will run as follows:

EAST.

Leaves San Antonio daily (except Sunday) at 7 00 a. m. and 5 15 p. m.
Arrives at Houston..... 8 15 p. m. and 9 05 a. m.
Arrives at Galveston..... 12 30 p. m. and 7 45 a. m.

WEST.

Leaves Galveston daily (except Sunday) at 4 30 a. m. and 2 30 p. m.
Leaves Houston daily except Sunday at 9 55 a. m. 5 35 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio.... 8 20 p. m. and 9 35 a. m.

Cheapest, Shortest, Quickest and Best Route to all points East, North and South.

Direct connection made at Houston with Houston and Texas Central, Texas and New Orleans, and Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railways with 7 00 a. m. train.

Direct connection made at Houston with International and Great Northern, Texas and New Orleans, and Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railways with 5 15 train.

The Only Line in Texas Running Parlor Cars and Sleeping Cars of Its Own.

Parlor cars on day train and Sleeping cars on night trains, thoroughly refitted and repainted. Westinghouse Air Brake and Miller Platform Equipments attached to all Trains. Berths in Sleeping cars reduced to $1.50.

Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through.

Any further information will be cheerfully furnished on application to P. B. FREER, Ticket Agent, Menger Hotel, San Antonio Texas.

JAMES GOWDY, Superintendent. T. W. PEIRCE, Jr., Gen. Pas. and Ticket Agt.

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Bird Cages

AT ALL PRICES.

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Of Every Description,

BAMBOO POLES

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THE WESTERN AGENCY

FOR THE

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Safe & Lock

COMPANY,

No. 69 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 manufactory when desired.

Safes Sold to Responsible Parties on Reasonable Terms and Time.

JAMES L. TRUEHEART,

Real Estate, Claim & General Agent

Soledad St., San Antonio,

Will sell on accommodating terms,
One improved lot, near corner of Houston and Acequia streets, 50x120 feet.
One improved lot fronting 68x225 feet on Pecan St.
" " " " 36x109 " San Pedro Cr.
" unimproved lot on 5th St., near San Pedro ave.
" " " Cameron St., opposite new jail.
Two " " East and First street.
" " " Rio Grande and Houston Sts.
15 acres of irrigable land near railroad depot.
2 " " " on Concepcion road.
Unimproved lots in different parts of the city.
2 improved farms on the Leon creek, 12 miles north-west of the city, on Fredericksburg road.
3 small unimproved tracts on Leon, 12 miles northwest of city.
3 small unimproved tracts on Schoolhouse creek, 6 miles north of city.
1 small unimproved tract on Saltillo creek, near Converse station.
2 small unimproved tracts on Medina, and near Espada mission.
13 small unimproved tracts on Cibolo, in Guadalupe county, near Maj. Brahan's.
1 small farm on Corpus Christi road, near the city, under a good fence.
6 small tracts unimproved, 17 miles east of the city.
8 small tracts unimproved, 24 miles north-west of city, on Balcones creek.
Lands in nearly every county in North-west and South-west Texas, in quantities and prices to suit.
One furnished room to rent on Travis street, near the Vance House.

Bell and Bro.

ew Goods in

Plated Ware

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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.

Spectacles a Specialty.

BELL & BRO.

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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 renovating carriages, buggies, etc. His work is first-class and his prices low enough to enable him to compete with any workman in his line in the city. decl1

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A weekly publication, devoted to the dissemination of reliable commercial information relating to Kansas City and the great "New West." Every issue contains information of value to stock dealers.

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Alamo Street, Opposite Postoffice.

Menger Hotel,

ALAMO PLAZA,

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Mrs. W. A. Menger, Proprietress.

ACCOMMODATIONS EQUAL TO ANY IN THE STATE.

PAUL WAGNER,

AGENT FOR

E. Anheuser's Keg Beer.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND IMPROVED ASSORTMENT OF

Freight, Farm Spring Wagons,

Buggies, Buckboards, Etc.

FROM THE

Milburn Wagon Company, of Toledo, Ohio.

Southwestern Branch, Soledad Street,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

This celebrated factory is now making all the improvements in Wagons, and offers to the Public the the most complete assortment ever placed on sale in this market. The only factory making the 5,000 POUND FREIGHTER with CHIHUAHUA BED and SWINGING BRAKE. Also the improved Swing Brake for ambulances. Don't forget that they make and sell a complete buggy top for $15.00, attached to any vehicle; also wheel jacks, axle grease, ambulance tops, etc., all of their own make, and guaranteed.

Wool growers should call and see the patent Buck Feeding Troughs!

L. R. CARPENTER, Agent.

Hugo & Schmeltzer,

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89 & 91 Commerce St.

Sole Agents for the

CELEBRATED

Bottled Beer

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Wm. Lanahan's Hunter Rye Whisky.

SHULTZ CELEBRATED SOAP.

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Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas

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Hardware & Agricultural Implements,

Saddlery, Fairbank's Scales, Wagon, Carriage and Buggy Timber, Axles and Springs, Pitt's Celebrator Horse Powers, Reynold's Cotton Press, Platts Cotton Gin.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY,

Iron and Steel, Nails, Locks and Screws, Hinges, Tools of the best material, Paints and Oils, J. Lane's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, C. H. & L. J. McCormic's Harvester, with or without binder, Improved Advance, Improved Prize Mower, Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co's Celebrated Cast Steel Plows, Cultivators and Steel Hay Rakes. All other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Horse Powers and Engines Aultman & Taylor Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Kentucky Sugar Mills and Evaporators, Steam Flour and Corn Mills, "Queen of the South."

AGENTS FOR OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

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ALAMO PLAZA, Opp. Menger Hotel,

SAN ANTONIO, - - - TEXAS

Our present Headquarters on Main plaza becoming too small on account of increasing business we have 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 1&wly

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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.

Saturday Morning, July 19, 1879.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

TO AND FROM THE

SAN ANTONIO POSTOFFICE.

Train Mails, Houston and Galveston only—Arrives daily except Monday at 9.30 a. m. Through mails for all points north and east of Houston departs at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday. Through mails from Houston, Austin, Galveston and all points north and east arrive daily except Sunday at 9 p. m.

Bandera—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Corpus Christi—Arrives daily except Monday by 10 p. m. Departs daily except Sunday at 6 a. m.

Eagle Pass—Arrives daily by 6 p. m. Departs daily at 6 a. m.

Fredericksburg and Concho—Arrives daily by 12 m. Departs daily at 1 p. m.

Fort Clark—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12 m. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Boerne and Helena—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday by 12 m. Departs Mon. & Thur. at 6 a. m.

Laredo—Arrives daily except Monday by 6 a. m. Departs daily except Sunday at 6 a. m.

Stockdale and Sutherland Springs—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m. Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6 a. m.

Through mails for Houston, Austin, Galveston and all points north and east depart daily at 6 a. m. All mails close half an hour previous to the time of departure.

OFFICE HOURS.

Stamp, Register and Money Order Departments from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

General Delivery from 8 a. m. to 5. p. m.

Railroad Time Table.

THROUGH EXPRESS EAST—Daily except Sun.

Leaves San Antonio	1.00 a. m.
" Seguin	8.36 a. m.
" Luling	9.34 a. m.
" Columbus	12.10 p.m.
Arrives at Houston	5.15 p. m.
" Galveston	1.45 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS WEST—Daily except Sun.

Leaves Houston	9.55 a. m.
" Columbus	2.24 p. m.
" Luling	5.40 p. m.
" Seguin	6.30 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	8.30 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS EAST—Daily except Sunday.

Leaves San Antonio	5.15 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	9.00 a. m.

NIGHT TRAIN WEST—Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Houston	5.35 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	9.35 a. m.

TICKET OFFICE HOURS.—From 8.30 a. m. until 2 p. m. from 3 to 6.30 p. m. Sundays 7 to 11 a. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

N. B.—Trains run by Galveston time, which is 15 minutes faster than San Antonio time.

Stock and Farm Notes.

The prospects are flattering for a large crop of pecans this fall.

The grass on the lower Coletto, Goliad county, is luxurious.

Now is the time to make preparations for fall gardens.

The web worm has disappeared from cotton farms in Navarro county.

Iron nails thrown into the drinking water will make a good tonic for the fowls.

The feed that produces the best butter also produces the best meat.

Dr. A. P. Davis, living near Corsicana, has a patch of six acres of castor beans.

The prudent housewife now busies herself preparing tomato catsup, preserves and sich.

A Taylorsville sheep raiser has gone to Vermont to buy 1500 head of fine sheep for his ranche.

The supply of tomatoes is more plentiful this year than ever before known, and have sold as low as twenty-five cents a peck.

Cotton picking is the present order of the day with sunny farmers. The worm has been held in check so far, and it is hoped will do little or no damage.

A farmer who has tried it, speaks in the highest praise of gas tar for painting wagon wheels, stating that it tightens tires and spokes better than anything else that can be tried.

In the garden of Major Haynie, in Waco, there is a marvellous growth of the leaf of the Colladium Esculentum. In twenty-four hours it attained the dimensions of twenty-two inches by twenty-six.

J. W. Wiley, of Parker, was exhibiting in Weatherford a few days ago a radish two feet four inches long and large around in proportion; and Joseph Dugan, a cucumber measuring three feet and ten inches in length.

The American Pomological society will hold its seventeenth annual three days' session at Rochester, N. Y., beginning Sept 17. President Wilder is steadily recovering from the injuries received some weeks ago.

Attention to little things about the farm as in any other business, is what increases the profits. Plenty of eggs, a few chickens, a few calves, a colt or so, help out wonderfully. If some of the perquisites arising or given to the children for the care bestowed, they will cheerfully help in the garden, and thus another important item is added to the well being of the family.

Between Brenham and round Top, on the black lands, corn and cotton both look well where they have been worked. On the sandy lands the protracted drought has materially injured both corn and cotton, and in some localities the corn has been cut for fodder. Farmers in Fayette county think the prospect fair for an average cotton crop.

A reading man has thirty-eight hens white Leghorn and Dominique mixed which he says have laid 1,000 eggs since New Year. He afforded them warm shedd during the winter, and fed them thick milk corn, and occasionally wheat bran mixed with thick milk.

The farmers state that there is a larger mast in Anderson county than has been for several years past. The trees, bearing sweet and bitter acorns after their kind, are as full as they can well hold, and there will be an abundance of hickory nuts wherever that tree is found growing.

The best soil for beans is a mellow clay or sandy loam. Prepare the land as for corn, fitted in the nicest manner. Plant ten days or two weeks after planting corn. Narrow beans require one and one-eighth bushels of seeds per acre; medium, three-fourths of a bushel; pea beans, one half bushel; kidney or other large beans, more, in proportion to size. A fair crop is twenty bushels per acre.

One of the new industries of Germany, reported by Dr. Stutzer to be "now in a flourishing condition," is the manufacture of artificial clover seed. Fragments of gravel are sifted until particles of a suitable size are obtained, and the substitute for the seed is then shaken up with some coloring substance until it acquires the desired hue. An ordinary pocket microscope is quite sufficient, however, to expose the cheat.

I had a mare some years ago that had a large wart on her side where the harness rubbed and kept it sore. In summer the flies made it worse. To prevent this I put on a good daub of tar, and in a few weeks the wart was killed and disappeared. I have frequently tried it since on cattle and horses, and seldom had an occasion to use a second application. The remedy is simple and effectual.—Correspondence Prairie Farmer.

The farmer who has made but a poor crop can gather a wagon load of bones in a day or two and sell them for $6 each per ton. The colored people haul a great many, as well as the whites. Karnes, Goliad, Gonzales and Lavaca counties supply many of these bones. During the dry, dull summer many hundred dollars are thus put in circulation which would otherwise remain locked up.

The farmers in the Bahama islands find it more profitable to raise early vegetables, as peas, tomatoes and potatoes, for the American market, than pineapples and oranges. Texas farmers will also find that their greatest source of wealth is early vegetables.

Mr. George Hobbs has purchased the sheep ranch and stock of Mr. H. J. Bacon, of McCulloch county, paying him $6000 for stock and ranch.

Commissioner De Dec offers to send tea plants to applicants. There is no doubt but that the tea plant can be successfully cultivated in Texas and thus be made to add a new and very important item to our exports.

Orange culture will undoubtedly become of considerable importance in southern Texas. The Victoria *Advocate* of the 12th says: A look at Dr. Hoberer's orange trees loaded with half grown fruit, will convince the skeptic on the subject that oranges will grow to abundance in this vicinity if properly cultivated.

W. R. Hatchell, of Valley Mills, in this state, says he had ripe peaches May 20th 1878, and May 15th 1879. He grows the Walter peach, which is a Texas seedling.

The News Item says: Mr. H. M. Fry, living at Warren postoffice in Brown county, has sent us specimens of a new kind of wheat, called seven-head wheat, which last year produced on his farm 65 bushels to the acre, but will not do so well this year on account of the drouth. He also sent specimens of what is called the yard bean, the pods being, when fresh, fully three feet in length, and the yield being very large. If Mr. Fry perseveres in raising such truck, he will be a successful farmer.

We are always pleased to publish successful remedies for rattlesnake bites. Here is one which was used with perfect success by Mr. Gilman, of Long Hollow, Travis county. His daughter was recently bitten on her foot by a rattler. Mr. Gilman immediately cut a cross at the wound inflicted by each tooth to let the blood flow, and then applied the following poultice to the wound: Strong soapsuds of lye soap, one spoonful soda, one spoonful brown sugar. In five or six days the wound was healed and the girl was attending to her usual work. There was no doctor within several miles of the biting.

The Victoria *Advocate* says: Last season the bee interest languished; in fact a large proportion of the colonies in and about Victoria died out during the process of cotton poisoning. This year but little or no poisoning of cotton has been necessary, while every one who was fortunate enough to save their bees in strong colonies last year have their hives this season overflowing with delicious honey, which proves that bees forage upon the cotton bloom, and that poisoning the cotton poisons them also.

A correspondent in the Rural World shows some points of difference between British and American methods of feeding stock, as follows: In Great Britain turnips are cut, reduced to a pulp and mixed with cut hay or straw, and allowed to ferment. Hay and straw are always cut up and mixed with meal. Stock raisers in England buy oil cake, which Americans consider too expensive. They wet and use it with cut hay and straw and meal and pulped turnips. The manure from such feeding is regarded as of great value.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer, from Labette, Kansas, uses the following contrivance to prevent cows from sucking themselves: "Cows may be cured of sucking themselves by the use of two sticks long enough to reach from the butts of the horns to the back of the shoulders. Cut notches in both ends of the sticks, and secure one end of each to the base of your cow's horns. Then pass a rope around her body just back of her fore legs. Fasten the other ends of the sticks to this rope by means of knots about midway of each side. I will pay for all the milk the cow gets when the above directions are followed."

Much clover seed is wasted by sowing too early and also by scattering it upon the surface without covering. All seeds should be covered, although under very favorable circumstances they would sprout and grow even if not covered. If you harrow your wheat, that should be done as soon as the ground is dry; then sow the clover immediately after the harrow, the gradual leveling down of the little furrows made by the harrow teeth will cover the seed. When clover seed is sown on the surface too early a warm rain will sprout it, then a frosty night will destroy the young rootlets which have not yet penetrated into the ground, and the seed is wasted.

New beds of asparagus ought to be set as soon as plants can be had. Strong, vigorous one year old plants are best. In the best field culture the plants are set four feet apart, with six feet between the rows, giving each plant a good supply of manure as it is set. In the family garden such wide planting is not desirable. It is well to allow three feet between the rows, to allow room in collecting, and crowd the plants in the rows. Some set them twelve inches, and some as near as nine inches, first working in heavy dressing of well decomposed manure. The crowns should be at least four inches below the surface. Asparagus is not cut until the third year.

Regarding borers in peach trees, says the Country Gentleman, it is usefulto heap a peck of dry slacked lime about the peach trees after the grubs had been picked, and before the earth is drawn back to the tree. The lime kills any grubs that may be left. If a live grub is thrown into the dry lime, it will soon die; this may be tried to satisfy an inquiring mind. Having used lime in this way in 1877, the writer found no borers at all in his trees in 1878, and therefore has confidence in this means of repressing the depredations of this pest.

THE SCAB

Its Geographical Limits, Cause and Cure—A Practical Article by a Practical Man.

The following article, though a long one, will well pay a careful perusal by Texas wool growers. It is a communication to the Journal of Agriculture, and is the result of years of observation and conference with wool growers throughout the west, northwest, and south-west:

The marvelous progress of wool growing throughout the west and south-west the past few years, and as well the probability, which amounts almost to a certainty, that in the near future this industry will assume such vast proportions as to cause the North American product to seek a market elsewhere than on the continent, and to contribute to the food supply abroad by exportation of surplus animals, has suggested to me the idea of asking the indulgence of yourselves and the readers of your progressive paper for a brief hearing on that great drawback of the prosperity of flock masters in that section of country, which is surely the coming source of supply of wool and mutton. Without scab the past twenty years what are the probabilities our surplus would be now? It has depleted our flocks by the hundred thousands, and yet the origin of the disease, the proper treatment of it, and the case with which it may be successfully put down appears to be so little understood. The general impression has been that this disease is spread only by contact with diseased sheep, or by contact with grazing grounds, corral, etc., where scabbed sheep have been, leading to legislation and attempts at legislation in a sanitary way to prevent the spread by contact by nearly every southwestern state and territory. From the standpoint that this little pestiferous specimen of animated nature, called in plain English the scab mite, is only formed on sheep, a quarantine law against admission of scabbed sheep, or making it an offence to possess them, if it could be executed to the letter and spirit intended, might prove effective, but the fact is the scab mite is indigenous to the districts lying to the southward of the heavy freeze line, which is as much the home of it as other forms of insect life. As for instance the chigger, chinch bug, seed tick, wood louse, etc., etc., and at certain seasons of its existence the herbage and foliage afford both shelter and facilities for its propagation. This being the case legislation looking to the prevention by contact with diseased animals alone would prove about as effective to pass "an act entitled an act for the prevention of chills and fever" in a malarious section. That scab can be communicated by contact with unhealthy sheep, of course no one will deny, and that it will spread fast and far is only too evident. But that this is not the only way this pest makes headway is the point desired to be made.

If my theory as regards origin of scab is correct, one heretofore may ask why is it that other animals do not become infected, to which I beg to reply that no other animal can offer the inducements of the sheep, in the way of "board and lodging." The excellent harbor afforded by the fleece, the spongy, porous hide making an easy burrow, is found on no other animal, and I am of the opinion the mites' penetrative powers are not sufficient to form a lodgement on an animal with a skin even approximating toughness; although first cousin to the mite that causes itch in mankind, I have yet to learn of those continually handling scabbed sheep being affected in any wise by the scab mite. Whether these views as to origin, method of infection, and question of latitude as regards the natural home of the scab are correct or not, I would state that in the northwest, Minnesota, for instance, scab is invariably brought in from the south, and once cured does not appear again, while further south, my Kansas, New Mexico and Texas, scabbed sheep once cured, beyond all shadow of a doubt, will frequently show signs of it the following year, except when a dipping as a preventive is made, using as a repellant to the mite, articles that render it uncomfortable to its existence, and unfavorable to a lodgment. The importance of a prompt treatment when scab appears can not be underestimated, and that with healthy flocks within the natural scab range, efforts made by way of prevention should become as much a part of the yearly routine of the sheep raiser as the shearing itself, or any other of what is considered indispensable duties to a flock. Touching the treatment for scab, let us see what will be the most practicable method in reaching him in his little burrow beneath the outer coating of the skin, where he is safely escoused, and has prepared a home for himself and progeny. We cannot reach him well with any agent having astringent properties, for the first effect of an application of an astringent will be to close his front and only entry to his lodging, where, if destroyed, will require a most active and poisonous compound that must penetrate the whole hide to the same depth as where our game lies concealed. Taking it for granted the mite can be exterminated in this manner, it must follow that a great trial is made upon the vitality of the animal to counteract this heroic treatment in throwing off the poison absorbed during the same. Let me here enumerate the different articles that have come under my observation during the past five years, as being used to safe scab, and that produce results as above noted. Mixtures containing arsenic, corrosive sublimate, blue vitriol, lime, concentrated lye, carbolic acid, ammoniac salts in quantity, etc., all of which are of the most active artringents and as poisonous to the sheep as to the scab mite, requiring, however, rather more of it to destroy the animal than the insect. Having mentioned what is not practicable to use in treatment of scab, I will now state what is, and my reasons therefor. Tobacco and sulphur have proven the best relaxing agent known that is practicable (on the score of cost) for this purpose. Used as a decoction for cure of scab it opens the pores of the skin, causes the orifice of the mite's burrow to stand agape instead of closing in, and when brought in contact with the mite ends its career at once, without injury either to the animals or those employed in its application. Other features of its utility are its gentle healing and stimulating properties. The first repairs the damage to the tissues by the ravages of the mite, the latter arouses action in the root bulbs of the wool, increasing its growth. In combination with tobacco, sulphur is almost invaluable as an insect destroyer and repellent to minute life, besides as a stimulant to capillary growth it has no superior, and itself in this connection it may well be termed a "wool fertilizer." It is one of the greatest component parts of healthy hair or wool, and its almost entire absence is noted by analysis of diseased and falling off growth. Another feature is that it is one of the most readily absorbed agents to be named, and a lasting and useful disinfectant. Used in combination with tobacco as a dip, a trace of it for months remains in the fleece forming a perfect barrier to the new lodgment of the scab-mite, as well as to the other vermin usually infesting the sheep. This is no new theory, but has been advanced for years by the best authority of the age on sheep husbandry, and those who have followed it in the management of their flocks raised where scab prevails are no more disturbed by the appearance of scab than by any other incident of trifling importance not outside the usual course of events, the treatment not being expensive, but sure and speedy.

The requisites are, first, tobacco of great strength; second, a careful and thorough preparation and application; proportions of ingredients, thirty pounds of strong leaf tobacco, (that of light strength will not answer,) and ten pounds of sulphur to the hundred gallons of the dip. Steep the tobacco, but not boil it, in sufficient water to extract the strength, adding the sulphur and diluting with water to proper strength when ready for use.

The same strength is required for the destruction of the head grub and screw worm.

For use in destroying lice, ticks and other vermin that infest sheep, and as a preventive to these pests gaining a foothold on the animal, and as well to stimulate an increased growth of wool on healthy flocks, the same pounds of ingredients will suffice for one hundred and fifty gallons of the dip.

Soft or rain water should be used in preparing the dip, if it can be obtained; this not being convenient, as course or two of strong ammonia water occasionally put in the dipping vat will render the water soft, and cause it to take to the skin much more readily.

The dip should be used warm, as near "bloodheat" as possible, which temperature may be easily maintained by putting in the dipping vat, as often as required, hot rocks or irons, to be heated in a fire conveniently at hand.

It may be well to remark that sulphur will not remain in suspension long in the dip, as, unless the liquor be frequently agitated, it will settle at or near the bottom; it is therefore advisable, before replenishing the dipping vat, to stir the liquor, that a due proportive of the sulphur may be applied—the idea being to leave a good trace of it in the fleece as a prevention to the return of insects and parasites, as well as to obtain the benefit of its curative properties and the stimulating effect it will have to an increased growth of wool.

To prepare for dipping a flock it is of course requisite that a convenient vat should be provided for the purpose, which may be made of moderately stout plank, two feet wide at the top, sixteen inches wide at bottom, three feet deep, four feet or its multiple long (each space of that length being required for one animal, the greater the number of spaces with sufficient helpers the faster the work), with sloping ends, the exit slope being cleated to afford foothold for the animal upon going out, where it should remain for a few minutes upon a standing platform made of matched boards that the drippings may return to the vat, saving considerable of the "dip" that would otherwise be wasted.

In dipping for scab the sheep should be completely immersed, except of course the eyes and nostrils, care being taken that the wool is thoroughly saturated; hard grists or scab loosened from the skin and the raw surface (if any) well washed.

A second application should be made but a few days after the first, which will destroy any of the scab mites that may have hatched subsequent to the first dipping.

In dipping to destroy and prevent vermin, the work, as with scab, should be thorough, and care used to the end that a complete saturation of the fleece occurs; when done immediately after shearing a good "sousing" is sufficient. Healthy sheep should have at least two dips each year; it will keep them healthy and more than repay the expense and trouble is an increased production of wool, and as well and materially to its quality.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YEARS AGO;

What Occurred in New York City on July 16, 1776.

New York World.

Few citizens remember that to day is practically the anniversary of American independence so far as New York's first knowledge of that event is concerned. It was on the 9th of July, 1776, 103 years ago, that a copy of the declaration of independence, adopted at Philadelphia five days before, was first received at General Washington's headquarters in this city. On the same day it was approved by the provincial assembly of the colony, sitting at White Plains, and on the 10th, in accordance with his instructions, Washington caused it to be read to the army. The different brigades were formed in the lower part of the Common, on the exact spot now occupied by the new postoffice building, in the form of a hollow square. Washington and his staff officers took post in the centre, and the declaration was read to the soldiers by an aide-de-camp. It was received with cheers and great rejoicing, not only by the troops, but also by the dense crowd of citizens who formed a cordon around the military lines. Universal rejoicing followed in the town, during which the younger patriots organized a raid upon all the symbols of royalty to be found in the city. From the city hall at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, they removed the royal arms, which were painted in glowing colors above the seat of justice in the court room, and which were also carved in stone upon the facade of the building. A fine portrait of the king which hung in the council chamber was torn from its frame and burned in the street. The equestrian statute of George III, at the Bowling Green, made of gilded lead, which had been placed upon its pedestal with much popular enthusiasm only six years before, was toppled from the base, broken into fragments and shortly afterwards converted into about forty-two thousand bullets, which in due course of time was fired with more or less effect at the red-coated soldiers of the monarch of whose effigy they once formed a part. It is said that Ebenezer Hazad, ancestor of a family still well known here and in Rhode Island, on witnessing the overthrow of this statue, remarked: "King George's soldiers may now have melted majesty fired at them," a speech which probably suggested the use to which the material was put. The church wardens of the several churches were required to remove the royal coats of arms from their respective buildings, under penalty of having them taken down by the mob. The arms of Trinity church are, however, saved by the rector, the Rev. Charles Ingalls, and sent by him to New Brunswick, where they are still preserved in an Episcopal church in the city of St. John. The civic authorities moved more slowly than the military, since it was not until July 20th that the Declaration was formally read to the people by the mayor. A pleasant feature of this occasion was the release from jail of all the insolvent debtors then in prison. To-day, precisely 103 years afterwards, a commission is examining into outrages committed in the name of law upon solvent debtors in Ludlow street jail. What was the particular advantage of that Declaration of Independence from this point of view remains to be seen.

Fresh Supply of Vitality

To renew a waning stock may be gathered from a source accessible to all, and never sought in vain by any whose constitution and vigor are not so much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing. Evidence directly convincing and ample, indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of properties that constitute it an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary and uterine weakness, rheumatic complaints and malarial fever. Delicate females and infirm old persons are invigorated and solaced by it, and the physical prostration that usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied and convalescence accelerated through its use. It occupies a leading position among medicinal staples.

The Mount Moriah Baptist church, three miles from Corsicana, in Navarro county, was burned last week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Market Reports by Telegraph.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

New Orleans, July 18.—Sight ¼ prem; sterling bank 487; consols 4¾.

New York, July 18.—Money easy at 2@3; exchange dull and weak 485@485½; government strong; new fives 101¾; 4½s 109½; fours 107; state bonds dull.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston, July 18.—Cotton—receipts 1 bale; no exports; sales 467; stock 2,326 bales. Market irregular and lower to sell; middling 11⅛c; low middling 10½; good ordinary 11¼. Receipts for the week 117; exports coast 50; sales 3,370.

Liverpool, July 18.—noon.—Cotton—dull; middling uplands 6 15-16d; middling Orleans 6⅞d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; no American. Futures 1-32d cheaper; uplands m. c. August 6¼d; August and September 6 25-32d; 6¾d; September and October 6 15-16d; October and November 6 17-32d; October 6 27-32d. Sales for the week 37,000; American 28,000; speculation 1,000; export 4,000; actual exports 5,000; import 16,000; American 8,000; stock 556,000; American 429,000; afloat 209,000; American 37,000.

1:30 p. m.—middling uplands 6¾d; Orleans 6 15-16d; uplands l. m. c. July and August delivery 6 11-16d; August and September 6 23-32d; September and October 6 3-16d; October and November 6 15-32d; November and December 6 15-32d.

5 p. m.—uplands l. m. c. July and August 6 11-16d; August and September 6 23-32d; futures steady.

New Orleans, July 18.—Cotton—dull; sales 125 bales; ordinary 10½c; good ordinary 11c; low middling 11⅜; middling 11¾; good middling 12⅛c; middling fair 12⅝c. Receipts net 101; gross 222; no exports; stock 11,362. Weekly sales 1,866; receipts net 426; gross 435; exports Great Britain 1,112; coast 2,754.

New York, July 18.—Cotton—net receipts none; gross none; futures closed steady; sales 116,000; ult 11.03@11.84; August $11.55@11.56; September $11.81@11.82; October $11.84@11.85; November $10.98@10.87; December $10.94@10.95; January $10.98@10.99; February $10.99@10.97; March 11.00@11.12.

New York, July 18—Cotton—quiet; sales 1,679, middling uplands 11⅝c; Orleans 12c; weekly net receipts 71; gross 2,212; exports Great Britain 5,736; France 2,298; continent 800; channel 2,770; sales 5,918; stock 307,474.

LIVERPOOL COTTON CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, July 13.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton broker's association, says: In cotton there has been a continued pressure to sell. American has been in limited demand prices at which it was offered by sellers were irregular and quotations are reduced 1-16d. In yarns and shirtings there has been moderate request at unchanged rate. Futures have been generally dull but with several slight fluctuations final rates fn.—nearly all positions are the same as those of last Friday.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

New York, July 18—Comparative statement of cotton for the week ending to-day: Receipts at all United States ports for the week, 1,898 bales; same week last year, 2,840. Total receipts this date, 4,417,886; last year, 4,214,754. Exports for the week, 18,127; last year, 8,566. Total exports to date, 2,897,362; last year, 3,277,405. Stock at all United States ports, 145,341; last year, 127,617. Stock at all interior towns, 8,806; last year, 8,465; stock at Liverpool, 556,000; last year, 700,000; American afloat for Great Britain, 37,000; last year, 45,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Galveston, July 18.—Wheat—red winter No. 2 $1.02½; No. 3 95c; Mediterranean No. 2 86c; No. 3 90c. Corn—western 60c. Oats—38½.

Baltimore, July 18.—Flour—easier and lower for low grades. Howard street and western superfine $3.50; extra superfine $4.00@4.50; family $4.25@6.00; city mills super $3.25@3.50; extra $4.25@4.75; Ruh brands $6.25@6.50. Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat—unchanged; southern red $1.14; amber $1.15@1.17; No. 1 Maryland red $1.14; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.16⅛@1.16½; July $1.11¼@1.12; August $1.12@1.12⅛. Corn—southern, white 56c; yellow 56c.

New Orleans, July 18.—Flour—quiet and firm; super $3.50@4.00; XX $4.50; XXX $4.75@5.25; higher grades $5.75@6.12½. Corn—quiet and steady; mixed quoted 47c; yellow 47c; white 48c. Oats—quiet at 36@37c. Pork—dull at 9⅞@10c. Lard—dull; tierces 6¼@6⅞c; keg 7@7½c. Dry salt meats—shoulders quiet; loose 4½c; packed 4¾c. Bacon—quiet at 4½@4¾c; and 5¾c, 5½@5¾c. Hams—dull; choice sugar-cured canvassed 8@8½ as in size. Coffee—demand fair and market firm; cargoes ordinary to prime 11½@13; jobbing 11¾@16. Whisky—dull; western rectified $1.10@1.16. Sugar—steady and in good demand; common to good common 6@6¼; fair to fully fair 6⅛@7c; prime to choice 7@7¾c; yellow clarified 7¼@7½c. Molasses—dull and nominal; fermenting 24@30c; common 32@35c; fair 38@40c; prime to choice 36@35c. Rice—dull; ordinary to choice Louisiana 6¼@7½c. Wheat—nominally unchanged; No. 2 red winter Texas 95; western $1.05.

New York, July 18.—Wheat—1@1½c lower with good export and fair speculative business at decline; ungraded winter red $1.10@1.12; No. 2 winter do $1.12@1.12½. Coffee—firm and in fair demand; Rio in cargoes quoted 11¼@14½c; job lots 11¼@16½. Sugar—less doing, firm and very quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 6⅛@6¼c; prime 6¾c; refined quiet at 8c.

St. Louis, July 19.—Flour—dull; XX extra fall $4.00@4.10; XXX do $4.25@4.80; family $4.90@5.00; choice $5.00@5.10. Wheat—irregular and generally lower; No. 2 red fall 95¼@96c; cash; 95¼@96c; July 95½@95c, closing 95¼c; August 95½c, closing 95¾c; No. 3 do. 95¼@96½c. Whisky—$1.05@1.06. Provisions—no market. Bacon—nominal; shoulders 4¾@5; clear rib $5.25; clear sides $5.50. Lard—no offering.

Chicago, July 18.—Wheat—active, lower, demoralized and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago spring 90c cash; 90¼@90c August; No. 2 do 92½c cash; 91½c July and august; 91½c September; No. 3 do 85c.

Kansas City, July 18.—Wheat—No. 2 spot 90c bid; No. 3 spot sold at 87½c. Bacon—clear 5¼; rib and long 5¼.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, July 18.—Cord-fed Texas steers $5.50; grass wintered $2.25@2.75.

Daily Review of the San Antonio Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY & WEEKLY EXPRESS,
Friday, July 18, 1879.

Business was quite active in some lines yesterday, and the receipts both by wagon and by rail, were considerably above the average. The out freights by wagon were also large.

The receipts of hides to-day, besides the usual country lots, included one lot of three hundred and fifty four Mexican hides from J. W. Riddle, of Eagle Pass, and consigned to Messrs. B. Oppenheimer & Co. This lot was an exceptionally fine one and sold at sealed bids for 15½c per pound as they ran. Also a fine lot of country hides which sold at 13 1-5c per pound as they ran. Also a lot of two hundred and thirty-five Mexican hides consigned to Messrs. Goldfrank, Frank & Co. This lot will be placed on the market Saturday morning. News from New York continues unfavorable, and our local market shows signs of weakness and nothing but the rivaling of local buyers can prevent a markedl decline within a few days.

Wool continues to come in small lots but the prices have declined to correspond with the condition of northern markets.

The next great excitement is the cotton crop, and it is to be hoped that our merchants will not allow the crop to be diverted to other markets as was the case last season.

Texas pears, raised in this vicinity, were in moderate supply to-day at $3.00 per bushel.

Texas apples, also raised in this city, were in moderate supply at from $6.00@7.00 per barrel.

Sweet potatoes are in small supply at $2.00 per bushel.

Irish potatoes are in much better supply at $2.00@2.50 and from $5.00@6.00 per barrel.

Onions are also in better supply at the same prices.

Grain is unchanged in price, the dealers are still at loggerheads, and the cut-under continues.

The receipts of freight by rail during the past four days included three carloads of baled hay, one of flour, two of mixed produce, nine of oats, six of corn, two of wheat, three of ice, twenty-eight of lumber, one of shingles, one of sashes, doors and blinds, five of siding and ceiling, four of beer, one of coffins, twelve of mixed merchandise, one of bottles, one of onions, two of bacon, one of salt, one of coffee, one of oil, one of sugar, and three of government freight.

FINANCIAL.

COIN EXCHANGE—	Buying.	Selling.
Gold Coin	100	100¼
Silver Coin	99¾	100.
Mexican Dollars	89	90.0.
Mexican Halves	40	....
Mexican Quarters	20	....
New York Exchange, bankers	¼ dis.	¼ pre
New Orleans Exchange	¼ dis.	¼ pre
Galveston Exchange	¼ dis.	¼ pre
St. Louis Exchange	¼ dis	¼ pre
MONEY—		
Bank discounts, good paper	12@	15
Outside discounts, good paper	10@15	per
Improved real estate securities	12@	15
OUR CITY INDEBTEDNESS—		
Bonds	par b	
COTTON—		
Middling	10½	
Low Ordinary and trash	9¼	
Good Ordinary	8¾	
Ordinary	9	
Low middling	7½@8¾	
HIDES—		
Mexican, heavy weight, 20 lbs. and over	14@15	
Mexican, light weight, 15 to 20 lbs.	12@13	
Butchers, selected, 20 pounds and over,	14@15	
Butchers, light 15 to 20 lbs	12@13	
Country, selected, 20 pounds and over,	13@14	
Country, light, 15 to 20 pounds	12@13	
Bulls, Calves and damaged,	11@12	
Kips, 8 to 15 pounds	10@11	
Bulls, calves and damaged	5 @ 8	
Deer	18 @15	
Goat, splitted	18 @21	
Goat, damaged	11 @13	
Kid	9@10	
WOOL—		
Extra or fine	22@26½	
No. 1 or prime medium	17@22	
No. 2 or medium	14@17	
Mexican and Mexican improved	11@14	
BAGGING—		
Wool sacks	55@60c	
Gunny bags, two bushels capacity	.6	
California tag	9@	
Cotton bagging		
LUMBER—		
Texas pine, rough per M	$ 23	
" dressed on one side, per M	28	
" " both sides, per M	30	
" flooring, per M.	38	
White pine siding, clear	25	
" " second class	24	
Florida pine, dressed, per foot	¼c	
" " flooring, do.		
Laths, white pine, per M	3	
" Texas pine, "	1	
MARKET PRICES—		
Beef	5@6	
Veal		
Mutton		
Pork	12	
Tripe	10c	
Sausage	8@10	
Turkey	40@30c	
Wild Turkeys, hens	30@35	
" " gobblers	35@40	
Chickens, retail	20c	
" wholesale, per doz	$1.50 to 1.75	
Hens per dozen,	$2.00@2.50	
Ducks	25@30c	
Rabbits	20c	
Quail, per dozen	60c	
Venison, hindquarters per pound	6@8c	
" forequarters per pound	3c	
GRAIN—		
Wheat	75@$1.00	
Corn	55@60	
Oats	65@70	
Cracked Corn	100	
Bran, per hundred pounds	90	
Corn fodder per ton	$25 00	
Baled hay per ton	$15 00	
" " " " 21 class	$12 00	
LIVE STOCK—		
Cows, per head	$8 00	
Milch cows, per head	35@$22 00	
Two year old steers and heifers, per hd	8 00	7 50
Three " " " "	9 00	12 00
Mexican cows, per head	14 00	17 00
Improved Mexicans	18 00	20 00
Graded to shear 4 pounds	1 75	2 50
Graded to shear 8 pounds	2 25	3 00
Graded to shear 6 pounds	2 75	3 50
Mutton, weighing 75 to 85 lbs	1 00	1 50
" " " 85 to 95 lbs	1 20	1 50
Horses, unbroken, 13½ hands high	15 00	30 00
GROCERIES.		
SUGARS—		
Fair, per lb	6¾	...
Yellow clarified	8	...
" coffee	9¾	...
Extra C. Coffee	10	...
N. York A	10¾	...
Crushed	11	...
Powdered	11¼	...
COFFEE		
Rio fair W lb	12¾	...
Rio good fair	15	...
Rio, prime	17	...
Mocha	19	...
Rio, ground	22	...
Rioro	15	...
CANDLES—		
Star, 6's, 7s and 8's, W box,	$5 75	
Paraffine, colored, per lb	20	...
SPICES—		
Pepper, W lb	20	...
Allspice	20	...
Ginger	20	...
Cloves	50	...
Cassia	40@1 00	
Nutmegs	1 25	...
SALT—		
Liverpool: coarse, per sack,	2 40	...
do fine	3 15	...
do rock		1.25
CANNED GOODS—		
Oysters 1 lb cans, per doz	75@1 10	
" 2 " "	1 25@1 75	
" 1 " spiced	1 75	...
Lobsters, 1 lb cans	2 50	...
Potted Ham, ¼ lb cans	2 00	...
" " ½ "	3 00	...
RICE—		
Louisiana, per lb	7¼@8	
Carolina	10	
L'ma Beans 2 lb "	2 00	...
Tomatoes 2 " "	1 50	...
Tomatoes 3 " "	2 00	...
" " quarts	2 25	
" " ½ gal	3 75	
" " gal	4 25	
English asst. quarts	2 25	
Brandy cherries, French, per dozen	3 75	
Peaches, 2 lb cans, per dozen	2 25	
" " " "	3 50	
Peas, 2 " "	1 00	...
Brandy Peaches, quarts, "	4 00	...
Brandy Peaches, ½ gal "	8 00	...
Brandy Fruits, French, "	6 50@11 00	
Jellies Gelders "	2 50	...
Vinegar, common per gallon	18	...
Vinegar, pure cider "	40	...
WINES AND BRANDIES.		
Best Brands	2 25@5 00	
common Brands	1 25

Daily Express.

Saturday Morning, July 19, 1879.

Meteorological.

Daily Bulletin—Signal Service U. S. Army, division of Telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

Observations recorded at 3 P. M. July 18.

Locality.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Rain	Weather.
San Antonio	26.69	.98	E	.....	fair
Eagle Pass	29.60	1.02	SE	.....	clear
Brownsville	29.88	.92	SE	.....	clear
Griffin	29.72	1.02	S	.....	th'n'r'n
Gill, L. T.	29.56	.98	SE	.....	fair
Mason	29.84	.98	E	.....	fair

Weather Indications for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Indications for the gulf states: Partly cloudy weather with local rains, light winds mostly from east to south and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

—Rye and rock at Walker's.

—Regain health at Sutherland Springs.

—Get your Milk Punches at Walker's.

—Dr. Fisher, Homœopathic physician, office over D. & A. Oppenheimer's. Prompt attention to professional calls.

—If you want a good truss, exact fit, call and see Clavin, the druggist.

—Wax-flower materials and artists' tool and materials at Muller' paint store. tf

—W. W. Herron, attorney-at-law and notary public. Office in the Devine building, Soledad street.

—100 per cent. saved by stopping at the Central at $1.00 per day, besides free stalls and wagon yard.

—Just received by J. & T. Brady twenty barrels of the celebrated McIlhayer whisky, direct from warehouse.

—For sheep dip, sulphur and brimstone, (the celebrated Judson recipe furnished free) go to James Clavin, 94 Commerce street.

—Fresh roasted coffee, the best in the market, ground ready for use, at L. Kunkel & Co's., corner of Houston and Flores street.

—Pimples, blotches and boils disappear after a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

—For Rent—A well furnished room, near Menger hotel. Apply at this office. j15-tf.

—Parties wishing to move household goods can have orders promptly attended to by leaving them at L. Reed's furniture store.

—Clavin's X. L. C. R. ointment and liniment for the destruction of screw worms. It never fails.

—J. Landa's flouring and corn mills, New Braunfels, Texas.

—Everything in the drug line to be had of Clavin, the druggist.

—McGovern's barber shop and bath rooms, one door north of Hord's Hotel.

—Try L. Kunkel & Co's. fresh roasted coffee, warranted pure and the best in the market.

—If you want pure drugs and medicines at hard pan prices, see Clavin, 94 Commerce street.

—Fresh roasted coffee, ground ready for use, warranted pure, at L. Kunkel & Co's.

—1,000 sacks salt for sale cheap at Wulfing & Labatt's.

50 per cent. saved by shaving at the Central barber shop at 10 cts.

—Chaffing under Disappointment.—It is said that the reason why Butler sought the gubernatorial nomination was because he had not been fairly treated by the Republicans. The best cure for chafes of all kinds is Henry's Carbolic Salve. Try it and be convinced. Beware of counterfeits.

—Fresh dried peaches, this year's growth, at Radway & Co.

—Sultry days but breezy nights.

—Fourth warders were scarce yesterday.

—Weather prophets predict heavy thunder storms from the north within a few days.

—No end to figs and grapes, and a nickle will buy enough of either to do a whole family.

—Is San Antonio going to divest Dallas of her laurels as the great sensation mart of Texas?

—The ditch as it passes through San Pedro Park should be bridged over for good reasons.

—Oh, Caution, how oft do men too late regret that they did not seek refuge under thy protecting shadow.

—A gentleman just from the west reports Mr. William Holmes, a merchant of Brackett, Kinney county, hopelessly ill.

—The funeral of Mrs. Lillie C. Butterfield, which occurred yesterday, was very largely attended by the friends of the family.

—The congregation of the southern methodist church had another glorious social last evening. As usual, the attendance was large.

—The examination of the Liedheim case, which was to have transpired last evening, was again postponed. The defendant awaits in prison the time for his trial.

—Read the card of Mr. A. A. Wolff, and after you do go and see him and you will get interested with this low prices for all sorts of seasonable dry goods.

—Col. John D. Morrison has been appointed to the charge of the Pleasanton high shool, has accepted the appointment, and will begin his duties on the first of September.

—It seems that no one is disposed to pay any attention to the matter of flooding the street every evening near the Presbyterian church. Last evening, ladies could not pass that way, and were forced to turn back.

—Last evening a boy galoping a horse up Commerce street collided with a buggy driven by a Mr. Armes in front of Barbock's establishment, breaking one of the shafts of the buggy and barely escaping being pierced by the shaft.

—Mr. E. Seeligman, of Marion, the day before yesterday shipped the first bale of new cotton raised in Bexar county to Galveston. He paid 15 cents per pound for it. Mr. Seeligman always has an eye to business, and in this instance takes the lead.

—Hay and other wagons which are calculated to take up an extraordinary amount of space in passing about our thoroughfares are now prohibited, and very properly, from driving along Commerce street—unless for delivery of their cargoes to persons residing or doing business on it.

—In Mexican towns and cities, it is customary for whole families to go swimming together, and the custom a few years back was observed even in San Antonio. The old man and woman, their sisters, cousins and aunts, and all the children, would unite in a family bath. That must have been a kind of family bath in the river just below the mill-bridge last night.

Shooting for the Gold Medal of the 2d U. S. Artillery.

The regimental prize of the 2d U. S. artillery, consisting of a gold medal, was shot for by battries E and G of that regiment stationed at this post on the morning of the 17th instant, resulting in a victory for battery E, 2d artillery, with a score of 196 against 171. The shooting was off hand, distance two and tree hundred yards—the most difficult rifle shooting. This victory does not insure the prize for battery E, as there are seven or eight more batteries to compete for it still. Their prospects are good, however, having made a splendid score with a per centum of 65.33.

Death of Mayor Vollmer.

Mayor Valentine Vollmer, of Castroville, who had been in this city for some time under medical treatment, departed this life evening before last of heart disease. The remains were last evening taken to Castroville for interment. Mr. Vollmer was an old and respected citizen of Medina county, and at the time of his death occupied the position of mayor of Castroville. He formerly filled the office of sheriff of Medina county, and in all his offices of life, public and private, proved a faithful man.

THE ALAMO MONUMENTAL MOVE.

Meeting of the Directory—Charter and By-Laws Adopted and Officers Elected.

A meeting of the directors of the Alamo monumental association was held yesterday forenoon at the Alamo literary hall.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. W. H. Young, and a secretary *pro tem.* appointed.

There were present Mrs. Maj. Minter, Mrs. Maverick, Mrs. French, Mrs. Marcheson, Mrs. McLeary, Miss Bell, and Messrs. Caldwell, Adams, Devine, Paschal, Grothaus, Menchaca, Smith, Young, Newcomb and Miles.

The object of the meeting was to receive and adopt the charter, also the report of the committee on by-laws, and to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The charter was read and adopted.

Mr. F. L. Paschal, for the committee on by-laws, presented the following report of rules for the government of the organization:

1. This association shall be thoroughly unpartizan and unsectional in character, giving a general invitation to all persons in our state, and out of it, to become members, and to contribute to the purpose of its organization.

2. The purpose for which this association is formed is to erect an appropriate monument to the heroes of the Alamo who fell fighting for the independence of the Texas republic, and to otherwise preserve and mark the spot upon which this great historic event transpired, befitting the memory of the heroic deed there performed.

3. Its management shall be entrusted to a directory consisting of twenty-six members, elected annually on the 6th day of March from the members of the association.

The directory shall elect annually from their own body a president, a first and second vice president, an executive committee of five members, and a finance committee of three members. They shall also elect from the members of the association a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary and a treasurer. They may also appoint all other committees, and employ all agents necessary to carry out the object of the association.

The directory shall have the power to add to and amend the by-laws, to remove from office all officers and agents of the association, and to fill any vacancy occasioned from any cause.

4. The president shall preside at the meetings of the directory, and of the association. He shall have power to call special meetings of the directory whenever, in his judgment, such special meeting shall be necessary, or when he may be required to do so by five members of the directory. In the absence of the president, the first vice president, and in the absence of the latter, the second vice president, shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the president.

5. The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the association and disburse the same under the regulations of the directory. He shall furnish a monthly report to the directory, and a statement of the finances of the association at the close of each year. He shall receipt to the secretary for all moneys paid into the treasury, and pay all orders drawn on him when signed by the president and attested by the secretary. He shall receive such salary and give such bond as may be provided by the directory.

6. The recording secretary shall issue all notices, keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings, keep accurate accounts with all members and contributors, attest all orders drawn on the treasurer, and shall keep the seal of the association and affix it to all instruments requiring such seal. He shall furnish at each monthly meeting of the directory a report of the affairs of the association. He shall receive such salary and give such bond as may be provided by the directory.

7. The corresponding secretary shall attend to all correspondence of the association.

8. All officers of the association shall hold office until their successors are elected and have qualified.

9. The payment of any sum, not less than one dollar, to the recording secretary, shall entitle the person so paying to membership of the association, and the secretary shall give to such person a certificate of membership.

10. There shall be a general annual meeting of the association on the 6th day of March, at which a new directory for the ensuing year shall be elected. All members of the association are entitled to be present and vote either in person or by proxy. The majority of those present and voting shall elect the directory.

11. The president is an ex-officio member of all committees.

12. A regular meeting of the directory shall be held on the first Monday of each month.

13. All bills or accounts shall be submitted to and examined by the finance committee, and when approved, the president shall direct the treasurer to pay, and the recording secretary shall attest the same.

14. The executive committee shall conduct all the operations of the Association, but shall at all times be subject to the directory.

15. The books and papers of all officers of the association shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member or members of the directory.

16. All members of the association, whether male or female, shall be eligible to any office and the performance of any duty, and they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership of the association.

The by-laws being adopted, the directory proceeded to elect officers under their provisions, with the following result:

President, Mrs. Mary A. Maverick.

First vice-president, Judge T. J. Devine; second, Maj. Jacob Waelder.

Executive committee, Maj. H. B. Adams, Col. H. C. King, L. C. Grothaus, Esq., Miss Maggie Bell, and Mrs. J. H. French.

Finance committee, Gen. W. H. Young, Mrs. E. Marcheson and Mrs. J. H. McLeary.

Recording Secretary, George W. Caldwell.

Corresponding Secretary, Sam S. Smith.

Treasurer, Mrs. Maj. J. P. Minter.

The recording secretary was authorized to purchase the necessary record books, and have printed certificates of membership.

The secretary was also ordered to have printed 1,000 copies of the charter and by-laws, and hold the same subject to the association.

The following letter from Col. J. W. Johnson, of Brenham, to Mr. Edward Miles, was read, with the reply of Mr. Miles, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

BRENHAM, July 11, 1879.

EDWARD MILES, Esq., San Antonio, Texas:

DEAR SIR: Since the battle of San Jacinto, from time to time, various persons have set up their claims as the captors of General Santa Anna. Among the number most conspicuous is Col. Joe W. Robinson, of Fayette county, Texas.

Knowing that Capt. Jas. A. Sylvester, of New Orleans, had Gen. Houston's certificate crediting him as the captor of Gen. Santa Anna, and desiring to place it upon record and settle the question for all future time, I addressed Capt Sylvester on the subject with a request that he would send an authenticated copy of the certificate, a list of those who accompanied him at the time, etc.

In answer he informs me that he had written out a history of the matter and presented it to the historical society of Texas at Galveston. He also refers me to you. Will you do me the favor to give me your recollections of the matter? Gen. G. B. Robinson, on his late visit to your city, called on me in this place, and in conversation regarding the resolution passed at our late meeting proposing the erection of a suitable monument in commemoration of the veterans of our revolution, I suggested to him to make inquiry of the best artists as to the designs and probable cost of such a monument. The General thought the suggestion a good one and will act upon it.

Will you and the gentlemen of your city who are associated with you do likewise?

Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I tender you and all veterans of your vicinity my kind regards and best wishes.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed.) F. W. JOHNSON.

Mr. Miles's reply was as follows:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 18, 1879.

Col. F. W. Johnson, President Texas Veterans' Association, Brenham:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 11th inst. received. You ask me as to my recollections in the matter of the capture of Gen. Santa Anna on the 22d day of April, 1836. Sergeant James A. Sylvester, company A, captain, William Wood, was a member of the same company with myself at that time, and when the president of the republic of Mexico, and commander-in-chief of the invading army into Texas, was brought into the camp of Gen. Sam Houston as a prisoner of war, I was on camp guard duty on the bayou side of our lines.

Our whole camp, prisoners and all, was, by such an event, thrown into a great fever of commotion and excitement; and I, as soon as possible, hurried to our commander-in-chief's headquarters and there saw this distinguished prisoner of war.

To put this matter more fully at rest, and in order that all honor be paid to whom honor is due, I exhibited your letter to H. P. Brewster, Esq., who says in substance as follows: "I was the private secretary, at the time, of Gen. Sam. Houston, and was present when the general asked Santa Anna who it was that captured him; when he, pointing at the time to Sylvester, recognized him as having been the captor of his person." This he says was done in the presence of Col. Almonte Cos and many others. He further says that he never knew until lately that anyone else ever claimed the credit of the capture of Santa Anna.

I am, very truly, yours,

EDWARD MILES,

District Com. T. V. A.

FLOYD FLICKERS.

Career of a Negro Rapist—His Body Found Yesterday Swinging to a Beam.

The Richmond, Fort Bend county, *Reflector* gives the details of the arrest and imprisonment, and subsequent escape and flight of a negro rapist by the name of Marcellus Floyd. The outrage was perpetrated just one week ago near Sugarland, and the following night the fiend was captured. The *Reflector* says:

"The party deputized to arrest Floyd by Justice Stansbury had taken a solemn obligation to regard the rights of the prisoner, and to turn him over safely to the justice, and although no account is given of the feeling of these gentlemen, one cannot hesitate to imagining how bitter they must have been and how they longed to "do for their man" while on their way to the station. Early on Saturday the party reached the store where a large crowd had gathered to greet their coming. The excitement had considerably heightened during the night, and the indignation of the committee on reception knew no bounds. Language cannot express the torrent of abuse that was rained on the head of that miserable creature. Had there been any unanimity of feeling in the party, we should probably have had a tight rope succension to record, but there was not, and this variety of opinion saved Floyd's life. Nor was it saved but once. On entering the store the prisoner had been securely tied to a pillar in the center of the building. The father of the young lady whose person this fiend would have violated, learning of the whereabouts of Floyd, at once proceeded, shot gun in hand, to put an end to this foul villain who had attempted the honor of his family. Had he not been stopped on his way, else than a funeral would have needed no record. For a third time Floyd's life was saved.

"In pursuance of the obligation made, Justice Stansbury, Messrs. Dunlavy and Mayfield took Floyd in hand with a view to confining him in the convict prison of the former until the arrival of the justice at a later hour. Accordingly the party had moved off and had proceeded about 250 yards from the store, when unknown parties rode up and demanded the prisoner. Dr. Mayfield was seized and his pistol forced from his grasp. Shooting then commenced, when suddenly the prisoner sprung off, disappearing in the darkness, followed by a volley of shots, and escaped. The very extraordinary part of these proceedings is that at the time of the escape the prisoner was well secured by ropes, although it is said that after the first shot was fired the rope fell to the ground severed, as though cut by a bullet. It is impossible to believe that the prisoner escaped without wound, as the parties were but a few feet from him during the shooting.

"An impromptu vigilance committee was formed during Saturday, and the entire night was occupied in scouring the county in search of the missing Floyd. Every point was cared for and guarded, but as yet no Floyd has been heard from. A reward of $100 has been offered by Mr. J. D. Freeman for the apprehension of the would-be rapist which may aid materially in his arrest, and should such occasion it needs no prophet to predict the result."

Since the above was published by the *Reflector*, Floyd has been caught—aye, and he has been hanged. The villain was captured at Hockley, and Thursday evening reached Walker station, just beyond Richmond, Fort Bend county. Yesterday morning, when the train passed Walker, bound for San Antonio, the vicinity was found swarming with armed men, the greatest excitement prevailed, and the body of Floyd was observed a short distance from the track dangling from a beam. He had been at last secured by the mob and hanged. The adjacent country being very thickly settled with negroes, trouble was feared, and the men under arms had prepared to resist any attack. The, body still hung to the beam when the train moved off.

County Court Doings

The following business was transacted in the county court yesterday:

775. The state vs. Wm. Ross and Pedro Peralta, theft under $20. Jury waived, plea of guilty by Wm. Ross, judgment of guilty entered by the court, and punishment fixed at one day's imprisonment in the county jail. Dismissed as to Pedro Peralta, on statement of county attorney.

765. The state vs. Faustino Cano and Cruz Caitano, aggravated assault and battery. Continued by consent.

777.—The state vs. George Adams, aggravated assault and battery. Plea of not guilty. Verdict of guilty by the jury of simple assault, and fine of $25 imposed. Motion for new trial obtained, and new trial granted and dismissed by county attorney upon his written statement.

778. The state vs. Mollie Parker, theft under $20. Plea of not guilty. Verdict of not guilty by a jury.

770. The state vs. F. Mantondon, theft under $20. Plea of guilty, judgment of guilty by the court, and punishment fixed at one day's imprisonment in county jail.

779. The state vs. Lou Murray, theft under $20. Dismissed on statement of county attorney.

764. The state vs. Henry Clay, theft under $20. Jury waived, plea of guilty, judgment of guilty by the court, and defendant sentenced to one day's imprisonment in the county jail.

Personal.

Dr. Breeding returned yesterday evening from a trip through Wilson county, and can now be found in his office, at No. 17 Commerce street.

Henry N. Ogden, C. Genella, P. Brothers, New Orleans; M. Rosenthal, New York; W. H. Heaton, Boerne, inscribed their names at the Menger yesterday.

H. L. Kirkman, J. M. Martin, New York; G. Smith, Galveston; E. E. Riley, Columbus; C. F. Carroll, Wilson county, F. W. Ellis, Bandera; C. J. Ward, Navasota; Mrs. S. H. Haley Monclova, Mexico, are at the hotel de Hord.

W. Robinson, Converse; David Reid, W. Costrophine, Scotland; A. G. Nolen, Lavaca county; A. D. Grier, Floresville; H. Bonner, New York; J. F. Carroll, Frictown; J. P. Arnold, Bandera, are at the Central hotel.

A Card.

EDITORS SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS:

I noticed in your paper a few days ago an item commenting on the cruel treatment of a fourth ward step-mother to her "poor little pale child." I was not aware at the time of reading the article that it referred to the family with whom I board, but I have since been informed by many of her numerous friends that it referred to her. In justice to the lady, I wish to say that your reporter has been willfully and maliciously misinformed. There is no truth whatever in the alleged cruel or brutish treatment of said child. I have lived in this family for over three years, and am a relation of the child, and would not see her abused or mistreated by her step-mother or anyone else. The child is not a puny thing, but is a strong, healthy child of thirteen years. I can produce plenty of responsible witnesses to prove the falsity of the report, and the truth of my statement.

A BOARDER.

Bad Boys Did It.

The death of poor Kane, by drowning, in the San Antonio river, last Thursday afternoon—his being thrown from the horse he rode to perish in the deep water—has induced our reporter to make inquiries as to how the sad accident came about. These inquiries have in a measure been crowned with success, as it has been discovered that several colored boys who play or loaf about the locality where the drowning occurred make a practice of throwing stones at the horses of persons who ride them into the river at that point to water them. A young gentleman of this city states that only a few days ago he came near being thrown off by his horse at this same place because of a fright which seized his steed when boulders were hurled about the animal's head while drinking. The entrance to this watering place is gradual, and the water is shallow for some distance out, when a "jumping off" place exists. It is supposed that Kane rode his horse into the water, and that while the animal was drinking the youthful darkeys referred to threw stones at the animal, causing it to jump as it were in an instant into the deep channel, throwing off its rider, who could not swim, to perish in the depths of the stream. We hear of more similar instances in which these young rascals have indulged their propensities to have a little illegitimate fun. The authorities should take the matter under advisement and see to it that the practice is stopped, and the boys who amuse themselves in this way should not only be reprimanded but punished.

From McKavett.

FORT MCKAVETT, July 16, 1879.

Editors San Antonio Express:

Court was held at Fort McKavett on Monday last, Judge James Bridges presiding.

Quite an excitement was created in the town on Sunday last, owing to a report that a raid was contemplated on a certain saloon owing to some jealousy existing between the saloon keeper and another party whose name we will not mention. It is possible the affair has blown over, as up to the time of writing everything is quiet. No doubt the intending raiders heard that the saloon proprietor had a little armory at his disposal.

Mr. J. D. Hill, the popular lawyer of Menardville, was in town attending court on Monday last.

A few "gentlemen" who sail under the cognomen of gamblers, have arrived in town from Concho and other places, evidently to await the payment of soldiers at the fort, expecting to make a stake from the "b'hoys," but it is quite likely that the will make a *mis*-stake.

The heat during the past few days has been somewhat intense, and rain is greatly needed.

VINDEX.

SEEKING HIDDEN TREASURE.

Mysterious Gold Hunters Undermining the Old Redoubts of Fort Putnam.

Newburyport Journal.

Some years ago two strangers came to West Point, and at the quartermaster's office they offered a large sum of money for permission to dig into the ground, with an agreement on their part not to damage the United States property nor to leave the surface broken when they left, intimating that their object was to unearth some hidden treasure. The negotiations failed, through the want of confidence of the military authorities in the enterprise, and thus the matter has rested until this time, when it has been discovered that a mysterious company has made considerable advance in the work of excavation near the old redoubts erected in the summer of 1779 southwest of Fort Putnam, near the Kinsley line, and east of the bank road. It is said the digging was done by night. A hole four feet square and eight feet deep has been made at the base of the redoubt; then the passages makes a sharp turn and goes downward at an angle of forty-five degrees for twelve feet, where a heavy bowlder stopped the further progress of the diggers. Tracks were found, but no tools or marks of candles. Although large amount of earth had been removed, no shoveling had been done, as the material had been brought out in a vessel of some kind and piled in a heap quite away from the pit. Apparently foiled by the bowlder, the diggers commenced an excavation away from the old work and had a gallery twelve feet long, directed so as to strike the abandoned pit. In this the shovel had been used and the dirt left on the bank, but as in the other case no tools were found. Part of the work was done before and much of it since the late rain, and all has been in progress up to and including Friday last. Much curiosity is evinced in this discovery, and it is proposed to adopt means to acquire to the descendants of the patriots residing in the town their fair share of the "find" if any shall be reached.

CROSS-EYED CHILDREN.

Effect of this Physical Deformity Upon the Mind and Character.

Harper's for August

Nobody can tell who has not watched it what effect a physical deformity has upon the mind and character of a growing child, especially one which detracts in so marked a manner from it its personal appearance. It exposes the child to the taunts and cruel appellations of its comrades, which in sensitive children often drive them to seclusion, and make them shy and suspicious of strangers, in whom, on the other hand, they excite suspicion. The turn in the eye gives either a wandering, doubting air to the face, or, if the gaze is fixed, a too intense expression, which is disturbing and perplexing, if not downright painful, to the beholder.

I have known young boys of eight and ten years of age beg their parents to let them undergo the pain of an operation to rid themselves of a deformity which subjects them so often to the unfeeling remarks of their elders, usually friends of the family, as well as the uxeuphonious but expressive titles bestowed upon them by their own contemporaries, of goggle-eye and cock-eye. Nor does this end with childhood. The deformity is a disadvantage to him through life. It pursues him in his business and in his profession. Cheated of feature by dissembling nature, he is often thought to be dissembling himself when nothing is further from his thoughts. How often do we hear people say of another, whom we know to be perfectly upright and trustworthy, that they do not like him because he never looks them squarely in the face. And it is a little curious that precisely here it is that the lesser degrees of the trouble produce the most effect. The peculiar expression which people complain so much of is generally due to a deviation in the axes of the eyes—a slight convergence which is never very conspicuous, and at times only to be detected by a trained eye, but which, nevertheless, produces in all a very disagreeable impression, although not marked enough to betray its cause.

An Originator of Styles.

Boston Herald.

The ladies of this city are now becoming the exponents of a style of dress at once unique and exclusive. They have their 'Worth,' whose designs are original and whose work rooms are carefully guarded, so that patterns and combinations may not be duplicated and become common. A dress faultlessly made and adapted to the wearer, and bearing the imprint of style and taste, must of course be handsomely paid for. On the other hand, the fastidious customer naturally expects, and indeed demands, that what she has bought at a goodly price shall remain her own, and not be resold to the next comer. Before long we shall doubtless have the creations of this local dictator of fashion described—in fact it is so said—as we now have those of Worth, Pingat, etc., by the Paris correspondents. Until then, his most novel effects will lose one-half their value, as they will frequently be ascribed to his great Parisian rivals. At all events, at Nahant, Newport, Swampscott and Saratoga there will be seen, this summer, many beautiful toilets which have been made in Boston, but which have, by no means, a local air.

—The queen's admiral smokes, and so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, and recommend everybody to buy Blackmer's pure smoking tobacco. Sold everywhere.

Edgar C. Huckabee and Miss Katie Sale were married on the 8th inst. at Bryan.

Texas Amenities.

The Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise thus describes the meeting of two Texans in that state recently: "Two men hailed each other from the opposite banks of a stream and exchanging greetings many questions were put and answered. The men were evidently delighted to meet each other in a place where it was impossible for them to clasp and shake hands, the river not being fordable on account of its swiftness and the rocky and treacherous nature of its channel, while the nearest bridge was five miles above. Both men lamented these unfortunate circumstances very much, but at length a way of getting over suggested itself to one of them whose pet name was "Broncho Bill."

"'I say, Sam,' cried Broncho, 'it's a little rough for old friends and neighbors to meet away out here thousands of miles from home and then have to part in this way. Got yer pistol with yer?

"'I hev,' cried Sam, 'allers carry her.'

"'Good! That's some comfort. Er we can't get across this stream to shake hands, why, there's nothin' to prevent us takin' a shot at each other. Jist ride up to yer left thar a rod or two. Thar, now, just one good old neighborly home shot.'

"The men rode aside, and bang! bang! went their pistols.

"'Yer smashed the pummel of my saddle,' cried Broncho; see, the hoss shied a little jist as yer turned loose, or you might have plumped me good.

"'You done better Bill, you got into the flesh of my arm about half an inch. 'Good mornin' to you, a safe journey to you, and tell the folks at home we met and had a good sociable shoot together."

"'Thank yer, and the same to you, bet I'll give 'em a good account of you."

Sam then turned to our friend, and, with tears in his eyes, said: "God bless him! It is a great comfort to meet an old friend and neighbor like him away out here in this wilderness place. A kinder, more accommodative and agreeable gentleman never lived. I wouldn't missed seein' him for $50.

An Experiment in Opium Smoking

London Telegraph, June 26.

Opium smoking, it seems, falls far short, after all, of those many delights which it is popularly supposed to afford. One Herr Maclay, in the course of a stay at Hong Kong, has made an experiment upon his own body which should be considered pretty conclusive. After fasting eighteen hours, he smoked 27 pipes, holding in all 107 grains of the opium used by the Chinese. It is interesting to know that after the third pipe he ceased to feel hungry, that the fifth left him unable to walk about comfortably, the seventh brought his pulse down from 80 to 70, the twelfth caused singing in the ears, and the thirteenth a hearty fit of laughter. Twenty-five pipes affected his hearing, but within an hour after the trial, which had only lasted about 160 minutes, he was able to walk home and go to bed, where he slept so soundly as to wake up fairly fresh and hungry next morning. The point especially to be noted is that during the whole experiment he had no dreams or hallucinations of any sort whatever. Opium smoking is accordingly a failure in this respect. It does not even equal the study of politics as a producer of illusions.

Benner's Body Found.

The body of the drummer, Benner, has at last been found, and doubts as to his having been killed no longer exist. Mr. A. Dreiss yesterday received a telegram from Sheriff G. H. Schmitt, of Comal county, who went in search of the body. The telegram was dated at Corpus Christi. Schmitt will arrive in this city with the body next Tuesday evening. It is said to be in very good preservation, considering the time that it had lain upon the prairie, exposed to the elements.

Bids Opened.

Bids were opened yesterday at the office of Alfred Giles, architect, for the construction of a family residence for W. C. Robards, as follows: Gallagher & Kane, $2,225; John C. Lillie, $2,374; D. J. Weed & Co., $2,375; D. Anderson, $2,444; J. H. Sayre, $2,480; Cotton & Watson, $2,545; G. W. Konkle, $2,700; James Murphy, $2,850.

Go They Must.

This is to notify everybody that I am determined to sell out every bit of my summer stock, and that from this day on we will ask no more than prime cost for our goods and if they will not go at that we are even ready to sacrifice, but go they must. This is no humbug. I mean every word I say and only ask the public to convince themselves of the fact.

A. A. WOLFF,
60 Comfmerce Street.

For Sale at a Bargain.

First-class improved ranche 1100 acres, near city, suitable for fine stock farm and dairy. Enquire at this office.

To Rent.

A nice cottage of five rooms, kitchen and servant's room opposite the arsenal. Apply to H. Grenet. jne21 tf

Notice.

All persons indebted to me will oblige by calling at Cunningham & Edwards to settle up accounts.

july18-tf G. W. EDWARDS.

Wanted.

For the German English school, a lady teacher, for instruction of pupils in the English language. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to August 1st, 1879. Applicants will be required to undergo an examination.

NIC TENGG,
Sec'y German English School Association.
july8tf

For Sale.

One foot of 100 lbs. nonpareil, complete. In use one year. Address

july11tf EXPRESS PRINTING CO.

For Rent—Cheap.

A desirable residence, hydrant, cistern, stable, etc. All in good repair. Inquire of C. S. Noyes, northwest corner of Main plaza. jly8tf

Employment Wanted.

Parties desiring laborers, clerks or farm hands, should make the same known at the "Texas Sun" office, with amount of pay, kind of work and address. Immigrants constantly arriving at the Sun office seeking employment. Eight on the list at present.

TEXAS SUN, Alamo building,
jun21-tf San Antonio.

Sealed Bids.

For green hides will be received by the Butchers' Mutual association at Krisch's hall, Saturday evening, July 19, 1879, at 7 o'clock p. m., from August 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1880. All those who wish to have the hides will put in their bids for all the green hides offered for sale by the B. M. association. The association reserves the privilege to accept or reject all bids.

JOSEPH RYMARKIEWICZ, Sec'y.

To Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received at my office until 11 a. m., the 22nd inst., on a store with additions to Haas & Oppenheimer's corner, for Albert Maverick, Esq. Plans and specifications to be seen at my office.

ALFRED GILES,
July 15-td. Architect.

Notice.

All persons are notified not to purchase, or in any way negotiate for two bonds issued by the San Antonio Street Railway Company. Said bonds are Nos. 27 and 28, of $500 each, as they are my individual property.

M. PAWLY.
jul16 tf

For Sale.

1,000 sacks salt in Wulfing & Labatt's warehouse.

The Library.

The library of the Alamo Literary Society is being considerably enlarged and will from this date be open to the public generally. For particulars inquire at the library or of any of the committee. Sam Maverick, J. H. McLeary, Wm. Cox, H. Pawly and R. Norton, committee. J. H. COZZENS, Librarian.
jly8-2w

For Rent.

Furnished rooms at the residence of Mrs. Vance, on Houston street. j15-tf.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

1,000 sacks at Wulfing & Labatt's.

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S. M. WHARTON,
jun5-tf Auctioneer.

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JOHN F. STENDEBACH & SON,
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july3 2m Lebanon, Tennessee

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