The San Antonio Daily Express.

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DAILY BUDGET FROM AUSTIN.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER

The Assassin Killed by Incensed Citizens Near Austin—So Report Says—Investigating the Cause of the Late Fire—Temporary Quarters for Heads of the Departments.

Special Telegram.

AUSTIN, November 10.—This morning a man named Joe Farris plead guilty in the county court to making a simple assault upon a man named M. Turner, and was fined. Both men live near Dupre. About dark this evening the news came in that as Farris was riding along the road with a man named Heapsgoing, Turner rode up and shot Farris, killing him instantly. The sheriff sent a posse after the murderer immediately, as the deed was committed within four miles of town. It is said by those who talked with parties who came in from there that a crowd of citizens went out to take Turner, who, on showing fight, was killed. I don't know how true this is.

Several parties are lamenting the loss of umbrellas. Considering the weather, stealing an umbrella might be called justifiable homicide, as it were.

Some papers were carried by the wind two and a half miles across the river from the burning building yesterday. A man brought in one document most, an indictment for horse-theft, dated 1844. He picked it up nearly three miles west of town.

Col. A. W. Spaight yesterday appeared before Justice Wilson Gregg and made a complaint, which, after being stripped of the usual legal circumlocution, is as follows: That the capitol building was burned on the 9th of November, 1881; that he, being by law ex-officio superintendent of the public buildings and grounds, deems it his duty as such custodian to make application for a fire-inquest under the statutes, in order that the origin of said fire may be inquired into and be made known; that he is informed and believes that several credible citizens have expressed the opinion and have stated to him that they believe that said capitol building was unlawfully set on fire, and further says, that this complaint is made in order to lay a foundation for proper legal proceedings to determine the true origin and cause of said fire; that this complaint is not based upon his own belief and opinion in the premises, but upon the expressed belief and opinion of other citizens, as aforesaid.

[Signed] A. W. SPAIGHT.

In carrying out the objects of this complaint, Justice Gregg had a jury impanelled and proceeded to hear evidence.

Judge Lee, of the capitol board, stated that the board was holding a regular meeting, and wanted certain specifications which were in the treasury vaults, and Col. N. L. Norton volunteered to go and had hardly got clear of the door of the representative hall where the meetings were held, when he came running in again exclaiming that the building was on fire. He stated that he went into the hall and saw smoke rising from the matting and boards beneath the desks, he looked into the room and saw that it was filled with smoke and on going in discovered it to be on fire. He also stated that he thought, by the smoke coming from beneath, that there must be fire below, and went down stairs and found that the book room was full of fire and smoke. He thought at the time the flames could be extinguished. He stated the other members of the board went out in a very few moments, and he thinks they saw as he did. The flames were beginning to ascend to the third story and the smoke was so dense as to make it impossible to stay any time up there or in any of the three rooms north of the senate chamber. He did not know anything about the flue arrangements of either room. His testimony showed that the building had been burning a long time when discovered.

The governor's testimony was substantially the same as that of Judge Lee, except that he was possitive no one had been in the speaker's room as he had the key. He said that from the time he saw the flames flare up to the roof of the speaker's room he was of the opinion that the capitol could not be saved at all by the fire department without an accident, as he knew of the want of proper water facilities.

The testimony of all the other heads of departments, as well as that of each member of the capitol board, was simply a repetition of what those said who preceded, except as the individual variation indispensible to anything when seen at the time by different individuals, until Capt. Bowman, secretary of state, took the stand. He then stated, in addition to substantiating the testimony of the others as to the fact that the fire had been quietly burning for some time in a close room when first discovered, that there was no flue between the attorney general's office and the book room, that there is a hole in the wall for the purpose of running a pipe through the book room and into the opposite wall of the same, where there was a flue connecting with the chimney in the speaker's room above, that he, fearing that a stone pipe might be run through this room, thereby endangering the building, had caused a piece of plank to be nailed over this hole in the wall between the attorney general's office and this book room, believing that he had thus precluded the possibility of any pipe being put through here by mistake. He was certain no one had been in that room the day before the fire.

Mr. Edmundson, of the attorney general's office, testified that he had had a stove put up in his office on the 2nd inst., and that this pipe had been put into this hole under the impression that it was a flue, as it seemed to have a solid back, he not knowing of the plank nailed to the other side as there was no fire there at all last year.

Mr. Erichson and Mr. Cummings, employees of Radkey's store house, both substantiated Mr. Edmunson's testimony, as Mr. Cummins had taken the measure of the room to estimate the pipe needed and Mr. Erichson had put up the stove. The latter stated that he had had extensive experience in such matters and that he firmly believed from the solidity of the back of that hole, that it was a flue, as a matter of course.

Other testimony will be heard to-morrow, and a verdict will be rendered on the evidence adduced. In the meantime, the public can judge for themselves, as it seems very clear that it was one of those accidents which none but omniscience would have dreamed would occur.

Commissioner Spaight, though he is ex-officio superintendant of the public buildings, desires it announced that the statutes (see art. 3675, page 524) explicitly forbid his having anything to do with the offices or deportment of the other officers.

It has been raining here a steady, drizzling rain since yesterday, and the mud, the mud! Some cotton came in, and I observed a lot of feed and other produce on the streets. A Chinaman "got in his work" on the egg merchants to-day. He bought about six large wash tubs full. Objectionable orators and serenaders had better remember this market report.

A man by the name of Polk, who lives near San Marcos, had one or two of his fingers cut smoothly off yesterday, by a coach door slamming on it on the International south bound train. He went to San Marcos. It was his carelessness.

The Lone Star state has a few friends left. Observing her lone and friendless condition, Mr. Wm. Brueggerhoff, with his accustomed public spirit, offered his building on the Avenue free of charge yesterday, and to-day Capt. Ed. Creary, the sheriff, offered his office and his residence in and near the court house, for the use of the various departments. The governor will occupy the sheriff's office and the secretary of state, attorney-general, adjutant-general and Commissioner Spaight will have offices fitted up in the sheriff's residence.

The district court had only one case up to-day. Zizely and wife vs. Hanning. Case argued and taken under advisement.

Capt. Lee, formerly of ranger fame, and Col. Jack Harris, of Galveston, are in the capital and university city.

Mr. Jas. Mobley, of Bagdad, Williamson county, lost a horse the 23d of last December. To-day he found a man riding him in Austin, proved his ownership and the man gave it up, he having traded for it directly after it was stolen. This proves the value of advertising, as—but I will ask him about it.

The shooting gallery is attracting attention now, as some of the "top crust" (including, of course, THE EXPRESS) are crowding Bogardus on fine shooting. The prizes range from a twenty dollar gold medal to a two dollar Willie, and will be awarded on the 14th inst. The largest score is 78, 80 being possible. Mr. Jack Mayo smiles at the efforts of the militia to "strike it centre," while reporters, who are not inured to war and bloody deeds, make the bell twang right along.

A gentleman told me to-day that a negro woman was shot day before yesterday, just below Hornsby's bend, but was not seriously hurt. I told him that I guessed not, as it was considered very dangerous to shoot just below hornsby's bend, but the trouble of the matter was, I did not know enough about female anatomy to know what part of her is called hornsby's bend; but I did not propose to air my ignorance, as the reputation of THE EXPRESS was at stake.

The crazy talk about an incendiary at the capitol is subsiding, and the still more cranky theme of anothe Tyler contest is again being discussed.

Relic hunters are carting off prizes from the late state hat cave as mementoes of an architecture which will soon be counted phenomenal.

A large number of records, and reports, and laws, &c., are being found under the debris in a fine state of preservation. Several thousand dollars worth are being raked out intact to-day.

The muddy and sloppy condition of the mud bank which serves as a platform at the passenger depot of the International is mentioned now to see what will be done by the company. Wicked travelers swear and ladies thank them.

This item is to inform those malicious individvals who have been whispering around that your reporter has evidently been lucky at a fire lately, that such remarks are entirely uncalled for and are very uncharitable.

There are some men who know that newspaper men and their fellow laborers in christian work, ministers, are never given any solid evidences of appreciation except in solid abuse, so these kind of men (alas too few) have fitted up establishments where things are sold so cheaply that even we (reporters and ministers) care to buy. Richard Gildart is one of these benevolent men and sells the finest and most stylish hats and shoes, etc., so reasonably that even this EXPRESS representative could look "nobby." This proves that any one can do the same if he calls on Mr. Richard Gildart. This is the truth of this matter.

FROM LAREDO.

Local Brevities of More or Less Interest From the Rio Bravo.

Special Telegram.

LAREDO, November 10.—The county court having been engaged in criminal cases, county attorney Pierce and justice Dye have not examined further into the poisoning case. The state vs. S. Vicente Flores, fined twenty-five dollars and costs; twenty-one cases have been tried and fines amounting to $485 have been imposed.

The subscription list for the fiesta was swollen to nearly one thousand dollars yesterday.

Bishop Manuey, vicar apostolic of Brownsville, Texas, is visiting Laredo for a week. During his stay there will be several confirmations in the Catholic church.

Mr. Mowry and Miss Benavides will be married this morning at the residence of the bride's father. The bar of Laredo, appreciating the ability of our worthy county recorder and clerk, presented a suitable token of regard on this momentous occasion.

Two stages arrived to-day from the last station on the International railroad bringing ten passengers, several of whom were ladies.

The Texas-Mexican railroad have balasted their road recently and placed in switches at Aguilars and other points, and its employees are kept busy under the able direction of Gov. Hunt.

Recent reports of a reliable nature from Mexico state that Indian trails have been struck and Col. Winker, with his scouting party, are hunting up the red devils.

There are some fifteen new brick buildings in course of erection in New Laredo.

The weather is cold and clouds lowering as if we were going to have more rain.

The recent improvents in our postoffice are appreciated by the public.

The court martial to be held here in the near future will have at least one interesting case to investigate.

A minstrel troupe will be fromed here to perform during the coming fiesta.

Many of our citizens await anxiously to learn positively where the International will place its depot.

FROM WACO.

Family Upset But Not Seriously Injured—Correction.

Special Telegram.

WACO, November 10.—Mr. J. S. Ayers left this city yesterday morning accompanied by his wife and little child for a visit to his sheep-ranch, ten miles west of town, on the Bosque. When near the place his horses took fright at the shepherd lying by the roadside, and turned short around, upsetting the buggy. The horses then ran a short distance, when one of them was thrown against a tree, which almost entirely severed the leg from its body. The occupants of the buggy got off with slight injuried.

The information telegraphed from Dallas that Mr. C. L. Gates had been appointed agent of the Central at that place is a mistake. Mr. Gates has been tendered and has accepted the agency of the Missouri Pacific at this place.

FROM UVALDE.

Work on the Sunset Railroad.

Special Telegram.

UVALDE, November 10.—The main track on the Sunset route has been completed one mile west of the depot grounds at Uvalde. Lumber for the erection of a depot house was on yesterday deposited at the switch. Work on the depot will be commenced at once. One hundred and seventy-five hands are engaged at work on the road at this place. A tank has been erected near the main track at a distance of one hundred yards from the two-mile water hole. A small engine is used for the purpose of forcing the water from the hole into the tank. Major Converse was in town on yesterday, and says that on the 15th instant he will start a daily passenger train from San Antonio to Uvalde.

Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The race for the American cup yesterday between Mischief and the Canadian yacht, Atlanta, was won by Mischief.

GALVESTON GRIST.

CROOKED FINANCE WORK.

The City Swindled on Illegal Bonds—City Officers Implicated—Burglar Jailed—Immigrants Expected—Cotton Market, Etc., Etc.

Special Telegram.

GALVESTON, November 10.—Another shrewd piece of municipal financial work come to light late yesterday, whereby the city has every prospect of losing $14,810 of the people's money. Under an ordinance approved June 18th, 1872, the city issued bonds to the amount of $100,000, payable fifteen years from date, bearing ten per cent. interest until paid, to the Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial association of the city of Galveston to the stock of said association for that amount. This act of the city council was generally believed to be illegal at the time, and was so decided by a decision of the United States supreme court, which decided that no municipality has the power to issue bonds or levy taxes for the support of private undertakings. In conformity with this decision alderman Low then introduced a resolution at the meeting of the council last Monday night declaring all such bonds issued by the city illegal and void, and that the city council instruct the finance committee to strike such bonds from the debt statement of the city, which was adopted. It was subsequently learned that these bonds issued to the Galveston, Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial association had already been funded into five per cent. 70-year limited debt bonds. When this became known it produced quite a tempest and resulted in the mayor convening the city council in extra session to-night, at which he gave his reasons for signing the bonds, declaring he had been deceived by the city clerk and had them signed ignorantly and unwillingly, and suspended the city clerk from further discharge of the duties of that office. The council received the statement of the mayor, and a committee of five were appointed to investigate the action of the finance committee, and the charges alleged against the city clerk, and a resolution was adopted that notice be given through the city press that said bonds will in no wise be recognized as a legal indebtedness against the city. The general opinion expressed to-night is that the mayor did not go far enough; that there are other officers of the city government equally culpable as the city clerk; and many believe he is not above suspicion himself.

The 20th regiment, United States infantry, arrived from Brazos Santiago this morning, and left by rail to-night for Forts Leavenworth and Hayes, Kansas.

Rudolph Rohss, a burgular, was held under $1,100 bond, and in default was sent to jail.

Ross Mabey, while skating at the pavilion, fell last night, dislocating his left arm.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ultimo, having on board 300 immigrants to Texas, is expected to arrive here on the 18th inst.

Receipts of cotton to-day, 3,112 bales; sales, 1,622; the market closed steady.

The steamship Colorado sailed for New York to-day with 1,582 bales of cotton, 800 sacks of wool, and 65 bundles of hides.

FROM LLANO.

Safe Place for County Records—County Fitting Up—Methodist Church—School—Good Health, Etc., Etc.

Special Telegram.

LLANO, VIA BURNETT, November 10.—The stone building, with fire and burglar proof vaults for clerk's and sheriff's offices has just been completed. The county records will be safe hereafter.

Dr. Taylor, with three families from Kansas, have moved into this town and the county is settling up rapidly. Land is cheap and in demand.

There is plenty of grass and stock of all kinds is fat.

A Methodist church is being built.

A first-class school with about eighty pupils is conducted by Prof. Johnson. The academy building will be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

The health of the county is good, and the people prospering.

We are anxious that the Austin and Northwestern railway shall come to Burnett.

Lord Mayor's Day.

LONDON, November 9.—To-day, being devoted to the lord mayor's show, is observed as a holiday. The stock exchange is closed and business generally suspended.

LONDON, November 9.—The new lord mayor went in solemn procession to Guild Hall to-day, with the usual ancient display, which drew immense crowds of spectators, and with the modern innovation in the programme, with the object of hoodring the American people, which was received with great enthusiasm, the stars and stripes are carried in the procession, preceded by drum and fife, the city militia playing the Star Spangled Banner, and after a short interval came the band from the training-ship of war Sprite, playing Yankee Doodle. The American flag as it came in view was received with a general clapping of hands and cheers by the spectators. The same honor was not conspicuously rendered to any other feature of the procession, except when coaches of the new and old mayors passed by there was a striking demonstration. As the procession passed the United States cable company, on Broad street, four young ladies waived American flags from the windows as the banner of the free went by, and there was loud and vociferous applause.

Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—In the criminal court this morning Judge Cox rendered a decision in the star route cases discussing principally the question as to the infamy of the crime charged. The conclusion arrived at was that the crime was infamous, and that the accused should have been proceeded against by indictment. He therefore sustained the motion expelling the information from the files on the court and ordered the discharge of the defendants.

French Ministers Resigned.

PARIS, November 10.—After the cabinet council to-day the premier and his colleages handed in their resignation to President Grevy, who accepted them. The ministers will remain in charge of their departments, pending the appointments of their successors. President Grevy has decided to summon M. Gambetta, with whom he will have an interview this afternoon.

THE WAGE QUESTION.

Massachusetts Spinners Taking Steps to Enforce Weekly Payments.

FALL RIVER, November 6.—Secretary Howard, of the Spinners Association, has issued his weekly circular, calling for a meeting next Tuesday evening. The call goes on to say: "Our present inaction is destined to bear ill fruits. Our present inactivity shows how insidiously and how artfully the chains of practical slavery are being woven around an unsuspecting people. Every industry from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the gulf, has been allowed to participate in the present prosperity by an advance in the wages but the cotton operatives." The secretary asks: "Where is the bosted generosity of the cotton manufacturers in these times, when no higher wages are paid than in 1877, and when tenements, board, etc., are higher than then? The satisfactory reports of corporations relative to the year's business, combined with the present active and remunerative condition of the print cloth market, would fully justify operatives in asking for more wages. If wages were advanced in Fall River in less than a month hence would be advanced in every manufacturing district where print cloths are manufactured, for it is generally admitted that outside districts rise and fall with Fall River, for the very reason that it produces five-eights of the entire production of print cloths in the country. Weekly payments and an advance in wages would give an impulse to the prosperity of the city, and we firmly believe would be found also to the benefit of the corporations. They would bring about in time the abolition of the credit system, which our people are suffering under more than any other city in Massachusetts. A voluntary advance in wages similar to that given to the nail makers a few days ago would be conducive of good results and help to strengthen the harmonious feeling existing between employers and employes, and would let operatives see that those for whom they toil are not unmindful of their interests."

IN REPLY TO "A WICKED LETTER."

The Tale not Half Told Though the Truth Adhered to.

From the Pleasanton Stock Journal.

BLACK HILL, Atascoso Co., November 5th, 1881.

Editors Monitor:

DEAR SIR:—I see an article in your paper of October 29th, clipped from the San Antonio EXPRESS of October 22nd, headed "A Wicked Letter," from which it appears that a reporter of THE EXPRESS met whom he terms a well known and respected stock man of this section, who had the letter in question and requested its publication, which was done. I know not how the reporter came in possession of the letter, but I do know that its contents are *verbatim et literatum* of a letter I wrote one J. W. Stanfield.

Now, the question is, why did I write such a letter? The reason for doing so I will make so plain that "he who runs may read" and at once tumble to the conclusion that I was more than justifiable in doing so.

At the time the letter was written to J. W. Stanfield, he was in the employ of B. Fakes & Co., being one of the firm, and was under a written contract to take charge of our pasture, St. Roque, Dimmitt county, for the term of twelve months. He was to take every care of the cattle in the pasture, about 1,000 head, brand the calves, doctor them etc., in fact take give the pasture and stock every necessary attention, and for this he was promptly paid. Mr. Stanfield was given this position through my recommendation to my partners, having at the time every confidence in Mr. Stanfield as an upright high-toned gentleman. The contract was made March 1st, 1880, to expire twelve months thereafter.

About the 15th or 20th, of June, 1880, a portion of the pasture fence was burned, and on the 15th day of October, same year, Mr. Stanfield told me that he was perfectly satisfied the sheep men fired the grass with the express purpose of burning us out, and that they had been crowding around and endeavoring to run him off all summer, but that he had managed to stand them off thus far. I believed every word of this story, and became somewhat excited regarding it but took no action. Again, about the 15th of January, I received a letter from Mr. Stanfield stating that there were about 20,000 head of sheep around the pasture, and that the boss man (for Shea and McDonnell, owners of the sheep) had told him that he had instructions to throw the pasture fence down whenever he came to it and graze the sheep over the pasture as he pleased.

This was more than I could put up with, knowing that if their instructions were carried out our cattle would be stampeded and run into the St. Roque thickets and Nueces brush and be lost to us forever, and on the impulse of the moment I wrote the letter referred to above. I would state just here that those cattle, of a fine grade, was all on earth I possessed, and to loose them would make me a pauper. You can imagine my feelings at the time.

I informed Mr. Slayden, a member of the firm of B. R. Fakes & Co., of the supposed situation, and we at once left for the pasture, thinking we would be compelled not only to fight the enemy with fire but be called upon to add a small quantity of brimstone to the business.

Upon arriving at the pasture we learned that all the statements made us by Stanfield were outrageous and malicious falsehoods, no trouble whatever having occurred between Stanfield and the sheepmen, whom we found to be perfect gentlemen and attending strictly to their own business.

Of course we were agreeably surprised to find the situation so calm and serene, but before we were there many hours we were told by gentlemen of unquestioned veracity that Stanfield was acting very bad with us, that he had been robbing us outright, and had intercepted letters from our friends to us, in which information was given of his bad conduct.

After investigation we found that our cattle had been preyed upon to a great extent by this honorable and creditable gentlemen(?) Stanfield. As an instance, he drove a bunch of forty head of fine graded yearlings to the ranch of a neighbor and offered him one-half for the other if he would conceal them in his pasture.

Very naturally Mr. Stanfield was discharged from our employ and carried with him a free expression of our opinion in matters pertaining to his lying and thieving propensities.

The interception of one letter in particular I would call attention to; the one abstracted through false representations to the postmaster at Inka postoffice, read and destroyed in the presence of creditable witnesses.

Had these letters, addressed us by friends, reached their destination, much annoyance and bad feeling would have been avoided and Mr. Stanfield's unfortunate mania for appropriating forbidden things checked long before it was as well as many head of cattle saved to us.

As regards the sheep men, I entertain for them the most friendly feeling in every respect, and sincerely hope nothing will transpire to alter my good opinion of them in general.

In conclusion, I would state that I am personally responsible for every word herein contained, and further that the half has not been told as regards the inert and inbred wickedness of this so called man Stanfield. Every statement here made can be corroborated by indisputable testimony. So much for the well-known stockman(?) Adieu to such. With much respect, I remain, most truly yours,

BINNETT MUSGRAVE,
Black Hill, Atascoso County.

Famine in Anticosti.

OTTAWA, Ont., November 9.—Advices from the island of Anticosti all tend to confirm the rumored famine predicted not long since. High winds and absence of rain of late have almost totally destroyed the fish season, and now a great majority of the inhabitants have nothing but a few potatoes to subsist on. Starvation now stares in the face those who remain.

Shipwrecked Mariners.

LONDON, November 8.—Another boat containing twenty-seven persons from the Dutch steamer which foundered while on a voyage from Batavia to Amsterdam, has been picked up and the survivors landed at Dondraped. There are four boats with one hundred and twenty-nine persons still missing. They have now been a month on cornmeal and their provisions must be exhausted.

It is stated that the poet Longfellow grows daily weaker and more nervous, and his friends, and who is not his friend? are apprehensive that he will not live much longer.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Further Returns and Conjectures from New York and Virginia.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The World's legislative table makes the senate—democrats, 17; republicans, 15. The assembly—democrats, 67; republicans, 67. It claims the election of state officers by majorities ranging from 29,000. Purcell's majority is over 10,000 over Maxwell, for state treasurer. The Tribune says advices thus far received gives Carr a majority of 8,000. The senate, it thinks, will stand 17 democrats to 15 republicans, and the assembly 66 democrats to 62 republicans. Neither has elected its entire state ticket. So far the incomplete returns show that Carr, for secretary of state, runs ahead of his ticket in nearly every county, and is probably elected by about 4,000 plurality over Purcell. Maxwell, democrat, for treasurer, defeated Husted, republican, by an estimated majority of 10,000 to 15,000. The figures are insufficient on the rest of the state ticket to indicate the results, and each party claims the election of its ticket by 20,000. Official returns will be necessary to determine the result. The majority will probably be only a few hundred either way. The democrats have carried the legislature by 8,000 or 10,000. In a joint ballot the senate will stand 17 democrats to 15 republicans. The assembly will be composed of 66 democrats and 60 republicans. One or two doubtful districts have not been heard from, but they will not wipe out the majority even if conceeded to the republicans. Messrs. Skinner and Wadsworth, republicans, for congress, to succeed Miller and Lapham, are elected.

ALBANY, November 10.—The Evening Journal claims the election of the republican state ticket with the exception of Husted, for treasurer, by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. It gives the state senate to the democrats by two-majority, and the assembly by three majority.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 9.—The latest returns of the Connecticut election show that the senate stands 27 republicans to 1 democrat. The house is 142 republicans to 100 democrats.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., November 10.—Returns from eighty counties and cities covering over two-thirds of the state give Cameron, readjuster, a majority of about 1500; 32 counties are yet to hear from. These will considerably increase the figures. From estimates made by others his majority in the state will not reach 10,000, and may fall much lower. The readjusters, however, still claim that Cameron's majority will not be less than 10,000. According to the best judges, the legislature will be: House—readjusters, 57; democrats, 83. Senate—readjusters, 22; democrats, 18; a majority for the readjusters in a joint ballot of 18.

FROM DALLAS.

Dangerous Character Accidentally Shot—The Gould Narrow Gauge—Sudden Death.

Special Telegram.

DALLAS, November 10.—A man named Virgil Bond, a dangerous character when drinking, got on a spree yesterday and threatened to kill the first policeman he met. He, however, in toying with his pistol, accidentally shot himself to-day through the thigh, and is laid up.

It is now definitely and authoritatively settled that the Gould narrow gauge east line from Jefferson will be brought via Greenville to Dallas at once.

A man from the country named Hanyes put up at the Elm street wagon-yard last night, and before day his two-year-old child died in his wagon with convulsions, though perfectly healthy a short time previous.

FROM PALESTINE.

Coal Vein Strike—Enormous Work on the International Road.

Special Telegram.

PALESTINE, November 10.—The new water works company, in digging for their reservoir on their property just outside of Palestine, struck a large layer of shell and strong indications of an extensive vein of coal. Shafts are to be sunk at once, and a thorough exploration made into the matter.

Fifty car loads of steel rails and seventy-five of ties were sent forward yesterday by train master Kouns towards the completion of the work on the extension to Laredo. The records of the office show that to-day over two thousand cars belonging to foreign roads are moving on the International laden with freight, and more than the same number of cars belonging to the International are also on the rails. This is the largest business ever done by this road.

FROM DENISON.

Brakeman Killed—Boy With a Toy Pistol—Civil Rights Illustrated.

Special Telegram.

DENISON, November 10.—A shocking casualty, terminating in death a few minutes afterwards, occurred at Red River City this morning. Edward Bonnell, a brakeman, aged 22, is the victim. While in the act of coupling cars he was run over, having both legs dreadfully mutilated. He was at once brought to this city and died during the operation of amputation.

A youngster by the name of Gardiner was bobbing around the business end of a pistol this evening, and the thing suddenly planted a bullet in the boy's hand.

King, a white man, walked into the theatre last night with a black wench, and both were walked up before the recorder this morning and fined.

Crop Report.

MOBILE, November 9.—The following is the Mobile Cotton Exchange report for October:

Alabama—Fifty-five letters have been received from 38 counties; weather is reported to have been dry and warm throughout department, and as compared with last year decidedly more favorable; there has been no frost of any consequence, about 90 per cent. of crop has been picked, and picking will be finished between the 10th and 30th of November; yield per acre is reported at about 400 pounds of seed cotton; estimated yield, as compared with last year, is reported as being 23 per cent. less in 31 of the most productive counties and 22 per cent. less in some of the smaller counties.

Mississippi—Twenty counties have been heard from in 30 letters. The weather is reported as having been warm, dry and pleasant throughout the department, and as compared with last year much more favorable. No frosts occurred during the month. About 86 per cent. of the crop has been picked, and all will be gathered by December 1st. The yield per acre is reported at about 400 pounds of seed cotton. The estimated yield, as compared with last year, is reported at 25 per cent. less. Many counties report that there is a smaller yield of lint from seed cotton than usual.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—The following is the Cotton Exchange crop reports:

Louisiana—We have 95 replies from 35 parishes, average date October 31. The weather for the month is reported as very favorable for gathering the crop, and as compared with last year decidedly better. There has been no frost. Eighty-five per cent. of the crop has been picked, and the remainder will be gathered by the 15th of November. The average yield of seed cotton per acre for the state is 591 pounds, and as compared with last year is 35 per cent. short. The extreme short yield is especially noticeable in the hill parishes. The top crop has not matured. Throughout the state there has been no considerable damage from rust, worms or storms.

Mississippi—We have 110 replies from 34 counties; average date, October 31. The weather is universally reported as very fine for gathering the crop, and much more favorable than last year. There has been no frost reported during the month. Seventy-nine per cent. of the crop has been picked. Picking will be finished about November 20. The average yield of seed cotton per acre is 608 pounds, which is 18 per cent. less than last year. Worms have appeared in several counties, doing some damage to the top cotton. Very little damage from rust or storms.

Arkansas—We have 117 replies from 30 out of 54 counties south of the Arkansas river; average date October 31. Weather has been favorable for gathering the crop, more so than last year; light frosts have occurred without causing any damage; 90 per cent. of crop has been picked, and picking will be finished by November 10 to 15. The yied per acre of seed cotton is 360 pounds—as compared with last year is 60 per cent. less.

NORFOLK, VA., November 9.—The cotton exchange has the following crop report, based on 68 replies from 35 counties in North Carolina and Virginia, of average date of October 31st. The replies show that general character of the weather was warm and dry, with slight rain in some sections. Sixty replies show more favorable and 8 less favorable weather than last year. Average of replies show first frost of 5th to 8th of October; 49 report no damage and 19 slight damage from frost. According to replies about 74 per cent. of the crop has been picked. Picking will probably be over by the 20th of November. Average yield will be 525 pounds to the acre as shown by replies. The yield is 33½ per cent. less than last year. Forty-six replies show no damage from rust, storms, worms or rot, while twenty report slight damage by rust and storm. The weather has been very fine for picking, which is progressing favorably, although in some sections scarcity of labor is severely complained of.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

New Orleans, November 10.—Sight—$1 per thousand premium; sterling bank 4.89 coasols, 93⅛@93⅝.

New York, November 10.—Money—5@6; exchange, 484½; government bonds irregular; new 6's, 102; new 4½'s, 113½; new 4's, 116; state bonds moderately active.

New York, November 10.—Stocks—irregular; New York Central, $1.45; Erie 47½; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern $1.22½; Illinois Central, $1.36; Nashville & Chattanooga, 82; Louisville & Nashville, 95; Cleveland & Pittsburg guaranteed $1.40; Chicago & Northwestern, $1.24¾; Chicago & Northwestern preferred at $1.43; Wabash, 81; Louis & Pacific 48½; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred at 38¾; Memphis & Charleston, 74; Rock Island, $1.35; Western Union Telegraph, 97¾; Richmond Allaghany, $1.32½; East Tennessee, 14¾; Georgia Railway, $1.45. Sub-treasury balance coin, $77,920,644; currency, $4,535,625.

New York, 11 a. m., November 10.—The stock market opened firm and generally ¼ to 1½ per cent higher, the latter for Metropolitan, which immediately made a further advance of ½ per cent to $1.05. In the early dealing the general list declined ¼ to 1¼ per cent, latter for Texas Pacific, but speculation soon became strong again, and prices rose ¼ to 1¼ per cent, C. B. & Q., L. B. & W. preferred & C. C. C. & I. being the most prominent in the upward movement.

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, 8000, November 10.—Cotton—firmer; uplands, 6 7-16d; Orleans, 6 9-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and exports, 2000 bales; receipts, 6000 bales; American, 1200 bales; uplands, low middling clause, November delivery 6 7-16d; November and December, 6 7-16d; December and January, 6 15-32d; January and February, 6¾d; February and March, 6 17-32d; March and April, 6 9-16d; April and May, 6¾d; May and June, 6 21-32d; June and July, 6 11-16d; future quiet.

Liverpool, 1:30 p. m., November 10.—Cotton—uplands, 6 7-16d; Orleans, 6 9-16d; low midding, 6¾d; good ordinary, 5 11-16d; ordinary, 5¾d.

Liverpool, 4 p. m., November 10.—Cotton—sales Americans, 12,150 bales; uplands, low middling clause, November delivery, 6 13-32d; November and December, 6 13-32d; December and January 6 7-16d; March and April, 6 9-16d.

New Orleans, November 10.—Cotton—steady; sales, 14,000 bales; ordinary, 9¾; good ordinary, 10¾; low middling, 10¾; middling, 11⅛; good middling, 11⅝; middling fair, 12⅜; fair, 13⅝; receipts net, 10,080 bales; gross 12,320 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2638 bales; continent, ——; coastwise, —— bales; stock, 227,980 bales; futures quiet and steady; sales, 56,300 bales; November, 11.05@11.07d; December, 11.20@11.22d; January, 11.30c; February, 11.45@11.46c; March, 11.52c; April, 11.56c; May, 11.64@12.05c; June 12.14@11.15c; July, 12.13@12.24c; August, 12.30c; September, ——.

Liverpool, 5 p. m., November 10.—Cotton—uplands, low middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 15-32d; February and March, 6¾d; March and April, 6 17-32d; April and May, 6 19-32d; May and June, 6¾d; June and July, 6 21-32d; futures weak.

New York, November 10.—Cotton—net receipts 130 bales; gross, 2650 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales, 78,000 bales: November, 11.46@11.48c; December, 11.57@11.58c; January, 11.74@11.75c; February, 11.93@11.94c; March, 12.10@12.11c; April, 12.25@12.26c; May, 12.34@12.36c; June, 12.45@12.47c; July, 12.56@12.57c; August, 12.68@12.69c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Baltimore, November 10.—Flour—dull and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.50; family, $6.75@7.50; city mills superfine, $5.00@6.75; extra, $6.00@6.50; family, $7.75@8.00; Rio brands, $7.50@7.62; Potapsco family $8.00.

New York, November 10.—Flour—dull and unchanged. Pork—firm and quiet at $17.56. Lard—firm at $11.30. Spirits turpentine 54. Rosin—2.45. Freights—steady.

New Orleans, November 10.—Flour—strong; superfine, $5.25; XX $5.75@6.00; XXX $6.25@6.37½; higher grades, $6.75@7.75. Corn meal—steady; new, $3.65. Pork—easier at $17.75@18.00. Lard—lower; refined tierces, 12¾; legs, 13¼. Dry salt meats—firmer; shoulders packed, $7.12½@7.25. Bacon—scarce; shoulders, $7.12½@7.25; clear rib, $10.50@10.62½; clear. Hams—steady; choice sugar cured canvassed 13½@14½; old unsaleable. Whisky—firm; western rectified, $1.50. Coffee—quiet and weak; cargoes ordinary to prime, 9@12¼. Sugar—weak; inferior, 5¾c; common, 6⅝; fair to fully fair, 7⅜c; yellow clarified, 8⅝@8¾c; prime to choice, 78¾c. Molasses—easier; centrifugal, 46¾c; prime 55@56c; fair, 52¾. Rice—higher; ordinary to choice, 5⅝@6c. Bran—dull and quoted at $1.20.

GRAIN MARKETS.

New York, November 10.—Wheat—dull and 1@2c lower. Corn—dull and shade easier.

Baltimore, November 10.—Wheat—southern, steady; western steady; southern red, $1.30@1.35; amber, $1.40@1.45. No. 1 Maryland $1.47@1.52; No. 2 western winter red spot and November, $1.38¾@1.39¾; December, $1.41@1.41¼; February, $1.44¼; February, $1.45¾@1.46¾. Corn—southern a shade better; western a shade higher and firm; southern white, 70@72c; yellow, 68c.

Bushels of Gore.

ATLANTA, GA., November 10.—A dispatch to the revenue collector gives an account of the killing of Taylor Love by W. J. Fuller, and the killing of Leonard Jarrard by some unknown party near Clarksville on the night of the 7th of November. Fuller is an illicit distiller. Also the killing of Wm. Gunby by Wm. Kilgore, sheriff of Douglass county, on the morning of the 8th. The killing was done in self defense.

Baby Crushed to Death.

NEW YORK, November 10.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the firemen at the Grand street ruins found the body of Mrs. Hill's baby, Arthur Chester Hill. It was crushed to death on the 9th instant, and was supposed to be lost in the ruins.

A Pleasure Trip.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Postmaster General James has made arrangements to take a pleasure trip to Florida, leaving Washington early next week and returning in about a fortnight thereafter.

Confederate Bonds.

LONDON, November 10.—Confederate dollar bonds now bring only 12s 6d per one hundred pounds.

A BAD BATCH.

Indian Criminals on Their way to Dakota for Trial.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Deputy United States Marshal Charles A. Gray, of Dakota, passed through St. Paul yesterday, en route for Yankton, having in charge Brave Bear, a petty thief of the Yanktonnais tribe of Sioux, who is a thorough-faced a villain as ever scalped a prostrate body or stole a rival's wife, and he is particularly expert in the latter accomplishment by the way. The doughty Sioux was shackled and handcuffed, and the precautions were wisely taken, for he is noted as much for his escapes as his murders. The writer has known him for some years and is constrained to admit that he knows of nothing to his credit. His appearance is singularly in his favor, as his features are regular and his smile pleasant; but give him a taste of liquor or a scent of blood and he becomes a devil incarnate. He was went to boast when counting his coups in the dances of his tribe at Standing Rock, of having exterminated a family at St. Joseph, Pembina county, and would gloat over the hastiness and dispatch with which he buried his knife in the bodies of his victims, three of whom were children. He speaks a little English—that is, he will do so when apart from all other Sioux—and told the writer one day, when he was in a confidential mood, that he was naturally kind hearted, but when he had taken whisky, or when excited by battle, some wicked spirit took possession of him and made him irresponsibly savage. He was arrested for the St. Joseph murder,

The Daily Express.

Friday Morning, November 12, 1881.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondence is solicited on all questions of public interest to the people of Texas. Correspondents will please write legibly and on but one side of the paper. All letters, to insure publication, must be accompanied by name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Articles written in the interest of individuals will be published only as advertisements.

WM. A. BOWEN is our authorized agent at Austin. Office in rooms of J. N. Preston, architect, corner Congress avenue and Bois d'Arc street, upstairs.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When subscribers send word to have the address of their paper changed, they will please be sure and make mention of their former address. Remittances should be made either in money orders, registered letters or drafts. All communications should be addressed to

"EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY."

$30,000,000 is what the tax-payers of New York are asked to contribute to defray the expenses of the municipal government next year.

FRANK WHITE and George Holden fight for the featherweight championship of America, and $2,500 a side, in Canada, on the 16th inst., within 100 miles of Erie, Pa. Holden won the toss for choice of the battle ground. Ben. Hogan should go up there and preach to the b'ys.

OCCASIONALLY the editor of THE EXPRESS finds some work to do, and consequently feels called upon to state, to relieve any of his friends from embarrassment, that day before yesterday is always his reception day, though callers with business to attend to are always welcome, and others also always, after business hours.

THE old alcalde in his book says Western Texas is a grand grazing region, and the Texas Stock Journal says this sustains its position that Western Texas is worthless as a farming country. Certain papers, with a self-interest at stake, talked the same way about Kansas not many years ago, but an intelligent and industrious Kansas farmer can manage to eke out an existence by his farming operations.

THE people of Houston are under lasting obligations to the Post for keeping up a hot fire in the matter of investigation into the conduct of officials of that county. It exhibits no signs of giving up its work until a conclusion is reached that will at least give the people some knowlege of the true condition of their county affairs. What surprises us, though, is the fact that the Post is not accused of taking its present course through personal prejudice against the officials implicated.

THE Two Republics, City of Mexico, says: "The funeral salute ordered by Gen. Trevino on the occasion of the burial of President Garfield, and the mortuary honors decreed by the Ayuntamiento, are the best evidences of the sympathy and good feeling prevailing between the two nations. It is by these that sensible people judge of the spirit which actuates nations and communities, and not by isolated acts of lawlessness and crime on the frontier, committed by outcasts from both countries."

HOUSTON has a "pretty kettle of fish" on hand. There is a surplus of money over from the Volksfest, the understanding being, it appears, that the money, belonging to the people, was to be disposed of by a mass meeting of the people. And mass meetings are in order. Two have already been held and disposed of the money (by resolution), but the treasurer, being in doubt as to which is the "a mass meeting," clings to the cash. Unless a compromise can be effected, the treasurership will be a nice thing to have.

A PRIVATE dispatch was received in the city yesterday from Cameron, readjuster candidate for governor in Virginia, claiming his election by about 1,800 majority; but the "rural deestricts" had not been heard from. The election of Cameron by a couple of thousand majority, would be almost a victory for the democrats, for last year the republicans and readjusters had a majority of over nineteen thousand. The Mahoneites had "bar'ls of money" of their own to spend, in addition to the $70,000 Mahone brought home with him from his recent visit to New York, for campaign purposes, and but for these great sums of money, and the prestige of government support, the democrats and debt-payers of Virginia would doubtless have had an overwhelming majority.

SOME time ago THE EXPRESS published a letter written by one stockman to another, advising the destruction or driving out of the sheep in Dimmitt county, the name of the writer and party addressed being withheld. This letter was extensively published, and, of course, unfavorably commented upon, the Pleasanton Monitor, among others, reproducing it. Elsewhere we publish a letter to the Monitor from Bennett Musgrove, who acknowledges the authorship of the letter in question, explains the circumstances under which it was written, and makes some statements which must be interesting to all engaged in stock raising in western Texas, if it is not complimentary to some. THE EXPRESS knows nothing of the merits of the case, but makes the publications only for the information of its readers.

THE old capitol at Austin is now in ruins, and the necessity for an early commencement of work on the new building is greater than ever. The loss pecuniarly is not great, comparatively speaking, for the old building would soon have been razed to give place to the new structure, but the great loss is in the portraits of distinguished Texans and relics and souvenirs of the early times of Texas which cannot be replaced. The old capitol was completed in 1852, at a cost, we understand, of about $150,000, which included a portion of the outside work on the grounds. It was poorly planned and poorly constructed, and though a comparatively new building, for such a structure, was in a fast decaying condition, a hiding place and home for bats, and the destruction of guano by this fire was doubtless one of the large items of loss to the state, if all the bat stories told of the old building be true.

ELSEWHERE we publish a letter from Col. Blanton Duncan, protesting against the associated press assertion that Tammany had suffered defeat in the election Tuesday last. A man may strike a hornet's nest with a pole, and escape to a place of safety, but for the man who intimates that Tammany is aught but virtuous, pure and patriotic, there is no safe retreat from Duncan. In the case under consideration he claims a Tammany victory, whether the same victorious candidate was the nominee of Irving Hall and the county democracy, also or not. Both Duncan's letter and its side should be heard, and cheerfully yields space to Col. Duncan to make his refutation of the assertions of the associated press dispatches as to the status of Tammany in the election Tuesday. It might also be stated that while Col. Duncan directs his fustiade in part against the Western Union telegraph company, the dispatches complained of are sent by an association entirely separate and distinct from the telegraph company, and, as we always understood, under control of prominent republicans, and free from the influence of either Tammany or its democratic opposition.

THE number of silver dollars coined by the U. S. mints during the month of October was 2,350,000. The amount of silver dollars on hand October 1st was $66,576,378, and the amount in silver certificates issued against these silver pieces $66,327,670. The law authorizes silver certificates to be issued in exchange for silver deposited in the treasury, and it will be noticed that the amount of certificates issued is almost equal to the number of silver dollars now in the treasury vaults. The treasurer has been issuing silver certificates in exchange for gold when so requested by creditors, and to accommodate merchants in transferring money from one point to another, but a circular has been issued giving notice that in future silver certificates will not be issued except for silver dollars. Advocates of the silver dollar will doubtless claim that all of these coins thus far manufactured are practically in circulation, and about 7,500,000 of the silver certificates are included in the available cash. It is stated as an important fact, however, that the government has less than 250,000 silver dollars that it could use, should a large demand for these coins spring up. During the month of October there was a decrease of about $330,000 in the stock of fractional silver coins, and a decrease of $600,000 in United States and national bank notes.

WE publish to-day another letter from our eccentric Washington correspondent. We say "eccentric" because, like the frishman's flea, "when you put your thumb on him he is not there." A perfectly "free lance," he is not solicitous about the feelings of any one, republican or democrat, and frequently writes, it seems to us, as though he felt indifferent as to how much weight, for soundness or wisdom, his utterances may carry. Few men of either political party or as an independent would care to run the risk of being called a "crank" by impugning the democracy of Senator Bayard, as does this dare-devil correspondent, and he fixes up policies for the president or the parties, and arranges matters in Texas, in a dashing, off-hand manner that is refreshing. He says he writes the letter under consideration from a republican stand-point; but it appears to us as though he were cavorting around the edge of a stand-point of almost everything and everybody, politically speaking—"sloshing about," as it were, like they do in an Arkansaw fight. Our Washington correspondent pops up unexpectedly in unexpected places, and dashes about in such a way as to create consternation in staid, sober and dignified political circles, but he is always interesting. He is always read. Sometimes he meets with approval; he don't seem to care whether he does or not. Sometimes he sets whole communities a swearing like troopers; that's a matter between him and his conscience. Very often he hits the nail on the head; and hits it hard.

No, we wouldn't take a confederate land certificate for our Washington correspondent. THE EXPRESS couldn't get along without him, even with Blanton Duncan to help it out with dissertations on Tammany, the weather and the millenium.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

BAYARD, MAHONE AND GEN. EARLY—POLICY OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR IN TEXAS AND THE SOUTH—HIS PECULIAR INTERCOURSE WITH SENATORS.

Other States South Besides Tennessee to have Republican or "Mahoneised" Governors—How Mr. Arthur Does It—Grangerism Revived—How Insidiously Texas is to be Metamorphosed.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7.—Even ancient Jubal Early, as gallant and famous a soldier as Mahone, when war raged, rises up beneath the burden of eighty weary years weighing him down and with infinite, juvenile ardor denounces Mahone. It is sad.

Why is it that when Mr. Bayard, on all great questions of federal policy affecting currency, legal tender notes, the tariff and bonds and bondholders, and when he would make gold alone the standard of value—why is it that Mr. Bayard, opposing his party in all things and concuring with it in nothing, is still beloved and honored? He is still claimed to be a democrat, and not many days ago, as such, was made vice-president. It is very queer, but Mr. Bayard, a democrat only in name, will supplant English on Hancock's ticket for the presidency in 1884. Mahone, on the contrary, differing from democracy only with reference to a local state question, is not suffered to designate a poor postmaster for a starveling city, only famous because named in the negro banjo ditty:

"Lay cotton down
"To de Lynchburg town
"For to take my 'bacca down dar."

The trouble about the matter really is that very few men can accept the postmaster's place in Lynchburg. The town is on a mountain top and odoriferous of tobacco in all its forms and fumes, to such an extent that strangers stopping there sneeze themselves to death, while natives of the venerable little city when going abroad, in order to divest themselves of ordors of tobacco worms, bathe in whisky. Thus saturated they are addicted to jimjams, and therefore, it is said, the scarcity of material for postmasters in Lynchburg, and therefore the recent tremendous row in the U. S. senate. It involves no principle and only a small share of the spoils.

PESIDENT ARTHUR'S PLANS.

Do you know that president Arthur is most prudent and politic? He is gradually gaining strength. He was completely overshadowed a few weeks ago, by Garfield's illustrious name and deeds and by the gloom of his death. Slowly, modestly and most prudently does he assert himself. He is now, as when vice-president, most assiduous in discharging every duty incident to his position. Former chief magistrates were never accustomed to answer letters referring to routine matters, even when written by senators. Mr. Arthur scrupulously and carefully answers personally every note from every senator. He is a marvel of hard work and practical, hard, horse sense. That's what southern democratic senators say of him, and the straightest democrats, like Coke, of Texas, and Harris, of Tennessee, esteem him most. They say he is frank, honest, and never "palavers" or "palters in a double sense." They know exactly what he means, and, when asked, exactly what he will do.

WHAT ARTHUR PROPOSES.

Senator Jones is the president's closest friend. Jones and Conkling are Mr. Arthur's advisers. Or, it may be, that Mr. Arthur advises them. It may be that at Mr. Arthur's instigation Senator Jones will make a speech in December, asserting the purpose of the republican party to destroy the omnipotence of corporations. Gould's telegraphs and railways and those of Vanderbilt, Garret and Huntington will be arraigned at the bar of opinion and republicanism, led by Mr. Arthur, raised a new department, Judge Reagan lays his thunder—republicanism grasps it. Mr. Reagan must fall in with Arthur and sing very low or go off at a tangent from democracy, like Mahone. It is hard on Judge Reagan, but Jones, the senatorial trumpeter of the administration, will blow a blast so deafening that the doughty and indomitable congressman from Texas, as the leader and mouth-piece of anti-monopolists, will be known no more forever. A tear for Judge Reagan.

ANOTHER ABORT MOVEMENT.

President Arthur will avoid, if possible, any collision with Blaine. But it may be inevitable. Blaine has fifteen devoted friends among republicans in the senate; and so evenly balanced are the two old parties in that body that the result, in any conflict between the President and Garfield's prime minister, would be hazardous and, possibly, ruinous. Mr. Arthur is too shrewd a manager of men and parties to be drawn into any contest with Blaine if it can be evaded. But he is providing even for that contingency. He will crush Blaine. He is winning every democratic senator possible. He has captured several already. They did like Blaine. He is a manly, frank, impulsive, generous fellow. Bluff and hearty and brimful of good nature; kindly and accessible, you can't help liking the representative of "way down east." Such a man could not have been born there, and he wasn't. But Arthur uses Blaine's weapons, and he is personally most popular, and then he has position and power and can bestow favors, and he knows when and how, and I can assure you that the president will soon be the supreme master of his party, and, possibly, of the whole country. Grant wants him to smash things and force things. The president cannot do all that, that Grant might. He knows this, and is moderate in his etatism imposed upon republicans and in antagonizing the democracy. In fact Mr. Arthur proposes first to consolidate, if possible, his own party, and then to appeal to the south to stand by him in a crusade against monopolies.

WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO ABOUT IT?

The south is agricultural. The people are comparatively poor. They are borrowers. They hold no bonds of railways or stock in telegraphs. They have been fleeced frightfully. They went, for this reason, pell mell into grangerism. Don't you see how Mr. Arthur will draw to his support the great heart of the south? You don't think it possible, but let the fight begin and grangerism, discovering a hope for practical results in the cooperation of the president and his potent party, will be reinstituted and embued with fresh life and vigor.

MAHONEISM

"Mahoneism," on one or another issue, will be vitalized in every southern state, and Mr. Arthur hopes that Tennessee will not stand alone, in all the south, with a republican in the governor's chair. He has contemplated, with this end in view, the accession of a straight republican, even that of GOV. E. J. Davis, to his cabinet. Davis out of the arena of Texas politics his party, as it exists to-day, will become part of a much stronger organization, made up of every element of hostility to monoback democracy, and the fiercest partisan struggle ever known in Texas must ensue. Both parties will resort to denunciations and epithets. Each will drive the other to extremes. Men like Throckmorton, Hancock, Bentley, Chambers, Lang or Culberson, whose histories were never approved by Wigfall's and Roberts' democracy, will lead the opposition. The president believes, like Senator Don Cameron, that it will be surely victorious. He sees that if Mahone may almost revolutionize Virginia, advocating *quasi* repudiation, which old whigs and union men and republicans alike abhor, and only less than they detest Bourbon monoback democracy—if Mahone may almost triumph in Virginia, a Throckmorton or Bentley can surely win in Texas. I told Senator Cameron, two years ago, that the adoption of such a policy in Texas would give his party half the ten new congressmen from Texas; but then New York was republican, and Senator Cameron's party relied with unbroken faith upon the *solid* north. To-day it stands in terror of the solid south, and this solidity of sections is ruinous to both and the well being of the whole country.

Therefore I have written that whatever the luck of parties and party leaders, there can be no question that the president's policy will prove most fortunate and tend as much to the restoration of perfect unity and justice and equality among the states as the sympathies and griefs that sprang from Garfield's sorrows and grave.

FROM A REPUBLICAN STANDPOINT.

Writing, as to-day, from a republican standpoint, to the sunny south, I give a crude estimate of the forces that might be arrayed under an "independent" flag against "mossback democracy" in Texas.

Greenbackers (Bentleys party)	45,000
Germans	30,000
Colored	65,000
Immigrants from other states	20,000
Sam Houston and Douglas democrats	20,000
Old whigs and native unionists	20,000

I may exaggerate numbers of different classes, who now adhere to old democracy because they have no way of escape, but I am very sure the defeat of an able leader of an *independent* ticket in Texas would be wholly impossible. But party leaders are most timid. They dread the party lash. They tremble when the party's organ inveighs against them, and even as Mahone is seemingly abhorred, even so will he be overwhelmed with invectives who dares to assume the leadership of the independent, revolutionary, progressive, free school and low-tax and anti-monopolist party in Texas. But the fight is coming. President Arthur will precipitate it.

L. J. D.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Blanton Duncan on the Associated Press Dispatches and Tammany.

SAN ANTONIO, November 10, 1881.

Editors Express:

The Western Union dispatches convey so much falsehood about the New York election that you should guard your readers against trusting them implicitly. A new telegraph company is being pushed forward, and a new and better press association—the American—has been built up mainly through the efforts and support of the Tammany newspapers. Hence, a mortal enmity exists on the part of the managers of the old concern against Tammany. Under the rule that the first blow often wins the battle, the misrepresentation of the first returns is for the purpose of creating an injurious belief in regard to the Tammany strength. If the democrats have carried New York, it must be patent that Tammany was a potent factor therein, as I will show by the figures, and the fact that Tammany's senators and representatives are elected in New York City, and they take the places of radicals in the last legislature sufficient to make a democratic majority. The zeal and energy displayed by Tammany in the contest, notwithstanding the action of the Tilden machine in having their delegates denied admission to the state convention, gave such confidence of success that the rural democrats came to the polls in unusual proportion.

Your dispatches state: "The election is a very serious defeat for Tammany, which with difficulty held its own whenever it ran on independent ticket. The election of Rollins, republican, for Surrogate is an overwhelming defeat for Tammany."—You will observe that a republican defeats Tammany's democrat, and, as I have once stated, there is no record of a Tammany democrat being elected by radical votes. It was openly asserted in New York City, three days before the election, that the Tilden faction assuming the name of country democrats, had bargained with the radicals to elect Rollins over Calvin in consideration of republican support to elect Fitzgerald over Spinola, the Tammany nominee for senator. The Star of the 9th instant, said:

"Last evening the city was flooded with tickets containing the names of the county democracy's candidates, but bearing that of Daniel G. Rollins substituted for "Corporal Punishment" Walker's for Surrogate. The sell-out predicted in the Star has begun in earnest.

"The orders are that Fitzgerald must be elected in the ninth senatorial district at all hazards. To accomplish this the state ticket is to be sacrificed and as many aspirants for local office nominated by the county democracy as it may be necessary to sacrifice are to be slaughtered."

This bargain was evidently carried out, and an analysis of the vote will show exactly in what election districts the vote was transferred. The returns already in show on the state ticket a strength of 89,585 democrats and 59,004 republicans, a majority of 30,531. If Mr. Rollins, republican, has been elected to one of the most important city offices over Mr. Calvin, Tammany nominee, and one of the most respected citizens, who impartially transacted a business of over $900,000,000 during his present term as surrogate, it clearly was effected by the votes of the republicans in coalition with the Tilden democrats. And how much difference is there between a vote of this kind calling himself a democrat, and the more honest man who always votes republican?

As to the Tammany defeat, look at the results. The Industrial districts of New York are the same pretty much as the congressional in size, if not in actual limit.

Hardy, nominated by Tammany for congress, was bitterly opposed by the Tilden faction. Their convention was adjourned over several times by the leaders, Thompson, Fellows, Costigan, etc., in their efforts to find a candidate to run separately, and thus abstract enough votes to elect the radical nominee, and perhaps by that give the organization of congress to the radical party. Nobody would accept their nomination, and so the Tammany nominee had a walk-over. The Tilden faction had two special pets in the last senate, Hogan and Seebacker. They were renominated, and it was expected to elect them again by a bargain with the radicals. Your dispatches announce Sex-Senator Hogan, democratic nominee in the 5th district, was beaten by Brady by 1,000 votes." It should be Dr. Boyd, the Tammany nominee, and secretary of Tammany.

"Brady defeated Keabacher in the 6th by nearly 2,000," says your dispatch.

"Thos. T. Grady, one of the most prominent of Tammany's executive committee, was the opponent of Seebacher.

"Daly defeated Vascaup in the 7th district nearly 2,000."

Daly was Tammany's nominee. So Browning elected in the 8th district was Tammany's nominee.

Mr. Flower, who has defeated the millionaire Astor, and redeemed that district (though Astor is reputed to have spent over $100,000) by 2,000 majority, against 4,000 radical majority last November, was the original choice and nominee of Tammany.

Mr. McKeon, for district attorney, was nominated by Tammany. He was not the choice of the Tilden faction, and the World took ground against him at first, as being too old. Finding that they could not get a respectable name to use against McKeon, and that he would be elected anyhow, the Tildenites reluctantly endorsed him. It is not true in the slightest degree that Tammany "nominated him first, knowing that the county democrats had intended to do so." Some more subservient tool of the political ring would have been the choice of the Tilden faction for every office they could secure by condition or otherwise.

These are all of the important offices spoken of in the dispatches. The aldermen are not mentioned. But the figures, when you receive them from the New York papers, will show you that Tammany has carried to the polls the largest number of democratic votes, and that her adherents are true democrats, who never directly or indirectly effect the success of radicalism, and never vote for radical nominees, as the Tilden faction has continuously done for seven years in the effort to defeat and break down Tammany.

Nothing is said about the other important offices, and therefore the statement of the Star made prior to the election about the Tammany nominations is probably accomplished.

"The republicans virtually concede us the marine court justices, the coroner and the aldermen at large."

The Tilden faction shows up without the election of a single nominee, except one senator, who defeats Gen. Spinola, by the coalition of radicals for the more important office to them of the county surrogate. Hewitt, Cooper & Co. are signally repudiated by the New York City democracy; and the truth should be published in the south, as against the falsehoods of the associated press. As to the man defeated by Tildenism, Mr. Calvin, he was unobjectionable in every particular.

You desire that the democrats shall be guided by reason and fairness. To act advisedly they must know the truth, and not be swayed by the lies of men, who for their own interests would deceive the whole democratic organization, or betray and stab it, as they did Gen. Hancock last year.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

Mephitus Americanus.

The Boomerang.

A few nights ago a well-organized effort was made to jump the Centennial mine, which came very near being a success. The parties who undertook to jump the mine were two Rocky Mountain polecats with a bad record. Almost as soon as they entered the tunnel from the east the men in the mine began to be suspicious that somebody with a bad breath was in the lower level. The suspicion grew until it assumed about the size of a bale of hay. It was resolved to drive out the invaders. Major Downey went down and threw a chunk of free-milling quartz at the enemy. Then the Major went back to the rest of the party to hold a consultation. The rest of the party didn't seem so tickled to see him as he thought they would be. They shunned him and evaded him, and told him that his presence wasn't agreeable under the circumstances. Although the mine is a very valuable one, it was almost decided at one time to abandon it to the jumpers. At last, however, everybody made a grand rush into the tunnel and demolished the enemy with long-handled shovels. Major Downey handed the above information into the office with a long pole. He also told a friend that he would go out of town this forenoon to a quiet spot beyond the graveyard, and change his clothes. The Rocky Mountain polecat, before it is domesticated, is not prized as a songster very much, but he has a way of making his presence felt wherever he goes, and even in death you cannot forget him. There was one of these docile creatures got into our cellar once, a good many years ago, and the ventilation of the cellar being very poor, the air was soon vitiated to such an extent that the clock stopped. We don't care for death in any form in which it may come. Those who know us will agree that we never weaken. We have faced the deadly watermelon when strong men were falling fast, and we have stood at the muzzle of a daily newspaper and mowed down spring poets like broad swaths of timothy hay, and yet never weakened or squealed; but the dappled quadruped with the all-pervading presence appeals to our valor in vain. Our victory over him has always been vicarious.

The Pension Canker.

St. Louis Republican.

The chief of the pension bureau a few weeks since almost startled the country with a glimpse of revelations which he would make of the abuses in that bureau. This was outside and inside co-operation and a cormorant ring which was "working" the treasury at a cost of millions to the tax-payers. The next step was to apologize to his clerks for the implication that there was possible dishonesty among them. Since then not a word has been heard from him, not a line been given of his promised revelations. One is almost tempted to believe that Mr. Dudley is himself a fraud as a reformer. As an evidence of the enormities which await exposure in the interior department, the growth of the pension list and the astounding increase of the charge on the treasury need only be reverted to. The Republican has a number of times indicated the nature of the abuses and the comprehensive remedy which must be applied. The following from the Cincinnati Enquirer is illustrative of the subject:

"There will be a deficiency in the pension bureau this year of $26,000,000. The regular annual pension alone amounts to $30,000,000, and in addition $40,000,000 is required to pay claims under the arrearages of pensions bill. It is claimed that for pensions alone congress will this year appropriate $70,000,000, and next year $100,000,000, and so on till all the arrearages are paid. On the roll last year 250,802 pensioners were registered, and the number is constantly increasing. The business of pension solicitor has become almost as profitable as is that of a thrifty patent lawyer. These solicitors or agents aided by congress, have succeed in raising the regular amount of annual pension from $16,142,000 in 1868 to $37,046,180 in 1880. The road to a fortune in the pension business has become as easy as profits are to the proprietor of a brace faro bank. We do not wish to be understood as opposed to pensioning being extended to any man disabled in defending his country. Men thus crippled are entitled to all they can get, and more. The granting of pensions to men who are able-bodied, who never incurred any greater risk than is incurred by the driver of a sutler's wagon or by a clerk of a hospital steward, and who have no scars and never had any pain worse than the toothache, is contrary to the pension laws, weak as they are. The granting of pensions to such leeches is encouraging laziness and ultimate pauperism, and offering a reward for perjury."

The Chicago Tribune recently characterized the extreme to which pension agents had gone and were still further being urged as a species of confiscation. The New York World incidentally makes the following allusions to the subject:

"What has become of the vast sum raised under the un-American and extraordinary system known as the internal revenue? Of these $130,000,000 more than one-half, $68,232,397, was spent on pensions. It is amusing to observe that whenever a suggestion is made of pensioning a president or a supreme judge, loud cries go up against the anti-American practice of paying people for having done their duty when they have ceased to be called upon to do it. Pensions are habitually denounced as a British and monarchical way of saddling to-day with the costs of day before yesterday. Yet while the English democrats are setting up a terrible howl over the expenditure of about $5,000,000 in pensions, the people of the United States exult in seeing their government take by vexatious and inquisitorial taxes nearly $70,000,000 a year out of their pockets for a similar purpose. It seems to be a liberal sort of answer to the charge of republican ingratitude, does it not?

There is a large class in the country who desire that the taxes shall not be reduced because their imposition is a protection to special industries. They are willing that the money shall be cast into the sea, so that these own special interests are saved from competition. But if commerce must be restricted by the opposition of heavy taxation, surely the money need not be put up as a bait for reckless rings, hungry harpies and fraudulent pensioners. One-half of the Union is pleading for needed appropriations to open the channels of transportation to the markets of the world, by which the fruits of their toil may not perish where it is produced or be consumed by the cost of moving it.

Going Back to the White House.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is now settled that the president will soon take formal possession of the White House. He paid his first visit to the executive mansion yesterday, thoroughly respecting the place. His coming was quite unexpected by those in charge, and most of the attaches were absent. A good many improvements have been made of minor character. The basement especially has received attention, and the plumbing and sewerage have been carefully examined and overhauled more defective.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and England have again fallen through, and the English commissioners have returned. It is believed that the Gambetta Ministry will offer better terms to the British than the present one.

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A FIRST-CLASS
HOTEL KEEPER WANTED
To take charge of the
Howerton House
In Gonzales. References: Gen. Young, San Antonio. Gonzales, Nov. 7, 1881. nov 5tf

Notice to Tax Payers.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 18, 1.81.

THE assessment tax roll, for the municipal year, ending February 28th, 1882, has been placed in my hands for collection. Now, therefore, in compliance with Sec. 11, Chap. XLVII, R. O., I hereby give notice to all persons owing said taxes, to call at my office and pay the same within the time prescribed by law.

JULIUS HOYER,
oct 19-6m City Collector.

September
IS THE PROPER MONTH TO SOW
El Paso Onion Seed.
L. HUTH & SON, 225, 228 and 230 Market St., San Antonio,
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TO MEN
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The Daily Express.
Friday Morning, November 11, 1881.

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VIA G., H. & S. A. R. R.

Arrives daily at 6:35 p. m.; Departs daily at 8 a. m.

Texas mails for and from all points beyond Houston arrives daily by 9 a. m. Departs by 5 p. m. Train mail closes by 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

MAILS VIA I. & G. N. R. R.

Arrives daily at 10:20 p. m. Departs daily at 6 a. m. A pouch made up for Austin closes at 12:30 p. m.

STAGE LINES.

Fredericksburg—Arrives daily at 12 m.; departing at 8 a. m.

Brackettsville—Arrives daily at 5:45 p. m. Departs at 6 a. m.

Corpus Christi—Arrives daily at 1:30 p. m., except Monday. Departs at 8 a. m., except Sunday.

Frio Town—Arrives daily except Monday at 9 p. m. Departs at 6 a. m., except Sunday.

Bandera—Arrives at 9 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and departs at 6 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Helena—Arrives at 12 m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs at 6 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Stockdale—Arrives Tuesday's, Thursdays and Saturdays by 6 p. m. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Seguin—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 2:30 a. m. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m.

Spring Branch—Arrives Saturday by 6 p. m. Departs Friday at 6 a. m.

Stage mails close half an hour previous to departure.

OFFICE HOURS

Money order, stamp, and register department from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
General delivery from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.
J. C. MANNING, P. M.

Railroad Time Table.

SUNSET ROUTE.

THROUGH EXPRESS EAST—Daily.

Leaves San Antonio	7.50 a. m.
" Seguin	9.10 a. m.
" Luling	10.15 a. m.
" Columbus	1.57 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	6.10 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS WEST—Daily

Leaves Houston	7.50 a. m.
" Columbus	12.21 p. m.
" Luling	3.54 p. m.
" Seguin	4.52 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	6.15 p. m.

NIGHT TRAIN EAST—Daily.

Leaves San Antonio	5.00 p. m.
Arrives at Houston	7.30 a. m.

NIGHT TRAIN WEST—Daily.

Leaves Houston	5.20 p. m.
Arrives at San Antonio	7.50 a. m.

Ticket Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 12 m., from 3 to 5 p. m. and from 9 a. m. Sundays 1 to 1 a. m., and 8 to 9 p. m.

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

International Time Table.

GOING NORTH—Daily—	
Local passenger train leaves at	7.30 a. m.
" " " " arrives at	2.20 p. m.
Through Express leaves Fort Louis	11.50 a. m.
" " " arrives from St Louis	4.50 p. m.
GOING SOUTH—Daily—	
Mixed train for Laredo leaves at	7.00 a. m.
" " " from Laredo arrives at	11.00 a. m.

A Singular Contest.

Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

It is a very singular attitude indeed that the president of the United States and the attorney-general have assumed towards each other. The attorney-general resigns, and the president declines to receive his resignation. The attorney-general leaves his leave-taking cards with his Washington acquaintances, offers his house for rent, and quits the town with big and baggage. The president refuses to appoint his successor, and the solicitor-general undertakes also the attorney-general's duties. And this attachment of Mr. Arthur to Mr. MacVeagh, as is well known, springs from no love for him, for there is no love felt on either side. The motives guiding each man's actions are well understood, but the question are whether the president is warranted by any circumstances in demanding Mr. MacVeagh's services against Mr. MacVeagh's refusal to render them; and whether MacVeagh is warranted in refusing to give them when the president peremptorily commands them. The situation as we read it is just this: Mr. Arthur has been a friend of the star-route thieves, and conspicuously so of Dorsey. He finds a prosecution pending against them commenced under his predecessor. He considers the prosecution as most likely to be without result. He fears to be charged with the failure, and therefore desires to avoid all appearance of responsibility for it by leaving it in charge of those who originated it. Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. James conspicuously stand before the country as the star-route prosecutors, and Mr. Arthur wants to nail them there.

Mr. MacVeagh understands this, but apprehends also that the secret influence of the administration will work against the undertaking to put the president's old friends in jail. He knows, furthermore, that he is not of the administration, while ostensibly a part of it. He is not disposed to stay in it and to be turned out when his virtue has been squeezed out of him. Mr. Arthur and Mr. MacVeagh belong to distinctly opposite branches of the republican party that can not coalesce any more than oil and water. Under these circumstances Mr. MacVeagh pursued the only course open to him in acquainting the president that he desired to go out out of the cabinet. Mr. Arthur, under ordinary circumstances, would have been glad to be rid of him. But now he thinks there is an advantage in keeping him.

Is he right in refusing to let him go? Who can think so? Suppose it is true, as he says, that MacVeagh having made himself familiar with the star route cases, is the fittest man to prosecute them to the end. That would justify him in asking him stay; but certainly it is a very unworthy and undignified proceeding in a president to go farther than this in his insistance, and it is even childish in him to refuse to fill Mr. MacVeagh's place, in the idea that he will thus more effectually free himself from responsibility for the failure of the prosecution. In our judgment Mr. MacVeagh would have done better to have retained his office at the president's command for the purpose of prosecuting the work he had begun. Remaining for this well understood special purpose he would not have been responsible for the policy of the administration. If Mr. Arthur could afford to retain in his cabinet an avowed opponent who did not want to stay there, Mr. MacVeagh could well have afforded to remain; his position would have been exceedingly independent and his place a very conspicuous one from which to proclaim his views. No question of delicacy could have restrained him from antagonizing a president who insisted on keeping him by his side against his will. The willingness which led Arthur to such an unheard of instance might have been silliness instead, but it was no concern of Mr. MacVeagh to protect Mr. Arthur against his folly.

The conduct of the president in this matter conclusively shows him to be a man of very low tone. He has been extensively advertised by his friends as a gentleman; and superficially he may be. But he lacks the self-respect which is the essence of the man and the gentleman. We fear, too, that he lacks sincerity, honesty and indepence, and is in fact but a pretentious sham, as a little time is likely to dearly show.

Paper Houses.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

If one can believe all one sees at an industrial exhibition now in progress in Louisville, Ky., the age of paper is just about dawning. Most persons have been under the impression for a long time that the present age was more distinguished for its consumption of paper and the various uses to which that protean article is put than for anything else in its wonderful industrial development; but manifold as are the general uses of paper now, few people have any idea how infinitely the list may be extended. When the Japanese made paper garments that would wash, and the American turned out paper carwheels that would outwear iron ones and be superior in every other respect, it was thought the last stage in progress in paper working had been reached; but the Louisville exhibition shows that these devices were early discoveries in the art. It has pushed away beyond them now. It is true the world still regards paper car-wheels with curiosity not unmixed with incredulity, but they are being adopted rapidly by the railroads, and many a scoffer has ridden hundreds of miles over paper car-wheels without knowing it. An iron car-wheel is good for 200,000 miles; but then it must be taken out and recast; it may not be worn out, but it is unsafe, its "life is gone, and there is no telling how soon it will fly to pieces. A paper wheel, formed by the compression of sheets of paper, under enormous pressure, into a solid disk, with a thin steel tire, will run 2,400,000 miles. The tire is considered necessary for smooth running, but the wheel can go without it, and if the tire flies off during a run the train proceeds to its destination without stopping to repair damages. Paper wheels will not crack in frosty weather or break on meeting an obstacle, as when the train runs on the track. Many an accident has owed all its importance to the breaking of a wheel, which has completed into a grand catastrophe what would otherwise have been a comparatively harmless derainment.

After this exhibition of its qualities, the reader will be prepared to believe that paper can be made very hard, but scarcely for the statement that it can be made to resist any cutting tool except a diamond. It can be made so hard that steel will not cut it—at least that is the statement made in the Courier-Journal, from which we gather most of the facts here given. Paper tubs and buckets are articles in common use, but how many people know that they can be made to hold fire as well as water, so that they can neither be soaked nor burned, and moreover, cannot be broken? All the pots and pans in the kitchen, and for that matter, the range and bath boiler too, can be made of paper; so can the heavy dishes in the kitchen cupboard, as well as the finer ones on the dining table. Paper plates are said to be handsome as well as cheaper, than the china ones, and the most destructive "help" cannot break them. Even the knives and forks can be made of paper, and can be kept sharp and serviceable.

In a word it is the word of an exhibitor at the Louisville display, a house can be built entirely of paper, from foundation stone to cap shingle, and it will last forever. It can be furnished throughout with paper. Pulp imitations of black walnut are harder and take a better polish than the wood itself, and the furniture made of them will last longer, besides being only a fraction of the weight; an item that will be appreciated by housekeepers, whose muscles are strained in the process of sweeping and dusting, which always involves moving the furniture. The same exhibitor declared his ability to build and fit out a complete printing office, from type to press complete, all of paper, and even to construct the operating steam engine of the same material. The enthusiastic gentleman does not give any figures to show the tensile strength of his paper substitutes for wood and iron, but he gives us to understand inferentially that it is very great. One cannot build a house without putting an enormous strain on its supporting parts, and if paper beams can be made to sustain a burden equal to that which would be imposed on wooden ones, a great economical problem is on the verge of solution. The disappearance of our forests and the growing scarcity of timber in consequence have been troubling political economists for a good many years. The rapid approach of a time when timber would become more costly than iron was clearly indicated; but if a working substitute can be found in paper the loss of timber will not be severely felt nor will the waste go on so rapidly. Paper has some manifest advantages over wood; one of which is its great lightness, involving less labor in construction and less cost in transportation; another is the ease with which it can be worked, being moulded instead of carved, and consequently running less to waste in preparation, and a third is its great cheapness of production. For these and other reasons which will occur to every reader, it is to be hoped the Louisville exhibition may be able to demonstrate all its promises. The supply of material for paper-making is inexhaustible, since the variety of sources from which it can be obtained is only equaled by the variety of uses to which it can be put, and if it can be substituted for wood in only a few of the mechanic arts and a few departments of housekeeping and domestic economy, a desirable revolution will have been effected in more directions than one. If paper products are cheaper, handsomer, more convenient and durable than the wooden ones we have been accustomed to can be substituted for the latter, they will make an important forward step in the world's progress.

The Poker Game.

In October, 1880, a party of United States army officers, consisting of a captain, three lieutenants and a sargeant, sat down to play a little game of "draw" in a Colorado ranch. Early in the game the deal came to one of the lieutenants, who may be called Smith. This officer dealt to the captain one of those exasperating hands which are worth nothing intrinsically, but to the other officers were deal, respectively, four kings, four queens and four jacks, while the dealer found himself, to his great surprise, in possession of a straight flush. The captain "passed out," and the others began to bet with great energy. Each man felt perfectly sure of winning. The man with the four kings knew that it was extremely improbable that any of his antagonists held four aces or a straight flush, and the man with four queens and four jacks were almost equally confident they held victory in their hands. After the show of hands was made, and it was found that neither the four jacks, the four queens, nor the four kings were worth anything in the presence of the dealer's "straight flush," the two unfortunate lieutenants and the equally unfortunate sargeant were greatly dissatisfied. They accused Lieutenant Smith of cheating, and accordingly he was brought before a courtmartial, tried, and, to the great surprise of many honest but superficial students of poker, honorably acquitted. Thirty years ago, when it had been well established by a long series of observations made by our most learned legislators and lobbyists that a hand of four kings could be expected only once in 38,000 hands, and when straight flushes were so rare that they were not employed in the game, Lieutenant Smith's wonderful deal would properly have been regarded as conclusive proof that he had cheated. But considering the changes that have been steadily taken place in the game, we may cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the court. That decision even throws doubt on the justice of the fate of Mr. Michael McGinnis, the well-known Mississippi player. It may be remembered that in 1873 Mr. McGinnis played a little game on board the steamer Southern Belle with three northern gentlemen in the pork business. He dealt what proved to be the last deal of the game, and for half an hour the players steadily increased their bets. When one of the pork persons finally called, there were $68,000 in the pot, which was won by Mr. McGinnis with a straight flush, consisting of the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten of clubs. The other hands were no less remarkable. One man had four aces and a king, another man had four kings and an ace, and the third man had four queens and an ace, while he had quietly dropped into his coat pocket another king, which had been accidentally dealt to him without the knowledge of his comrades. Suspicions were at once created by the examination of these hands, and Mr. McGinnis was shot on the spot by one of the pork merchants, and his body thrown overboard, amid the applause of the bystanders, who pocketed most of the money while the pork persons were engaged in executing what they believed to be justice. Possibly Mr. McGinnis was in the wrong, but in view of the decision in the case of Lieutenant Smith we may as well ask if the pork men were not too hasty.—Alden in the New York Times.

Collapse of Parnellism.

Springfield Republican.

History repeats itself more exactly in Ireland than anywhere else in the world. The existense of wrong relations, socially and industrially, becomes once in 10 years, or at irregular intervals, intolerable to the peasantry. They starve they beg, they agitate, society declines to the point where crime increases and is actually resorted to as a rude redress of grievances. Patriots like O'Connell, Stevens and Parnell harangue and organize the people into clubs, leagues, Fenian brotherhoods and Irish Republics of portentious magnitude. Funds pour in from the New World, there are boasts of prodigious reserves in America, fortunately empty, and the island seems ready to burst out in full armed and equipped rebellion from end to end. Meanwhile the torpid conscience of England has shown that the very constitutional alleviations these she offers with one hand, while she throttles incipient rebellion with the other—and the collapse of revolution is inevitable. Several times since the century came in has this Irish farce been played before the world. These performances have not been in vain; perhaps every one has had some result. It is simply the method of effecting reform between England and Ireland, the Englishman being what he is and the Irishman what he is.

So-to-day we see Mr. Parnell happily in jail and his land league a burst balloon. We see the Irish tenants flocking to the courts of the land commission literally by thousands and Irish landlords trembling at the sweep of judicial power under which they find themselves by the terms of Mr. Gladstone's land act and by the spirit in which the new court seems disposed to administer it. Even tenants already evicted are given standing in court by Justice O'Hogan, and the Dublin solicitors say he is "harder on the landlords" than Parnell was. The crier who opened "the court of the land league," as it was supposed by slip of the tongue, proves to have been inspired by true prophecy, for the Dublin impression is that "a landlord's agent might as well appear before a branch of the league as before the sub-commissioners." "The land act," continues Mr. Jennings in his dispatch to the New York World, "is the most revolutionary measure ever passed in the British parliament and it is being administered on the principle that the claims of the occupier are superior to the remnant of the rights of the owner. Many Irish landlords are preparing to sell out and leave the country, and estates which ten years ago money could not have bought, are now being sacrificed for ten years' purchase of the rent—that is, half the usual figure."

The obligations of Gladstone and Parnell are at least mutual. If Parnell had not "rung firebell in night," the British ministry never would have turned out of bed "with the machine" and ran up the the fire-escape for the people who were in sore need of relief. On the other hand, Mr. Parnell may thank his stars that his arrest came just when it did. He was agitating defiance to a new system of land jurisprudence, conscientiously framed in justice and mercy. He had got to a point where to go forward was treason, to turn back cowardice and infamy. Mr. Gladstone kindly saved his problem by clapping him in jail, denouncing his league, demonstrating its hollowness and relieving the people of the nightmare of its irrepressible despotism. The twain had better balance accounts even and cry quits, if they cannot join hands to govern.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

An Authentic Testimony.

Gentlemen.—For five years I have been greatly troubled with dandruff, with a severe itching of the scalp, and my hair falling out. I have tried almost every known remedy, all proving worthless. Seeing BURNETT'S COCOAINE and BURNETT'S KALLISTON advertised, I procured a bottle of each, and am happy to state that the dandruff is completely removed, and no itching whatever remains.

J. E. CAYCE, Kansas City, Mo.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the best. nov 1 1m.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, and yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guranteed to cure them? Sold by C. Schasse, druggist, 15 Commerce str., San Antonio, Tex.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth. If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is no mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and it is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint

Is it worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it. Look accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by C. Schasse, druggist, 15 Commerce street, San Antonio, Tex.

It Will Pay any One

Wishing to buy Furniture, Carpets and Matting, to examine the stock of Erastus Reed. He is constantly receiving new goods, and for quality and price has no equal. He makes a speciality of bedroom and parlor suits, and keeps a large stock of cheap goods, which are sold at prices that defy competition.

Headquarters.

For parched and ground coffees at L. Kunkel & Co's., corner Houston and Flores streets.

Cheap Hay.

On and after the first day of November next, the undersigned will be prepared to pasture large or small herds of stock on the most advantageous terms to stockmen. Plenty of good grass and water. Pastures are nine miles west of town and enclosed with first-class fence. For particulars and terms apply to

oct 15 tf JAMES W. DUNOWITY,
No. 13, South street, 4th Ward.

The new Catholic cathedral, at Little Rock, Ark., will be dedicated on the 20th inst.

San Antonio Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF DAILY AND WEEKLY EXPRESS, Thursday, November 10th, 1881.

The local financial situation is unchanged since our last report. The banks report plenty of money and there is a large amount here from other sections seeking investment. Local securities are firmly held and the demand for them was never better. Real estate is in high favor and prices are advancing. So far as we can see, San Antonio was never in a better financial situation, and is yet in the infancy of its possible commercial standing as the key to the rich territory of Mexico and Western Texas, as well as being the great commercial city on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad at its junction with the Great Mexican railroad systems.

EXCHANGE—	
Silver coin	¼ dis. to par
Mexican dollars	87
Mexican halves	40
Mexican quarters	20
New York exchange, bankers	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
New Orleans exchange	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
Galveston exchange	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
St. Louis exchange	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
MONEY—	
Bank discounts, good paper	8@10 per ct.
S A Gas Co stock	$75,000 $3.00
S R E R R Loan stock	par
S A street railroad 6 bonds	115
S A " " " stock	nom.
S A Water Works Co 7 per cent bonds	par
" " " " stock preferred	nom.
" " " " common	nom.
S A City bonds 10 per cent	112
" " " 8 " "	110
" " " 6 " "	105
Bexar county bonds 8 per cent	115
State of Texas 6 per cents	115¾
Alternate land certificates	$3500
Confederate 1280 acres	$3500
Veteran land scrips	$320@$325
" " 640 "	$1250@1300

COMMERCIAL.

There is little to note of general interest to day. All the leading lines are well supplied and the volume of business is but little larger than that of yesterday. Receipts by wagons are light and we are only able to give the receipts from the International railroad as the Sunset has not reported to the exchange for two days. Both depots are crowded with freight.

WOOL.—The local wool market continues quiet and the buyers are loth to operate except at lower figures. Messrs. Cuthoni & Nash report the sale of six bags of medium spring wool at twenty-three and a half cents per pound. Two of four largest local buyers report their recent purchases have been made at from sixteen to twenty-two and a half cents per pound. A large amount of wool is being scoured at the Mission mills. The buyers find it pays them best to send clean wools to the northern markets.

The Boston Advertiser of the 4th gives the following review of the Boston wool market: "The sales for the week would be less than 2,000,000 lbs. but for the sale of foreign carpet. And yet there has been a very fair inquiry during the week, and there are, undoubtedly, few who look for prices on wool. Against the few are many shrewd authorities, who believe in wool. All is as low as it is going to be, that a large consumption is assured, provided there is no short supply of water; that manufacturers of woolens have larger orders at this time for spring goods than for any season for many years; that the millions are profitably employed, and with this must come an increased consumption of goods. The most noticeable feature in the market is that many buyers have been through the warehouses trying to get hold of any odd lots offered cheap, and a few dealers have been buying. There is, in fact, an excellent demand for all the grades, and the sales of Ohio and Michigan wools have been much larger if holders had been willing to sell. The inquiry for combing delaine continues large, but the small stocks preclude large sales. A gentleman just returned from Ohio says that the very best wooled merinos will have been free purchasers of wool this season, and in his opinion there is no such surplus of the wool as is generally supposed, and the mills there will use up a large portion of what is on hand. In California fall wool in the Fresno section is still accumulating, and it is uncertain what the wool will bring. Some eastern buyers are now on there, but the wool is held too high for them to make much money by a profit. Territory wool has been well inquired for; it is noticeable that Montana wool range very much higher than other territory wools, there being a great difference in the range of quality. There has been already shipped from Montana 200 bales, new clip, by stealer to San Francisco, and some 1,500 bales have been sold. One authority states that superior unwashed Port Philip merino combing wool is at 50 per scoured pound laid down in Boston, but this is hardly credited, as according to another authority we have been selling wool at worth, scoured and laid down, about 92 cents. Most of the lots offered are in fair condition, "thoroughly scoured and well-grown," according to a fashionable catalogram. Other foreign markets show no indications of lower prices, and dealers are indifferent in selling recent that she received repeat their stocks at ruling price. Some Montevideo wool held in New York has been sold here this week, but we only report sales belonging strictly to this market.

"The woolen goods market is in a very strong position, and it can be set down as almost certain that should there be a run of thoroughly cold weather, such that generally is experienced before Thanksgiving, there would be experienced a short supply of desirable heavy goods. Already some goods are wanted and have been for weeks, and what is really desirable is very scarce. The mills changed from heavy to light goods much earlier than usual, their orders for the former being filled, and some have already made deliveries to clothiers of light goods. Some of the mills producing fancy cassimeres are already sold up to their full producing capacity, and all descriptions of flannels are in short supply. The season with the manufacturers of clothing has been wonderfully good, as we showed in our article of Wednesday, and they are encouraged to prepare for a good spring trade. Blankets have been in demand, and supplies are short. Shawls have been doing well, and some are in very short stock. Carpets are firm."

COTTON.—The local cotton is unchanged in receipts, price and demand. We need better roads to increase the receipts, though there is very much less cotton in the country districts to-day than there was at the corresponding time last year.

The New York market for spot cotton opened this morning quiet and nominally unchanged. At noon it was quiet and closed quiet but steady with sales of 629 bales.

The New Orleans market closed steady with sales of 14,000 bales.

The Galveston receipts were 3,112 bales and the sales 1,622 bales. The market closed steady.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	N. Y.	N. O.	Gal'n	San. An.
L. O.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
O. O.	8⅞	9⅜	9⅜	8⅞
O. M.	10	10¼	10¼	9¾
M. M.	11 3-16	10⅞	10⅞	10
M.	11⅜	11¼	11	10⅝
G. M.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	10¾
M. F.	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11

The New York market for future deliveries of cotton opened steady at about the closing quotations of yesterday but closed steady at the figures given in the following table which was compiled from the boards of the merchants' exchange:

NEW YORK FUTURES CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	To-day.	Yesterday.
Sales	77,000	85,000
January, 1882	11.76@11.77	11.83@11.84
February, "	11.93@11.94	12.03@12.04
March, "	12.10@12.11	12.16@12.17
April, "	12.22@12.24	12.29@12.30
May, "	12.34@12.35	12.40@12.41
June, "	12.45@12.47	12.50@12.52
July, "	12.55@12.57	12.60@12.62
August, "	12.64@12.66	12.68@12.71
Septem. "	—@—	—@—
October, "	—@—	—@—
November, 1882	11.89@11.43	11.49@11.50
December "	11.55@11.57	11.64@11.65

HIDES.—The local market for hides is very dull and the buyers are only purchasing where there are decided bargains. Country receipts have also fallen off lately and there is no inducement for the country dealers to send their stock to market until there is more inquiry. At present the receipts are confined to very poor stock. Skins are in better condition and the demand is active and the market firm. The receipts to-day are quite liberal and large sales are expected to be made in the course of a few days. Messrs. Staffel & Vogel report the receipt of two hundred goat skins and fifty sheep skins. Messrs. Cuthoni & Nash report the receipt of four hundred and twenty-three goat skins and twenty-one deer skins.

Prime, 20 lbs. and over	16@17
Seconds	12@14
Damaged and Bull	8@10
Deer	35@40
Goat, selected	25@28
Goat, damaged	12½
Kid	18@20
Sheep skins	5@75

LIVE STOCK.—The fair had a good effect on the local stock dealers, not that the weeks sales were much larger than usual, for they were not, but there were a number of large contracts made for future delivery. Besides the larger attendance at the fair included a large number of stockmen who took occasion to look around and posted themselves thoroughly on the advantages of San Antonio as a home marke for their stock. This can but result in a larger trade for this city as the improved facilities of this market place it in advance of all other Texas markets.

Cows, per head	$16 00@20 00
Milch cows, per head	25 00@35 00
Yearling steers and heifers	10 00@11 00
Two year old steers & heifers, per hd	14 00@15 00
Three " " " " "	18 00
Four " " " " "	22 00
No. 1 oxen	25 00@30 00
Mexican ewes, per head	1 65@2 00
Improved Mexican	2 00@2 25
Graded to shear 4 lbs	2 50@3 00
Graded to shear 5 lbs	3 00@3 50
Graded to shear 6 lbs	3 50@4 50
Mutton, weighing 70 to 80 lbs	1 50@2 00
" 80 to 95 lbs	1 75@2 25
Horses, unbroken, 14 hands and upward	$14@18
Broken horses, 14 hands and upward	$25@35
Mules 14 to 15 hands	$25@50
First class mares, by carload	$12@16
Kids	$ 50@1 00
Hogs, good, per hundred	4 00
Hogs, fat, " "	4 50@4 75

NUTS.—The following prices represent the retail market. The stock is fair for present demands. Pecans sell on the plaza for fancy prices, as high as nine cents per pound is reported to have been paid for large lots in wagons.

Brazil nuts per lb	20
Almonds " "	25
Filberts " "	25
Pecans " "	12½@15
GRAIN.—Receipts are large and the	

price for corn in bulk from wagons is reported at a dollar and ten cents per bushel. The demand is fair but nothing extra for store corn. All the grain brought here by farmers has a ready sale at quotations.

Corn per bushel	$1 10@1 15
Oats " "	75@80
Red Winter Wheat No. 1	$1.70
" " " No. 2	1.60
" " " No. 3	1.50
Rye No. 2 per bushel	1.00
Cracked corn	80@85
Corn meal	$1.00@1.10
Ground mixed corn and oats	$2.10@2.60
Wheat bran, per half of 100 pounds	1.50@1.60
Corn bran per hundred pounds	70@80
Purified middlings per hundred pounds	$3.05
Common " " "	2.55
Shorts per hundred pounds	$1.25@1.40
Corn fodder, per hundred bundles	2.00@2.50
Baled hay, per ton	18.00@20.00
New hay bulk per ton	15.00

SHEEP DIP TOBACCO.—All kinds of tobacco are higher. The stock is ample and the demand extra good. There is no chance for lower prices before the next crop is harvested, but further advances may occur.

Hill's extract of tobacco, retail per can	$5.00
Bennett's diamond	9.50

BUTTER.—The demand far exceeds the supply of the best grades. Prices are very firm.

Goshen	30@40
Northern, per lb	25@30
Common country per lb	15@25
Dairy "	25@30
Louisiana, per lb	7¼@9¼
Carolina "	9 @10
Canvassed	14¼@

DRIED FRUITS, Etc.—Strongly held at present prices and with further advances probable.

Apples	9
Barley	6@6¾
Beans, white	7@8
Citron	35
Currants	9
Dates	9
Peas, split and green	7
Peaches	10
Prunes, Turkish	11
Layer raisins, whole, per box	$3.25@3.60
" " halves	$1.25

ALES, PORTER, Etc.—

Mueller's beer, quarts, pts per cask doz	$22.00
English ale, pints, " "	21.00
English porter, pints, " "	20.00
" quarts, " "	29.20
St. Louis beer, Anheuser qts "	13.50
Milwaukee, Schlitz quarts "	13.50
Common, per gallon	30
Pure cider	40@50
Best brands	$2.25@2.50
Common brands	1.25@1.50
Best brands brandy	5.25@6.00

POTATOES—The supply of white potatoes by rail is ample for present demand. Prices are well maintained.

Irish, per lb	3½@4
Sweet, per bushel	$1.00

LARD.—Stock fair and demand active. The prices are quoted lower.

Tierce	14
Tins	14¼@15¾

FUEL.—The demand for wood exceeds the supply. Coal is in more demand than formerly.

Wood, per cord	$5 00@7.00
Charcoal, per barrel	30@60c
Coal per ton	$4 25@

BACON.—Stock fair and a good jobbing demand.

Long clear	12@12¼
Short clear	12¾@13

SUGARS.—Steady, with usual demand and fair stock.

Crushed	12
Powered	12¼
Granulated	11¾
Standard A	11¼
Extra C	10¼@10¾
Prime La	10¼
Fair La	9¾

COFFEE.—Demand active and

The Daily Express.

Friday Morning, November 11, 1881.

Meteorological.

Daily Bulletin—Signal Service U. S. Army Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

Observations recorded at 9:34 P. M. Nov. 10.

Locality and bar.	(The) Wind	(R'n) Weather.
San Antonio. 29.91	68 calm	.00 light rain
Denison. 30.01	50 SE	.05 light rain
Sill. 30.04	41 N	.33 light rain
Elliott. 30.04	34 NE	.56 light rain
Comfort. 30.11	40 NW	.20 heavy rain
Eagle Pass. 30.02	53 NW	.06 light rain
Brownsville. 29.85	74 SE	.00 cloudy
Stockton. 30.25	42 W	.03 cloudy

Indications for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9.—Indications for the west gulf states: Generally cloudy weather and areas of rain and winds shifting to east and south; stationary and falling barometer and during Friday rising temperature.

City News.

—And still it rains.

—The streets dry slowly.

—The leaves are turning.

—New clothing just in at A. Morris'.

—Coughs and colds seem to be epidemic.

—News, like all else, was very dull yesterday.

—Chicken thieves have again commenced operations.

—Farmers are now getting good prices for their cotton seed.

—Nothing of interest was done in the district court yesterday.

—The last day of the fair has been postponed until the 19th.

—There were 31,000 pounds of wool shipped from here yesterday.

—Several German families arrived in this city yesterday afternoon.

—An engine got off the track at the Sunset depot Thursday night.

—A new transfer company is about to commence business in the city.

—Thanksgiving turkeys and poultry are coming in from the country.

—There were a couple of loads of hay and wool on the plaza yesterday.

—The present bad weather is attributed to the annual equinoctial storm.

—Hats, caps, boots and shoes, etc., full new lines, at A. Morris'. nov 9-3t

—This miserable, rainy weather is putting the prairies in a fine condition

—There is no truth in the rumor that Jay Gould has purchased the Sunset railroad.

—The condition of the streets is such as to render business of all kinds very dull.

—Reversible chinchilla, etc., overcoats at A. Morris', 252 and 254 Commerce street.

—The roads between this city and Bandera are reported impassable for loaded teams.

—Yesterday was misty, rainy and "muggy," the most disagreeable day of the season.

—The U. S. court will probably adjourn the labors to-day, after having done a great deal of work.

—The street car company have hard work this weather keeping the track clear of mud and gravel.

—Pecans are coming in pretty lively, and sell at from seven to ten cents a pound, according to grade.

—Owing to the indisposition of Rev. Mr. Lewenthal, there will be no services at the Temple Beth-El to-day.

—A man fell from the platform of the International depot yesterday, cutting his scalp on some sharp stones.

—There was an attempt at a runaway on Main street yesterday afternoon, but the mud was so deep that the horse gave up in despair.

—Owing to the rainy weather the day for the conclusion of the fair has been postponed until next Saturday week, November 19th.

—George Maverick's stores that are built on Houston street have all been rented, even those which are being built at the corner of avenue C.

—The ladies of the Trinity M. E. church, on avenue C, have postponed their sociable to Monday evening, owing to the bad state of the weather.

—The continuation of the rain prevents the having of the exercises and contests that were postponed by the fair association. They were to have taken place on Saturday.

—We desire to thank the proprietors of the Revolving Light saloon for their courtesy in sending an oyster and turkey supper to the employees of THE EXPRESS last night.

—Maj. Kampmann is making some changes in the Menger hotel. The kitchen is being located just back of the dining room, in the department which was formerly a beer brewery.

—The U. S. district court will close its present session very shortly, and after having done an immense amount of work. The conviction of the stage robbers was itself a great thing.

—A little girl, daughter of a Mr. Zimmermann who lives on Alameda street, was attacked by a large dog while crossing Main street bridge yesterday afternoon, and was badly bitten on the right arm.

—The burning of the state capitol seems to interest some of our builders, who will seek to get positions under the contractor for the construction of the new building, which work will soon be commenced.

—Mr. Ed Beck says the army worm has destroyed all the cotton in the field on the Calaveras, east of the city a few miles. The worms in some places made a clean sweep of everything in the shape of vegetation.

—Col. Belknap leaves this morning to see Mr. R. S. Hayes, of the International railway, in regard to the new hotel project. It is reported that Maj. Kampmann is making a strong effort to sell the Menger to Mr. Hayes.

—A gentleman who arrived from Laredo yesterday, reports the heaviest rain in that section known for years, and says the streams and canyons are all filled, and resemble rushing rivers more than anything else.

—It is though the sale of the cotton a auction in the merchants' exchange will result in great benefit to this market. The bales were prize bales, and so was the price they brought. Staffel & Vogel are the men who inaugurated the sale.

—Maj. Kampmann informs an Express reporter that he will either sell or rent the Menger hotel building on easy terms. The indebtedness of the Mengers is stated to be about $70,000, and Major Kampmann stated that he was out about $40,000 on the building.

—Dr. Hadra says that cases of fever occurring in this city which were pronounced typhoid, were really what is called the Texas dengue or backbone fever. Others deny that there has been a case of dengue fever here.

—The headquarters for Englishmen in this city has been located above San Pedro springs. Capt. Shenrborn has purchased the residence built by Philo, and settled down in it. He has a number of his English friends with him.

—Mr S. F. Winston, of Gonzales, passed through the city day before yesterday on his return home. He had been spending some time at Boerne, Kendall county, in the interest of his health, which his many friends hope he may recover.

—In digging the foundation for the Maverick stores at the corner of Houston street and avenue C, a good rock foundation was struck at a depth of a couple of feet. In some places the rock is but a few inches from the surface.

—When doctors disagree who shall decide? Some physicians declare there is no dengue fever in the city, while others say it is almost epidemic. There is certainly an unusual amount of illness in the city, whether dengue or something else.

—A young man from the country informs an Express representative that old man Smith the father of Albert and John Smith, has prepared what he calls a "tie bill," which certain parties will be required to sign, or fight. Mr. Smith takes exception to evidence given by the parties during the recent trial of Ashton.

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THE DISTRICT COURT.

Moody Sentenced—Judge Turner's Remarks—Court Adjourned.

Yesterday morning, Tom Moody was brought into court to hear his sentence. He appeared to realize his position, and though outwardly calm and self-possessed, the nervous twitching of his lips showed that his *sang-froid* was assumed. The court informed him that their labors were about to close, and it only remained to sentence him according to law. He was then asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. He replied by a nod of the head, and after a moment's hesitation asked the judge if it would be in order to speak to the district attorney before hearing his sentence. The judge informed him that it would be just as well to speak after as before, as his sentence could not be changed. Moody then rose to his feet, while the judge sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., for the term of his natural life.

The judge then said, that he did not know the early influences of the prisoners but that he was certain they were guilty, but owing to their extreme youth felt sorry to inflict so severe a punishment. The extreme youth of all had enlisted his sympathy, and if it was in his power he would abridge, as far as possible, the extreme penalty of the law, but it was out of his power to do so. But by good conduct the prisoners could show their sincere repentance, and would undoubtedly secure pardons, and have an opportunity to become honest men.

The district attorney then entered a *nolle pros.* in the case of Will Humphries, who had turned states' evidence, as it was impossible to prosecute him on his own testimony.

The court then adjourned till the second Tuesday in March.

The following is a list of trials, acquittals and convictions in the U. S court at this term:

United States vs. Henry F. Raice, charged with passing counterfeit money, acquitted.

United States vs. J. M. Carter, charge, intimidating a United States witness, acquitted.

United States vs. Deosadio Basquez, charge, smuggling, convicted and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

United States vs. Henry Hines, smuggling, acquitted.

United States vs. Pedro Olivarez, charge, smuggling, convicted and sentenced to 40 days in jail.

United States vs. M. Drysch, charge, illegal voting, acquitted.

United States vs. Aug. Biell, same charge, acquitted.

United States vs. Henry Drysch, same charge, convicted, and sentenced to four months in Bexar county jail.

United States vs. C. R. Pittman, same charge, convicted and fined $50 and costs.

United States vs. John Kuska, same charge, convicted and fined $25 and costs.

United States vs. Ignatz Gantz, same charge, convicted and fined $25 and costs.

United States vs. John Kuschmeich, same charge, convicted and fined $25 and costs.

United States vs. Nicholas Alverado, smuggling, convicted and sentenced to 90 days in Bexar county jail.

United States vs. J. A. Bonnett, charged with smuggling, convicted and fined $10 and costs.

United States vs. Juan Castillo, charged with smuggling, convicted—sentence included in the case below.

United States vs. Libero Lindejo, charged with resisting a U. S. officer, convicted and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

United States vs. Miguel Rodriguez, charged with smuggling, convicted and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

United States vs. Juan Castillo, charged with resisting a U. S. officer, convicted and sentenced to one year in jail.

United States vs. Henry Ramos, charged with smuggling, convicted and sentenced to 90 days in jail.

United States vs. John Dudek, charged with illegal voting, convicted and fined $25 and costs.

United States vs. Jno. Caseras, charged with smuggling, convicted and sentenced to 90 days in jail.

United States vs. Manuel Chavas, charged with smuggling, acquitted.

United States vs. Frank Smatkuski, charged with illegal voting, found guilty and fined $25 and costs.

U. S. vs. M. Benozk, charged with illegal voting, was found guilty and fined $25, and costs.

United States vs. Jesus Villa, charged with smuggling, was found guilty and sentenced 60 days in jail.

United States vs. Robert Rowley, charged with robbing the U. S. mail with deadly weapons, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labor for life.

United States vs. Robert Logan, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labor for 10 years.

United States vs. John Tinnan, charged with accessory after the fact to robbing the U. S. mail, was found guilty and sentenced to 3 months hard labor and fined $100 and costs.

United States vs. Neil Wilkerson, charged with robbing the U. S. mail with deadly and dangerous weapons, was found guilty and sentenced to hard labor for life.

United States vs. Albert Smith, same charge as Wilkerson and same sentence.

United States vs. J. M. Smith, charged with perjury, was found guilty and sentenced to 2½ years at hard labor.

United States vs. Wm. Petty, charged with robbing the U. S. mails with dangerous weapons, was found guilty and convicted to hard labor for life.

United States vs. J. W. Starks, robbing U. S. mails, convicted, sentence 10 years hard labor.

United States vs. John Stroman, charge, theft from U. S. mails, convicted, sentence one year hard labor.

United States vs. Tom Moody, charge, robbing U. S. mails with deadly weapons, convicted, sentence hard labor for life.

United States vs. Thos. E. Jones, charge, passing counterfeit money, guilty, sentence $100 and costs.

United States vs. Alfonso Vildoure, charge, smuggling, 90 days in county jail and costs.

United States vs. A. W. Minus, non-payment special tax, guilty, sentence $8.05 and costs.

Flood on the Lower Rio Grande.

Mr. T. Castuneda is just up from a trip to Brownsville, and reports the country flooded with water. For six miles this side of Brownsville, on the Palo Alto prairie, he traveled through water from two to three feet. He had to employ guides to take him over the country. The water came from the Rio Grande, which Mr. Casteneda says is now higher than since 1848. The water is within half a block of the main plaza in Matamoros, and about three-fourths of the town is under water. Great damage has been done, and there is much suffering among the poorer Mexicans, who had to save their household effects in skiffs. There was no possibility of intercourse with the towns of Edinburg and St. Mary's, on account of high water. Since the 13th of September, it has been raining almost every day in the south-eastern country.

District Court.

No. 799. L. L. Hollman vs. H. D. Sumberg; appeal dismissed.

No. 802. Pat Mullen vs. I. & G. N. R. company; judgment for plaintiff.

No. 781. Ed, Steves vs. Gabriel Gray et al; continued.

No. 792. John Perin vs. C. J. Mussey; continued on rule for costs.

No. 800. Ursula Farias vs. S. S. Smith; defendant granted leave to file original answer. Continued by consent.

No. 793. J. P. Hester vs. Martha Knox, injunction continued by consent.

Sentenced.

In the U. S. district court, yesterday, Tom Moody was sentenced by Judge Turner to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the balance of his natural life. He took the sentence calmly, and expressed a desire to speak to U. S. district attorney Evans. Mr. Evans said he would give him a hearing in two or three days.

That Prize Bale.

The bale of cotton which was entered at our fair by Staffel & Vogel, and which took the prize, was raised in Gillespie county by Mr. C. Hahn, a brother of the late Ferdinand Hahn, of San Antonio. It will in a few days be shipped to Atlanta, Georgia, by the Bergstrom Bro's, as a sample of Texas cotton.

Fresh Eagle Lake Trout,

Redfish, shrimps, crabs and fresh oysters received every day and to be had at A. Schilling's restaurant, Alamo plaza.

New Hats! New Hats!!

Fall styles at Pancoast and Son's.

Personal.

Judge Turner leaves for Austin to-day.

Mr. Will E. Rose, of Uvalde is in the city.

Major Converse is on a visit to Eagle Pass.

C. G. Duffy of St. Louis arrived in this city yesterday.

Sheriff W. R. Bush, from Huntsville, is stopping at the Central.

Col. I. N. Baker left yesterday for a trip through northern Texas.

J. W. Lilly, a merchant of Sutherland Springs, is a guest at the Central.

Jack Sutherland, of Sutherland Springs, is again in the city. He is at the Central.

Dr. McDonald and Hon. D. U. Barziza, of Houston, are in the city. The latter is seriously ill.

Gen. N. B. Sweitzer is in the city, on his way to Fort Davis to take a position in the court now trying Lt. Flipper.

The mother of Mr. C. H. Hart, clerk in the depot quartermaster's office has arrived from Binghampton, N. Y.

Hon. W. C. Foreman, a prominent attorney from Hannibal, Mo., is visiting San Antonio and is a guest of L. Oryski.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Narez leaves for Bandera this morning where he will administer the rites of confirmation to-morrow.

Mr. A. Leavitt, representing the Bentz-Santley novelty company, is in the city. This company appears at Turner hall on the 18th and 19th.

W. R. Freeman and family, and Miss Clara Rische, of this city, returned last evening from the north, having spent several months at the watering places of the states of New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

J. W. Klingler, New Orleans; W. A. Todd, Louisville, Ky.; John Wicoff, New York; H. G. Ried, Pront; J. W. Curran, Columbus; D. J. Duffey, St. Louis; D. M. Miller, Cincinnati; Louis Gerstley, Philadelphia; M. Lasker, Galveston; D. A. Barziza, Geo. A. McDonell, Houston; J. A. Wilcox, U. S. army; Miss Fannie Craig, Louisville, Ken.; Thos. Walsh, Galveston; J. C. Stafford, Texas; Leon Blum, Galveston; E. Schoen, Houston; C. Ruhstrat, Baltimore; G. J. Gooch, Palestine; F. Kilsforth, Galveston; Albert C. Maers, New Orleans; Dr. Cleassen, New Braunfels; Dr. Bergor, Austin; R. Kevan, Taylorsville; Mrs. Elizabeth Burwell, Kauffman county; Dr. Paul R. Brown and family, U. S. army, Miss Sarah Burt, Uvalde; D. Butler, California; Chas T. Race, Uvalde, are at the Menger.

F. L. Savage, Austin; E. H. Rawlings, New Orleans; Frank Pierce, Dallas; A. B. Johnson, G. W. Bornett, Gonzales; James F. Manlor, Leavenworth, Kans.; J. Sitterle, Victoria; J. J. Ward, Laredo; John A. Huff and wife, Alabama; W. R. Bush, Huntsville; Henry J. White, Cuero; M. Corrigan, D. Corrigan, Beeville; John Carr, Texas; E. Gilroy, Kansas; T. T. Fuller, Bee county; D. R. Mckemson, Helena; D. Sweetman, Del Rio; A. Barker, Fort Clark; Frank Scank, Del Rio; George Schmidt, Devine; J. W. Lilly, Jack Sutherland, Sutherland Springs; P. Harnes, Houston; R. Greenert, E. Richter, Austin; A. J. Merchant, Abeline; E. B. Rice, St. Louis; O. K. Brownell, Stockbridge, Mich.; F. Newlings, Cameron; J. W. Curran, Columbus; M. L. Gilliland, Sabinal; C. B. McKinney, San Diego; L. A. Franks, Pleasanton; John Redus, Hondo, are registered at the Central.

Military Department Notes.

First lieutenant Colon Augur, 2nd cavalry, A. D. C., is detailed as a member of the general court martial instituted at the post of San Antonio, Texas, by paragraph III, special orders No. 138, current series, from these headquarters, vice assistant surgeon P. Middleton, medical department, relieved.

Under authority, dated October 20, 1881, through the adjutant general of the army, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted private Henry Rudolphe, troop G, 8th cavalry,—to take effect May 1, 1882.

The commanding officer at Fort McIntosh, Texas, will forward corporal John Horton, company D, 22nd infantry, to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with the band, 22nd infantry.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, by etage and rail, and the subsistance department commutation of rations, at the rate of $1.50 per diem, it being impracticable to carry cooked rations.

Recruit Henry Rudolphe, re-enlisted by the recruiting officer at Fort Clark, Texas, is signed to troop G, 8th cavalry.

The verbal order of the 1st instant, directing Major F. S. Dodge, paymaster T. S. Army, to proceed, by rail, to Los Raices, Texas, and there pay, to October 31st, 1881, companies C, and E, 20th infantry, is confirmed.

Upon the arrival at Fort Concho, Texas, of the battalion of the 10th cavalry, from detached service in the department of the Missouri, troops G and L, 10th cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to Fort Stockton, Texas, there to take station.

Hard Up.

Yesterday morning, a well-dressed darkey entered the sanctum of Judge Turner, adjoining the federal court, and with an air of great self-complacency said:

"How do, judge? I am exceedingly pre-occupied with the thought of going to Austin, and want you to show that this is no hallucination of a mind diseased. As I said in the commencement of this preamble, I wish to go to Austin."

The judge is usually calm and collected, but in the present instance his voice trembled a little as he answered:

"Why don't you go, then?"

"With a mind far above sordid lucre, I am obliged to confess my stomach must be fed (low thing) and car-fare paid (worse luck); and, judge, I want you to lend me the wherewith to do all this. Do so, and Heaven will bless and protect thee."

How much longer this would have continued is impossible to say, had it not been discovered that the negro was an insane preacher, who had become mad from a little learning.

Buried in a Well.

Mr. Wm. Ashley, just up from Fairview, Wilson county, furnishes the reporter with an account of a fatal accident that occurred near Fairview a few days ago. A couple of children were playing about the frame above a well, when the earth gave way and the walls caved in, carrying the children to the bottom. The well was upwards of one hundred feet deep, and the children were buried in its bottom, whence their remains were rescued by their parents.

David Crockett's Kin.

The reporter had the pleasure of meeting Mr. W. W. Crockett, who is a grand nephew of old Davy Crockett, who died in the Alamo, but whose memory, and whose motto, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," will live and last forever. W. W. Crockett lives in Bandera county, and is noted for his strength and activity, in the ordinary exercises of life it is said that he never tires. Jumping, running, riding, shooting and hunting are each his forte, so to speak, and he excels in them all. He is six feet four inches high, and weighs 175 pounds.

About our Streets.

Greater care should be observed by the waterworks and gas companies in having their employees leave the streets in as good condition as they find them. Pipes are laid or prepared, and the earth is thrown loosely back, leaving either ridges or holes, and the consequence is that during this rainy weather vehicles sink and stick in such places. In front of Henry Michel's store, west of the San Pedro, where the waterworks employees repaired a pipe a couple of days since, several wagons have stuck, and one has broken down.

Y. M. B. A. Election.

An election of officers of the Young Men's Benevolent association was held night before last, resulting as follows: President, William Hoefling; vice-president, R. G. Nixon; secretary, G. D. Roemer; treasurer, F. A. Jaimes; relief committee, Charles Weisenberg, F. A. Jaimes and G. E. Vogt; arrangement committee, Charles Weisenberg, William Hoefling and R. G. Nixon; trustees, G. D. Roemer, R. G. Nixon, H. A. Huth, and George E. Garcia.

Died,

At the Menger hotel, yesterday morning, J. S. Blair, assessor at Fort Ewell, LaSalle county, of hemorrage from the lungs.

Fresh Eagle Lake Trout,

Redfish, shrimps, crabs and fresh oysters received every day and to be had at A. Schilling's restaurant, Alamo plaza.

FROM KERRVILLE.

Court Notes—Personal—A Railroad Scheme.

Special Correspondence.

KERRVILLE, KERR CO., TEXAS, November 7, 1881.—District court convened this morning with Judge T. M. Paschal, presiding, W. R. Wallace, district attorney; A. McFarland, district clerk; F. J. Hamer, sheriff, with John W. Henson's and John D. Nelson, as deputies.

The following list of gentlemen compose the grand jury, to-wit: Capt. W. Scott, foreman; Casper Real, J. T. Lindsey, J. Murdock, Phillip Stanford, James Love, William Kerley, J. C. Mathews, Paul Karger, Joseph Robinson, Bernard Michon, and J. C. Perry.

The visiting attorneys are Messrs. L. C. Groathouse and Pinckney Jones, of San Antonio; H. L. Gosling and J. C. Sullivan, of Castroville; Judge W. W. Martin, of Blanco; Will Jones, of Boerne, and Mr. Miller, of Llano. We also had the pleasure of meeting Dr. J. C. Humphries, of San Diego, who is here looking after some land matters, and the Rev. William Bassett, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who is here raising funds to build a church in this village.

By permission of Mr. Charles Schreiner, we make the following extract from a letter, which explains itself:

"AUSTIN & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, TEX., October 31, 1881.

"Dear Sir—In connection with parties from the north and gentlemen from all portions of Texas, I am making efforts to organize a regular narrow guage railroad system all over the state. It is also intended that one of the roads shall run through your place. For this purpose I would like to use your name as one of the incorporators in the charter. Then follows a list of the names, among whom we following San Antonio gentlemen: Messrs. Gustave Groos, N. J. Cosgrove, A. B. Frank, G. W. Brackenridge, Chas. Hugo and H. Grenet. We also learn from Capt. Schreiner that he thinks the contemplated route of the above system to reach this place would be from Waco to Laredo.

From what we know of the country, we are satisfied that after the survey is made from Fredericksburg, the engineers would find but little trouble in locating a road from that point by way of Kerrville to Bandera. The road could find an easy descent from the hills just northeast of Kerrville into town, and from there follow the old road known as the government road through both the Verde and Bandera passes. From Bandera to the foot hills there are several outlets, and we hope at no distant day to see the work commenced.

Full proceedings of the court will be forwarded every day or two.

KERRVILLE, KERR COUNTY, TEXAS,
November 9, 1881.

Our town is full of people attending court. Mr. Leo Tarleton, of San Antonio, arrived last night.

During yesterday, the following criminal cases were disposed of:

No. 222. The state of Texas vs. D. E. Farr, sheriff. The judge, upon motion of the district attorney, charged the jury to find the defendant not guilty.

No. 223. The State of Texas vs. W. A. Baker, perjury. This case occupied the entire day, went to the jury at 6 p. m., and in about four hours they returned a verdict of "not guilty." District Attorney Wallace and L. C. Groathouse for the state, and Judge W. W. Martin and Mr. Miller for the defence.

The grand jury has found an indictment against Jesse Broaduax for theft of horses. The defendant was arrested at Center Point, some ten days ago, with two horses in his possession, one of which belonged to a Mr. Bright, of Medina county, who has been close on his trail and was close enough to find both horses and man here in safe-keeping. The other horse, it is said, belongs to Judge Noonan, of San Antonio.

A stiff norther is blowing this morning, and overcoats are in demand.

Engine Smashed.

Engine 53, bran new and named after B. Oppenheimer, returning from the west night before last, ran into a car of iron at the switch near Maj. Kampmann's wagon yard and stables, in the eastern suburbs. The engine was badly hurt, and is laid up for repairs.

—Mr. W. K. Dobson, architect, of this city, and who had a plan for the new capital building, says that the intention was to place the new building on the north side of the old one. Now, however, the old site will be made that of the new building.

A New Reverence for Man.

Prof. Felix Adler, a philosophical theologian, is handling great subjects before the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. He lately lectured upon the "Future of Judaism," and more recently upon the "Future of Christianity." He promulgates the doctrine that religions are not made arbitrarily and forced upon the people, but that the people are morally, socially, sentimentally and intellectually prepared and fitted for the religion they are born in or adopt. As the people change and develop the religions must change to represent their culture and enlightenment. There is no standing still in anything or with any sect or sect. The world must go on, and men provide their own institutions as it goes. A few of the advanced thinkers and workers in religious matters have been obliged first to give up one old dogma and doctrine and then another in the light of reason. The idea of future eternal punishment had become as repellant to some pious minds as the sight of barbarous torture is to all on earth. Then the doctrine of the trinity was given up; then the doctrine in miracles; then faith in the inspiration of the Bible, the text of which is subject to continual changes. Then the doctrine of the divinity of Christ was abandoned, and the Master was regarded simply as a perfect man and an example. Then, according to the expurtestimony of the writers of the gospels, flaws were found in the historical character, and the example Himself proved to be not perfection. Thus the explorers go on with their discoveries, and their views, being in advance now, will become the common property of the future. So thinks and says Professor Felix Adler, and his general conclusion is that as the ten commandments represented one state of morality and the Sermon on the Mount another, more advanced, the movement is not done, but the still higher development of religious thought will be a new reverence for man, toward which religious convictions are tending.

Pianos Repaired

At moderate prices. RHODIUS & TEMPSKY. nov 9-6t

To Rent With First-Class Board

From Tuesday the 8th of November, a nice room with fireplace, 218 avenue C. nov 6 tf.

To Rent.

On Garden street, a new house containing five rooms, kitchen and servants room, stable, and garden of eight acres acres of irrigable ground. For terms apply to H. GRENET, Alamo plaza. nov 6 tf

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic is agreeable to the taste.

Fresh Eagle Lake Trout,

Redfish, shrimps, crabs and fresh oysters received every day and to be had at A. Schilling's restaurant, Alamo plaza.

Wanted.

A nurse for a child. Enquire at 309 Navarro street, west of Travis park. nov 10-3t

For Sale.

1,500 good improved young Merino ewes en route for San Antonio. Inquire of R. D. Inscho, or the firm of Inscho & Blinn, undertakers, 240 Commerce street, for particulars. J. F. ROUNTREE. nov3-10t

Fresh Eagle Lake Trout,

Redfish, shrimps, crabs and fresh oysters received every day and to be had at A. Schilling's restaurant, Alamo plaza.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic is a mild laxative.

—Gents' black silk dress hats, full block, at A. PANCOAST & SON'S.

Archbishop Purcell has been in retirement at the Ursuline convent in Brown county, Ohio, for more than two years. He is perfectly helpless and paralysis has so affected his tongue that he can hardly make himself understood when he speaks. The Ursuline sisters have to do everything for him, they feed him with a spoon and wheel him about in a big chair.

LOCAL NOTICES.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures female weakness.

We are prepared to cut and make Ladies' cloaks and riding habits. PANCOAST & SON.

—$10,000 to loan, by P. H. Ward. tf

—All wool black cashmeres at forty cents per yard. NEWMAN & CO.

—We make white and colored shirts to measure. PANCOAST & SON.

—One very fine light family carriage for sale at M. Eckenroth's shop. s-4tf

—A fine assortment of ombre fringes at NEWMAN & CO.'S

—Fine black, colored and beaded fringes. NEWMAN & CO.

—Choice baled hay in large or small quantities at Jos. Landa's mill depot. nov 10-3t

—Hop at the Casino on Saturday night. Only members and their guests (strangers) admitted.

—Ground corn and oats mixed, the food for horses, at Landa's mill depot. nov 10-3t

—Shakers' flannels and merino underwear, a full assortment, at Pancoast & Son's. oct23-tf

—We have fifty pieces of black satin de lyon which, in order to close out, we are offering at cost. NEWMAN & CO.

—Reeds' Gilt Edge Tonic is agreeable to the taste.

—The finest assortment of dress goods ever brought to this city, for the lowest prices, at NEWMAN & CO.'S

—Our hosiery department is the most select to be had. Call and convince yourself. NEWMAN & CO.

—The largest stock of overcoats we carried. Best ten dollar overcoat in the city. PANCOAST & SON.

—Party and street shades in kid gloves and a full assortment of cloth and buck gloves. PANCOAST & SON.

—Just received, genuine and imitation of Swiss cheese, American cream, Edam and Limburger cheeses, for sale low, by H. GRENET.

—Extraordinary inducements in dry goods, notions, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., at H. GRENET'S, (Alamo Building (up stairs).

—It is worth while to call see Inspect—and buy your dry and fancy goods of NEWMAN & CO.

—Car-load of choice apples, onions and potatoes, just received by H. GRENET.

—Finest fish in the market. Eagle Lake trout received every day and for sale by A. SCHILLING, oct18-tf Restaurant, Alamo Plaza.

—We have in stock ten pieces of desirable figured silks at forty-five cents per yard. NEWMAN & CO.

—Our stock of ready-made clothing for this fall includes some of the finest imported goods. Don't fail to examine before you purchase. A. PANCOAST & SON.

—The most complete assortment of misses' and children's ulsters, cloaks and sacques to be seen at NEWMAN & CO.'S

—If you smoke Seal of North Carolina, get the pound box, at H. GRENET'S.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures kidney disease.

—As fine a line of imported diagonal coatings and Scotch sintings as can be purchased from the best importers for our custom work at Pancoast & Son's.

—Finest fish in the market. Eagle Lake trout received every day and for sale by A. SCHILLING, octf8tf Restaurant, Alamo Plaza.

—Don't forget the little jewelry store opposite S. Deutsch & Co's. I have a large stock, my expenses are small, my goods are all paid for, and I am therefore determined not to be undersold by any one. A trial will convince the most skeptical. L. ROUVANT. oct 20-tf

—Recieved this week, a new lot of cloaks, all of the latest styles, which we will sell from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. NEWMAN & CO.

—If you want pure, imported wines or liquors, buy at the headquarters. H. GRENET.

—Mr. H. A. Doerr has secured the services of Mr. Ludwig Puschmann, a talented young artist recently from Europe and a gradnate of the academy of Breslau. Parties desiring oil paintings, crayon pictures, etc., should call and examine specimens of work done, and prices charged. Mr. Puschmann is also an excellent photographer, and will retouch in an artistic manner all photographs ordered at the gallery, Commerce street, opposite Nic Tengg's. oct20-tf

—Brilliant gloss starch, at H. GRENET'S.

—All kinds of wearing apparel dyed and cleaned with neatness and dispatch at G. Caen's on Casino street. s6-3m

For Sale.

A small house and lot on corner of avenue C and Ninth street. Apply on premises. nov 5-1w

A Beautiful Assortment

Of brocades and satins for dresses, in black, white, and all colors—garniture of all kinds—bride's dresses a specialty, and all orders promptly attended to, at Mrs. Hill's Commerce street, near the new bridge.

The Finest and Cheapest

Bonnets, hats, caps, ribbons, laces, feathers, ostrich tips and plumes, ornaments, mole skin, plush, satin and surah, in all shades; and all orders executed on the shortest notice, at Mrs. Hill's Commerce street, near the new bridge. nov 9-tf

Attention Boarders.

Mrs. Katie Steagall, 206 Villita street, has neatly furnished front rooms for rent, with or without board. nov9 5t

To Let.

Two nicely furnished rooms at 222 Quinta street. nov10-3t

Money to Loan,

In amounts to suit borrowers. James Duryee Stevenson, counselor at law, over Thornton & Lockwood's bank. nov 10-3t

A Rare Business Opportunity.

For sale. An agency business, well established, paying $4,000 per year. Will sell for $1,000, or will take a partner with above amount. Mostly office work, perfectly legitimate. Address, F. J. B, Daily EXPRESS office. nov 9-3t

Board.

A gentleman and his wife, intending to spend some months in this city, can obtain a front room and board in a private family, by addressing D. O. C., at this office. References required. nov 10-4t

Apples,

Fresh carload of finest Michigan packed apples, just received by Aiken, 26 Soledad street. nov 9-5t

Situation Wanted.

An Englishman and wife, just arrived here and willing to accept any employment suitable to them. They are willing to accept any place of trust. Undeniable references can be given. Address "Englishman," this office. nov 9-3t

Figs.

Finest Lozer figs, just received at Aiken's, Soledad street. nov 9-5t

Man and Wife

Both English, are willing to accept united services, man as groom and gardener, and wife first-class laundress. Characters will bear strict investigation. Address, "E" this office. nov 9-3t.

Potatoes.

Best quality eastern potatoes, at Aiken's, in large or small quantities. nov 9-5t

4 Button Kid Gloves.

We are now offering a fine line of kid gloves, 4 button, in seasonable shades, at 50 cents per pair, at NEWMAN & CO.'S

Stolen—Liberal Reward.

Stolen from the undersigned on the night of November 5, one dark iron grey horse, about 15¼ hands high, seven or eight years old, branded U. S. and I. C, horse interferes with front feet and therefore left front foot very sore above ankle. One sorrel horse, 15 hands high, twelve years old, branded with form of a bridle bit on left hip. He is perfectly helpless and paralysis has so affected his tongue that he can hardly make himself understood when he speaks. The Ursuline sisters have to do everything for him, they feed him with a spoon and wheel him about in a big chair.

For Sale at a Bargain

On undivided fourth interest in what is known as the Elmendorf & Dignowity ranch, situated about nine miles northwest of the city and consisting of about 12,000 acres, all inclosed with two barbed wires and a six inch plank. Enquire of Chas. F. Dignowity, city. nov 5 2w

—B. A. Bates is running a line of hacks from the end of the Sunset road near Uvalde for the accommodation of passenger to any part of western Texas. oct 30-3m.

Fall Clothing.

Just received a large stock of fall and winter clothing. PANCOAST & SON.

For Sale or Exchange.

For city property. Large, well-improved ranch four miles from city. Apply to G. W. CALDWELL. nov 6-tf

Flour! Flour!

Plant's, Camp Spring Mills, and Royal Patent, at H. GRENET'S.

A Small, Pleasant Business For Sale,

Located on Commerce street, with well-selected stock and good trade established that will hold good to purchaser. Cause of sale, ill health. Address, Box 297, city. oct29-tf

Situation Wanted.

An experienced office clerk and correspondent, lately from New York, desires a position. Address B. P. Brockway, city. nov 8-3t

For Rent.

A very desirable home, to a party who will take good care of the premises. 251 Quinta street. nov 8-1w

Baled Hay.

Any one wanting first quality baled hay, and good seasoned cord wood, for their winter use, would do well to send in their orders to Hambleton & Dignowity, lock box 182. nov 9-3t

Mince Meat! Mince Meat!

Just received, fresh mince meat in bulk, at L. Kunk & Co.'s, corner Houston and Flores streets.

For Sale—Cheap.

Two second-hand buggies, two two-seated and two four-seated phetons, nearly new. Enquire at Deis' livery stable. sept13tf

Princess' Lace All the Rage.

Princess lace ties,
Princess lace flashes,
Princess lace handkerchiefs,
Princess lace cravats,
In select designs at NEWMAN & CO'S.

For Sale.

A delightful residence, on Madison street. Complete in every respect. Will be sold with furniture if desired. GEO. W. CALDWELL, sept 28-dtf. No. 273 Commerce st., ag't.

Flour! Flour!

Plants, Camp Spring Mills,