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STATE ELECTIONS.

VERY MEAGRE RETURNS.

The Republicans Claim Everything, as Usual, and Concede Nothing—Temperance Politics Killed in Ohio—Foster Elected by 10,000 Majority.

Iowa Elections.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, October 12.—Returns are very meagre, showing a light vote throughout all northern towns. Only 14 towns have been heard from, but all, with the exception of Clayton county, give republican majorities. In this county, as far as heard from, the democratic state ticket has 913 majority with democratic towns to hear from. Three democratic representatives are elected. The greenbackers seem to have held their own, despite contrary expectations.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, October 12.—Incomplete returns indicate the republicans have carried this, Des Moines, county for the state ticket by a small majority. The democrats elected their state ticket and perhaps part of their county ticket.

CHICAGO, September 12.—A special to the Journal from Des Moines, Iowa, says: With a decrease of 60,000 votes and no campaign, Iowa gives Sherman, of Shiloh, 50,000 majority; elects republican representatives in Webster county for the first time in twelve years; elects republican senator in Dubuque and a senator and a representative in Lee county, and secures a republican majority of 60 in the legislature. The entire republican ticket was elected in Polk county, despite the fusion of democrats and greenbackers.

Ohio Elections.

COLUMBUS, O., October 12.—At 1:30 a. m. 543 wards and precincts show a net democratic gain of 149. This ratio throughout the state will give Foster over 1400 plurality. The republicans claim three or four doubtful members of the legislature, and one, if not both, branches of that body. A very large republican gain was made at the soldiers' home, in Dayton.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 1.—The Times's Columbus, Ohio, special says: The temperance vote will reach 15000 or 16000 more than double that of any other election. The vote is over 100,000 short of what it was one year ago. Returns have come in slowly on account of local complications, and a vast amount of scratching was done; but out of 2232 precincts in the state, one-fourth are authentically heard from, showing net democratic gains of 569. This will not change the result much from last year. The republicans claim the state for Foster by 10,000, and the democrats concede his election over Rookwalter by 10,000. The republicans claim both branches of the legislature by a close shave. The result is better than the republicans expected, and is looked on as a final blow to temperance politics in this state.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Returns have been received from 15 of 95 precincts in Hamilton county. These show republican gains of 245. It is estimated that Foster will have a majority of 2,300 in the county. If this is reached, there is a probability that the republican legislative ticket may be elected, but of this no just estimates can be made. Even now full returns have not been received from any precinct in any city. Scratching has been unprecedented, but it effects the judicial candidates more than it does the legislature.

CINCINNATI, O., October 12.—The republicans say they have certainly the control of the house of representatives without the aid of Hamilton county, and they hope to have control of the senate. Republican representatives are elected in the following democratic counties: Clermont, Henry, Vinton and Wayne; also in the following counties, which were considered doubtful: Delaware, Erie, Harding, Knox, Madison, Muskingum, Portage, Ross and Scioto, and one in Stark, Summit and Van Wert. Other members from Stark are in doubt. Anderson, republican candidate for senator, is elected in Button Warren district by 100 or 150 majority. Unofficial returns strongly indicate the election of Paul, republican, to the senate from Miami Drake district, and Neal, republican, to the senate from Franklin. Local democrats of good political standing admit Neal's election.

The chairman of the democratic central committee says that the legislature is in doubt, and the result in Hamilton county must decide. It claims gains of one representative in the republican county of Jefferson, and admits losses in democratic counties.

COLUMBUS, O., October 12.—The features of the election consist of democratic gains in republican counties, and vice versa. This is attributed to the fact that in several republican counties where the temperance sentiment is very strong, and where church influence made itself particularly felt, the republicans scratched Foster on account of the failure of the legislature last winter to give additional liquor legislation. Foster gains in democratic counties, offsetting the loss. This is attributed to Rookwalter's brief connection with the democratic party.

Adams county gives 164 for Rookwalter, a republican gain of 72. There is a large republican gain in the northern part of Clermont county. Foster's majority in Ohio township is 112. In Madison county Foster's majority is 170, a republican gain of 80. Washington county gives Foster upwards of 300 majority.

CINCINNATI, O., October 12.—There are 100 precincts in Hamilton county, 56 in Cincinnati and 44 outside the city. At 7 o'clock this morning returns from 19 only of the Cincinnati precincts and 26 of the others had been obtained. Reports from the balance of the precincts were not obtainable because the officers of elections had been unable to get through on account of further scratching.

The Cass County Fair.

ATLANTA, TEXAS, October 12.—The sixth annual fair of the Cass county fair association opened here this morning under circumstances that augur a brilliant success. All the surrounding counties are represented by their products and by their people. The grounds present a display most creditable to the taste and industry of the country. The halls are garlanded with flowers, and, as I write, they are filled with visitors and enlivened with music. Ceremonies were opened at 11 o'clock this a. m. by a brief address from Col. Henderson, followed by a welcome from Dr. McClung. The Hon. J. H. McLeary was then introduced as the orator of the day and, amidst much enthusiasm and repeated applause, delivered a lengthy and exceedingly interesting address.

Moses Out on Bail.

NEW YORK, October 12.—To-day, in the court of general sessions, ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina, indicted for obtaining money on false pretenses from Mayor Wm. Hall, was bailed in $1,000.

Crescent City Budget.

Special to the News.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Gov. Wiltz passed a bad night, having had two fainting fits. Little change is reported in his condition to-day and no improvement.

The schooner Two Brothers left Madisonville last Thursday morning for this city laden with 28,000 barrels of charcoal. About 11 o'clock of the same day she had sailed fully fifteen miles from Madisonville, when a sudden squall struck her. She hove to and dropped her anchor. When the gale apparently subsided the anchor was raised, her sails were set and the schooner slowly made way toward the new basin. Before many minutes had elapsed, however, a severe and strong gust of wind struck her full on the port side, and ere her helm could be put down and the vessel wear round, she careened, and the captain and his two colored sailors were struggling in the water. Fortunately, although the waves dashed furiously over the upturned hulk, the three men succeeded in securing one of the boats, and immediately made their way to Madisonville. Capt. Temmoumear was in the city to-day, making arrangements to save the schooner, now bottom up in the lake.

A large number of emigrants are en route to New Orleans on the Cromwell steamer from New York. They are expected to settle in Louisiana.

Considerable counterfeit coin—silver dollars and half-dollars—are in the city, the former particularly well made. The police apparently have no idea as to the parties who are circulating the spurious coin. The street railroads are the principal victims.

FROM LAREDO.

Budget of Notes from the El Dorado of the West.

Special Telegram.

LAREDO, October 12.—Laredo has hardly been represented in your last two dailies, because the wires have been down.

Governor Hunt returned from the coal mines twenty-five miles distant.

Track is being placed over the graded portion of our local road from Laredo to the coal mines rapidly.

Maj. Hunter left yesterday for San Antonio, there being an extra stage for Gov. Throckmorton, who returns home via the International stage line with regrets that his stay in our city was so limited, and our citizens hope to see him here again soon.

Deputy marshal Goldwater returns today.

The streets' sprinkler is seen on our streets, and will be appreciated after the weather ceases.

The commercial travellers visit us frequently since railroad communication is opened from Corpus Christi, and the International approaches by steady strides the El Dorado of the southwest.

Maj. Rice arrived returned from Corpus Christi yesterday. His presence is missed always in our custom house when duty calls him away.

The new furniture store-house of Reid & Co. will soon be occupied, as the finishing touches are almost done.

Much satisfaction is felt by this community over the recent decision in the case of E. J. Davis vs. the city of Laredo. Some of ex-Governor Davis' friends think he should be satisfied with the fees already received and abide by the decision of judge Noonan, of the Bexar county district.

Hotels are filled with guests. Another hotel will soon be started here. For frontier cities, the two Laredos are the quietest places in Texas where there is a floating population of several hundred.

Work on the city streets goes bravely on.

Our public schools are getting on well. As Judge Ursury informed us, more school houses, churches and sober industrious men is what is needed.

A petition will soon be signed by lawyers and citizens asking to have Webb county re-districted.

Gen. Baylor left for San Antonio to-day.

The weather is cloudy but pleasant.

FROM BRACKETT.

Interest in the Coming San Antonio Fair Mass Meeting to Provide Means and Measures to Protect the Town from Flood.

Special Telegram.

BRACKETT, October 12.—Joseph Van Wies' oldest child died last night of congestion of the brain.

Large posters of the San Antonio fair were put up about town to-day. More interest seems to be taken in the fair by people of the rural districts than by the citizens of San Antonio themselves, although to the San Antonio will accrue the chief benefit. Inquiries are made as to whether the Sunset road will issue excursion tickets or not. If it was a Kansas road, it would do so.

A large citizens' meeting was held to-night, at the court house. A. F. Dignowitty presided, and A. Bogel, secretary. A committee was appointed to examine the creek channel and surroundings, and report as to the best method of preventing overflows of the town, the probable cost of preventive measures, and to confer with military authorities to get their co-operation.

Another committee was appointed to communicate with Colonel Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific, as to the feasibility of so changing the line of survey to bring the road in closer proximity to this town.

A committee was also appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sentiments of our people toward Lieutenant Bullis and present the same, together with the handsome sword purchased for him by the citizens of Kinney county, to that officer, now stationed in the Indian Territory. The meeting adjourned to re-convene on the 22nd inst., to hear the reports of the respective committees. Everything was dished up in strict parliamentary style, and no treasurer will be needed to take care of the funds until collections are made.

Pork-Packers' Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Washington Butcher's Sons, pork-packers, failed this afternoon. It is said their liabilities will amount to $1,000,000.

It was stated by a member of the firm this afternoon that the failure will in all probability reach a million, and that it was the result of speculations in wheat and corn in Chicago. The same gentleman remarked that they had been carrying large holdings of grain for their customers; tha. there was a heavy decline in the market, and that this was what caused the suspension. "If all our assets were active," he said, "we would be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. As it is I do not think we shall have to scale our liabilities more than 10 or possibly 20 per cent. The principal losses will be in the east and west and in Philadelphia among the banks. The firm will not suspend business, however. The house of Washington Butcher's Sons was established 121 years ago and the ownership has never since departed from the Butcher family.

Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, October 12.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union telegraph company to-day, the board of directors were elected for the ensuing year. The following are the new members: Cyrus W. Field, C. P. Huntington, G. B. Roberts, Zalmon G. Simmons, Sam'l Sloan, Erastus Wiman, Amasa Stone, Geo. J. Gould, Chauncey M. Depew and Jas. M. Clendenning. Over sixty millions of stock voted. The following officers were elected by the board of directors: President, Greene, vice-presidents, Eckert, Van Horne, Schell and Durkee.

Defaulting Secretary.

BOSTON, October 12.—The Journal reports a rumor that H. B. White, secretary of the shoe and leather insurance company, of this city, is a defaulter for $15,000. A meeting of the directors is now in progress.

An examination of the books thus far shows a deficiency of over $150,000. White is one of the best insurance men in Boston. He is president of the Boston protective department, and has been for fifteen years in his present position. He absconded on Monday, leaving for New York. His mode of operation was to abstract small balances from agents' accounts. His operations cover quite a long period.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE

On the International Road—Gus Williams Draws a Fashionable Audience—Methodist Revival—Other Matters of General Interest.

Special Telegram.

AUSTIN, October 12.—A gentleman on the International train informed your reporter that as the passing train was going around a curve between Hearne and Franklin, last night, an iron rail was discovered on the track n e to stop. The cow-catcher being low, threw it off. The train narrowly escaped a disastrous wreck.

Gus William's "German Senator" drew a fashionable and critical audience to-night, and was enthusiastically greeted.

A fisticuff ending in a bloody nose near the capitol after dark to-night stirred up that part of the city.

The Methodist revival is still progressing, though not playing havoc much with sinful pursuits.

AUSTIN, Texas, October 12.—In the district court to-day, the following cases were disposed of, viz: Wm. Sutton vs. D. Miller and others; judgment for plaintiff of $2,327.87. The state vs. Chas. Kerber and others; judgment for plaintiff of $3,214.43. This is a suit on official bond; also the state vs. Chas. Kerber, for same cause, $2,742.20 and 8 per cent. interest from date.

In the comptroller's office a great deal is being attended to, and the comptroller does not have much time to attend to newspaper reporters. However, we found him always ready to attend to their demands, and, says the comptroller, only minor details are being attended to, and as yet, no active proceedings are being taken against the delinquent sheriff's.

The veteran board re-convenes next Monday, and there are over 100 claims to be considered; and the total number of claims filed to date amount to 835.

The receipts of cotton to-day has been quite large and business unusually active for Austin, prices have ruled firm, and buyers are ready takers at current quotations.

The alarm of fire last night in "Guy Town" created for a while considerable excitement and no little confusion at the Opera House, where Gus Williams, in his favorite play of "Wanted, a Carpenter," was entertaining a large audience.

The attorney general and his assistants have under advisement whether justices of the peace have jurisdiction in enforcing appearance bonds beyond the amount of five hundred dollars.

A prominent bank in New York today notified a Banker in Austin that he had sold forty-one thousand dollars of Confederate bonds at two dollars and seventy-five cents per thousand. Other inquiries are being made as to available confederate bonds and the tendency seems upward.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day were Mr. H. Schuetze, of the San Antonio EXPRESS, and Mr. L. A. Heil, of the Texas Wool, both of whom returned by the west bound train this evening for their respective fields of labor.

Your reporter makes his bow to the good citizens of Austin, who has courteously extended that civility so seldom extended to a manufacturer of news, and especially would he express his grateful thanks to Capt. J. G. Potts, of the Pacific express company, for the many favors extended him.

Guiteau's Counsel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12.—Mr. Scoville, brother-in-law and counsel of Guiteau, was in the criminal court room this morning, and stated in reply to questions asked him, that he had no notice or information as to when the arraignment of Guiteau would take place; that he had not yet received any answer from Gen. Butler as to whether he would act as counsel for the defense; that the statement already published as to Mr. Merrick expressing a willingless to argue the question of jurisdiction, if raised, is correct; that he has been advised by distinguished lawyers all over the country, including several judges, to raise the question and make every inside effort he could in behalf of his client; that such is also the express instructions of Guiteau; and that he, Scoville, has no apprehension of personal violence being offered to the prisoner on his way to or from court. It is stated that district judges have also expressed their desire that all legitimate and proper questions in the case should be raised and fully argued.

Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—In regard to the star route cases, it is understood that no arrangement as to the day for argument or motion to quash information has been made between the counsel, but that the counsel for the defense intend to insist on its taking place next Friday, two full days's notice having been given, as required by the rule of the court.

Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, October 12.—The legislature met in extra session yesterday. A resolution was introduced in the senate calling upon congress to propose a constitutional amendment fixing the terms of service of all federal officials, and securing to them their offices during good behavior for the time for which they are appointed.

Indian Excitement Subsiding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 12.—Reports from camps Thomas, Grant, Bowie and vicinity, in Arizona, says the Indian excitement is dying out. The ranches, stockmen and miners are resuming their work.

The Death Roll.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Dr. J. G. Holland, author, died suddenly this morning.

Good Gold.

NEW YORK, October 12—The steamship Bothnea, from Europe, brought 120,000 pounds in gold bars.

BOTH BEST ON BLOOD.

The Shocking Details of a Doubly Fatal Duel at Quincey.

QUINCEY, ILL., October 8.—About 1:25 to-day, on main street, near the Opera house, three shots were heard in quick succession. Clerks, customers and merchants ran to their doors, while the crowd on the streets assembled around the door of Young Brothers' wall paper store. On the pavement, weltering in his blood, lay a sporting man named Thomas Jackson, with a part of his right jaw shot away and a load of shot in his thigh.

Inside of Young Brothers' store lay John McDade, a prominent ice merchant and citizen, formerly chief of police, with a bullet-hole through his body from a revolver shot by Jackson. McDade was removed in a hack to his home, his wound being pronounced mortal. Jackson was removed to his room across the street. His wounds are serious and painful, but not necessarily fatal. The origin of the difficulty is shrouded in mystery, but it is supposed to be over a game in which McDade had, or thought he had, suffered wrong. Ordinarily McDade is one of the mildest of men, but when on a spree one of the wildest. He was drinking yesterday, and this morning got his shot-gun, put on his hunting rigs, and started out not yet sober. He drank more at the hour named, and met Jackson as above, and at once emptied one load of his gun, snapped the cap on the second, cocked and tried again, landing a second load in Jackson, the distance not being not over twelve or thirteen feet. He then went into Young Bros'. Jackson drew his revolver and dragged himself to the door and fired, giving McDade his mortal wound. A partner of Jackson, named Jones, alias Beddy, was with him, and he and another pard, McCord, have been arrested. The excitement has been intense, and eye-witnesses differ in their details somewhat. The examination of Beddy will bring out all the facts, though the above will be found substantially correct.

GALVESTON GIST.

Downward Cotton Market — Harbor Improvements Suspended on Account of Unfavorable Weather — Port Notes, Etc.

Special Telegram.

GALVESTON, October 12.—C. L. Leslie, of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson railroad, recently appointed general manager of the N. Y. Texas & Mexican railway, will enter upon the discharge of his duties as such Monday next, with headquarters at Rosenburg junction.

Work on harbor improvements, in consequence of prevailing unfavorable weather and roughness of the gulf, is virtually at a stand-still. No mattresses have been sunk in the jetties this month, and only thirty-three last month.

The cotton market for several days has been fluctuating, and brokers have been predicting for several days that the bottom had been reached, and the market was just on the upward turn; but in the face of these predictions a steady decline has been going on. The opening of the market this morning it was thought was unfavorable as improvement. This was a mistake. The receipts to-day were 3,778 bales; exports to Havre 1,040; to Morgan City, 1,000; to New York, 5,500; total 7,150 bales. Sales, 900 bales. The market closed quiet.

Entered—steamer Hutchinson, from Brasheer, cargo of general merchandise for Galveston and Clinton; Norwegian bark Okonom, from Rio Janeiro, with 3,500 sacks of coffee; American bark Ida, from New York, general merchandise.

Cleared—steamer Juanita Julia, for Tuxpan, cargo of lumber, etc.; steamer Colorado, for New York.

FROM PALESTINE.

Car Thief Caught in the Act—Railroad Promotion, Etc.

Special Telegram.

PALESTINE, October 12.—The freight department of the International has been seriously concerned lately by losses of freight packages occurring so frequently as to make it certain that some organized stealing was going on. Precautions were taken, and last night special officer Scraggs caught and arrested Ed. Lewis, a colored brakeman, and a boy in the act of robbing a car at the freight depot, breaking the seals of the car and throwing the plunder under the freight platform until it could be removed.

W. K. Bixby, general baggage master of the Texas Pacific and the I. & G. N., has been tendered by Messrs. Hoxie and Talmage the position of general purchasing agent for the entire Gould and southwestern system of railways. Mr. Bixby has accepted, and leaves for St. Louis this week to assume the new duties. He and his estimable young wife take with them the warmest wishes of a wide circle of friends here for their success and happiness.

Messrs Herrin and Goodwin, superintendants of the Gulf and San Antonio divisions, left last evening for Texarkana, to meet and consult with general manager Hoxie at that point.

FROM WACO.

Jury Failed to Agree in the Camp-Meeting Case—Race Controversy Between the Bears and Bulls.

Special Telegram.

WACO, Texas, October 12.—The celebrated camp-meeting case of the State vs. Billso and Scago, which has been on trial for the past two days, resulted in a mistrial, the jury failing to agree. Last summer, at a camp-meeting in this county, they ejected from the arbor Arthur Massey for sitting on the side set apart for ladies, for which he had them indicted for aggravated assault. The case was tried in the justice's court in July and resulted in their being fined. They appealed to the county court with the result stated above.

In a trotting race here to-day Chas Calvert, a Kentucky mare, was beaten by G. Fatton's bay horse. Time, 3 minutes and on a heavy track.

A controversy has been carried on through the local papers and the cotton exchange for the past two days as to the amount of cotton that will be received from the growing top-crop, in which the bears have been pretty effectually treed by the bulls. The opinion prevails that the crop will amount to very little.

FROM DENISON.

Appearance of the New Horse Malady—Distinguished Railroaders.

Special Telegram.

DENISON, October 12.—"Pink-Eye" is reported to have dropped in on the eyes of horses in various localites in this city.

Supt. Talmage and a full number of the larger boys of the Missouri Pacific darted through this city to-day from St. Louis to Fort Worth. There are as many conjectures as to the object of their trip here as there are authentic lives of Gen. Garfield.

FROM LIBERTY HILL.

Fined for Carrying Weapons—Cotton Stealing.

Special Telegram.

LIBERTY HILL, Texas, October 12.—One Wm. Dean was found guilty and fined the sum of $25 and costs in the justice's court for carrying a deadly weapon.

The four bales of cotton stolen at Cloud's gin have not been recovered yet.

Cotton stealing in this county is beginning to be very common.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Chief Brooks, of the secret service division of the treasury, is notified of the arrest in Philadelphia, to-day, of C. F. Watson and Jno. K. Biyle, for counterfeiting coin. With them were captured the tools of their make and forty-five dollars in bogus coin. An agent of the secret service division telegraphed the arrest yesterday, at Guthrie, Ky., of N. McRea, W. H. Findle and J. D. Duffield, for dealing in counterfeit silver coin, and thirty coin dollars were found in Duffield's possession. They were all heavily armed and resisted desperately.

Bonds Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12.—At the close of business to-day, there had been $25,000 of 3 1-2 per cent. bonds received for redemption under the notice of Secretary Windom to redeem five millions of bonds embodied in the 105th call.

POLITICAL POINTS.

DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK

In State Convention at Albany—Irving and Tammany Delegations not Admitted—Address of Erastus Brooks—Platform and Nominations.

New York Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 12.—The committee on credentials of the democratic convention decided to admit only the New York county delegation to the exclusion of the Tammany and Irving hall delegates.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 12.—Tammany delegations will leave for New York at 3 o'clock. The weather is cold and very bleak. Attendance in the gallery and on the stage is much thinner than yesterday or last night. Printed circulars signed by the executive committee of the Orangeemen's democratic club, of Brooklyn, were distributed among the delegates addressed to the Kings county deputation, and to members of the convention, strongly opposing any compromise with Tammany, and arguing that their exclusion will strengthen rather than weaken the democratic cause.

The convention was called to order at 10:25, and it was announced that the first business would be the report of committee on contested seats.

Peckam, from the committee on credentials, reported the contests which had been considered, and the decision of the committee. When the decision in favor of the New York county democracy was announced, there was some cheering but not very much.

Peckham concluded by moving the adoption of the report and asked for the previous question.

There was no opposition, and the report was unanimously carried.

Holliday, from committee on permanent organization, presented the committee's report.

The name of Erastus Brooks, for permanent chairman, was received with applause. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice, and Mr. Brooks, on being escorted to the chair, addressed the convention at considerable length. After expressing abhorrence at the crime which had deprived the country of its president, he said: "It is impossible to forget at this time that nearly all the democrats of this state in state convention since the defeat of our national standard bearer, that his vote in November last was some thousand in excess of the vote of the inaugural president; nor can it escape our memories that in the canvass of 1876 a distinguished citizen of our own commonwealth was elected president by a constitutional and numerical majority in excess of a quarter of a million of votes." He said: "It becomes the democratic voters of this state neither to forget the past nor to forgive an offense which especially disfranchised two states of our union and thousands of American citizens in order to make a man president who received neither a constitutional vote nor an honest election. The present time is propitious in this state, at least, of restoring power and responsibility to the democratic party." He declared democratic principles, in brief, to be honest elections; honest men in office; honest money for the people, with gold and silver as the only certain standards of value; tariff for revenue, which, while it affords all the necessary means for a liberal support of the government, paying all its debts and meeting all its obligations, gives ample protection to every great interest in the country; free ships upon the seas by the restoration of that American commerce lost to us by the follies of legislation; and home rule for our cities, and, as far as possible, in our towns and counties. In the name of right, justice and liberty, we also demand a diminution of that central power in the federal government which makes the states and the people the servants of federal patronage and power. Reviewing the course of the republican party during twenty years in which it had held power, he commented upon its extravagance and the exposures of fraud and corruption which had marked its career. The star route swindle has cost us the government more than a million of dollars in unnecessary transportation a year. He referred to the attempted reduction of appropriations by democratic senators. In one session they did succeed in reducing the appropriations forty millions of dollars. In this state, when in power, during five years of control, the democratic legislature reduced the state debt from fifty-one millions to nine millions of dollars, and the state taxes from sixteen to seven mills.

The report of the committee on resolutions, after pledging the party principles set forth by the New York state democrats in 1874, and 1875, and 1876, and to those of the St. Louis convention, repeats the declaration that the people were defrauded of the fruits of victory in 1876, and asserts that they were also defrauded by flagrant corruption in the election of 1880. Reform throughout the federal administration is still a necessity. The disclosures of new and hitherto concealed plundering of the people's funds by inner rings in the treasury department, post-office and interior departments, demonstrate that reform is now more than ever necessary. It remains, likewise, for the democrats of the state of New York, and it is their first political duty, to resume and carry on to a successful completion the great measures and policy of the administration reform begun in 1874.

A resolution denouncing the assassination of the president as a crime against authority, against free institutions and against humanity.

They renew the demand for refunding the national debt, declare gold and silver to be the true legal tender and basis of all paper mediums, and insist on payment of the principal and interest of every dollar repudiated by acts of northern republican leaders in giving the support of that party to repudiation in Virginia, Mississippi, Minnesota and other states.

A resolution demands a thorough and immediate investigation in star route and other frauds on the federal treasury, and a vigorous prosecution of all participants, both high and low, and asserts that the money stolen by these plunderers from the treasury was used as a corruption fund in the last presidential election.

After a vigorous arraignment of the republican party on its legislative record in New York during the last session, the resolutions demand such reform by the legislature as well as by administrative action on the civil service of the country, as will substitute for the present perodical scramble for spoils a wise system of appointment and promotion by which incumbents of subordinate offices shall be regulated by law and depend only upon capacity and character; and demand that no assessment shall be levied on public officers for political purposes. The public welfare demands that the various questions relating to chartered monopolies and methods of transportation should be met and decided; and we are in favor of the adoption of measures to restrict the growing power of such monopolies. They should be subject to the supervision of commissioners and established by public authority. All unjust discriminations in transportation of passengers and merchandise should be prohibited.

After strongly protesting against the tendency to centralization in the policy of the republican party, the resolutions finally challenge a comparison of the record of the democratic party with that furnished by the factions which were once the republican party of this state.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The convention then proceeded to nominations.

William Purcell, of Rochester, editor and proprietor of the Rochester Union, was nominated for secretary of state; George R. Tapham, of Yates county, comptroller; Oswell Parmenter, attorney general; R. A. Maxwell, treasurer.

THE BLACK DEATH.

Something Resembling it Reported in Platt County, Mo.

Kansas City Times.

The most horrifying reports come from Platt county and the vicinity of Parkville and Waldron and intervening country regarding a scourge which is reported to have recently broken out there, at first thought to be smallpox, but which is developing symptoms of even more aggravated character than the ravages of this disease.

The reports remain to be further authenticated, and it can only be hoped they are exaggerated, and that the fact will not prove as bad as stated. Undertaker Carlat informed a Times reporter on Monday that smallpox was raging in Parkville, and that that day he shipped five coffins to that place. Investigation only served to indicate a more horrible confirmation.

Mr. Threlkeld, a farmer, living near Parkville, arrived in the city yesterday and reported that although the disease had only been raging five days eleven deaths had occurred, and thirty persons were down with the disease. Of these, only one man has shown symptoms of recovery, and he was not yet out of danger. The disease had broken out between Parkville and Waldron, two stations on the Council Bluffs road, the latter only nine miles from this place. It was brought there by a tramp laborer, who came from Kansas City, seeking work and was taken sick with the complaint and died. This was ten days ago, and he was supposed to have brought the disease which was first called "smallpox."

He said everybody who attended at the funeral of the first patient has been stricken down with the scourge. The bodies were covered with the most horrible sores, and fairly rot and fester before death ensues. Mr. Threlkeld is reported to have said that a person who had died with this disease cannot be lifted into the coffin. The flesh falls from the bones and the bones themselves crumble and break when handled. Many of the citizens think it is the old black smallpox, as they never saw a form of the disease, in which the body is covered with black eruptions, and few who are taken survive.

It is said that Dr. Anderson, of Leavenworth, one of the most prominent physicians in Kansas, who visited on Monday the scene of the scourged district, has pronounced the disease to be the black scurvy.

This he saw when he was in England several years ago, where it devastated whole districts, and was universally dreaded. An effort was made to find Dr. Anderson, who was said to have been in the city yesterday, but it was unavailing.

Dr. Painter, of the city of Waldron, was in the city yesterday, seeking vaccine virus. He calls the disease, so far as he has observed, small-pox of a virulent type, but he has seen it only in Waldron. There are now seven cases in the village, and the citizens are fleeing from the scourge.

Other citizens who have seen it think it is nothing more nor less than the terrible black scourge which devastated the country in the east in the fourteenth century. Whether it is anything more than small-pox remains to be determined. The families reported to be most afflicted in the part of the county where Mr. Threlkeld came from, were those of Mr. Becket and Mr. Naylor.

Committed to Jail.

VICKSBURG, MISS., October 12.—Geo. E. Hogan, mail agent on the steamer Goldust, was arrested here to-day for robbing mails, plead guilty and was committed to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail.

Markets by Telegraph.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

New Orleans, October 12.—Sight—$1.00 per thousand premium; sterling bank 4.79½ commercial, 00½@67.

New York, October 12.—Money—4@6; exchange, 479½; government bonds irregular; new 5's coupons, 99½; new 4½'s, 112½; new 4's, 115½; state bonds dull and nominal.

New York, October 12.—Stocks dull and unsettled and closing firm; New York Central, $1.20½; Erie, 43½; Illinois Central, 137½; Lake Shore, $1.12½; Illinois Central, $1.29¾; Nashville & Chattanooga, 78; Louisville & Nashville, 90¾; Chicago & North-Pittsburg guaranteed $1.20½; Chicago & Northwestern, 81.25½; Chicago & Northwestern preferred $1.35; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 47½; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred 85½; Memphis & Charleston, 77; Rock Island, $1.32¾; Western Union Telegraph, 81½. Sub-treasury balance coin, $78,879,466; currency $4,980,000.

New York, 11 a. m., October 12.—The stock market opened weak and lower, and in the early dealing prices declined ⅛ to 1¼ per cent, the latter for Canada Southern, which sold down to 55¾. Subsequently the market became firmer and a recovery of ⅛ to ¾ per cent took place, a portion of which was subsequently lost. The wildest fluctuations was in Manhattan Elevated, which rose 2½ per cent to 32½; Metropolitan Elevated fell off from 80¾ to 80, rallied to 85, and reacted to 84½. New York Elevated advanced from $1 09 to $1.09½.

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, noon, October 12.—Cotton—moderate inquiry and freely supplied; uplands, 6¼d; Orleans, 6 9-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and exports, 2000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 6 9-32d; October and November, 6 9-32d; November and December, 6 9-32d; December and January, 6 11-32d; January and February, 6 13-32d; February and March, 6 7-16d; March and April, 6½d; April and May, 6 17-32d; May and June, 6 9-16d; June and July, 6 19-32d. Futures closed steady.

Liverpool, 1.30 p. m., October 12.—Cotton—uplands, 6 7-16d; Orleans, 6½d; futures steady.

New Orleans, October 12.—Cotton—steady; sales, 6750 bales; ordinary, 9; good ordinary, 10¼; low middling, 10¾; middling, 11; good middling, 11⅛; middling fair, 11⅝; fair, 12¼; receipts net, 2400 bales; gross, 8675 bales; exports coastwise, 5396 bales; stock 156,063 bales; futures steady at quotations; sales, 75,000 bales: October, 10.85@10.90c; November, 11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]c; December, 11.26@11.27c; January, 11.36@11.39c; February, 11.[illegible]@11.56c; March, 11.[illegible]@11.71c; April, 11.[illegible]@11.92c; May, 11.96@11.98c; June, 12.06@12.08c; July, 12.[illegible]@12.[illegible]c.

Liverpool, 4 p. m., October 12.—Cotton—sales American, 2000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, January and February delivery, 6¾d.

Liverpool, 4.30 p. m., October 12.—Cotton—uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 6¾d; March and April, 6 15-16d.

New York, October 12.—Cotton—net receipts 193 bales; gross, 637 bales; futures closed firm; sales, 122,000 bales: October, 11.34@11.36c; November, 11.45@11.46c; December, 11.56c; January, 11.58@11.79c; February, 11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]c; March, 11.[illegible]@11.[illegible]c; April, 12.10@12.[illegible]c; May, 12.[illegible]@12.[illegible]c; June, 12.[illegible]@12.[illegible]c; July, 12.49@12.50c.

New York, October 12.—Cotton—steady; sales, 1110 bales; uplands, 11 9-16; Orleans, 11 5-8; consolidated net receipts, 2824 bales; exports to Great Britain, 592 bales; France, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Baltimore, October 12.—Flour—dull; Howard street and western superfine, $5.50@6.50; extra, $6.75@7.25; family, $7.00@8.25; city mills superfine, $5.50@6.75; extra, $6.50; family, $7.25@7.50; Rio brands, $8.00@8.25; Potomac family $8.50.

New Orleans, October 12.—Flour—dull; superfine, $5.50; XX $6.25; XXX $6.75@7.00; higher grades, $7.50@8.12½. Pork—dull and lower at $19.25. Lard—good demand refined tierces, [illegible]; keg, 12@12½. Dry salt meats—steady; shoulders packed, $8.50. Bacon—quiet; shoulders, $9.50; clear rib, $11.50; clear sides, $11.75. Hams—dull and nominal; old choice in a cured canvassed quoted at 13@15 as to size. Whisky—steady; western receipts, $1 bbl; Cotton—dull and nominal; old choice in a cured canvassed quoted at 13@15 as to size. Whisky—steady; western receipts, $1 bbl; Coffee—dull; cargoes ordinary to prime, 9½@13c. Sugar—steady and fair demand; fair to fully fair, 8¾; prime to choice, 8¾@9; yellow clarified, 9¼@9¾. Molasses—dull at 25@35c; according to quality. Rice—quiet; ordinary to choice, 5@7¼. Brass—quiet and steady at $1.15.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Baltimore, October 12.—Wheat—southern, lower and quiet; western active and lower and closing steady; southern red, $1.32@1.40; amber, $1.45@1.55; No. 2 western winter red spot and October, $1.45¼@1.45¾; November, $1.46¼@1.50; December, $1.52¼@1.53. Corn—southern easier; western dull and weak and lower; southern white, 70@75c; yellow, 77c.

New Orleans, October 12.—Corn—weak at 60c. Oats—fair demand at 55c.

New York, October 12.—Wheat—opened lower; 1¼ decline since recovered. Corn—[illegible] lower and active.

WOOL MARKET.

New York, October 12.—Wool—very quiet; domestic fleece, 34@[illegible]c; Texas, [illegible].

WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Question of Continuing Old Committees Still Undecided—Caucusses—Nominations.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12.—After reading the journal, Kellogg offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for all papers on file in his department relating to the seizure of one Vincenzo Robello, an Italian, in the city of New Orleans in June, 1881, by one Jas. Mooney; and also all papers relating to the subsequent extradition of said Vincenzo Robello.

Edmunds asked that the resolution lie over for a day under the rule. It should, he thought, be addressed to the president, as it included in its provisions some diplomatic papers between the two governments. The resolution was laid over.

Edmunds then called up his resolution continuing for the present session the standing committees of the senate as constituted at the last session.

Garland hoped that the resolution would not be pressed until some communication should have been received from the president. He thought there was no necessity for appointing any committees, as there would be nothing for them to do, and they could only live during the lifetime of this session. He was utterly indifferent as to whether the committees were divided or not; but he thought that for the purposes of this session only, such committees should be appointed as there was use for.

Edmunds stated that it was the invariable practice to bring in a resolution similar to the one he had submitted. He was not unmindful of the fact that the new political strength of this body was in the neighborhood of an equipoise; there or there about; but he thought for the purpose of disposing of executive business, and he hoped it could be disposed of by Saturday or Monday, to go into the question of reorganization of committees would be premature. However, he would not press his resolution at present.

A message was received from the president transmitting a number of nominations, and the senate adjourned.

Caucussing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12.—The democrats, in caucus this morning, discussed the committee question, and without

The Daily Express.

Thursday Morning, October 13, 1881.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS: Correspondence 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.

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"EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY."

OUR dispatch from Ohio yesterday morning indicated a democratic victory, as it was very brief, and did not claim a victory for the republicans.

IT is said the republicans of Massachusetts recognize Hon. Chas. P. Thompson, democratic candidate for governor, as a "gentleman of eminent respectability." Has the millenium arrived?

THE committee having charge of the Garfield monument fund for erecting a monument over the grave of the late president have issued a letter to the governors of the states and territories, appointing each the general manager of the work of collecting contributions in his respective state.

THE greenbackers of Michigan got up a grand state greenback camp-meeting at Jackson, last week, and rallied about one hundred of the faithful, most of them being women. We presume they passed a resolution holding the republican and democratic parties responsible for the recent terrible fire in that state.

A BERLIN correspondent says twenty pupils of the Constantine military school have been arrested. Many nihilist proclamations were found on them. The Russian authorities, in view of this fact, are adopting the severest measures. Markets and fairs are prohibited wherever there is the least suspicion that the nihilists intend to use such gatherings for their own purposes.

IT is said the republicans have determined to not attempt to elect a secretary of the senate until the regular session, being embarrassed by the Gorham nomination. David Davis is reported to have a candidate—a wounded soldier and a republican, and it is expected after the failure to elect Gorham or the democratic nominee, Davis' man will be elected by the republicans with Davis' vote.

THE Minnesota republicans are not raising the repudiating cry against the democrats this year, from the fact that in their convention they ignored the most important question at issue in that state—paying its debts—and have an anti-debt paying candidate for governor, while the democrats nominated a prominent debt payer for governor, and in their convention pledged themselves to honorably and promptly meet all obligations resting upon the state.

OUR fair now gives every promise of a grand success. We are glad to note that the press of the state generally are giving it a friendly "lift" by calling attention to it. It will be a good chance for the people of the eastern and northern portions of the state to visit the Alamo city, for special rates will be given by the railroads, and in addition to the places of historic interest every patriotic Texan desires to visit, there there will be the great attraction of the fair. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

IT is said there will be about ninety nominations of postmasters at the present special session of the senate. Of these about forty-five are postmasters appointed by President Garfield after the adjournment of the senate last summer. There are twenty-one postoffices which became presidential the 1st of last July because of an increase of receipts, and twenty-two which became presidential the first of the present month. Nominations for these will, it is supposed, be sent in.

THE political gossippers and curbstone cabinet makers of Washington were greatly puzzled over the visit of Conkling to that city on the 8th. He spent most of the afternoon and evening with the president at the Jones mansion. As to the nature of their long conference nobody appeared to know anything definite, and judging from the well-known methods and policy of Conkling and the president, nobody is likely to know. As was to be expected, it is taken for granted that he is to have exceedingly friendly relations with the administration.

THE third internal revenue collection district of Texas, General Ludlow, collector, has been changed to include the following counties: Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bexar, Bell, Blanco, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Comal, Crockett, Concho, Coleman, Colorado, Coryell, Duval, Dimmitt, Dewitt, Edwards, Encinal, El Paso, Falls, Fayette, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hays, Karnes, Kinney, Kimbal, Kerr, Lampasas, LaSalle, Lavaca, Lee, Live Oak, Llano, Mason, Maverick, Menard, Medina, McCullough, McLellan, McMillan, Mc Namara, Pecos, Presidio, Runnells, San Saba, Tom Green, Travis, Uvalde, Washington, Webb, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata and Zavalla.

GOV. DUBLEY, commissioner of pensions, says in relation to the published statements that a ring had been discovered involving a number of clerks in the pension frauds: "I wish to say that no public officer was ever supported by a truer, abler or more honest, industrious and efficient corps of assistants than I am, and I have no suspicion against the clerks intrusted with handling the claims, either as examiners, chiefs of divisions or reviewers. I hope to put a stop to all dishonest practices in the prosecution of claims, I can do without unjust suspicions of those under my direction. I prefer not to talk concerning the case in hand, but I wish to remove the cloud of suspicion cast upon the clerks."

IT is said that Mrs. Garfield is very much opposed to a medical squabble over the remains of her husband and a discussion whether he was properly treated or not. Dr. Boynton had prepared, it seems, a statement relative to the autopsy of the president and the general treatment of his case, and was about to publish it when he received a letter from Mrs. Garfield begging him not to do so. She was convinced, she said, that her husband's wound was mortal from the beginning, and she did not see what interests were to be subserved by an acrimonious debate over his treatment. Several other persons were preparing to express their views on this point, but it is now thought that the question will be dropped, in deference to Mrs. Garfield's suggestion.

THE labor bureau of Illinois has recently published statistics, showing the average earnings and expenses of persons engaged in various mechanical and industrial pursuits in that state. According to this, the employes in the rolling mills make the best showing, taking in an average of $945.94 a year. Book keepers average $858.75 a year, printers $719.37, draymen $705.70 and engineers and machinists $701.95. The average income for all the trades is $635.79, and the average expenses per family $578.29. The most frugal and profitable trade seems to be that of the butchers, who are able to lay aside $100 a year, rolling-mill hand $360, telegraph operators $230 and book-keepers $180. In some trades, such as printing, coal-mining, working in grain elevators and the clothing factories, cooperage, et. al., every cent of income was spent during the year. The most economical class of the community were the broom-makers, who managed to support a family on $285.95 per year.

ELSEWHERE we publish an order of Don A. Pardee, circuit judge of the fifth U. S. circuit, and which will be read with interest and gratification by the people of western Texas, who have for years been harrassed and annoyed by incompetent and unprincipled deputy U. S. marshals and informers, and put to much loss of time and useless expense through being arrested and brought before U. S. courts on the most trivial charges, only to be released without punishment, or in cases of mere technical violations of laws, with the payment of a nominal fine and the costs, which are always considerable, and the main object of the prosecution—or, more properly speaking, the persecution. So great have been the persecutions by the class alluded to that many people had come to regard the U. S. court as a machine for oppression rather than an institution, to enforce the laws and protect the law-abiding, but this order of Judge Pardee goes right to the heart of the evils complained of, and will be hailed with a hearty welcome by the people

ONE of the most enjoyable features of our coming fair promises to be found in the address to be delivered by Mr. W. H. H. Murray, or, as he is better known throughout the United States, Adirondack Murray. This gentleman has well earned the reputation of being one of the greatest orators of the country, and he clothes even the most common-place things in a rich eloquence that makes the listening to his addresses a treat not to be forgotten. He is the only man, with the single exception of Wendall Phillips, who could ever fill the immense Masonic hall at Boston with a lecture or popular address, and thousands of the people of Texas will doubtless take advantage of the opportunity to be present and hear him. Though for many years pastor of one of the leading churches of Boston, he has always been an enthusiast on the subject of agriculture and stock-raising—especially the latter, and no man is better adapted to the task he has assumed for the San Antonio fair. No farmer or stock raiser of western Texas should fail to hear him on the occasion alluded to.

THE present has been one of the most prosperous years for cattle raisers in Texas known to the history of the business in this state. There has been no "bad luck;" cattle have all done well, and prices are now higher than ever known before. Offerings are being made for the spring drive of $13 for yearlings, $12.50 for two-year-olds, and $16@$600 for threes and beeves. Last spring the prices ranged as follows: Yearlings $7 to $8.50; two-year-olds, $9 to $10; threes and beeves, $12 to $13. Female cattle are scarcely to be purchased at any price; though a few years ago young male cattle were much more valuable than heifers.

Of course, the scarcity of cattle make the high prices, but while some people affect to mourn over the loss or depletion of the immense herds that used to graze in western Texas, it will be seen that there is now more money in the cattle business than there was in the former time. Owing to the high prices that can now be obtained for the same class of cattle, a small "bunch" of cattle is worth more than a large one was a few years ago.—Ten years ago yearlings were worth only from $3 to $5 per head, two year olds go to $7, three year olds $7 to $8, and beeves $8 to $10, or only as much as a yearling at this time. At the close of the war stock cattle sold at $1.50 to $2 per head. It is reported that at one time a cow's hide was worth the cost of skinning the cow more than the animal was worth when alive. With the pasture system the cost of raising cattle has been considerably reduced from that of a few years ago, and with the good prices received for cattle, those possessing the capital to conduct the business properly must make very large profits. The whole business has undergone a great change in the past few years, and with better results for all concerned, unless it be for that class whose entire capital was invested in a cross-brander and a rope. The business has been systematized and civilized, there is better protection, and those engaged in the business are, as a consequence, more prosperous.

A PROJECT looking to the abolition of all internal revenue taxes by the national government is now under discussion in some of the manufacturing states, it being claimed, and with much reason too, that the government is collecting more revenue than is necessary, and the astute and far seeing free trader, see in this project only a movement to make the tariff a greater necessity; and when a free trader touches this subject he dashes headlong into a sea of figures of such extent as to make one's head dizzy at sight of the array of numerals, all going to represent what it costs the people of this country to maintain the tariff, and all of which goes galloping into the pockets of the manufacturers. Their system of calculation is as peculiar in conception as it is magnificent in proportion, and any of them can take a small sheet of paper and a pencil, and with the tariff for a basis, figure out in a jiffy how American manufacturers are making millions upon millions of dollars through that tariff. But they cannot explain why it is that with such vast profits in all manufacturing business protected by the tariff, and with all the unused power of the country, and all the raw materials being sent abroad, such a comparatively small amount of capital is invested in manufactures, though money is seeking investment at 3 and 4 per cent. The tariff protects the American laborers and producers, and though they may have to pay a higher price for some of the articles consumed, they secure a return in the high rate of wages they receive as compared with the operatives in other countries. The labor is the great cost in manufacturing, and it is as plain as that two and two make four, that if our manufacturers are not protected, to exist at all they would have to reduce the wages of their operatives, and this would be a hardship not only upon those directly interested but upon those who rent them their houses, sell them their clothing, and what they eat. Lower wages would entail closer economy; there would be less demand for the necessaries of life, and in this way the abolition of the tariff would have a bad effect upon all classes of citizens. There would have to be a reduction of wages so as to bring them to an equality with those of English and continental operatives or our manufacturers could not compete with the manufacturers of other cheap labor countries, and our manufactories would have to be closed, and such a course would flood the country with thousands and tens of thousands of unemployed laborers crowding upon other branches of business, the supply being so great that the price of labor would be greatly reduced. Offer factory operatives European prices only and they would desert the mills and workshops and seek more remunerative employment elsewhere until it could not be found.

The plea for the abolition of the tariff is always made on behalf of the laboring man, for the laboring men have the largest number of votes. But let us see how the laboring man is "made to suffer." Take the ordinary class of mechanics and unskilled laborers, and the average wages would be placed low at $1.50 per day, while the same classes of England and other cheap labor countries do not receive more than 75 cents per day on an average; this would give the American laborer $468 and the foreign laborer $234 per year. Now, to place the outlay of the Americans of this class for articles prohibited by the tariff at $150 a year each would be a liberal allowance, and say they could purchase the same articles at 50 per cent. less without the tariff, we find that such tariff is costing them $75 a year. But to stop all our manufactories, and thereby reduce wages to the foreign rate, the laboring people would save $75 a year an clothing, etc., at a cost by a loss in wages of $231. Therefore, we claim the tariff, by enabling American manufacturers to continue in business, and maintain the present wages, is a benefit to the whole laboring class of this country. Manufacturers cannot exist here in competition with those of England without protection or a large reduction of wages, and a reduction of wages would drive the hundreds of thousands of laboring men now depending upon them for a living into other channels until the wages in these were also reduced in an equal ratio.

Those who have money enough to buy largely of the products of protected manufactories might complain with some show of reason, but the workingmen, in whose behalf the free trade cry is generally raised, are protected by it. The competition among American manufactories keeps prices down to a point where only a reasonable profit is made, the laborers securing the benefit of the protection, and every farm hand, every worker on railroads, every laboring man everywhere, is a participator in the benefits.

ORDER OF U. S. COURT.

Considering the Representations and Requests of the Department of Justice.

1st. It is hereby ordered by the court, that hereafter no warrant shall be issued by a United States commissioner for the arrest of a person charged with having violated any of the revenue laws of the United States upon the complaint of an unofficial person or of a deputy marshal, unless the collector of customs of the Internal Revenue, or a deputy collector of a treasury or revenue agent, or the district attorney or one of their assistants, shall have made and attached an affidavit to such complaint, setting forth that the affiant has carefully inquired into the alleged offense, that it is such an offense as should be prosecuted, and, in his opinion, there is probable cause for the arrest of the accused, and that he requests that a warrant for the arrest of the accused be issued.

2d. It is further ordered, that whenever a warrant shall be issued by a commissioner for the arrest of any person it shall be made returnable before him, provided he be the commissioner nearest or most convenient to the residence of the accused. If he is not, then he shall retain a copy of the affidavit on which the warrant is issued, and make the warrant, accompanied by the original affidavit, returnable before a commissioner having an office and acting nearest to the residence of the accused, and such commissioner shall make the examination of the party, and discharge, commit to prison, or admit to bail, as the case may be.

3d. It is further ordered by the court, that each commissioner shall keep a well bound book as a docket, in which he shall enter, on the day the transactions occur, the issuing of each warrant, upon whose complaint and request the same was issued, the nature of the offence, and the officer to whom the warrant was delivered for service, together with the proceedings had under said warrant; there shall be entered the names of the witnesses present and examined, and their fees, the name of the guard, if any, and his fees, together with the marshal's or deputy marshal's fees; and all of said fees, together with mileage and expenses allowed by law, and a statement of the commissioner's own fees, shall be properly entered upon the warrant when returned to the commissioner. After the close of each examination the commissioner shall forward to the clerk of the United States circuit court for the proper district all the papers in the case, with a proper transcript of the proceedings, in which he shall schedule the papers forwarded.

4th. It is further ordered by the court, that at the end of each month, or within five days thereafter, each commissioner shall make out and forward to the clerk of the United States circuit court for the proper district a report in duplicate of all cases instituted or examined during the month—one for the clerk of the court, the other for the attorney general—and a separate report of Internal Revenue cases instituted or examined, for the commissioner of Internal Revenue. These reports to be made upon such forms as shall be prescribed and furnished by the department of justice, and they shall give a full abstract of the proceedings in each case.

5th. It is further ordered that upon receipt of said reports by the clerk, the proper one shall be filed in his office, and the others shall immediately be forwarded to the attorney-general and commissioner of Internal Revenue, respectively, at Washington, D. C., and no account of a commissioner shall be presented to a district or circuit court in his district until this order shall have been complied with.

The clerks of the various courts are instructed to furnish each of the commissioners of their respective districts with a printed copy of this order, and also with necessary copies of blank forms, which will be supplied by the department of justice.

Said clerks are charged with the duty of bringing to the attention of the court any failure on the part of the commissioners to comply with the foregoing order.

DON A. PARDEE,
District Judge 5th District U. S.

Entered of Record, Oct. 11, 1881.

The first settlers of Mitchell county were G. W. Waddell, J. T. Martin, W. P. Patterson, Frank Byler, Mills Bros., S. W. Peck, J. W. Smith and T. A. Deats, all Stockmen. About twelve months ago last August, Mr. A. W. Dunn opened a supply store on the banks of the Colorado, where now is located the town of Colorado. On the evening of October 8, 1881, the railroad outfit of P. O'Dona'd & Bro. began to roll in, and in a few days there was three or four hundred people camped in and around the town, and quite a town of tents appeared. In June and July following, the town of tents began to disappear, and in its stead began a town of good substantial business houses, residences, etc., which has been kept up to the present time, and is increasing at a very remarkable rate. We now have thirty-six business houses in full blast, and several others in course of construction. In addition to this we have a good school house and a splendid school.

J. O. Farley, of Osage county, Kansas, is accused of adultery with an orphan girl whom he had adopted. Farley is an old man and has heretofore been a respected citizen. One of his neighbors claims to have caught him in the act.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Fourth Annual Session of the Illinois Association.

CHICAGO, October 6.—The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Social Science Association began this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Clark street M. E. church. Among those present were: Rev. Dr. F. Noble, Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, ex-Governor Beveridge and Miss S. A. Richards, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, Rockford; Mrs. H. H. Candee, of Cairo; Mrs. P. M. Buttes, Oak Park; Rev. Myron W. Reed, Indianapolis; Mrs. Francis E. Allison, Xenia, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, Michigan; Prof. J. K. Hosmer, St. Louis, and Miss Blanche Daphine and Miss Ella A. Giles, of Madison, Wis.

The exercises were opened by the Rev. Myron W. Reed, and then Mrs. Helen E. Starrett delivered an address on social science. "We all awake in the morning," said Mrs. Starrett, "with a supply of energy which has been given us during the night. What shall we do with it? It is easier to tell what we should not do with it. We should not expend it on the gratification of self. All moralists and philosophers have agreed since the foundation of the world that to work for self is vanity and vexation and disappointment; but if not for self, for what? For family? Yes; there we find an unselfish object. But the family points to society; it is working for society that we fulfill our destiny and achieve our highest happiness." L. N. B.

Land Ownership in the South.

From The St. Louis Republican.

The new census shows that while the colored people in the south do a very large proportion of the work of cultivating the farms and plantations—in some states nearly all of it—they have not made as much progress in the direction of ownership as could be wished. Agriculture is the only productive employment that the mass of them are qualified for, and, under existing conditions, the farms and plantations of the south would go uncultivated but for them. If the colored population could be suddenly displaced by Germans it would not be five years before these thrifty people would own a third of the farms in the south and be substantial proprietors. It would be of incalculable benefit to the south if the same would happen—and of the colored people. But it seems that this easy-going, unambitious race, though having their freedom now for seventeen years, have done little to lift themselves above the condition of tenant cultivators. They rent the lands and pay either in money or a proportion of the crop. In the six states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, the whole number of farms is 581,965; and of these 281,795 are occupied by owners, chiefly white persons, while 213,179 are occupied by tenants, chiefly colored persons. The census does not give the number of colored persons owning farms—an oversight that ought not to have been permitted. Our census reports are intended to exhibit the important social and industrial changes that take place in the country, and nothing in the south is more interesting than the progress the negros are making in land-ownership. If we could know that they are gradually, even though slowly, becoming independent owners of small farms, it would be an encouraging evidence of their advancement and the advancement of the south in a chief condition of prosperity, and if they are not making any progress in this direction the fact is correspondingly discouraging. No doubt the land-owners of the south, whose wealth consists almost entirely of naked acres, are averse to selling them in small parcels. But if the negroes were determined to have small farms, and should save their money to make purchases, the opposition of the land-owners would gradually yield, and in the course of time the large estates of the south would be broken up and the negros come to figure as independent small proprietors.

Mr. Gladstone made a significant remark in his speach at Leeds on Friday concerning the English and Scotch land problem. The bill drawn up by the Scotch chamber of agriculture contains the main features of the Irish bill, and is said to be even more sweeping in its provisions. Mr. Gladstone's language leads to the inference that he will not support it without essential changes. He said that the circumstances in England and Scotland were not those of Ireland, but that much was to be done in altering and modifying the English and Scotch land laws.

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DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.

WE WILL SEND, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL,

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suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Lost Manhood, General Debility, loss of nerve force or energy or any disease resulting from Abuse and Other Causes, or to any one afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Infirmities, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Rupture, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also WOMEN troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex.

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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Have to inform the public that it is to their interest to call on me before disposing of their Cotton, as I respond to all inquiries, and will be found at the office of my uncle, A. J. T. Beauregard, Losoya street.

ED. BUCKLEY.
San Antonio, Texas, August 25, 1881. [aug 24-2m

Gregory & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
China,
Glass,
Earthenware,
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Woodenware,
Tinware,
Agate Ironware,
Lamps, Burners, Etc.,
Mirrors, Toys, Etc.

We are now receiving our Fall stock of desirable goods which we offer to the trade on favorable terms.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT

is supplied with everything needed by the housekeeper and kitchen. Table, Bedroom or Kitchen. We are pleased to show our goods.

Commerce street, corner Pecos.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Charles G. Edwards and his wife L. J. Edwards, on October 8th, 1878, executed a Deed of Trust to I. P. Simpson and S. H. James as Trustees, of the following described property, for the purpose of securing their promissory note to James T. Thornton dated October 28, 1878, payable 12 months thereafter, in the sum of Six Hundred Dollars, with 12 per cent. interest per annum, said property being:

Three hundred and sixty acres of land more or less, a part of the two-thirds of a league originally granted to Samuel McLubloch by the state of Texas, the same being adjoining a tract sold by said McLubloch to Binn and by Binn to Pugh, and is four hundred and fifty varas in width, and has its upper line in common with the lower line of Pugh, running however about seventy yards further south, until it reaches the south line of the tract owned by McLuskey, thence east with said line of McLuskey towards Lage's tract four hundred and fifty varas from said line of Pugh's. This tract has 450 varas width with lines parallel from said tract of McLuskey to the river, the upper line as aforesaid being in common with the lower line of Pugh's tract, but some 70 yards longer as aforesaid.

Also the undivided half of 440 acres in Bexar county, Texas, on east side of the Leon creek, known as survey No. 75, in section 2, being part of the headright of Wm. Linsay.

It being provided in said Deed of Trust, which is record in Bexar county in vol. 4, pages 56 and 57, that if said Edwards and wife make default in the payment of said note and interest, then said Trustees, or either of them, shall sell the above property, for the purpose of paying said note and interest. And whereas default has been made in the payment thereof,

Now therefore, the undersigned one of said Trustees, by virtue of the powers conferred in said Deed of Trust, and at the request of the beneficiary, James T. Thornton, will sell the above described property, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door of Bexar county, Texas, between lawful hours, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1881,

and will execute and deliver to the purchasers good and sufficient warranty deeds, in the names of said Charles G. Edwards and wife, to said property.

J. H. JAMES,
oct12 2td Trustee.

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THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN

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Consumption, Coughs, Colds Bronchitas, Asthma, Whooping Cough,

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All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

It has cured more lung complaints than any other medicine known.

PRICE:

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It will not fail to effect a permanent cure in any ordinary case of either of these diseases, if used according to directions.

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Endorsed and recommended by the much Learned Profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Etc., and Convalescence from Fevers, Etc.

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceeding burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I received almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If this Tonic has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.

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FIRST CLASS PIANO MAKER, TUNER and REPAIRER OF PIANOS and all kinds of instruments. Twenty-five years experience in Berlin, Petersburg, Paris, etc., and in New York at Steinway's and Weber's. For the last five years in Galveston, where he manufactured the first pianos in Texas. Is prepared now to do business on Houston street, next to Turner hall. sept 11 sw-2m

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BEST
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FOR SALE BY
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Bridge Rods, Bridge Bolts, and Forgings.
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STEAMBOAT, RAILWAY AND MILL SUPPLIES,
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Send for illustrated Catalogue. aug15-1y

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
aug 16 1y

TRADE S.S.S. MARK
PERRY, Houston Co., Ga., Jan. 29, 1880.
In 1873, there were two negroes confined in jail badly afflicted. In my official capacity I employed O. T. Swift, to cure them, under a contract, "no cure, no pay." He administered his "Specific" and in a few weeks I felt bound to pay him out of the county treasury, as he had effected a complete and radical cure.
A. S. GILES, Ord. Houston Co., Ga.
CHATANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 14, 1879.
The S. S. S. is giving good satisfaction. One gentleman had been confined to his bed six weeks with Rheumatism has been entirely cured and speaks in the highest praise of it.
CITTES & BERRY.
W. R. & T. W. HOOPER.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by F. Kalmyer & Son and A. Dreiss & Co., San Antonio.
Call for a copy of Young Men's Friend. oct 11 d & w

The Daily Express.

Thursday Morning, October 13, 1881.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

TO AND FROM THE

SAN ANTONIO POST OFFICE

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

Arrives daily at 6 a. m. Departs daily at 8 a. m.

Train mails for and from all points beyond Seguin arrive daily by 6 p. m. Departs by 6 p. m. Train mail closes by 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

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

Arrives daily at 10:30 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.

Brackettville—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.

Hallettsville—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 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 6 p. m. Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Tilden—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	10.18 a. m
" Columbus	1.52 p. m
Arrives at Houston	6.10 p. m

THROUGH EXPRESS WEST—Daily

Leaves Houston	7.10 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	7.30 p. m
Arrives at San Antonio	7.50 a. m

Ticket Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 12 m. from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 9 a. m. Sundays to 1 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.

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

MEXICAN PACIFIC EXTENSION—Daily.—

Leaves San Antonio	8.45 a. m
Arrives Hondo City	12.00 p. m
Leaves Hondo City	1.40 p. m
Arrives San Antonio	4.35 p. m

FOUR MILLIONAIRES.

How Senator Gordon and His Associates Got Rich—A Railroad Scheme.

N. O. Picayune.

For the term in the United States senate, beginning March 4, 1879, the incumbent, chosen by the people of Georgia, through their beats and legislators, was a man who had been wounded in battle eight times. He commanded one wing of Gen. Lee's army at the close of the war. He was a captain, a major, a lieutenant-colonel, a colonel, a brigadier-general, a major-general, and a corps commander. He was a member of the national democratic convention in 1868, from Georgia, and also in 1872, and a presidential elector for the state at large in 1868, and also in 1872. He took his seat in the United States senate March 4, 1873, and his second term would not have expired till twelve years from that date, and no man living is authorized to say that his third term would have ended before March 4, 1891.

Senator Gordon found that the needs of his family were greater than the calls of his ambition; and he threw away almost a whole term in the senate, and a marvelous popularity in Georgia. When people asked the reason, he said that he had to make more money, and he thought he could make $15,000 a year.

That man is now a millionaire. He has not only made himself a millionaire; he has also made his two brothers millionaires, and he has made Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, a millionaire. They are four millionaires now.

Gordon has organized the Georgia Pacific railroad and sold it to the Richmond and Danville Extension company (that is to the Pennsylvania people, who own the road from Richmond to Atlanta) for $700,000 cash and a certain amount of stock. Besides this, the presidency of the Georgia Pacific remains in Gen. Gordon's hands and the cash has been paid, and the Gordons and Colquit own $1,000,000 in the Richmond and Danville Extension company, and will have two and one-half times that amount of stock in the Georgia Pacific. Gen. Gordon will remain president of the Georgia Pacific. Maj. E. C. Gordon is president of two roads belonging to the company in Mississippi, the charters of which extend from Birmingham, Ala., to the Mississippi river. Mr. W. S. Gordon is a director in the Richmond and Danville Extension company, and is also raising a company to build a railroad in Florida. The Louisville and Nashville road, at about the time of Gordon's resignation was beginning to get a foothold in Georgia, where it has now intrenched itself on the Western and Atlantic from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the Georgia from Atlanta to Augusta, and the Central from Atlanta to Savannah, so thoroughly that it will need all the powers of the powerful Georgia railroad commissioners to hold it in check. Just then, however, it was not very strong in Georgia, and was watching every point with jealous eye. Seeing an opportunity of securing the services of a popular Georgia lawyer, it eagerly retained Gordon as one of its counsel. In order to hold an entrance to Atlanta it bought the Georgia Western charter from Atlanta to Birmingham. After its great victories in Georgia it did not need either Gordon or the Georgia Western, and it gave Gordon the Great Western charter, probably to get rid of him. This was Gordon's nest egg.

The three Gordons and their governor now set themselves to raise a company to build from Atlanta to the Mississippi river. They obtained, conditionally, over 100,000 acres of coal lands, granted on condition the road was finished. These lands were worth a couple of millions, but, of course, they will not be worth a cent to the Georgia Pacific until the road is completed. They also secure the valuable charters in Mississippi, and the right of way for over 100 miles.

With this stock in trade the rest was easy. The Richmond and Danville extension company will build the road as soon as possible and turn it over to the Georgia Pacific railroad company, which like many other name-of railroads in the south, will mean the Pennsylvania railroad. The road is sure to be built, and it will be of very great service to Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbus and other places through which it will pass on its way to the Mississippi. The wealth of the three Gordons and Gov. Colquitt cannot fairly be estimated today at less than a million apiece.

San Francisco's Female Counterfeiter.

San Francisco Post.

Last fall the sudden appearance of finely executed counterfeit $10 pieces was noticed in this city and Sacramento. The queer coins were made of Babbit metal and were dated so as to represent Orleans dollars, and the experience of one emigrant was a short duration, and the upward movement followed until the close which was firm at the figures given in the following table:

NEW YORK FUTURES CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	To-day.	Yesterday
Sales	122,000	158 000
January, 1882	11 58@11 70	11 70@11 71
February, "	11 63@11 64	11 64@11 65
March, "	12 07@12 08	12 06@12 08
April, "	12 18@12 19	12 19@12 21
May, "	12 29@12 30	12 30@12 32
June, "	12 40@12 41	12 32@12 33
July, "	12 42@12 50	12 41@12 43
August, "	—	—
Septem. "	—	—
October, 1881	11 34@11 36	11 36@11 38
November, "	11 42@11 46	11 38@11 40
December "	11 50@	11 54@11 52

WOOL.—This has been a quiet day in the local wool market. The buyers will not move at present prices and the growers are firm in their belief that the recent decline in northern markets is only temporary. Mr. Ed. Kotula reports the sale of twenty-two bales of fine wool at twenty four cents per pound to-day. Wool continues to come in and among those having received to-day is Col. T. C. Frost.

LIVERPOOL.—This market continues firm, present prices and there appears to be little chance of a decline owing to the freight rates by rail and the light crop in this state. Corn is selling for higher prices in Austin than it is here. The local demand continues comparatively light but if it should be increased there would be a sharp advance in prices.

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
Shelled corn, per bushel	80@ 85
Corn meal	2.00
Ground mixed corn and oats	$2.00@2.10
Wheat bran, per hundred pounds	1.50@1.60
Corn bran per hundred pounds	70@ 75
Purified middlings per hundred pounds	65@ 65
Common " " "	3.50
Shorts per hundred pounds	$1 25@1.40
Corn fodder, per hundred bundles	1.75@2.00
Baled hay, per ton	18.00@20.00
New hay bulk per ton	15.00

HIDES AND SKINS.—The dullness previously reported continues unchanged with no present indication of any change, but a change will probably come before long and may come when it is least expected.

detective service, of what had been discovered. Col Finnegass then went to Sacramento, and after investigation, believing that the alleged counterfeiters were about to leave the state, he arrested them in the St. George building. Lawler was captured first, but before Sills was taken most of the counterfeiting tools, dies, etc., were spirited away. Nothing was found in Lawler's apartments, but electrotyping batteries were found in Sill's room. The place where these had been obtained had been discovered by Capt. Lees' staff, and was considered a valuable point. Sills, by ascribing an entirely legitimate use for the batteries, was acquitted on examination, while Lawler was held to answer, and his trial is now pending. In July last the woman disappeared from San Jose, and nothing more was heard of her until a few weeks ago when she again began to pass "the queer" in the suburbs of this city. The detectives soon got onto her track and located her room at 144 Fourth street. Meanwhile Chief Crowley had instructed all officers to notify tradesmen of the business of the woman, and to give them a description of her. Yesterday she attempted to pass one of the bogus $10 pieces on a tradesman in the southern part of the city, and she was promptly arrested by officers Brickley and Lamphin. At the city prison a small quantity of the bogus money was found on her person. She gives the name of Antoinette Lawson, but she has many other aliases, among which is that of Mrs. Metcalf. The woman is well known in Virginia City, where, in 1878, she married Lawson, who is a carriage trimmer, and who is now very low with consumption. Her maiden name was Griffin. In appearance she is somewhat prepossessing, of genteel manners, and is about 35 years of age. The detectives claim to be in possession of evidence that will draw a chain of guilt around the trio. The woman has been turned over to the United States authorities.

ALL ABOUT FENCES.

Something of Interest to the Agricultural Classes.

One of the heaviest burdens which the farmer has to bear is that of maintaining fences to guard the growing crops against the live stock, or in other words to protect himself against himself. The subject has occupied the attention of agricultural societies and journals and the public press for many years, but not until the present census was taken has there been reliable data on which to base a calculation as to its bearing upon the general agricultural interest and its indirect influence upon commerce, for upon the cheapness of the farm productions depends the amount of their exports. The schedules of the census now in process of compilation embrace interrogatories respecting the cost of maintaining and repairing fences in the year 1879. The returns are all in, but thus far but eleven states have been tabulated: The cost of maintaining and repairing fences in these states show the following results:

Alabama	$ 1 12 00
Arkansas	1,579,151
California	2,167,441
Colorado	16,053
Connecticut	145,[illegible]
Delaware	228,502
Florida	325,180
Georgia	1,825,620
Kansas	2,987,056
Louisiana	1,462,325
South Carolina	917,840
Total	$15,565,746

Connecticut has, owing to their small sub-divisions of land, probably more miles of fences than Kansas. The differences in the figures are mainly due to the fact that in Kansas a large quantity of land has been taken up by settlers, and that new fences have been required, while in Connecticut miles of stone wall have stood many years and require nothing but a small amount of labor to keep them in repair. The compilation of this class of statistics has been temporarily suspended, but the work when completed will furnish matter that will attract the attention of agriculturists everywhere.

Fever in Massachusetts.

The medical professors and authorities of Massachusetts are alarmed at the recent appearance of the troublesome diseases, malarial fever and typhoid fever, from which the state has heretofore been virtually exempt, and they are endeavoring to ascertain the cause of them. All physicians in the state are notified to report every case of typhoid fever coming under their observation. This disease is prevailing to an unusual extent in the eastern part of the state, the very quarter that ought to be exempt from it, and thirty cases have been reported in Nahant, and a panic in that beautiful peninsula is the result. The physicians do not know whether to attribute the disease to bad air, bad water or bad drainage, and the object of the reports they are required to send in is to detect the source of the infection. Malarial fever prevails in various places, chiefly along the rivers, and the people attribute it to the frequent dams built for manufacturing purposes on the streams. A mill pond seems a prolific cause of this fever, and it is noted as a singular fact that it invariably appears on the west bank of a river some time before showing its presence on the east side. In every case of typhoid fever the state board of health sends an inspector to examine the situation and condition of the place where it exists, and on the facts thus reported the board will form its opinion.

Why Germans Emigrate.

Kansas City Journal.

An impression prevails that the German government is no longer as friendly disposed toward the United States as in former years. The relations of the two countries have certainly not been openly disturbed, because no occasion has existed, but the German-American papers insist that Prince Bismarck is strongly opposed to the emigration movement which has so long set toward this country, and that this fact has made him look upon the United States with a jealous eye. That he has thrown every possible obstruction in the way of emigration is well known, and stringent legislation of a prohibitory character is even threatened at the next session of the German parliament, provided the government is strong enough to push it through. Unfriendliness toward the United States because the people of Germany choose to seek homes here in preference to remaining in their native land seems absurd. We offer no inducements to Germans that are not free to the people of all other European nations. The United States embraces a vast area of country. A great deal of it is yet unsettled. Our homestead laws were intended especially for the benefit of the poor and landless, and if Germans take advantage of them we are not to be blamed. There is doubtless, too, a personal freedom in this country that is dearly relished by Europeans who have been under a sort of government surveillance all their lives. To get away from restrictions that have always hampered them, and into a land where the largest possible liberty consistent with law and order is the object of the government, is extremely desirable, and the experience of one emigrant is quickly communicated to his relatives and friends. The service in the army demanded of all German subjects consumes some of the best years of every German's life, and there is an almost universal desire to avoid it. It may be safely predicted that should the standing armies of Europe, and particularly of Germany, be abolished, there would be much less emigration from and a greater prosperity in that country. And here it may be remarked that the standing army which is the result of European civilization, seems a sort of contradiction in terms. Civilization, it would seem, ought to greatly reduce the probabilities of it did not in fact do away altogether with war, and the constant necessity of standing armies. But it has not. On the contrary, it has produced them, or they are the result of it. In old barbaric times there was not such a thing in Europe, and now when society prides itself upon highly civilized development, half the energies of the race are expended upon the production of deadly engines called for by the increasing complications of modern warfare. To support these vast standing armies in idleness has become a most grievous and oppressive burden to the laboring people, and the statesman who will win an immortality of renown is he who in the future will raise this burden from the shoulders of the producers, by the adoption of the principle which prevails in this country in respect to military service.

There is another thing which causes emigration from Germany to the United States—the low rate of wages in the empire among mechanics as well as agricultural laborers. They are lower now than for many years, and at the same time the cost of living has increased. One of our consuls in Germany, in a report to the state department, maintains that these pauper wages is in fact the principal cause of immigration. The average daily wages of carpenters and joiners, as ascertained by him, are about 60 cents; plasterers receive 85 cents; locksmiths, 60 cents; journeymen tailors and boot and shoemakers 38 cents. Skilled workmen and mechanics of all kinds labor eleven hours per day, the average wages amounting to 55 cents. Common laborers and farm hands earn about 48 cents per day. Compare these scanty sums with the wages paid in the United States. According to the forthcoming census report, taking the average of twenty cities, the average pay of skilled mechanics is $2.18 for a day of ten hours and of common laborers $1.21 for the same number of hours. Thus it will be seen that skilled labor is paid about four times as much in the United States as in Germany, while the American laborer receives about 12 cents per hour and his fellow in Germany gets less than 4½ cents per hour.

The above figures speak for themselves, and must of course induce thousands to seek homes with us, so long as the great difference exists. Of the millions of Germans who have come to us, nearly all are prosperous. Their old habits of economy learned from absolute necessity, have been of immense advantage to them here. While they have lived much better in their new homes, they have at the same time been able to lay up some of their earnings every year.

The German government, if it would keep its people at home then, must give them a larger liberty must do away with the long term of compulsory military service, and must foster such industries as will afford the people employment at living wages, such as will enable them to support themselves and families in comfort. Until it accomplishes these reforms it will not be able to stop the flow of emigration to any great extent. So experienced a statesman as Bismarck ought to readily comprehend this.

Cattle and Meat Trade.

From the Montreal Gazette.

A few days ago we alluded to the frozen-meat business now springing up between Australia and England, steamships in that trade having been provided with refrigerator rooms, cooled by cold-air machinery. This new mode of cooling seems to meet with great favor, and we learn that another Australian steamship is now being fitted out in England by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves & Co., engineers, Bolton, Lancashire, the patentees of the cold dry air machinery. The steamer is to have cold-room space to carry about 250 tons of meat at a time. This new mode of carrying fresh meats—preserved in cold dry air—appears to have great advantages over the old plan of cool damp air, obtained by passing air over a supply of ice, as hitherto in practice on steamships in the Atlantic trade. The improved mode should receive the careful consideration of all interested in the cattle trade of Canada. The principle of these machines is that of producing cold air by the well-known method of compressing air in a closed cylinder, absorbing the heat by cooling water acting on the compressed air, and the subsequent expansion of the compressed air in a second cylinder, by which means a great degree of cold can readily be obtained. At this stage, and before the cool air is allowed to pass to the room to be cooled, a peculiarly arranged patent snow-box is attached to the delivery-pipe of the expansion cylinder, and by this means all moisture contained in the air is effectually condensed in the form of snow and deposited in the snow-box; the cooled and dried air is then allowed to pass into the room required to be cooled. Montreal has now two well-equipped public abattoirs, and is therefore well able to turn out any quantity of slaughtered animals for export, and we believe by the adoption of these patent cold dry air machines Canadian meat could be delivered in England in much finer condition, owing to the short Atlantic voyage, than Australian shipments. Besides the employment that would be given to a very large staff of our abattoir companies, the hides and offal of the slaughtered animals would be retained in the country, manufactured into leather, etc., and help to build up other important industries in the Dominion.

The impression appears to have become quite general in official quarters that there are several million dollars above the usual reserve fund locked up in the treasury department. Inquiry at the department elicited information to the effect that there has been no unusual locking up of money. There have been but a few months during the last two years in which the available cash of the treasury has fallen so low as it is at present.

San Antonio Market Review.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF DAILY AND WEEKLY EXPRESS, Wednesday, October 12th, 1881.

The local money market is unchanged from our last report. There is plenty of money at the banks and local securities continue in active demand.

EXCHANGE—	
Silver coin	¼ dis to par
Mexican dollars	37
Mexican halves	40
Mexican quarters	20
New York exchange, bankers	¼ dis. to ¼ pre.
New Orleans " sight	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
S A B E R R Gas Co. "	par
S A street railroad bonds	115
S A " " stock	nom.
S A Water Works 10 per cent bonds	111
" " " stock preferred	nom.
" " " " common	none
S A City bond 8 per cent	111
" " " 8 "	110
" " " 6 "	105
Bexar county bonds 8 per cent	115
State of Texas 5 per cent	112½
Alamo land certificates	37
Confederate 120 scrip	75
Veteran 120 acres	2.50
" 160 "	1.50

COMMERCIAL.

Business continues brisk and the continued decline in the northern markets is having their effect on our wholesalers, though the commission trade information and statistics of the merchants' exchange have not altered the official quotations. There is an easier feeling in flour, pork, lard, bacon and dry salt meats. In fact the easier feeling is shown in nearly all the lines of groceries and provisions. Lumber and live stock are very firm and there is no chance for lower prices. Our local grain market also keeps up well and is unaffected by recent declines in the northern market. Freights both by wagon and by rail continue heavy.

COTTON.—The local market is unchanged in price, but an easier feeling is reported which will be checked by the better news from other markets to-day. Receipts are up to the average of the past few days.

The New York market for spot cotton opened quiet and closed steady with sales of 550 bales.

The Galveston receipts were 2,778 bales. Sales 900 bales. The market closed quiet

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS:

	N. Y.	N. O.	Gal'n	San. An.
L. O.	7¾	7¾	7¾	6.
G. O. 1-16	8	7¾	7¾	6.
G. O. 10 1-16	10¼	10	10	9¾.
L. M. 11¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10.
M. M. 11 9-16	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾.
G. M. 11 15-16	11¼	11	11	10¾.
M. F. 12 9-16	11¾	11¾	11¾	11.

The New York market for future deliveries of cotton opened this morning easy at a decline of from two to eight points below the closing figures of yesterday. This decline, however, was of short duration, and the upward movement followed until the close which was firm at the figures given in the following table:

NEW YORK FUTURES CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

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August, "	—	—
Septem. "	—	—
October, 1881	11 34@11 36	11 36@11 38
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WOOL.—This has been a quiet day in the local wool market. The buyers will not move at present prices and the growers are firm in their belief that the recent decline in northern markets is only temporary. Mr. Ed. Kotula reports the sale of twenty-two bales of fine wool at twenty four cents per pound to-day. Wool continues to come in and among those having received to-day is Col. T. C. Frost.

LIVERPOOL.—This market continues firm, present prices and there appears to be little chance of a decline owing to the freight rates by rail and the light crop in this state. Corn is selling for higher prices in Austin than it is here. The local demand continues comparatively light but if it should be increased there would be a sharp advance in prices.

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
Shelled corn	80@ 85
Corn meal	2.00
Ground mixed corn and oats	$2.00@2.10
Wheat bran, per hundred pounds	1.50@1.60
Corn bran per hundred pounds	70@ 75
Purified middlings per hundred pounds	65@ 65
Common " " "	3.50
Shorts per hundred pounds	$1 25@1.40
Corn fodder, per hundred bundles	1.75@2.00
Baled hay, per ton	18.00@20.00
New hay bulk per ton	15.00

HIDES AND SKINS.—The dullness previously reported continues unchanged with no present indication of any change, but a change will probably come before long and may come when it is least expected.

Prime 20 lbs and over ... 16@17
Seconds ... 12@14
Damaged and Bull ... 8@9
Deer ... 3@27
Goat, selected ... 24@26
Goat, damaged ... 12@
Kid ... 18@20
Sheep skins ... 10@80

BACON.—The recent decline in St. Louis and other markets have produced an easier feeling here, which would amount to a decline if the stock was equal to the demand.

Long clear	13¾
Short clear	14

HAMS.—Prices unchanged on account of light stock and active demand, though an easier feeling is noted.

Canvassed	15@15¾

LIVE STOCK.—The demand fully equals the receipts and in some cases exceeds it. Prices are firmly maintained.

Cows, per head	$ 00@25 00
Milch cows, per head	25 00@35 00
Yearling steers and heifers	7 50@8 00
Two year old steers & heifers, per hd	10 00@11 00
Three " " " "	15 00@16 00
Mexicans ewes, per head	1 75@2 00
Imported Mexicans	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	$120 6

LARD.—Market easier and supply fair. There is some prospect of a slight decline.

Tierces	14
Tins	14¼@15¾

SUGARS.—Steady at the advance and with an active demand and fair stock.

Crushed	12¼
Powered	12¾
Granulated	12
Standard A	11¾
Extra C	10¾
Prime Ls	10¼
Fair Ls	10

COFFEE.—Demand active and good stock. Prices are easier.

Cordova	14@16
Rio fair	14
" prime	15@15¼
" choice	16

ONIONS.—In fair stock, and firmly held at quotations.

Onions per lb	5¼@6

CIDER.—Stock equal to demand.

Apple per gal	35@40

NUTS.—Retail prices firm and tending higher.

Brazil nuts per lb	14
Almonds " "	22
Filberts " "	16
Lentils " "	10
Pecans " "	19

RICE.—With an upward tendency. Stocks ample for present demand.

Louisiana, per lb	7@8¾
Carolina " "	6¾@8

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

Wood, per cord	$5.00@7.00
Charcoal, per bar el	30@ 00
Coal per ton	$3 75@

LUMBER.—Scarce and in demand at the present advanced prices. The demand is very active and far exceeds the present supply. Further advances in prices may be expected unless there is a great change in the present condition of things.

Texas pine, length, per M	$25.00
" " dressing, one side, per M	33.00
" " " both sides, per M	37.00
" " flooring, " " M	50.00
White pine siding, clear	37.50
" " " second clear	30.00
Florida pine, dressed, per M	$35.00@40.00
" flooring	35.00
Laths, white pine, per M	7.00
Laths, Louisiana pine, per M	5.50
Shingles, Long & Co., 6 K, per M	6.00
" " " 4 K " "	5.50
" Russell's No 1 " "	5.50
" Moore & Co., No 4, " "	5.50
" Star A. Cedar " "	4.50
" Pine " "	4.50

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

Irish, per lb	5¼@4
Sweet, per bushel	$1.50

SHEEP DIP TOBACCO.—Every kind of tobacco has advanced sharply in consequence of the failure of the tobacco crop. Further advance are expected soon.

Rich, extract of tobacco, retail per can	$5.00
Benedita diamond	9.50

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

Apples	6@7
Barley	6@7
Beans, white	5
Corn	75
Currants	9
Dates	7
Peas, split and green	6
Peaches	10
Prunes, Turkish	15
Layer raisins, whole, per box	$2 25@3 00
" halves	none

ALES, PORTER, Etc.

Mueller's beer, quarts, pts per cask 6 dz	$2.00
Doetjen's ale, " " " 6 "	22.00
English ale, pints, " " 6 "	21.00
English porter, pints, " " 6 "	30.00
" quarts, " " 6 "	29.50
St. Louis beer, Anheuser qts " 6 "	15.50
Milwaukee, Schlitz quarts " 6 "	15.50
Common, per gallon	80
Pure cider	40@50
Best brandies	$2.50@5.00
Common brands	1.75@2.00
Best brands brandy	5.00@6.00

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@20
Dairy " "	25@30

RECEIPTS BY RAIL TO-DAY.

By the International and Great Northern railroad: One carload of wheat, three carloads of corn, two of hay, two of flour, two of beer, two of oil, one of household goods, two of wagons, one of brick, and five of lumber.

By the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad: Seven carloads of mixed merchandise, fifteen of construction material, and one of wood.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL TO-DAY.

By the International & Great Northern railroad: One carload of horses, two carloads of lumber, and 56,700 lbs of mixed merchandise.

By the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad: 7,435 lbs of hides, 261,200 lbs of construction material, 3,139 lbs of mixed merchandise, three carloads of horses, and one carload of lumber.

FREIGHT PER G. H. & S. A. R. R.

WOOL—

To New York, per 100 pounds, sacks	$1 45
" Philadelphia, " " " "	1 19
To Boston, per 100 pounds, sacks	1.61
" " " " bales	1.25½
To Philadelphia, per 100 pounds, sacks	1 61
" " " " bales	1 24
To Baltimore, per 100 pounds, sacks	1.61
" " " " bales	1.25½
To Galveston, per 100 pounds, sacks	90
" " " " bales	95

HIDES—

To New York, per 100 pounds	$1.18
To Galveston, " " "	70

COTTON—

To New York, per hundred pounds	$1.25
To New Orleans, per bale	6.10
To Galveston, per bale	4.50
To Houston, per bale	4.00

HORSES—

To St. Louis, per car	$115.00
To Kansas City, per car	115.00
To Galveston, per car	60.00
To New Orleans per car car	125.00

CATTLE—

To St. Louis, per car	$115.00
To Kansas City, per	115.00

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
Diminished Vigor
is reimbursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it.
For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally.

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC
TRADE MARK
Is a Thorough Remedy
In every case of Malarial Fever and Ague,

The Daily Express.

Thursday Morning, October 13, 1881.

Meteorological.

Office of Signal Service U. S. Army, Union of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture.

Observations received at 9 30 o'clock Oct 12

Localities and hour	Bar.	Ther.	Dew Pt.	Wind	Vel.	Weather.
San Antonio	30.17	76		SE		clear
Denison	30.17	75		SE		fair
Gill	30.17	72		N		cl'dy
Elliott	30.17	65		N		light rain
Concho	30.19	71		E		fair
Eagle Pass	30.16	76		SE		clear
Brownsville	30.11	79		cl'm		clear
Stockton	30.28	72		SE		clear
Indianola	30.13	80		E		clear
Galveston	30.15	8		S		clear
Galveston	30.17	80		S		clear

Indications for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13—Indications for the west gulf states: Fair weather and southeasterly winds; stationary barometer, temperature.

City News.

—Sportsmen bring in large numbers of birds and ducks.

—It is very evident that the rainy weather is not at an end.

—The reported accident on the International extension was a mistake.

—Mrs. Katie Steagall has neatly furnished front rooms with board.

—There was a large amount of wood and hay on the plaza yesterday.

—Mr. J. W. Gallagher leaves here Monday for Laredo, where he will open a first-class saloon.

—There were two children born on the steamer bringing over the German immigrants just arrived.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, of Bandera county, fell on Avenue D, yesterday morning, dislocating the right shoulder.

—The jury in the case of the United States against Price, charged with handling counterfeit money, last night returned a verdict of not guilty.

—Passengers who arrived by stage from Fort Clark say the roads were so bad that they were obliged to walk a part of the way through the mud.

—Miller & Roach have just received three fine stallions from Judge Noonan's ranch to trim up for the fair. One of them was badly injured bringing him in.

—The man, John Key, who was reported to be so badly hurt at the Vaudeville, a few nights ago, left the city yesterday after paying the city a five dollar fine.

—One boy chasing another on east Houston street yesterday afternoon ran head first against a telegraph pole at full speed, and fell to the ground senseless.

—Henry Fest, son of Simon Fest, of this city, leaves to-morrow for San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in company with a northern gentleman, to act as interpreter.

—Complaint is made by citizens residing in the eastern suburbs about the noise kept up night after night at a colored church on Pecan street. This noise must be stopped.

—Tuesday night some sneak thieves attempted to steal some clothes hanging on a line behind the house of Mr. Duffy, near the International depot, but were frightened away by a savage dog.

—The amputation of a Mexicans leg, referred to in yesterday's issue in a telegram from Kyle, was performed by Dr. Denton, who was assisted by Dr. Barbee. The telegram got things mixed.

—The new building at the corner of Main plaza and Acequia street, adds another structure of fine architectural proportions to the many that adorn our city, and its completion gives other mercantile houses.

—The young man, Turner, who was horse-whipped in this city a few days ago, was not Walter Turder, formerly in the employment of the G. H. & S. A. railway company at this place. Walter is now in Galveston.

—A drunken man named Folley, while in a state of intoxication, fell from a chair to the ground and landed on top of a bottle half filled with whiskey yesterday morning. The bottle broke and he was badly cut by the broken glass.

—Andrew Kyle, of Llano county, found five of his cattle—that he was driving to this city—having either had their throats cut, or a bayonet plunged into the spinal cord near the neck. They were also mutilated by having their tails and ears cut off.

—We understand the wool kings of San Antonio are going to have their own teams, and convey passengers to the fair grounds. One of the kings will turn out four-in-hand, with a trumpeter, and thinks he can make all of two hundred dollars a day at the business.

—Gus Williams and his splendid company will appear at turners' hall this evening. It is hoped that during their season here they will play to full houses. Good companies should be encouraged to visit our city, and liberal patronage will bring them.

—Mr. Martin Merrick, a brother of Mrs. M. J. Martin, of this city, who was shot in the left hand by the accidental discharge of a gun while on his way to attend court in this city is reported to have become insane from the effects of the wound, and is now at his home in Rio Grande City.

—Mr. L. A. Allen has returned from a trip through the pineries on Paul Redmond's narrow guage road, having gone as far as Livingston. He reports the lumber mills busy, and the railroad doing a heavy business. There has been no rain in the pineries for a long while, and the country is very dry, he says.

—Mr. William H. Haskell, just in from Uvalde, reports the track within eleven miles of the town, and crops of all kinds unprecedentedly good. Wheat has averaged 18 bushels to the acre, corn 15, and cotton one bale, being the best season since 1875. He also states that the Rev. Felix A. Knox, Methodist minister at that place, is dangerously ill, and not expected to live.

—It seems from all accounts that the railroad man who was struck over the head with a glass night before last caused quite a breeze before he received the blow. The proprietors of the "revolving light" gambling room say they were forced to close their doors to avoid having trouble with the man, and it also seems that he acted badly at the Vaudeville before he was punished.

—Birdie Sibert, one of the boys who has been engaged in sundry thefts and burglaries in this city, left evening before last for Mexico. The fate of this boy should serve as a warning to other boys who may be disposed to do morally deeds. But twelve years of age, he leaves his home, and casts himself into the arena of wrong doers, and takes refuge in a foreign land to shift away an existence.

—An old man by the name of Kelly was in the city from Travis county with his grandson. He claims to have been born in Sligo, in the year 1802, and says he is the twelfth child of a family of 20 of the same father and mother. His father and mother both lived till their ninetieth year, and four of his brothers now living are nearly ninety. He claims to be the uncle of 105 nephews, and has no less than 400 descendants.

—There was a very amusing row on Alamo plaza yesterday, in which one Ethiopian youth was conspicuous. All of his own color had deserted him, and he stood alone facing about a dozen white boys. Fortunately for him he had not only the courage but a rock in hand with which to hold the fort. A looker-on cried out, "drop that rock," and the colored hero shouted back, "Send dis white thrash away or I'll bust their heads," and they dispersed.

—Bob Logan and Bob Rowley who plead guilty yesterday in the federal court to the charge of robbing the Corpus Christi stage, got no benefit from their pleading guilty. Rowley will get life, it is said, and Logan from five to ten years. Logan agreed to divulge the details of the robbery on condition that one count in the indictment be dropped, which was conceded to, and hence the light punishment he will receive.

—Mr. C. J. Wilhelm, who arrived at the Vance house yesterday after a prospecting trip through Mexico, informed the reporter of THE EXPRESS that the crops in the vicinity of the city of Chihuahua were remarkably good and that he is delighted with that section of Mexico, that as soon as he has seen his family in Austin he will return there to live. He also said there were many Indians near Fort Davis, and on the Mexican frontier, he himself having seen sixty at the Santa Canyon.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.

An Interesting and Energetic Batch of a Thousand and More.

Hon. H. J. Richarz arrived yesterday from Galveston, where he went in the interest of the G. H. & S. A. railway, to secure immigrants from the vessel Crown Prince Frederick William. There were 1050 immigrants landed, about one-half of whom were Germans of the better class, coming from Northern Germany, Saxony and Silesia, also some Prussian Rhinelanders from Dusseldorf. There were about five hundred Bohemians and Wendes, who went principally to Lee and Fayette counties. The Sunset road secured about three hundred and fifty of these immigrants, all of whom have been located in good positions. About fifty Germans arrived in this city, and met at the immigrants' home persons who were there to give them employment. All who arrived here got work almost upon landing at the railroad depot.

Capt. Richarz says that Maj. Frye and the agents of the Sunset railway did everything possible to give the immigrants a welcome, and see that good treatment was extended them. No pains nor expense were spared to make the immigrants feel at home, and the new-comers, who could not speak English, expressed their thanks in German and through a translator. They felt especially thankful to Maj. Frye.

Capt. Richarz says that two paintings arrived for John Hancock, Jr., of Austin, from his father-in-law at Dusseldorf academy. These paintings are the work of Oswald and Achenbach, two of the most celebrated European artists, and are marine landscapes.

John Hancock, when in Europe attending a university on the Rhine, fell in love with a lovely lady of that great region, and brought her with him as his wife. The paintings were borne to Mr. Hancock by a young man who was engaged by him to train his horses.

These immigrants are represented to be a most excellent class of people, and all have means enough to live on for a while, while some bring thousands of dollars with them. They say that hundreds and thousands will follow them to the Lone Star state as soon as they can dispose of their property, and arrange things for leaving the native land.

Judge Noonan Settles a Question.

The case of the state against William B. Stephens, the Kyanse printer who had a difficulty with A. H. Roby some time ago, came up in the district court yesterday on an appeal from Justice Adam's court. Stephens, it will be remembered, was arrested by a policeman, who charged him with beating and striking, in the recorder's court. A day or two after this charge was preferred before the recorder, but before Stephens could get a trial, Roby made affidavit against him in the justice's court, and an effort was made to dismiss the case from the recorder's jurisdiction and force it into the justice's court. A trial was had before the justice before a trial could be gotten in the city court, and a jury fined Stephens $10. Afterwards the recorder took hold of the case, refusing to yield his right to try it, and imposed a fine of five dollars. When the case was called yesterday, the counsel for Stephens stated the facts about as above, and the judge dismissed the case from court, with the remark that he would take this opportunity to settle the question once for all that a party could not be tried but once for the same offense, and the court first assuming jurisdiction had the right to retain it to the end, and that in this case the justice (Adam) on being informed that a prosecution for the same offense was pending before the recorder, should have dismissed the case from his docket.

Stephens has thus made his point in law after a hard and costly fight. Had Justice Adam have dismissed the case as he should have done, or refused to receive Roby's affidavit, he would have done right and saved others much trouble and expense.

Railroad Progress.

J. N. Peterson, just in from the Sunset front, says the construction trains are now eighty miles west of this city, and will reach the Frio about the middle of next week. They will be detained here but a few days, as the bridge is now well under way. Work on the Eagle Pass branch is to be completed by the first of December, that is, the grading. Mr. Peterson says that the talk at Eagle Pass is that the road will cross the Rio Grande at once, and go by the way of Santa Rosa into the interior of Mexico. Work on the main line has been let for some distance beyond Devil's river. This embraces much of the heavy rock work. Capt. Hood and engineers are busy on the Rio Grande about the mouth of Devil's river, and are building large flat boats in which to camp and navigate as the country is too rough to use wagons and teams. The Southern Pacific is seventy-five miles east of El Paso, where a stretch of rough work temporarily detains the progress of the road.

Shooting for Prizes Offered by Hart & Brown.

The department of Texas rifle team of twelve selected shots from the department will leave on Friday for Fort Sulling, Dakota, to compete with the teams from departments of Dakota, the Platte and the Missouri. The team has been doing excellent shooting under the supervision and direction of Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22nd infantry. Messrs. Hart & Brown, the wide-awake cigar dealers of San Antonio, have kindly offered three prizes consisting of one meerschaum cigar holder, meerschaum cigarette holder and one plated match safe to be awarded to the best shots at 200, 400 and 600 yards at the practice to-morrow morning, the last here. The shooting will be between 7 and 10 a. m.

Falling Sight.

A letter has been received from Mr. Pat Ward, of this city, who is now in Cincinnati, which brings information that the friends of Mr. Ward will receive with regret. He went north for the purpose of placing himself under treatment of an oculist. For about a year, his eyes had been failing from a growth of some nature over the balls. He writes that his sight has not improved, but that it has grown worse, and he is now unable to even read the head lines of telegraph columns in the daily press.

After a Child.

Hon. J. W. Throckmorton has just returned from Laredo, where he went in the interest of a lady by the name of Cummings, whose husband is now at Monterey and in possession of her child. It seems that there was a separation of the husband and wife, and that the former took their child and went to Mexico. Mr. Throckmorton was employed to recover the child to its mother, but the Mexican authorities refused to aid the mother and thus there is no chance to accomplish her desire.

Ordained to Preach.

At the Presbyterian church in Seguin a few days ago, Rev. F. P. Ramsay, of South Carolina, was ordained to the ministry, and located at Laredo as pastor of the presbyterian church of that place. He is a young man, but a very able and accomplished preacher, and will please the people of Laredo.

Recovering.

Andy Black, whose jaw and face bones were broken a few days ago by the falling of a bridge beam while at work on the Sunset front, is recovering. The wounds on his face are healing rapidly, and the patient has already so far advanced that he can talk and eat. The man's recovery is certain, and will be quite remarkable, as the injuries done were of a very serious nature.

Grand Concert at Turner Hall.

At the complimentary benefit to Mr. Lawlor, on the 18th inst., Baethge, the celebrated violinist, will give an exhibition of his wonderful skill on the violin. This show will be worth more than the admission fee and should be seen by all music lovers. General admission 50 cents, reserved seats 75 cents, at Hische's cigar store.

Robbed.

[illegible] price for some [illegible] they secure a refugee[illegible] wages they receive [illegible] last of a wash[illegible] the operatives in other [illegible] ten dollar's labor is the great cost in [illegible] had been and it is as plain as that [illegible] ished. The make four, that if our ma[illegible] are not protected, to exist at [illegible] would have to reduce the wages [illegible] operatives, and this would be a bad [illegible] ship not only upon those directly [illegible] interested but upon those who rent them their houses, sell them their clothing, and what they eat. Lower wages would entail closer economy; there would be less demand for the [illegible]

Dance at Mission Garden Sunday.

The Mission garden dance hall will be opened next Sunday evening. Good [illegible] refreshments. oct13-1t

A FORTUNE IN A YEAR.

A Young Gentleman from Baltimore Makes a Fortune and Marries a Mexican Heiress all Within Twelve Months.

A year ago this fall two young men employed in a dry goods establishment in Baltimore, realizing that there was small prospect of advancement in the north, drew a few hundred dollars from the bank and started for Mexico. Arriving in the center of Mexico they purchased an interest in a silver mine, and worked it some months without any success. At last they decided to give one more trial and if a good vein was not struck within a month to leave for Vera Cruz and from there return to Baltimore.

After a week's hard work one of the largest veins of silver ever seen in that section was brought to light, and a handsome fortune now seemed certain.

One of the young men named Henry Willbank had become enamored of one of the most beautiful, and wealthiest ladies in the state, whom he continued to meet after mass and vespers every Sunday, and with whom he kept up a daily correspondence, making her father the unconscious letter carrier. It seems that the old Don, was in the habit of frequenting a certain *cafe* every afternoon, and from long habit hung his hat on a peg in an ante-room. Young Willbank saw in this a means by which he could correspond with his *inamorata*, and placed a letter in the lining of the old man's hat, and extracted one from the same place, that his lady love had written him, every afternoon.

In six months both the young men were worth over $20,000, and were about to return to Baltimore for a visit, when Jas. Fallon sickened and died, and was buried by his partner, under an orange tree.

Made lonesome and sad by the untimely end of his friend, Willbank's only consolation was an occasional interview with his lady love, and his one hope, that he could overcome the scruples of her father, and one day have her for his wife. This was brought about last August, by the death of the father, who when dying, relented and gave his consent to the marriage of his daughter to young Willbank.

Yesterday Mr. Willbank passed through this city en route for Baltimore to bring a younger brother back with him. Mr. Willbank's fortune is estimated at over $125,000, and if report be true he has the most beautiful wife in Central, Mexico.

THE ROSE ICE MACHINE.

What is Being Done to Realize From the Invention.

Mr. Philip Cross has just received a letter from Mr. Thomas Rose, now in Jersey City, New Jersey, stating that he is having a trial ice machine made at Steel & Condict's factory, that place, and that it will be ready for demonstration between the 1st and 10th of November. Thomas Rose, it will be remembered by many of our readers, is an English gentleman who some time ago invented an ice machine in this city which he claims will enable the manufacture of ice at one sixteenth of a cent per pound. The machine will also be so cheap that the smallest towns can afford to have them, and they will be especially made for the use of small towns and communities. Mr. Cross recently returned from New York, where he organized a stock company to engage in the manufacture of the machines. The shares are placed at one hundred dollars, and the capital stock is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Cross says he has secured all the capital requisite to make the enterprise a success, and all that remains is to ascertain that the machine will prove to be what the inventor claims for it. If a success, it will certainly be one of the most useful and valuable inventions of modern times. Mr. Cross, who has the energy to accomplish whatever is possible of attainment that he undertakes, feels very hopeful, and his many friends wish him the fullest success.

Personal.

Mr. F. McMaddox, of Austin, is in the city.

Mr. O. L. Page, of Chicago, is a guest at Hord's hotel.

Mr. W. Langley Smith, of London, England, is a guest at Hord's.

Sheriff Hamilton, of Bandera county, is in the city as a witness in the stage robbery cases.

Mr. W. W. Mogel, of Minnesota, is back again in the Alamo city, and a guest at Hord's hotel.

Gen. W. P. Hardeman arrived by the last evening train from Austin, and is among the guests at Hord's.

Rev. T. C. Stanley, of Uvalde, has just arrived from a trip to Georgetown and is among the arrivals at Hord's hotel.

THE EXPRESS had a call yesterday from Capt. Thos. G. McGehee, of Llano county, an old veteran of the Texas war of independence, in which he commanded an independent company.

Mr. Jacob Edmunds is in the city, in the interest of the "Texas Annual" to be published by Pastoriza & Brown, of Houston, and which promises to be a very valuable publication.

John Wernette, the handsome man of Castroville, is in the city, and says THE EXPRESS is the best paper in Texas. The statement that John was on a tendency to consumption is refuted by his athletic appearance.

Charley Hugo, who had spent about four years in this city and section, departed yesterday for his old home, Indianapolis, Indiana. He will shortly go into business at Bourbon, Indiana with Joe Samuels, a brother of Max Samuels of this city.

W. B. McFarland, Austin, Samuel Wright, Texas; C. J. Wilhelm, China; Mrs. Mackey, J. E. Spears and wife, Limestone county; W. H. Bullion, Uvalde county; John R. Going, Geo. Bradshaw, Fort Clark; Mrs. A. H. Abney, Floresville; Miss Sallie Reed, Goliad; F. D. Reynolds, New Orleans; S. I. Butler, Tom Green county; E. Mason, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago; H. Brewster, Guadalupe county, are registered at the Vance house.

J. S. Smith, Illinois; F. G. Ryan, E. I. Spellmann, E. J. Gumpert, Geo. Sturges, New York; W. B. McMillan, Dallas; F. I. Guyrommont, G. H. & S. A. R. R.; J. Warner, E. E. Tankersley and wife, Houston; W. W. Robbins, Pleasanton; L. Bergstrom and wife, G. L. Porter and wife, Galveston; R. R. Roberts, M. D., New Orleans; R. Butler, Chas. J. Langholz, St. Louis; E. Mallach, Prairie Lea; A. Oppenheimer, wife and child, M. Goldfrank, New York; Wm. S. Veck and wife, Ft. Concho; Fritz Kulicke, Laredo, are at the Menger.

Wm. Dormiller, T. M. Maddox, Austin; C. F. Spray, New York; Geo. M. Fish, A. S. Cooper, Chicago; W. J. Taylor, Georgetown; P. F. Smith, R. D. Yoakum, Dave Jones, Palestine; C. Warren, Hearne; C. H. Wasson, New Orleans; M. L. King, Pacific Express company; W. L. Gates, Pearsall; W. L. Smith, London; W. W. Bogel, Minneapolis; A. A. Burck, Rockdale; W. Forney, Laredo; E. M. Gardner, C. J. Hatch, Longview; Rev. T. C. Stanley, Uvalde; W. M. Jones, Columbus; D. Richardson, F. Burk, Schulenberg; O. L. Page, Chicago; S. A. Durlston, W. T. Turner, Culebra Springs, are at Hord's.

J. O'Connor, Gonzales; C. H. Masson, New Orleans; J. A. Steele, Texas; C. Fawcett, Aransas; A. J. Smith, Somerset, Texas; Hamilton, Bandera; Thos. Hough, R. Hough, Chicago; John Mackey, Luling; E. Williamson, Frio county; H. White, Houston; J. L. Griffin, Bastrop county; D. Bennett, H. W. Bennett, A. L. Bennett, Lavernia; John Griffith, Floresville; V. McIntyre, Mississippi; A. D. Murray, Sutherland Springs; A. B. Hunt, Atascosa; C. G. Richards, New York; J. W. Brockman, Helena; Anson H Green, J. Kelly, P. R. Jones, Laredo; V. C. Campbell, G. Williams, Austin; J. J. Kubanks and wife, Caldwell county, are guests at the Central.

Died.

At Clifton, Staten Island, New York, October 6th, Anne Eliza Rodman, widow of the late Major General Harvey Brown, U. S. army, and mother of Maj. Harvey E. Brown, U. S. army.

For Rent!

Barber shop and furniture, consisting of three barber chairs, two bath tubs and steam boiler, marble top washstand, looking glasses, stove and two rustic seats, with water and gas or without said furniture. Apply to Central hotel. oct13-tf.

Uncle Sam's New Land.

The Jeannette Searchers Discover and Possess an Island.

A Washington dispatch, October 4, to the New York Star, says:

A letter was received by Major Clark, chief of the Revenue Marine, to-day, from Capt. Hooper, of the Corwin, dated Point Barrow, Alaska, August 17, and sent by the bark Legal Tender to San Francisco. Among other things, Capt. Hooper says: We have been very fortunate so far. On the 1st of this month we landed on Herald Island, and on the 12th, we landed on and took possession of Wrangle Land. We found no traces of the Jeannette at either place, although we searched carefully. I do not think she reached either place or that she will come out of there again on this side of the continent. I believe it was the intention of Capt. De Long to endeavor, in case he was shut in, to reach McClure's straits, between Banks's and Prince Patrick's land, and in that case assistance could only reach them from the Atlantic side. This has been a most open season, and if she does not show herself the vessel will not, in all human probability, be seen again although it is possible the crew may. The whalers are all very positive that she entered what is called the "Hole," a lead to the northwest of Herald Island, and that she got in.

"I shall not have time to write an official report from here on the new possession we take. We took possession, planted the American flag, and now want to give it a new name, as I believe we are entitled to do. I propose to call it 'New Columbia.' The land north of the continent to the east is all named for the English, and the islands further west are called New Siberia, so it seems to me that to call it New Columbia would be appropriate and less likely to give offense to those who are interested in the land names on the different charts than to give a name of a national character. Wrangell never saw the land, and, after trying for three successive years to get sight of it, refers to it as the 'problematical land of the north.' Neither was he the first to report the existance of it. The object of his cruise was to investigate the truth of the reports to that effect brought by previous travelers. Kellett, after whom it is called on English charts, only thought he saw what supposed was a small island, and which he called Phoser island. That is where we landed at the mouth of a good sized river on the east end, which now appears on our chart as Clark river.

"We have made some valuable connections in locations along the coast of Asia between Kolintchin bay and Cape North, and have taken a good set of magnetic observations, which I think will be valuable, as the extended sill over the sea. I should not have left the vicinity of Wrangle land so soon, but the whaling bark Daniel Webster was reported as being in the 'pack' to the northward the last time we were in the shore, and I wanted to learn her fate and assist her if possible. She was crushed, and her crew escaped to Point Baron over the ice. They have all been picked up by different vessels along the coast and will be taken to San Francisco. We have nine of them aboard the Corwin; hence we will go down the coast and take in some coal at our mine if the weather is smooth enough; if not, we will go to Plover bay and fill up, when we will turn to the west coast and see if we can't get on shore again on our new possession.

"The season is in all respects a remarkable one. The ice is well off there, and very open to the westward. I suppose we might try twenty more seasons and not find one so favorable. The Rodgers has not put in an appearance yet, but I think will be able to reach land all right later in the season, although it is not free from danger by any means. We run into a lead about twenty miles, and then forced the vessel through the floe for six or eight miles or more. At times it took all her power to keep moving, and she got bumped and scraped much harder than I liked to see; but with a new continent in possible reach of course we could not stop. I want to get back to San Francisco before the fall gales on the Pacific commence. Our coal is not the best—that, of course, is the best we can do with it here. The vessel has also a leak forward, about the water line, I suppose, although I can not find it. It takes in a good deal of water when she pitches into a head sea. I had a full outfit of everything for wintering, and would willingly stop all winter if necessary compelled, but hope there will be no necessity for it. If we were to put the vessel into winter quarters far enough south to have anything her out again next year, we could not go as far by sledges as we have already been with the vessel, and what we could accomplish would be so much less than what we have accomplished that it would not pay for the risk.

"We will keep a sharp look out, and do all that is possible toward laying down the coast lines, etc., until the ice drives us out. I have divided some of the extra provisions with the whalers, that have members of the Daniel Webster crew on board. Everything on board the vessel goes on well. The engine moves along as regularly as the daily motion of the sun, and we have no fear of its failure to respond when called upon. I don't think there is another engine in the service that could do the work this one has done in the last two years. I have the result of our cruise will prove satisfactory and come up to all expectations. We have tried hard to do something that would reflect credit on the service."

Presbytery of West Texas.

The Presbytery of West Texas met in the Presbyterian church of Seguin last Thursday evening, and was opened with a sermon by the last moderator, Rev. J. W. Neil.

Rev. W. E. Caldwell, of Cuero, was elected moderator, and Rev. W. L. Kennedy, of San Marcos, clerk.

Rev. F. P. Ramsay was ordained evangelist over the Laredo field.

Rev. J. H. Tively resigned his position as evangelist over the home field, and was appointed evangelist over the Uvalde field. He will begin at once his work in Uvalde.

Rev. J. R. Bridges, of Virginia, was appointed evangelist over the home field, and the Presbytery will meet in this city on the 15th of November next, to ordain him.

The Presbyterial sermon was preached on Saturday night by Rev. J. W. Neil. His subject was: "The Worship of the Presbyterian Church."

Three new churches were reported as organized during the past six months, one at Llano, one at Mason, and one at Buckner's Creek, in Fayette county, called Bethany church.

Victoria was selected as the place of meeting next spring.

The ordination services of Rev. F. P. Ramsay were very impressive. The, were held on Monday night. Rev. J. H. Tively preached the sermon, and Rev. J. W. Neil propounded the questions and gave the charge.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, as the west bound freight train on the Sunset was turning a curve some five miles east of the Hondo bridge, two ties were seen stuck under the rails and extending across the track. The engineer promptly called for brakes, but as the distance was short and the train on a down grade, it could not be stopped in time and the ties were run over and shattered to pieces. For several mornings, it is reported, ties and stones have been placed on the track at or near this place. Who the person is who is doing this cannot be imagined, and the company should employ a detective to work up the case and secure the arrest and punishment of the rascal.

The Infernal Machines.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Peter Laye, an Irishman well known in this city and Philadelphia, but in disrepute in Irish national circles, is charged with being the originator of the infernal machines recently shipped to England in cement barrels, and with having associated with himself in the scheme O'Donovan Rossa and Pat Crowe, of Peoria, Ill.

It is claimed the detectives have discovered that it was a purely speculative undertaking on the part of Faye. Rossa and Crowe had a number of machines constructed and shipped which were not intended for explosion, but which Faye informed the British consul about, telling him they were meant for the destruction of English ships and buildings. Faye's information in relation to machines, at least so far as their shipment is concerned, proved correct and he obtained, it is claimed, $10,000 from the British consul. Up to a recent period Faye kept a liquor store in Philadelphia, Pa., but his present whereabouts are unknown. Rossa's friends in this country deny that he had anything to do with the shipment of the machines. Rossa himself declines to make any statement that would clear up the mystery.

The Stockings of the German Infantry.

London Times.

It is my humble opinion, though probably it is an erroneous one, that one weak point in the German infantry is their boots, or rather, I should say, their whole pedal equipment. Of stockings they have none at all, the only thing which protects their feet from the friction of the shoe-leather being a piece of linen rag scarred with lard or other grease, if procurable, and wrapped round their lower extremities like sandal straps. I have read of Oriental people who anointed their heads with oil, but the Germans anoint their feet. This phenomenon somewhat startled me today and made me pause to wonder whether, after all, we were not engaged in actual instead of mimic warfare. I was skirting a ditch into which a company had subsided after the general battle had been blown and beheld a whole row of poor fellows assiduously bandaging, as I thought, their wounded feet, but even if bullets had been at work why such uniformity of the part hit? It is a mystery maxim to fire low and fire slow, and was this the result of that strict obedience to orders which invariably characterizes the German soldier? I appealed to the captain, who had no sooner sheathed his sword than he took out a very long, big-headed pipe, and began to envelope his men once more in clouds of dense smoke; he merely smiled, somewhat grimly, perhaps, and said they were "adjusting their stockings." I thanked him, and said I was indebted to him for a new meaning of a word already in my vocabulary of his elastic and expressive language. The Germans well know, for they have proved it themselves, that victory nowadays belongs every bit as much to the best marchers as to the best marksmen, and they have therefore probably adopted this lard and linen institution with an express eye to the realization of the above maxim; still it is hard to believe that, with all its simplicity and cheapness, it has not its serious drawbacks.

But, apart from the question of what my informant, the captain, was pleased to call "stockings," a controversy has been raging for some time back on the subject of infantry boots. They are of what is known in England as the Wellington pattern, and may be worn inside or outside of the trousers, legging-wise, though during the fighting of the last day or two I came across no troops who wore them in the latter fashion. In creeping over soft ground they merely tuck up their trousers—which are somewhat baggy by the way—and you see their boots "swagging" beneath them. It is true, efficiency is preferable to ornament, but in the case of a soldier's uniform, at least, it is hard to see why a combination of these two ends should not be attainable. If one's boots are too small, the feet are excoriated; if too large, they are blistered; but the lard and linen device is probably deemed and proved by the Germans to be an antidote against both these miseries.

There is another serious inconvenience, however, attending the disproportion between the size of boots and feet. In very soft tenacious ground the boots are left sticking, while the man goes on, casting an affectionate farewell look behind him; but halt he cannot. I saw one or two cases of this kind yesterday and to-day, and I remember that when the 15th army corps, two years ago, defiled before the emperor at Strasburg across a stubble field, which rain had rendered very muddy, the boots of the infantry turn to the west coast and see if we can't get on shore again on our new possession.

"The season is in all respects a remarkable one. The ice is well off there, and very open to the westward. I suppose we might try twenty more seasons and not find one so favorable. The Rodgers has not put in an appearance yet, but I think will be able to reach land all right later in the season, although it is not free from danger by any means. We run into a lead about twenty miles, and then forced the vessel through the floe for six or eight miles or more. At times it took all her power to keep moving, and she got bumped and scraped much harder than I liked to see; but with a new continent in possible reach of course we could not stop. I want to get back to San Francisco before the fall gales on the Pacific commence. Our coal is not the best—that, of course, is the best we can do with it here. The vessel has also a leak forward, about the water line, I suppose, although I can not find it. It takes in a good deal of water when she pitches into a head sea. I had a full outfit of everything for wintering, and would willingly stop all winter if necessary compelled, but hope there will be no necessity for it. If we were to put the vessel into winter quarters far enough south to have anything her out again next year, we could not go as far by sledges as we have already been with the vessel, and what we could accomplish would be so much less than what we have accomplished that it would not pay for the risk.

"We will keep a sharp look out, and do all that is possible toward laying down the coast lines, etc., until the ice drives us out. I have divided some of the extra provisions with the whalers, that have members of the Daniel Webster crew on board. Everything on board the vessel goes on well. The engine moves along as regularly as the daily motion of the sun, and we have no fear of its failure to respond when called upon. I don't think there is another engine in the service that could do the work this one has done in the last two years. I have the result of our cruise will prove satisfactory and come up to all expectations. We have tried hard to do something that would reflect credit on the service."

Grapes.

California grapes just received at Aiken's, 26 Soledad street. 11 2t

Situation as Governess Wanted.

By a young English lady, competent to teach children in English, French and music. Address "Governess," this office. oct11-3t

Pleasant Rooms,

With board, can be had at Mrs. Bracey's on Travis street, between Navarro and St. Mary's street, No. 11. oct11w1

—Do not waste your time, but buy Canton flannel underwear, for ladies, misses and children, already made, at 50, 60, 70, 75 and 80 cents each, at Haas & Oppenheimer's. oct13tf.

—One or two young men with some capital and business experience would like to hear of some opportunity to employ their money and services, either together or singly. Address at this office, oct12-3t ESPANA.

—A young man of energy and business experience, recently from the Pacific coast, desires a situation in some business house. Can sell, keep books and speaks several foreign languages, Spanish included. Address this office, oct12-3t FRANCISCO.

Servant Wanted

To do the work of a small family. Apply corner avenue C and 5th street. oct-12-3t

—French or Italian lessons by an experienced professor. Rapid, easy method. Address "Professor," this office. oct12-3t.

—Jet fringes, steel fringes, jet passementerie, a handsome assortment just received at Haas & Oppenheimer's.

A Card.

For the reason that I have not sufficient room and also in order to establish an exclusive fancy dry goods establishment, I have determined to sell out at cost, my entire stock of ladies' and children's shoes, and also my entire stock of gents' furnishing goods, on Monday morning. All of these goods will be marked at cost and it will be to anyone's interest to examine them. They will positively be cleared out as quickly as possible. A. A. WOLFF.

Taken Up.

At Lucas Springs on September 25th, brown horse mule branded XG on left shoulder, shod in front. The owner can have him by paying charges.

GEORGE BAYNES,
oct9-1w Lucas Springs, Texas.

For Rent.

The very desirable residence formerly occupied by Dr. Slocum, situated on Romano street between north Flores street and San Pedro avenue. Apply at the house, or at Alamo Mills company's office, corner of avenue B and 8th street, oct9-1w

LOCAL NOTICES.

—Just received a full line of Stetson hats. PANCOAST & SON.

—Night shirts for one dollar at Pancoast & Son. tf.

—For fancy dry goods, A. A. Wolff is headquarters.

Catawba grapes at Aiken's, 26 Soledad street. 11 3t

—Brilliant gloss starch at H. GRENET'S.

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

—Silk dresses at $12.50, worth $25 apiece, at A. A. Wolff's.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures kidney disease.

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

—Boys clothing very cheap at T. C. FROST'S.

—Ladies zephyr wool jackets, unlias ulsters, fascinators at T. C. FROST'S.

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures kidney disease.

—Haas & Oppenheimer keep the best line of shoes, boots and clothing.

—A fine stock of ready made dresses for ladies and children at A. A. Wolff's.

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

—Carload of choice apples, onions and potatoes, just received by H. GRENET.

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

—Two good steady printers can find permanent employment by applying at this office.

—Call at Lockwood's for choice Japan, Oolong and Imperial teas. A new lot just arrived.

—200 bushels very fine red rust proof seed oats, for sale at Jos. Lands's mill depot. sept 29-tf.

—A new supply of that choice, uncolored Japan tea just arrived at LOCKWOOD'S.

—A large and comfortable room vacant at MRS. J. G. MCARTHY'S, Pecan street. oct 11-3t

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures female weakness.

—Full line of ladies, misses and children's all wool and merino hose at T. C. FROST'S.

—Notions of all kinds, silver jewelry, ornaments, etc., best in town, at HAAS & Oppenheimer's.

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

—Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures dumb ague.

—New designs for winter dresses and costumes. All orders promptly and personally attended to at Mrs. Hiff's.

—Fine stock of blankets, red, blue, gray, mottled brown and white for low prices at T. C. FROST'S.

—The grandest stock of Persian rugs, carpets, etc., ever brought to the city. HAAS & OPPENHEIMER.

—Prettiest lines of picture frames, fancy boxes of paper, perfumery, etc. HAAS & OPPENHEIMER.

—A grand stock of goods, fine selection, good assortment, popular prices, polite salesmen at T. C. FROST'S.

—The greatest novelty of the age, two suits of clothes in one, at Pancoast & Son's.

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

—Hose of every size and description at very low prices. HAAS & OPPENHEIMER.

—There is no doubt in town that can offer a more fashionable or fancy goods and clothing, than Haas & Oppenheimer.

—Just received champagne cider, elder jelly and wine-sauce at L. KUNKEL & CO.'S, Corner Houston and Flores St. oct5-tf

—Ladies' dress goods with trimmings and buttons to match in the latest styles are at T. C. Frost's—and the goods are cheap. oct9-d&w 5t.

—The largest stock, most varied styles, finest goods in ladies and misses, men's, boys and children's shoes, and at the lowest prices to be found in the city of San Antonio are at T. C. FROST'S.

—On the corner of Acequia street and Main plaza, in new Terrell building can be found a restaurant where the most fastidious can be pleased. Meals to order at all hours. oct13tf

—A. A. Wolff, makes a specialty in dressmaking. The employees are artistic dressmakers as forcibly guarantees satisfaction every time. Only such goods are bought in the house will be made up. oct 9-1w,

—Exquisite French pattern bonnets and hats on the latest and most fashionable styles. Surahs, satin and brocade plush in all shades, plumes, feathers and trimmings, new and varied, just received at Mrs. Hill's at the new bridge, Commerce street.

—Jos. Lands's mill depot keeps constantly on hand the finest grades of flour rye flour, corn meal, cracked corn, ground corn and oats, wheat bran, corn bran, oats and corn, and everything in the milling line. Free delivery. a24-tf

—The handsomest line in shaded ribbons in satin and plush, dress goods, checks, striped and plain, in all qualities, at very low prices at Haas & Oppenheimer's.

—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.

—Boerne Hotel for rent—stone building, 185 feet long, verandah above and below, nicely furnished. Enquire of sept 15-1m W. L. WADSWORTH