WEEKLY STATESMAN

AUSTIN

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In view of the hard times the price of the WEEKLY STATESMAN will hereafter be only $2 a year; $1.25 for six months. Now is the time to subscribe.

To Subscribers

By postal card, other means being too expensive, subscribers to the STATESMAN will be rendered accounts, showing amounts due, or soon to become due, on subscription. It is a time of the year when all may settle accounts, and subscribers are requested, in receipt of statements, to remit at once. By the first of January it is proposed to have all outstanding matters closed, and a prompt reply will save further trouble in collecting bills. Our friends, regarding this as business, will not fail to respond.

WILL THE PEOPLE SUBMIT?

The proposition, since the Republicans control both branches of the New York Legislature, is to change the mode of voting for President in that State. The Federal Constitution gives each State to vote as it chooses for presidential electors. South Carolina's Legislature, until the State was "liberated" and liberalized by war, always voted, as other States have done, through the legislature. The people had no direct voice in presidential elections. That Tilden may have no possible chance of re-election to the presidency, the New York Legislature will intervene, and, usurping the functions of the people and disfranchising the Democratic majority give the thirty-six votes of the State to the Republican candidate for the presidency. Kelly using an infamous incorporated, imbruted mob of Gotham, sought to annihilate Tilden. The Radical Legislature and Cornell, who was pronounced by the President and his cabinet unfit for the place of customs collector, would re-enact the part of Kelly by using the legislature to defeat the wishes of the honest people of the Empire State. The Federal Court is also engaged in the same delectable task of seeking to destroy Tilden. What does this war waged by the Federal government, by the State government, by the city government, as controlled by Kelly, and by the Federal Court—what does this vigorous co-operation of all these political forces against Tilden signify? Does it mean that the man who was robbed and cheated is naturally most hated and feared by those who wronged him, and wronged more deeply the majority of the people of the United States. There has been enough of this violation of the popular will, and enough of these gross wrongs. Party leaders are often so eager for place and power that they forget the honest purposes of the masses of their followers and venture too far in paths of selfish ambition. Even so, if Cornell and his Legislature, instigated by Beecher and Conkling, resort to the constitutional right and power to disfranchise, the people of New York, either by clothing the Legislature with the right to vote for presidential electors, or by making these electors eligible by redistricting districts, the purpose of Tilden by violating popular will so brutally developed will lead to Tilden's election. There is such a thing popular patience and such a fact as popular wrongs. There is a point at which parties cease to follow ever zealous, unjust, and unwise leaders, and nothing would more certainly repel honest people than the proposed change of the mode of voting for President in New York by which the majority of the people are to be deprived of its vested right to control the State.

It should not be forgotten that the Democrats control a majority of both houses of Congress, and if Cornell and his legislature perpetrate the crime proposed, Congress may find some means of resorting to like "lawful" but wrongful measures by which to counteract in Washington villainies done in New York. Kellogg might properly be kicked out of his seat in the Senate to which he was never entitled. Orth, late minister to Venezuela, holds his seat in the House from Indiana by a most uncertain tenure, and there is no reason why the Democratic majority should not thrust him forth, and when it is proposed to count the votes for President and Vice-President the votes of New York, or of other States, may be technically objectionable, and irregularities enough will occur to make it "legal" to "count in" the Democratic candidate even as Hayes was "counted in" by a dishonest electoral commission of 1876-7.

We were wiser for the Republican party to act fairly. The great legal wrong done in 1876 was barely tolerable. Another like it in New York though in accordance with all the forms of law and right, would only lead to retaliation in kind, and finally to violence. For this the people are not prepared, and therefore the people detest and condemn whatever in this tendency has been done. The conduct of the electoral commission and the patience with which the Democratic party proved endured the palpable cheat before done with all the forms of legal sanction gave the Democratic party the sympathy and respect of the whole country. Each party is not required to provide against the submit to further outrages in the hope of further concessions. [illegible] of Republican [illegible] is, and if it be attempted to change the mode of electing the President in the States, the people of the whole country, to [illegible] outrage, would rise up, the best Republicans concurring, to invest the destroyer of Boss Tweed and of the canal ring and of Tammany, with the honors of the presidency. God knows we are not his admirers. He is the last of Democratic leaders whom we would support; but Republican wrongful acts and outrages of the character defined, would drive the whole country to Tilden's support.

FULTON, of Georgia, like Alex. H. Stephens, bolts every few weeks, and it is hard to keep either in the party traces. Fulton was elected as an Independent and hardly went into the Democratic caucus. Alex. H. Stephens said last Sunday that it will require good management to keep the South solidly in the Democratic column next year. If there is patriotism enough in the New York Democracy to bring them together to harmonize their differences and give us such leaders as promise success next year, the party leaders in the South can keep their followers in line. If, on the contrary, the dissensions in New York continue then our only hope of success is destroyed, and the South will look out for herself.

The South to-day prefers Grant as dictator to John Sherman or Roscoe Conkling as President. Among the Southern soldery, those who formed the Southern armies, there is a great deal of respect and reverence for Gen. Grant. He is a soldier, a brave man, full of the generosity that always accompanies true courage. We regard John Sherman and Conkling as mere politicians, scheming, wire-pulling politicians, who would build up a moneyed aristocracy and let the country go to the dogs. There is nothing that could induce the people of the South to support either Sherman or Conkling. The Southern movement towards Grant will occur when the South sees that it has nothing to hope for from the Democratic party; when they see that the people are bent upon having a centralized government, a stronger government, then they will move to its support, and let me tell you the people of the South have less to fear from a strong government than any other section. They are better adapted to living under that sort of government, I think, than the North.

BEN BUTLER has been reviewing the several battle-fields on which parties recently exhausted strength and genius. Strangely enough, though recent conquests have been determined, to a very great extent, by sectional passions, Butler insists that these have exhausted their force and after the census of 1880 will be seen and felt no more in American politics. Whenever political power is transferred from the East and South, as it will be by the census, the "solid South," he says, will be nevermore an important factor in politics. This very diminution of Southern value and force in Federal elections, the "solid South' losing potency in presidential contests, will promote divisions in the South and we will have more than one white man's party in these Southern States. Butler has sought through fifteen years to excite and perpetuate sectional hates, and sadly does he discover the end of those horrible animosities which he has done as much as any living man to foment. But Butler's purposes are undergoing a sure and speedy transformation. Greenbackism is done for. Butler is first to escape from its ruins. He is evidently preparing for full and free accession to the ranks of the Democratic party. He would sit in its next National convention. He does not attach that importance to recent State elections which we may give them. He does not deem Democracy impotent or its overthrow in 1880 inevitable. There is no more hopeful sign for the party than these first struggles of Ben Butler to get himself again fairly upon his legs by catching at the skirts of the Democracy paralyzed by terrible blows inflicted in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

CONKLING, Evarts, Blaine, Beecher and Republican orators who appeared in the New York campaign, argued that the triumph of the "solid South" would be the overthrow of free speech and free thought which are alleged to be unknown in the South. Now the papers and speakers of Louisiana concur in inviting these Radical orators to visit Louisiana. "Come," say the newspapers, "make your speeches here, just such as you made in New York city, and you will be as safe here as there." The Democratic speakers propose to "divide time" with Blaine or any representative of Eastern Radicalism he may send South. He shall have great and patient audiences everywhere. The truth is, a Radical partisan speech, such as is made north of the Ohio, would be sheer nonsense down South. *Inter-Ocean* stories do to tell to the marines but are accurately measured and weighed where the scenes of supposed tragedies and outrages are located. By all means let Beecher and Conkling, types of Northern social moralists, come South and deliver bloody shirt harrangues. They will only be laughed at for inconceivable credulity if honest, or despised for their stupidity and malignity.

DANIEL H. HALE, Frank E. Morse, Dwight K. Tripp, Bob Ingersoll, two Congressmen and several gentlemen from New York and Boston and Mr. Duncan, a Scotch banker, leave Chicago next Saturday for Texas. They will stop a day or two in Arkansas and make the tour of Texas. These gentlemen are all shareholders in the Scotch-American Immigration Association. Their agents, recently in Texas, gave such a favorable report of the country and of the cheapness and productiveness of the soil that the president and directors of the company now come to see for themselves.

A good deal of space to-day is devoted to the annual report of the Mayor. It is full, fair and complete, and is certainly very creditable to the city. Taxpayers will peruse it with interest.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE, was in Galveston Saturday. The Masons should invite the grand old philosopher, poet, scholar, lawyer and patriarch of the order to the capital.

THE *Railway Review* says that from January 1 to October 18, of this year, the average increase in the value of staples has been twenty-eight per cent.

THE newspapers are making wry faces because of the infinite facility with which the citizens of Waco glide into the soft places. What is wrong in it? If men are fit for positions they occupy, what more can the people ask? It signifies nothing where they live, or whence they came, or whether their backs be covered with gray or green moss. It won't do to raise these questions of local selfishness or of antiquity in Texas.

PETROLEUM is used as fuel for locomotives on the Lake Shore Road. May it not be more cheaply used than cedar wood under stationary boilers everywhere in Texas?

SEYMOUR and Hendricks is the last Democratic combination to sweep the South and New York and Indiana and thus beat Grant beyond the possibility of a doubt.

NEW YORK physicians say that most of the sickness of that city is due to defective drainage, and, in country towns, to the want of any drainage.

Editorial Notes.

Day by day the evidence is becoming more convincing that Rev. Hayden, of Connecticut, murdered the poor victim of his lust. An expert has found human blood upon his clothing, upon his knife, and the prints of the nails in heel of his shoe are in the face of his victim.

The STATESMAN does not tell the story to destroy the pride of Georgians, but nearly the entire stock of peanuts used in the United States grow in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and during the past two or three years the bulk of them in Virginia. The total consumption in the United States last year was 1,330,000 bushels.

Rev. Dr. Cary, of the New York *Christian Advocate*, is the gentle missionary who should be sent out to convert the festive aborigine. He calls the Indians "those dirty, bloody freebooters, whose highest hope and ambition are in murder, rapine and scalps;" adding that "one white agent's life is worth more than every Ute that breathes." We trust that a provident government will furnish Brother Cary with a regular ration of Ute on toast. What a nice Indian agent he would make!

At the regular meeting of the board of school trustees for the District of Columbia, Monday, the question of the application of Miss Belva A. Lockwood and six other women for placing a woman on the school board was determined. The application was first sent to the President, and by him was referred to the Attorney-General, who referred it to the District commissioners and they in turn laid it before the school board. The latter adopted by eight a report admitting that there is no legal obstacle to women serving as members of district school boards, but taking the ground that "there are grave objections as a matter of policy, and that therefore the application should be refused."

Malaria.—A Discovery of the Fungus That Breeds this Poison.

Innumerable attempts have been made to ascertain the poison that produces malaria, and in every instance until recently they have failed. This poison is not cognizable by the senses, nor could it be detected by chemical tests. The air of malarial districts has been analyzed, the soil has been submitted to microscopical examination, but no light was thrown on the subject by any investigation that had been undertaken. It was not difficult to describe the places favorable to the production of malarial poison, or to prescribe the proper medical remedies for those who were suffering from it. It was easy to say that the poison was generated in salt and fresh water marshes, in wet meadows, from vegetation decaying under a hot sun, in lands alternately flooded and drained in the moving of earth rich in vegetable matter, and in the drying up under certain atmospheric conditions of stagnant pools. But what the poison was that produced those remitting and intermitting diseases which are known by the various names of marsh fever, malarial fever, fever and ague, and popularly as "chills" and "shakes," no physician could explain. At length, however, a series of investigations into the origin of malaria has been crowned with success. Two men of science, Signor Tommasi, of Rome, and Prof. Kleb, of Prague, after spending three weeks in that fever-stricken region, the Roman Campagna, experimenting on its soil, its atmosphere and its stagnant water, "have succeeded," it is said, "in discovering a microscopic fungus which, being placed under the skins of healthy dogs, caused distinct and regular paroxysms of intermittent fever, and produced in the spleens of these animals that peculiar condition which is a recognized part of the pathology of this disease." The report of their investigations and experiment, and the success that crowned them, was read a short time since in the Academy at Rome, and if further tests substantiate the truth of their discovery, the next series of experiments will have for their object the means whereby these poisonous fungi may either be destroyed or rendered innoxious. It is doubtful whether anything can be done in that direction. The practicable agricultural remedy for draining and living must remain, we apprehend, the only certain one. But the discovery of the source of malaria in a minute fungus, discernible only under the microscope, merits nevertheless the applause with which it has been received, and will strengthen very materially the belief in the germ theory of disease which has found in Tyndall one of its ablest advocates.—*Baltimore Sun.*

In ancient times it was sufficient designation of an unbeliever, a worshipper of false gods, to call him a countryman; a pagan, or dweller in the Latin-pagus; a heathen, or dweller on the open heath, the Gothic halthi. The dweller in the city (urbs) was not only urbane, but he, and he alone, heard and comprehended God's word. The times are changed. The unbeliever, the child of darkness who threatens the institution of civilizations is a member of the civitas. To the countryman (paganus) we now look to preserve the faith and furnish the police to keep in check the wild man of the city. In the ancient days if a man wanted to avoid his obligations to society, or to escape the penalty of a crime committed against society, he fled to the wilderness; now he finds his safest retreat in the most densely populated part of a great city. He buries himself in a tenement house, filled to overflowing with his urbane fellow men of the clan Kearney, who cares less for his incomings and outgoings than the beasts of the field cared for the malefactor of old who hid himself in a cave.

THE Governor has refused to commute the sentence of the Brown brothers who committed murder in Montague county in 1874 or 1875. They were tried in Denton county on change of venue and sentenced to death, when they appealed to the appellate court and the judgment was confirmed. When placed on trial in Denton county the Brown brothers were already serving out a term of thirty years in the penitentiary for murder in the second degree. They were taken from the penitentiary and carried to Denton county, and will expiate their crime on the twenty-first on the scaffold.

FARMERS who have put in small grain complain that it is not coming up for want of rain. Many think they will have to plant it over.

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1879

Editors Democratic Statesman:

The Republican party is composed of three elements: first, the bondholders and those who hold and control large railroads and monopoly corporations; second, the psalm-singing, phariseical, parsimonical, witch burning, hard-headed New Englanders; and the third is composed of trade-fallen politicians and the purchasable floating vote of the country.

The first class oppose the Democratic party because they are afraid to trust the government in their hands lest they should repeal the national bank charters and otherwise curtail their franchises. They want a strong government to protect them in their monopolies at the expense of the toiling millions.

The second class go with the party merely from their hatred of the South; it is their nature to hate somebody, they cannot live without it, and the South furnishes the most food in that particular. They have hated us for forty years, and it has become a second nature with them. They think themselves better than other people, and that they can do no wrong. They will steal with one hand while holding up the other in prayer to God to visit vengeance on all thieves (vide Hayes taking the oath of office of a stolen presidency).

The third and last class care for neither State nor country; are fought and sold like meat in a market place; worship no God but money, and of course vote with the party that pays them best. With these elements the Rads expect to elect and instal their President, by a fair election if possible, otherwise if necessary. Some of the biggest men among-st them openly boast that there is not a man living at this time who will ever see another Democratic President inaugurated, and I believe that they are honest in their boasting, for I think that it is their settled intention to instal their President by force if they cannot do it otherwise. As to who will be their candidate it is hard to say. I can give you only what I can gather from what I hear. Those prominently spoken of here are Grant and Sherman. A majority of the second and third classes above mentioned, or what they call the people, seem to favor Grant, while the first, those who hold the purse-strings, or a large majority of them, favor Sherman. Grant's history, politically, is too well known to require comment, it stands amongst the administrations of this government "alone, like Adam's recollection of his fall." Sherman is eminently qualified to represent the second class. His intellect and standing (or he is thoroughbred) commands, from the intellectual world, more respect than any one named for the position, for he ranks with the best intellects of this or any other country. If elected, his administration would suit the class of his backers in the party better than any man in it—"would be brilliant, imposing and full of show and dash. His management of the finances of the country has been peculiarly suited to this class of people, and they will spend money freely to carry him through. His management of the campaign in Ohio has given the radical world assurance that he is the ablest politician in the party, and the best man in the party think it. Grant is certainly strong now; all of the rascal, crooked whisky men, political jobbers, Babcock, Belknap, McKee, *et id omnia genus*, support him cordially, and are loud in demanding his nomination. If the convention should meet soon, he would doubtless be its nominee, but in a race of six months Sherman's patronage and the money of himself and friends will buy many a vulgar yell that now strains a throat for Grant.

The death of Zach Chandler has caused quite a stir in his party as to who shall fill his place as chairman of the National Executive Committee. Conkling favors Cornell for the vacancy, which, of course, is opposed by the Sherman men, as this appointment would go a long way towards forwarding the chances of Conkling's choice for the presidential nomination. It will be hard to fill "old Zach's" place, for he was a bold, unscrupulous, fearless politician, with all the attributes of a talented statesman, except personal dishonesty, for, say what you will of him, he was personally an honest man—in fact he never stole anything in his life except the presidency, and since Hayes is the incumbent, that amounts only to petty larceny.

The bells are tolling the requiem of perhaps the most remarkable woman that this country has ever produced, Mrs. Margaret O'Niell Eaton, who died Sunday morning. She was born and reared in Washington; her father, Wm. O'Niell, was a descendant of that noblest of Irish families, the O'Neills of Ulster; he was among the earliest settlers in Washington, and kept a hotel—a pleasant rendezvous for the gay and festive congressmen of the time. Gen. Jackson became much attached to Margaret in her girlhood and remained her warm friend during his life. Miss O'Niell married first Mr. Timbulake, a purser in the navy, and afterwards Senator Eaton, of Tennessee, who became Secretary of War under Jackson and afterwards Minister to Spain. So from the daughter of an inn-keeper, without the advantage of birth or education, with nothing but her wit and beauty, she fought her way up to be the wife of a Senator and foreign minister. She is said to have caused the reorganization of Jackson's cabinet and to have dictated the nomination of Van Buren. Her transcendant beauty and personal charms are still remembered and spoken of by the older citizens of this city. At an advanced age she married a young man named Buchignani, who, after becoming possessed of her fortune, deserted her and eloped with her grand daughter, Miss Emily Randolph. Her funeral takes place to-day. Hons. Dan and Simon Cameron are among the pall bearers.

The city is fast filling up with congressmen, lobbyists and the usual crowd that meets with Congress. The Capitol has been thoroughly refitted and will be lighted with electric light for the next Congress.

The places of amusement are all filled every night. We have Emma Abbot and Adelaide Neilsson, with many other lesser stars, with us. The signs indicate a gay winter.

* * *

Celine Montaland, who was one of the attractions of the Grand Opera-House in the Jim Fisk days, and who was afterward the defendant at Paris in a lawsuit brought to compel her to pay a man who had treated her for obesity, is now the star of the new theatre Les Nouveautes. Though still fleshy, she is described as very beautiful, and she wears a dress that cost $7000. "Seeing her thus gay and festive," says a correspondent, "one would little dream that she has an ever-present sorrow pulling at her heart strings. She is the mother of two children, the offspring of Prince Demidoff, whose sudden revulsion from the widest of Paris to the most austere existence of a devotee of the Russian Church astonished fast circles some years ago. He now has possession of his children, and will not grant their mother one sight of them."

The Ohio river, which is a mile wide at Louisville, Ky., in ordinary stages of water, is now reduced to the width of a stone's throw, and is, in fact, but little more than a succession of great puddles. Where the river usually stretches out broad and rough, nothing but bare, white rock is to be seen, and the novelty of the thing is so great that the people of Louisville throng the empty river bed, seeking for shells or pretty stones, or simply to enjoy the unprecedented spectacle, and on one day lately, it was estimated that 10,000 persons were rambling over the dry bottom of the once mighty stream.

Texas—Facts and Fancies.

The city of Memphis owes more money than the State of Texas.

Six murder cases are set for trial in December in Falls county district court.

Tom Bowers, of the Panola *Watchman*, says that Austin must change its political complexion or give up the capital.

Two artesian wells are in successful operation at Yorktown, and one is to be bored immediately in Refugio county.

Clay and Wichita counties are receiving large additions to their population.

A tape worm, seventy-five inches in length, was removed from a boy in Denison.

Dick Moore, an old employee of the Texas and Pacific, was mashed to death between cars at Texarkana.

Bob Whitaker, on trial at Decatur, charged with murder committed thirteen years ago, has been acquited.

Major A. Montford, a prominent attorney of Waco, has been arrested and jailed, in default of bail, for swindling.

Elijah Goff, who killed Mike Dixon a year ago at Cleburne, has been tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

A train of ninety-two cars, carrying 920 tons, was lately passed over the Galveston, Harrisburg and Henderson Railroad.

Michael Dobbins, a Dallas pickpocket who followed the circus to Waco, was himself picked up and pocketed.

Frank Fabj, of Galveston, the man who could talk a circular saw into submission, has at last gone where there is eternal silence.

The work of transcribing the deeds to lands, now lying in Lee county, from the records of Bastrop county, has been finished.

Colonel Richard Gaines, a prominent cotton buyer, was found dead in his room at the Paterson House, in Paris, Friday morning.

The new criminal code affixes the penalty for assault at not less than $5 for that kind of work. Trimmings are beyond computation.

Mr. Rub is landlord of the Lanier House, Macon, Georgia. Is a good place for a fellow to have his washing done. Rub-a-rub-lub.

Eliza Conway, the negro who deliberately ripped open his wife's body and murdered her, was given only a life sentence by a Dallas jury.

Mr. Nunnerry, from North Carolina, has settled in Wood county and gone into the tobacco raising business, and he knows what he is about.

Robert P. Crockett, only surviving son of the great Davy Crockett, lives on his farm near Granbury, and keeps the toll bridge across the Brazos.

It is thought that the Texas Pacific will follow what is known as its Southern route through Texas, which is decidedly the best for the State.

The members of the Methodist Church at Dallas are taking steps to replace their burned building, the edifice to cost between $18,000 and $20,000.

A Brazos bottom merchant, near Bryan, sold a bottle of morphine for quinine to a negro. Two of his family, a wife and child, partook of it and died.

Mrs. Speers has not "confessed;" on the contrary, has consistently denied any knowledge of or complicity in the murder of her husband. So says the *Castroville Quill*.

At the burning of Marshall's gin, near Van Alstyne, the other day, Mr. Atterbury left his coat, with $1800 in the pockets, hanging on a wagon which was burned.

Louise Pomeroy and legitimate Shakspearian entertainments drew full houses at Houston, and play-goers were delighted because of the revival of the genuine drama.

Jefferson has one of the finest cotton compresses in the State. It is said to have a pressure of five millions of pounds, and recently compressed, in nine hours, 503 bales of cotton. It reduces a bale to eight inches.

The town of Seymour is now one year of age. It is the capital of Baylor county, is beautifully situated in a wide extending plateau, near the confluence of Seymour creek, from which it derives its name, and the Brazos river.

Jeff Hopkins, given 117 years in the penitentiary in Titus county the other day, is only seventeen years old. If he had only been there a few days ago, his term, on general principles, would have been cut short 116 years, less a few days.

A large number of people of Denton call upon Hon. S. A. Venters, through the *Monitor*, to give an account of his stewardship as a member of the Sixteenth Legislature, at Denton, on the first day of December. Judge V. is a conscientious, pure legislator.

The collector of Dallas county says that several saloons in Dallas city, according to the number of drinks registered, can not even pay rents from the profits in their business. Perhaps the bell fails to ring about three-fourths of the time drinks are handed out.

The assessor of Grayson county has resigned because the Sixteenth Legislature reduced pay so that he would lose money in doing the labor. The office has been offered to several gentlemen, but not relishing wind pudding as a standing diet they have declined.

Houston's bell-punch yielded a revenue of $3877 for the month of October, one of the busiest of the entire year. For a majority of the months in the year the receipts will be much smaller. Under the old law the Houston saloons would have paid $1125. No further illustration of the "wisdom" of the punch law is necessary.

Here is a chance for any good man to secure for one year the best weekly in Texas. We clip from the Bonham *News*, which says: "This paper will be sent free of charge for one year to any person who will point out the chapter and verse of the Bible which commands us to keep the first day of the week (Sunday) as a Sabbath."

The *Jasper Clarion* says the town of Orange is simply growing out of all knowledge. The old citizens don't realize what Orange is. It has fairly jumped from a little village to a city of no mean dimensions. The improvements are of a substantial character. No less than five thousand people inhabit Orange and the increase is still rapidly going on.

Rev. John Brown opposed vehemently the resolutions of the Presbyterian Synod at Jacksboro, which approved the Sunday law, and commended the Legislature for enacting it. He said the Legislature had no right to meddle with matters of religion, and only with Sunday as a secular, and not as a religious, holiday, and Bro. Brown's head is entirely level. If the State may legislate for religion it may legislate against religion, and Christians may yet weep that they gave the Legislature this club with which to break their heads. The true, is the Democratic principle, to keep church and State as widely separated as possible.

According to the Scriptures "nothing was made in vain," but a freshly engaged young woman comes about as near to it as possible.

Letter from Rev. William Brush.

Editors Democratic Statesman:

Your frequent allusions to me of late, and most of them made during my absence, ought not, perhaps, to pass unnoticed. In the STATE MAN of October 16, you put me in a false attitude before the public, no doubt from a misapprehension of the real facts in the case. The Chicago *Daily News*, from which you quoted, did not properly report me in my remarks before the Rock River Conference. But even the paragraphs quoted, on which you commented somewhat severely, are susceptible of no such construction as you gave them. When most carefully analyzed there is not a solitary word or expression that can be construed as involving any disparaging reference to the South. The most that could be made out of the quotation is an issue between two churches, and even on this line I am not correctly represented. I wish here to say that in addressing five annual conferences, and being extensively reported in various papers, I have yet to see any account of my aspersing the South on representing it in an unfavorable light.

Surely I could not expect to win by any such process, but rather in dwelling on the bright phases.

I speak of Texas as an inviting field for homes and investments. I speak of its balmy climate, being as it is, the Italy of America. I speak of the grandeur of its resources, embodying as it does, the possibilities of an empire. I speak of the spirit of enterprise that throws open its broad, rich acres to the occupancy of the incoming millions that are to people this magnificent State, and make it in the near future the empire State of the continent. Such in the main is the burden of my representations. I may be too sanguine. No doubt this is my fault. Charge me, if you please, with overdrawing the picture by extravagant eulogies on Texas, but do not arraign me as bringing to the front the antagonisms and darker features.

I have been a resident of Texas over six years and have superintended the building of several churches, and have never appealed to passion or prejudice with the view of achieving success. You are doubtless aware of our having a white conference in Texas. We have already built churches at Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth and other points. We are now building at Austin and San Antonio, and projecting other church enterprises.

Who can demur? The Methodist Episcopal Church has the same right to build churches in the South as other denominations.

As to the readiness of the citizens of Austin to aid in building churches and parsonages, I bear most cheerful testimony. A more liberal people in this respect I have never known and have so stated in my appeals for aid abroad. Believe me, sir, a true friend of the South, true in spirit and policy and representations.

WILLIAM BRUSH.

AUSTIN, Texas, November 12, 1879

Not "Corrected."

Editors Democratic Statesman:

It seems that some one signing "Uno" has accepted your suggestion to "wade in," and he is in. But he is in on a new line—in with a sort of promiscuous attack upon Methodist Church government, etc. His start seemed to be in the direction of a disproof of what I said about the Methodist Church not having sought political party or government aid in building up her enterprises, but he offered not one single sentence of proof going to contradict my statement. When he produces anything in that line Dr. Sheppard will test its quality. For the present I have before me his statement that "Dr. Hawkes said that churchmen and Methodist sent in their respective petitions for the continuance of the establishment"—*i. e.* sent them into the House of Delegates of Virginia when she was a colony. This is his proof that the Metodist Church has heretofore sought State or political party aid in building up its institutions. Whatever may be true of the Baptist Church government, with which we have in this discussion nothing whatever to do, this surely is Baptist logic: "A bold assertion, followed by a reference that does not even seem to support it."

It it be true that Methodists did as they are said by this writer to have done, they did it in the interest and for the sole benefit of a church which was not even friendly towards them, but regarded and treated them as schismatics, and hence they must have acted from motives quite out of the reach of all but Baptist suspicion. Had you not better advise "Uno" to plunge in the next time he feels like assailing his Methodist neighbors with false accusations? What style may suit him better?

I am sorry "Uno" is so grieved with the Methodist church government. What place, however, has this discussion of the government of the church in this connection? And what has the form of the church government—democratic or republican—to do with receiving State aid? Nothing, certainly. But if the Baptist church government is as represented—every church an independent republic, owing no allegiance to any other power on earth—I can very well see that the independence resolutions settle nothing, because they are binding on nobody. But, the question having been raised, I take pleasure in counter-asserting "Uno's" assertion that the government of the Methodist church is, in no sense, republican, and this must be his sufficient answer until he makes good his assertion by showing wherein it is not republican. OUTSIDER.

Mexican News.

At Sierra Mojada eggs are selling for seventy-five cents a piece.

Amecameca is threatened by a large force of local malcontents.

There are 1562 patients in the hospital of San Salvador, Vera Cruz.

At last accounts the yellow fever continued to rage in Tampico.

The air is filled with rumors of cabinet changes.

In Zitacuaro, Michoacan, there are seven Protestant Churches.

All kinds of crops will be very abundant this year in Sinaloa.

There are several bands of marauders in the State of Michoacan.

The revolutionists in the State of Durango have been defeated and dispersed.

Another apparatus for extracting the fiber of the ixtle plant has been invented.

A noted robber called Damaso Mendez has been executed in Plamoe, Sonora.

Politicians are particularly anxious just now to learn whether President Diaz favors Benitez or Gonzalez.

It is said that a very rich gold mine has been discovered in the streets of Huautla, State of Morelos.

All the employees of the Federal government in this city were paid all that was due them on the fifteenth instant.

It is rumored that Gen. Zerega is to be appointed Prefect of the new Territory of Sierra Mojada, and Gen. Fuero military commander.

A man called Jose del Rio, who styles himself restorer of the public guarantees, is pronounced in the State of Vera Cruz for the plan of Gen. Negrete.

JAMES B. GILMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WACO, TEXAS. Land litigation a specialty; practices in State and Federal courts. As attorney, I have for sale both city and county property, improved and unimproved. I can sell bargains, as some of these lands will have to be sold in the next two months. oct30 3m

The Mineral Wealth of Austin—Better than a Gold Mine.

AUSTIN, November 12, 1879.

Editors Democratic Statesman:

Permit me to say that there are two or both characters of limestone to be found in this great limestone region. And here I wish to be particularly and distinctly understood, when I say that of the two characters of limestone there are several qualities. With respect to this beautiful mineral of which so little is known of its real value and vital life-preserving qualities. Character and quality have two very different significations, a full explanation of which would be of too lengthy a nature to enter into here at present. Suffice it to say that, first, there is the common ordinary limestone, with its many qualities; and, secondly, there is hydraulic limestone of which I find two kinds or characters, of the most valuable qualities:

1. A hydraulic limestone, by proper treatment in simply burning, owing to its strong mature, hydraulic nature, will not fall or decompose when cast into water, as is the case with common fat lime, and, therefore, requires to be ground into powder, the finer the better, producing what is commonly known as hydraulic cement, equal in quality, perhaps, to anything of its kind either in this or any other country. The quality of fine powdered cement requires barreling for shipment.

2. There is another quality of hydraulic limestone, which, by proper treatment in burning, owing to its stronger alkaline qualities, does not require to be either ground or barreled, but, like common ordinary fat lime, will fall or decompose when cast into water, only requiring a few more hours time for perfect decomposition. Of this character is the great Ardwick hydraulic limestone of Manchester, England, so universally used in that part of the world for all heavy purposes—for railway and city culverts, canals, river bridges, river and reservoir embankments, heavy foundations, for heavy buildings important heavy work requiring to be of a hydraulic and of a non-decomposing and imperishable character—that is, proof against the earth's chemical action, or, in plainer words, a hydraulic lime whose element is water.

But, as already stated, it is of too lengthy a nature to enter into a full explanation here relative to the various characters and qualities of limestone existing in and adjacent to the city of Austin. I will just mention, however, that as it is a well tested, demonstrated, scientific and practical truth, that by analysis of the limestone, is, or can be determined the qualities of the lime produced from said stone, for all purposes for which lime is used. So soon, then, as a most careful and minute analysis is made by high scientific and analytical authority, now progressing, I will undertake then to report the difference in character and quality, if there be any, of the different strata and the lime produced or manufactured adjacent to the city of Austin; also, I will enter further into a fuller test and development of the past mineral wealth of the neighborhood. DIMELOW,

Laboratorian.

Military Matters—Exemptions, Disbandments, Etc.

The following orders, of interest to military men, explain themselves:

[General order No. 5.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, November 12, 1879.

1. A sufficient time having elapsed for militia companies organized prior to September 11, 1879, this is to give notice that, should companies not transmit to this office by the first of December next, the oath, muster roll and bond required by the new militia law and said general order No. 4, the arms, etc., will be withdrawn from said companies and the commissions of officers revoked.

2. Captains of companies that do not desire to remain in service under the present law will please box up the arms and accoutrements and ship them to the Adjutant General, notifying him of the fact by letter.

3. This order is made with a view to organizing regiments, brigades and divisions as soon as a sufficient number of companies shall have reported.

By command of Governor O. M. Roberts, commander-in-chief,

JOHN B. JONES, Adjutant General.

[General order No. 6.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, November 12, 1879.

It is understood that some persons have been claiming exemptions under the militia law, though not belonging to the Volunteer Guard of Texas. This is to advise public officers and all others interested that no person can claim the exemptions of article 3340, Revised Statutes, unless it can be shown that the military company, of which the person is a member, is furnished with a certificate from this office, provided for in article 3300, and that the member claiming exemption has taken the oath required by article 3297.

By command of Governor and Commander in Chief.

JOHN B. JONES, Adjutant General.

Home Interests.

JELLY CAKE. — Three eggs well beaten, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour with one teaspoonful of cream-tartar, half teaspoon of soda; when baked, turn out of the tin on a cloth, spread with jelly and roll into a roll.

SUET PUDDING.—Make a rather thick batter of a pound of flour, half a pound of chopped suet, a teaspoonful of Royal baking powder, some grated nutmeg, salt, and water; boil in a cloth three hours; serve with sauce.

BAKED EGGS.—Six eggs, half ounce of butter, seasonings. Break the eggs separately, put them into a dish which can be sent to the table, season with salt and pepper, dot the surface with bits of butter, and bake until the dish is of the required consistency. Serve them hot.

BREAKFAST CAKE.—Take a pint bowl of cold oatmeal mush; stir in a half cupful of boiling water to moisten; add two eggs beaten very lightly; then add cold milk enough to make a thin batter, adding two tablespoonfuls of flour (to keep them from breaking) and bake on a griddle.

Dr. J. A. Huling, of Lampasas, who was under bond to appear at the Travis county court for land forgeries, it is thought, has escaped to Europe. He is rich, and the story published in the Galveston *News* about his murder near Fort Sill is not believed. The reported identification of the body, in the very habit, stovepipe hat and all, in which he was last seen at home, is conviction that the story is a fraud. Evading justice, he would have avoided such easy recognition.

"If a man really wishes to study life and character," says the *Saturday Review*, "he must migrate to some quiet country town, where he can meet the same persons seven days in every week, and learn a little more about them than can be derived from mere casual observation of outward habits and peculiarities."

During October there were 25,000 drinks taken in Columbus.

Bro. Penn is mauling sinners with great vehemence in Galveston.

"Eye-glasses make young people look like idiots." "Quite true," replied Grandfather Lickshingle, "but nine young people out of ten who wear 'em would look like idiots anyway. So where's the harm?"

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER AND SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of All Odors. YOOTHENE, An Aromatic, Antiseptic Liquid Dentifrice. LEMON SUGAR, A Substitute for Lemons. EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER, From Pure Root.

STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS. The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

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Our Grand Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel, Unsurpassed in Construction, Unparalleled in Durability. Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE. MADE ONLY BY EXCELSIOR MANUF'G CO. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS MO. FOR SALE BY C. W. WHITE, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

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