WEEKLY HERALD

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

We give below the names of the new corporation officers elected on Tuesday. Under the city charter, they take charge of their respective offices on the third day after the election:

Mayor, William L. Cabell.
Marshal, Junius Peak.
Assessor and Collector, Thomas J. Keeton.
Treasurer, Robert H. Wood.
City Attorney, William M. Edwards.
City Engineer, William M. Johnson.

ALDERMEN

First ward, Henry Ervay, R. E. Burkes, J. Leonard.
Second ward, R. D. Coughanour, John M. Howell.
Third ward, John Owens, Alex. T. Hensley, Joseph C. McConnell.
Fourth ward, William C. Young, Henry B. McConnell.

HONOR TO THE GRAND OLD HERO.

By authority of the Lee Memorial association, incorporated by the legislature of Virginia, W. W. Bostwick & Co. have issued a life-size steel engraved memorial portrait of General R. E. Lee, for the purpose of completing, at the earliest possible day, the grand monument to his memory. The picture is recommended by Mrs. Lee, Jefferson Davis, General Hood, General Chilton, General Young, General McLaws, and a host of others intimately acquainted with the original, as the most accurate likeness of him ever issued.

The heroic character and eventful life of the subject of this engraving, and the splendor of the artist's triumph, together with the object of its sale, denotes that it is destined to hang upon the walls of every southern home as the standard portrait to keep forever fresh in our memories, the great services of the beloved departed Lee. We are glad to learn that our friend, Rev. F. J. Pattillo, well known to most of our citizens, has accepted an agency, and will thoroughly canvass the city. It is sold only by subscription.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL RECORD.

We have on our table the March number of the above named periodical, being number three of volume four of its publication. It has a corps of some eight editors in different parts of the union, among whom we notice the name of Dr. A. R. Kilpatrick, of Navasota, Texas; besides a long list of associate editors and correspondents, among them, S. M. Welch, M. D.; T. J. Heard, M. D.; and W. A. Heard, M. D., of Texas. The present number contains a number of original articles on subjects of interest to physicians, gleanings, extracts, editorials and miscellaneous matter, filling sixty-six pages of matter. Published at Atlanta, Ga., by the Southern Publishing company, monthly; $2 50 per year in advance. Address Powell & Goldsmith, editors, Atlanta, Ga.

THE friends of the late Professor Louis Agassiz, have organized the "Agassiz Memorial Teachers' and Pupils' Fund association," and propose to raise a memorial to him, by placing upon a strong and enduring basis the work to which he devoted his life, the museum of comparative zoology, which is at once a collection of material objects, rivaling the most celebrated collections of the old world, and a school open to all the teachers of the land. "It is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in this memorial, and that on the birthday of Agassiz, the 28th day of May 1874, they shall each contribute some thing, however small, to the TEACHERS' AND PUPILS MEMORIAL FUND, in honor of LOUIS AGASSIZ, the fund to be kept separate, and the income to be applied to the expenses of the museum.

"All communications and remittances for the 'Teachers' and Pupils' Fund' of the 'Agassiz Memorial' may be sent to the treasurer, James M. Barnard, room 4, No. 12, Exchange street, Boston."

EASTER has come and gone for 1874, and we have had no frost in this part of Texas to nip anything more than the most tender vegetables. Since the first settlement of the country the prospect for crops of all kinds was never better at this date.

A view of our wheat fields now is as beautiful a sight as heart could desire. The indications are excellent for a bountiful yield of fruit, indeed everything is cheering.

Peterson's Magazine, for May, is received, handsomely illustrated, and filled with choice and light literature for ladies' reading, fashion plates, recipes for cooking, the toilet, sick room, etc. T. J. Peterson, publisher, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Terms, only $2 per annum, with deductions for clubs.

THE city council of Denison has passed an ordinance granting to C. E. Gray, of St. Louis, and his associates the right to erect gas works and lay down gas pipes in that city, the city agreeing to use the same in all the public buildings and in not less than forty street lamps.

COLONEL JAMES H. WINGFIELD, an old and prominent citizen of New Orleans, died in that city on the 2d instant. He was a native of Virginia (Portsmouth, we believe), but had resided in New Orleans a long time, where he was generally loved and esteemed.

PACKERS and others bringing produce to town for sale are referred to the card of Messrs. Leonard Bros., dealers in family groceries and provisions. These gentlemen purchase all kinds of country produce, and pay the highest price in cash for it.

GENERAL JEROME B. ROBERTSON, of Washington county, whose presence in our city as a delegate to the State Medical association meeting we mentioned yesterday, is the state superintendent of immigration, with headquarters at Austin.

FARMERS of this county, who have felt secure in the prospect of their wheat crop, apprehend more or less destruction to it from the present rains.

LATEST NEWS.

Special dispatches to the Dallas Herald.

GALVESTON, March 8.—A News special from San Antonio of the 8th says: Telegrams from passengers on the Austin bound stage, which left here yesterday with several passengers, state that the stage was stopped by robbers, after dark, some twenty miles from Austin, and the passengers robbed of everything in the shape of money, watches and jewelry. The mail was cut open, robbed and scattered. There are no further particulars.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—The democratic majority in Cincinnati will be about five thousand in a vote of about twenty-eight thousand.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—The democrats gain three in the council. The republican loss since 1872 is eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

MILWAUKEE, April 8—An independent republican is elected mayor by 700 majority. The license ticket generally carried in the smaller towns.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The democrats were successful in the election yesterday.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 8.—The democratic ticket has been elected here. This city, has since the negro population began voting, given a republican majority at every election until yesterday.

DAYTON, O., April 8.—The mayor and police commissioners have issued a proclamation requiring the police to keep the bands of women away from the saloons.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—The official count of the city election gives Yopel, for judge of the superior court on both tickets, 29,289 votes; Bender, democrat, for police court clerk, 5,943 majority; Boatman, democrat, for trustee of the water works, 6,883 majority; Lychtendahl, democrat, for director of the city infirmary, 6,413 majority.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Treasury Agent Jayne has resigned.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Two fishing boats were capsized off Kenosha. There were four men aboard of each. One was seen lashed to one of the boats; the others were drowned. A terrible gale has prevailed on the lake.

LONDON, April 9.—John Macauly, brother of the historian, is dead.

A special to the Times from Calcutta reports that five hundred natives have died from disease and starvation. The mortality from famine is sensibly abated by the relief measures of the government.

BAYONNE, April 6.—The Carlist junta has received dispatches from Madrid asserting that at a council of war held in that city it was concluded that the plan of Marshal Serrano, for forcing the defiles of Somerrosteo, is impracticable.

The Carlists also announce that General Concho has left Madrid for the north, to confer with Marshal Serrano.

GALVESTON, April 9.—The News special from Austin gives the following synopsis of to-day's legislative proceedings:

In the house the following bills were passed:

House bill creating the county of Lee out of Bastrop, Fayette, Wasington and Burleson.

House bill to provide for the sale of alternate sections of the land surveyed by railroads, and set apart for the benefit of common schools.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Instructing the sergeant-at-arms to purchase a new flag to be placed over the capitol. The old flag was completely blown away by the norther which sprang up last night.

By Mr. Smith, of Travis: Allowing the fire companies of Austin the use of the hall to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, on the evening of the twenty-first.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the house bill introduced by Mr. Wortham to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state, which was elaborately discussed and amended. This bill is similar to the Ohio liquor law.

The house adjourned without final action.

Copper Ore in Texas.

[From the Denison News.]

Six tons more of copper ore have recently come into the city, for shipment to Philadelphia. This fact gives occasion for the following remarks:

That country is rich, whose productions constantly and steadily exceed its consumptions. In past years cotton, cattle, wool, bois d'arc seed and hides, have been exported from Texas in quantities worth millions of dollars, and in return, have come all that a people could wish, and we still have something left for pocket money. Our ability to produce what has supported us in the past, still exists and is increasing, and in addition to these, new avenues of wealth every day are presenting themselves.

Within a few months the attention of the people of northern Texas has been directed to an element of wealth hitherto supposed to be worthless, viz: copper pyrites. The existence of these pyrites (or as they are vulgarly called, pirates), has been known for years, but they have been regarded as worthless iron pyrites, and hence not disturbed. Now that their value is becoming better known, the business of exporting them is begun. The amount of this ore existing in Texas is immense—Ressler says "unexampled. The first outcropping is found in Clay county, about one hundred miles west of Denison. Thence, westward, it may be traced for two hundred miles. In Hunt, Archer, Wichita, and Haskell counties, it is inexhaustible. Says Prof. Ressler, "Along the Wichita river, within the extent of one degree of longitude, hardly a tract of 160 acres could be found without large accumulations of ore upon the surface." Young territory also contains rich deposits, as does the territory of Bexar, and the counties of Pecos and Presidio. As far west as the Rio Grande, out-croppings may be found, and as far north as Kansas.

At the head waters of the Wichita river, in the Wichita mountains, is about the center of the copper region. In this neighborhood exists vast hills of copper ore, some of which, for size and richness of deposit, are superior to anything in the world. The

RICHNESS OF THE ORE,

or rather the percentage of copper contained in it, is very great. It has been analysed over and over again, and always has yielded about fifty per cent of copper. The poorest specimen submitted to analysis consisted of a "water deposit," mixed with clay. This deposit, found near the Three Forks of the Wichita, is literally inexhaustible. The strata of clay is six feet thick, and is known to extend beneath a tract of 640 acres; how much further is not known. On analysis, this clay yielded twenty-one per cent of copper.

The next best specimen above this, was a sulphid, and yielded forty-four per cent. Some specimens have yielded sixty-eight per cent of pure copper, and one piece which was subjected to analysis this summer, yielded above seventy-five per cent of pure copper.

The average per cent of metal, however, taking the bulk of what has been thus far smelted, is fifty-five and a half per cent.

An important item, not to be overlooked, is the fact that the richest specimens contain gold and silver, and in many instances the silver is in sufficient quantity to pay all expenses incurred in marketing the copper; of course leaving the copper profit. The

EASE OF MINING

is no inconsiderable matter. The ore, for the most part, exists as a sulphuret, lying on the top of the ground, and has simply to be gathered up. In other places it is found in pockets containing 30, 50, or 100 pounds. It also exists in true veins.

Mr. Button, of Hunt county, writes: "I can load up 500 wagons (without digging) from a 320 acre tract."

Ressler says, "Four persons, in ten hours, took out 6,000 pounds averaging 60 per cent.

WILL IT PAY TO MARKET THIS ORE?

There are few enterprises undertaken in this age, without the capitalist first calculating very closely what will be the profits on the investment.

In regard to this ore, we wish we had every settler in that vast region before us for one-half hour, and we think we could demonstrate to them that it will pay to bring it in; but as we cannot gain the ear of every one, we must resort to the newspaper, and trust that the intelligence will spread from lip to lip until all shall know it.

In England, copper ore containing eight per cent of metal, is smelted profitably. There, however, coal and labor are cheap. A Mexican miner tells us that ore containing thirty per cent of metal, is as good a thing as a man need want, consequently ore containing 50 per cent of metal is better, and will bear transportation. Let us go through the various steps from the mine to the mills.

COST OF MINING.

"Four persons in ten hours took out 6,000 pounds," calling ten hours a day, and paying two dollars per day wages, makes the cost of mining three tons, $8, or $2 66 per ton. But as wages may be high, and generally are in mining countries, and as it may be more difficult to get at the ore than in the above instance, let us raise the cost; we will say it costs ten dollars per ton to mine it.

FREIGHTING.

through Texas is about $1 50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. This makes the cost of transporting a ton of ore to Denison $37 50. The carriage to New York of cotton has been costing $1 50 per 100 pounds. Copper ore, occupying less space, can be shipped for $20 per ton, but we will keep our calculation at the highest figure. A shipper has the choice at the furnace of either selling the ore or paying $18 per ton for smelting. If the former, he will receive about 12 cents per pound or $240 per ton.

RECAPITULATION.

Mining, cost of, per ton	$ 10 00
Freight, cost of, to Denison	40 00
Freight, cost of, to New York	20 00
Total cost per ton	$ 70 00
Amount received per ton	240 00
Profit per ton	$170 00

In making these estimates, we have taken high figures for cost of getting the ore to the furnace. In fact, we have put it about $20 per ton above what it might be delivered at. Again, we have put the value of the ore at $10 per ton less than it has actually sold for. These two points make a margin of $30 per ton in favor of the shipper.

Or again, a freighter can put his ore through a kiln, and burn off one-fourth of the impurities, thus saving the transportation of 500 pounds at a cost of $17.

Still another view to be taken of this business, is the handling of it by our merchants. In view of the fact that it sells for $250 per ton, minus freight to the east, of $30 per ton, Denison merchants can well afford to pay $140 per ton, or 7 cents per pound. This gives them a margin of 4 cents per pound, and leaves the freighter or miner $80 per ton.

As the trip can be made eighteen times a year, the income to one team would be $1,440 per year, or almost twice as much as can be made by raising cotton, and no danger of the crop failing. When we say seven cents per pound is the price our merchants can pay for the ore, we mean cash. If the ore is brought with goods, a merchant can afford to give ten or twelve cents per pound for it, having the profit on his goods to remunerate him. In this case, the freighter would receive from $2,500 to $3,240 for his year's labor; and as this is the basis on which cotton is actually bought, we may truthfully say that there is three times as much money in bringing copper to Denison as there is in bringing cotton.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The following is the amended finance bill as it now stands before the senate:

A bill to provide for the redemption and issue of United States notes and for free banking, enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled.

Section 1. That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars.

Section 2. That forty-six million dollars in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several states, as provided in section one of the act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870.

Section 3. That each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the sum received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposits, and that hereafter only six-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for the national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Section 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

THE monthly report of the department of agriculture for February and March, is received. We have not had time to more than glance at its contents. It is always an interesting volume to planters.

SCHOELLKOPF & Co. have set themselves up in their fine new brick, and appear in their old role of a rising business firm again.

Edwin Booth says he won't leave the country nor stop playing until his creditors have been paid.

[From Friday's Daily Herald.]

TEXAS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIRD DAY.

The association was called to order at nine o'clock—President Choplin in the chair.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The reading of the proceedings of the last meeting was dispensed with. This reporter begs to say that the new secretary, Dr. East, looks very much like a secretary, and adorns his office with circumspect attention to his duties, and with ever ready and patient courtesy.

The president announced that new business was in order.

Dr. Ashbel Smith then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the Texas legislature, requesting that they make an appropriation to the Galveston Medical college.

Dr. Ross moved that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

The secretary then read the application of Dr. W. C. Millican, of Weatherford, Texas, for membership.

Dr. Ross moved that the rules be suspended and the applicant elected. Carried.

Dr. Heard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on nominations shall consist of one delegate from each medical society represented in the association, and the duty of said committee shall be at each regular meeting to nominate officers to be elected for the succeeding year, and also to nominate the place for the next meeting of the association. Their report shall be made whenever called for by the association, and the ballot taken thereon vive voce.

Dr. Saunders moved that the resolution of Dr. Heard be referred to the committee on constitution and by-laws. Carried.

Remarks on reference were made by Drs. Heard, Saunders and others.

Dr. J. M. Foot offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the remainder of our session the president be requested to enforce a strict observance of parliamentary rules and usages in this association; and be it further

Resolved, That each and every member, who may wish to address this body, can do so, but that no speaker be allowed to address the association more than once upon any one subject, and that he shall be limited to five minutes unless by consent of a majority of the body. Adopted.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of the geographical distribution of diseases in Texas be submitted to a committee of six or more, to be appointed from as many different sections of the state, with instructions to fully correspond with the civil and military medical men of Texas, and they shall forward the result of the information obtained to the chairman of the committee, who shall condense such information into a suitable form for presentation to the next meeting for publication.

The secretary read a letter from Dr. A. R. Kilpatrick, of Navasota, giving a table of the rain fall in Grimes county, for the year 1873, with a rough draft of the dissection of the head and liver of the Siamese twins.

The secretary read a telegram from Dr. D. R. Wallace, of Austin, regretting his inability to attend.

The secretary read a telegram from Superintendent Sands, of the Trans-Continental railroad, offering free transportation to all delegates over his line until the 11th.

Miscellaneous business then being in order, Dr. Hudspeth read a treatise on hernia, with a new process for its radical cure by Dr. Granville Dowell, of Galveston. After a few explanatory remarks upon the invention by its inventor, Dr. Dowell, it was moved that the report be referred to the committee on publication. Carried.

Dr. Wooten read a report on an operation for multilocular ovarian tumor.

Moved by Dr. Rayfield that the report be referred to the publishing committee. Carried.

Dr. Brown read a report regulating the practice of medicine, and an act to amend an act to regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Texas.

By request, Dr. Ashbel Smith read the law, applying to the same, as created by the last session of the Texas Medical association, and followed the reading with a tirade hant attack upon mountebanks and impostors who were found in the profession. Referring to the advertisements seen in the various newspapers gazetting the sovereign catholicons of quack doctors and the laudatory notices by the editors of the papers upon the same, the doctor regretted to observe that some of the most influential journals in the country admitted these advertisements, and referred to one in the Galveston News, at the same time conceding the high journalistic character of that paper.

At the conclusion of Dr. Smith's remarks, Dr. Sears moved that the report, arrested by Dr. Brown, be accepted and referred to Dr. Wallace, of Austin, to have the legislature of the state act upon the same.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Mitchell, but after some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

The original motion was discussed by Drs. Robinson, Wooten, Heard and Sears.

The motion of Dr. Sears finally prevailed.

A report on the practice of medicine was read by Dr. Ryan.

On motion the report was received.

Dr. Young then asked to be allowed to renew his resolution offered on Tuesday. Granted, and the resolution was subsequently adopted.

Dr. Ross then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, This association needs a medium for our communications and literature, and there is a medical journal published at Galveston, and we are informed the proprietor desires to put it on a more permanent basis therefore, be it

Resolved, That if the present proprietor will make arrangements to secure the services of a managing assistant editor, who may or shall be nominated by this body, who shall have the right to select his own assistant editors from the various parts of the state, we pledge ourselves to the support of the same by making it the means of our intercommunication, and by becoming each subscribers at once.

The president then called for the reading of Dr. Mitchell's paper on yellow fever.

At its conclusion, Dr. Dowell moved that the remainder of the morning session be confined to the discussion of the subject. Carried.

At half-past 12 o'clock the association adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock.

The application of the Williamson County Medical association for membership was received. The application was ordered returned, with instructions that when they would concede to the rules of the Texas Medical association, they would be accepted.

Dr. Ross read the caption of a report on public hygiene, made to the Washington County Medical association. Referred to a committee.

Dr. Stuart offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be tendered to Mr. D. T. Shepard, of the Western Union telegraph line, for the free use of the telegraph lines; to railroad companies who furnished us with half-fare tickets, and that a special vote of thanks be tendered the superintendent of the Trans-Continental road for passing delegates over the line free of charge; and, also, to the medical faculty of Dallas, and the citizens of this city, for courtesies extended the association.

The secretary then read the report of the committee on obituaries. It was moved that the same be accepted. Carried.

Dr. Robinson then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The season at which we may look for a visitation of that terrible enemy of our race, yellow fever, in some or many localities of our state; and, whereas, while there exists among our professional brethren differences of opinion as to its character, causes, propagation and treatment, all agree in the efficiency of a proper system of hygiene, in preventing a visitation of this malady to any locality; be it therefore

Resolved, That this association recommend to all cities, towns and thickly populated neighborhoods, the early and prompt establishment and rigid enforcement of a proper system of sanitary laws and regulations in their respective localities.

Resolved, That we recommend as the proper step, in starting this proper system, the appointment of boards of health, to be composed in the main of intelligent, competent practicing physicians for each locality.

Resolved, That this proper system of hygiene and sanitary laws to be effective must be put in force at an early period in the spring, and in fact should be enforced throughout all seasons of the year.

Resolved, We give it as the unanimous opinion of this association, that any and all localities, be them cities, towns or neighborhoods, with such a system of hygiene and sanitary regulations properly and fully enforced, if it does not prevent the visitation of yellow fever entirely will have such a controling influence over its malignancy as to rob it of most of its fatality and terrors.

Resolved, That the press of the state be requested to publish these resolutions.

These resolutions were supported by Dr. Robinson in a lengthy and forcible speech. The resolutions were adopted.

Moved by Dr. Brown that the association resolve itself into a committee of the whole. Carried.

Dr. Wooten, first vice president, was elected to preside while the association were in a committee of the whole.

Dr. Brown moved that Dr. Palmer, owing to his venerable age and protracted experience with the treatment of yellow fever, be invited to address the association. Carried.

Dr. Palmer then took the floor and in a speech of about an hour, gave a most lucid and interesting exposition of the nature of this dreaded disease. The association adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this A. M.

Statistical and Historical Bureau.

[Austin Statesman.]

In a previous number the proceedings of a meeting, proposing to organize a historical association, were published. Since then a very important bill has been introduced into the house of representatives providing for the establishment of a statistical and historical bureau.

We understand it provides that the state librarian shall be made ex-officio commissioner or clerk of this bureau, that he is to receive, record and keep in a state of preservation, all documents relating to the settlement of Texas, its civil and military history, and communications from persons concerning the same. Also to procure such statistical data as he may able to obtain, and place it in an available shape for use.

The object of the friends of this measure is to create a legal custodian for the historical data which may be procured by the historical association considered worth preserving, to give the holders of important public and private documents throwing light upon the history of this state an assurance that they will be safely kept. In short, to assist the effort now being made to collect materials for the use of a historian in the compilation of a correct history of Texas.

In order to enable the governor to appoint as librarian a gentleman capacitated to discharge the required duties aidly and faithfully, it is proposed to increase his salary. This will be the only additional expense the state will incur. He will act under the supervision of the governor, the secretary of state, and the members of the supreme court—the regents of the bureau.

This bill practically gives the sanction of the state to the suggestions made by the gentleman recommending the organization of a historical association.

The two movements are of great importance to our people. They will inaugurate a plan by which the information of men who took part in the stirring events which placed Texas within the area of civilization and freedom, inscribed her name upon the roll of nations, and finally added an empire to the union, can be obtained and perpetuated. If there should be delay, these noble spirits will sleep with their fathers, and an accurate history of our beloved state cannot be written.

It is a duty we owe to the martyrs who fell in our revolution, to the unpretending heroes who fought, bled and suffered in our cause in uncomplaining silence, and to ourselves, to seize the present opportunity to vindicate the truth of history, and redeem worthy names from oblivion.

Floriculture.

All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed" injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers, then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your homes with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers; or exchange favors with those who have. You will surely find that the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom, should be cut back that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for the next year. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.—[Scribner's for March.

Death of Mrs. Minor.

[From the Austin Statesman.]

Among the old residents of Texas that have recently died is Mrs. C. B. Minor, the wife of Judge Joel Minor, and the daughter of the late J. C. Tannehill, Esq. Mrs. Minor was brought to the valley of the Colorado by her father when she was very small, and before the city of Austin had been laid off. She was reared upon the frontier of Texas, and became acquainted with its dangers and privations by practical experience. The hardihood she acquired did not divest her of those fine qualities requisite to adorn the character of a daughter, a wife and a mother. She was a lady of candor and expressed her sentiments with freedom, yet with delicacy. She was a warm-hearted friend, a good neighbor, and possessed patriotism and public spirit. She was truly a good Samaritan, and was ever found at the bed side of the sick, laboring to alleviate the sorrows and sufferings of the unfortunate.

She has passed away, and another link has been broken which binds the present generation with the pioneers who redeemed Texas from savage domination. Peace be to thy ashes, generous lady.

A Horrible Affair.

It appears that some time since a Mr. Prewitt and Mr. Coony Mitchell, neighbors and citizens of Hood county, had a dispute about a small strip of land lying between their premises, but the younger members of the two families passed each other friendly. On last Saturday evening, however, while the three sons of Mr. Prewitt were returning home from Granbury, they were followed by Mitchell, his two sons and two sons-in-law, armed with double barreled shotguns, and were overtaken at Second prairie, six miles south from Granbury. The Prewitts were immediately fired upon. James Prewitt received a severe wound in the shoulder the first fire; Sam Prewitt was killed the second fire. Jim Prewitt, being on a fleet horse, made his escape, but the pursuing party soon overhauled the younger brother, a crippled boy, and shot him dead.

The sheriff of Hood county has arrested the old man Coony Mitchell, and one of his sons, and a man named Shaw, a neighbor, and lodged them in jail.

Parties are out hunting for Mitchell's oldest son and his son-in-law, named Grayes, who it is supposed did the shooting. At last accounts they had not been captured, yet they are supposed to be concealed in the cedar brakes in the vicinity of their homes.—[Cleburne Chronicle, 4th instant.

Lunatic Asylum Frauds.

[From the Houston Age.]

We have not, been able to learn the nature or extent of these frauds, except that they are in the nature of forgeries, false store accounts, and that some late state officials, along with a merchant or two, are implicated in them. Green, the late steward, has been arrested, tried before an examining court, released on bail and afterwards rearrested at the instigation of his sureties. It seems to us that if the authorities are working up the case, are scenting out evidence that they ought to keep silent, else the guilty parties might betake themselves to healthier climates.

We haven't the slightest doubt that some of the late state officials had a hand in the frauds, and helped to manœuvre them to consummation, but we very much fear that they have so shrewdly covered their tracks that no one will suffer but Green, the cat's paw.

The Latest Snake Story.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.]

Mr. J. R. Brockington, of Black Mingo, Williamsburg county, is responsible for the following snake story: A dog belonging to a colored man, while trying to catch a large and ferocious hog, was cut or bit by the hog on the left side, just below the ribs, and out of the orifice made by the hog's teeth crawled two large snakes. One was alive, and apparently in perfect health; the other was severed or cut in two by the hog's teeth, and, of course, was dead. The color was bright, red striped, with blue intermixed. They were about three feet six inches long, and two inches in circumference. They were snakes in every particular. The dog is living, and in its usual condition.

RECENT evidence about the last allied war with China shows that at the taking of the Summer Palace one building was full of silks, the produce of a tax which requires every manufacturer to send in the first piece he makes of each sort. A part of these was used instead of ropes, which were wanting to picket the French horses. Then there was a palace full of drawings, a series of four thousand, illustrating the whole history of China. The soldiers, ignorant of their value, trod them under foot and used them for kindling fires. Scarcely two hundred were saved. Then there was the carriage palace, in which were found the magnificent coaches which were presented to the emperor of China by the English embassy in 1818. The iron work was loose, and the leather had become as hard and brittle as wood. One palace was full of furs.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Athens, curiously contrasts the mixtures to be found there of ancient and modern civilizations. Railroads spin their trains amid the temples of three thousand years; steamers dash their swells upon the Pireus, and the scream of their whistles resound from Athos, Pentelicus and Cytheron to Olympus and the heavens beyond their gods. Dr. Ayre's world renowned medicines, these consummations of modern science, are posted on the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Areopagus and Theseion, while the modest cards of Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and pills look from the windows of the shops in the streets of Athens, where they are sold.—[New York Globe.

An Interesting Question—Can Consumption be Cured?

This question is often asked but rarely answered to the satisfaction of the patient. Our answer is that pulmonary consumption in its incipient form, is as curable as any other disease, if only the right remedies are applied. The question naturally arises as to what are the remedies? In reply, we state that Marsden's Pectoral Balm has been used successfully in over a million of cases, and has been adopted by physicians as the most reliable remedy known for the treatment of Bronchial affections.

One great reason that Marsden's Pectoral Balm has gained such popularity, is the fact that it is within the reach of all, and can be purchased from all dealers at fifty cents for a small or one dollar a large bottle. One bottle will effect a cure in most cases.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are taxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of imparting the digestive with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every menstruum, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all these components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

Beautiful Gloves.

We learn from the Clarendon Enterprise that the Clarendon Adventist female college, located at Whitworth college, Hinds county, Mississippi, have sensibly resolved to indulge in no costly attire at their approaching commencement exercises, but to wear their usual dresses. This is done, they say, "in view of the sacrifices our parents are making to give us an education." They further resolve that any display of dress on the occasion is "both unseasonable and in bad taste."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DALLAS HERALD, April 10, 1874.

Figures have advanced slightly since our last. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111 @111½	112 @112½
Silver	106 @107	108

Exchange.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par@ ¼	per cent prem.
New Orleans	par@ ⅛	per cent prem.
Galveston	par@ ⅛	per cent prem.
St. Louis	par@ ⅛	per cent prem.

Exchange scarce.

Cotton.

Cotton continues to roll slowly in. The prices paid during the week have ranged from 8 to 14 cents, some few bales bringing slightly better prices. The receipts for the week commencing Friday last, amount to 386 bales, making the total receipts at the cotton yards for the present season to date 23,338 bales. These figures include only the cotton actually weighed at the yards; and taking into account the large quantities shipped from Dallas, which our factors did not handle, the shipments from this point for the season will fall but little short of 30,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the receipts at all ports from September 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874:

New Orleans	1,085,061
Galveston	522,981
Mobile	274,564
Savannah	422,270
Charleston	300,820
Wilmington	94,742
Norfolk	405,860
Baltimore	13,287
New York	152,200
Boston	17,294
Various	73,435
Total	3,461,542

Hides and Leather.

Flat (dry) 15c; selected (dry) 17c; dry salted 8@9½c; green salted 6c; deer skins 25c; ⅓ off for grubby in all classes.

Harness Leather—Oak 40@43c; Hemlock 39@41c; Skirting 46@46c. Sole Leather—Oak 44@48c; Hemlock 33@38c.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Our quotations represent cash prices for round lots.

Breadstuffs and Grain.

Flour—Extra Family $5 50@6 00; Choice XXX $5 00@5 25; XXX $4 75@4 00; XX $4 25@4 50.

Bran, $ 100 lbs, $1 25.

Oats $ bushel 65@70c.

Wheat per bushel, $1 50.

Corn, per bushel, $1 00@1 10.

Corn meal, per 50 lbs, $1 05@1 15.

Potatoes—Table $1 00@2 00.

Beans: White navy $ 100 lbs $6 50@7 00.

Groceries.

Bacon: Clear sides 11c; Breakfast 14—c; Hams, canvassed, 14@17c; Hams, sugar-cured, 15c.

Molasses (in barrels per gallon): Fair 65c; Prime 70c; Choice 80c; Golden Syrup 80c; Silver Drips 80c.

Sugar (in barrels per pound): Fair 10c; Prime 11½c; Choice 12c; Yellow clarified 12c; White clarified 13c; Powdered 15c; Crushed 14½.

Fish (Mackerel): No. 1, half barrels $10; No. 2, half barrels $9; No. 1, kits $3, No. 2, kits $2 50.

Tobacco, per lb, 50@85c.

Coffee and Tea.

Rio, common, 20c; Fair to good, 21c; Prime to choice, 22c; O. G. Java, 35c; Tea, per lb, 80@$1 50.

Fruits, Nuts and Confectioneries.

Apples (green) ⅓ barrel $7 00@9 00; dried $ lb 14c; Lemons, ⅓ box $9 00; Oranges ⅓ box $8 50; Figs, (new) ⅓ lb 20c; Raisins, in layers, ⅓ box, (new) $4 00; Dried currants, Zante, ⅓ lb, (new) 15c; Turkish prunes (new) ⅓ lb 18c; Almonds, soft shell, ⅓ lb 28c; Filberts (new) ⅓ lb 20c; Walnuts, ⅓ lb 20c, Brazil nuts, ⅓ lb 15c; Peanuts, ⅓ lb 12½c; Cranberries, ⅓ barrel $18; Cocoanuts, ⅓ 100 $60@12 50; Fine fancy candy, ⅓ lb 25@35c; Pecans, ⅓ bushel $3 00.

Dry Goods.

Prints: Merrimac 10c; Ancona 10c; Gloucester 10c; Simpson Mourning 10c; Sheppard Pladds 10c; Pinks and Purples 10c; Cayuseta Solids 10c; Montville Pinks and Purples 9c; Columbian 8½c; Genuine 7½c; Hope 6½c.

Bleached Sheeting and Shirtings: Fruit of the Loom 16½c; Dwight Star 16c; Chapman Long Cloth 12½c; Social Mills L 12½c; Boot 12c; New Market 10c; Cambric 7c.

Lawns and Percales: From 12½ to 20c.

Cambrics: 8½@12½c.

Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, 72c.

No change in Boots and Shoes. Stock good and jobbing trade improving.

Brown Sheeting and Shirting: Houston City Mills 4-4 12½c; Satanta 4-4 12c; Miller River 11½c; Laclede B 11c; Boot R R 9½c; Massachusetts G 11c; Central Mills 9½c; Bedford R 7½ 9c; Big Tree G 11½c; Massachusetts 3-4 P 9c; Empire 7-8 7½c.

Heavy Brown Drills and Duck: Graniteville Rio Drills 14c; Pepperell Rio Drills 15c; Plymouth Rock 14c; Ravens Duck 22½c; Superior Duck 21c; Howard Duck 22c; Savage Duck 22½c; Colored Duck 26c.

Brown and Blue Denims: Oakland 15c; Boston 15c; Shakopee 16c; Otis AXA 22c.

Tickings: Ocean 11c; Princeton 12½c; Houston City Mills 20c; Conestoga C C A 22c; Conestoga Gold Medal 23c; John G. Clark's XXX Improved 23c; John A Clark's X 20c; John G. Clark's XX 22c.

Cotton Plaids and Stripes: Magnolia 12½c; Toledo 14c; Alabama 15c; Augusta 14½c; American 15c.

Apron Checks: Lanark 12½c; American 16c; Clark's Extra Heavy, 20c.

Heavy Cottonades: Williamsville 18½c; New Orleans Gaslet Jeans 23c; Lynchburg 27½c; Hopewell 27c; Deneled 30c; Farmer's and Mechanic's 30c; New York Mills D and T 35; Plough, Loom and Anvil 30c.

Drugs.

Alcohol ⅓ gal $2 25; Gum Camphor ⅓ lb 60c; Chloroform $1 50; Gum opium ⅓ lb $9 25@9 50; Indigo, best, ⅓ lb $1 75@2 00; Magnesia ⅓ lb 75@80c; Madder ⅓ lb 18@20c; Oil, sweet, ⅓ gal $2 00; Sperm ⅓ gal $2 00; Bergamot, pure, ⅓ lb $7 50@7 00; Lemon ⅓ lb $7 00@7 25; Soda sal English ⅓ lb 8c; Sulphur flour ⅓ lb 9c; Rosin ⅓ lb 7c; Alum ⅓ lb 7@8c; Calomel ⅓ lb $1 50@2 75; Cochineal $1 00; Copperas 6c; Liquorice extract 50c; Morphine $8 50@9 75; Oil, Castor ⅓ gal $2 25@3 50; Olive ⅓ gal $2 25@3 50; Tanners' $1 00; Cassia ⅓ lb 40 50; Quinine ⅓ oz $2 75; Soap castile ⅓ lb 20c; Soda ash ⅓ lb 12c; Saltp