San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN, "Prove All Things: Hold Fast that which is Good." PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IX. SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880. NO. 38.

Free Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

ISAAC H. JULIAN,

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

OFFICE—East side of Plaza.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance	$2 00
Six months "	1 25
Three months "	75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion $1.00; each additional insertion under one month, 50 cents per square.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos
1 Square	$ 2.50	$ 4.00	$ 6.00	$ 10.00
2 "	4.00	6.00	10.00	15.00
3 "	5.00	8.00	12.00	20.00
¼ colm.	7.00	10.00	20.00	30.00
½ "	12.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
1 "	20.00	35.00	50 00	75.00

Business Cards, one inch or less, one year, $8.00
Cards in Business Directory, one year, $2 00

Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for each additional insertion. A square is the space of one inch. Fractional squares will be counted as full squares.

Local and Business Notices will be charged ten cents per line for the first insertion, and eight cents per line for each additional insertion.

Announcing candidates for office, county, $ 5.00
For District or State offices, 10.00

Obituary notices of over ten lines charged at one-half advertising rates.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newspaper.

SAN MARCOS FREE PRESS, I. H. JULIAN, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor, office east side Main Plaza, nearly opposite the Court House.

Educational.

CORONAL INSTITUTE, R. O. Rounsavall, A. M. President.

Bankers.

MITCHELL & GLOVER, Mitchell's Building.

Boarding House.

MRS. HEATON, East side of Plaza.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Building, North side Plaza.

GEO. T. MALONE, south side Plaza.

P. R. TURNER, West side Main Plaza.

I. J. DAILEY, West side of the Main Plaza.

WM. GIESEN, South side of the Main Plaza.

BRIGGS C. H., North side of the Main Plaza.

W. B. FRY South side Plaza.

ELLISON & SMITH, North Side Plaza.

DAILEY & BRO., S. W. Corner Plaza.

A. B. F. KERR, North side Plaza.

D. R. COCREHAM & CO., east side of the plaza, opposite Court House.

Groceries and Hardware.

G. W. DONALSON, East side Main Plaza.

Druggists.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, north side of the Main Plaza.

Physicians.

DRS. DENTON & PENDLETON, office near N. W. corner Public Square.

Dentist.

DR. J. H. COMBS, office North side of of the Main Plaza.

Lawyers.

R. B. MINOR, Office in the Court House.

HUTCHISON & FRANKLIN, in the Court-house

STERLING FISHER, office North side Plaza.

BROWN & COFFIELD, office in Mitchell Building.

Land Agent and Notary Public.

I. H. JULIAN, office Faxx Paxxs Building, east side Plaza, nearly opposite the Court House.

Hotels.

WOOTTON HOTEL, on the Austin road, one block East of Public Square.

Bakery and Confectionery.

FRITZ LANGE, South side Plaza.

Stoves and Tinware.

GEO. BENNE, West side Plaza.

J. H. EASTHAM, East side Plaza.

Blacksmith.

P. THOMPSON, one square north of Plaza on the Austin road.

Carpenters and Builders.

J. C. ROGERS, residence near the Institute.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BALES & SON, San Antonio street.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

W. H. ROBBINS, east side plaza.

Merchant Tailor.

R. DUGGER, over Johnson's store.

Meat Market.

J. P. & S. KONE, north side plaza.

Boot and Shoemaker.

W. H. CREECH, over N'Kie's Stable.

WM. M. CROW, North side Plaza.

Saddle and Harness Shop.

S. L. TOWNSEND, S. W. corner plaza.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL.

CONGRESSMAN—6TH DISTRICT:
Hon. Columbus Upson, of Bexar county.

SENATOR—31ST DISTRICT:
Hon. L. J. Storey, of Caldwell Co.

REPRESENTATIVES—64TH DISTRICT:
Hon. J. M. Holmes, of Guadalupe Co.
Hon. W. F. Delany " " "

DISTRICT COURT—15TH DISTRICT.
Hon. L. W. Moore, Presiding Judge, LaGrange.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURT.
HAYS.—2d Mondays in March and September.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ed R. Kone, Judge County Court.
B. C. Hardin, District Clerk.
Ed. J. L. Green, County Clerk.
O. T. Brown, County Attorney.
Jas. A. Wren, Sheriff. C. S. Cock, Deputy.
C. W. Grooms, Justice of the Peace Pre. No. 1
R. Manlove, " " " " " 2
W. M. Wyatt, " " " " " 3
Z. Smith, " " " " " 4
H. A. McMeans, County Treasurer.
A. Heaton, Assessor.
Joe. C. Eve, Surveyor.
D. P. Hopkins, Com'r Precinct No. 1.
D. R. Moore " " " 2.
Peter Schmidt, " " " 3.
J. B. Peal, " " " 4.
John H. Patterson, Constable.

TIMES OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PRECINCT COURTS—Criminal County Court—1st Monday in each month.

County Court for Civil and Probate business—1st Monday in February April, June, August, October and December.

Commissioners' Court—2d Mondays in February, May, August and November.

Justice Court Precinct No. 1—1st Friday in each month, San Marcos.
Precinct No. 2—2d Friday in each month McCity.
" " 3—3d " Wimberley's Mill
" " 4—4th " Dripping Springs.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor—H. B. Coffield.
Council—W. O. Hutchison, T. R. Fourqurean, L. W. Mitchell, D. P. Hopkins, P. R. Turner.
Marshal—W. H. Lyell.
Council meets the first Tuesday in each month.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath. Rev. A. A. Brown, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching at the Presbyterian Church on the second and fourth Sabbathin each month by the Rev. W. L. Kennedy.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Services every fourth Sunday in each month at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7 p. m., (at St. Mark's Church.)

BAPTIST.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the third Sunday in each month, by Elder H M. Burroughs.

MAILS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF, TO AND FROM SAN MARCOS POST OFFICE.

Mails from Austin arrive at 12 M.
" " San Antonio arrive at 2 P. M.
Above mails arrive and depart daily except Sundays.
Luling—arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Departs Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Seguin—arrives Monday at 5 P. M. Departs Tuesday at 7 A. M.
Blanco, via Wimberly—departs Monday at 6 A. M Arrives Tuesday at 6 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:

Register and Money Order dep't from 8 A. M., to 4 P. M.
General Delivery srom 8 A. M., to 6 P. M.

A. VOM STEIN, P. M.

"SUNSET ROUTE."

(THE TRUE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.)

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE —TO— **SAN ANTONIO.**

Passenger Time Schedule.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The large and increased travel via the "SUNSET ROUTE," renders necessary ADDITIONAL ACCOMODATION for its patrons. The Management have therefore deemed it necessary to place a Night Train on their schedule, which leaves Houston for San Antonio at 5:35 P. M. (Sundays excepted;) arriving at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

On this train will be found Sleeping Cars and elegant Day Coaches, which have been fitted up exclusively for this run. Berths in Sleeping Cars have been placed at the moderate price of $1 50 and $1 00, according to location.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

Leaves	San Antonio	Daily (except Sunday)	
at		7:00 a m	4:15 p m
"	Luling	9:35 a m	8:05 p m
"	Columbus	12:50 p m	12:42 a m
Ar.	Houston	5:05 p m	7:55 a m

TRAINS EASTWARD.

"	Houston	8:45 a m	5:35 p m
"	Columbus	1:12 p m	12:30 a m
Ar.	Luling	4:25 p m	5:30 a m
"	Marion	5:55 p m	8.02 a m
"	San Antonio	7:00 p m	9:30 a m

☞Ask any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada for Tickets Over This Line, and you will get them. They will also Check your Baggage Through over this Reliable and Ever Popular Route.

First-class in every respect are the Dining Halls and Lunch Counters on this line.

The elegant Parlor Cars of the Wason Manufacture are run on Day Express Trains.

T. W. PEIRCE, Jr., G. P. A.
Houston, Texas.

JAS. CONVERSE, Supt.

BARNES' PATENT FOOT POWER MACHINERY.
CIRCULAR SAWS, SCROLL SAWS, LATHES, FORMERS, MORTISERS, TENONERS, &c, For actual workshop business.
COMPLETE OUTFITS for Mechanics and Amateurs.
MACHINES ON TRIAL IF DESIRED.
Say where you read this, and send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. W. F. & John Barnes, Rockford, Illinois.

BIG PAY. AGENTS WANTED.
WE WANT A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

Address FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
May 22 1y

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertisements can be left for it in NEW YORK.

To-day and To-Morrow.

If Fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day!
But should she frown with face of care
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow!

If those who've wronged us own their faults,
And kindly pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day!
But if stern justice urge rebuke,
And warmth from memory borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow!

CHARLES MACKAY.

An Adventure of Horace Greeley—Bathing His Feet in a Horse-Trough.

Milford (Pa.) Letter to N. Y. Sun.

At an annual sale of wild lands for taxes in Pike county recently, several tracts once belonging to Horace Greeley were disposed of. Horace Greeley at one time owned 2500 acres of land in Pike county. In 1843 he formed the Sylvanian society and established a community on the property after the plan of Fourier, the French social economist. Large buildings were erected, and at one time a hundred and twenty-five persons were active members of the society. Mr. Greeley invested $10,000 in the enterprise, but it was a disastrous failure. He believed that he had been made the victim of landsharks and the ultra democratic views of the Pike county natives. This inspired him to publish in the editorial columns of the Tribune several bitter articles against that county, in one of which occurred two expressions that the Pike countians never forgave. "Pike county," said Mr. Greeley, "is noted only for its scrub oaks, its locofoco majorities, and its rattlesnakes. There are five gallons of whiskey to one spelling book in Pike county." When Mr. Greeley ran for president in 1872, Pike county, good at any time for 1000 democratic majority, could hardly be induced to give any majority for him. Half of the vote almost, refused to come out and the county was just saved to the democrats and that was all.

Once, before the Fourierite society had failed, Mr. Greeley paid a visit to the spot. On his way back to New York the stage coach broke down several miles from Milford. Mr. Greeley walked the rest of the way to this village. He arrived in the condition of a confirmed tramp. 'Uncle Sammy' Dimmick kept a hotel there then. He was one of the dozen or so of Whigs that dared the democratic forces of the place. He was a bluff, curt man, but kind and generous. Horace Greeley was his idol. He had never seen him, but often declared that he would consider it the proudest moment of his life to meet the great whig editor. When Mr. Greeley entered the village after his long and dusty tramp he chanced to stop at Dimmick's tavern. Uncle Sammy was in the barroom and in one of his worst humors. Mr. Greeley walked up to him and in his peculiar falsetto voice said:

"I am very tired and dusty, sir. I would like to have a room where I can wash my feet."

Uncle Sammy looked the dirty, seedy stranger from head to foot. Believing him to be an impudent tramp, he bellowed out in a tone of voice that could be heard over half the town:

"A room to wash your feet in? Why you d—d impudent scoundrel, go out to the horse-trough and wash your feet!"

A large public trough stood in the street, at the corner of the hotel.

Mr. Greeley quietly walked out to it, took off his boots and began washing his feet in the trough. Cornelius W. De Witt, father of John E. De Witt, the well known New York insurance president, at the time kept a store opposite Dimmick's tavern. He was also a whig, and knew Mr. Greeley. He saw the man at the trough washing his feet, and Uncle Sammy standing on the hotel piazza looking at him with intense disgust. DeWitt walked over, recognized Mr. Greeley, and at once gave words to his surprise. He beckoned Uncle Sammy to the spot.

"Mr. Dimmick," he said, "I want to introduce you to Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York Tribune."

Uncle Sammy never recovered from the mortification he felt over his treatment of the man he would have gone a hundred miles to do honor to. Mr. Greeley took the matter good-naturedly, and spent several days with his Whig admirer.

The State of the Party.

The results of the county conventions held so far have narrowed the state campaign down to the inquiry whether Governor Roberts will receive a two-thirds vote in the Dallas convention on the first ballot. It was claimed on Tuesday that of fifty-seven counties Roberts had two-hundred and five delegates and the opposition thirty-six. In that calculation there is a considerable error in several counties which have a divided delegation. So far, the tide seems to be entirely with the governor, and the withdrawal of Mr. Lang will go far to swell that tide, as it did in the Collin county convention case. Accurate calculations cannot, however, be made before next Saturday, when Houston, San Antonio, and North Texas counties will be heard from.

The tide in favor of Gov. Roberts must be allowed to be a very strong one, but it requires a flood tide to give a two-thirds majority. In case he should not receive that majority on the first ballot, his nomination is very uncertain, since while the masses favor him strongly a very large portion of his support comes from the politicians who, if the awe which he has inspired by his success were once to be broken, would desert him with a rapidity of defection that would startle the state. Public sentiment is very sharply divided, and a careful study of the nature of that division is desirable at Dallas, both for the the good of the state and of the party. Unlike the last convention, which was divided on personal preferences, the Dallas convention will be divided upon certain principles, on the subject of immigration, free shools, and public lands, and all the obstinacy of human nature is developed with a principle to back it. This distinction should not be lost sight of. In Austin the friends of Gen. Throckmorton and Hubbard made a gallant fight for their favorites, but when defeated they acceded with good grace, for nothing was involved but a personal preference. At Dallas the minority, whether right or wrong will place their opposition to Gov. Roberts on their belief that his administration is an injury to the state, it will be a matter of principle to them and the obstinacy of principle will make their opposition something to be wisely and judiciously managed.

We must not conceal from ourselves the fact that in this state at present the democracy is in a state of actual division. The party is split on certain grave questions, and it depends on the discretion of the Dallas convention whether that split shall be healed or made greater. With a platform which shall concede something to the minority sentiment of the state and with the cheerful acceptance of that platform by Gov. Roberts the dissensions would we think disappear in his election, but with a vague, or cut and dried platform and a haughty contempt for the minority, in case of his election the division in the democratic party would, we think, become something serious.

As to to the administration of Gov. Roberts, opinion is hopelessly devided. His advocates and opponents are equally honest, but also equally intense in their opinions. The admiration of the one side which looks on him as the savior of the state is not excelled by the abhorrence of the other, which regards his administration as a public disaster. It is to this last phase that we desire to call particular attention. The opponents of Gov. Roberts do actually and sincerely believe that his administration is a public calamity. They believe that it is seriously injuring the state. Whether right or wrong it is now too late to enquire.

They do so believe and hence their opposition is on principle and seems to them to be patriotism, and they will therefore be somewhat intractable. The terror of a machine pushed by eighty thousand majority is vast, but it is not omnipotent and especially is impotent when pitted against principle.

The Dallas convention will therefore be called upon to excercise an unusual degree of discretion, and that they will do so, is ardently to be hoped for intimations of deep and serious disaffection are only too rife just at present, and the party cannot afford to hazard anything just at present. A clear, sound and outspoken platform is what is needed, and the hearty endorsement of that platform by whoever is placed upon it, and that consideration and treatment of opposing elements, which shall give the party unity and strength is a necessity.—[Waco Examiner.

The New York Ratification Meeting.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, July 28.—Twenty-five thousand Democratic voters of the city of New York assembled last evening in the Academy of music, Irving hall and Nilsson hall, and on Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and Irving place, to ratify the nomination of Winfield Scott Hancock for president and William H. English for vice-president. Every seat in the Academy of Music was occupied, and nearly one thousand men sat on its capacious stage. Irving and Nilsson halls were filled to their utmost capacity. Irving place from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street was densely crowded. The Academy of Music was elaborately decorated.

Over the front of the stage were life-sized portraits of Hancock and English, surmounted by the national colors. Other portraits of the candidates hung on the wall at the back of the stage. Under Gen. Hancock's portrait was the inscription: "Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right."—[W. S. Hancock. And under the portrait of Wm. H. English was a strip of bunting, on which was printed: "A pure economical, constitutional government, that will protect the liberty and prosperity of the people—that the Democracy propose to stand by,"—[W. H. English.

National flags were suspended from the procenium and mezzarine boxes, and stripes of red, white and blue bunting hung in festoons from the box tier and from the gallery. The balconies were mounted with flags, and Chinese lanterns hung over Fourteenth street and over Irving place.

Soon after eight o'clock Samuel J. Tilden stepped from behind the flies on the right of the stage, and escorted by John McKeon and Mayor Cooper walked toward the speaker's stand. He was followed by Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio. Congressman Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Senator C. W. Jones of Florida and the other speakers of the evening. As Mr. Tilden withdrew his arm from that of John McKeon he was seen by the audience. Instantly 5,000 people were on their feet, cheering and shouting and making other demonstrations of satisfaction. Mr. Tilden bowed and then sat down between Mayor Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

There was a moment's calm and then the immense audience once more arose and cheered again and again. When quiet had been restored, John McKeon stepped to the front of the stage and said:

"Fellow-Democrats, the duty has been assigned to me as chairman of the committee of arrangements to nominate a presiding officer of this meeting, and I nominate as chairman of this meeting the legally-elected president of the United States." Amid the wildest enthusiasm that completely drowned his voice, Mr. McKeon pointed to Mr. Tilden and added: "I need not mention the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

It was some minutes before the stormy welcome that greeted Mr. Tilden subsided sufficiently to permit his voice to be heard. At length, however, quiet was restored, and the immence audience listened with breathless interest. Mr. Tilden said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I thank you for your very cordial greeting. I have come down this evening from my country home to join with you in declaring the purpose of the Democracy of the city of New York to give their earnest and efficient support to the nomination of Hancock and English. I came under a stipulation of your committee that in the present hoarse condition of my voice I should not be expected to make a speech to this vast audience. I shall, therefore but briefly touch two topics. The welfare of the people demands a change in the administration of the federal government. Reform is necessary to remove the abuses which have grown up during twenty years of continous power, prolific of false principles and bad practices. The Republican party, stifling its conscience, has made itself responsible for the intrusion under color of law into the chief magistracy of our republic of a man who was not elected. It has set a precedent which, unless disowned and condemned by the people, will destroy our proud system of elective self-government and substitute the rule of a hierarchy of office-holders holding over against the will of the people. A complete overthrow of the Republican party in the election of 1880 would be retributive judgment. It would prevent a repetition of the crime of 1876 against the sovereignty of the people. Fellow-citizens, I congratulate you on your course, on your case, on your candidates, and on the favorable prospects under which the canvas has been commenced for their election."

A Bad Money Loss.

Some exultation is exhibited at the fact that the census will show us a population of 1,500,000 at least, which seems to be a great gain, but before exulting over the gain, should we not rather balance it with the loss? The last decade has been a constant hegira from the east to the west. If Texas had received her just share of those immigrants the census would now show 3,000,000 instead of 1,500,000. The inference is, that we have lost 1,500,000 persons. In losing them we have lost—

All the capital they would have brought with them, which at $100 apiece would have been $150,000,000, added to the taxable property of the state.

We have lost the taxes on $150,000,000, which at 50 cents would have been $750,000 a year, besides poll tax which would have been on 200,000 taxable polls $400,000 a year more.

The farmers lost the sale of supplies to the same consumers which would have added to the price of every pig, cow, chicken, bushel of corn, and all other products.

Land holders, the Railroads and individual farmers have lost, the sale of lands and the enhancement of the prices of lands, a loss of at least a dollar knocked out of every acre of Texas land.

The state has lost eleven representatives which that additional population would have given, making her representatives twenty-two in all.

Physicians have lost patients, lawyers clients, butchers customers, preachers hearers, and every man in the state is out of pocket thereby.

In the development of the state, the enhancement of values, the state in losing this immigration will not fall short of $600,000,000.

We are the most melancholy and biggest spectacle of penny-wise and pound foolish.

We do not say that the anti-immigrationists are wrong, but simply that the policy has lost the state a vast amount of money.—[Waco Examiner.

A New Immigration Movement.

A movement of great significance was held Marshall last Saturday, being a convocation of leading managers of three railroads, the International, the Texas Pacific and G. H. & S. A., for the purpose of devising a system of immigration to be carried on by railroad companies. Circular letters have been addressed to all other Texas roads—to the Iron Mountain railroad and to the Morgan and Mallory steamship companies, asking their participation in this immigration company, a charter for which has been filed with the secretary of state. The meeing at Marshall adjourned to meet at Austin on July 22d. The call is signed by Jno. C. Brown, R. S. Hayes, H. M. Hoxie, George Noble and A. J. Fry, names which show the movement to be one of magnitude, since such railroad magnates are engaged in it. H. M. Hoxie, of the International, is well known as one of the most vigorous and enterprising railroad men in the state, and while the state has been quarreling for two years over the immigration theory, he has been persistently working in the interest of immigration. The participation of all the roads is confidently expected, which, if accomplished, will inaugurate a new system in the state, to which all private immigration agencies should become accessories. The people who favor immigration should look to the views of their candidates, to the next legislature, on this subject, so that the immigration spirit of the state can be united.—[Waco Examiner.]

"My dear," said a fond father to a three year old as he entered the nursery, "you have a little sister baby. 'Oh let me run and tell mama, does she know," was the quick demand of the happy brother.