San Marcos Free Press.

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

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Free Press.

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To whom all Letters should be Addressed.
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newspaper.

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

Educational.

SAN MARCOS SCHOOL, Mrs. Adella Duncan, Principal, at her residence near Institute.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

MISS MARY RUSSELL, Free Press Building.

Newsdealer and Newspaper and Periodical Agent.

CLAUDE R. JULIAN, Free Press Building

Banker.

BAKER B. MALONE, Malone's Store.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Building, North side Plaza.
GEO. T. MALONE, south side Plaza.
R. TURNER, West side Main Plaza.
J. DAILEY, West side of the Main Plaza.
M. GIESEN, South side of the Main Plaza.
BIGGS & C. H., North side of the Main Plaza.
B. FRY South side Plaza.
ELLISON & SMITH, North Side Plaza.
AILEY & BRO., S. W. Corner Plaza.
B. F. KERR, North side Plaza.
R. COCKRHAM & CO., east side of the Plaza, opposite Court House.

Groceries and Hardware.

W. SONALSON, East side Main Plaza.

Groceries.

FITCHFORD South side Plaza.
F. McALLISTER, North side Plaza.

Druggists.

FROMME, Southwest corner Plaza.
REYNOLDS & DANIEL, north side of the Main Plaza.

Dentist.

DRS. COMBS & BLAKEMORE, office North side of the Main Plaza.

Lawyers.

MCBRIDE & WALTERS, office in the Court House.
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.

Notary Public, Land and General Agent.

I. H. JULIAN, office Free Press Building.

Bakery and Confectionery.

FRITZ LANGE, South side Plaza.

Stoves and Tinware.

GEO. HENNE, West side Plaza.
H. EARNHAM, East side Plaza.

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.
A. F. HARVEY, North side Plaza.

Boarding House.

MRS. HEATON, East side of Plaza.

Meat Market.

HAYNES & RAGSDALE, San Antonio street, between Dulley & Bros. store and Exchange Hotel.
J. P. & S. KONE, north side plaza.

Boot and Shoemaker.

J. B. HANELA, North side Plaza.

Saddle and Harness Shop

TOWNSEND & IRION, S. W. corner plaza.

JOHN F. CRAFTON, HALBERT E. PAINE, FRANK B. LADD
Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

7 Fifth Street, WASHINGTON, D. C

Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp for postage. Sept. 4-tf

—GET YOUR—

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK

—DONE AT THE—

FREE PRESS OFFICE

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL.

CONGRESSMAN—6TH DISTRICT:
Hon. Columbus Upson, of Bexar county.
SENATOR—21ST DISTRICT:
Hon. W. H. Burgess, of Caldwell Co.
REPRESENTATIVES—64TH DISTRICT:
Hon. J. G. Storey, of Hays Co.
Hon. M. R. Stringfellow, of Caldwell Co.
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.
Ed. J. L. Green, County Clerk.
J. M. Brackenridge, County Attorney.
H. E. Barber, Sheriff. J. S. Davis, Deputy.

Justice of the Peace	Pre.	No.
David Lynch,	" "	" 1
John Richardson,	" "	" 2
J. C. Rowe,	" "	" 3
J. H. Patterson,	" "	" 4

County Treasurer.
R. S. Fortson, Assessor.
Joe. C. Eve, Surveyor.

Constable.		
John L. Malone,	Con't Precinct	No. 1.
J. B. Ratliff,	" "	" 2.
Peter Schmidt,	" "	" 3.
A. T. Brooks,	" "	" 4.

TIMES OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PRECINCT COURTS—Criminal County Court—1st Monday in each month.
County Court for Civil and Probate business—3d Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
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 Mt. City.
" " 3—3d " Wimberley's Mill
" " 4—4th " Dripping Springs.
TOWN OFFICERS.
Mayor—O. T. Brown.
Council—W. O. Hutchison, T. R. Fourqurean, L. W. Mitchell, S. B. McBride, Wm. Giesen.
Marshal—T. M. Prince
Council meets the first Tuesday in each month.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath. Rev. H. S. Thrall, 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 Sabbaths in 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 first and third Sundays in each month, by Elder B. Hatcher.

SOCIETIES.

San Marcos Lodge No. 342 meets Saturday on or before full moon. Ed J. L. Green, W. M. Albert Heaton secretary.
San Marcos Chapter No. 129, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. D. P. Hopkins M. E. H. P. Albert Heaton, Secretary.
Hays Lodge K. of H. No. 1288, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. J. V. Hutchins, Dictator, W. L. Kennedy, Reporter.
Star of Hope Council No. 24, U. F. T. J. H. Combs, Pres. Frank Gellett, Secretary.
I. O. O. F. Mountain Lodge No. 154 meets every Monday night. C. H. Rosa, N. G. Albert Heaton, secretary.
Perkins Encampment No. 53 meets 1st 3rd and 5th Friday of each month. Ed. R. Kone, C. P. Albert Heaton Secretary.

MAILS.

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

Mails from Austin arrive at 11 A. M.; close at 1:30 P. M
" " San Antonio arrive at 6:15 P. M., close at 5:45 P. M
Above mails arrive and depart daily.
Lulling—arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M, Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 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 from 8 A. M., to 12 M., and from 1 P. M to 5 P. M.
Postoffice open on Sundays one hour after distribution of mails.

ALBERT HEATON, P. M.

THE SUN FOR 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody reads in it:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eye sight. The Sun long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fulness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning THE SUN prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treatment of a very ambiet.

IV. Honest comment. The sun's habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things.

V. Equal candor in dealing with each political party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The Sun believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. The Sun believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Rings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows:

For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $5.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7 70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at $1 20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 00 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
Dec16 Publisher of THE SUN New York City.

$500

Will be paid by Dr. A. G. OLIN, for every case of Private or Chronic disease he undertakes and fails to cure. Send two stamps for "GUIDE TO HEALTH." MARRIAGE GUIDE for the million, either sex, 50 cts. RELIABLE FEMALE PILLS, $5 a box. A quiet home for ladies during confinement. Rubber Goods and circular of important information sent by express only. Price 50 cts.

DR. A. C. OLIN,
Kentucky Block, 201 S. Clark Street,
CHICAGO, ILL. Advice Free.
Nov25-1y

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.,
May 27 1y Atlanta, Ga.

THE CHILDREN'S
THE NURSERY
Fifteenth Year.
This Magazine will begin the year 1881 with a new and elegant Cover and other improvements. It will continue to surpass all imitators. The January Number will prove this. $1.50 a year in advance. New subscribers get extra Nos. by subscribing now.
NURSERY PUBLISHING CO., 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOM IN MY COUNTRY.

BY F. O. TICKNOR.

Room in my country, room!
Room on her ample breast
For the willing hands to work,
And the weary head to rest;
For all who flee from the tyranny
Of the Old World to the West.

Though under another sun
His childhood saw the sky,
Though under another sod
His father's ashes lie—
A deeper dust on his broken trust
And his darkened memory,

The home our fathers built
They builded wide and tall,
With many a smiling portal,
And never a frowning wall,
And strong without and warm throughout,
And plenty of room for all!

Room in her broad green fields,
Room in her dusky mines,
Where the gliding coulter gleams,
Where the reaper's sickle shines;
Under the eaves of his own green leaves,
Under his own bright vines.

Under his own bright vines!
And none to say him nay!
Room for his hands to rise,
And his fetters to fall away:
Oh! Brothers, room for his heart to bloom,
Room for his soul to pray.

To the sufferer over the sea,
To the wanderers at the gate,
To the loftiest in degree,
To the lowliest in estate,
One land alone on the broad earth's zone
Can dare to be truly great.

Dread ye the darkened strength
Of the stranger, sad and lone,
Should his soul awake at length
From the sleep his sires have known?
Trust in the God that gave
This green land to your own;
'Tis his to grace in its fitting place,
The clay as well as the stone.

Though still to the wasted hands
The iron canker clings;
Though still in his withered heart
The rankling iron wrings;
The oak shall know its time to grow—
And the eagle shall find its wings.

Aye! numberless as the sands,
And fetterless as the foam,
'Tis the hand of heaven that sends—
In God's name let them come!
To a common share of heaven's own air—
To a hope as well as a home.

The Future of the International.

A San Antonio correspondent of the Galveston News, under date of the 6th inst., writes as follows:

The visit of Capt. R. S. Hayes, president of the International and Great Northern railroad, has excited public attention to a considerable extent. In an interview with Mr. Hays your correspondent learned that the future movements of the International were indefinite. The purchase of a large amount of stock by the Gould syndicate is of but recent date, and it is not yet known what will be its effect. One thing is certain, Mr. Gould does not buy railroad stock for mere pastime. The control of the International railroad is only another move to complete his grand scheme of an international line from the City of Mexico to the principal commercial centers of the United States. The International completes the line to the Rio Grande. But how does this affect San Antonio and western Texas? This was the question that I tried to settle in my interview with Capt. Hayes, but that gentleman says that he does not know himself, and is probably more in the fog and more anxious on this point than our people can possibly be. Will the Gould interest do the same with this road that it did with the M., K. & T., and take all control from the old officers and place it in the hands of new ones? One thing is quite probable, and that is that there is as yet no certainty at what point on the Rio Grande this road will be built to. The intention of Gould is to make a direct connection with the road from the City of Mexico north, and as yet it is not known where the Mexican line will strike the Rio Grande. Therefore, it is a reasonable supposition that the terminus of the International will remain in San Antonio until the northern terminus of the Mexican road has been finally fixed. How long before that will be I'll not venture an opinion.

Dakota is knocking a the halls of Congress for admission to the Union. It is unlikely that the population of Dakota has the unit of representation in Congress which under the last apportionment, was 133,000, not to mention the unit under the census of this year, which will probably be 170,000. Should Dakota be admitted, however, she would be entitled to one member two senators and three electoral votes, and there is a very perceptible restlessness just now in the old and populous states against admitting to equal representation in the senate a western borough without population enough for a congressional district.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.

To be free from desire is money: to be free from the rage of perpetually buying something new is a certain revenue; to be content with what we possess constitutes the greatest of riches.

The Terrible Year at Hand.

[New York Sun.]

The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.
—Mother Shipton's Prophecy.

It would be difficult to describe the sinister predictions that have as by common consent, been concentrated upon the coming year. The sooth sayers, oracle-makers, astrologers and wizards seem to have combined to cast their spell upon it. Superstitious people of every sort and some who are not willing to admit that that they are superstitious, regard the year 1881 with more or less anxious expectation and dread. As the earth on New Year's day, swings out into another round about the sun, it will go to meet a host of evil omens. It will go cursed by theomancy and bibliomancy. Acromancy and meteoromancy will glare at it from comets and shooting stars. Oneiromancy will intercept its path with visions of evil, and nomancy will shake the ominous back reading numerals, '1881,' before it. It will be beset with scarecrow figures by arithmacy, and with menacing phrases by stichomancy. Yet there was no reason why persons of good digestion should not go to sleep on New Year's night confident that after having encountered the average quantity of storm and sunshine, the one-horse ball that we call the world will bring them safe through the perils of its five hundred-million flight around to the starting point again.

Timid persons first began to look forward with some alarm to the year that was about to open, when, several years ago, the key to the so-called prophetic symbolism of the Great Pyramid of Egypt was made public, backed by the name and reputation of the great British Astronomer, Piazzi Smyth. Others, using Mr. Smyth's observations and measurements, have gone much further than he did in drawing startling inferences; but no one can read his book without perceiving how powerfully it must affect those who have the slightest leaning toward superstition or credulity. Besides, this record of explorations and experiences in the heart of Egypt's greatest marvel has all the charm and interest of Dr. Schliemann's descriptions of his discoveries in Homer's Troy. Such a book could not well be neglected by the world of readers; and by the nature of the human mind many of its readers were sure to be imbued with its ominous dogmas. So the belief or at least the suspicion, that the secret chambers of the Great Pyramid, under Divine guidance by the most mystical character in all history, Melchisedek King of Salem, foretell among other things, that the Christian era will end in 1881.

Mother Shipton's so-called prophecy fixes upon the same date for the end of the world. The ominous jingle of her rhymes has probably done at least as much to disturb the equanimity of credulous persons as the more elaborate vaticinations of the pyramid interpreters. Moreover Mother Shipton is represented as foretelling that in the latter days England will "accept a Jew." As England has, and with considerable emphasis, and more than once, accepted the remarkable son of old Isaac Disraeli for her Prime Minister, this has been taken as a fulfillment of the prophecy. So Lord Beaconsfield's dramatic personality is made a principal figure in the murky cloud that hangs over 1881.

As if the evil eye of Mother Shipton and the mystical menace of the Great Pyramid were not enough for one poor twelvemont't to bear, the "horrors of the perihelia" have been denounced upon the coming year. About two years ago certain pamphlets were circulated about the country, purporting to be written by men of science, and predicting that awful consequences to mankind would result from all the planets reaching their perihelia, or nearest point to the sun, together. According to these prophets the sinister effects of the perihelia were to begin making their appearance this fall, when Jupiter passed his perihelion, and next year the scythe of death was to be put to the harvest in the far east, and to sweep westward with a swath as broad as the continents, until it reached the Pacific Ocean. The narrow Atlantic was to be no more than a brooklet in the path of this terrible harvester. Plagues, famines, pestilences, fire, earthquakes, floods and tornadoes were to scourge the human race until only a few remained, like Noah and his family, to re-people the earth with a sturdier and more God-fearing race.

So much alarm was caused by this hocusposcus of pretended science and prophecy that some real men of science—Mr. Proctor among others—were at the pains to show that so far as these predictions professed to rest upon scientific facts they were baseless. The great planets will not all be in perihelion in in 1881, and they will not all be in perihelion together at any time. It is true that several of the chief planets will reach their perihelia within a few years, and that it is rare for them to be grouped so close together as they will be at one time this year. It is also true that remarkable coincidences have been observed between the existence of great storms on the sun, that produce electrical disturbances and possibly meteorological changes upon the earth, and the presence of Jupiter near his perihelion.. Astronomers have also suspected that the influence of some of the other great planets upon the earth can be perceived, but they have never discovered any reason to suppose, that the combined influence of all the planets could, under any circumstances, produce upon the earth a thousandth part of the evil effect ascribed to them by the astrologers, if indeed they produced any evil effect whatever.

Still astrological almanacs for this year are repeating substantially the same predictions of things to begin, if not to culminate, in 1881. Because as they say, the ravages of the Black Death in the middle ages followed the nearly coincident perihelia of four great planets, they predict similar consequences now. But neither in their premises nor in their inferences does science recognize any validity.

In truth, however, the astrologers not less than the astronomers and all star-gazers, will have plenty of phenomena in the heavens to occupy their attention for the next twelve months. The sky will not present such brilliant pagents again this century. There will be a remarkable series of conjunctions and double and triple conjunctions. The most interesting of these is the great twenty-year conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in April. This conjuction is one of the strongholds of the astrologers. As it occurs in the sign Taurus, which they say rules Turkey and Ireland, they feel safe on account of recent occurrences, in predicting very momentous effects in those countries from the conjuction. There will also be conjuncts of Jupiter and Venus, and Jupiter Saturn and Venus; and the far-away giants Uranus and Neptune will play a part in this remarkable planetary levee.

Venus will reach her greatest brightness in the Spring, and will be so brilliant as to be visible at noonday. Her delicate crescent will be a favorite object in the amateur astronomer's telescope. Saturn will open still wider its wonderful rings, and will be one of the attractions of the evening sky for several months. Jupiter will not lose much of his present brilliancy before he becomes a morning star in April. Mars will begin to brighten in the latter part of the year, and then his snowy poles and shadowy continents will again become the admiration of those who gaze through telescopes. In short there will be no end of attractions in the starry heavens, and all the prognostications of soothsayers will not darken the sky of 1881.

Lincoln's Good Sense.

Abraham Lincoln is on record, in his peculiar way, on the system of competitive examinations. The colored troops raised directly by the General Government during the war were officered through competitive examinations, and as was generally admitted were remarkably well officered too. But it would occasionally happen that a young college student, by committing Casey's tactics, and by shying out his mathematical and historical knowledge to good advantage, would get a Captaincy or a Majority before he could shoulder arms and march a company out to the parade ground. And often a man peculiarly fitted to command, with a special relish for fighting and perfect in the maneuvering of a regiment or brigade, but unfamiliar with the characters of ancient history and ignorant of logarithms, would fail of securing a Second Lieutenancy. One of the latter class once, in his perplexity, applied to Mr. Lincoln, and that man of wonderful discernment and practical sense sent him to Secretary Stanton with this note: "I desire that Mr. —— should be appointed to the Colonelcy of a colored regiment, although he may not know the exact shade of Julius Cæsar's hair."

Church and State.

[New York Tribune.]

The movement for the complete secularization of the State, recently organized in Chicago, claims both the ex-President and next President as co-workers. In 1875 President Grant recommended to Congress a constitutional amendment requiring every state to maintain free public schools in which neither "religious, atheistic nor pagan tenets should be taught," and so prohibiting the granting of public money to any religious sect, and requiring the equal taxation of church property. Gen. Garfield said in a speech in the House in June, 1874: "The divorce between Church and State ought to be absolute. It ought to be so absolute that no church property anywhere, in any state or in the nation should be exempt from equal taxation; for if you exempt the property of any church organization to that extent you impose a church tax upon the whole community."

A colored woman in speaking of one of her children, which was lighter complexioned than the rest, exclaimed: "I never could bear dat ar brat; kase she show dirt so easy."

Funeral Fun.

Republicans of Clarinda, Page Co. Iowa, held a jollification after the election, at which D. B. Cake, a young Democrat, made a speech which for wit and philosophy has seldom been excelled. On being called out Mr. Cake demurely arose and said:

Fellow Citizens: A man usually attends his own funeral, but it is not expected that he should talk a great deal. I knew the funeral cermonies would go on without me, so I concluded I would bring in the body, [Laughter.] But it takes a great deal of grace to sustain a man who helps furnish the corpse for an occasion lik this. [Laughter.] Nobody but a Democrat could do it. It is certain that no one but a Democrat has had a chance to try it for the last twenty years. Disappointment is the modern Democrat's birthright, and mourning his normal condition; they took out a patent on disaster twenty years ago and it has never been infringed. The patent run out in 1876 and they have just got it renewed. [Loud Applause.] Looking over the landscape of the last twenty years I behold acres and acres of bursted hopes, cords and cords of disgruntled ambitions, barrels and barrels of unavailing tears, oceans and oceans strewn with the wrecks of phantom ships once burdened with Democratic delusion. Disappointment is an anchor to the Democratic soul both sure and steadfast. [Continued applause.]

Leaves have one time to fall
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set, but all, O, Democrat!
Thou hast all times for thine own death.

I might say with Shylock, sufferance; yea, *sufferance* is the badge of our tribe. I could give you 329 reasons for that. A lawyer offered a judge sixteen reasons why his client was not in court. First he was dead. The judge told him he might omit the other fifteen. The first reason of my 329 is that we lacked the voters. [Laughter.] You will allow me to omit the other 328, But I could give you more than 329 reasons. Yes, More-y letter. John Kelly did it with his little racket. Wade Hampton's mule broke its leg instead of its neck, and Ben Hill wasn't born a mute. English had foreclosed his mortgages and we couldn't redeem. Then,—

'Tis the South that can supply
Solid comforts while we die.

[Loud laughter.] In some states the Greenback party fell through a crack in their platform and crippled us. But Democracy still lives. It's like the mule it never dies. But unfortunately like the mule, while it lives it is forever throwing its riders. [Applause.]

It bucked Greeley off and killed him in 1872. Tilden stuck on until he passed under the wire, but there was so much daylight between him and this Democratic quadruped that it counted him off although he had his feet in the stirrups. This year we got a splendid send off and might have won, but the donkey was stricken down in Indiana with (g) Landers. We close this chapter of history with the hope the story will not be continued in our next. We accept defeat the more cheerfully because of the magnanimous manner in which you take the victory. We take it every four years. It is a standing prescription. It might well be called the quadrennial ipecac. It works up before the election and works down as the returns come in. We thank you for the unanimous way in which you have turned out to our funeral. We congratulate you on the magnificent and imposing grandeur of the obsequies. [Long continued applause.]

WE often see, when passing along a country highway, mowing machines, hay rakes, wagons and other farming utensils lying out exposed to the weather Sometimes this is because the owner has no convenient place for them, and at other times it is through negligence, but what ever the cause is it is always poor economy. The value of implements and machines necessary to use in the proper and successful management of an ordinary sized farm, amounts to about $500, and the wear and tear of them is of necessity a great deal; but if allowed to remain out in all kinds of weather they will often receive more detriment from the exposure than from actual use. The implements used on an ordinary-sized farm can all be stored easily in a building 30x40 feet, the cost of which need be but little, not to exceed $50. A little thought and computation will show to any farmer the advantage of such a building for storing farm implements. But a building, however well built, will not protect from the weather implements that are left in the field. We must exercise some care in keeping them in their places.—Cor Rural New Yorker.

A bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing the President to place Gen. Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of a General. Is there no possible chance to rid the country of this miserable mendicant? He has already drawn over half a million of dollars of the people's money, and yet he continues to beg for more. "Oh, shame where is thy blush."

Young men suffering from Weakness Nervousness, Dependency Loss of memory, etc. are thoroughly and permanently cured by Day's Kidney Pad.

What the Census Teaches.

The New-York World, truly enough, says it is time for politicians to pause and to reflect seriously, when the result of the last census is known. Scales are turning, and sections and states, heretofore most powerful, are taking retrograde steps, and others are advancing. Only fourteen states hold the same rank in 1880 which they held in 1870, and these are: (1) New York, (2) Pennsylvania, (3) Ohio, (4) Illinois, (5) Missouri (6) Indiana, (7) Massachusetts, (8) Kentucky, (12) Georgia, (14) North Carolina, (21) Lousiana, (24) California, (31) New Hampshire, (36) Oregon; Iowa the eleventh in 1870, becomes the ninth, and changes places with Tennessee, Virginia, that was tenth, becomes the thirteenth, and gives place to Texas, which goes up nine places at a bound and stands next to Iowa. Michigan, that was thirteenth, sinks to the fifteenth place, while Wisconsin falls one and becomes sixteenth in order. Alabama, sixteenth in 1870, has become seventeenth; New Jersey in turn ceases to be seventeenth and becomes eighteenth, while Mississippi, which was eighteenth, falls five in rank and becomes twenty-third. Maryland falls from twentieth to twenty second, while South Carolina, which was twenty first, rises in the scale two steps and stands nineteenth, just in advance of Kansas. Maine loses six places and falls from the twenty third to the twenty-ninth, and Connecticut three places falling from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-eighth. Arkansas ascends one step, from twenty-sixth to twenty-fifth. West Virginia falls two steps, from twenty seventh to twenty-ninth. Minnesota rises two, from twenty-eighth to twenty-sixth. Kansas goes up nine, from twenty-ninth to twentieth, Vermont falls from thirtieth to thirty-second, Rhode Island from thirty-second to thirty-third, Florida from thirty-third to thirty-fourth, Colorado comes in as thirty-fifth, and little Delaware—thirty-fourth in 1870—is now thirty-seventh. Nebraska ascends from thirty-fifth to thirtieth. Says the World:

"The irresistible influence of climate and soil, it will be seen, are telling surely at last in favor of the South and Southwest, as all intelligent observers long ago saw that they would be soon as the artificial trammels imposed by the existence of slavery upon the development of those regions were removed. The silly and scandalous efforts of low partisan journals and of libellous twaddlers like the author of "A Fool's Errand" to fight against these influences with mere misrepresentations of Southern life and the Southern people are certain to prove as futile as Mrs. Partington's war with her broom against the Atlantic. The percentage of increase throughout the South during the past decade stands at 31.05, against 25.85 at the North in general, while the percentage of increase in New England has been only 14-70, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey taken together only 18.92. The fifteen so-called Southern States have added 4,277,700 to their population, and the twelve Western and Pacific states only 3,581,905. The absolute increase of Texas since 1870 has been greater than that of any other state in the Union, being 42,000 more than that of New York. Her ratio of increase of Pennsylvania, and 46,000 more than that has been enormous, Should she maintain it for the next decade, 1890 will see Texas running a close race with Illinois for the fourth place in the list of states. With the impetus sure to be given her by the immense railway operations now leading to and concentrating upon her territory, indeed, Texas is not unlikely to exceed this ratio, and in that event Ohio will be hard pushed by her for the third place. Colorado shows the most colossal ratio of increase, reaching 329.82 per cent., but this is obviously abnormal, as is also the ratio of 267.83 in Nebraska, and of 173,14 in Kansas. The only state which shows as important a ratio of increase, resting on causes likely to endure, as Texas, is Oregon, which has grown at a pace nearly double that of California.

The question of tattooing (not branding) has been revived in the British army to act as a check against desertion, and prevent the re enlistment of bad characters. Some time ago, when the desertions were at the rate of 5,000 a year (one artillery man had enlisted and sold his kit eleven times in two years before he was detected). Sir James E. Alexander submitted to the Horse Guards a small instrument, with a spring to tattoo instantaneously, and with hardly any pain, a man above the left wrist. India ink rubbed on the punctures left the impression of a neat small Queen's crown, in blue, the size of a sixpence, and indelible.

A WASHINGTON special to the Indianapolis Journal says that a startling speech is expected from Senator Brown of Georgia, when he goes to Washington, looking to a new departure in the politics of the South. The position he intends to take is not described, but the opinion is ventured that it will not at first meet with any material support from the South.