# San Marcos Free Press.

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

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ISAAC H. JULIAN,

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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Hon. James F. Miller, of Gonzales County.

SENATOR—25TH DISTRICT:

Hon. Geo. Pfeuffer, of Comal Co.

REPRESENTATIVES—91ST DISTRICT:

Hon. Sterling Fisher, of Hays Co.
Hon. J. N. Stagner, of Caldwell Co.

DISTRICT COURT—15TH DISTRICT.

Hon. L. W. Moore, Presiding Judge, LaGrange.
J. M. Bethany, Attorney, Austin Co.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURT.

HAYS.—2d Mondays in March and September.

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Owen Ford, County Attorney.
H. E. Barber Sheriff. J. M. Turner, Deputy.
C. S. Cock, Justice of the Peace Pre. No. 1
David Lynch, " " " " " 2
W. M. Wyatt " " " " " 3
J. C. Rowe, " " " " " 4
W. W. Slack, " " " " " 5
J. H. Patterson, County Treasurer.
R. S. Fortson, Assessor.
Joe. C. Rye, Surveyor.
T. J. McClarty, Con't Precinct No. 1.
J. B. Ratliff, " " " " 2.
J. R. Burleson, " " " " 3.
W. R. Wood, " " " " 4.
J. F. Pitts, Constable Precinct No 1.

TIMES OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PRECINCT COURTS—County Court for Criminal, Civil and Probate business—4th Mondays 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—C. S. Cock.
Council—W. D. Wood, G. W. Donalson, T. P. Dailey, D. A. Glover, Wm. Giesen.
Marshal—T. M. Prince.
Council meets the first Tuesday in each month.

### MAILS.

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### CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath, Rev. Buckner Harris, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Class meeting or young Men's Prayer Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday.

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BAPTIST.—Preaching at the Baptist Church on the first and third Sundays in each month. Rev. J. H. Hendon, pastor.

CATHOLIC.—services 4th Sunday in each month, Rev. Father Morandi, pastor.

CHRISTIAN.—Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday each month. Rev. J. L. Pritchett, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services 2nd and 4th Sundays each month. Rev. J. B. French, pastor.

### SOCIETIES.

San Marcos Lodge No. 342 meets Saturday on or before full moon. A. C. Danforth W. M. Albert Heaton Secretary.

San Marcos Chapter No. 129, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. P. J. C. Smith M. E. H. P. Albert Heaton, Secretary.

Hays Lodge K. of H. No. 1668, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. J. V. Hutchins, Dictator, T. J. Peel, Reporter.

I. O. O. F. Mountain Lodge No. 154 meets every Monday night. J. T. Holland, N. G. Albert Heaton Secretary.

Perkins Encampment No. 56 meets 1st 3rd and 5th Friday of each month. C. H. Rau, C. P. Albert Heaton Secretary.

Order of Chosen Friends, Basil Dailey, C. C. Albert Heaton, Secretary.


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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

*BANKERS.*

ED. J. L. GREEN, Southeast Corner Plaza, at Malone's old stand.

D. A. GLOVER, North side Plaza.

*LAWYERS.*

WOOD & FORD, Wood's New Building Upstairs.

O. T. BROWN, Office in Mitchell Building, upstairs.

FISHER & ROSE, Office in Wood's New Building upstairs.

*NOTARY PUBLIC & G'L AG'T.*

I. H. JULIAN, Judge Wood's New Building, Upstairs.

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DR. E. de STIEGER, office at Raynolds & Daniel's Drugstore.

DRS. WOODS & BURLESON, Office at Raynolds & Daniel's drugstore.

DR. WM. MYERS, Office at Fromme's Drugstore, Southeast Corner Plaza.

*DENTISTS.*

DR. J. H. COMBS, Judge Wood's New Building, upstairs.

DR. N. B. McLEAN, Office in Judge Wood's Building, with Dr. Combs.

*DRUGGISTS.*

R. FROMME, South side Plaza.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, North side Plaza.

*DRY GOODS.*

GREEN & PRICE, at Malone's old stand, Southeast Corner Plaza.

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JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Building, North side plaza.

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A. J. SWASEY, South side Plaza.

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G. W. DONALSON & CO., North side Plaza.

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J. WARD, East side Plaza.

J. W. NANCE, near Southeast Corner of Public Square.

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W. H. ROBBINS, North side Plaza.

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W. K. McMULLEN, East side Plaza at Iglehart's Store.

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W. D. KELLY,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

T. S. ARTHUR,
Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia.

V. L. CONRAD,
Editor "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JUNE 1, 1882.

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## OPTIMISM.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

I'm no reformer; for I see more light
Than darkness in the world; mine eyes are quick
To catch the first dim radiance of the dawn,
And slow to note the cloud that threatens storm.
The fragrance and the beauty of the rose
Delight me so, slight thought I give the thorn.
And the sweet music of the lark's clear song
Stays longer with me than the night-hawk's cry.
And even in this great three of pain called life,
I find a rapture linked with each despair
Well worth the price or anguish.

I detect
More good than evil in in humanity.
Love lights more fires than hate extinguishes,
And men grow better as the world grows old.

—[Manhattan Magazine.

[Written for The Free Press.]

## Reminiscences of a Texas Veteran---The Santa Fe Expedition, etc.

BY C. ERHARD.

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LXIX.

On the 17th of October, 1841, after a few days rest given to the men under General McLeod, and during that time 150 men being huddled up in a room, only getting one loaf of light bread for a whole day's ration, after as before stated, previously to that we had to live for near two months on the poor ration of 1½ pounds of our poor beef of worn down work-oxen, and no bread or coffee, we were ill prepared to resume a long march of about two thousand miles to the City of Mexico. We left San Miguel while a guard of about two hundred men, mounted upon horses, mules and asses, and miserably armed with bows and arrows, lances, or worthless muskets, rode upon either side of us, in single file as we trudged along on foot. The day on which we started was warm and showery. About sundown, footsore and completely exhausted after a march of thirty miles, [here I will state that on the whole march through Mexico we started about sunrise, marching till near sundown without a noon's rest or a dinner, or any repast], we reached the old ruin of the Pecos, in former times a mission and fortress, but now uninhabitable, and crumbling to decay. Salezar drove us into an enclosure amid the ruins not fit even for brutes, and without giving us a morsel of food. Towards the evening of that first day's journey, I suffered terribly from colic pains, causing me to bend and twist; it was probably caused by eating a very dry hard biscuit given me by one of the guards which swelled in my stomach; I fell in the rear, and a Mexican told me if I did not keep up with the command I should be shot down. I thought he did that to frighten me, who was but a lad, but it was not more than two weeks afterwards ere I realized the truth of the cruel butchery of men too weak to travel fast enough.

Immediately to the north of Pecos, and within a few miles, rose a lofty mountain whose summit was now covered with snow. On the other side of this mountain at its base, we learned was Santa Fe, a town toward which we had traveled for months, but which we were not destined to see. We prisoners were stripped of our coats, we had on only pants and shirts, Armijo robbed us of our woolen blankets, and in place gave us a poor half wool half cotton Mexican blanket. Now if the reader remembers that our journey commenced after the middle of October, that Santa Fe is about 36½ north latitude and in a high altitude, any one can imagine how with our scant outfit we suffered from cold. And as if to increase ours sufferings, a cold, biting wind sprang up at dusk, fresh from the snow clad mountain, and it soon became bitter cold. We huddled together, like pigs in a sty, to ameliorate our sufferings.

Early next morning we were ordered to continue our march. Salezar distributed some light bread among us, but not enough by half to supply each man; I was fortunate enough to get some, many had nothing to eat. A rough and rocky country intervened between Pecos and the valley of the Rio Grande, but as the sun rose higher it warmed us up. Our course was now nearly south. The road forks near Pecos, the right hand branch leading directly towards Santa Fe, which a Mexican told me was 7 leagues—21 miles—north of us, while the left-hand road, which we now took, is the regular thoroughfare to Albuquerque, and other towns on the Rio Grande.

After a march of thirty miles, during which the men suffered incredibly from hunger, thirst and lameness, night overtook us at a small rancho, of a man named Pecos. Many of our men bled at their feet, for their only pairs of shoes which they started with were in many instances nearly worn out.

We were driven one by one into a yard and there encamped for the night. Salezar, after satisfying himself that none of us were missing, distributed to each man a pint of seconds of flour and no salt with it. He let us have a few tin pans which he had taken from our camps and gave us some iron spoons; a mess of six or eight would use a pan, and out of their ration make a gruel, when eaten up, the pans were passed to another mess to repeat the procedure, for he only supplied us with fifteen pans for 150 men! This brute; Captain Salezar, was even more cruel than his master, Governor Armijo, for the latter turned over to the Captain the work oxen we had left to feed us on, on our journey, but Salezar fed us only twice on our route to to El Paso on an ox, the balance he sold and pocketed the money.

A fence which enclosed our pen here, partially protected us from the biting north wind. Towards morning however, the norther changed to such a degree of coldness, that it was impossible to sleep any longer, it was so cold that the frost could plainly be seen our thin blankets, so that when next morning the order was given to march, we were rejoiced, for the exercise would warm our benumbed limbs.

(CONTINUED.)

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May, 12, 1884.

The most notable affair of the week was the great congress of doctors, numbering twelve hundred and forty delegates from all parts of the Union. They came here for the annual session of the American Medical association, to talk sanitary science, but they have managed to combine much pleasure and business. The doctors have been shown favor by the President, who gave a brilliant reception to them at which there were about three thousand guests. Not only were the entire suite of state apartments on the first floor thrown open and brilliantly lighted, but the private rooms, including the President's own chamber on the second floor, were opened to the visitors and the corridors and executive offices as well. This was an inner glimpse of the white House not to be expected, and it was much appreciated by the visitors. The East Room was as elaborately decorately with tropical plants and cut flowers as on any previous occasion in the season's gayety. Many officials were informally invited to meet the knights of Esculapius. The President was assisted by the members of the Cabinet. In addition to the President's Reception, there have been numerous dinners, suppers, and other entertainments extended them by private individuals.

I witnessed rather a novel affair in the presentation of the Siamese Embassy to the President. The Embassy consists of his Royal Highness Kron Nun Nares Tarariddi (the envoy) who is half brother to the king of Siam, Major Yrag, Prince Sonapandit, Nai Tuan, Mr. Wyke and Mr. Loftus. They came from the Department of State, and were accompanied by Secretary Frelinghuysen, Consul Smith, Admiral Rodgers and Lieuts. T. B. M. Mason and T. M. Potts, the naval officers specially designated to look after the distinguished visitors on behalf of the government. The Siamese were in full court dress, a costume far more magnificent than any court dress heretofore seen at the national capital. Prince Nares, who is a very small man, was attired in a tight-fitting coat, with heavy gold embroidery, loose-fitting purple silk knee breeches, white stockings, patent leather slippers with large gold buckles. A light cape hung about his shoulders, composed entirely of gold netting. On his head he wore a black helmet, with gold trimmings. His sword was heavily mounted with gold. The others were similarly attired. The presentation, which was made in the Blue Parlor, was formal, and at one moment half promised to be formidable. The brief introductions were made by the mention of names, accompanied with the shaking of hands and very low, ceremonious bows, on the part of the Orientals. Then Prince Nares, the chief ambassador, received from Mr. Wyke a roll of written manuscript tied with gold cord, from which he read his brief speech. Then the President received a roll, tied with blue ribbon, from the Secretary of State, and, adjusting his eye-glasses, read his brie reply, with sudden interruptions from the glasses, which would not stay adjusted. Fortunately the Orientals did not take in the ludicrous situation, and the determined frown on the handsome face of the Secretary of State saved the dignity of the occasion, for the other members of the Cabinet, looked "sixty ways for Sunday," rather than at one another in the fear of betraying their levity at this august period of speech reading. A graceful conversation upon social topics then prevailed, which Secretary Frelinghuysen quickly cut short by closing the performance, and taking the visitors on an excursion to Mount Vernon. The ambassadors have come to America for the especial purpose of seeing and examining tools, machinery, and firearms.

Washington has been so cool and delightful that preparations for the summer exodus have been slow. It is now expected that Congress will adjourn by the first of July, and many congressional families will remain till that time. It looks as though "horizontal reduction" has at least reduced the length of the session by a month on more, and legislators are rejoicing at the prospect of getting away before the settled hot weather. The cool, spring days are a delight to sight-seeing visitors now crowding the hotels and boarding houses, and the national capital was never more beautiful or more deserving of the praise daily bestowed by enthusiastic tourists. LENOX.

## NASBY.

**Mr. Nasby Deprecates the Interference With Bascom by the Women of the Corners.**

From the Toledo Blade.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
April 5, 1884.

The wimmen uv the Corners are given us much more trouble than the men. We kin get on with Bigler and Pollock, for we kin fite them, but when the wives, darters and sisters uv the Corners git to invadin the sakred precincks it worries us. Only last nite wuz amost a tragedy. They cum in and led out the Deekin Issaker Gavitt and Kernel McPelter by the ear, took 'em home and locked 'em up in their cold houses, and they returned and sot up in Bascom's barroom till 12 o'clock at nite. It wuz terrible.

I hev studied woman with great care; and I am free to admit that she hez her yooses in this world; but she is not a man and never kin be. All attempts to convert her into sich will alluz result in her ignominyus failyoors. Woman iz ornamental; and in certain capacities yooseful. In her proper speer—movin' in her regler orbit—nothin kin be better. The wife of Issaker Gavitt is to Bascom a pleasin picter when she is the foreground uv a washtub, perticklerly ez he knows that all the money she earns at that pursoot he will inevitably spend at his bar. There she is in her natural speer, and is good. But when that same bein flies out uv her orbit, and flies into hizzen, she is like a comet, which sloshes about among worlds and smashes things. When she rushes frantically in to his bar with her four hungry brats close behind her, and forbids him to sell likker to Issaker, ez she wants what she hez earned, at least, to buy pervishens and shoes for the children, she don't please me at all; she is interferin with Issaker's prerogative ez a man; and, while I don't delite in brootality, I can't deny that she richly deserves the black eye which she allus gits on sich occasions.

I wuz never convinst uv the danger uv women gittin out uv their speer ez I wuz one nite when she wuz tryin to get Issaker home, and he struck her. "Hevingl! ef we only cood do suthin," sed this brazen wretch, chokin with teers and pashun, "its quick enuff we'd shut up sich holes ez yoorn!" This to Bascom.

This remark wuz full uv meanin to me. Issaker and the others, who spend the most uv their time and all uv their time and all uv their money with Bascom, agreed with me that nothin cood be so dangerous to our liberties ez women. They hevn't the reasonin faculties uv men, and hevn't the stiddiness necessary to a proper exercise of the governin function. Bascom's customers hev often commenced the discussion uv this question, and wood, doubtliss, hev struck out suthin startlin ef they cood hev kept sober long enuff to hev developed their idea; but this I know, that every man who frekents his bar is opposed to wimin, ceptin at home in their place.

I hev my reason for not lovin woman too much. I wuz wanst the head uv a family; that is, I wuz where I wuz entitled to be so by law. In my youthful days I married. My spouse wuz the owner, in her own rite, of a productive farm in Noo Jersey; and I hed pictered in my mind a life uv felicity sech as the poets dreem uv. It wuz a froot farm; and I said to myself, Louizer Jane shel pick them peaches; Looizar Jane shel market them. Ez fur me, I shall lay me on my back under the trees, and, smokin my pipe, try to forgive Eve for bringin labor into the world. I thought I wood compel Looizer Jane to make reparashen to me for the evil her mother inflicted one me and all men.

I had miscalculated Lobizer Jane. When I gave my direckshens the first time, ez to what she should do, she refoozed. I remonstrated with her; when that infooriatid and muskeler female knocked me down with a chair, and histed me out uv the house by main strength. When I returned, she poured hot water on me (which accounts for my baldness), and told me if I come near her for three yeers she'd kill me. At the end uv that period she got a divorse, on the ground uv desershion! sence which time I hev wandered up and down the earth with nobody to care fore me. The court didn't even grant me alimony!

She hez been runnin the farm ever since.

The only proper marriage arrangements I hev ever seen is among the Soo Injuns. The sooperior bein uv that tribe, when he wants a wife, simply knocks down with a club the maiden onto whom he haz fixed his love. This is in token uv his sooperiority. Ef she survives, she rises, and immediajitly goes out and picks up dry wood, dresses the game in his lodge, cooks his dinner, which the gushin child uv natcher eats, and immediajitly goes to the nearest settlement, and gits ez drunk ez a lord; which practice is continyood every day till deth doth them part. She dresses the game, tans the skins uv the baffalo he kills, cultivates the corn, and, in short, does the work uv life; wich gives her master the time necessary to his mental and moral improvements.

Ah! With all our boastid civilizashen, we kin yit learn suthin from the noble red man! Ef sich customs prevailed among us, I wood hev me a wife to wunst, but rather than be coerced ez the married men uv the Corners are, I will remain single single forever. Ef I cood find a woman willin to work for me, it would anser, but what I kin borrer barely supplies my appetite and I don't keer to further burden my capassity. The woman wich wants me must be willin to keer for me. Them's my only terms. No man with a consoomin appetite hez any biznis with a wife. She don't recognize the necessity uv supplyin it, and murmurs at cold rooms, and bad close, which is annoyin.

No man kin support Bascom and a family at the same time. He must give up one or the other. Ef he hez a appetite for Bascom the wife must support herself and the children, and ef she is a lovin wife she will help her husband out with Bascom. Sich a wife I cood cling to, but no other.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Philosopher).

### Fence-Cutting.

The proposition some English capitalists at one time entertained to buy as much of Texas as could be had for $6,000,000 has been declined on account of the fence-cutting lawlessness so long rampant in that state. While by no means disposed to endorse fence-cutting as a pursuit, it has done good service in this instance. Anything is preferable to an English estate of a million or so acres in an American state. The English landlords who see the end of their system in England, are disposed to transplant the evil to this country. English syndicates have purchased millions of acres in the northwest, which in time will be peopled with their English tenants. English people of all classes are welcome as individuals, but we do not want an English land system. Almost every man tills his own soil, and his greatest blunder is trying to till too much. The English estate will be divided into small farms and, doubtless, well cultivated, but the tenants will hold at the will of the landlord. The tendency of such holdings is to build up close distinctions which, in the end, will only be satisfied with distinctive titles. The terrible condition of the working people of England should be a warning against the agencies that have produced such results.—San Francisco Call.

A neighboring paper, reporting a recent social, says: "The opening piece was rendered by a male quartette." The reporter wrote it "male quartetts," but the compositor knew better.—Oil City Derrick.

Thieves on the stage are always caught in the act.