

"Save the Nickels"

By Buying Your Smokers' Articles at SIM HART, MAIN PLAZA.

San Antonio Light.

AT COST! For Thirty Days. My Entire Stock of Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls, Etc. To make room for Cigars. Sim Hart, Main Plaza.

Vol. I. No. 159.

San Antonio, Texas, Wednesday, October 3, 1883.

Ten Cents a Week

ED STEVES & SONS, LUMBER.

Yards at International and Great Northern Railroad Depot, and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad tracks. East Commerce Street.

CALCASIEU AND LOUISIANA PINE

The best grades always on hand. Also Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Shingles, Fencing, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Newels, Stair Rails and Ballusters. Our lumber is of the finest quality and unexcelled. We would invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. ED. STEVES & SONS.

JULIUS MECHAU,

Dealer in Fine Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,

216 Commerce Street, San Antonio,

Repairing and engraving a specialty. Has on hand a large stock of jewelry, clocks, watches and diamonds.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Estate of H. GRENET, Deceased.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Glassware and Crackery Positively Sold 25 per cent. Below Cost to Close Out Stock.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT!

Kept at full standard, with freshest goods constantly on hand. Best whiskies and cognacs also, best French, German and California wines in the city. Goods delivered anywhere in the city. Whole grocery business offered for sale. A rare opportunity for an energetic and enterprising man. The splendid business stand, the "Old Alamo," also offered for sale. For sale—Three-story house, corner Main plaza and Market street; two-story residence and eight acres of valuable ground, on Garden street, and various lots in the city. Apply to

JOSEPH E. DWYER, Executor.

J. M. EMERSON,

LOAN OFFICE,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 12, Soledad Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Watches, clocks, jewelry, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., sold at a small advance of cost. Bargains to be had in forfeited pledges.

J. H. MARQUART,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

CRESCENT CITY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY

No. 17 Soledad St., Opposite Court House,

Makes BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER, on the shortest notice and best style.

Keeps a Stock of his Own Manufacture of Goods on Hand.

Also has the only complete Boot and Shoe Manufactory in San Antonio. Keeps the largest and most varied stock of Leathers, employs more workmen, uses the best goods and gives better satisfaction than any other establishment of the kind in the city.

Only First Class Workmen Employed and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

All work and neat Repairing done on short notice. When in need of anything in this line, remember the Crescent City Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

BEECHER

Delivers His Lecture on the Reign of Common People Before a Large Audience at the Casino.

A Synopsis of That Able Lecturer, Giving the Salient Points Upon Which the Reverend Gentleman Lectured.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the famous orator and preacher, arrived in San Antonio yesterday, and lectured at eight in the Casino, upon The Reign of Common People, and was then greeted by a large and select audience anxious to see and hear the man whose name is a household word. After being introduced by Professor Rute, the preacher rose and delivered his lecture in a masterly style, exciting applause for some sentiments, and laughter for others, and in one instance a hiss against his anti-evangelical sentiments. All his points were made well, and the dryness of his humor was such as to enforce laughter. The matter for the lecture was excellent, full of good, sound, common sense. The lecturer regrets that owing to pressure on his space, it cannot present the report verbatim, but the following synopsis stripped of flowers of oratory and illustrations will furnish a fair idea of the lecture, although it certainly does not do justice to its eloquence. The eloquent preacher began by saying that we know more of anything than of the human family, and our knowledge of man is infernal rather than positive, yet nothing is more interesting than the history of man and his unfolding. He showed that man differed from the animal by reason of his brain and nerve and of their quality and quantity. Much depended upon the development of the brain, and yet man was developed mainly by chance. Men selected their companions in an sprout of passion or from morbid sentimentality. Not so their sheep, cattle, horse and hound. Judicial selections are then made, and all points placed in just position, but runs wild, and its development is, therefore, accidental. The time will come when knowledge will give power to the development. As it is the brain is developed by the schools. The Egyptian school was designed for the priest and royal, not to make more out of the man, but to impart a little knowledge. The scope was narrow, and it excluded the common people. Scholars fared better in Greece, for opportunity was given to unfold man's brains and the schools were open to all who could afford to pay. Slaves and women alone could not be educated. Some women were educated in literature, poetry, arts, history and every statement, but they were of the courtier class. No woman could be educated without loss of her character to virtue. In the policy days of Athens, intelligence in woman was figurative of her shame. This is why St. Paul wrote "Let your women keep silent in the church." This is why men excluded women from the pulpit in these days, and men have taken it as a final sentence of inspiration, instead of one of local and temporary application, whereas the Bible magnified woman in every other part. Revolution has brought woman forward. She is intelligence and the mother of intelligence. She is teacher in our public schools, is professor in our colleges; she can work for the poor and for humanity.

In the woman domestic mission schools extended, until the medieval ages when they dwindled down. They were rekindled with the reformation until now education is compulsory in most countries. In Egypt common people were forbidden education. To-day men are compelled to educate their children. Two facts cause both classes to claim for schools. Kings and rulers call for them. Two hundred years ago common people did not want schools; to-day they do, and this great change has been brought about by civilized oppression. In early days the distinction between the top and bottom of society was trifling, but now one class can not rise without oppressing the other; this is why the common people ask how it is that we are always at the bottom. We dig and create wealth, and when we rise we have the power to overthrow all things; but after it we fall back and are still at the bottom. The reason is plain. God has deeded soil and reason shall rise above the animal. The bottom can go up, but only by going up inside first. It can go up in the school house. It will then go up sure, without boasting, and when it is up it will need no propping up. The laboring class know this and crave schools for their children, and government concerns, because it realizes the fact that the intelligent are more easily governed than the ignorant. Ignorance is no longer symbolical of obedience and devotion. This is the opinion of dynasty and priests. Kings were educators, because it makes better soldiers, and he cites instances in the American war which proved it. In the Franco-German war, the officers were schooled, but the school house gives the German victory. The French soldier was ignorant. The German soldiers had all passed through the schools. The French know this, and their camps are now schools, for education makes the better soldier. Education regulates the marketable value of all things. It is not so much the labor as the brain expended that fixes its value. France educates her artisan, and as a result all the world goes to Paris to buy the elegant and the artistic. If your great State were to lend \$50,000,000 for 33 years to a man at 10 per cent. interest, and was to realize the whole of the money, she would not be so rich, as if the money were invested in schools, because educated

men have the capacity to develop the country and the increased value would double the amount invested. The farmer and the artisan educated are the men to develop. The men who swill and loaf around are not worth haying. The men you want are those who make nature bow before them; the land team with vitality. They are the men who build states. Nothing is so poor as a royal treasury. The expenses of courtiers and of ornament sweat the common people. John Bright points out that whereas four billion pounds have been spent on war, one billion has been spent on civil government. Anything that increases taxable value has the support of government and the common people are now considered. As they begin to think outside themselves, of something besides matter, and have the will power. In this country climatic changes are at work, and the characteristics are shown by the comic papers. Men here don't accumulate large properties, if they do, it passes away in three generations, and the last fellow has a chance at the dirt. Labor is honorable; it is thifty to dig. Our enterprising men were burning themselves out, proposing to be happy when they are old. If men are too busy to enjoy life now they will not do it when they are old. The very nature of the diseases are changing as the result of overworked brains and nerves. These are Nature's danger signals. Politics waxed hot and kept people excited, and religious would took its share in the excitement. The latter consisted of three classes—doctrines, emotion and devotion. The first had found God and talked of him as familiarly as if he lived round the corner. He did not say they are right, but he was sorry their brains work on such unprofitable ground. Emotional churches, such as revivals, stimulate the brain. In devotional churches you would think that there was no danger of combustion there, but in their parochial work you will find the brain largely driven. Climate has its influence and changes our thoughts and acts. Have we a government of the cunning people? "Of the people, by the people, for the people?" Europe said the government was feeble and its magnitude would break it, but their opinion has changed since the war. Terrible though the war was, it has been the means of grace to us and the world. The tone of contention was removed, and we are better off in every way and have learned a good deal profitably of each other. Europe thought we could not fight, but the incidents of the civil war showed that we could do so. In his boyhood the North and South, each thought the other would not fight, but we have changed our opinion, and no man respect each other better than those who meet on the battlefield. The way that army melted after the war was even more surprising. They came from industry to war and went from war to their homes quietly. Some thought we should repudiate the \$5,000,000, but no, the people said every dollar should be paid, and \$4,000,000 has already been paid in full. We could have paid the other, but we have kept that as a security for those who don't know the infidelity of railroad securities. Money is a good thing, but Washington is not a safe place to keep it, and both parties want to examine the depths of the treasury. Our fighting, honesty and our broad lands present to Europe such a grand panorama that there are not enough ships to bring over the emigrants, but we say to them, "Come, our broad acres are waiting for you." The lecturer criticized the administration of government, which he admitted to be faulty, ridiculed the legislators and condemned their tribalism. Revolution has brought many changes in medicine, law and politics. Our schools and newspapers taught much and gave men a general knowledge. Yet there were more of such professions; the men were better learned and better paid. The clergyman had lost his authority but gained in influence. He spoke of the changes in theology and religion, condemned strongly the Evangelical creed and the God therein depicted. "Call him God," said the lecturer, "I call him the devil." Not one man in ten dare read that profession of faith in public knowing Christ taught suffering and practical Christianity and brought reason to our hearts and homes. The human family became a type of the Divine and men became brothers. Love was the ruling star, a love that made men and women better. Some men feared that the surging to and fro of masses in these revolutions were evil, but the lecture is auspicious. A benevolent God overbroke all. He has carried the world safely thus far. He is not asleep now but at the helm and he will guide us safely into the golden future of the millennium.

The reverend gentleman amid loud applause thus concluded his speech, after having spoken for about one hour and a half, and the immense audience returned home delighted with the intellectual treat presented by the lecturer.

Funeral Notice.

Mrs. Bridget Dillon died this morning at 10 o'clock. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3:30, from her residence on Seventh street, between avenue C. and R. Services at St. Mary's church at 4 o'clock of the same day.

The Shooting Club.

On Saturday the glass balls and new Huber Champion traps, which throw up the ball with great force and can be placed so as to shoot the ball in any direction, arrived in the city, much to the joy of the shooting club, who intend to do a heap of practice. The members will meet at the San Pedro spring next Sunday at 3 o'clock, when a match will be shot off.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Fathers Assemble Rather Late, But Settle Down to Business and Do Some Visible Work.

Merritt's Mill Has the Subject of an Anticipated Disposition, to Which Clerk Nap's Headache is Explained.

Owing to an investigation by the Police committee the City Council were unable to meet yesterday until 5 o'clock, when Mayor Fench took the chair, and the following Aldermen answered the roll call: Schreiner, Degeter, Niggle, Arnold, Dwyer, Lockwood, Belknap, Story, Pauly, Gallagher and Richter. Alderman D-d then subsequently made his appearance.

The reading of the minutes being dispensed with, the Mayor read the following petitions: Citizens asking for sidewalk on the east side of Madison square. Referred to Street and Bridge committee.

Citizens for sidewalk, brush cut and water mains on Marshall street. Referred to Street and Bridge committee.

Citizens, complaining of J. P. Shelby's bar room on Aetolia street, on account of disorderly conduct. Referred to Chief Marshal.

Citizens, for water mains on North Flores street. Referred to Gas and Water committee.

G. Trass, to rent a piece of ground north of Loozy street, at the east end of Commercial street bridge. Denied.

George M. Mavearik, for change of line on north side of Alamo plaza. Referred to Public Improvement committee.

Citizens, for a gas lamp at the corner of Aetolia and Veramendi streets. Granted.

John Hergut, to be excused from making a new sidewalk on Gollad street. Referred to Street and Bridge committee.

Assessor Frisch, for leave of absence and for an assistant. Leave of absence was granted. Application for assistant not acted upon.

Citizens of Live Oak street complaining of the change of grade after sidewalks had been constructed. Referred to Street and Bridge committee. Several of the Council thought Engineer should pay additional cost.

Harnisch & Bar, for permit to erect an iron-clad stable on North street. Referred to Fire committee.

N. M. Letts, for permit to erect a frame dwelling and barn on south side of Martin street. Referred to Fire committee.

L. Huth, Sr., complaining of an encroachment on Corcoran street and non-action of the committee.

Mr. Copeland, the attorney for Mr. Huth, by permission of the Council, stated that he had appeared several times to see what the Council will do in the matter before he went elsewhere. He believed that if the committee would make a report, the Council would do justice. He wanted to see that Mr. Huth's rights and the rights of the public were protected.

Mr. Lockwood stated that the matter had been referred to the Streets and Bridge committee and by them referred to the City Engineer and City Attorney.

The committee were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Citizens, for the right of way for the Prospect Hill Street Railroad company, from the International and Great Northern depot one mile west, and a petition from the incorporation. Referred to the Street and Railroad committee.

Citizens on Barnet street, for a crossing on Sunset road, and also for opening that street. Referred to Street and Bridge committee.

Letter from George Waring, Jr., to Alderman Bolton, as published in the Light, was read by the Mayor. Referred to special committee on Alderman Belknap's resolution.

Reports of city officers were read and referred to committees.

Communication from City Engineer regarding the fire of Sycamore and Commerce streets.

Alderman Lockwood asked whether a resolution of the Council had not been passed governing the Engineer in laying out lines of old streets as laid down by his predecessors, whereas the report was referred back to the Engineer with instructions to comply with that resolution.

The Finance committee, per Alderman Dwyer, reported that officer's reports for September were correct. Also ordinance allowing 10 per cent. on taxes for prompt payment. Both were adopted.

The committee on Petition and Ordinances, per Alderman Dwyer, reported adversely on Alderman Gallagher's resolution.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges reported favorably on a foot bridge over the Alamo at El Paso street, allowing \$100 for grating it, and \$75 for the bridge, and recommended the granting of a petition for clearing brush on San Marcos street as far as Perez. They reported adversely on Alderman Gallagher's resolution to appropriate \$500 to build a bridge over the Alamo at San Fernando street, because the appropriation was insufficient, and the city could not undertake the expense at a larger bridge, which was not demanded at the present time. Alderman Gallagher protested, and thought a bridge over the Alamo was an absolute necessity. In this Alderman Dwyer and Story concurred ultimately. It was agreed that the report should be accepted, and that Alderman Dwyer should bring in a further resolution on the question. They further report receipt of

In Advance

As the fall weather has already set in we desire to call the attention of our friends to the fact that we have spared no pains to prepare for them, and are now receiving, a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing.

OUR FURNISHING GOODS department contains a complete line of shirts, white, blue and fancy underwear, hosiery, etc.

We also show us large and varied a line of HATS and CAPS as can be desired. We shall be glad to see you whether you purchase or not.

A. MORRIS,

Men's clothing and outfitter, 252 and 254 Main street.

NOTE.—We make a specialty of Men's linen collars, and are willing our best grade for 12 1/2 cents, equal to any in the United States.

Thos. Cuggan & Brothers

Have opened a branch of their Galveston house at 250 Commerce street, San Antonio, and have the largest stock of pianos, organs, sheet music, strings and musical instruments of any house in the city. They are State agents for the world renowned Steinway

PIANOS!

and the favorite and popular Emerson pianos, and sell the same, as well as all other goods in their line, as cheap as any house North or South. Thos. Cuggan & Bros. sell pianos and

ORGANS

on such small monthly installments that every family can afford to buy one. 9-25-30

The Jailer and Ditch Commissioners' report which were ordered to be filed.

Under the head of new business Alderman Bolton complained that the dam at Captain Merritt's mill was stated to be injurious to health and property, and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of three Aldermen, in conjunction with the Board of Health, City Engineer and City Attorney, be appointed to make an immediate survey of the dam now being erected across the river on or near the Abat crossing, and if, in the opinion of said committee the said dam is or will be detrimental to the health of the citizens living on or near the banks of the river, or in case the dam from the nature of its construction is liable to damage the property of citizens near the river, the committee shall so report to his Honor, the Mayor, that the said dam as now being constructed is a nuisance. The Mayor shall then, through his proper officers, take immediate steps to have the said dam removed.

Alderman Story, in glowing colors, pictured the place as the cause of malaria and the shed of mosquitoes, and called on the Council to do something at once, as many were sick and the health of the city was threatened.

Alderman Belknap—"I know one that's where my headache comes from."

Alderman Lockwood (with voice)—"That it's a 'dammed' headache. Laughter."

Alderman Bolton, Dwyer and Pauly were appointed as the Council committee.

Alderman Dwyer moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of three Aldermen, in conjunction with the City Engineer, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and report to the Council at what point a wagon bridge could best be erected over the Alamo street.

Fire committee, per Alderman Schreiner, reported in favor of granting several iron-clads. The petition of C. Collins for an iron-clad on Houston street was also granted. (An Alderman)—"They all do it." Alderman Belknap wanted the iron-clad ordinance repealed.

Alderman Lockwood thought it better to have them than vacant lots. Alderman Belknap responded by calling them fire-clad. On which Alderman Schreiner declared that his experience was that no fire ever got out of an iron-clad.

The Police committee, per Alderman Gallagher, reported that the charges against Officer Westmoreland have not been assigned, and that Officer Bishop was ordered to be fined \$50 and be reprimanded by the Mayor.

The Gas and Water committee, per Alderman Lockwood, reported that the gas and

Continued on Fourth Page.