The San Antonio Light.

Grand Display !

— OF —

Fall and Winter Clothing,

For men, youths, boys and children.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Hats, caps, trunks, valises etc.. We invite a critical inspection of our stock and prove guaranteeing full value in every instance. Our merchant tailoring department, under the management of Professor Rohland, undoubtedly is one of the best in the State. The most select styles in domestic and foreign piece goods always on hand. A perfect fit guaranteed or no sale.

COHEN & KOENIGHEIM,

200 and 211, MAIN PLAZA.

BEST TIME KEEPER IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. WARRANTED 5 YEARS CERTIFICATE FOR TWO YEARS. THE Critzer Bro's 'SPECIAL' STEM WIND WATCH. SILVER CASE AT $5 TO $10. GOLD $30 TO $100. CALL & SEE IT CRITZER BRO'S 307 MAIN PLAZA.

Watches Set and Regulated

By transit observations free of charge by Stern, the jeweler, 240 Commerce St. 9-15-3m

The Days Have Come.

"The Tom and Jerry days have come,
The gladdest of the year,
When man must take to rum,
Instead of lager beer."

All drinks in season and prices within reason at GALLAGHER'S, opposite International and Great Northern depot. 9-27-1m

Entirely True.

And I trust my patrons will never forget that my reputation has been gained after five years of faithful service to all who use Smokers' articles. Always giving my customers a full measure of good and reliable goods, presenting something new, pleasing, original and novel. The result of my success is that the public appreciate the low prices I have made on cigars, tobacco, etc.

SIM HART, Main Plaza.

High Pay.

Jack, a hackman, was before the Recorder this morning on a charge of not taking the stand, but a gentleman present told the court he had paid Jack $25 to drive him up and down between the depots, though he could not remember what happened. Jack was therefore dismissed.

The Arbeiter Verein.

It should be mentioned that in addition to having prepared the wagon "Agriculture," which gained the first prize at the Volksfest, the Arbeiter Verein also prepared the "Frontier Post," at the charge of the Volksfest committee. Both wagons were excellently prepared and decorated. The prize wagon bore the following inscription in German: "We show the seeds in the soil, but the growth and the thriving is in the hands of God."

The Minstrels.

Haverly's minstrels played to good houses at the Turner opera house, Saturday and Sunday nights. The show is fairly good, Part I being the regular minstrel show, in which were some nicely rendered songs and the usual quantity of minstrel jokes and conundrums. The olio acts in the second part were smoothly and nicely rendered, but comprised nothing that has not been seen in an equally attractive form on all the variety stages in the country; closing with a burlesque after piece. The St. Quinten English opera company, at the same place, Friday and Saturday nights.

An Obstreperous Driver.

George E. Day is the driver of the United States mail wagon that conveys the mail to and from the depots. Friday, while the procession was forming on the Alamo plaza, the marshals, in endeavoring to keep the line of march clear, were much annoyed by this individual and his wagon, he declaring, with much emphasis and swagger, that he drove a government wagon and wouldn't get out of the way for anybody. He tried to drive over Policeman Opperman, and when Officer Coy approached tried the same proceeding on him. Officer Martinez, noticing the excitement, came up with the crowd, when Day hit his horse with his whip, nearly causing the officer to be thrown. He was promptly hauled up, and this morning was fined $5 for his cussedness.

PERSONAL.

Items Gleaned in the Hotel Corridors and From Various Other Sources.

Hugh J. O'Reilly, ranchero, of Bee county, is at the Central.

J. A. Watts and family, of Luling, have rooms at the Central.

F. M. Moore, Sheriff of Kerr county, is staying at the Central.

Mr. W. H. Pratt, P. P. C. C., from St. Louis, rests at the Maverick.

Mr. G. O. Tobell arrived at the Maverick from New Mexico yesterday.

Mr. A. W. Dunn and Mr. J. G. Stevens, of Colorado, Texas, are at the Maverick.

Miss E. Blakely left Mrs. Sappington's yesterday for her home at Richmond.

M. Schwartz, a merchant of Hallettsville, is a the city and a guest at the Central.

Captain John Jobe, a prominent citizen of Gonzales, is sojourning at the Central.

Mr. H. Selby, of St. Louis, and Mr. A. L. Wright, of Burnet, are guests at the Maverick.

Professor Hoffman, of the Berlin university, is stopping at the house of his niece, Mrs. Dr. Herff.

B. F. George, a stockman of San Antonio, took dinner with J. M. Newton, at his residence, in Angola, N. Y., on Thursday evening, the 27th ultimo, prior to his returning home.

F. Laralde and wife, Laredo; R. G. Armstrong, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad; S. A. Evans, E. J. Parvin, H. Cross, W. T. Marr, F. Hamond, city; S. Dowman, A. G. Crane, Bandera; W. B. Belew, Booneville, Mass.; W. K. Elden, E. C. Jackson, J. T. Strong, Luling, are guests at the St. Leonard hotel.

DR. HADRA'S ORATION.

The Translation of the Doctor's Volksfest Oration Fully Completed.

In the LIGHT of Saturday the first part of the translation of Dr. Hadra's Volksfest oration was printed. The remainder of the translation is now presented:

These are, however, only petty reasons why we are not exactly loved by the English-American and by our own American countrymen. One of the most important causes is the simple, plain, seemingly less civilized appearance of our way of life. We come from a country that has the poorest tillage in nature, the area of this being no larger than the State of Texas, with about 50,000,000 inhabitants. Therefore our device could only be: keep house, economize, make ends meet, and get along with only the most necessary. Though now the small number of the rich, in proportion to the poor, be allowed some luxury, as far as this is at all possible, the large number is, as compared with France, England and especially America, materially restricted to the narrowest limits. There is no carpet, no article of luxury in the house; and there they are, on an average, glad if wooden chairs and clean floors welcome them. He who has to battle with the cares and trials of daily existence, cares little for his outer appearance for unnecessary finery and gewgaws. Everywhere work is stamped in its severest and hardest forms, the hands become coarser, the clothes are less boulfant, men smoke bad tobacco and wear linen suits—in short everything appears unpolished, less cultivated. Women, and this is a long, difficult chapter, which I cannot exhaust on this occasion, work with the men, they must and therefore they do it be it said in praise to them, with pleasure, if it does not become too much. The traveling journalist who surprise America with letters of Germany are indignant at the hard work the German women perform; much, however, is exaggerated. I admit that too much is done in this.

But who can find fault and what shall be done if better necessity demands it? The wife is compelled to work since her husband cannot earn enough. Under such conditions it seems fortunate that the German woman is strong and healthy, and naturally industrious and unassuming. What I have just said applies self-evidently only to the working class. Although even in the middle classes the German woman is more used to work than in the same classes of the English-American. The immigrated continue in their accustomed habits although their circumstance may not now compel them to do so, and this makes them appear less lady-like in the eyes of their American sisters.

They may do, too, much good in this, still the household of the German becomes through this steadier and safer, and the women in general are healthier. I was once amused to hear an American remark that it struck him to the very heart to see an American girl wait on the table in restaurants, etc. He expected this of German, Italian, French, English or of colored girls, but not of an American. This is characteristic, at least for Southern conditions. Almost all the working and serving classes are here filled by non-Americans. These are the consequences of the former aristocratic form of society. But not every nation is so fortunate as to have strangers work for it in the subordinate occupations. The English, French and German must furnish their part of working and serving people themselves—must furnish their own so called trash.

Since an unproportional large number of immigrants are of the working class, the American is easily inclined to believe that the whole nation is only for servitude and for hard hand's work. But woe unto the hightoned American if it were not for these hardworking supplies. No land would be plowed and sowed, no house would be built and no hammer swung. In vain would the American railroad enterprise build railroads, in vain the merchant pile his wares, in vain the aristocratic lawyer wait for his paying customers, and in vain the lady ask her consort for silk robes. If the workman did not come from the old country—not alone of Germany—the glory of Americans would soon be at an end! The majority of German immigrants belong to the country and city working classes. He forms a necessary element of society and should not be looked upon as something inferior because he has not been brought up as an American gentleman, if this quality is sought in displaing manual and physical labor. The hard working workingmen and their wives are not an fait in elegant circles, but they are quite well-to-do and their daughters may also some day become ladies, and let us hope with a certain amount of respect for the hard work of their parents. Let us continue to examine what the American objects to in the German. It is the listlessness of the German that does not please him. Although it is only the natural consequence of the close, oppressive condition in the old country, still it deserves reproach. The German is somewhat illiberal—narrow hearted; he has not the extensive comprehension for things in general as the average American; he is anxious and timorious, little inclined to beneficence. These are all consequences of the old-home circumstances. He earns slowly through hard work and economy, therefore gives slowly, and has no sympathy with him who has not as much, because he thinks the other would have more had he, too, worked and saved. Those are not pleasant traits, but by and by this will grow better. The children already in this respect do not stand back to the American—a sure evidence that it is only the result of circumstances and not a natural trait with them.

We come now to a very important point that harms as a great deal in the eyes of the American. This serious point is beer, and all that surrounds it. Ladies and gentlemen, this disastrous thing is designated, if not, everything deceives us, to bring forth a terrible storm in our country in the near future. Everywhere crowds are gathering around their banners and an earnest strife will ensue, though simple the affair may now seem. In the absence of great political issues, this question might, by shrewd politicians, be artificially put under the name of prohibition; seemingly under promising auspices; for all the know-nothingism concentrates practically under this sign. We must admit that it were better if we drank less, wear less into the beer saloons, and cared less for beer. It is certainly a national vice of the German that he loves to drink, but excluding the Italian and Frenchman we are not alone in our shortcoming. The statistics prove that good cousins over in England and here drink no less alcohol than we. But, seriously, we Germans pursue this too business like; we think our sojourn in the beer saloon as a matter of course, and are entitled to a part of our time, that the superficial observer believes we live in them. It would not hurt us if we, on the whole, would abase a little. It is almost disgusting to us to see the subject of beer over again and again in our local papers, every correspondence, literally speaking, is saturated and drips with beer, every advertisement column foams with beer, and when you come in contact with real beer Germans the favorite topic is—beer. I can not forbear from saying that this gives us no honor in the eyes of other nations. Most assuredly the peaceful, quiet and comfortable manner as we Germans partake of the "golden foam" may be healthy and agreeable, but nothing should be taken to extremes, everything is measure. Well, my friends, we all know the good measure of a real Bavarian or Swabian.

The American may drink more than we, and he does take more alcohol and bad liquor than we do (if he drinks at all), but does not make it an act or part of his life; it is this that has given us, wrongly, the name of a drinking nation. Hand in hand with this goes our Sunday lawlessness, the workingman goes to the beer saloon on this day as it is his only free day. Though even he who does not give Schutz or such other places his Sunday's tribute of devotion, fares badly with the church going American, though he spends his Sabbath at home with music, mental work or other easy occupations. Well, we cannot be blamed if we have been raised so, it has not been taught us from childhood that we cannot enter heaven if we offend the holy Sabbath in such an inhuman way.

The Americans, on the other hand, are also not responsible that they through centuries have been brought up differently. This state of things, which has, of course, nothing to do with real, true devotion, has brought much trouble, and is not the smallest reason why the American does not like the German. It is not my intention to go into the philosophy of the question. I wish only to hint at some facts. I may have forgotten a great deal of what the American does not approve in the German, but the principal reason I think I have given, and so now let us go over to the second part of my speech—that part which shall explain what we Germans find fault with the Americans. Out of modesty we will be very brief.

It is clearly set forth in everything I have just said that all is adapted to operate in different directions. What the American dislikes in us is not customary with him, we dislike that, and he takes this amiss, consequently we do not harmonize. The American is especially, according to the newcomer's judgment, too "smart." He is not conscientious and modest in his own interests with the dealings with others of whom he can easily get ahead of, since he is acquainted with the language and manners, and in this way he takes the "cream" of everything, consequently the great mass of newcomers have a sacred fear to enter in business with him. The American is just as honest and righteous as any other nationality, but he is the superior to us newcomers in trade. He is acquainted with the language of the country and the application of the laws, and although he may not transgress the boundary of dishonesty, he knows how to get at it skillfully and advantageously out of every affair.

Let it be said that the Americanized German is perhaps the worst one. Here we laugh at one who has been duped, while under all circumstances the impostor, in the old country, would be, if not lawfully, yet socially prosecuted. In the same respect the German is indignant at the ton-foolery played with the criminals and at the want of solidity in justice and lawfulness. This righteousness is here mostly empty talk, and seems adapted especially for the lawyers and their purses. When the German sees how nicely the criminals are treated, how they are raised to heroes with the kindest consideration, admitted into society after they have escaped deserved punishment, then the German greenhorn gets in bad spirits and he does not quite understand the connection of the church and the Sunday hypocrisy. Now let us go on. The German woman reproves the American that she fears real work and cares too much for dress. In this point I take the position between both of them, as I have already said above. I think the German woman could be less particular and the American should economize a little more. In general I like to see neatly and nicely, not exaggerated, but artistically well arranged ladies' robes, and in this the American ladies have acknowledged taste, and if I have the opportunity of pressing a lady's hand I would prefer a real nice, soft, like velvet, to the rough, hard one, though it be ever so honest. On the whole, I believe that a compromise between both in work would bring good results.

Another reproof that the German makes the American is indulgence toward the women. It appears to the German as if the American man, in presence of ladies, ceases to be man; for instance, we see this in the prohibition question. If you meet such a man alone he explains the whole thing as nonsense and joins you in a drink; but as soon as he sees ladies he winces, is ashamed of himself, and in the Legislature or in other public places where he is observed by the ladies he seldom has energy and self-confidence enough to act according to his own conviction. In all public affairs his sense for practical use, erroneously often called common sense, decides, while we Germans are wont to act according to our own reflection and conviction. Although I do not wish to say that this mode is always the wiser and more correct. But we try to do our best and are proud that we have an opinion of our own which usually does not turn out a great profit to the community in general. Also in religious matters a good deal is hypocrisy which we upbraid in our American brothers. Among them are more free thinking people that have freed themselves of the question and answer lessons of Sunday schools than is generally believed. But only a few steps forward the larger number out of comfort and habit, and in regard to their wives, submit to all which their church prescribes, if practical, material interests do not bring a change. We Germans are, for the most part, also a church-going people, but we do not turn everything and all in life into church matters as the American. We give to the church its sufficient rights, but do not want its interference where it has, and should have, nothing to do. The Americans often give festivals, and sometimes very frivolous ones, for church objects, according to my opinion disadvantageous and injurious to the cause of religion.

There is another point that I have to mention what the educated German misses in the American (this applies only to the men for the ladies are their superior in this) although this is daily improving, and this is the understanding for art. The American is so eminently practical that he does not value art, the embellishment, the adornment of life, sufficiently, while we poor Germans had to seek much in this to make the material want more bearable. For these reasons the German feels more comfortable in German society, because he feels and knows himself understood on this side of life, while he on the other hand often meets with tabular rass. This love for art and the ideal sentiment that it brings with it makes the people more social and agreeable. They do not mistrust each other, as here, where nothing else is thought of but how one can improve his own material interests, and that is naturally brought about at the expense of the fellow-companion. So now the Americans have also their share. And if I in general have been correct in my assertions, why do we at all questions ourselves whether there could not be an equipoise between us? Are there not bright sides to both nations to cover the shady sides of both? Is the American's skillfulness, his extensive understanding for things in general, his liberality, his enterprise, his love for freedom, not enough to esteem and honor him—aye, to admire him? And is not our iron diligence, our honesty, our inclination to the ideal, and all our virtues, whatever they may be called, sufficient that we deserve to be with pleasure well received—to bid us welcome with a hearty shake of the hand? Let us understand each other, and each acknowledge the other's qualities. They will then be exchanged, and our intercourse pleasant and agreeable. And should such a new storm of dissension arise and blow through the country, so let us, though bravely united, not unnecessarily pour oil into the fire, and you Americans, who are more experienced and have less prejudice, I call on you to watch bravely on your post, and induce youns to quiet reason. The storm will be outweathered, as every malady, but let us suppress this malady as much as possible.

Inducements Extraordinary!

We shall exhibit a choice assortment of ladies' suits, in silks, broads, velvet, ladies' cloth, flannels, black and colored cashmeres, and all the new dress goods.

Ladies' Cloak Department

now open. A large line of fall and winter wraps. Newmarkets, walking jackets, cloaks, dolmans, misses and jerseys, "jerseys," "jerseys," for ladies', misses and children, at all the popular prices.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Excellent bargains. We claim to have the largest assortment of black and mourning dress goods ever brought to this city, in all the new shades and kinds of otoman, cheviot, Armure, Louise, etc.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.

We have now on exhibition a large line of tapestry, velvet and body Brussels carpets. Also full line of women 4-4 carpets, matting, oil cloths, etc.

Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery

We have now a full assortment of ladies' fine silk hose in all the newest shades. Lisle thread hose, in all colors, for misses and children. Of these goods we always carried the best assortment, and shall continue to add new things.

LADIES PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

that we are about to add to our immense dry goods establishment a first class

Dressmaking Department

which will be open in a few days, of which special announcement will be made.

8-22 3m Haas & Oppenheimer.

Report of the Condition

— OF THE —

San Antonio National Bank,

At San Antonio, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, October 2, 1882.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$1,254,341 39
Overdrafts	1,200 74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	125,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,149 15
Due from approved reserve agents	48,829 74
Due from other National banks	12,975 26
Due from State banks and bankers	49,666 48
Real estate	17,136 75
Current expenses and taxes paid	20 00
Checks and other cash items	154 00
Bills of other banks	8,160 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	476 21
Specie	18,000 00
Legal tender notes	54,320 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
Total	$1,649,774 64

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$ 275,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Undivided profits	111,324 56
National bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	957,603 80
Demand certificates of deposit	22,195 75
Cashier's checks outstanding	100 00
United States deposits	26,500 53
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	116,448 39
Due to other National banks	12,679 02
Due to State banks and bankers	10,196 71
Total	$1,649,774 64

State of Texas, County of Bexar, ss:

I, John Withers, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Signed) JOHN WITHERS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1882.

(Signed) JNO. A. FRASER,
Notary Public of Bexar County.

CORRECT—Attest:
(Signed) G. W. BRACKENRIDGE,
DR. F. HERFF,
E. A. STERLING,
} Directors.

The Gun Club.

After a lengthy interval the Gun club met once more at the springs, yesterday, where they tried their new traps, and found them a complete success. The following is the score, 25 balls at 18 yards rise: Fredrick, 9; Veith, 15; Olsmith, 14; Young, 13; Thelie, 12; Richter, 7.

Wild Play.

A report was heard Saturday morning by a LIGHT reporter that a certain well known stockman in this city lost $7000 at poker. He will not play again for some time.

Mr. A. J. Ladner and Miss A. Schuette were married Saturday afternoon, at the residence of the groom's parents, by County Judge Mason. They left Saturday evening for Eagle Pass.

—Back numbers of the LIGHT containing the complete report of the Volksfest with Col Upson and Hal. Gosling's speeches, and the beginning of Dr. Hadra's address can be had at this office.

Wanted.

A first class cook at Mrs. Frankel's boarding house, No. 10 and 12 Press street. 10-6-1t

—Lost, on Saturday, a time book, brown leather cover, belonging to John Noerenberg, stone cutter, Main plaza. Return at once. Finder will be rewarded. 10-6-1t

Try Panconet

If you want a suit made. He has a full line of piece goods and a first-class cutter in charge.

Lost.

Friday night in the dressing room at the Volksfest garden a mourning envelope containing six photographs. Finder please leave at LIGHT office. FRANK SCHUTZ.

The Largest Stock

Of clothing in the State for fall and winter, just in at Pancoast & Son's. 9-1-1f

Don't Buy

Until you have seen the fine stock of clothing of Pancoast & Son. 9-29-1f

Genuine Camel Hair

Gents underwear can be had at J. Joske & Sons', for $3. 9-24-1f

Shirts and Underwear.

A very complete stock for sale by Pancoast & Son. 9-29-1f

Have Your Teeth Filled

By Dr. A. J. Smith, No. 36 Commerce street, over Clavin's drug store. 10-5-1f

Gents and Boys

Ready made clothing, the largest assortment ever before brought to this city, can be found at J. Joske & Sons'. Fits guaranteed. 24-1f

Order Your Groceries

From George & Sullenberger, 407 Houston street, and get new, fresh goods promptly delivered. 1-1f

J. JOSKE & SONS

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes,

Hats AND Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Trunks and valises. As our grand additional building is now completed we will receive the largest stock of dry goods, etc., ever brought to this city. We have just now received a full line of fine Stetson hats, all new styles to suit everybody. Our assortment of ladies' and gents' fine hand and machine sewed shoes is the largest and completest in town. A large variety of boys' and children's clothing, also single boys' and children's pants, arrived lately.

LADIES' ENTRANCE.

Ladies will find the entrance to our stores from Losoya street, near Commerce street bridge, very convenient.

WOLFF & MARX

Have opened corner of Alamo and Commerce streets, with a full stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

Hats And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

They are too busy to write out a regular advertisement. They invite everybody to call at their new store and get some decided bargains they offer to all.

WAGNER'S BAZAR.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT

CHRISTMAS GOODS

C. H. MUELLER,

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Artists' Materials, Etc.

Picture Framing and Fine Sign Work a Specialty. 10-5-6m

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. 9-12

JACKSON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY

And Night Watch, Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Office rooms No. 11 and 12, Devine building, No 24 and 26 Soledad street. I am now prepared to take charge of and handle all legitimate detective business in all its branches, and respectfully tender services in all cases requiring careful and skillful investigation. Also watchmen furnished for banks, stores, railroads, cotton compresses, private houses, etc. All business and private matter will receive prompt attention and be treated strictly confidential. Collections made in all parts of the State and United States. Office telephone 314, residence telephone 335. CAPTAIN WILLIAM JACKSON, Proprietor and Manager.

10-1-1f

Railroad tickets bought, sold and exchanged, Reduced rates to all points, at Barnett's ticket office, in Sim Hart's cigarstore, Main plaza. 10-6-1m

—My place of business will be closed Thursday, October 11, on account of a holiday.

Respectfully,
10-5-7t L. WOLFSON.

September 31.

The first day of autumn. Speaking of autumn we are moved to inquire. Autumn man go ill dressed, when he can get new, fashionable and seasonable goods at such low prices as are ruling at Sheets, Correvon & Castles, No. 237 Alamo plaza. 9-22-1f

Barr Has Removed,

And now has the best photographic rooms in the city, on the corner, opposite L. Wolfson. 9-17-1m

"From Ocean to Ocean," prettiest song ever published. 9-28-1f

An Elegant Line

Of gents furnishing goods can be seen at J. Joske & Sons'. 9-24-1f

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

A large and well selected stock at J. Joske & Sons'. 9-24-1f

Our Neckwear

Is as choice in style and material as can be found in any market.

PANCOAST & SON.

Not So.

If you say you never can find a pair of pants or a suit in the store to fit you, just try Sheets, Correvon and Castles'.

Furnished Room

For rent at 220 Villita street for two or three days or by the month. 10-3-2t

Late Styles of Hats

For sale at Pancoast & Son's. 9-1-1f

Take Note.

Rosenbaum & Bauer are selling underwear at astonishing low figures, such as

Fancy cashmeres,
Fancy balbriggan,
Fancy Oxfords,
Imperial wool,
Cotton flannels,
Red flannels,
White merino.

Look at our neckwear for latest styles.
ROSENBAUM & BAUER, 238 Commerce street.

News, Books, Stationery and Varieties.

Full supply of office stationery, printers supplies, &c.,
G. W. BALDWIN & CO.
9-7-1f 237 Commerce street.

Damage By Frost.

In order to escape the blighting effects of the first frosts, provide yourself with medium and heavy-weight underwear and substantial fall clothing, now selling at very low prices, at Sheets, Correvon & Castles', No. 237 Alamo plaza.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—Shirts made to order at Rosenbaum & Bauer's

"From Ocean to Ocean" galop. 6-28-1f

"From Ocean to Ocean" galop. 9-28-1f

A good thing to advertise in: The LIGHT ANNUAL AND GUIDE. Secure space early. 4-1f

RUBBER shoes, coats, hats and all kinds of rubber goods; also the celebrated Fish brand oil slicker, at Sheets, Correvon & Castles'.

The International and Great Northern railroad will sell excursion tickets to the St. Louis fair from September 25. 9-24-1f

We Take Pleasure to Inform the Ladies

That we have engaged two expert dressmakers, and we are prepared to take orders for the most fashionable dresses at reasonable rates and guarantee good work and perfect fit. All work done at our establishment at short notice. We have spared no expense in fitting up rooms for the convenience of our lady patrons. A. BLUM & KORNGEBEBEN,
Corner Commerce and Navarro Sts.
SAN ANTONIO, September 11, 1882. 9-17-1f

Rhodius & Tempsky

Employ two first-class piano workmen to repair pianos. Call on them. 8-

A Good Chance

For any one with small capital, wishing to go into a paying business. Inquire at 136 West Commerce street. 10-1-3t

Ten Dollars Per Month

Will buy one of the reliable Emerson pianos from Thos. Goggan & Bros., No. 230 Commerce street. 9-28-1f

A Ton.

If you weigh less than a ton, go to Sheets, Correvon & Castles' for a nice suit. They can fit you, no matter what your shape is.