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Liquors and Cigars.
Will sell cheaper than any one for cash.
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The San Antonio Light.

WAR!
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Cheaper Than Any!
FOR CASH!
Harry Baum & Co.

Vol. IV. No. 262. San Antonio, Texas, Friday, October 31, 1884. Ten Cents a Week

NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUILD
—WHILE—
LUMBER IS DOWN!
Lower than the Lowest!
At the Best and Largest Stocked Lumber Yards of
Ed. Steves & Sons.
The Pioneer Lumber Dealers of Western Texas.
Do not forget to call.
OFFICE AND YARDS—I. & G. N. R. R. Depot and Sunset Crossing, Alameda Street,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

1884 ✣ FALL and WINTER ✣ 1885
Our Prices Way Down.
Quality and Fit Way Up.
Assortment Complete.
Our Full Stock of Clothing for Men, Boys and Children.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
For the Fall Trade have been received. We are ready to serve our old patrons and the public in general, and we only ask for an early and personal inspection. In our
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT
We have an immense variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, and we Guarantee a Perfect Fit in every instance or no sale.
COHEN & KOENIGHEIM,
309 AND 311 MAIN PLAZA, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

L. WOLFSON,
NORTHWEST CORNER MAIN PLAZA,
Fall and Winter Goods.
I HAVE THIS SEASON MADE THE LARGEST PURCHASE OF
DRESS GOODS
Ever brought to this city, all of which has been selected with the greatest care. An elegant and most beautiful selection of SILKS AND SATINS. The finest selection of Ladies' wear, embracing everything needed in a lady's wardrobe. The very latest styles in Satins, Worsted Goods, and an endless variety of Laces, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Wraps, and everything for fall and winter wear.
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
My stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys is very large and embraces every article known in the line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Overcoats, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Dress Suits, Business Suits, Underwear, etc., all in the greatest quantity and variety. My stock of BOOTS AND SHOES is fully up to the demand, embracing everything from the finest to the coarsest.
FURNITURE!
In asking the attention of the Furniture buyers to my stock this winter I believe that I am advertising for their good as well as my own. The assortment is larger than ever before, including the newest and best made. There are many new and beautiful designs in PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE of first-class workmanship in great variety and all that is new. A full stock of Mattresses and Bedding. The
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
Offers most that is new and additions are being made daily. Customers are invited to make a comparison before purchasing. My entire Fall and Winter Stock has been selected, not hurriedly, but with the greatest care and consideration for retail purchasers, and I now invite the public to a critical examination of same.
L. WOLFSON.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

CONTINUATION OF HON. COLUMBUS UPSON'S SPEECH.

Necessity of Equalizing Labor—Danger of Free Trade—Indian Wheat, Etc.

It may be necessary to establish labor bureaux to take control of this matter for the purpose of dealing fairly with labor and capital. The question of wage labor in this country is becoming very serious. How to arrive at a proper solution of this question is to-day exciting and perplexing the minds of some of the wisest statesmen in this country. It should be our aim and desire to elevate, ennoble and encourage American labor, not degrade and oppress it; relieve, and not add to its hardships. There should be no conflict between capital and labor. Labor is the key to the whole tariff question. Equalize labor the world over and we can compete with the world in manufacturing industries. This equalization may be accomplished in two ways. First, through a tariff rate of duty imposed on imports, in the language of the Democratic platform, "without imposing a lower rate of duty than would be ample to cover increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rates of wages prevailing in this country. Second, by reducing American wage labor to European standards. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve" foreign gods or the god of your own country and people. To illustrate: Here is a yard of cloth, the actual cost of which, in Europe, we will say, is $1, but in consequence of the high price of labor in this country costs here $1 25 to manufacture. You adopt free trade and the foreign importer comes into our market with an article which only costs him $1, while it costs the American manufacturer $1 25. What is the consequence under free trade? That the American manufacturer must close shop or reduce the wages of his operatives. What would free trade do? It would give a monopoly of the American market to the foreigner. Why? Because under their cheap labor they could produce their manufactured article cheaper than the American. The inevitable consequence would be that foreigners would have a monopoly and control of the American market so far as many of the most important manufacturing industries of this country are concerned. It is sometimes said that as they have cheap goods in Europe, we ought to have them here. It reminds me very much of the tale about the trishman who was telling how much he could buy for sixpence in the old country. A listener said: "Pat, why then did you come to this country?" "Shure," was Pat's reply, "how could I get the sixpence in the old country to buy with?" They have cheap goods and pauper labor but not the sixpence to buy with.

Free trade would be a destruction of many important American manufacturers, and force the body of the people to become an agricultural people, and having accomplished that, human nature being the same the world over, and with a control and monopoly of our market, do you not suppose the foreigner would act human nature, by raising the price of his imported goods, and that the farmer with his products would be at his mercy? The Englishman or Frenchman or any other foreigner will not come into our market and buy of our farm products, unless he can buy them cheaper than anywhere else. The need of a foreign market is very much over-estimated, which I will notice hereafter. Free trade would create a monopoly of trade, and an amassment of the nation's wealth at our seaboard. Under free trade a large proportion of the manufactured articles for sale in our markets would be of foreign production. Seventy-five per cent. to-day of the import business of New York is done by foreigners. Adopt free trade, break down home industries and the wealth of the country would in a comparatively few years be centered in the hands of a few princely merchants at our seaports. Those men to-day would live to see every important American industry in the interior of the country stricken down, because through their hands imported articles that would constitute a great part of the articles of trade in our markets would pass through their hands. Then our 55,000,000 of people would pay tribute to a few princely merchants at the seaports who would control the vast commerce and this great people. In support of what I have said in regard to the iron industry of this country under free trade let me read you what was said by Mr. Macdonald, an English member of Parliament, to a meeting of miners at Manchester in January, 1884: "If America would remove her tariff of 28s. 4d. on our iron we should be able to close every iron works east of Pittsburgh within three months." The night prove too true, and all the furnace fires go out in the old Keystone State. Free trade for the United States would be a surrender of our self reliance, of our self support and our proud independence. England is pointed out as the favorite example of free trade. What did England do? The same as we or any other nation under like circumstances would have done. After building her manufactories for over 700 years and after imperiously enforcing high protection on her industries for 150 years, when she believed that she had obtained that vantage ground which would give her the monopoly of the markets of the world, she did not proclaim free trade as to her manufactures because it was to her interest to do so, because as she had the great workshops of the world, she needed the world's markets which to sell and dispose of her manufactures. I do not blame England. I do not find fault with Johnny Bull that he did what any other nation would do under like circumstances. I feel in that respect with regard to the free traders and the English very much like the Frenchman, who was butted by a billy goat, very much to the amusement of the bystanders who were constantly crying out go to it! go to it! The Frenchman, declaring that he was very mad, was asked what are you mad at, he said: "I am so mad, not at ze goat; but I am mad you fellars woo took ze side of ze goat." So I feel with regard to the free traders. I am not mad at what any government should do, looking to the prosperity and greatness of her people. I am mad with the free traders, who would strike down the glory and independence of their own country. In addition to this let me give a little English evidence on this fact. Lord Goschrich, in the House of Lords, said: "What we meant by free trade was nothing more nor less than by means of the great advantage we enjoy to get the monopoly of the markets of the world for our manufactories and to prevent them, one and all, from becoming manufacturing nations." England commenced her protective and odious prohibitory laws as early as 1710, when she declared that manufactures in the United States tended to lessen their dependence upon Great Britain. In 1765 she prohibited the exportation of machinery and skilled mechanics. What did she do further? As a small illustration of her determination to have the supremacy of the world in manufactures, as early as 1770 England passed a law making a penalty of £5 for any woman to wear a calico dress and a penalty of £20 for the person who sold it. The manufacture of calico having been first carried on in other countries, England, to prevent its being sold in her markets, passed the prohibition law referred to. In 1830 she took away the penalty, but passed a law requiring that the warp of every yard of calico should be of linen, and fixed a duty of 6d on each yard. Thus it was that England under her rigid system of protection built up her manufacturers until she believed that she commanded the world as a market, and then, oh, yes! then she proclaimed free trade. Unrestrained commerce, free trade, sailors' rights, free property, free lands, free speech, a free press, free action and intercourse with all the world are pretty and high sounding phrases, but are they practicable or wise? There is no such thing as absolute and unrestrained freedom. Each individual must surrender some of his natural rights and privileges for the benefit of morality and the good of society; for the protection of life and property. [Applause] Free trade, free ideas and unrestrained freedom is beautiful to the ear, but it is false and impracticable in theory.

There is another important question before I leave this free trade doctrine, that I desire to call your attention to, and I ask your candid and thoughtful consideration. It is an important question; it is one which decidedly concerns every man, woman and child within the limits of the American Republic. Consider for one moment that although as a nation we have but just passed 100 years as compared with the other great nations of the world, we are an infant nation. England, dating from William the conqueror, has lived her 800 years; France, Germany and Austria, dating from Charlemagne, their 1100 years, yet to-day we have more population than England and Ireland, than France, Austria or Germany, and with all reasonable calculation within less than 100 years the population of this country will exceed 100,000,000; while to-day in breadstuffs we export a small percentage, may we not pause and consider that within a comparatively few years our population will be so great that the food supply of this country will have been reached, that instead of hunting a foreign market, we will be hunting food to feed our own people. You who have not reflected or considered this question, may regard it as trivial when you consider the great extent of this country, but when you consider that the rapid growth of our population, I tell you it presents to the thoughtful and careful minds of this country a most serious problem. The time may come in the early future when it will be a subject of careful consideration as to providing the necessary means to keep our own people from starvation. True statesmanship looks not simply to the present, but also to the future, and consider what will be the wants and necessities of our country hereafter. If we take a proper consideration of this question, it is not a question of the minute, but it is as to how much longer we shall invite foreign immigration to this country. Can we much longer proclaim to the world that this is the land of the free and oppressed of every clime? It is a question that concerns 100,000,000 of people who will occupy and populate this continent within 100 years. As to a market for our manufactures, Mr. Nimo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his last report that 95 per cent. of our coal, steel and iron, 95 per cent. of leather, the same of cotton, 89 per cent. of silk, 95 of glass, earthenware and stoneware, are consumed by the people of the United States. Only 18 per cent. of our wheat products are exported, the balance is consumed here. In connection with that I desire your attention to this significant fact that British India to-day exports 50,000,000 millions of bushels of wheat—more than one-third of the exportation of the United States. Within the last 10 years the exportation of wheat from India has increased from a little over 700,000 bushels to 50,000,000. Her wheat acreage to-day is 30,000,000, and that may be increased to 55,000,000, double the present wheat acreage in the United States, and the ryots of India get only from 6 to 10 cents a day. India's great capacity for the production of wheat is a startling fact that should lead Americans to thoughtful considerations. Ah! but it is said, that England has developed the wheat resources of India out of a spirit of revenge on account of our protective tariff. England does not act in that way. It was from the brains of her statesmen who had learned that it was necessary to make England as independent as possible in breadstuffs necessary for the support of her own people. It was interest and interest alone that caused her to do it. Not only England but the rich pampas of great prairies of Buenos Ayres are producing their millions of wheat. We must not think that the United States is the only wheat producing country, that consumes from products than it produces. There are times when any country, by times of war, drought, failure of crops, do not produce sufficient for the support of their people. As an argument against the destroying tariff, it is said that to-day wheat is only worth 50 to 60 cents a bushel. Why is that? It is because of our protection in this country, the abundance of crops in Europe and the large exportation from India. One half of our exportation has fallen within the last year because of the Indian production. It is by the diversity of industries that we may so equalize and divide that we shal be a self-raliant, self-supporting people.

Joan of Arc.

Newman & Co. have the finest decorated show window in the city. It is a representation of a full rigged ship, Joan of Arc, under full sail, with a cargo of imported goods for the firm.

MEDICAL MEN.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Election of Officers—Report of Stewardship—Installation of Officers and Banquet.

The Seventeenth annual meeting of the West Texas Medical association was called to order in the County court room Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, by the President, Dr. C. E. R. King. Present, Drs. King, Watts, Cupples, Hadra, Lowry, Barnitz, Tyler, Menger, Tyner, Johns, Favre, Chew, Kingsley, and Dr. Kerr, of Weslder.

The Secretary, Dr. G. Graham Watts read the minutes of the last annual meeting which were adopted.

The application of Dr. J. W. Woodridge for membership in the association was read and unanimously approved.

The officers of the association for the past year were then announced as follows: President, Dr. C. E. R. King; First Vice-President, Dr. T. J. Tyner; Second Vice-President, Dr. H. D. Barnitz; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. G. Graham Watts; Board of Censors, Drs. C. E. Cupples, T. R. Chew and T. Heerman.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: Dr. T. J. Tyner was chosen President unanimously.

In accepting the chair Dr. Tyner thanked the association for the honor thus confirred upond him and pleged his whole duty to the association for its promotion and welfare. The association had placed itself on a firm foundation by earnest co-operative work and he hoped that while they had accomplished good work during the past year they would accomplished more in the ensuing year. [Applause.]

Dr. H. D. Barnitz was then elected as First Vice President, Dr. R. F. Kingsley as Second Vice President and Dr. Tyler as Secretary and Treasurer. Board of Censors—Drs. King, Berry and Watts.

The retiring President, Dr. C. E. R. King, then submitted a synopsis of the work accomplished by the association during the year just closed. He began by stating that on November 14, 1883, the association was treated to a valuable paper by Dr. Christian on the water analysis of San Antonio. This paper was very valuable and was afterward published in the press for the good of the public. Dr. Bennett also reported a number of peculiar cases of dysentery, which were discussed.

November 8.—Dr. F. Herff related some cases of ovaritomy and cysto sarcoma. Dr. Cupples reported a case of periostal sarcoma of the inferior maxillary, in a child of nine years of age, which he operated upon successfully. Dr. Christian resumed his report of the analysis of the water of San Antonio, accompanied with micro-photographs by Dr. Menger. Dr. King complimented Dr. Menger on the introduction of this valuable adjunct (micro-photography), to the work of the association.

December 12.—Dr. Hadra read a paper on the laceration of the perineum, which was original, interesting and very valuable, and he was glad to say had attracted a great deal of attention from the medical world, both in the United States and in Europe, and had been mentioned and complimented highly by many of the leading medical journals of the world. He was proud of this, that a member of the profession away down in Western Texas should receive such flattering attention from their illustrious brethren of the profession.

December 26.—A resolution by Dr. Cupples was passed appointing a committee to correspond with the local medical societies throughout the State, with a view to secure the enactment of a State law for the effectual regulation of medicine. Dr. Hadra made some very pertinent remarks on a paper read at a former meeting which evolved considerable discussion.

January 9.—The subject of asthma was discussed. Dr. Tyner read a paper on Traumatic Synovitis, which produced a discussion both valuable and interesting. Dr. Menger reported a case of gastritis, caused by eating canned corned beef, and illustrated the case by micro-photographs.

February 13.—Dr. Barnitz read a paper on the past and present views of tuberculosis, which was fully discussed.

February 23.—The subject of sewerage was discussed and recommended to the City Council and citizens.

February 27.—A letter was read from Dr. W. H. Shepherd, of Norfolk, Va., on the subject of nursing sore mouth. Dr. King read a paper on cremation in connection with the germ theory of disease. An atlas of micro-photographs was presented the association by Dr. Menger. A discussion of epidemic typhoid fever followed.

March 11.—Sewerage and sanitation were discussed.

March 27.—Dr. G. W. Kerr read a thorough and instructive paper on typhoid fever. A full discussion of the subject followed. An account of the typhoid fever epidemic at Rugby, Tenn., was related by Dr. Tyner.

May 26.—Two cases of cholera nostras were reported by Dr. Lowry, with excessive rice water discharges, to the amount of two and a half gallons, accompanied by other symptoms of cholera.

June.—Dr. King read a very interesting paper on post partean hemorrhage, which was fully discussed.

June 23.—Dr. Tyner presented a case of a subject 74 years old, on whom he had successfully operated for cataract of the eye. The man had been blind for six years. This was a very interesting and complimentary case to the profession.

July 9.—A case of pelvic tumor was reported by Dr. Hadra, treated by injections of Fowler's solution of arsenic successfully. An interesting account of the cholera epidemic of 1866 and previous years, was related by Dr. Cupples.

August 27.—A discussion as to the propriety of the administration of chloroform to a subject having a pulse of only 48 per minute.

An interesting paper has also been read before the association on the duality of syphilis, by Dr. R. F. Kingsley, which elicited a prolonged discussion.

Circulars have been printed and sent to all parts of the State regarding the registration of the practice of medicine. Dues to the State Medical association have been paid, certificates of membership printed, etc., and the following new members have been elected: Drs. Pruden, Wilson, Hayden, Johns and Ball, and Dr. Kingsley was reinstated to original membership.

Dr. King closed the above valuable report with a few appropriate remarks, congratulatory to the members on their unusual attendance during the year. He then retired gracefully and relinquished the chair to President Tyner, who was escorted thereto by a committee. Dr. Cupples then arose and proposed a vote of thanks to the late President, Dr. King, for giving to the association such a complete report of his stewardship, a thing that had never been done by any preceding President of the body. The thanks were tendered Dr. King with great applause.

The meeting then adjourned to Blanchini's restaurant, where a most recherche supper was prepared. Dr. Tyner, the President, occupied the chair, and was supported on his right hand by Drs. Cupples, Kingsley, Kerr, of Waelder; Tyler and Lowry, and on the left hand by Drs. Barnitz, Z. Graham Watts, Bonnett, Menger, Favre, Wilson and Hadra. The retiring President, Dr. C. E. R. King, filled the vice chair. The editor of the Merchant and Manufacturer, and the representatives of the Light, Express and Galveston News occupied seats at the table.

The supper being finished, the Chairman called order, and the usual festive toasts commenced, appropriately, by Dr. Hadra rising and proposing in eloquent terms the health of the venerable Dr. Cupples, to which he paid a just tribute to the skill of the doctor and his geniality.

Dr. Cupples acknowledged, in suitable terms, the compliment paid him, saying he had worked hard for 40 years and was willing to leave the work to his younger brethren, and proposed the Committee of Arrangements, which was responded to by Dr. Bennett.

Then rose the regal form of Dr. King, who proposed the health of the new President, Dr. Tyner, which was acknowledged by a neat speech which he concluded by proposing the health of the retiring President, Dr. King. This was responded to in a witty speech from Dr. King, concluded by a toast to absent members. Dr. Tyler, the Secretary, made suitable answer. Dr. Cupples then toasted the health of the most important member, Dr. G. Graham Watts, which was met with a jovial response, and Drs. Cupples and Hadra made pertinent remarks on professional matters. The country members were toasted by Dr. Lowry in neat terms, and Dr. Kerr; of Waelder, called for a response. This toast was singular from the fact that it was called for in water in respect to Dr. Kerr's opinions. In reply Dr. Kerr humorously remarked that two years ago he and his friend, Dr. Lowry stood on the same cold water platform. [Laughter] Dr. Lowry considered that he had advanced since then, and took homœopathic doses of champagne to prove it. Blanchini was toasted and complimented on the excellence of his supper. The press came in for its share of a hearty toast, which was responded to by the editor of the Merchant and Manufacturer. This practically closed the formal toast part of the proceedings, but the company lingered a while listening to pleasant stories and recitals. When they retired it was only to carry with them pleasant reminiscences of the happy evening spent in celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of the Western Texas Medical association.

Where Did the Diamonds Come From?

A gentleman told a jeweler to manufacture twelve studs exactly like his real diamond one, only to use imitation diamonds, and in place of 18k gold to use highly polished brass for mounting. The studs being finished, our friend deposited the valuable stud for safe keeping, and placed one of the imitations in his shirt and the balance in his pocket. In being late, he leisurely proceeded to his room. The gentleman's room being on the ground floor, the room was supplied with inside shutters (that had already creaked many times since his valuable purchase). Pretending to be very tired, the gent pulled off his clothes and turned the light so low that the room was almost in darkness. Then, without closing the shutters, he proceeded to hang the shirt on the window, leaving the glistening stud on the bosom, upon which the faint rays of gaslight dazzled and flashed as the summer winds wafted the material from side to side. Then he lay down where he could see the movements of the shirt. He did not wait long before its actions became very lively, in fact it finally jumped clear through the window but was gone only a few moments when it came flying back again on to the floor. Our friend at once picked it up and placed another five-karat glass diamond stud upon the somewhat soiled bosom. He found the button hole considerably elongated, no doubt caused by the hurried manner in which the former stud had been removed. About midnight our friend fell asleep, having placed twelve studs in that shirt front, the last of the number not being hard to get in but were difficult to keep in, as the button hole had extended from the collar to the end of the bosom, with a prospect of going on to San Francisco or New York to purchase fall and winter goods. The following morning the gentleman proceeded to the jeweler, and having adjusted the real gem on an immaculate shirt, started out to await developments. As he entered the hotel he was surprised to notice that the proprietor, the bell boy and the porter were each wearing five-karat studs, and as the cook passed the window there glistened on his dirty blue shirt a diamond of the same size. Our friend thinking the thing rather bold, applied to the city detective for assistance and had given him about half the description of the diamond, when, as the detective threw open his coat (ye thunders, could his eyes deceive him), there sparkled a 5-karat diamond. Thinking there must be some mistake, the gentleman at once proceeded to the Mayor's office. He was told that the Mayor had gone to open the Police court. Being by this time much excited, he rushed in to the court breathless and excited. The sight instantly left his eyes and he groped around for a chair as he had been nearly blinded by the combined flash from the remaining of the 5-karat studs. The court itself had one on its bosom of justice and many of the honorable attorneys were posing so that the jewels might show to the best advantage. Our friend now concluded to drop the matter as his only real loss consisted in getting that button-hole repaired. Whenever the first stops at San Antonio he goes to see Emerson, next to the court house, and they have a hearty laugh over the 12 diamond studs. The gent is now stopping for a few days in this city, and has left the fine diamond at Emerson's, where it is for sale at a bargain. Price, $400.

LETTER FROM M'LEARY

Regarding the Candidacy of Dr. V. O. King.

Editor San Antonio Light:

I notice in your columns of yesterday the following paragraph:

"It was very remarkable that Dr. V. O. King was called out of all the men in Bexar to run for the Legislature. Some people discover in his selection the hand of ex-Attorney General McLeary, and perhaps they are correct."

I don't see anything at all remarkable about the matter. If your insinuation were true, it would be nothing wrong that I am aware of. Dr. King is honest and capable, and that he is my father-in-law does not disqualify him for an office if the people choose to elect him. But for your satisfaction I will state the facts. The Executive committee of the Democratic party, when a vacancy occurred on their ticket, had to fill it. I proposed the name of J. H. James, Esq., but he declined. I then proposed the name of Major J. H. Kampmann, but it was stated that he would not accept. Then Judge Devine proposed the name of Dr. V. O. King, and it was carried unanimously in a full committee. I was asked if he would accept, but I could not say, and a committee was appointed to inform him of his nomination. He accepted, and is now before the people. I never sought a place on the Democratic Executive committee, and declined it more than once, but was urged to accept, and did so in the discharge of what my friends assured me was my duty to the party which had honored me and to whose principles I am devoted with all my heart. Respectfully,

J. H. McLEARY.

A Rare Presentation.

From the New York Herald.

About all the pleasure that can be derived from a good performance, that are well supplied with wit and humor, was witnessed last evening at the Grand, by the Lilly Clay Adamless Eden opera company. The opera of "An Adamless Eden" is worthy of highest praise. It is perfectly chaste, and its development shows the work of a master hand. It is rarely that a company is seen with nearly every performer an actress. The ladies' orchestra is a novelty, and gave better satisfaction than any that has been on the boards this season. The specialities are all good. The company are billed for a long run, and we can safely say those witnessing a company composed of all ladies will go home well pleased. Turner Opera house, Saturday and Sunday.

Frederick Warde.

The Virginius of Mr. Frederick Warde is an impersonation that stamps the actor as one of the representative tragedians of America. His especial strength seems to the Lucrr to lay in the opening scene, and at the point where Lucius tells Virginius his presence is required at Rome. He is supported by Miss Millette as Virginia, who though weak as a tragedienne, has a good conception of the character. This evening Mr. Warde will enact Brutus in the Fall of Tarquin and Petruchio, which latter character is a direct antithesis to the former. As it is a complimentary benefit to Mr. Warde the Lucrr hopes Turner hall will be well filled.

All Saints' Day.

This festival of obligation will be duly observed in all the Catholic churches of this city. On Saturday morning at the Cathedral there will be solemn high mass at 10 a. m., and vespers at 2:30 p. m. At the high mass the full choir of the Cathedral will render Farmer's mass in B flat, and at the offertory Motart's First Motett Splendente te Deus, for solo voices, chorus and organ, will be performed. After the vespers of the day at 3:30 p. m. vespers for the dead will be chanted, Sunday next being the Feast of All Souls. Services also at St. Mark's Episcopal cathedral.

Recorder's Court.

G. Stoudt and Muller, two kids, were arrested for fighting. Dismissed.

Carl Goetz and Mrs. Marie Goetz, insulting language. Carl fined $5 and Mrs. Goetz dismissed.

John Kuehn, insulting language, $5 fine.

Charles Anderson, vagrant, and Albert Coster, following occupation of bootblack without a license, $10 or 30 days in one case, and $5 fine in the other.

Rodriguez, drunk and disorderly, $5 fine.

26,000 Pounds of Honey.

George Dulinig presented this office with some fine specimens of honey in the comb and also in cans, which surpasses anything ever seen here. Mr. Dulinig has received a car load of this finest of sweets direct from San Angelos, Cal., and hence will be able to sell at figures lower than honey ever was sold before.

Attempted Assassination.

Victor Esparza, an employee of the city pound, while out collecting stray stock in the Second ward, was fired upon by two men on horseback near the Madison square church. Two shots were fired at him. He was driving two cows to the pound. This occurred about 1 a. m.

Those Legs.

A fair daughter of Eve, who witnessed the performances of Virginius at Turner hall last evening, was asked by a gentleman who accompanied her whether she did not think Mr. Aveling, as Icilius, was very good. "Oh, yes," was the response, "he has got such a fine pair of legs."

Stolen Articles.

The property stolen by Birdie Adams from Alice Kelly, consisted of 12 chemises, two shirts, one dark and one white, five vests, one white silk sash and a [illegible] of valentines. As she confesses the theft and the property has been returned, the owner refuses to prosecute, and Birdie was consequently let out her overpalaver, heading the action of the grand jury.

A Wheel Off.

An officer and a lady driving in a buggy this morning, came to a sudden stop on Alamo street by the wheel of their conveyance bowling at the axle. Neither of the occupants of the vehicle were hurt, a [illegible] being the only casualty. The lady and officer were presented on their way to office by [illegible].

Ladies appreciate the comfort of your corsets by using the "Little Joker."