WEEKLY STATESMAN

PUBLISHED BY
CARDWELL & MORRIS.

AUSTIN
THURSDAY.....MARCH 1, 1877

IS IT a fact that the women of Austin, as alleged, are in favor of drunkenness? It is an insult to the sex to think so!

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—A large and varied assortment for sale at greatly reduced prices, by J. J. & W. H. Tobin. f18d&wtf

MARRIED. — On Tuesday evening, twentieth instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Col. John E. Rainey, by Elder E. W. Dabney, MR. WM. D. CARRINGTON to Miss ROWENA RAINEY.

MARRIED. — In Caldwell county, Texas, by Rev. W. I. Joice, Mr. CHRISTOPHER DALY and Miss S. M. JENNINGS, at the residence of bride's father, W. Jennings, sr., on the twenty-fifth of February, 1877.

PUBLISH that which is good. Dr. J. H. McLean's strengthening cordial and blood purifier is a life saving remedy, imparts vigor, health and strength to the system, purifies and enriches the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

A SADDLE pony belonging to Mr. Charles Raymond was stolen from where it was tied opposite the STATESMAN press room Monday night after dark. Horse thieves are very industrious about Austin and all over the country at present.

Popular illustrated book (260 pages) on MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! MARRIAGE! Impediments to Marriage; the cause and cure. Sent *securely sealed*, post-paid, for 50 cents, by DR. C. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo., the great specialist. Read his work.

ONE hundred thousand witnesses will testify to the virtues of Dr. Tutts's pills. Wherever chills and fever, bilious diseases or liver affections prevail they have proved a great blessing. Readers, a single trial will convince you that this is no catch-penny medicine.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For scurvy, leprosy and cutaneous diseases they are unrivalled. In places where these maladies are prevalent, the cures are marvellous; for the expulsion of pimples, blotches, etc., they are unparalleled, and as a cosmetic the ointment stands unequalled. Sold everywhere. Twenty-five cents per box or pot.

PENITENTIARY. — It is understood that the contract with the State, proposed on the part of the gentlemen from Ohio, for building the Eastern Penitentiary has fallen through. The matter has been undergoing careful investigation, and the specifications have been discovered to be so defective as to vitiate the whole proposition.

NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL.—The "Sunlight" oil, sold at Dr. Tobin's drug store, is the safest burning fluid known, and gives a clear, brilliant white light, burning well in any ordinary burner. This brand of oil will always be kept up to the standard of safety, every package being examined before offering for sale. Sold at the price of ordinary kerosene. Remember the name, "Sunlight" oil.

NO RIGHT of anyone to drink will be taken away by the adoption of the local option law. The drinker may import cheaper and better liquors and drink them at home.

THE colored people had a rousing local option meeting out on Gilleland creek last Tuesday night, over one hundred people being present. Several colored men spoke, and before adjournment a vote was taken on the question and all but five voted in favor of prohibition. The majority in favor of the law in that vicinity will be large.

What's Sozodont mean? I said in a breath,
Sozo means save, odontes teeth,
Preserver of teeth—for once, at least,
The word means the truth—'tis really the best
Teeth preserver we know—for none can compare
For gums, breath and teeth, with Sozodont fair.

A CITIZEN of Round Rock says that since local option went into effect in that place, the liquor men have been treating out the liquor they had left on hand, and that therefore there has been considerable drunkenness in that place the past week. The people of Round Rock are looking forward to better results so soon as the supply of "rot gut" still on hand is consumed.

ESTABLISHED 1840.—The A. Q. Simmons Liver Medicine we see so much said about in our papers is the old original and genuine preparation put up in yellow wrappers with a likeness of the old Doctor upon each package. It cures all affections arising from a torpid and diseased liver. Ask for the yellow wrapper, and take no other; it is the only genuine. Sold by Morley Brothers, J. J. & W. H. Tobin, R. H. Cousins, R. H. Smith, M. A. Thedford & Co., sole proprietors, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Received weekly by Morley Brothers or J. J. & W. H. Tobin.
jan13d6meod&w6m

TO THE PRESS.—A carpenter wishes the STATESMAN to announce that there are from twenty-five to fifty carpenters in Austin who are unable to obtain work, and we may add that the town is also overstocked with stone and brick masons, plasterers and painters, and even with common laborers. If our exchanges will make this announcement they will confer favors upon those who might intend coming to Austin hopeful of getting work. Austin is also overstocked with professional men, clerks and printers.

A LIVER DISORDERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.—For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from a disordered liver, during which time I tried many of the best physicians in the country and almost all the patent nostrums recommended, all to no effect, until I used Simmons's Liver Regulator; and from the time I used it to this day, which is now several years, I have been comparatively a sound man, having suffered but very little since at any time from the effects of my old disease. Consequently, I heartily recommend its use to the afflicted of liver disease.
MAJ. A. F. WOOLEY, Kingston, Ga.
Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

IT is alleged that prohibition will increase taxation. Are the heavy taxpayers of Travis for or against the adoption of this measure? That is the test.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat or lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a sample bottle for ten cents, and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at seventy-five cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by Morley Bros. Austin.

A LOCAL OPTION club was organized at Manor Saturday night, consisting of fifty-seven ladies and gentlemen, of the best portion of the community. The following officers were elected: Rev. John McMurray, president; F. C. Wilborn, Esq., vice president; Capt. J. B. Norwood, secretary; Mr. J. C. Harris, treasurer. Executive Committee—Messrs. John W. Brown, W. L. Shipp, John T. Haynes, W. B. Raney and Daniel Eppright. It was resolved to meet every Monday night till the election, and after pledging themselves to do everything in their power to carry prohibition at the approaching election the meeting and club adjourned amid enthusiasm.

A Certain Headache Cure.

If you suffer from sick or nervous headache, morning sickness or neuralgia, go to your druggist and get a ten cent trial pack of Dr. Heisley's Victor Headache Powers, or J. R. Heisley & Co., Salem, N. J., will mail them post-paid. A single powder actually cures the most distressing cases in ten minutes. It is purely vegetable, entirely harmless, a physician's discovery, and we guarantee it to do all we claim. You can get the 50 cent. packs or the 10 cent. trial size at Morley Bros., in Austin, and at all other first-class druggists everywhere. Convince yourself.

A Sample Bottle for Trial.

If you are troubled with headache, dullness, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, irritability of temper, or a bad taste in the mouth, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in the throat, pain in the side or about the shoulders, coldness of extremities, etc., or in fact any symtoms of liver complaint, biliousness, constipation of the bowels, or dyspepsia, go to your druggists, Morley Bros. and get a bottle of Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. No spirit is used in their manufacture except a pure article of Holland Gin. Ladies, in particular, will find them peculiarly adapted to their wants in all ages and conditions of life. The label tells all they contain, consequently physicians do not hesitate to prescribe them. Sample bottles for trial free. Regular size $1. 6md

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered while a medical missionary in South Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and all throat and lung affections—also a positive and radical specific for nervous debility, premature decay, and all nervous complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.
DR. CHARLES P. MARSHALL,
No. 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint. A few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, Morley Bros., Austin, and get a bottle for seventy-five cents and try it. Sample bottle ten cents.
febl d&weow

AT Hill's schoolhouse, near Manor, last Tuesday night, an organization of colored people was made who are opposed to the local option law. The meeting was called by Moses Brooks, and was organized by the appointment of Napoleon Daniel president, and A. W. Walker secretary. Col. Craft, Moses Brooks, W. Washington and Mack Carrington being present, addressed the meeting in a very forcible manner. A permanent committee was appointed for the canvass, which are to meet every Friday night, as follows: N. Daniel, A. W. Walker, Moses Brooks, James Daniel, Jerry Parson, Jack McClothen, Alek McCrucken, W. Henderson, James Houghton, Nathan Douglass and Joseph Spates.

The above appeared in print Sunday morning, but not in the STATESMAN. The meeting took place as reported, and the speeches were forcible and convincing; but the whole affair was in the interest of local option, and not in opposition to it.

Breathing Miasma Without Injury.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere breathe air more or less impregnated with miasma, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague have enjoyed absolute immunity from it, thanks to the protection afforded by the bitters. Nor is that standard antifebrile cordial less efficacious is remedying than in preventing chills and fever, bilious remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysms, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

THE local option law will *not* interfere with the sale of cider or ginger-pop.

THE local option *does not* prevent a man treating his friend at home. It only punishes those who give liquor away with the purpose of evading the provisions of the act.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—For a failure to cure any case of "habitual constipation" of the bowels with Dr. Sherman's compound prickly ash bitters, provided its use is persisted in as directed. No matter whether the disease is the result of a torpid liver or a relaxed condition of the muscular coating of the bowels, they never fail to cure it; also, all the various diversified, sympathic, nervous disorders usually accompanying indigestion, and occasional or habitual constipation of the bowels. It also cures dizziness, sick headache, leucorrhea and female weakness usually accompanying the same. No spirit is used in them, except a pure article of Holland gin. Ladies in particular will find them peculiarly adapted to their wants in all ages and conditions of life. For sale at Morley Bros'. drug store. Sample bottle twenty-five cents.

A Card to the Public.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and, in fact, the word failure could not be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Ointment the *fac simile* of the signature of our agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit is felony. We shall relentlessly pursue anyone who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each box of Pills or pot of Ointment, and the end will soon be reached.
The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO.

COTTON.—About 20,000 bales of cotton, at this date, of the last crop have been shipped from Austin over the Texas Central and the International Railways. Of this cotton there has been sold to a multitude of buyers in Austin about 14,000 bales. Most of this cotton has been shipped to Galveston. The freight rates from here to New York, all rail, is eight dollars per bale; to the same place *via* Morgan's line, seven dollars. It is reasonable to suppose that not more than one or two thousand bales of cotton yet remain in the country tributary to Austin for shipment, and it may be estimated that 23,000 bales at the very outside will be the bulk of cotton shipments. In the meantime the acreage planted in cotton this year will be greater than last, and with a fair crop year the shipments from Austin another year may go over 30,000 bales, and under the most favorable circumstances, with a narrow gauge railway running towards Lampasas, it may reach 40,000 bales.

AT Tobins' drug store you can get window or picture glass of any size.
feb25tf

IT WAS hinted about Saturday that Judge Schutze would address the colored people that night at the foot of East Pecan street. At the appointed hour a STATESMAN reporter was promptly at the place and anxiously awaited the gathering of the people. About 8 o'clock they began to arrive by the 0001, and at half-past 8 a vast multitude of nine persons had assembled. At this time the Judge, accompanied by a friend, appeared and, conversing awhile with the leading men of the immense crowd, rose and, supporting the left part of his coat-tail with his hand, addressed the mighty assembly of nine men: "My friends, we are somewhat like the Lord Jesus, few but of many minds [sensation among the vast multitude]. The Lord Jesus, as you all know, was opposed to local option. He turned pure water into wine at the marriage feast and said, 'drink and be merry,' and if the preachers, I care not who they are, say he did not, they are not preachers, but political stump speakers. [Here an intoxicated man got up and frantically exclaimed he was from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and that he was now in the United States, and these people wanted to take his rights away. He was quieted, and the judge proceeded with his eloquent discourse.] This local option law takes your rights away. Our women cannot marry. You cannot give whisky away [applause by the man from Denmark], and the whole thing was got up by men who burnt witches. Yes, sir! burnt witches. ['Den dis nigger hab nothing to do wid it,' muttered a sable individual, *sotto voce*]. This law is a Democratic movement to take your rights. Don't Governor Davis drink beer? Of course he does, and I tell you confidentially [here the judge's voice fell almost to a whisper] that Governor Hayes drinks beer and wine. Yes, the next President of the United States is opposed to local option. [Applause by the man from Norway]. Do you want the Democratic party to be your guardian? If any man in this city wants a guardian let him have one. ['Yes an (hic) 'lem keep fence round i—'(hic)remarked the man from Sweden] but don't let him interfere with our rights.] Our reporter lost his notes of the concluding portion of the judge's discourse, but the above, which is *verbatim et literatim*, will convince our citizens that they have a Demosthenes among them and that the liquor men have an able advocate in Judge Schutze."

The True Remedy.

Editors Democratic Statesman—License laws of many different kinds have been enacted to regulate and, if possible, to remove the great evils of intemperance, but have always and everywhere proved absolute failures. There is but one remedy and that is prohibition. The uniform and accumulative testimony of eminent and reliable witnesses, wherever prohibition has been enforced, is that the law greatly diminishes vice, rowdyism and idleness, while virtue and morality are greatly promoted.

Rev. David Hawley, City Missionary of Hartford, Connecticut, said "that since the prohibitory law went into effect his mission school had increased more than one-third in number. The little children that used to run and hide from their fathers when they came home drunk are now well dressed and run out to meet them."

Governor Miller says: "From my own knowledge, and from information from all parts of the State, I have reason to believe that the law has been enforced, and the daily traffic in liquors has been broken up and abandoned."

This was in Connecticut, where, four years ago, by the union of whisky, Republicans and Democrats, the prohibitory law was repealed, and one year after the report of the Secretary of State shows an alarming increase of crime. The report says:

"The whole number of persons committed to jail during the year is 4481, being 1496 more than in the preceding year.

"The two counties most clamorous for license in 1872 show the greatest increase of the crime of drunkenness in 1874. Hartford county has an increase of commitments for drunkenness of 115 per cent., and New Haven county 141 per cent. That is, Hartford county shows 215 commitments for drunkenness this year for every 100 made two years ago, and New Haven county shows 241 for every 100 of two years ago."

Not a very satisfactory showing for the advocates of a license law. We have the following from the State of Maine:

Governor Nelson Dingley, jr., said, in 1874, to the commissioners of the Canadian Parliament:

"All organized opposition to the law has died out. The great majority, probably two-thirds of the people at least, heartily approve of it as the best system of restriction of the liquor traffic yet devised, and the most of the minority acquiesce in it as a policy which deserves a thorough trial.

"The great improvement in the drinking habits of the people of this State within thirty or forty years is so evident that no candid man who has observed or investigated the facts can deny it.

"The city of Lewiston (with Auburn), with a population of about 30,000, has not an open dramshop. Secret drinking has not taken the place of open drinking."

And the following from the commissioners of public charities of the State of Pennsylvania:

"The effect of prohibitory laws is strikingly shown by the comparatively vacant apartments in the jails of counties where the local option law is in force."

Governor Convers, of Vermont, says: "The prohibitory law has been in force about twenty-two years. The enforcement has been uniform in the State since its enactment, and I consider it a very desirable law. I think the law itself educates and advances public sentiment in favor of temperance. There is no question about the decrease in the consumption of liquor. I speak from personal knowledge, having always lived in the State. I live in Woodstock, sixty miles from here, and there no man having the least regard for himself would admit selling rum, even though there is no penalty attached to it."

I entreat you to weigh well the above testimony and to sustain by your voices and your ballots local option. Do your duty on the seventeenth of March and whisky and its mighty evils shall go down in eternal night.
HARD BRICK.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The meeting of the Republican executive committee was held at the office of Justice Neill in this city Wednesday, Feb. 21. Five members of the executive committee were present, and about twenty or thirty Republicans from different portions of the State, and perhaps half as many more who are residents of this city. Governor E. J. Davis, the chairman, read a printed circular which had been issued by him calling the meeting, and then addressed the assemblage, more fully setting forth the objects he had in view when the call was issued. He said that at that time the inauguration of Samual J. Tilden as president looked probable, and that he therefore thought that a consultation of leading Republicans should be had to discuss the condition of the country, which presented anything but a pleasing aspect to Republicans. Now, he said, things had changed for the better, and he had no doubt but that Governor Hayes would be inaugurated president of the United States on the fourth of March. He then invited an expression of the feelings of those present, when A. J. Evans, United States District Attorney, was called for. He responded and without taking his overcoat off, which prevented him, perhaps, from pouring out his usual warmth on this occasion. He refreshed the minds of his hearers to the fact that Rutherford would have some offices to dispense after he moved up to Washington, and the idea seemed to bring joy to the heart of every man in the room. Even the reporter of the STATESMAN began to feel like looking around on the floor for a postoffice commission, or "working up influence to get a cabinet position." Jack thought that Hayes should pursue a conciliatory course towards the South, and that the ability and patriotism in the South should have representation in the new presidential cabinet, and that it should not be ignored in the appointments to foreign missions.

Dr. Cochran, of Dallas, then followed, endorsing the sentiments of Mr. Evans, and making more of a campaign talk. In fact, he came right down to sledge-hammer business, wading right through the Democratic party and splitting it wide open in the middle(!). He told the audience all about Tilden and Tweed, corruption and proscription, intimidation and bull-dozing, and then he got off on the skyrocket-rainbow order, and made some very pretty flights of fancy. The doctor also cheered up the young hearts of his hearers by saying that in Northern Texas Republicans were getting decidedly numerous; that their ranks were being rapidly recruited by immigration from the East, the North and the West, and that so soon as the Democracy shelved Throckmorton, Northern Texas would send an independent to Congress. Every man in the room caught the inspiration and began to think of the beauties and attractions of Northern Texas, and of the openings there for some one who would shake off his party collar and allow himself to be sacrificed for an office.

Judge Cooper, of Crockett, was the next speaker. He was more moderate, but he toed the party line squarely, and spoke of the glories of the Republican party in the past, its achievements, the trials of Southern Republicans, etc. He agreed with the balance that the Republicans of the South should have a share of the loaves and fishes, and he thought some expression of the kind should be made before adjournment in order that President Hayes and Washington officials might be apprised of the fact.

Governor Pease, who came in late, was next called for. He said that he came to hear and not to speak; that, however, he felt some interest in whatever would advance the cause of the party and its moral standard in the South; that, as was well known, he had not been able to endorse much that had been done by the party, but nevertheless he had been a Republican and had voted with the Republicans all the time, and that he supported Greeley because he believed he had done as much for the party as any man outside of the armies of the war. He thought reform was absolutely necessary, and that Republicans, and not Democrats, would reform the country.

Gen. Talbot, of Williamson, followed Governor Pease. He said the fact had somehow been overlooked that 500,000 Southern men fought on the side of the Union during the war, and that the South had both saved the government and elected Hayes. He dwelt on this point, which was a support to what others had said regarding a fair distribution of offices by President Hayes.

Right Cuney, of Galveston, who acted as secretary, then took the floor. He labored long and hard and frequently about the unprotected blacks, and came down heavy on several officers for derelictions in duty, and mentioned the names of Judge Morrill and District Attorney Baldwin, of the Eastern District of Texas. Cuney made some pretty goods points, but he repeated so much and dwelt so long that what he said lost part of its force. After he closed, the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock.

The afternoon session was confined to debate about what was to be done for the interests of the Republican party in Texas. Some wanted clubs formed in every county in the State; others thought liberal subscriptions to the New York *Times* would be the best. Gen. Byrne, Dr. Cochran, A. J. Evans, Right Cuney, Governor Davis, Col. DeGress, Judge Schutze, Ridge Paschal, Mr. Hackworth, Gen. Talbot and two or three others paticipating. A great deal was said, and the following resolution was passed, as also one recommending that Republican clubs in every county in the State:

Be it Resolved, By the Republicans of Texas, in convention assembled, that in the event Rutherford B. Hayes be declared President, the chairman of our State executive committee be instructed to confer with him and urge upon him that the Republicans of the South shall be recognized in the appointments, domestic and foreign.

After the adjournment *sine die* of the meeting, a document was signed by a number of those present, endorsing E. J. Davis as the recognized leader of the party in this State and deserving of public and substantial recognition.

Information—More Particularly for People not Living in Texas.

FRANKFORT, Franklin Co., Ky
February 15, 1877.

Editors Democratic Statesman—Will you be so kind as to answer, through your noble paper, a few questions relative to Texas and her resources, inhabitants, soil and products, etc? We have read various articles from Texas, by Dio Rivers, and are completely captivated. Dio Rivers must be well versed in Texas history and surely has an eye to pry into her hidden secrets. He tells of an active volcano in Texas! Now, does such a thing exist? We wish (ten of us) to immigrate to Texas and desire to settle near schools and churches—where the citizens are temperate and refined. With some capital, we expect to invest in lands and stock. Is Austin an inviting situation, or can we secure land in Travis county at reasonable prices? We take, too, a healthy locality into consideration. We fully expect to visit Texas early in the spring, but wish to have an eye to some special locality.

With good wishes for the prosperity of the good DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN, I am yours, with good wishes.
J. P. STAPLES.

Texas is filled with the finest of farming and grazing lands. East of the Brazos river, what are termed public "ranges," are becoming too confined to admit of extensive stock-raising, according to Texas ideas. The large herds have been moved west, or driven to Northern markets. A great deal of the country south of Dallas and Fort Worth, as far west as the Colorado river, is as thickly settled with a farming population as is North Texas. Between the Brazos and the Colorado rivers are to be found the rich farming districts of Bell, Milam, Falls, Williamson, Travis, Burleson, Bastrop, Washington, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Brazoria and Matagorda counties, and even west of the Colorado, farther south than Austin, and as far south as the Guadalupe river country, are many well developed agricultural districts. Beyond this the land is mainly used for grazing large herds of cattle, horses and sheep, though they are exceedingly rich, and will one day be brought into cultivation. Though Texas abounds in good land there is much that is poor, but the poor lands are well defined and lie in bodies, sometimes large, sometimes small. Almost anywhere in Texas a good class of people can be found. Northern, Middle and Eastern Texas abound in all the features of civilization and advancement, and West Texas is rapidly approaching the same condition. Fair to good schools can be found almost anywhere, and churches and Christian influences abound. A great deal of whisky has been destroyed in Texas, but its people are waking up to its terrible influences, and under a general law, that went into effect only last fall, about fifty counties have voted on local option, and more than thirty of these have established prohibition. This shows the growing public temper. Travis county, in which the city of Austin is located, will vote on this question on the seventeenth of March, and strong hopes are entertained of its adoption. Austin is one of the most delightfully located cities on the American continent, situated amid romantic scenery, and surrounded by wide expanses of the richest farming lands in Texas. The limpid waters of the Colorado river, fresh from the mountains, wash the base of the hills upon which it is built, and Barton's creek, a mile away, gushes from the solid rocks, and at once forms a stream powerful enough to drive a dozen mills. Austin has, variously estimated, from 15,000 to 17,000 inhabitants; is the terminal point of both the International, and western branch of the Texas Central railway. The Texas Military Institute, located here, is a fine institution. The Austin Graded School, for 600 pupils, is the beginning of a system, which will grow rapidly. Besides these there are innumerable private colleges and schools for both sexes, with many teachers of ability and large experience. There are seventeen churches in the city, and a greater number of congregations, and churches abound in all the country around. In Travis and other counties adjoining there are the best openings for the establishment of fine stock farms. Several are already in operation, and the proprietors are highly pleased. Good grass and clear water are abundant. Unimproved lands can be secured in Travis county for from $3 to $10 per acre. Choice tracts near the city sell much higher. Improved, average farms, sell for $20 to $30 per acre. The soils will produce fine crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, millet and other grain; peaches, apples, grapes and many other fruits, and all vegetables at all adapted to Southern climate in excellence and abundance. As to health, it can be said that no section of the globe can surpass Austin and Travis county. No malarial diseases or epidemics prevail. Cases of yellow fever have been brought here and the parties thus affected have died, but citizens, even waiting upon these cases, have never been in the least indisposed in consequence, and it is asserted that Austin is above the malarial district, and that yellow fever cannot exist here. Cholera has visited Texas several times since the settlement of Austin, but at no time has it prevailed in this city, though it has been epidemic near by. In 1866, while a large number of United States troops were quartered here, it was epidemic at Webberville, only eighteen miles distant, but there were only about a dozen sporadic cases in the city. Small pox has been brought here a number of times, and the greatest harm it ever did was to run through a portion of the family into which it was introduced. The people of Austin and vicinity bear all the evidences of perfect health, and hundreds come, every year, from Northern climates, and find relief from pulmonary complaints. The natural increase in population will bear comparison with any locality, and children grow up in health and vigor. A wide field is open for those who would till the soil, and science, industry and capital, directed towards agriculture, will produce the most satisfactory results. Those who would seek soft places, or occupation in the professions, would do well to discard all idea of emigrating to Texas, for there are ten of these now in Texas to where there should be one.

Mexico.

President Lerdo and Gen. Escobedo are reported to be in New York.

El Democrata says that Col. Prajedis Cavazos will remain in command of the Heroic City, sometimes called Matamoros.

The *Correo*, of Matamoros, says that numerous bands of highwaymen are depredating on the roads outside the city.

Matamoros politicians are dissatisfied with Gen. Blanco and other officials. Who knows but that they will pronounce before long, and promulgate a new plan?

News from the City of Mexico, by way of Havana, reports that Diaz and his cabinet are wrangling. Several of the capitalists that backed Diaz have failed. Dissatisfaction is creeping in and it would not be surprising if Diaz was forced to leave the City of Mexico before long, and another revolution break out in full blast.

The haste and promptness of Diaz in sending forward the first installment of $300,000 does not insure his recognition by the United States, which favors Lerdo. Iglesias's claim is ignored entirely, as he was conniving at the presidency long before he broke with Lerdo. The decree of Diaz, in ordering an election, in which none but his own adherents can vote, will eventually concentrate all the opposition against him.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* says "what terms were made between our government and that of Lerdo is not publicly known. But, from the manner of our authorities adhering to his cause, it must be of vital interest to the United States. So soon as our own difficulty is happily settled, our Mexican policy will be developed. If Diaz is able to sustain himself, he must do so at a sacrifice; for the government of the United States will not recognize him without first securing guarantees that her demands will be complied with."

For the last six weeks Tweed seems to have completely sunk into oblivion. He refuses to be seen by the newspaper reporters, and spends his time as quietly as possible. He hasn't attempted to break jail again; he hasn't tried to bribe the warden with a million-dollar check; he hasn't demoralized the waiters and attendants by scattering about, with too profuse liberality, hundred-dollar bills as doceurs; he hasn't even laid in a heavy stock of Johannisberger, Tokay, truffles, pheasants and ortolans, but he has led his old, hum-drum life, with only this difference, that just as public interest in him has abated, so the number of curious visitors and the avalanche of idle and pestering letters has diminished. Being still weak, he feels but little inclination to take exercise in the yard, and seldom avails himself of this privilege, but at the same time the ample outlines of his portly form are in nowise contracted. His son, "General" Tweed, Foster Dewey now come less frequently than formerly, and Mr. Devlin and his other friends also do not "drop in" quite so often. Mrs. Tweed, the prisoner's wife, and his daughter, have only been at the jail twice, when they spent the whole afternoon with him. Mrs. Tweed came deeply veiled, and was evidently loath to be recognized. "And how does he amuse himself all day long?" asked a reporter of the jailor. "Well," replied that functionary, "he reads all the daily papers, both morning and evening, and if you'd read all the papers, advertisements and all, you'd have just about enough to do, too. Then he reads light literature, too. He has got some nice novels."

Prof. Bell made some very successful experiments with the telephone at Lyceum Hall, Salem, Mass., one night last week, in the presence of 500 auditors. He had effected communication by wire with his workshop in Boston. His associate, Mr. Watson, brought an organ into use at the Boston end and "Should Auld Acquaintance" and "Yankee Doodle" were heard and heartily applauded in Lyecum Hall. Then a speech was called for, and the Salem people heard Mr. Watson say he was glad of the privilege of addressing them, although he was eighteen miles away. A song was sung, and the applause that could be heard coming over the wire to Boston showed that it had been recognized and appreciated in Salem. Indeed, the signs of approval were so clearly heard there that Mr. Watson asked if any demonstration other than the clapping of hands had been made. The answer was that nothing else had been done. Then "Hold the Fort" was sung by Mr. Fletcher, and a series of questions propounded in Salem. Information was sought as to the condition of affairs on the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the weather, a number of well-known Salem gentlemen taking part in this desultory discussion.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 3 P. M.—There is nothing to hang a doubt or hope on.

A recess of half an hour was taken to send for Thurman to vote on the question of casting the three Oregon votes for Hayes.

A Democratic Senator of the commission is quoted that the question is virtually settled, as eight members, including Bradley, have expressed themselves in favor of this motion.

The electoral commission proceeded to the residence of Senator Thurman, and there adopted, by a strict party vote of eight to seven, a resolution offered by Senator Morton, declaring that the votes of W. H. Odell, John Cartwright and John W. Watts, the Hayes and Wheeler electors for Oregon, should be counted. The commission had previously voted on the question of the admissibility of Cronin's vote, and rejected it unanimously.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Preliminary to delay to-day, Mr. Clymer moved a call of the House. This exhausted half an hour.

Mr. Springer then offered objections to the Pennsylvania elector.

Mr. Banks objected to the reading.

The Speaker overruled the objection, and the reading was ordered.

When the reading had progressed for about twenty minutes, Kelley renewed the objection, which the Speaker again overruled, and an appeal from the decision was made, which seemed carried by sound; the count by the tellers resulted in the same way; the aye and nay vote resulted in an order that the reading continue—ayes, 133; nays, 116. The Democrats voting with the Republicans were Bagley, Dobbins, Hancock, Haythorn, Haymond, Miller, Morgan, Stevenson, Tarbox, Throckmorton, Ward, Whitehouse, Williams of Delaware, Williams of Michigan and Wilshire.

This vote is very threatening.

It has transpired that the Republicans stiffened up yesterday. Sherman, who is just from Hayes, has made them more stubborn about concession to the South.

The House proceedings carry the next meeting of the joint session into the legislative day of Monday and gains virtually twenty-four hours to the friends of delay.

12 M.—Speaker Randall has terminated the legislative day of Saturday by ordering prayers and reading of the journal.

It is now competent, on objections to Rhode Island, to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Democrats have it in their power now, by legitimate parliamentary tactics, to defeat the inauguration.

On an objection to Rhode Island, a motion for a recess was defeated by 83 to 178, seventy Democrats voting with the Republicans. The House then voted not to count Rhode Island after a two hours' discussion, when the Senate again entered and the State was counted for Hayes. South Carolina was then reached, when, on objection being made, the two houses separated and the certificates were referred to the commission. The House then took a recess to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The commission assembled and received papers in the South Carolina case and adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

The following are the objections to the vote of South Carolina: First—That no legal election was held in South Carolina for presidential electors, the general assembly of that State not having provided, as required by article 8, section 3, of the Constitution thereof, for the registration of the people entitled to vote. Without registration no valid or legal election could be held.

Second—There was not existing in the State of South Carolina on the the first of January, 1876, nor at any time thereafter up to and including the tenth of December, 1876, a republican form of government, such as is guaranteed by the Constitution to every State in the Union.

Third—That the Federal government, prior to and during the election, November 7, 1876, without the authority of law, stationed in various parts of said State, at or near voting places, detachments of the United States army, by whose presence the full exercise of the right of suffrage was prevented, and by reason whereof no legal or free election was or could be had.

Fourth—At the several polling places in said State there were stationed United States deputy marshals, appointed under the provisions of sections 20, 21 and 22, of the United States Revised Statutes, which provisions were unconstitutional and void; that said deputy marshals exceeded over 1000 in number, and by their unlawful and arbitrary action, in obedience to improper and illegal instructions received by them from the Department of Justice, interfered with a full and free exercise of the right of suffrage by the duly qualified voters of said State; that a fair election could not be held and was not had in said State on November 7, 1876; that there was not, from the first of January, 1876, up to and including the tenth of December, 1876, at any time, a State government in the State of South Carolina, except a pretended government, set up in violation of law and of the Constitution of the United States by Federal authority and sustained by Federal troops.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock, but no business was transacted, it having disposed of the objection in regard to Mr. Monroe, of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, and awaited the action of the House on that matter.

Senator Kernan was elected to succeed Senator Thurman, who retired from the commission on account of sickness.

The Senate entered at 3 o'clock, and Pennsylvania was counted, and the Senate retired.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Senator Sherman brings the intimation from Ohio that Hayes and Packard are regarded as in the same boat, and must sink or swim together. It may happen that the edge of battle will be reached when Conkling and Morton contend for the presidency of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The *Union* strongly urges resistance to the count and a combination to make Conkling President of the Senate.

The *Republican* threatens the irreconcilables with Morton as President.

Senator Kernan, Senator Ellis, the representatives from Louisiana, and Col. Burke, who represent Governor Nicholls, are here to meet him and Stanley Matthews. The object of the meeting has not transpired.

The invitation was received at two o'clock and may have led to the defeat of the motion for a recess on Rhode Island.

The President approved of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill at seven o'clock.

South Carolina has been given to the commission. They sit to-night.

The Court of Claims assembled with a full bench.

The Supreme Court met and adjourned to Thursday, when Judge Davis will deliver opinions entrusted to him preliminary to his resignation.

Wells and Anderson visited the Treasury to-day in charge of the sergeant-at-arms. Wells received his pay as surveyor of the port at New Orleans, and Anderson his fees as messenger of the electoral college.

Frank H. Palmer was nominated for the place of special agent with Stewart in charge.

A special hence to-day to the New York *Post* says: "In a letter received here to-day from Columbus, Ohio, the statement is made, by authority, that Governor Hayes has not only not expressed to his friends the probable policy to be pursued by his administration in reference to the complication in Louisiana and South Carolina, but he says, distinctly, that in all this he cannot tell what it will be, so far as relates to the two States. If declared president by the joint commission he will endeavor to meet all questions and decide them in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and with justice to all classes of people, but the question of deciding between the two rival factions in these States is one which should be settled with grave and careful consideration, after a full consultation with his constitutional advisers. Governor Hayes has not settled these questions, and does not propose to, until after he is duly installed in the President's chair and has had time to call about him his cabinet."

It transpired that at the interview Senator Sherman indicated that his visit to Columbus had no purpose of influencing Governor Hayes to commit himself to a policy towards the South.

All efforts, so far, to authenticate the letter from Hayes, as telegraphed to the New York *Post*, have failed.

Rear Admiral John Rogers has been ordered to commanded the Naval Observatory, *vice* Davis, deceased.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Objections to Rhode Island were prepared, and among the signatures were Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Representative Mills, of Texas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 26.—The *News and Courier* publishes a special from its Columbia reporter, who interviewed Governor Hampton last night as to his views concerning the proper course of the Democrats in Congress, who said: "I think it not advisable to throw obstacles in the way of the decision of the commission. We submitted our case to the tribunal, and if we have been deceived or betrayed, we can better afford to suffer defeat, which brings no dishonor to our party, than to acquire the imputation of acting in bad faith. Other legitimate means of redress are still open, without resorting to parliamentary tactics, which may imperil the peace of the country and would surely place us in a false position. The interests of the whole country demand a peaceful settlement of the pending question."

CHICAGO, February