

San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN,

"Prove all Things, Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newspaper.
WEST TEXAS FREE PRESS, I. H. JULIAN, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor, office southeast corner Main Plaza, next door to the post office.

Bankers.
MITCHELL, GLOVER & CO., Mitchell's Building
Dry Goods and Groceries.

DONALDSON & JOHNSON, North side Main Plaza.

J. V. HUTCHINS & CO., West side Main Plaza.

T. P. DAILEY & BROS., West side of the Main Plaza.

STRIN & GIESSEN, South side of the Main Plaza.

BRIGGS C. H., North side of the Main Plaza.

W. B. FRY, South side Plaza.

J. C. SMITH, North Side Plaza.

Groceries.
D. B. COCHRAN & CO., north side of the plaza, adjoining Harper's stable.
A. O. MEINERS, West side Plaza.

Druggists.
DAYNOLDS & DANIEL, north side of the Main Plaza.
OTTO GRAMM, Travis' Corner.

Physicians.
DRS. WOODS & BLAKEMORE, office in Woods and Daniel's Drug store.
DRS. DANTON & PENDLETON, office opposite Donaldson & Johnson's store.

Dentists.
DR. J. H. COMBS, office North side of the Main Plaza.

Lawyers.
HUTCHINSON & FRANKLIN, in the Court-house.
S. B. McBRIDE, office in the Court House.
STERLING FISHER, office in the Court House.
O. I. BROWN, office over Mitchell's store.

Land Agent and Notary Public.
I. H. JULIAN, office Plaza Building, next door to post office.

Hotels.
TRAVIS HOUSE, west side Plaza.

Boarding House.
C. WISIAN, West side of public square.

Hat Store.
D. HOFMEINZ, south side Plaza.

Bakery and Confectionery.
THEO. SIMON, next door west of Post Office.

Wagon and Carriage Maker.
C. H. RAU, rear of Devinney & Co.'s Blacksmith shop.

Blacksmith.
P. THOMPSON, S. E. cor. Austin & Mountain sts.

Carpenter & Builder.
G. VOGELSON, San Antonio street.

Livery and Sale Stables.
S. B. BALES, San Antonio street.

Cabinet-Makers.
J. WARD, east side of Plaza.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.
W. H. ROBBINS, east side plaza.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL.
DISTRICT COURT—15th DISTRICT.
Hon. L. W. Moore, Presiding Judge, LaGrange.
TIMES OF HOLDING COURT.
HAYS—2d Mondays in March and September.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sterling Fisher, Judge County Court.
P. J. Manlove, County Attorney.
Ed. J. L. Green, Clerk.
Jas. A. Wren, Sheriff. C. S. Cook, Deputy.
C. W. Grooms, Justice of the Peace Prec. No. 1.
J. M. Broadlove, " " " " " " " " 2.
H. G. Little, " " " " " " " " 3.
L. Smith, " " " " " " " " 4.
H. A. McMeans, County Treasurer.
A. Heaton, Assessor.
Ben. C. Hardin, Surveyor.
D. P. Hopkins, Com'r Precinct No. 1.
D. R. Moore, " " " " " " " " 2.
J. B. Burison, " " " " " " " " 3.
J. L. Hazmore, " " " " " " " " 4.
Geo. H. Ward, Constable.

TIMES OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PRECINCT COURT.
Criminal County Court—1st Monday in each month.
County Court for Civil and Probate business—1st Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.
Commissioners' Court—2d Mondays in February, May, August and November.
Justice Court Precinct No. 1—1st Friday in each month, San Marcos.
Precinct No. 2—2d Friday in each month Mt. City.
" " " " " " " " 3—3d " Wimberly's Mill.
" " " " " " " " 4—4th " Dripping Springs.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
A. B. F. Kerr, Mayor.
W. O. Hutchison, }
W. B. Fry, } Council.
L. W. Mitchell, }
D. P. Hopkins, }
P. R. Turner, }
A. B. Dailey, Marshal.

MAILS.
Austin Stage arrives at 12 o'clock p. m.; San Antonio Stage arrives at 12 o'clock p. m.; Both Daily arrivals. Mails northeast close at 11 a. m.; going west, close at 1 p. m.
Gonzales, arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p. m.; leaves at 8 a. m. next morning.
A. Von Stein, P. M.

CHURCHES.
METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Church every Sabbath. Rev. J. S. Gillett, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the second and fourth Sabbath in each month by Elder J. J. Williamson.
PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching at the Presbyterian Church on the first, second and third Sabbath in each month of the Rev. W. L. Kennedy.
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Services second Sunday in each month at 10 1/2 o'clock, a. m., and 7 p. m. (at St. Mark's Church). Rev. Mr. Ayres, Rector.

ASK THE recovered dyspeptic, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the moribund diseased patient how they recovered health, cheerfulness and good appetite, they will tell you by taking **SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.**
THE CHEAPEST, PUREST AND BEST FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SORE STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.
This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,
containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by the Derangement of the Liver and Bile.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SORE STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels constantly costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; SICK HEADACHE; a heavy, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, **Simmons' Liver Regulator.** **LAWIS G. WENZEL,** 1625 Master at Assistant Postmaster Philadelphia.
"We have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other medicines before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than a temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us." ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, MASON, GA.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO. PHILADELPHIA.
It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative, and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bile. As a Remedy in MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.
CAUTION!
As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared Simons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.
Your valuable medicine, Simmons' Liver Regulator, has saved me many Doctors' bills. I use it for everything for which it is recommended, and never know it to fail. I have used it in Colic and Gravel, with my Nules and Horses, giving them about half a bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to everyone that has Stock, as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse-Bark is heir to.
E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Georgia of Georgia, Sept. 15/77.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF MR. TILDEN.

Last week we gave a pretty full report of the reception and speech of Mr. Hendricks at Indianapolis. Below we give a similar report of the speech made by Mr. Tilden, from his own door in New York, in response to a serenade, and in the presence of a large concourse of his fellow citizens:

Mr. Tilden made his appearance at the door, being escorted by Mr. Van Wyck, president of the Young Men's democratic association. As the crowd caught the first sight of him a roar of cheers and applause went up which continued for a long time. Mr. Augustus Scheel advanced in front of the group assembled on the front steps. He said that Mr. Tilden had a warm place in the hearts of his countrymen, it had been fairly and honestly elected President by the people of the United States, but he had been deprived of the office by a series of frauds, and by that same fraud the country had been deprived of his services. It was a fraud that could not be condoned, and one which Mr. Tilden himself had said could never be repeated without disastrous results. Mr. Scheel's remarks were applauded, and then came calls for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden was standing bareheaded in the middle of the group. He descended the steps and took his position on top of a large stone supporting the left side of the stoop. The crowd cheered again, and it was a long time before Mr. Tilden could proceed. His face seemed pale as he stood under the glare of the calcium lights, though his health is said to have become robust during his trip abroad, but he spoke with unusual warmth and vigor, the crowd frequently interrupting with questions, all of which he noticed and replied to. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB—I thank you for your kindly welcome. My summer excursion now closed had for its object a season of physical activity, in the open air, in a moderate climate and amid scenes interesting by their association with our literature, with our jurisprudence and with the origin and growth of representative institutions. It has repaired as much as three months could the waste of six years consecrated to an effort for governmental reform in the city, State and nation. I do not forget that in 1871 you joined in the work, and have never since been wanting to it. I am glad here to night to mingle my congratulations with yours on what has been done, on the good arguings for the future, and, above all, on the resolute purpose of the young men of our country that the republic shall be completely restored and re-established according to its original ideals. [Cheers.] The contrast which strikes the American eyes between the British isles and our own country in the supply of food, and especially cereals, ought to be the basis of profitable exchanges and inestimable mutual benefactions. The wants of our British cousins, already enormous, will rapidly increase. They grow, not only with population, but by an incessant diversion of labor towards the most profitable employments. Our means of supply are boundless. We have immense areas of fertile soils—cheap—peculiarly fitted for the use of agricultural machinery, and connected with the centres of foreign commerce by great rivers, by vast inland seas and by 75,000 miles of railway. We have a sun in our heavens which, in the season of agricultural growth, pours down daily floods of light and warmth, making the earth prolific, giving abundance and variety of fruits, assuring the wheat crop, yielding cotton in its zone, and ripening corn everywhere, even to the verge of the farthest north. I predict a great increase in the consumption of our corn by Great Britain over the 60,000,000 bushels which it reached last year. It is the most natural and spontaneous of our cereal products. Our present crop ought to be 1,500,000,000 bushels against 300,000,000 bushels of wheat. It is but little inferior to wheat in nutritive power. It costs less than one-half on the seaboard, and much less than one-half on the farm. It can be cooked, by those who consent to learn how, into many delicious forms of human food. Why should not the British workmen have cheaper food? Why should not our farmers have a great market? Why should not our carriers have the transportation? Let us remember that commercial exchanges must have some element of mutuality. Whoever obstructs the means of payment obstructs also the facilities of sale. We must relax our barons revenue system so as not unnecessarily to retard the natural processes of trade. We must no longer legislate against the wants of humanity and the beneficence of God. The election in New York, although only for State officers, has relations

to national politics to which I know you will expect me to allude. The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the presidential election of 1876 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming.

A voice—We know that you got robbed.
Mr. Tilden (excitedly)—I did not get robbed. The people got robbed. [Cheers.] I had before me on one side a course of laborious services on which health and even life might be perilled, and on the other a period of relaxation and ease. But to the people it was a robbery of the dearest rights of American citizens. [Applause and cries of 'That's so! That's so!' from the crowd.]

Her sister States, continued Mr. Tilden, might afford to have the voice of New York frittered away or its expression deferred. It could not change history; it could not alter the universal judgment of the civilized world; it could not avert the moral retribution that is impending. But New York herself can not afford to have her voice unheard. The declaration of independence, the bills of right and the State constitutions all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rules at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed to be truisms which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different portions of our people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the navy, able to rule arbitrarily over millions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society. In forming the government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to a nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the federal government, so as to prevent the growth, to dangerous dimensions, of an office holding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the State governments as a counterpoise to act as centers of opinion and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the federal government. Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural, recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment in the Federalist, expounded it with elaborate arguments, Madison, the father of the constitution, enforced these conclusions.

A voice—How about the returning board?

Mr. Tilden—There were no returning boards in those days. The people elected their own President, and there were no Louisiana and Florida returning boards to rob them of their rights. The increase of power in the federal government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876, that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, needed to embrace two-thirds of the people at the beginning of the canvass, in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the federal government grasp power over the great corporations of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears; let it take jurisdiction of riots which it is the duty of the State to suppress; let it find pretexts for increasing the army, and soon those in possession of the government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. [Applause.] The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the federal government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole office-holding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument. All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform, to be begun after he himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses. Public opinion, in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the

Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than General Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868. For all that the rightfully elected candidates of the Democratic party were counted out and a great fraud triumphed, which the American people have not condoned and will never condone. [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

Yes, the crime will never be condoned and it never should be. I do not denounce the fraud as affecting my personal interests, but because it stabbed the very foundations of free government. [Loud cheers.] I swear in the presence of you all, and I call upon you to bear witness to the oath, to watch during the remainder of my life, over the rights of the citizens of our country with a jealous care. Such an usurpation must never occur again, and I call upon you to unite with me in the defense of our sacred and precious inheritance. The government of the people must not be suffered to become only an empty name. [Loud applause.] The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office-holding class, led by a cabinet minister, was exerted to procure, from the State canvassers of two States illegal and fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the parts assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human bosom as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the army were sent to afford them shelter. The expedients by which the votes of the electors chosen by the people of these two States were rejected, and the votes of the electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation by the president of the Senate of dictatorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcement of his pretended authority by the army and navy, the terrorism of the business classes, and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known. The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. [Applause.] The temptation to those in possession of the government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and if the example shall be sanctioned by success, the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been in almost every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war.

The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequence. Our great republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditional respect for the will of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries. It is a greater crime against mankind than the usurpation of December 2, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Hugo. The American people will not condone it under any pretext or for any purpose. [Cheers.] Young men, in the order of nature we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government will soon leave that work to you. Within the life of most who hear me our republic will embrace a hundred millions of people. Whether its institutions shall be preserved in substance and in spirit as well as in barren forms, and will continue to be a blessing to the toiling millions here and a good example to mankind, now everywhere seeking a larger share in the management of their own affairs, will depend on you. Will you accomplish that duty and mark these wrong doers of 1876 with the indignation of a betrayed, wronged and sacrificed people?

A voice—You bet we will! [Laughter.]

I have no personal feeling, but thinking how surely that example will be followed if condoned, I can do no better than to stand among you and do battle for the maintenance of free government. I avail myself of the occasion to thank you, and to thank all in our State and country who have accorded to me their support, not personal to myself, but for the cause I have represented, and which has embraced the largest and holiest interests of humanity. [Continued applause.]