

San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN,

"Prove All Things; Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR.

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To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

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Newspaper.

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

Bankers.

MITCHELL, GLOVER & CO., Mitchell's Building

Dry Goods and Groceries.

DONALSON & JOHNSON, North side Main Plaza.

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

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

STRIN & GIBSON, South side of the Main Plaza.

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

W. B. FRY, South side Plaza.

P. J. C. SMITH, North Side Plaza.

Groceries.

D. R. COCREHAM & CO., north side of the Plaza, adjoining Harper's stable.

CHARLES BOCK, South side Plaza.

Druggists.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, north side of the Main Plaza.

OTTO GRAMM, Travis' Corner.

Physicians.

DRS. WOODS & BLAKEMORE, office in Woods and Daniel's Drug store.

DRS. DENTON & PENDLETON, office College Street, nearly opposite Hutchison & Co.'s store.

Dentist.

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

Lawyers.

HUTCHISON & 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 Pass Passa Building, next door to post office.

Hotels.

TRAVIS HOUSE, west side Plaza.

Boarding House.

C. WISIAN, West side of public square.

Millinery Store.

D. HOPPEINZ, south side Plaza.

Wagon and Carriage Maker.

C. H. KAU, rear of Devinney & Co.'s Blacksmith Shop.

Blacksmith.

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

Carpenter & Builder.

G. VOGELSONG, 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.

CONGRESSMAN—6TH DISTRICT:
Hon. Gustave Schleicher, of DeWitt Co.

SENATOR—31ST DISTRICT:
Hon. L. J. Storey, of Caldwell Co.

REPRESENTATIVES—6TH DISTRICT:
Hon. J. V. Hutchins, of Hays Co.

Hon. W. M. Rust, of Guadalupe Co.

DISTRICT COURT—15TH DISTRICT:
Hon. L. W. Moore, Presiding Judge, LaGrange.

TERMS OF HOLDING COURT:
Hays—2d Mondays in March and September.

COUNTY OFFICERS:
Sterling Fisher, Judge County Court.

F. 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.

L. M. Brodlove, " " " " " 2.

H. G. Little, " " " " " 3.

L. Smith, " " " " " 4.

H. A. McMeans, County Treasurer.

A. Heaton, Assessor.

Ben. C. Herdin, Surveyor.

D. P. Hopkins, Com'r Precinct No. 1.

D. K. Moore, " " " " " 2.

J. R. Burleson, " " " " " 3.

J. L. Bazemore, " " " " " 4.

Geo. H. Ward, Constable.

TERMS OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PRECINCT COURTS—
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.

TOWN OFFICERS:
Mayor—A. B. F. Kerr.

Council—W. O. Hutchison, W. B. Fry, L. W. Mitchell, D. P. Hopkins, P. K. Turner.

Marshal—A. B. Dalley.

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 Sabbaths in each month by Elder J. J. Williamson.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching at the Presbyterian Church on the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month by 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.)

BAPTIST.—Preaching at the Christian Church on the third Sunday in each month, by Rev. Mr. Wright.

MAILS.

Austin Stage arrives at 12 o'clock m.; San Antonio Stage arrives at 12 o'clock m. Both daily arrivals. Mails close at 11 A. M.; Gonzales, arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p. m.; leaves at 8 A. M. next morning.

AN ADDRESS TO THE SICK.

Do you want to purify the system?
Do you want to get rid of Biliousness?
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want good digestion?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do,

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Sole proprietors—Simmons' Liver Regulator, Philadelphia.

THE FAVORITE Home Remedy

It is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE, contains those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an All-Wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver disease most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DEBILITATION OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS, REGULATE THE LIVER AND PREVENT CHILLS AND FEVER.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians recommend it as the most EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SHOULDERS, HEAVINESS, SOUR STOMACH, BILIOUS TASTE IN THE MOUTH, BILIOUS AT TACKS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE KIDNEYS, DESPONDENCY, GLOOM AND FOREBODING OF EVIL, ALL OF WHICH ARE THE OFFSPRING OF A DISEASED LIVER.

COLIC IN CHILDREN.

For children complaining of colic, headache, or sick stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief. Children, as well as adults eat sometimes too much supper, or eat something which does not digest well, producing sour stomach, heaviness, or restlessness; a good dose of Liver Regulator will give relief. This applies to persons of all ages. It is the cheapest, purest and best Family Medicine in the world!

IT HAS NO EQUAL CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Price \$1.00 Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sept. 18-77

SWORD AND PLOUGH.

FROM THE GERMAN BY WOLFGANG MULLER.

There once was a Count, so I've heard it said—
Who felt that his end drew near;
And he called his sons before his bed
To part them his goods and gear.

He called for his plough, he called for his sword,
That gallant, good and brave;
They brought him both at their father's word,
And thus he his blessings gave:

"My first-born son, my pride and might,
Do thou my sword retain;
My castle on the lordly height,
And all my broad domain.

"On thee, my well-loved younger boy,
My plough I here bestow,
A peaceful life shall thou enjoy,
In the quiet vale below."

Contented sank the sire to rest,
Now all was given away;
The sons held true his last behest,
E'en on their dying day.

"Now tell us what came of the steel of flame,
Of the castle and its knight!
And tell us what came of the vale so tame,
And the humble peasant wight?"

O ask not of me what the end may be!
Ask of the country round!
The castle is dust, the sword is rust,
The height is but a desert ground.

But the vale spreads wide in the golden pride
Of the autumn sunlight now;
It teems and it ripens far and wide,
And the honor abides with the plough.

Cure for Gossip.

Mr. Holland hits the nail exactly on the head in the following words from Scribner's for January:

What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good natured people talk about their neighbors because—and only because—they have nothing else to talk about. As we write, there comes to us the picture of a family of young ladies. We have seen them at home, we have met them in galleries of art, we have caught glimpses of them going from a book store or a library, with a fresh volume in their hands. When we meet them they are full of what they have seen or read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another in which they are interested. We have left them, after a delightful hour, stimulated and refreshed; and during the whole hour not a neighbor's garment was soiled by as much as a touch. They knew something, and wanted to know more. They could listen as well as they could talk. To speak freely of a neighbor's doings and belongings would have seemed an impertinence to them, and of course, an impropriety. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors formed a subject very much less interesting than those which grew out of their knowledge and their culture.

And this tells the whole story. The confirmed gossip is always either malicious or ignorant. The one variety needs a change of heart, and the other a change of pasture. Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but, by the most thorough culture, relieve themselves from all temptation to indulge in it. It is a low frivolous, and too often a dirty business. There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces by it. Neighbors are made enemies by it for life. In many persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, which is practically incurable. Let the young cure it while they may.

While we are reasoning concerning life, life is gone; and death, though perhaps they receive him differently, yet treats alike the fool and the philosopher.—[Home.

He who cannot feel the humanity of his neighbor, because he is different from himself in education, habits, opinions, and morals, is unfit if not unworthy to aid him.

All the nice things of this world are of no further good than they are of use; and whatever we heap up to others we enjoy only as much as we can use, and no more.

Payable in Coin.

[To the Editor of The Graphic.]

I am in favor of the remonetization of silver in the unlimited legal tender clause. My opponents claim the bonds read "gold." What I want to know is, is there any other term used than "coin" in the five-twenties and ten-forties, and if silver was a legal tender (unlimited) at time of issue of bonds? An answer will oblige me.

Yours,

ALLEN WOOD.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Jan. 10.

Answer: None of the bonds—neither the five-twenties, seven-thirties or ten-forties—read "gold" on their face. They do not read even "coin," but their redemption is promised in the lawful money of the United States, which, at the time of issue, included greenbacks. Afterwards, feeling generous and grateful for the close of the war, Congress passed laws promising to pay all the bonds in "coin." This word, of course, included silver, for silver was in the standard equally with gold when all the bonds were authorized. The silver dollar alone was the unit of value. All the bonds may be paid in either gold or silver. The following is the endorsement on every bond, whether five per cent., four and a half per cent., or four per cent., issued under the law of July 14, 1870:

Principal and interest payable in coin. The United States of America are indebted to—, of—, or assigns, in the sum of—dollars. This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, amended by an act approved January 20, 1871," and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of September, A. D. 1891, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 4 1/2 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of December, March, June and September in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State or municipal or local authority.

The law which passed on July 14, 1870, is as follows:

Act of July 14, 1870, page 244 of the acts of the second session of the Forty-first Congress: That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred million dollars, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value * * * and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, in such coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. * * * Also a sum or sums not exceeding * * * three hundred million dollars of like bonds, the same in all respects * * * interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. * * * Also a sum * * * not exceeding one thousand million dollars, of like bonds, the same in all respects * * * interest at the rate of four per cent. * * *

It will be noticed that under the above law and endorsement, the silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains, which was standard when the law passed, is a full legal tender for every dollar of the indebtedness recently incurred by the Government. Let the law be enforced.

The Returning Board Villains

The whole country is deeply interested in the trial of the perjured scoundrels who planned and perfected the most infamous proceeding that ever disgraced civilization, and absolutely raised R. B. Hayes to the dignified office of President of the American Republic, by crimes so repulsive that every time they are mentioned the cheeks of honest men of all parties are mantled with shame and confusion. The Syracuse, (N. Y.) Standard, in discussing the subject says:

"The day of retribution for the infamous returning board, which falsified the Presidential vote of Louisiana, and cheated the American people out of their choice for President, seems to be coming at last. The scoundrels, driven to bay, sought refuge in the custom house, at New Orleans, in expectation that the government at Washington

would, as in the days of Grant, shield them from the consequence of their crimes."

The Courier, however, attempts to exonerate Hayes, and endeavors to make the impression that the Presidential fraud was not aware of the damnable crimes that were committed in his interests. We take no stock in such a sentimental view of the subject. We believe, before the matter goes much further, that it will be shown that Hayes was as thoroughly advised of the crimes that were being concocted in his interests as any of the perjured scoundrels who lifted him into power. And we further believe that Hayes ought to be indicted with the rest of the batch of conspirators who plotted for the overthrow of the declared will of the American people. To steal the Presidency of the United States is a crime of such magnitude, that no one connected with it, no matter what his position may be, should escape punishment. Indeed the higher the position the more certain should be the penalties.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.

Corn in Italy.

I must not forget to mention three other important articles of nourishment in northern Italy, the pumpkin; in central Italy, Indian corn, and in Corsica and among the Apennines, chestnuts. Pumpkins, cut into slices and baked, are sold at the street corners, and the inner kernels of their flat seeds are as much relished by the boys of Venice and Florence as peanuts are by ours. At the cheap open theaters, where children are admitted for five cents, the gravel floor is always covered with the hulls of pumpkin seeds. The Italians know corn as well as we do, and they would not learn much from Mr. Hewitt's proposed missionary corn restaurant at Paris, except some new varieties of cooking. They roast the green ears instead of boiling them, and their favorite dish, polenta, is a sort of thick mush, or "poue" made of corn meal, salt and water. Italy is the only country in Europe where an American can get fried mush, and quite as good as at home. The chestnuts are very large, such as we call "Spanish" chestnuts—and exceedingly nutritious; they are not only roasted, but ground into flour when dry and baked as cakes. In Corsica they are a more important crop than even wheat; in fact, chestnuts are called "Corsica bread."—[Bayard Taylor.

Uses of the Lemon.

Medical men constantly urge the use of the lemon. A piece of lemon bound upon a corn may cure it in a few days; it should be renewed night and morning. A free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough.

Most people feel poorly in the spring, but if they would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week, with or without sugar, as they like, they would often find it better than any medicine. Lemon juice used according to this recipe will sometimes cure consumption.

Put a dozen lemons into cold water and slowly bring to a boil; boil slowly until the lemons are soft, but not too soft, then squeeze until all the juice is extracted, add sugar to your taste and drink.

Another use of lemons is for a refreshing drink in summer, or in sickness at any time. Prepare as directed above, and add water and sugar.

But in order to have this keep well, after boiling the lemons, squeeze them and strain them carefully; then to every half-pint of juice add one pound of crushed or loaf sugar, boil and stir a few minutes more until the sugar is dissolved, skim carefully and bottle.

You will get more juice from the lemons by boiling them, and the preparation keeps better.

Moral education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—[Everett.