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The Sun

J. E. VERNOR, Proprietor.

VOLUME XVI. SAN SA[illegible] 1890.

Lifetime of Man.

When the world was [illegible]ated and all the creatures assembled to have their lifetime appointed, the ass first advanced and asked how long he should live? "Thirty years," replied Nature, Will that be agreeable to thee? "Alas," answered the ass, "it is a long time; remember what a wearisome existence will be mine. From morning until night I sh[illegible] have [illegible] burden[illegible] tugging [illegible] bread, wh[illegible]rs may encouragement [illegible]ceived by anything but blows and kicks. Give me but a portion of that time, I pray." Nature was moved with compassion and presented him with but eighteen years. The ass went away comforted. And next came the dog forward, "How long dost thou require to live?" asked Nature. "Thirty years was too long for the ass; but will thou be content with thirty years?" "Is it thy will that I should live thirty years?" replied the dog. "Think how much I will have to run about, my feet will not last so long a time, and when I shall have lost my voice for barking and my teeth for biting, what else shall I be fit for but to lie in the corner and growl?" Nature gave him twelve years. The ape then appeared. "Thou wilt, doubtless, have thirty years," said Nature. Thou wilt not have to labor as the ass and the dog. Life will be pleasant to thee. "Ah! no," cried he, "so it may seem to to others, but it will not be to me. Should pudding ever rain down I shall have no spoon. I shall have to play pranks and create laughter by my grimaces." How often sorrow lies concealed behind a jest. Nature was gracious and he received but ten years. At last came man, healthy and strong, and asked the measure of his days. "Will thirty years content thee?" "How short a time," exclaimed man. "When I shall have built my house and kindled a fire on my hearth, when the trees I shall have planted are to bloom and bear fruit; when life to me will seem most desirable, I shall die. Oh! Nature, grant me a longer period." "Thou shalt have the eighteen years of the ass besides." "That is not enough," replied man. "Take likewise the twelve years of the dog." "It is not yet sufficient," reiterated man. "Give me more." "I give you the ten years of the ape, and in vain wilt thou claim more, and man departed dissatisfied. Thus man lives seventy years. The first thirty are his human years, and swiftly pass away. He labors cheerfully, and is healthy and happy, and he rejoices in his existence. The eighteen years of the ass life comes next, and is burden upon burden is heaped upon him. He carries the corn to the mill that is fed to others; blows and kicks are the wages of his faithful service; then the twelve years of the dog life comes on and he loses his teeth and lies in the corner and growls. When these are gone, the ape's ten years forms the conclusion; then man weak and silly, becomes the sport of children.—Old Legend.

In Woman's Toils.

After traversing the world to escape the vengeance of the law, the French murderer, Eyraud, was identified in Havana by a woman and was arrested and taken back to Paris. This goes to show that a man with evil in his nature should not know too many women. It also goes to show that women are the born enemies of man when he is evilly disposed and happens to have made an enemy of the woman who happens to inform on him. Woman by nature are true friends of those whom they like. But when it comes to hunting down a man it is a law of destiny that he shall be handed over to the law by some woman whose animosity he has aroused provided, of course, she has a [illegible] to have a finger in the pie. [illegible] may be a criminal in the [illegible] of the world, but [illegible] will stand by him. But woe to the man who having gained the love of a woman, and then fails her when he should remember her many acts of adoration and admiration. When he does that he will find in her his bitterest enemy, and his most unforgiving foe.

Jesus of Nazareth Sentenced.

The following is a correct transcript of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been uttered by human lips in the annals of the world. This curious document was discovered A. D. 1280, in the city of Aquill in the kingdom of Naples, in the course of a search made for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and it remained there until it was found by the commissaries [illegible] Up to the French army of Italy in southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in Chapelo Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by petition leave that the plate might be kept by them as an acknowledment of the sacrifices which they had made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the commission of art. Denon had a facsimile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2,890 francs.

There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this document, and it is obvious to remark that the reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those recorded in the Gospels. The sentence itself runs as follows:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 25th day of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas. Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential chair of the praetor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a [illegible], between two robbers, as the numerous testimonies of the people prove that—1. Jesus is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. 3. He is an enemy to the laws. 4. He calls himself the Son of God. 5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel. 6. He went to the Temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

It likewise orders the first centurion, Quirilius Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution, and forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are: (1) Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; (2) John Zorobabel; (3) Raphael Robani; (4) Capet. Finally it orders that the said Jesus be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournea.—Kolnische Zeitung.

Infidelity is a moral Desert of Sahara; nothing grows in it but sand. What has it done? What light has it flashed into darkness? What hope has it given to the despairing? What pardon has it brought to the guilty What knowledge has it taught—what goodness shown? None. Nor can it. A negative has no positive force. A eunuch might as well try to beget children. No, infidelity never raised a man or woman from sin. It never took a little child from the gutter, a gambler from his cards, or the fallen from a life of shame. It never found a man coarse and brutal in life and character and made of him a kind husband and father. It never went into the heathen lands among the morally depraved and lifted them out of their degradations to a high state of civilization. It has never written down language, translated literature or prepared text books or planted schools, or established seminaries and colleges. It has never founded hospitals for the sick or homes for the helpless. What dicoveries has it made? What improvement has it introduced? Has it added anything to human happiness? Does it bring one ray of comfort to the chamber of death? The religion of Jesus has done all this, and more, too. "The tree is known by its fruit."

Successful Business Men.

The remark has been made that it has frequently been observed that the successful men of the city are often those who come to the city from the country, many of them poor lads, with little knowledge derived from school studies. In substantiation of this fact, it is only necessary to point to the very large number of successful business men throughout the [illegible] who are now alive and [illegible]tive and to the names of those who have won an honorable position in the past history of our country. Our greatest statesmen, lawyers, judges and financiers have been and are men who point with pride to their humble birth amid the green hills and fertile valleys of New England, where their early education was obtained by a few weeks or months schooling each year, and the remainder of the time spent in developing the brawn and muscle that has enabled them to fight with endurance the battles of life in a broader and far different field. It is this very fact that accounts for their success. They have greater physical strength than their city-bred brothers, and are therefore better able to withstand the fatigues of harrassing and tiresome business. Their education, too, has been of a far more beneficial and broader nature, and may even be considered as much better than that obtained wholly through book learning. They have studied men and things, as well as books, and as a rule are more observant quicker to receive and apply the information gained only through the contact with and observation of business men and methods.

My Scrap Book.

Grace Hamilton closed her article on "scrap-book" in the Fireside with a sentence that strikes a responsive chord in my heart: "Only the one who makes a scrap book can read between the lines." I have heard of people hiring scrap books made. Away with your machine made scrap books! A certain shabby old volume of patent office reports is very dear to my heart. It is a treasure house of literary gems. Here are wood cuts, stories and poems from the Little Pilgrim. Ah! the "reading between the lines" that more than trebles their value. Memoirs come thick and fast of the days of childhood. Each poem and picture and story has tales of the past to tell that only I can read.

Here is Anna Dickenson's lecture on Salt Lake City. Can you see, as you read it, a crowded hall and a beautiful young woman on the platform? Can you hear this young woman's clear, musical voice? And can you see one eager listener is a little school girl who is filled with the most fervent admiration of the gifted speaker? I can see all this and a great deal more. The old scrap book helps me to re-live in memory my childhood and early youth. I "feel again as I used to feel." I have other scrap books made in later days but this battered old volume is dearest of them all.

I have one devoted especially to engraving, one for recipes and useful household hints, one for miscellaneous literature and one devoted entirely to religious literature—peotry and prose. My recipe and miscellaneous scrapbooks are carefully arranged and indexed and are the most useful books in my library. Some day, it may be, I shall value these last chiefly for the same reason that I do my first scrap-book—for the "reading between the lines."—Selected.

Occasionally some newspaper bobs up and advises the farmers to keep out of politics. But the Banner advises the farmer and all other classes to go into poltics. It is the duty of every citizen to take a reasonable amount of interest in the affairs of government. There is no occasion for anybody getting excited or wasting valuable time about it unnecessarily, but people should read the papers, hear public discussions and keep posted, and they should attend their party primaries and make their voice heard in favor of good government. But people should go into politics simply as good citizens, and not as the representatives of any particular classes or calling.—Brenham Banner.

There is a grow[illegible] every healthy commu[illegible] journals that make [illegible] object to minister to [illegible] taste by seeking out [illegible] up in a seductive fo[illegible] and licentious revelat[illegible] is a good reason to [illegible] clean newspaper is [illegible] prized to-day than [illegible] five years ago. [illegible] pred[illegible] of Rio [illegible] more [illegible] influen[illegible] nals, called cheri[illegible] they are ambitio[illegible] dirty scandal, they [illegible] to see that the journals [illegible] mit to be read in the [illegible] of a class that never [illegible] proprieties of life. All [illegible] and women of refine[illegible] healthy morals have had [illegible] tention called to the perni[illegible] fluence of bad literature, [illegible] made commendable e[illegible] counteract the same by [illegible] sound literature to be pu[illegible] and sold at popular prices. [illegible] efforts are working a silent [illegible] sure revolution. The best au[illegible] are more generally read to-d[illegible] than at any previous date. T[illegible] sickly sentimental story paper an[illegible] the wild ranger and Indian story [illegible] book are slowly but surely yield[illegible] ing the field to worthier claimant[illegible] To the praise of the decent news[illegible] paper it may be said that where it has a place in the family and has been read for years by such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the vile literature of the slums had no admirers. Fortunately the number of such families is increasing in the land, and as they increase the journal that devotes itself to such sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely among those classes who practice vice and crime, or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways.—Hillsboro Reflector.

A late dispatch from Cincinnati says: "A gentleman just returned from the phosphate lands of Florida said that great excitement prevails in the phosphate fields, consequent upon the word that has come from Washinton that all the phosphate lands will be classed as mineral lands and that those who have taken homesteads must give them up. A small army has been in the field the past week staking ont mineral claims, and when the proper papers and instruments come from Washington a greater upheaval will occur in the phosphate belt than Oklahoma knew in the palmiest day of claim-jumping. Professional men whose fees foot up to $10,000 a year ar[illegible] out setting their mineral pe[illegible] surveyors are overrun with ord[illegible] and the woods are literally swa[illegible] ing with pegging parties [illegible] driving their mineral stakes [illegible] party from Citrus county say[illegible] land from Floral City to the [illegible] lacoochee river is staked [illegible] dered with prospective [illegible] land bouncers. It is es[illegible] that not less than 5,000 [illegible] ejectment are already in [illegible] preparation, and that the [illegible] litagition that will f[illegible] crowd six figures very clo[illegible] value of the property in[illegible] not less th[illegible] people into[illegible] directly nu[illegible]

Tincup, Colorado, is im[illegible] of excitement over a rich [illegible] ery that has been made [illegible] which has been fully sub[illegible] in what, to all appearance, [illegible] be a mountain of gold. [illegible] reports were intended to t[illegible] country up side down, and [illegible] the wildest nature. Notwith[illegible] ing all false reports, the fact [illegible] ever, remains that the richest [illegible] vein ever opened in the world [illegible] six miles from Tincup.

A terrible cyclone visited [illegible] Paul and Minneapolis, Minneso[illegible] Sunday, the loss of life being est[illegible] mated at 125 to 150 persons.

The Cosmopoliton, the best and brightest of the Monthly Magazines, is rapidly pushing its way to the front, and even now ranks with the leading literary publications of the world. We have made arrangements to club with it, on the following terms:

Cosmopoliton, per year $2.10
San Saba News, per year $2.00
We will furnish both for $3.40

Call and subscribe, and get the best bargain in reading matter ever offered for the money.

[illegible]n Remnants of Ex-[illegible]erates.

[illegible]EXAS, July 10.

[illegible] commanded to [illegible]ednesday even-[illegible] Thursday, July [illegible]gust 1, 1890, [illegible]s on the riv-[illegible] Speeches by [illegible]

[illegible]ally and all [illegible]nion sol-[illegible]d to at-[illegible]

[illegible]urnish-[illegible]

[illegible]d citizens are re-[illegible] with them enough [illegible], and such other [illegible]ey see proper. The [illegible]s, ready prepared, [illegible]d to all by the [illegible]artment.

[illegible] no public table. [illegible] their friends can [illegible]nd invite whom [illegible]ent with them.

[illegible] in order to avoid [illegible]lay in eating at [illegible]n tables.

[illegible]mmittee will [illegible]oman, and [illegible] furnished [illegible]e to eat.

[illegible] will be plenty to eat and an[illegible]able time for every one wh[illegible]es. And all the people in [illegible] are invited, and many of the[illegible] expected to attend.

W. [illegible] MILLER, Commander.
[illegible] S. W. KENDRICK, Adjt.

[illegible]cerated Sore Throat.

[illegible] years ago I had ulcerated sore [illegible]oat, and was so weakened and [illegible]uced in flesh that my frien[illegible]thought it impossible for me t[illegible]ver. I was attended by the [illegible] to relieve me were fu[illegible] My mother seeing Swift's [illegible]ic (S.S.S.) so highly recom[illegible]d, decided to give me a [illegible] of it, and after taking the [illegible]ottle I was greatly relieved, [illegible]ter taking several bottles I [illegible]ntirely cured. I have not [illegible]y sign of a return of the dis[illegible]ince.

Clift. Bloxton
Williamsburg, Va.

[illegible]he Grandest he ever Saw.

[illegible]V. J. Colman, a prominent [illegible] of Gainsville, Fla., writes [illegible]nder date of Feb, [illegible]tracted a severe [illegible]ions blood poison [illegible]reat deal of trouble, [illegible]e physicians of this [illegible] finally advided to [illegible]cific (S.S.S.), and I [illegible] greatest pleasure, [illegible]s of it has entire-[illegible] have no hesitancy [illegible]S.S. is the grand-[illegible]. I ever saw, and [illegible]mend it to [illegible]was."

[illegible] and S[illegible] Swift Specific [illegible] Ga.

[illegible]ing Corn.

[illegible]ning, or evap-[illegible] during [illegible]

[illegible]rn from [illegible] the milk; fill [illegible]ace the glass [illegible]; then place [illegible] boiler with a [illegible]d at the bot-[illegible]e cans touch [illegible] turn into the [illegible] water to near-[illegible] of the cans; [illegible]e and boil with-[illegible] for four hours. [illegible] to a table and [illegible] with boiling wa-[illegible] in the usual way, [illegible] in a cool, dark [illegible]

[illegible] corn is quite equal [illegible] corn, but if you [illegible]rself of this pro-[illegible]best way is to cut it [illegible]cob, place it on earthen [illegible]d carefully dry it in the [illegible]n; being very careful not [illegible]r it by too hot an oven. [illegible]ed, soak over night in [illegible] cold water to just cover [illegible] it boil half an hour just [illegible]nner time; then season [illegible]

WONDERS OF THE [illegible]RTH.

INTERESTING THINGS FOUND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Curious Formations of Ice—Natural Bridges Are Found In Many Rivers—A Shattered Indian Tradition—Chasms Six Miles Long, Deep Gorges.

There are a few very curious things about British Columbia rivers. Everybody knows that they flow in the wrong direction wh[illegible] Peace and Liard persist in going to [illegible] Arctic ocean, in defiance of the Rocky mountains and the laws of nature, while the Columbia, Fraser and Kootenay only consent to travel seaward after going in the opposite direction some hundreds of miles. But they also have very peculiar ways of making ice, quite opposite to that laid down in the text books. In the Skeena I have observed the ice in autumn to form on the river bed among the bowlders in globules, like a mass of fish spawn, this often growing until the reef actually reaches the surface, but more often it breaks away in large pieces and floats off down stream, bearing pebbles and even bowlders for many miles.

There are many natural bridges on our rivers also. In the Kicking Horse, three miles below Field station, there is a rock bridge in a slate formation which is inclined so as to present sharp edges—very unpleasant to walk upon. Every observant passenger on the Canadian Pacific railroad has noticed the snow bridge on the Illecillewaet, but there are records of ice bridges also. I think I have heard of one on the Homathco river, but of the Stickeen a marvelous story is told. There is a great glacier descending out of the high snowfield to the north, and this in ancient times flowed right across the valley, meeting a lesser ice stream from the heights opposite. The Stickeen flowed under the ice in a tunnel, and at very low water the passage was too small for it, although the water must have been banked up into a lake at the spring freshet.

A SHATTERED TRADITION.

Now, the Sicane Indians of the upper valley used to regard this tunnel in the ice as leading to the "sweet by and by." They were therefore very anxious to avoid the place. But once the tribe was encamped not far above the glacier, and there was a very old man and his wife with them who were too mean to die because of the expense of giving a funeral feast. They were very rich and of no use, and had large appetites, and their relatives at last consented to part with them. They were therefore set adrift in a leaky canoe and consigned to the current, and all the people, conscious of self sacrifice, stood on the bank and watched the canoe vanish into the [illegible] people were very [illegible] and squeaked a good deal, but when the blue shadows of the ice closed over them they thought they were dead Indians, and behaved accordingly. Presently the old lady thought it was getting light, and became curious and looked about her. Then she kicked the old man and asked if he didn't wish they were at the funeral feast. He looked up and found the canoe out in the open again, the glacier behind them, and the world pretty much as usual. They got ashore, cut paddles and poles, and prepared to go home again. The old man began to be hungry for the grease boxes; the old lady set her heart on grease and berries, and they both determined to get home for the banquet, since they had assisted at the funeral. Well, by dint of making the old lady work, while he steered and gave good advice, they succeeded in making their way up through the tunnel and home, and were in ample time for the feast. In fact they lived happily ever afterward. But how shall we condole with the relatives, whose sweetest and most pious traditions had been shattered about the sweet by and by?

A DEEP GORGE.

Not least among the natural wonders of the coast is McKenzie passage, a little to the westward of Kingcome inlet. It is a chasm about six miles in length, leading to the base of an isolated and broken peak, 5,665 feet high. The walls are very close together, vertical and snow crowned. The sun never shines in this awful gorge; the vapor from its waters hangs dark and bitter cold, unmoved by any wind, and no living being enters its solitude. I find but two records of this place having been visited by white men. Scarcely less wonderful is an inlet tributary to Dean's canal.

Some of the tide sluices are very dan[illegible], and many lives have been lost in them. A great puzzle they were to early [illegible]lers, who found cataracts of sea [illegible] pouring into many of the inlets. [illegible] are explained by the existence be[illegible] them of large basins filled by the [illegible] tide, the outlets being too small for [illegible]eadily escape at the ebb. Some of [illegible] salt water cataracts are as much [illegible]welve feet high. There is a minia[illegible] sample at the gorge, near this city. [illegible] the Yukon [illegible] river, the upper waters [illegible] rendered quite clear by [illegible] deposit [illegible] all their silt in a chain of lakes, but [illegible] lower down a stream called White river enters from the south, so charged with glacier mud that the Yukon from thence to the sea is too dirty for even the bottom of a cupful to be distinguished. Graylings rise readily to the fly above [illegible] no fishing without nets is possible below. Moreover, where the great river crosses the Arctic circle the tributaries from the tundra lands are like rivers of tea, so deep is the stain of vegetable matter from the moss swamps of the far south. —Victoria Times.

Money Through the Mails.

Some ingenious fellow sent a $10 note fastened to a large tag properly addressed, signed and stamped, to some correspondent half way across the continent. It was so odd a missive as to attract attention all along the line and even to raise the question whether it was mailable or not. We kept an eye on it to its destination and it was properly delivered.—Exchange.

The San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad was put in the hands of a receiver last Monday. B. F. Yoakum and J. S. McNamara are the intervenors appointed by the court to take charge of the road. The company is said to be indebted to various parties to the sum of $16,500,000. It has about 645 miles of road.

Happy Hoosiers.

Remarkable Rescue.

Estray Notice.

In compliance with law, notice is hereby given that R. G. Murray has taken up and estrayed on the 7th day of July, 1890, before T. G. Griffin, Justice Peace of precinct No 1, San Saba county, Texas, the following described estray horses.

One sorrell blaze face horse branded I Z barred out on right shoulder and T N on left shoulder. One sorrell blaze face horse branded I E with half circle over the I on left shoulder and T on left side, each about 15½ hands high, one about 10 [illegible] years old. Appraised at Ninty-five dollars.

Witness my signature and seal of office at San Saba, Texas, this 8th day of July, 1890.

A. DUGGAN,
County Clerk, San Saba Co.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Whereas, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1889, the following Joint Resolutions passed by the Twenty-first Legislature was approved, by the terms of which the Executive is required to issue his proclamation submitting the same to the vote of the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for state and county officers.

Joint Resolutions to Amend Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas

Section 1. Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended as to hereafter read as follows.

Articles, Section 9. The State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the public debt and of the taxes provided for the benefit of public free schools, shall never exceed thirty five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; and no county, city, or town shall levy more than twenty-five cents for city or county purposes, and not exceed fifteen cents for roads and bridges on the one hundred dollars valuation, except for the payment of debts incured prior to the adoption of the amendment, September 25, A. D. 1883, and for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers, water works, and other permanent improvements, not to exceed twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation in any one year, and except as in this constitution otherwise provided, and the legislature may also authorize an additional annual ad valorem tax to be levied and collected for the further maintenance of the public roads: Provided. That a majority of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax, not to exceed fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the property subject to taxation in such county. And, the legislature may pass local laws for the maintenance of public roads and highways without the local notice required for special or local laws.

Sec. 2. That the Governor of Texas be and he is hereby required to submit the foregoing resolutions to a vote of the qualified electors of this State at the next general election.

Sec. 3. That those voting for the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots "For amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the constitution," and those voting against the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballot "Against amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution.

Approved April 8, 1889.

And Whereas, on the 8th day of April, 1889, the following Joint Resolution passed by the Twenty-first legislature was approved, by the terms of which the Executive is required to issue his proclamation submitting the same to the vote of the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for State and County officers.

Joint Resolution Amending Article 10, Section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That Section 2, Article 10, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended as to read as follows.

Article 10, Section 2. Railroads hereafter constructed or which may hereafter be constructed in this state are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad companies, common carriers. The legislature shall pass laws to regulate railroad freight and passenger tariffs, to correct abuses, and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and to enforce the same by adequate penalties, and to the further accomplishments of these objects and purposes, may provide and establish all requisite means and agencies invested with such powers as may be deemed adequate and advisable.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature of the State of Texas at the next general election for State and county officers, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to article 10, Section 2, of the constitution, relating to railroads," and all voters opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to Article 10, Section 2, of the constitution, relating to railroads." Provided, That the said article and section of the constitution may be indicated on said ballots either by words or numerals or figures. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Approved April 8, 1889.

Now, therefore, I, L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas in accordance with the provisions of said Joint Resolutions, and by the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of this state, do hereby issue this my proclamation ordering an election to be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1890,

in the several counties of this state for the adoption or rejection of said proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Said election shall be held at the several polling places of the election precinct of the several counties of this state, and will be conducted by the officers holding the same and returns made in conformity with the laws of this state and in accordance with the provisions of this proclamation.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereto sign my name and cause the seal of State to be affixed at the city of Austin, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1890. L. S. ROSS,
Governor of Texas

By the Governor:
J. M. MOORE,
Secretary of State.

Road Notice to Land Owners.

In the matter of the petition of J. S. Sullivan, Elbert McCoury, S. G. Roberds and others for a public road in the county of San Saba, State of Texas.

To Estate Asa Brown, Jno. W. Smith, Jeff McCarty, Louis Hancock, Mrs. Wells Thompson, S. W. Yoe, Gauny & Walters, F. Cline, Hrs. C. Lubkie, Ben Graham, Mrs. Mary Dickens, Hrs of W. W. Wakeman, L. O. Smith, Y. F. Barnett, W. J. Crouch, W. M. Taylor, H. Syring, Adams & Wicks, Wm. Bilbery, E. S. Bilbery, H. C. Holcomb, John Chapman, D. Appleton, C. C. Bush, H. Bilbery, J. E. Mc Kinzie.

Take Notice, that the undersigned [illegible] appointed by the commissioner's [illegible] San Saba county, Texas, to lay [illegible] and assess damages resulting [illegible] the establishment of a public [illegible] petitioned for by J. S. Sullivan, [illegible] Coury, S. G. Roberds, and [illegible] ning at or near the Parsonage on Brown[illegible]wood Road No 2, and running to Hanner[illegible]ville and Richland Springs Road, will on the first day of August, 1890, in discharge of our said duty, meet upon the following premises, to which you have some claim or title, to-wit: Survey Numbers as follows:

12 E Friley.
12 G W Thatcher,
396 & 397 Christian-Lubke,
273 Fisher & Miller,
383 385 386 David Von Hagen
94 N E & S E ¼ H & T C R R Co, State School,
94 N W ¼ H & T C R R Co, State School,
384 392 Cesar Jentsch,
380 Chris Seuhring,
331 C Schneider,
92 S E & S W ¼ H & T C R R Co, State School,
332 John Menge,
713 Fisher & Miller,
270 271 J D Meyer,
60 S ½ H & T C R R Co, State School.

And then and there proceed to assess any damage to which you may be entitled on account of the laying out of said public road, and you are hereby requested and required to produce all evidence which you may desire to offer in relation to such damage, and do and perform such other act as may be necessary and legal in the premises.

[illegible] 1890.