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A. H. BELO & CO.
GALVESTON, October 1, 1875.

Friday, May 19, 1876.

The New York Polo Players.

As the NEWS predicted, the New York polo players are not up to the ways of the frisky little Texas ponies used in the game; in fact the game is new both to the players and ponies, and it does not seem that the first have as yet won any very decided honors in this new addition to the ceremonies of the Centennial. As yet, Centaurs do not appear to have been formed of the men and horses; and, as this paper predicted, they show a decided tendency to part company. Thus far the practice has not been exactly public, but nevertheless has been introduced with a literal flourish of trumpets and favored guests invited to witness the sports, which have generally ended, like an old-fashioned display of acrobatic feats, with ground and lofty tumbling. The performers seem to be somewhat sensitive in regard to what is said of their work, and, as several absurdly incorrect reports of what was intended to be a strictly private organization have appeared in various quarters, the *World* has been called upon to publish a correct story of the polo play on Thursday at the Jerome Park Club-House grounds. According to this account, Mr. Bennett drove up his four-in-hand, to the inspiring toot of the merry horn, and emptied it of its load of five ladies and three gentlemen:

The Messrs. Jerome, Col. Jay, Lord Mandeville, Sir Beach Cunard, Lord Howland Robbins, Mr. A. Gay, Mr. Travers, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Mott, Mr. Kane and Mr. Purdy went with Mr. Bennett into a blue and white tent set up for the day, and presently the players appeared in uniform. Mr. Bennett wore cream-colored riding breeches, high-top boots, white shirt, white kerchief at the waist and neck, and a jaunty blue and white cap, after the pattern of the English undress cavalry head-gear. Lord Mandeville, who had quite recovered from a pretty severe "shiner" over the head, bestowed upon him from Mr. Bennett's hat at a recent practice game, wore a blue shirt, riding breeches, boots and white cap. Sir Beach Cunard wore his English dress, in which he has acquired renown as one of the best players in England. A pink silk shirt and blue cap distinguished Mr. Thorne. Ten players mounted the nimble little Texan ponies provided for the game. Mr. Bennett chose Col. Fay and Messrs. Mott Kane and Purdy to side with him, and Lord Mandeville took Messrs. Robbins, Thorne, Travers and Jay. Mr. Harry Bleeson being umpire and Sir Beach Cunard looking on with experienced curiosity. At the word "Go," as the teams stood facing each other and ready, a man in the middle of the grounds tossed the little wooden ball into the air, and with their long mallets the players dashed at it. Mr. Bennett, charged with leveled weapon; the others adopted various positions generally modeled on right-shoulder-shift. The ponies were not used to the game, and behaved in a surprised way as they came together on a *chevaux de frise* of mallets. Lord Mandeville got in the first successful blow at the ball, and while two of the players fell off and chased their scampering ponies, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Jay and Mr. Thorne made each a foul, won the first and four more games by his skilful personal prowess. Mr. Bennett also won one game for his side by his individual endeavors.

The *World* adds, in a deprecatory way, "when the Polo club-house and grounds are finished, it will be possible to form some idea of the prospects of this new and animated pastime on this side of the water. For the present it must be regarded as simply a lively and entertaining experiment."

THE Democratic National Convention at St. Louis during the last days of June, will be composed of 738 members. The Indiana delegation was instructed by its convention for Mr. Hendricks. The New York convention indorsed Mr. Tilden for the presidency. Ohio nominates William Allen. The Nebraska delegation is unanimous for Mr. Tilden. The conventions of Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas express no presidential preference, and their delegations go uninstructed. The Iowa convention met on the 17th, and that of Kansas on the 18th instant, and their proceedings will be found in the telegraphic news. The following Democratic State conventions are yet to be held, at the times named: New Jersey, May 23; Colorado, May 24; Michigan, May 24; California, May 24; Kentucky, May 25; Maryland, May 31; Alabama, May 31; Virginia, May 31; Tennessee, May 31; Missouri, May 31; Minnesota, June 1; Wisconsin, June 7; West Virginia, June 8; Maine, June 15; Mississippi, June 14; North Carolina, June 14; Arkansas, June 14; Florida, June 21; Illinois, June 22.

"EXPRESS, Governors, Senators, Generals and small fry," is the way the Philadelphia *Times* classifies "illustrious men." But the *Times* has put the cart ahead of the horse in regard to Governors and Senators. Just now there are many hard fights for the place of Senator, and many politicians find the role of Governor a little difficult and prefer to evade it. In Missouri, according to the papers of that State, "Hardin isn't in favor of a second term, Cockerell is out of the road, Bogy ditto, Celsus Price has killed his chance by getting the Republican organ to grind for him, Vest is most too anxious and blows too much, Joyce and McDonald are rusticating and decline the honor, Billy Ryder ditto, and it seems there will be considerable difficulty to find a good man who will accept the gubernatorial honors."

STATE PRESS.

The Belleville *Beacon* does not join in the strictures on the short-comings of the late State Fair, held, as usual, at the most unfavorable season of the year for the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products; but says:

"If the Fair did nothing else than to bring together a large number of our people from different parts of the State, where the various callings and professions can meet and interchange ideas, it would be a good thing. But it does much more. It stimulates industry and enterprise. It is a stimulating cause of improvement in agriculture, manufactures and art. It promotes generous and noble rivalry among men of different callings. It enables those who have never traveled much an opportunity of seeing the healthy strides that are being made in labor-saving machinery, and the wonderful improvements annually going on in those useful arts that tend to the advancement of mankind, and to the amelioration of every condition of life.

"We encountered a few individuals who were not unwilling to decry the Fair. We think they were hard to please and unnecessarily captious. In most of the departments the exhibitions were of a character to command respect, and in many of them to call forth justly deserved admiration. The Houstonians exerted themselves to give the people of the State an opportunity to indulge in one week of rational enjoyment, and we think they deserve the thanks of their guests. At any rate they have the best acknowledgments in slow-tenths of those who attended."

The Rusk *Observer* says:

"The State Fair at Houston has proved to be a grand success. It was largely attended and gave general satisfaction."

Speaking of the suggestion of the Sherman *Register*, that the Agricultural College, near Bryan, should be converted, from what appears to have been the original design, into a State University, the Houston *Age* says:

"Of course, this is the only practical thing that can be done about it. A purely agricultural school is a luxury that Texas can not indulge in just now. We can not afford to try an experiment, which may or may not succeed. Let it be—literary colleges, and after a while a university, when we are able to endow it properly. When age and wealth have strengthened the Institution then the addition to it of an agricultural college may be feasible and bear good fruit."

The Bonham *News* denies that the land grant of the Texas and Pacific Railroad was saved from forfeiture by the railroad ordinance of the constitutional convention. It says:

"That subsidy was forfeited on the 1st of November, 1875. The ordinance in question was not passed until the 26th of the same month, and applies only to those railroads which would else have forfeited their charters between that time and the adjournment of the Fifteenth Legislature. By no rule of law or of common sense can it affect a forfeiture which accrued nineteen days previous to its passage.

"There are upwards of a hundred newspapers published in Texas, of which number some twenty are dailies. They are quite equal in editorial ability and typographical execution to the papers of other States, and, as a general rule, fully up to the standard of editorial courtesy observed in the cities of the North and East. Personal altercations and collisions are rare among editors, and when they occur are regretted and condemned by the great majority of the papers. Nothing marks more the progress of the century now ending than the history of journalism. According to Edward Abbott's "Revolutionary Times," there were no daily papers during the days of the revolution. Some fifty papers were started during the twenty-five years ending with 1783; but they were all either weekly or semi-weekly. They would rank very low for enterprise at the present day; but, as Abbott says, they exerted an immense influence:

"The papers were filled with political sayings, satires and lampoons. By many of them the barest liberty of discussion was allowed; and there were noticeable tendencies to the freest sort of speculation. Of journalism in the modern sense of the term, elaborated, enterprising, competitive, lavish in outlay, and presenting a field for the highest attainments and most carefully acquired professional skill, there was absolutely nothing.

The Austin *Statesman*, which favored the election of that "illustrious man" to the Senate, says:

"Gov. Coke is all right now. When his election to the United States Senate was announced in Waco, Major Penn stepped upon the rostrum and prayed for his Excellency, and when the cannon fired, Rev. Mr. Carroll stopped his discourse and told the people what the big guns were talking about, and he was well pleased and uttered thanks."

The *Herald* is the title of a new paper established in Hamilton. It is Democratic in politics, but promises that the discussion of abstract political questions will always be made secondary and subservient to those great problems which contemplate the development of the agricultural, industrial and natural resources of the West, of Texas, and especially of the fertile and growing county of Hamilton. It is a neat, tasteful, and sensible paper, and if the county does as well by it as it is doing for the county, it will be properly patronized. The *Herald* turns a friendly eye toward this city, and remarks:

"It is highly important to Galveston, commercially, that the Galveston, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company be in a condition to form a junction with the Texas and Pacific at the contemplated point in Jones or Shackelford county, the moment the Texas and Pacific reaches that point. All eyes in this section are turned toward Galveston in expectancy. We feel an increased confidence that the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway will be constructed at an early period, now that the Supreme Court recently decided that the County Court of Galveston county had authority to levy and collect a tax to liquidate certain bonds issued, and to be issued, by said County Court in the interest of the company.

The Houston *Telegraph* says there is some considerable feeling excited upon the "occupation tax," and a very general opposition to this law is manifested by the citizens of the State. The *Telegraph* thinks:

Men should be left free to pursue what *legitimate* business they may choose to follow without paying for the privilege, which is sometimes granted to them under the provisions of the supreme law of the land. Property should form the basis of taxation, and a sufficient poll-tax levied and collected from every citizen, under penalty, if not paid, of forfeiting the right to exercise the elective franchise. Under an *ad valorem* system, if rigidly enforced, the State can not only live liberally supported, but accumulate money in her treasury; and because this has not been done, we ought not to resort to a plan by which, it is true, the government can be sustained, but which is wrong in principle and oppressive in its operations.

The *Leader* is encouraged at the prospects of the city of Jefferson, and says:

There is no longer any doubt that the International Railroad will be finished to our city by the first of the year, and that the gap on the Texas-Continental branch of the Texas and Pacific Railroad between Texarkana and Paris will also be closed before the end of the summer. This will make Jefferson a railroad center of no small importance, and cause it to become the best commercial city in the State outside of Galveston.

But the *Leader* very truly adds:

Railroads along will not make a city permanently prosperous. We must and must have manufactories, and there is no place in Texas around that better situated, or that possesses better facilities for manufacturing of all kinds than Jefferson.

The Marshall *Herald* and Jefferson *Leader* show the importance to all parties of advertising legal sales. At the late meeting of the Texas Press Association it was made the duty of the Executive Board to present this matter to the Legislature and ask them to pass such a law as may be necessary in the premises.

The *State Gazette* contains the following paragraph, which probably accounts for the origin of the bill to abolish the Criminal Court of Galveston county as well as that of Harris:

The people of Houston are praying for relief against the burdens of a criminal court, which, it is thought, under the new constitution, is wholly unnecessary, and Mr. Barrizo, it is understood, is preparing a bill for abolishing the court.

The *Gazette* also contains the following:

The GALVESTON NEWS says truly that the *Gazette* has no little jealousy of its own, but can accord praise to a sister city. Why not? We believe Austin to be the most substantial, healthy and beautiful city in Texas. Its capital city, and will always have an interest and a name of its own. We think it is growing as fast as any city in the Union, and much more solidly than many cities who claim to be its superior in go-aheadativeness. Our people are conservative, but safe and solid. They do not rush up buildings on mortgage, as is the case with some new cities; we might mention several, if we were not afraid of wounding their *amour propre*. We do not refer to Galveston in this connection, for she is the embodied spirit of enterprise. Her life-blood depends upon it. She is as much what she is from the enterprise and energy of her citizens as from any favored position of nature, though that has been lavish in her behalf. Succeed in Galveston! for we recognize in her the port of Texas, and the small favor she asks of the Legislature to secure her protection in her isolated position should be granted freely.

The Dallas *Herald* is turning its attention to sanitary matters. It commends the following to everybody:

"Many persons have brought on serious sickness by holding on to the knob of the front door, while standing in a draught and speaking 'last words' to visitors."

The *Herald* prints a letter from Mr. Wm. S. Battel, of Dallas county, in reply to some inquiries about Texas, published some time since in that paper, from a subscriber of the *Herald*, living at Factoryville, Tioga county, New York, G. G. Manning by name. Mr. Manning now incloses the letter to the *Herald*, asking if its averments are reliable. Mr. Battel's style is a good deal like that of Col. Fitzhugh, but he does not write in such a happy mood. Here is his letter:

Mr. publisher—Sir: I was shown a letter in the *Herald* office written from your place by Some of your Citizens to Find out about the Climate & Soil. I thought that I will drop you a few Lines to inform those parties Not to Emigrate to Texas, For Texas is overdone & Overstocked. I am a man of 6 years of age & I Have Been in Texas 8 & for the Last 5 years, & I Have Found out What they Came for & What they Can Not do Here. First place Can Not Raise Clover Nor timothy grasses, the Drouth kills it Here, And no vegetables Come to Maturity. Durham Nor Devonshire Cattle Can not Live Here & Apples you Cannot Raise; peaches & grapes once in 5 years. I dont Want any more Texans in my Bed. I Was Raised in oneida County, N.Y. I Have Lived in michigan, Wisconsin & Illinois. But, Sir, I like South West Missouri. My Family Resides in Neosho, Newton Co, Missouri. I Have lived there the past 4 years & I Shall Return in about 2 Weeks & if any of your Friends Wants to Correspond to me to Find out all of the Desired Information, I Can give it to them at any Time. Direct to Wm. T. Battell, Neosho, Newton County, Mo. & furthermore if those parties Have got good Horses I Would advise them to stay Where they are, for they Have Not come to Newton & Jasper & Benton Counties, Missouri, or Cherokee Co Kansas. A Great Mining & Farming Region. Good Lands from $2.50 to $20 per Acre. grapes and Fruits of all kinds do well there. Twenty-two Counties of Wisconsin & Michigan & Illinois & Missouri I Have Corresponded to them & advised them to stay Right Where they are. Not to Jump out of the Frying pan into the Fire. I shall go Home Contented. this Emigration is gotten up Rail Roads to speculate out of the Emigrants all they Can, And it is A perfect Humbug. thousands Are Losing there money, would go if the Had the money to Back North again. you Can not raise Irish potatoes. Every thing mostly is Shipped from the North to Live on. all they Raise there is Niggers & Cotton, very Little grain. the Farmers Tell me there is no money in cotton. A great many Has Stops Raising it. you Can not raise Currents Nor gooseberries. the Fowls Here die with the Cholera. Can you mention a good many other things the Can not Raise.

your truly WM. T. BATTELL.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Why Galveston Should Be Market of Purchase for U. S. Troops in Texas—Letters of Chamber of Commerce, Hons. S. B. Maxey and John Hancock, Indorsed by Gen. Macfeely and the War Department.

GALVESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Galveston, Texas, Feb. 7, 1876.

Dear Sir—The attention of this Chamber has been directed to the subject matter of the following order of Gen. Ord, referring to the advisability of purchasing army supplies for troops in Texas at Galveston:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 22, 1876.

Special Orders, No. 12.

4. Capt. Herman Schreiner, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and inform himself by careful examination as to the prices at which coffee, sugar, molasses, rice and other subsistence supplies can be obtained there, with the view of ascertaining how far the interests of the service may warrant the purchase (for this department) of such in that market. He will report result of his examination on his return.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ord.
[Official.] F. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

We are gratified to learn that the report of Captain Herman Schreiner is favorable. The result of our investigation upon this point, satisfies us that it can be made apparent to those controlling the subject, that Galveston possesses advantages which, in point of economy and convenience, deserve to be presented.

It is a fact that in respect to many articles of subsistence supplies, they are raised in abundance in the State, and some others are produced in districts contiguous to this city, rendering, in all cases, transportation to market a small part of the cost, and consequently cheapening the articles.

We refer particularly to the large yield, in the State, of corn, oats, hay and wheat, and at our doors, almost; to the extensive fields of sugar and rice, the former affording genuine articles of syrup and molasses. We refer to the genuineness of our syrup, as it is believed that some of the commercial syrup and molasses is manufactured by the aid of, or treated with, sulphuric acid. There is no inducement to manipulate our syrup, as the genuine article is, in fact, the cheapest; when transportation is not an element of the price. The same article of syrup to-day sells in St. Louis, (where subsistence supplies have been recently purchased) at 55 to 60 cents per gallon; in Galveston at 40 to 50 cents, a difference of 20 per cent. in favor of this market. And the cost is greatly increased by about 1200 miles of transportation, from St. Louis to San Antonio. The distance from Galveston to San Antonio is less than 300 miles.

The same economical considerations will apply to sugar and rice, as will be seen from the following quotations:

SUGAR.

	St. Louis.	Galveston.
Common	7¾@8	9½@9¾
Fair	8 @8¾	10@10¼
Prime	8¾@8¾	10½@10¾
Choice	8¾@9	10¾@11
Yellow Clarified	9¾@9¾	11¼@11¾

RICE.

Rice	7¾@8	6½@7¼

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

Choice New Plantation	55@60	46@50

Our market is well supplied with all articles that would be required, and in respect to such articles as we do not possess, we have ready and economical facilities for obtaining them. We have lines of steam and sail to New York and to Liverpool, constantly renewing stocks from those points.

It would seem obvious, with the principal staples grown almost at our doors, that this should be both a cheaper and a more economical market than markets at a distance, especially when long railroad transportation is necessary to place supplies at the distributing depot.

In respect to this, we find that our railroad lines, necessary to convey supplies from Galveston to the principal distributing points, have reasonable tariffs, and we are assured that they are willing, in the event of Galveston being the purchasing point, to make a liberal deduction from their usual rates. The railroad connection between Galveston and San Antonio is complete, except forty miles, and arrangements have been made which insures the speedy completion of this distance.

Also, the fact is that Galveston has become one of the best coffee markets in the United States. We have direct importers, who keep large supplies on hand, supplying the principal cities and towns west of us. The importance of this item, and the fact that sugar, molasses and rice, as specified in General Ord's order, are produced in close proximity to our city, are too manifest to require comment.

In view of these facts, and representations to this Chamber, through trustworthy sources, that Gen. Ord is favorable to making Galveston the depot for purchasing subsistence supplies, and has sent forward his official recommendation to such effect, it is deemed advisable and proper that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested by this Chamber to confer with Gen. McFeely, Commissary General, United States Army, and place before him the reasons herein advanced, and such others as may occur to them, why it would be expedient and preferable to purchase supplies for the troops stationed in Texas in this market, and to obtain from him the assurance that hereafter the supplies for this department, that can be bought as cheap or cheaper, besides saving in cost of transportation, be purchased in Galveston.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. HOBBY,
Pres't Galveston Chamber Commerce.
R. J. HEDDEN, Sec'y.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Commissary Gen'l Subsistence,
Washington, Feb. 15, 1876.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, referring for my consideration a copy of a communication from the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, dated the 7th instant, setting forth the advantages of Galveston as a market for the purchase of coffee, sugar, molasses, rice and other subsistence supplies, and requesting that hereafter the subsistence supplies for the department of Texas, which can be bought as cheap or cheaper in Galveston than elsewhere, be purchased in that market.

In reply, I would respectfully state that I have received a communication also on the subject referred to, from Capt. Schreiner, Acting Chief C. S. of the Department of Texas, and that I will, as requested by you, confer with Gen. Ord before he leaves this city, and if, after full examinationand investigation, it is found to be for the interest of the government to purchase subsistence supplies at Galveston, I will recommend that an officer be stationed there for that purpose.

I concur in your view that it is right, and for the interests of the government to purchase supplies as near the point of consumption as possible, everything else being equal; and I will state that this has been for some time the policy of the Department.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. MACFEELY,
Com. Gen. Subsistence.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1875.

Col. A. M. Hobby, President Galveston Chamber of Commerce:

Dear Sir—I herewith hand you a letter addressed by Brigadier General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence, to me, just received, in reply to a letter I wrote him yesterday. I also called on him this morning and laid the advantage of Texas for the purchase of army supplies before him. You are aware that I recommended to him the policy of purchasing Texas flour, which has been adopted. Gen. Ord being in town as a witness before the Special Committee of the House on the Mexican border troubles, I suggested to Gen. Macfeely in my letter to have an interview with him, and repeated the suggestion orally this morning. I know that Gen. Ord favors the purchase of supplies for his department from our people when the same can be got on as fair terms as anywhere else. There can be no question that it is to our interest to present such inducements as will secure this valuable trade.

Very truly your friend,
S. B. MAXEY.

Hon. John Hancock took a deep interest in the matter, and addressed a letter to the Secretary of War at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, to which the Secretary of War replied, stating that the views of the Commissary General, thinking it advisable to purchase subsistence supplies, were concurred in by the War Department. The letter was referred to the Chamber with the following indorsement thereon:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1876.

Respectfully transmitted to the Galveston Chamber of Commerce for their information.

From communication with both the Secretary of War and the Commissary General, I am confident a purchasing office will be stationed at Galveston in a short time. With best wishes, your obedient servant, JOHN HANCOCK.

PERSONAL.

The man who makes himself ridiculous prevents many others from becoming so.

Offenbach insists that he wasn't sea sick, but a reporter says he "looks like a parrot after a fight with a monkey."

Miss Arch, daughter of the English agitator of that name, has appeared as a preacher in her native country, and attracts large audiences.

Miss Minnie Carhart has started a paper in Oshkosh, called the *Early Dawn*. She must be a rising young woman.

Col. Robert B. Lawton, formerly of the United States Army, and Colonel of the First Rhode Island Cavalry during the war, died at Newport.

The coronation of the Madonna of Lourdes has been authorized by the Vatican, and the ceremony is to take place in the presence of French religious and military authorities on the 3d of July.

Bishop Simpson at the opening of the Centennial Exposition prayed for everybody except the newspapers. Can it be possible he regarded them as past praying for?

Gen. Von Corel, the last surviving officer of the once famous Prussian "Death's Head Hussars," who made themselves feared in the campaign of 1807, died a few days ago in Sewedt, Germany.

In Nevada, when a building falls and kills two or three people, the jury first hunt up the contractor and hang him, and then bring in a verdict that nobody is to blame but the contractor, who could not be found.

Mrs. Lucas, sister of Mr. John Bright, Mrs. Parker, of Dundee, and Mother Stewart, have been selected by the women of England as delegates to the women's convention on the temperance question, which meets in Philadelphia June 10.

M. Hausen, of Stockholm, gives the name of "argentina" to his method of covering unglazed porcelain with a coating of gold, silver or copper. It is thought the porcelain articles are dipped in a solution of a salt of the metal, and then, by a peculiar process of reduction, the metal is deposited within the pores of the earthenware.

The infirmities of age are diminishing the respect which Brigham Young once used to compel from the members of his household. Now he can stand on the threshold of his bedroom door two or three hours every morning, hollering for some of his wives, and still have to go back and button his shirt with a string.

We wonder what the devout Mohammedan Commissioner, who, in strolling along Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the other day, clad in turban and flowing robes, was invited by a street gamin to "pull down his vest," must have thought of the average adolescent American, when the phrase was explained to him by an interpreter.

Ole Bull has just returned from a most successful tour in Egypt, where, according to a promise made to the King of Sweden and Norway, he played on the top of the pyramid Cheops on his last birthday, February 5. Having accomplished this, he telegraphed to the King, who answered immediately.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided April 27, at Willis's Rooms, at the 175th anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The report stated that the collections and subscriptions during the year amounted to £125,294, and that 528 missionaries were engaged in various fields of religious work.

When the Centennial visitor
Shall visit our city this summair,
We can show to him the great preachair
Who wears such long and waving hair,
And has been proved an adulterair;
But who by experience has learned to
swear
By everything in earth and air
That he is a white-souled creatinair,
And that any person else who dare
To contradict him on that affair
Is a very wicked compytrair,
And must be crushed by foul or fair
To preserve the name of the great Beecha'r.

The Emperor William on his way to Cobourg breakfasted in Eisenach. Around the table were eight chairs and a sofa with cushions. The Emperor asked the head waiter for whom the sofa was placed there. "For your Imperial Majesty," said the waiter. "Take it away," replied the monarch, "and give me a chair like the others." This incident is characteristic of the Emperor, who will not submit, when traveling, to be distinguished in any way from his retinue.

STATE NEWS.

BEXAR COUNTY.

San Antonio consumes, on an average, 2500 pounds of ice a day.... The day after the stage robbery, Mr. Goll, who lives near the Devine rancho, accompanied by a hide inspector and another man, came upon three men heavily armed, who, from the description given of the stage robbers and their horses, were evidently those identical men. Mr. Goll and party were hunting stock on the Santa Clara, and seeing the three men, Mr. Goll galloped toward them, who, calling on him to halt, which he did not do at once, fired on him with Winchester rifles. On Mr. Goll expressing his dissatisfaction, they inquired if there were any officers along, and then rode off, carrying their Winchesters at the lip. One of them was riding an iron gray horse that answers exactly the description given of one of the horses ridden by one of the robbers. ....It seems that Col. Peirce is ready and willing to obligate himself to comply with the terms of his contract with the county of Bexar. Col. H. B. Andrews requests Maj. G. W. Brackenridge to come to Galveston armed with the proper authority to consummate the bargain....At a meeting of the directors of the Bexar County Construction Company, resolutions were adopted to enter into contract with Mr. Peirce for the completion of his road to San Antonio, on the following terms: Mr. Peirce shall receive $100,000 of the county bonds upon the completion of his road to the Cibolo in six months from the first day of June next; that he shall receive $200,000 more in county bonds upon the completion of his road to San Antonio within eight months from the first of June next; and that for every month beyond the first day of February, 1877, that the road is not completed, he shall receive $25,000 less than $200,000.

COLLIN COUNTY.

Portions of the country about McKinney will make a full wheat crop....Joseph O'Neill was thrown from a stationary train at McKinney, Saturday, and killed.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Celso Rice, a young man well known in Brownsville, shot himself in the head on Saturday evening last, the ball passing through the tongue, shattering the frontal bone, and passing out through the nose, just below the eyes. There is a small chance for him to recover. Whisky was the cause. His father had a short time before turned over to him a lucrative business, and made him a promise that if he would behave himself he would be presented with the valuable property situated on the corner of the market....Watermelons have made their appearance in market.

FANNIN COUNTY.

On the 25th instant the railroads will be represented in a meeting at Bonham. The scheme to be considered involves the plan of securing a direct road from Denison to Mineola, through Bonham. The charter of the Bonham and Paris Tap can be made available for the portion of the road between Bonham and Denison, which will leave a gap of only seventy-five miles to complete a road across the State, independent of the Central.

HIDALGO COUNTY.

Sheriff Leo reports having a negro in jail, by the name of Dorn, on a charge of belonging to the gang of counterfeiters at Rio Grande City. Orders were sent by the United States Marshal to Sheriff Leo to arrest and hold him until a United States officer would come and take him in custody.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

The following items are gleaned from the *Herald*: We are fearful that the bright prospects for a large yield of wheat has, within the last week or ten days, been somewhat blighted by the rust and a "peculiar worm" which seems to attack the plant fatally, though this is confined to a few localities.... There are several new dwellings going up in Hamilton....Hamilton county is sadly in need of a court-house....Our new county jail has been completed....Hamilton is rapidly improving; she has good schools with efficient teachers, four dry goods and grocery stores, one drug store, two saloons, two hotels, one saddler shop, one boot and shoe shop, one blacksmith shop and a fine flouring and grist mill with cotton-gin attached. This section is now being rapidly populated. The valleys of the Leon river, the Cow House, Lampasas and Bennett creeks, and their various tributaries are of the richest character. More than a bale of cotton to the acre is frequently made on the river and creek bottoms, while those who have tried the uplands, of which but little is in a thorough state of cultivation as yet, claim that they will do nearly as well. From twenty to thirty bushels of wheat is generally reaped from an acre of ground, and in some instances the yield is as much as forty bushels. Of corn from thirty to fifty bushels is obtained to the acre, and other things in like proportion. All kinds of vegetables can be grown in great abundance. There is plenty of timber in the county for fire wood, and enough for fencing purposes for some time to come. Rock is used extensively in fencing. Good substantial stone fence can be built at $1 50 per rod. Lands are now selling in this county at from fifty cents to $3 per acre. For general intelligence, industry, sobriety and enterprise, the citizenship of our county (barring, of course, those recently held in bondage), will not suffer in comparison with the citizenship of any inland community of the same size in America. Numerous schools and churches are scattered all over the county.

NUECES COUNTY.

Green corn is offered, among other vegetables, for sale by our gardeners. .... The receipts of wool at Corpus Christi have been large for the last ten days, and nearly all of it has changed hands at 11 to 14 cents for Mexican to Improved. It appears that 14 cents is about the outside price for fine wool. This low rate is caused by the range of prices in the North, where Mexican is quoted 16 to 17c., fine Western Texas 16 to 17c. Merchants here are slow to invest their money in wool in the present uncertain state of affairs North. A wool-grower has to take what is offered him in store, while some few are shipping their wool North and are going to see what is the matter there. ....Jas. W. Curry, who was attacked with paralysis a couple of months since and had a partial recovery, died at the Infernio Rancho a few days since. He was one of the oldest residents of this section, having lived here for the last thirty years....The decision of Judge Dougherty in the case of Jno. Hall et als. vs. Nelson Plato et als., is in reality a decree rendering it in the future an impossibility for any man or party of men to obtain full complete control of the city market at Corpus Christi....Word was received on Saturday evening by Mr. John Porter, of the death of Jack Kelly, a man who for many years has resided upon this frontier, and who, at the time of his death, was in the employ of Capt. R. King, at Santa Gertrudes. It is reported that a dispute arose between him and a Mr. Colbert, when the latter shot him....A ball and supper was to be given by the Corpus Christi Base Ball Club on Thursday, May 18.

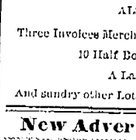
TRAVIS COUNTY.

The men brought down Monday from Fort McKavitt, charged with being counterfeiters, were examined before Commissioner Price and bound over to the next term of the Federal court, in the sum of $2000 apiece, and not being able to give the bond, they were sent to jail.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Brenham United Friends of Temperance on Tuesday evening last gave an elegant supper. Those so disposed remained to participate in a dance, which was kept up to an early hour in the morning....A citizen of Brenham writes to the NEWS in regard to the proposal in the Council of Galveston, for the relief of the city poor, that, if they are physically able to work, the best way to relieve them will be to have them leave the city and get homes in the country. The country he says is not just now suffering from lack of hands; yet a very considerable addition might be made to both the household and field forces if persons could be had upon such terms as would provide them a comfortable living. The writer would not say to the poor and destitute of Galveston: "Leave the city immediately; and be sure you will find homes instantly upon reaching the country." But, though the town and city officials who are now charged with your support, or, through benevolently disposed persons, make inquiries and secure the home before you start. A roof to shelter, a comfortable bed to lodge in, and a table to eat at, well supplied with provisions, may be found on many a farm, for man, woman or child, who is able and willing to work for a living.

Special Notices.

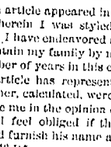


Headquarters First Battalion Texas Volunteers.

There will be a battalion dress parade at Schmidt's Garden on SATURDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at six o'clock.

Companies composing this battalion are hereby ordered to assemble on the parade ground, in full dress uniform, at 5:30 o'clock sharp. By command of

W. M. JERDONE, Major.
JAS. HICKEY, Adjutant. my19 fri&sat



Attention, Island City Rifles.

—You are hereby commanded to attend called meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. All absentees will be fined.

J. S. MOORE.
Captain Commanding.
B. LOUGHERY, O. S. my19 1t

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbur's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," has induced some unprincipled person to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbur. It is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. A. B. WILBUR,
Chemist, Boston.
my19 fri sa wed 1w

Auction Sales.

BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, HATS, PANTS, WHITE GOODS, ETC.

BY E. A. BLAKELY, Auctioneer
110 and 118 Strand—Will sell on THIS DAY, May 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

Black Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Carpets, etc.

Also 10 dozen Men's Hats (latest styles), 48 pairs Pants, 10 dozen Ladies' Underwear, 70 dozen Toilet Soap, balance Invoice Cutlery, Plated ware, Glassware, etc., etc. myl9

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. C. McKEEN & CO.—
205 and 207 Strand, (Geo. H. Trabue, Auctioneer.) FRIDAY, May 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold for accounts

UNDERWRITERS,

Eighty Rolls Bagging, one schooner Jefferson, slightly damaged.

ALSO:

Three Invoices Merchandise,
10 Half Boxes Tobacco,
A Large Invoice Cigars,
And sundry other Lots of Goods. my19 2t

New Advertisements.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

An article appeared in the *Commoner* of May 15 wherein I was styled "A Perfect Brute," etc. I have endeavored always to respect and maintain my family by my own industry for a number of years in this city, and the writer of the article has represented me in an untrue manner, calculated, were the same correct, to injure me in the opinion of those I esteem. I would feel obliged if the writer of the same would furnish his name and address.

my19 1t* W. D. PELAN.

Startling Reduction in Prices!

Watches and Jewelry Repaired by

PROSPER HUMBERT,

Who was awarded the Napoleon Silver Medal in France for superior workmanship. He has for some time past been employed by Messrs. A. B. Griswold & Co., E. Lilienthal and other New Orleans jewelry firms. The following reductions in prices speak for themselves:

Watches cleaned for $1 50; repairing thoroughly, $2 00; crystals of all sizes put in for 15 cents. All work done guaranteed by

JULIUS SOCHA,
Galveston Loan Office, 110 Market St.,
Next door to the Two Brothers Saloon.
[my19 sat to thu]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Galveston,

AT GALVESTON, IN THE STATE OF TEXAS,

AT THE

Close of Business on the 12th of May, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 97,551 49
Overdrafts	1,223 62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	75,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	5,000 00
Suspended debt	59,207 56
Due from redeeming agents	18,866 60
Due from other National Banks	22,190 77
Due from State banks and bankers	6,123 78
Real estate, furniture and fixtures