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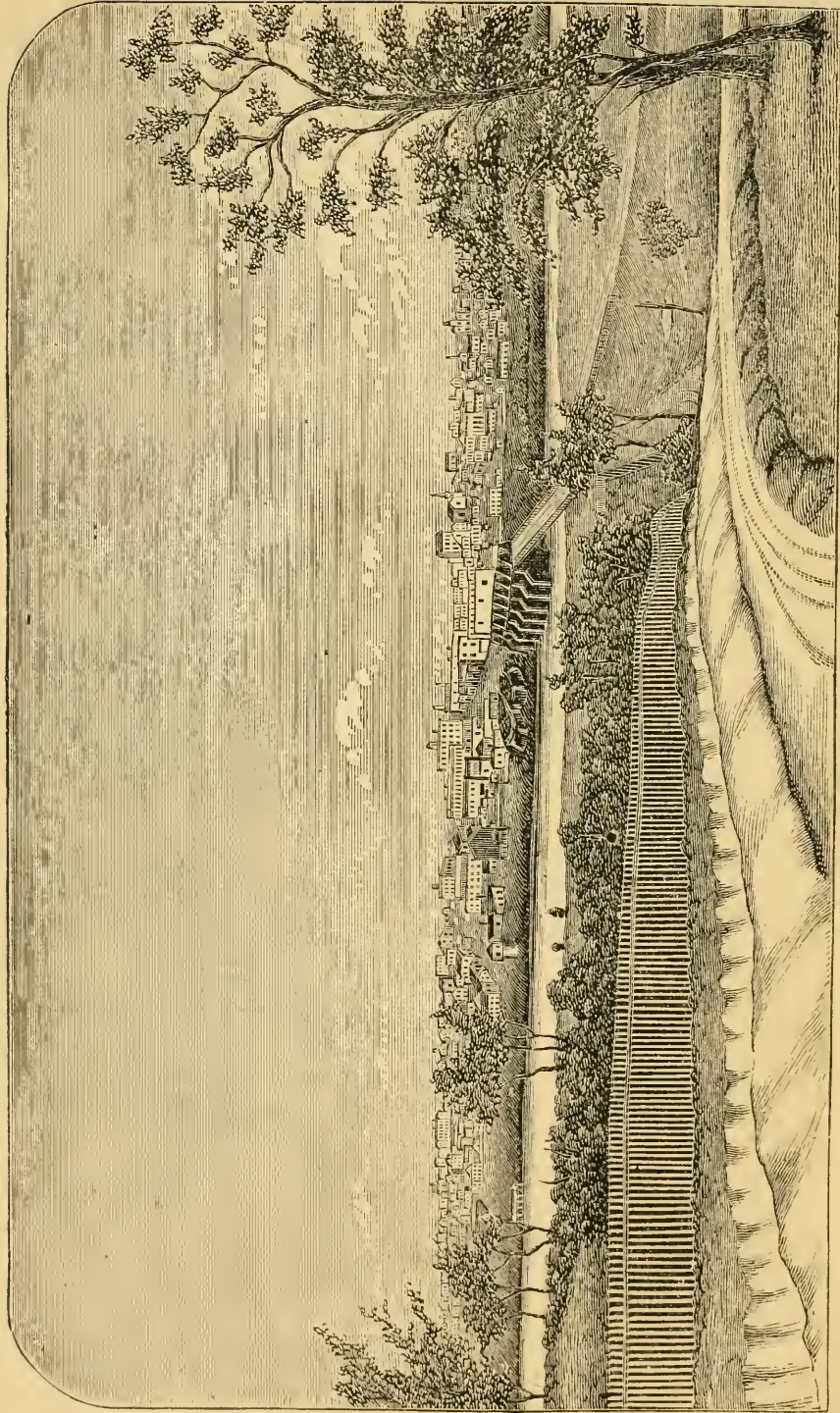












A PARTIAL VIEW OF AUSTIN, AS SEEN FROM THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

# THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC, TEXAS HAND-BOOK

—: AND:—

IMMIGRANTS' GUIDE,  
For 1880,

BEING AN INDEX TO TEXAS, HER PEOPLE, LAWS, STATE AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENTS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, RAILROADS, AND OTHER  
IMPROVEMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS; HER GEOGRAPHY AND  
IMMENSE EXTENT AS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES;  
HER CLIMATE, RESOURCES AND WONDERFUL  
CAPABILITIES; BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT  
CITIZENS; STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL  
AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS,  
OF ELECTIONS, STATE AND  
NATIONAL.

—WITH—

Chronological History of the State for 1879.

—THE WHOLE—

CONSTITUTING AN INDISPENSABLE HAND-BOOK FOR TEXANS AND  
THOSE WISHING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATE.

BY REV. HOMER S. THRALL; A. M.

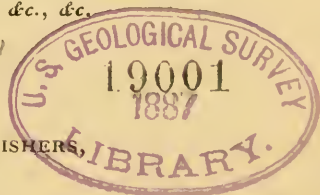
AUTHOR OF "

*"A Pictorial History of Texas," "School History of Texas," "Annals of  
Texas," "History of Methodism in Texas," &c., &c.*

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St. Louis, Mo.: p

N. D. THOMPSON & CO., PUBLISHERS,

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## PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

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In this little work on Texas, the publishers believe that they present to the public a volume of much interest to those seeking information concerning the State every where, and to Texans a book of every-day value, both for its general information and as a book of reference.

The long residence of the author in Texas, his recognized ability as an author, his well earned reputation for accuracy in historical and statistical writing, give evidence of the correctness and value of the facts here given.

The book is not in the interest of any railroad, land, immigrant or other corporation, but is presented on the merit of its statement of facts concerning the various interests of a great and growing commonwealth. As such, it will meet with a just appreciation.

It is the first of a series of annuals designed to appear at proper periods, and the effort shall be to constitute each number a true *index* to the State in her progress, history and diversified interests, such as will meet and merit the patronage of her people.



# INDEX.

	Page.
Agricultural Products of the South, - - - - -	86
Agricultural Products of Texas. ( <i>See Productive Wealth, and Texas compared with other States.</i> ) - - - - -	25.
American Colleges, - - - - -	85
Answer to Inquiries about Texas, <i>by C. B. Stewart</i> , - - - - -	51
Appropriations for Harbors in the United States and Texas, - - - - -	112
Appropriations for Support of State Government. ( <i>See Legislative Proceedings.</i> ) - - - - -	150
Appropriations for Schools. ( <i>See School System.</i> ) - - - - -	71
Army—Volunteers in Union, 1861-1865, - - - - -	105
Asylums—State, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Lunatic, - - - - -	83
Bandits' Raid in the Southwest, 1873, - - - - -	103
Baptists of Texas, <i>by Dr. Crane</i> , - - - - -	79
Bee Culture, - - - - -	57
Biographies of Persons Recently Deceased—Bunton, John W.; Hood, General John B.; Schleicher, Hon. Gustave; Stewart, William, - - - - -	130
Biographies of Texas Congressmen—Maxey, S. B.; Coke, Richard; Reagan, John H.; Culbertson, D. B.; Wellborn, Olin; Mills, R. Q.; Jones, G. W.; Upson, Columbus, - - - - -	125
Biographies of Justices of Supreme Court—Moore, George F.; Gould, Robert S.; Bonner, M. H., - - - - -	170
Biographies of Justices of the Court of Appeals—Ector, M. D.; White, J. W.; Winkler, C. M., - - - - -	171
Biographies of Commissioners of Court of Errors—Walker, R. S.; Walker, A. S.; Quinan, George - - - - -	173
Biographies—Mallon, B.; Whitfield, J. W. - - - - -	185
Books on Texas, from 1798-1879, - - - - -	38
Bribery in Elections—Oath to Prevent, - - - - -	17
Cattle Drives, 1878-1879, - - - - -	26
Chronology of Leading Events in Texas History, from November 1st, 1878, to November 1st, 1879, - - - - -	180
Colleges, American, - - - - -	85
Colleges, Agricultural and Mechanical. ( <i>See School System.</i> ) - - - - -	77
Congress—forty-sixth—Extra Session—Its Members and its Measures, - - - - -	114-121



	Page.
Constitution—State—Modifications of different ones, as they affect the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial Departments of the Government.—Provision for Special Legislation, - - - - -	166
Cotton Crop. ( <i>See Productive Wealth.</i> ) - - - - -	27
Cotton Worms—Remedy for, - - - - -	21
Commerce—How Railways affect, - - - - -	69
Churches—Baptist; Methodist Episcopal; M. E. Church, South; Presbyterian; Cumberland Presbyterian; Roman Catholic, - - - - -	79
Counties. ( <i>See Full Statistics of.</i> ) - - - - -	62
Counties—Newly Organized and Unorganized; Boundaries, Description, &c., - - - - -	86
Courts, and Times of Holding; Judges, &c., of District; U. S. Districts in Texas, - - - - -	110
Court—Criminal, - - - - -	145
Customs—U. S. Districts, Officers, Exports, Imports, &c., &c.,	108
Debts—Of the Southern States, - - - - -	101
Education—State System of Free Schools; Modification of School Law; Statistics; A. and M. College; Normal Schools, &c., - - - - -	71
Election—State—Vote for Governor, 1878. ( <i>See Statistics.</i> )	63
Election—Vote for President, 1876, and in all the States at subsequent Elections, - - - - -	95
Epidemics. ( <i>See Yellow Fever and Quarantine.</i> ) - - - - -	19
Examples of Successful Farming in Texas, - - - - -	60
Executive Officers—Of Texas, - - - - -	135
Farming in Texas, - - - - -	47
Finances—State and Debt, - - - - -	97
Finances—National, and Debt, - - - - -	99
Frontier Protection, - - - - -	103
Fruits, &c. ( <i>See Pomology and Nurseries.</i> ) - - - - -	175
Game in Texas, - - - - -	11
Gardening—Kitchen, - - - - -	53
Gardening—Market, - - - - -	53
Goats—Angora. ( <i>See Improved Stock.</i> ) - - - - -	55
Governors of all the States, - - - - -	96
Harbor Improvements. ( <i>See Appropriations for, and Specific for Texas.</i> ) - - - - -	113
Historical Address—April 21st, 1879, by the Editor, - - - - -	194
Homes for the Homeless, - - - - -	34
Improved Stock. ( <i>See also Texas compared with other States.</i> )	54
Indian Raids—1878–1879, - - - - -	103
Invalids—Texas a Resort for, - - - - -	50
Judicial Districts—Times of Holding Courts, - - - - -	136
Lawlessness and Crime, - - - - -	174

	Page
Legislature, sixteenth; Members of, General Laws of, Financial Questions Discussed, Appropriation Bill Vetoed, - - - - -	150
Legislature, sixteenth; Extra Session, Subjects for Legislative Consideration, Governor's Message at Close of, - - - - -	145
Legislature, sixteenth; More Important Laws of Regular and Extra Session, - - - - -	151
Light Houses on Texas Coast, - - - - -	111
Live Stock. ( <i>See Statistics, Productive Wealth, &amp;c.</i> ) - - -	63
Manufactures in Texas, - - - - -	48
Metals, Precious, Production of, - - - - -	59
Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas, - - - - -	80
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, - - - - -	81
Necrology—1878-1879, - - - - -	183
Normal Schools, - - - - -	78
Orchard Products, and Onderdonk's Letter. ( <i>See Pomology and Nurseries.</i> ) - - - - -	175
Our System of Public Free Schools, - - - - -	71
Penitentiary—Officers of, Number of Convicts, &c., - - -	84
Pomology—Fair at Houston; Onderdonk's Letter, - - -	175
Pomological interests in the south-west - - - - -	178
Presbyterian Church - - - - -	82
Productive Wealth of the State, - - - - -	33
Quarantine. ( <i>See Yellow Fever Epidemics.</i> ) - - - - -	157
Railways—As they affect Commerce; Progress. - - - -	69
Roster of United States Troops in Texas, and their Stations, -	106
State and County Statistics, - - - - -	62
State Asylums, - - - - -	83
States and Territories; Population, Area, Capitals, Governors, &c.	96
Statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, - - -	82
Statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in Texas, - - -	83
Sugar Culture. ( <i>See Productive Wealth, also Sugar on Rio Grande.</i> ) - - - - -	57
Taxation—General Tax Laws, - - - - -	158
Texas as a Stock Country. ( <i>See Statistics—also Texas compared with other States—and Productive Wealth.</i> ) - - -	63
Texas Compared with other States—As to Size, Population, Wealth, and Capabilities of Sustaining a Dense Population,	23
Texas Veteran Association—Its History, Proceedings, &c., -	188
Texas Senators and Representatives in Congress, - - - -	125
Texas Nurseries, - - - - -	56
The Amended School Law, - - - - -	75
U. S. Government—Executive Department, - - - - -	113
Vote for Governor, 1878. ( <i>See Statistics.</i> ) - - - - -	63
Vote for President, and Governors of other States, - - -	95
Yellow Fever Epidemics, Quarantine, &c., - - - - -	19

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	Page.
✓ 1.—Frontispiece—View of Austin from the Lunatic Asylum.	
✓ 2.—Corn Field in Brazos Bottom, - - - - -	28
✓ 3.—Land Office of Texas, - - - - -	36
✓ 4.—Bowen's Bend, San Antonio River, - - - - -	50
✓ 5.—Aransas Bay, - - - - -	92
✓ 6.—Scene near Fort Mason, - - - - -	98
✓ 7.—Fort on the Western Border, - - - - -	104
✓ 8.—Court House at Austin, Texas, - - - - -	112
✓ 9.—Ex-Gov. R. B. Hubbard, - - - - -	136
✓ 10.—Gov. O. M. Roberts, - - - - -	146
✓ 11.—The Ursuline Convent, San Antonio. - - - - -	147
✓ 12.—Court House, Paris, - - - - -	156
✓ 13.—Court House, Ft. Worth, - - - - -	160
✓ 14.—Old Capital, - - - - -	166
✓ 15.—Masonic Headquarters of State, Houston, - - - - -	167
✓ 16.—Trading with the Indians, - - - - -	174
✓ 17.—Mexicans, - - - - -	175

# ECLIPSES FOR 1880.

In the Year 1880, there will be **FOUR ECLIPSES** of the **SUN**, and **TWO** of the **MOON**, as follows:

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 11, not visible east of the Rocky Mountains. The total phase will enter California north of San Francisco, and west of Salt Lake, in Utah. The Sun will be so near setting that it cannot be observed to advantage. At San Francisco, the phases will be: Beginning 2h. 40m., afternoon. Greatest eclipse, 3h. 52m., afternoon. Eclipse ends 4h. 56m., afternoon. Sun sets 5h. 1m. Magnitude 11.3 digits, or nearly total.

Its general phases in St. Louis, mean time, are: Beginning 1h. 59m., afternoon, in latitude  $40^{\circ} 33' N.$ , and longitude  $153^{\circ} 45' E.$  Central Eclipse begins 3h. 3m., afternoon, in latitude  $15^{\circ} 18' N.$ , and longitude  $142^{\circ} 20' E.$  Central eclipse at noon, 4h. 47m., afternoon, in latitude  $10^{\circ} 24' N.$ , and longitude  $160^{\circ} 0' W.$  Central eclipse ends 6h. 3m., evening, in latitude  $41^{\circ} 41' N.$ , and longitude  $169^{\circ} 47' W.$  Eclipse ends 7h. 7m., evening, in latitude  $31^{\circ} 27' N.$ , and longitude  $118^{\circ} 56' W.$

II.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 22, not visible in the United States, except for a short time on the Pacific coast. Its phases in St. Louis, mean time, will be: Beginning 6h. 14m., morning. Total phase begins 7h. 31m., morning. Middle of eclipse 7h. 49m., morning. Total phase ends 8h. 7m., morning. Eclipse ends 9h. 24m., morning.

Duration, 3h. 11m. Magnitude, 12.765 digits, or one-sixteenth of the moon's diameter.

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 7, not visible in North America. It will be visible in South America and the southern part of Africa. Its general phases in St. Louis, mean time, are: Beginning 4h. 42m., morning, in latitude  $22^{\circ} 47' S.$ , and longitude  $59^{\circ} 37' W.$  Central eclipse begins 6h. 30m., morning, in latitude  $51^{\circ} 51' S.$ , and longitude  $64^{\circ} 53' W.$  Central eclipse at noon, 7h. 34m., morning, in latitude  $52^{\circ} 30' S.$ , and longitude  $22^{\circ} 28' W.$  Central eclipse ends 7h. 48m., morning, in latitude  $66^{\circ} 34' S.$ , and longitude  $8^{\circ} 10' W.$  Eclipse ends 9h. 36m., morning, in latitude  $44^{\circ} 43' S.$ , and longitude  $12^{\circ} 44' E.$

IV.—A Partial, very small Eclipse of the Sun, December 1, not visible in the Northern Hemisphere. Its general phases in St. Louis, mean time, are: Beginning 8h. 44m., evening, in latitude  $65^{\circ} 1' S.$ , and longitude  $13^{\circ} 17' W.$  Greatest eclipse 9h. 10m., evening, in latitude  $67^{\circ} 56' S.$ , and longitude  $42^{\circ} 43' W.$  Eclipse ends 9h. 37m., evening, in latitude  $67^{\circ} 10' S.$ , and longitude  $74^{\circ} 18' W.$

Duration 53 minutes. Magnitude, .48 digits, or one-twenty-fifth of the Sun's diameter.

V.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, December 16, not visible in the United States, except a short time, on the Pacific coast. Its phases in St. Louis, mean time, are: Beginning 7h. 43m., morning. Total phase begins 8h. 53m., morning. Middle of eclipse, 9h. 38m., morning. Total phase ends 10h. 23m., morning. Eclipse ends 11h. 32m.

Duration, 3h. 49m. Magnitude, 16.68 digits, or about one-fourth of the moon's diameter.

VI.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 31, visible in nearly all of North America. The following are some of the places in the United States, arranged in the order of longitude, at which it will be visible:

	DECEMBER 31, MORNING.			
	BEGINS.	MIDDLE.	ENDS.	DIGITS.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Boston, Mass. ....	7 19	8 16	9 13	5.4
New Haven, Conn. ....	7 11	8 6	9 5	5.1
New York City. ....	7 6	8 0	9 1	4.9
Washington, D. C. ....	6 53	7 43	8 33	4.2
Charleston, S. C. ....	6 47	7 22	7 56	1.1
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	6 25	7 8	7 53	3.5
Chicago, Illinois. ....	6 15	7 0	7 44	3.9
St. Louis, Missouri. ....	6 4	6 48	7 53	3.6

Its general phases in St. Louis, mean time, are: Beginning 6h. 0m., morning, in latitude  $35^{\circ} 31' N.$ , and longitude  $71^{\circ} 44' W.$  Greatest eclipse, 7h. 44m., morning, in latitude  $65^{\circ} 8' N.$ , and longitude  $49^{\circ} 49' W.$  Eclipse ends 9h. 28m., morning, in latitude  $52^{\circ} 11' N.$ , and longitude  $5^{\circ} 41' W.$

Duration, 3h. 28m. Magnitude, 8.544 digits, or about seventeen-twenty-fourths of the Sun's diameter.

# MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

VENUS (♀) will be morning star, rising before the sun, until July 16, then evening star to the end of the year. Until July 8, she will be west of the sun, and afterwards east of it.

MARS (♂) will be evening and morning star, rising before and setting after midnight, until April 25; then evening star, setting after sunset and before midnight, until October 25; then morning star, rising after midnight and before sunrise, to the end of the year. Until October 14, he will be east of the sun, and afterwards west of it.

JUPITER (♃) will be evening star, setting after sunset and before midnight, until March 15; after March 15 he will be morning star, rising after midnight and before sunrise, until July 1; then evening and morning star, rising before and setting after midnight, to the end of the year. Until March 18, he will be east of the sun, then, until October 4, west of it, and afterwards east.

SATURN (♄) will be evening and morning star, rising in the day time and setting after midnight, until January 2; then evening star, setting after sunset and before midnight, until April 6; after April 11 he will be morning star, rising after midnight and before sunrise, until July 2; then evening and morning star, rising before and setting after midnight, to the end of the year. Until April 9, he will be east of the sun; then until October 4, west of it, and afterwards east.

## BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS.

WINTER SOLSTICE, 1879.—Winter begins December 21, 10h. 27m., evening.

VERNAL EQUINOX, 1880.—Spring begins March 19, 11h. 13m., evening.

SUMMER SOLSTICE, 1880.—Summer begins June 20, 7h. 30m., evening.

AUTUMNAL EQUINOX, 1880.—Autumn begins September 22, 10h. 13m., morning.

WINTER SOLSTICE, 1880.—Winter begins December 21, 4h. 21m., morning.

## DURATION OF THE SEASONS.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89	0	37	Tropical Year.....	365	5	53
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92	20	25	Sun North of Equator.....	186	11	18
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93	14	43	Sun South of Equator.....	178	18	45
Sun in Autumn Signs.....	89	18	8	Difference.....	7	16	23

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	D, C	Roman Indiction.....	8
Golden Number.....	19	Julian Period.....	6593
Epaet (Moon's Age January 1).....	18	Year of Jewish Era (Sept. 6).....	5641
Solar Cycle.....	13	Mohammedan Era (Dec. 4).....	1298

Radaman, Month of Abstinence by the Turks, begins August 7.

Age of the World (Mosaic), 5873; by Reason and Geology, Millions of Ages.

## PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE SUN AND MOON.

Sun in Perigee December 31, 1879; distance from the Earth, 89,817,726 miles. Sun in Apogee July 3, 1880; distance from the Earth, 92,877,761 miles. Sun in Perigee January 1, 1881; distance from the Earth, 89,817,726 miles. Sun's mean distance from the Earth, 91,347,743 miles.

The Moon at Perigee will be nearest to the Earth December 31, 1879; distance 221,659 miles. Her greatest distance from the Earth at Perigee, will be March 2; distance 229,814 miles.

The Moon at Apogee will be farthest from the Earth December 17; distance 252,448 miles. Her nearest approach to the Earth at Apogee, will be on September 25; distance 251,567 miles.

The Moon's mean distance from the Earth, deduced from her maximum and minimum Perigees and Apogees, is 241,447 miles. In these computations, the equatorial diameter of the Earth is taken at 7,925 miles.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FASTS, FEASTS AND FESTIVALS.

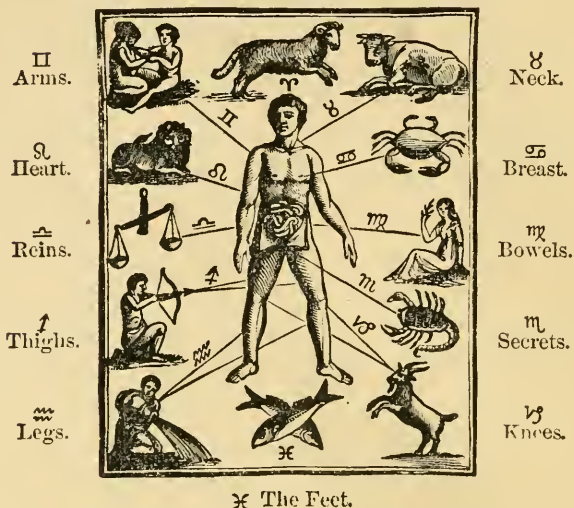
Epiphany.....	January 6	EASTER SUNDAY.....	March 28
Septuagesima Sunday.....	January 25	Low Sunday.....	April 4
Quinquagesima Sunday.....	February 8	Rogation Sunday.....	May 2
Ash Wednesday (1st day of Lent).....	February 11	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.....	May 6
Quadragesima (1st Sun. in Lent).....	February 15	Whit Sunday—Pentecost.....	May 16
Mid-Lent Sunday.....	March 7	Trinity Sunday.....	May 23
Palm Sunday.....	March 21	1st Sunday in Advent.....	November 28
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	March 25	Christmas Day.....	December 25
GOOD FRIDAY.....	March 26		



# THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS SUPPOSED TO BE GOVERNED  
BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

☿ Head and Face.



♊ The Feet.

## EXPLANATION OF CHARACTERS.

☼ Sun. ⊕ Earth. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ♂ Mars. ♃ Jupiter. ♄ Saturn.  
♅ Herschel or Uranus. ☾, ☽, ☾ Moon.

ASPECTS.—♌ Conjunction, having the same longitude or right ascension; being near. \* Sextile, being 60 degrees apart; the same character denotes a Star. □ Quartile, 90 degrees apart. △ Trine, 120 degrees apart. ♌ Opposition, 180 degrees apart. ☊ Ascending Node—at the ecliptic and tending northward. ☋ Descending Node—crossing the ecliptic southward.

## SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

☿ Aries, the Ram—Head. ♉ Taurus, the Bull—Neck. ♊ Gemini, the Twins—Arms. ♋ Cancer, the Crab—Breast. ♌ Leo, the Lion—Heart. ♍ The Virgin—Bowels. ♎ Libra, the Balance—Reins. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion—Secrets. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer—Thighs. ♑ Capricornus, the Goat—Knees. ♒ Aquarius, the Water-bearer—Legs. ♓ Pisces, the Fishes—Feet.

To Know Where the Sign is.—First find the day of the month, and against it you have the sign or place of the Moon, in the 6th column; then finding the sign here, it shows the part of the body it is supposed to govern.

## THE MAIN BOOM.

*Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is Endorsed by the Medical Profession.—Its Wonderful Power.*

As a remedial agent, the Iron Tonic now stands at the head of all known remedies for the cure of dyspepsia, general debility, female diseases, want of vitality, etc. Its career has been marked by success after success until it has become the most celebrated of all the Tonics now in use. The use of the Iron Tonic is marked by almost immediate and wonderful results. Testimonials are received from all quarters, they come couched in the strongest language, they bear the impress of truth; in some cases they are written in the language of grateful hearts, in other cases they are jubilant and hopeful. But there is but one sentiment, and that is that the Iron Tonic is electrifying the country by its wonderful cures and its still more wonderful aid to health and happiness. This great medicine is manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 North Main street, St. Louis, and it is sold by druggists and general dealers everywhere. It strengthens the body, tones up the stomach, and acts upon the liver with the most astonishing results. It absorbs and removes all matter of an injurious character, remaining in the stomach and makes bilious attacks and summer complaints an impossibility.

[1st Month.] **JANUARY:** begins on Thursday; has 31 days. [1880.

MOON'S PHASES.		ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.		CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	
Last Quarter.....	5th.....	oh. 47m. Morning.		1st.....	oh. 58m. Morning.
New Moon.....	11th.....	4h. 39m. Evening.		11th.....	4h. 49m. Evening.
First Quarter.....	19th.....	oh. 34m. Morning.		19th.....	oh. 50m. Morning.
Full Moon.....	27th.....	4h. 1m. Morning.		27th.....	4h. 22m. Morning.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock faster than Sun. ☺	Sun's De- clina- tion. ☼	M's sign. ●	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun rises ☼	Sun sets. ☹	Moon rises & sets. ☾	Sun rises ☼	Sun sets. ☹				
r. eve.											
1	Thur	Circumci. Emanc., 1863.	7 20	4 40	9 2	7 30	4 30	3 45	23 1	♊	27 1 50
2	Frid.	Newton born, 1642.	7 20	4 40	10 7	7 29	4 31	4 13	22 56	♊	10 2 31
3	Sat.	Algeneb. S. 5-16; sets 11-45	7 19	4 41	11 12	7 29	4 31	4 41	22 50	♊	23 3 16
4	D	♀ gr. hel. lat. N.	7 19	4 41	mo'n	7 28	4 32	5 8	22 44	♊	6 4 4
5	Mon.	♂ rises 3-57; ♀ sets 2-55.	7 19	4 41	0 20	7 28	4 32	5 35	22 38	♊	20 4 57
6	Tues	Epiphany ♀ S. 5-36.	7 18	4 42	1 31	7 27	4 33	6 2	22 31	♊	4 5 58
7	Wed.	7 stars S. 8-31; set 4-5.	7 18	4 42	2 44	7 27	4 33	6 28	22 23	♊	19 7 5
8	Thur	Bat. N. Orleans. 715; ♂ ☾	7 17	4 43	3 57	7 26	4 34	6 54	22 15	♊	4 8 15
9	Frid.	♂ perigee [10—♂ ☾	7 17	4 43	5 8	7 26	4 34	7 19	22 7	♊	19 9 23
10	Sat.	[9—♂ runs low, 25°22' S.	7 16	4 44	6 9	7 25	4 35	7 44	21 58	♊	4 10 26
11	D	1st Sund. after Epiph. ♂ ☾	7 15	4 45	sets.	7 24	4 36	8 8	21 49	♊	18 11 17
12	Mon.	♂ sets 8-59; ♀ S. 5-13. ♀ ☾	7 15	4 45	6 8	7 23	4 37	8 32	21 40	♊	2 mo'n
13	Tues	♂ rises 4-10; ♀ S. 7-27.	7 14	4 46	7 20	7 23	4 37	8 55	21 30	♊	16 0 10
14	Wed.	Peace declared, 1783.	7 13	4 47	8 30	7 22	4 38	9 17	21 19	♊	30 0 56
15	Thur	Aldebaran S. 8-51; ♂ ☾	7 13	4 47	9 34	7 21	4 39	9 39	21 8	♊	13 1 36
16	Frid.	♂ sets 2-27; ♀ sets 8-47.	7 12	4 48	10 37	7 20	4 40	9 59	20 57	♊	26 2 16
17	Sat.	♂ ☾ Franklin b'n, 1706.	7 12	4 48	11 38	7 20	4 40	10 20	20 45	♊	9 3 0
18	D	D. Webster born, 1782.	7 11	4 49	mo'n	7 19	4 41	10 39	20 33	♊	21 3 44
19	Mon.	♂ sets 10-53; ♀ rises 4-20.	7 10	4 50	0 39	7 18	4 42	10 58	20 21	♊	3 4 31
20	Tues	Copella N. 9-10; ♂ ☾	7 9	3 51	1 39	7 17	4 43	11 16	20 8	♊	15 5 22
21	Wed.	♂ apogee; ♀ sets 2-16.	7 8	4 52	2 38	7 16	4 44	11 33	19 55	♊	27 6 17
22	Thur	♂ aphelion; ♀ S. 7-4.	7 7	4 53	3 35	7 15	4 45	11 50	19 41	♊	9 7 15
23	Frid.	♂ runs high, 25°21' N.	7 6	4 54	4 28	7 14	4 46	12 5	19 27	♊	21 8 12
24	Sat.	Fred'k the G't born, 1712.	7 6	4 54	5 18	7 13	4 47	12 20	19 13	♊	3 9 10
25	D	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 5	4 55	6 0	7 12	4 48	12 34	18 59	♊	15 9 59
26	Mon.	[25—Rob't Burns b'n 1759.	7 4	4 56	6 38	7 11	4 49	12 47	18 44	♊	28 10 43
27	Tues	Rigel S. 8-43; sets 2-21.	7 3	4 57	sets.	7 10	4 50	12 59	18 28	♊	10 11 23
28	Wed.	Paris surrendered, 1871.	7 2	4 58	6 54	7 9	4 51	13 11	18 13	♊	23 aft.
29	Thur	Thomas Paine born, 1737.	7 1	4 59	7 59	7 8	4 52	13 22	17 57	♊	6 0 48
30	Frid.	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 0	5 0	9 5	7 7	4 53	13 32	17 40	♊	20 1 25
31	Sat.	♂ sets 8-4; ♀ sets 10-10.	6 59	5 110	24	7 5	4 55	13 41	17 24	♊	3 2 3

## GAME IN TEXAS.

THE following article was furnished for the ALMANAC, by a native Texan who, as an amateur, has given a good deal of attention to hunting and fishing. He says nothing about fishing, though the rivers, Bayous, and Bays of Texas abound in the finest varieties of most excellent fish, to say nothing of our turtle, oysters, shrimp, &c. :

“Western Texas is well supplied with game wherever water and timber are found. On the plains towards the Rio Grande are found vast herds of buffalo during the winter season, and many thousands are killed every year by the market hunters and hide hunters.

Antelope are abundant the year round but are not easy of approach on account of their extreme wariness, but their curiosity often leads them.

2d Month.] **FEBRUARY:** begins on Sunday; has 29 days. [1880.

MOON'S PHASES.			ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
Last Quarter.....	3d	10th	9h. 37m. Morning.	3d	10th	9h. 48m. Morning.	3d	10th
New Moon.....	10th	17th	5h. 16m. Morning.	10th	17th	5h. 27m. Morning.	10th	17th
First Quarter.....	17th	25th	9h. 45m. Evening.	17th	25th	9h. 55m. Evening.	17th	25th
Full Moon.....	25th		5h. 21m. Morning.	25th		7h. 31m. Morning.	25th	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock faster than Sun.	Sun's De-clination.	M's sign.	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises & sets	Sun rises	Sun sets.				
1	D	<i>Sexagesima.</i> ☿ rises 4-40.	6 58 5	2 11 23	r. eve.	7 44 56	13 49 17	7	17	17	2 49
2	Mon.	Candlemas. Purif.	6 57 5	3 mo'n	7 34 57	13 57 16	50 m	1	3	39	
3	Tues	Greeley born, 1811.	6 56 5	4 0 33	7 24 58	14 3 16	32	15	4	37	
4	Wed.	☿ S. 6-34; sets 1-48.	6 55 5	5 1 41	7 05 0	14 9 16	14	29	5	43	
5	Thur	☿ runs low, 25° 19' S.	6 53 5	7 2 53	6 59 5	1 14 14	15 56	↑	13	6	56
6	Frid.	☿ perigee. ♃ sets 8-6.	6 52 5	8 3 57	6 58 5	2 14 19	15 38	↑	28	8	7
7	Sat.	♄ sets 9-46. ♀ ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿	6 51 5	9 4 55	6 57 5	3 14 22	15 19	♄	12	9	14
8	D	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>	6 50 5	10 5 40	6 56 5	4 14 25	15 0		26	10	12
9	Mon.	☿ rises 4-50. ♄ sets 1-40.	6 49 5	11 sets.	6 55 5	5 14 27	14 42	♄	10	10	59
10	Tues	7 stars S. 6-16. ♀ ☿ ☿	6 48 5	12 6 7	6 53 5	7 14 28	14 22		24	11	43
11	Wed.	Ash Wednesday.	6 47 5	13 7 15	6 52 5	8 14 29	14 2	✕	8	mo'n	
12	Thur	☿ gr. hel. lat. S. ♃ ☿ ☿	6 46 5	14 8 19	6 51 5	9 14 29	13 42		21	0	23
13	Frid.	☿ S. 6-15. [14—☿ sup ☿ ☿	6 44 5	16 9 22	6 49 5	11 14 28	13 22	☿	4	1	3
14	Sat.	Valentine Day. ♄ ☿ ☿	6 43 5	17 10 25	6 48 5	12 14 26	13 2		17	1	42
15	D	<i>1st Sunday in Lent.</i>	6 42 5	18 11 27	6 47 5	13 14 23	12 41		29	2	20
16	Mon.	Fort Donaldson sur. 1862.	6 41 5	19 mo'n	6 46 5	14 14 20	12 21	☿	11	3	4
17	Tues	Columbia, S. C., b., 1865.	6 40 5	20 0 26	6 44 5	16 14 16	12 0		23	3	51
18	Wed.	☿ apogee. ☿ ☿ ☿	6 38 5	22 1 24	6 43 5	17 14 11	11 39	☿	5	4	43
19	Thur	☿ runs high, 25° 14' N.	6 37 5	23 2 19	6 41 5	19 14 5	11 18		17	5	39
20	Frid.	Voltaire born, 1694.	6 36 5	24 3 9	6 40 5	20 13 59	10 56		29	6	41
21	Sat.	Aldebaran S. 6-25. ☿ ☿	6 35 5	25 3 54	6 39 5	21 13 52	10 34	☿	11	7	40
22	D	Washington born, 1732.	6 34 5	26 4 34	6 38 5	22 13 45	10 13		23	8	38
23	Mon.	☿ se 7-0; ♄ se 8-51: ☿ ☿ ☿	6 32 5	28 5 10	6 36 5	24 13 37	9 51	☿	6	9	29
24	Tues	St. Matthew; ♀ rises 5-1.	6 31 5	29 5 41	6 35 5	25 13 28	9 29		19	10	16
25	Wed.	Sirius S. 8°-20'.	6 30 5	30 rises.	6 33 5	27 13 18	9 6	☿	2	10	56
26	Thur	Longfellow born, 1807.	6 29 5	31 6 53	6 32 5	28 13 8	8 44		16	11	37
27	Frid.	☿ sets 1-12; ♃ sets 6-40.	6 27 5	33 8 1	6 31 5	29 12 58	8 22		29	aft. 19	
28	Sat.	♄ sets 8-34; ♀ rises 5-2.	6 26 5	34 9 11	6 29 5	31 12 47	7 59	♄	13	1	0
29	C	<i>3d Sunday in Lent.</i> ♀ ☿	6 25 5	35 10 23	6 28 5	32 12 35	7 36		28	1	42

within range of the deadly rifle. It is said that a red pocket handkerchief on a ramrod will entice them to within fifty yards.

Coyotes or Prairie wolves and Lobos or large gray wolves dance attendance on the herds of buffalo and pick up the infirm and feeble ones if they happen to stray from the main drove.

There are some Jaguar's in the brush, but they are scarce.

There are plenty of Leopard cats and Lynx, and it is said that they intermix, and bring forth varieties enough to puzzle a naturalist.

Peccaries or wild hogs are abundant in all the places remote from civilization and although small and insignificant looking, are by no means despicable as enemies. Many a hunter has passed the night in a tree to avoid their tusks.

In low flat places is found the Mexican Lion, supposed by many to be the panther, but this animal although resembling the panther in color, has different habits; for instance, he can not climb a tree, and is slow of foot.

Bears both black and cinnamon are found in isolated places.



3d Month.] MARCH: begins on Monday; has 31 days.

[1880.

MOON'S PHASES.				ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.				CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.			
Last Quarter.....	3d.....	5h.	Afternoon.	3d.....	5h.	16m.	Afternoon.	3d.....	5h.	16m.	Afternoon.
New Moon.....	10th.....	6h.	46m. Evening.	10th.....	6h.	57m.	Evening.	10th.....	6h.	57m.	Evening.
First Quarter.....	18th.....	6h.	35m. Evening.	18th.....	6h.	46m.	Evening.	18th.....	6h.	46m.	Evening.
Full Moon.....	26th.....	8h.	22m. Morning.	26th.....	7h.	33m.	Morning.	26th.....	7h.	33m.	Morning.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.			Clock faster than Sun. ☺	Sun's De- clina- tion. S'th & North	M's sign.	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun ☺ rises	Sun ☹ sets	Moon ☾ rises & sets	Sun ☺ rises	Sun ☹ sets					
1 Mon.		Bona. fr. Elba, 1815.	6 24.5	36 11 35	p. eve.	6 26.5	34	12 23	m. s.	7 13	♈	12 2 28
2 Tues		☿ perigee. ☿ ☽	6 22.5	38 mo'n		6 25.5	35	12 10		6 50		26 3 25
3 Wed.		Washington elected, 1789.	6 21.5	39 0 45		6 23.5	37	11 57		6 27	♊	10 4 27
4 Thur		☿ runs low, 25°7' S.	6 20.5	40 1 50		6 22.5	38	11 43		6 4		24 5 37
5 Frid.		Madison born, 1751.	6 18.5	42 2 49		6 21.5	39	11 30		5 41	♋	8 6 50
6 Sat.		☿ sets 1-0; ☿ perih. ☽ ☽	6 17.5	43 3 37		6 19.5	41	11 15		5 18		22 7 58
7 C		4th Sunday in Lent.	6 16.5	44 4 18		6 18.5	42	11 1		4 54	♌	6 8 59
8 Mon.		☿ sets 6-21; ♄ sets 8-4.	6 15.5	45 4 50		6 16.5	44	10 46		4 31		20 9 51
9 Tues		☿ rises 5-3; ☿ sets 0-56.	6 14.5	46 5 20		6 15.5	45	10 30		4 8	♍	3 10 36
10 Wed.		Aldebaran sets 0-20.	6 12.5	48 sets.		6 14.5	46	10 14		3 44		16 11 13
11 Thur		☿ gr. el., 18°15' E. ☿ ☽ ☽	6 11.5	49 7 5		6 12.5	48	9 58		3 20		29 11 53
12 Frid.		Rigel sets 11-16. ☿ ☽ ☽ ☽	6 10.5	50 8 9		6 11.5	49	9 42		2 57	♎	12 mo'n
13 Sat.		☿ discovered, 1781.	6 8.5	52 9 11		6 10.5	50	9 25		2 33		25 0 32
14 C		5th Sunday in Lent.	6 7.5	53 10 12		6 8.5	52	9 8		2 9	♏	7 1 11
15 Mon.		Jackson b'n, 1767. ☿ ☽ ☽	6 6.5	54 11 15		6 7.5	53	8 51		1 46		19 1 48
16 Tues		☿ runs high, 24°59' N.	6 5.5	55 mo'n		6 5.5	55	8 34		1 22	♐	1 2 30
17 Wed.		☿ apogee. St. Patrick's.	6 3.5	57 0 7		6 4.5	56	8 16		0 58		13 3 19
18 Thur		[17—☿ gr. hel. lat. N. ☿ ☽ ☽	6 2.5	58 1 0		6 2.5	58	7 59		0 35		25 4 11
19 Frid.		☿ rises 5-4. ☿ stat. ☽ ☽	6 1.5	59 1 47		6 1.5	59	7 41		S. 11	♑	7 5 6
20 Sat.		☿ sets 7-24. ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	6 0.6	0 2 20		6 0.6	0	7 23		N. 13		19 6 7
21 C		Palm Sunday.	5 58.6	2 3 5		5 58.6	2	7 5		0 36	♒	1 7 4
22 Mon.		Yel. & Ell. sets 11-23.	5 57.6	3 3 38		5 57.6	3	6 46		1 0		14 8 0
23 Tues		Bat. Winchester, 1862.	5 56.6	4 4 4		5 56.6	5	6 28		1 24		27 8 48
24 Wed.		Sirius S. 6-30; sets 11-33.	5 55.6	5 4 37		5 54.6	6	6 9		1 47	♓	10 9 42
25 Thur		Annunciation.	5 54.6	7 rises.		5 53.6	7	5 51		2 11		24 10 26
26 Frid.		Good Friday. ☿ rises 4-54.	5 52.6	8 6 53		5 51.6	9	5 32		2 34	♈	8 11 6
27 Sat.		☿ sets 0-51; ☿ rises 5-39.	5 51.6	9 8 6		5 50.6	10	5 14		2 58		23 11 51
28 C		Easter. ☿ inf. ☽ ☽	5 50.6	10 9 21		5 48.6	12	4 55		3 21	♉	8 aft. 38
29 Mon.		☿ perigee. ♄ sets 6-54.	5 48.6	12 10 33		5 47.6	13	4 37		3 44		22 1 28
30 Tues		Castor S. 6-53; sets 3-15.	5 47.6	13 11 42		5 46.6	14	4 18		4 8	♊	7 2 17
31 Wed.		☿ runs low, 24°52' S.	5 46.6	14 mo'n		5 44.6	16	4 0		4 31		21 3 18

Deer are found every where that people are scarce.

Black tailed deer are found in the hills and mountains, while on the prairies and in the timber are the common red Virginia deer.

Foxes, Raccoons, Opossums. Civet cats, Skunks, Badgers and other small carnivorous animals are found in greater or less quantities according to locality.

Mule eared or Jack rabbits and the small Hare known as the cotton tail are found every where.

There are many Mustangs and some few Wild Asses to be found near the Rio Grande.

Along the river bottoms are found squirrels both gray and red in color.

The native birds of Western Texas are numerous but the names can not be given to all as there are many not described by ornithologists, and it would take too much time and space to attempt to classify them.

4th Month.]      **APRIL:** begins on Thursday; has 30 days.      [1880.

MOON'S PHASES.		ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
Last Quarter.....	2d.....	oh.	12m.	Morning.	2d.....	oh.	22m. Morning.
New Moon.....	9th.....	9h.	6m.	Morning.	9th.....	9h.	17m. Morning.
First Quarter.....	17th.....	1h.	13m.	Afternoon.	17th.....	1h.	24m. Afternoon.
Full Moon.....	24th.....	4h.	49m.	Afternoon.	24th.....	5h.	om. Afternoon.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock faster and slo'r than Sun.	Sun's De-clina-tion.	M's sign.	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun				
			rises	sets.	rises & sets.	rises	sets.				
1	Thur	All Fools' Day. ♀ ris. 4-47	5 44	16	0 42	5 43	17	3 42	4 54	♊	5 4 23
2	Frid.	Regulus S. 9-16; ☽ ☽	5 43	17	1 33	5 41	19	3 24	5 17	♋	19 5 30
3	Sat.	☿ aph. Sirius sets 10-54.	5 42	18	2 16	5 40	20	3 6	5 40	♌	3 6 36
4	C	Low Sunday. ☿ sets 0-22.	5 41	19	2 51	5 39	21	2 49	6 3	♍	16 7 37
5	Mon.	☿—Richmond taken, 1865.	5 39	21	3 22	5 37	23	2 31	6 25	♎	29 8 33
6	Tues	☿—Jefferson born, 1743.	5 38	22	3 50	5 36	24	2 14	6 48	♏	13 9 20
7	Wed.	☿—Bat. Shiloh, '62. ☿ ☽	5 37	23	4 14	5 34	26	1 57	7 10	♐	26 10 6
8	Thur	☿ r. 4-56; ☽ 2 1/2 ☽ ☽ 2 1/2	5 36	24	4 40	5 33	27	1 40	7 33	♑	8 10 44
9	Frid.	☿ sets 6-24 E. ☽ ☽ 1/2 ☽	5 35	25	sets.	5 32	28	1 24	7 55	♒	21 11 21
10	Sat.	☿ stat. Spica S. 0-5.	5 33	27	8 0	5 30	30	1 8	3 17	♓	3 mo'n
11	C	2d Sunday after Easter.	5 32	28	9 0	5 29	31	0 52	8 39	♈	16 0 3
12	Mon.	Sumpter attacked, 1861.	5 31	29	9 58	5 28	32	0 36	9 1	♉	28 0 42
13	Tues	Regulus S. 8-36; sets 3-0.	5 30	30	10 52	5 26	34	0 21	9 23	♊	9 1 23
14	Wed.	☿ apogee; ☿ r. h. 24°45' N.	5 29	31	11 40	5 25	35	fa. 6	9 44	♋	21 2 4
15	Thur	☽ 2 1/2 ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ r. 4-34	5 27	33	mo'n	5 24	36	sl. 9	10 6	♌	3 2 51
16	Frid.	Arcturus S. 0-33; ☽ ☽	5 26	34	0 25	5 22	38	0 23	10 27	♍	15 3 41
17	Sat.	Franklin died, 1790.	5 25	35	1 2	5 21	39	0 37	10 48	♎	27 4 33
18	C	3d Sun. aft. Easter. ☽ ☽ 2 1/2	5 24	36	1 36	5 20	40	0 51	11 9	♏	9 5 28
19	Mon.	☿ aphelion; ☿ sets 0-1.	5 23	37	2 5	5 18	42	1 4	11 29	♐	22 6 24
20	Tues	Norfolk seized, 1861.	5 22	38	3 24	5 17	43	1 17	11 50	♑	5 7 19
21	Wed.	Regulus S. 8-1; sets 2-26.	5 20	40	3 2	5 16	44	1 29	12 10	♒	18 8 13
22	Thur	☿ rises 4-4; ☽ sets 3-52.	5 19	41	3 31	5 14	46	1 41	12 30	♓	2 9 4
23	Frid.	Wordsworth died, 1850.	5 18	42	4 1	5 13	47	1 53	12 50	♈	17 6 54
24	Sat.	☽ 25—☽ gr. el. 26°57' W.	5 17	43	rises.	5 12	48	2 4	13 10	♉	1 10 43
25	C	4th S. af. East'r. St. Mark's	5 16	44	8 13	5 11	49	2 14	13 29	♊	16 11 29
26	Mon.	☿ perigee; ☿ gr. h. b. S.	5 15	45	9 25	5 10	50	2 24	13 48	♋	1 aft. 24
27	Tues	☽ runs low, 24°49' S.	5 14	46	10 31	5 8	52	2 34	14 7	♌	16 1 17
28	Wed.	☽ 26—Johnston sur. 1865.	5 12	48	11 27	5 7	53	2 43	14 26	♍	1 2 11
29	Thur	Spica S. 10-49; s. 4-18. ☽ ☽	5 11	49	mo'n	5 6	54	2 51	14 45	♎	15 3 11
30	Frid.	Washington inaug. 1789.	5 10	50	0 14	5 5	55	2 59	15 3	♏	29 4 11

Commencing at the extreme southern point of the State and going farther north as new varieties appear the order would run about as follows:

Chachalaca's or chaparral cocks, a species of brush pheasant very numerous and noisy, and hard to shoot, about half the size of a chicken but very toothsome.

Blue top knot quail, about the size of the genuine bob-white but longer, and not so good for the table, the meat being darker, and the bird generally poor from too much running and too little food. Then comes our favorite old friend Bob-white or Virginia quail, which is every where that Americans live.

Then comes the prairie chicken or pinnated grouse which is found east of the Guadalupe river.

Turkeys are found in great abundance everywhere in isolated places. This comprises most of the native game birds of Texas.

The song birds are very numerous, of which the mocking bird takes

5th Month.]

MAY: begins on Saturday; has 31 days.

[1880.

MOON'S PHASES.			ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
Last Quarter.....	1st.....	7h. 51m. Morning.	1st.....	8h. 2m. Morning.		1st.....	8h. 2m. Morning.	
New Moon.....	9th.....	oh. 15m. Morning.	9th.....	oh. 26m. Morning.		9th.....	oh. 26m. Morning.	
First Quarter.....	17th.....	9h. 23m. Morning.	17th.....	4h. 34m. Morning.		17th.....	4h. 34m. Morning.	
Full Moon.....	24th.....	oh. 38m. Morning.	24th.....	oh. 48m. Morning.		24th.....	oh. 48m. Morning.	
Last Quarter.....	30th.....	4h. 52m. Afternoon.	30th.....	5h. 3m. Afternoon.		30th.....	5h. 3m. Afternoon.	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, ETC.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock slo'r than Sun.	Sun's De- clina- tion.	M's sign.	High water at New Orleans Ct.
			Sun rises ☉	Sun sets ☿	Moon rises & sets	Sun rises ☉	Sun sets ☿				
1 Sat.		Saints Stephen and James	5 10 6	50	0 52	5 3 6	57	3 6 15	21	♊	13 5 10
2 C		Rogation Sunday. [1-♀♂♂♂	5 8 6	52	1 53	5 2 6	58	3 13 15	39		27 6 10
3 Mon.		Farragut at N. O., 1862.	5 7 6	53	1 53	5 1 6	59	3 19 15	57	♋	10 7 5
4 Tues.		♀ rises 4-14; ♂ sets 11-36.	5 6 6	54	2 20	4 59 7	1	3 25 16	14		23 7 56
5 Wed.		Arcturus S. 11-28.	5 5 6	55	2 45	4 58 7	2	3 30 16	31	♌	5 8 46
6 Thur.		Ascension. ♂♂♂♂	5 4 6	56	3 13	4 57 7	3	3 35 16	48		18 9 32
7 Frid.		♂ rises 3-17; ♀♂♂♂♂	5 3 6	57	3 41	4 56 7	4	3 39 17	4		30 10 15
8 Sat.		Antaris ris. 8-14; sets 1-22.	5 2 6	58	4 12	4 55 7	5	3 42 17	20	♍	12 10 54
9 C		Sunday after Ascension.	5 1 6	59	sets.	4 54 7	6	3 45 17	36		24 11 35
10 Mon.		♂ gr. h. l. S. ♀ rises 3-47.	5 0 7	0	8 45	4 53 7	7	3 47 17	52	♎	6 mo'n
11 Tues.		Japogee. Dr. h. 24°36' N.	4 59 7	1	9 35	4 52 7	8	3 48 18	7		18 0 19
12 Wed.		♂ stationary. ♀ rises 4-7.	4 58 7	2	10 21	4 51 7	9	3 49 18	22		29 1 0
13 Thur.		♂ gr. h. l. N. ♂♂♂♂♂♂	4 57 7	3	11 0	4 50 7	10	3 50 18	37	♏	11 1 42
14 Frid.		[10—Pacific R. R., 1869.	4 56 7	4	11 35	4 49 7	11	3 50 18	51		23 2 25
15 Sat.		Castor sets, 0-17.	4 55 7	5	mo'n	4 48 7	12	3 49 19	5	♐	5 3 12
16 C		Pentecost. ♂ sets 11-15.	4 55 7	5	0 5	4 47 7	13	3 48 19	19		18 3 59
17 Mon.		Pollux sets 11-41.	4 54 7	6	0 34	4 46 7	14	3 46 19	32		30 4 49
18 Tues.		Dark Day, 1780.	4 53 7	7	1 1	4 45 7	15	3 44 19	45	♑	13 5 41
19 Wed.		Regulus sets 1-0.	4 52 7	8	1 28	4 44 7	16	3 41 19	58		26 6 30
20 Thur.		Lafayette died, 1834.	4 51 7	9	1 57	4 44 7	17	3 38 20	10	♒	10 7 31
21 Frid.		♂ rises 2-29; ♀ rises 3-7.	4 51 7	9	2 28	4 43 7	17	3 34 20	22		25 8 28
22 Sat.		Regulus S. 6-0; sets 0-48.	4 50 7	10	3 5	4 42 7	18	3 30 20	34	♓	10 9 24
23 C		Trinity. Paris be., 1871.	4 49 7	11	3 49	4 41 7	19	3 25 20	45		25 10 22
24 Mon.		♂ perigee. Dr. l., 24°35' S.	4 48 7	12	rises.	4 40 7	20	3 20 20	56	♈	10 11 14
25 Tues.		☿☿☿ [24—Victoria b. '19	4 48 7	12	9 14	4 39 7	21	3 14 21	7		25 af. 13
26 Wed.		[25—Bat. Winch'r, '64. ♀♂	4 47 7	13	10 6	4 38 7	22	3 8 21	17	♉	10 1 6
27 Thur.		♂ rises 4-1; ♀ sets 10-54.	4 46 7	14	10 49	4 38 7	22	3 1 21	27		25 1 59
28 Frid.		Noah Webster died, 1843.	4 46 7	14	11 26	4 37 7	23	2 53 21	37	♊	9 2 54
29 Sat.		Gen. Scott died, 1866.	4 45 7	15	11 56	4 36 7	24	2 45 21	46		21 3 50
30 C		Ist. S. aft. Trin. [29—♂♂	4 44 7	16	mo'n	4 35 7	25	2 37 21	55	♋	6 4 40
31 Mon.		Bat. Fair Oaks, 1862.	4 44 7	16	0 23	4 35 7	25	2 29 22	3		20 5 33

the lead. Larks, Finches, Cardinal-grosbeaks, Fly catchers, Thrushes, Sparrows, Wrens, Jays, Doves, Blackbirds, and Jackdaws are more or less abundant every where. Humming birds and orioles are also common.

The birds of prey are Eagles, Hawks, Kites and Falcons, while of the vulture order are Buzzards, Crows and a peculiar bird known as the Mexican eagle, the national emblem of our sister republic.

Pelicans, Cranes, Herons and innumerable varieties of Gulls breed all along the sea coast.

There are a few species of Snipe indigenous to the State.

There is but one species of wild duck which is not migratory. This is called the black or summer Mallard, named by Audubon the dusky duck.

There are some birds that have no name known to the writer but they are not considered eatable.

To mention all the migratory birds would be almost impossible.



6th Month.]

JUNE: begins on Tuesday; has 30 days.

[1880.

MOON'S PHASES.		ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.		CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
New Moon	7th	3h. 54m. Afternoon.	7th	4h. 5m. Afternoon.		
First Quarter	15th	3h. 50m. Afternoon.	15th	4h. 1m. Afternoon.		
Full Moon	22d	7h. 45m. Morning.	22d	7h. 55m. Morning.		
Last Quarter	29th	3h. 56m. Morning.	29th	4h. 7m. Morning.		

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock slow'r and faster than Sun.	Sun's De-clination.	M's sign.	High water at New May'n Ct.
			Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun				
			rises	sets.	rises. & sets.	rises	sets.				
1 Tues		Bat. Seven Pines, 1862.	4 43 7	17	0 49	4 34 7	26	m. s	20 22 11	♈	2 6 26
2 Wed.		♄ perih; ♄ sup. ♄ ☿ ☿ ☿ ☿	4 43 7	17	1 16	4 34 7	26	2 10	22 19		15 7 18
3 Thur		♄ Arcturus S. 9-24. ♄ ☿ ☿	4 42 7	18	1 43	4 33 7	27	2 0	22 26		27 8 9
4 Frid.		[2—Bat. Cold Harbor, '64.	4 42 7	18	2 13	4 33 7	27	1 50	22 33	♄	9 8 59
5 Sat.		♄ rises 1-37; ♄ rises 2-12.	4 41 7	19	2 47	4 32 7	28	1 39	22 39		21 9 47
6 C		♄ Sund. af. Trinity. ♄ ☿ ☿	4 41 7	19	3 25	4 32 7	28	1 28	22 45	♄	3 10 32
7 Mon.		♄ apogee. Dr.h., 24°34'N.	4 41 7	19	sets.	4 32 7	28	1 17	22 51		15 11 13
8 Tues		Jackson died, 1845. ♄ ☿ ☿	4 40 7	20	8 19	4 31 7	29	1 6	22 56		27 11 58
9 Wed.		Spica S. 8-5; sets 1-38.	4 40 7	20	9 0	4 31 7	29	0 54	23 1	♄	9 mo'n
10 Thur		Bat. Big Bethel, 1861.	4 40 7	20	9 32	4 31 7	29	0 40	23 5		20 0 40
11 Frid.		St. Barnabas. ♄ ☿ ☿	4 39 7	21	10 8	4 30 7	30	0 30	23 9	♄	2 1 20
12 Sat.		♄ rises 4-3; ♄ sets 10-16.	4 39 7	21	10 37	4 30 7	30	0 17	23 13		14 1 58
13 C		♄ S. af. Trin. ♄ gr. h. 1. N.	4 39 7	21	11 3	4 29 7	31	sl. 5	23 16		27 2 40
14 Mon.		Antaris S. 10-48; sets 1-34.	4 39 7	21	11 30	4 29 7	31	fa. 8	23 19	♄	9 3 25
15 Tues		Geneva arb., 1872.	4 39 7	21	11 57	4 29 7	31	0 21	23 21		22 4 10
16 Wed.		[15—Polk died, 1849.	4 38 7	22	mo'n	4 29 7	31	0 34	23 23	♄	6 4 58
17 Thur		Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.	4 38 7	22	0 26	4 29 7	31	0 47	23 25		20 5 55
18 Frid.		♄ rises 0-52. [17—♄ aphel.	4 38 7	22	0 59	4 29 7	31	0 59	23 26	♄	4 6 55
19 Sat.		Vega S. 0-43. ☿ ☿	4 38 7	22	1 37	4 28 7	32	1 12	23 27		18 7 59
20 C		♄ S. af. Trin. [21—♀ ☿	4 38 7	22	2 25	4 28 7	32	1 25	23 27	♄	3 9 5
21 Mon.		♄ perigee. Dr. I. 24°35'S.	4 38 7	22	3 22	4 28 7	32	1 38	23 27		18 10 9
22 Tues		♄ Arcturus S. 8-9. ☿ ☿	4 38 7	22	rises.	4 28 7	32	1 51	23 27	♄	3 11 4
23 Wed.		♄ rises 1-5; ♄ rises 4-13.	4 38 7	22	8 38	4 28 7	32	2 4	23 26		18 aft. 2
24 Thur		St. John the Baptist.	4 38 7	22	9 21	4 29 7	31	2 16	23 25	♄	3 0 55
25 Frid.		Bat. before Richmond, '62.	4 38 7	22	9 55	4 29 7	31	2 29	23 23		18 1 41
26 Sat.		Spica S. 6-53; sets 0-25.	4 38 7	22	10 24	4 29 7	31	2 41	23 21	♄	2 2 27
27 C		♄ Sunday after Trinity.	4 39 7	21	10 52	4 29 7	31	2 54	23 18		16 3 15
28 Mon.		♄ sets 9-49; ♄ rises 0-15.	4 39 7	21	11 18	4 29 7	31	3 6	23 15		29 4 2
29 Tues		St. Peter. Vegas S. 11-53.	4 39 7	21	11 47	4 30 7	30	3 18	23 12	♄	12 4 51
30 Wed.		♄ Altair S. 1-1. ♄ ♄ ☿ ☿	4 39 7	21	mo'n	4 30 7	30	3 29	23 8		24 5 44

They embrace every known species from the Swan to the Teal duck, and from the large trumpeter Crane to the little Jack-snipe. All the fresh water ponds and streams teem with water fowl during the winter months and the hunter who is not afraid of having his head turned by the quantity and variety of game, will find a winter's hunt in Texas to be one of the things to revert to with pleasure in after years.

# PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF PROJECTED LOCAL OR SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

ATTENTION is called to the following provision of the Constitution :

Article III—Legislative Department—Section 57. No local or special law shall be passed, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor

MOON'S PHASES.		ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
New Moon .....	7th. ....	7h. 20m.	Morning.	7th. ....	7h. 31m.	Morning.	7th. ....
First Quarter .....	15th. ....	oh. 15m.	Morning.	15th. ....	oh. 26m.	Morning.	15th. ....
Full Moon .....	21st. ....	3h. 1m.	Afternoon.	21st. ....	3h. 12m.	Afternoon.	21st. ....
Last Quarter .....	28th. ....	5h. 39m.	Afternoon.	28th. ....	5h. 50m.	Afternoon.	28th. ....

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock faster than Sun.	Sun's De- clina- tion.	M's sign.	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun rises ☀	Sun sets ☿	Moon rises & sets ☾	Sun rises ☀	Sun sets ☿				
1 Thur		Bat. Malvern Hill, 1862.	4 39	7 21	0 18	4 30	7 30	m. s. North	3 41	23 4	8 6 6 38
2 Frid.		h rises. 0-32. [3-☉]apogee.	4 40	7 20	0 48	4 30	7 30	3 52	23 0	18 7 33	
3 Sat.		[4-Monroe died, 1831.	4 40	7 20	1 25	4 31	7 29	4 32	22 55	30 8 29	
4 C		Adams & Jefferson d. 1826	4 41	7 19	2 7	4 31	7 29	4 14	22 50	12 9 20	
5 Mon.		☉apogee. Dr. h. 24°35' N.	4 41	7 19	2 54	4 32	7 28	4 24	22 43	24 10 10	
6 Tues		Spica sets 11-48. ♀ ☽ ☿	4 41	7 19	3 46	4 32	7 28	4 34	22 37	26 10 52	
7 Wed.		☉ rises. 4-32; ♀ s. 9-29. ♀ ☽ ☿	4 42	7 18	sets.	4 33	7 27	4 44	22 30	17 11 33	
8 Thur		♂ gr. el. 26°21' E.	4 42	7 18	8 10	4 33	7 27	4 53	22 23	29 mo'n	
9 Frid.		Taylor d. 50. ♂ ☽ ☿ 2 ☐ ☉	4 43	7 17	8 41	4 34	7 26	5 2	22 16	12 0 17	
10 Sat.		♂ ☽ ☿ [11-J.Q. Ada's b. 1767	4 44	7 16	9 8	4 34	7 26	5 11	22 8	24 0 55	
11 C		7th Sunday after Trinity.	4 44	7 16	9 33	4 35	7 25	5 19	22 0	19 6 131	
12 Mon.		☿ rises 11-24; ♀ rises 11-51.	4 45	7 15	10 1	4 36	7 24	5 26	21 51	19 2 8	
13 Tues		Antares S. 8-54. ♀ sup. ♂ ☉	4 45	7 15	10 28	4 36	7 24	5 33	21 43	2 2 50	
14 Wed.		Bastille destroyed, 1789.	4 46	7 14	10 58	4 37	7 23	5 40	21 34	15 3 36	
15 Thur		Arcturus sets 1-24.	4 46	7 14	11 33	4 38	7 22	5 46	21 24	29 4 27	
16 Frid.		♂ aphelion Vega S. 10-53.	4 47	7 13	mo'n	4 38	7 22	5 51	21 14	13 5 25	
17 Sat.		☉ sets 7-30. ♀ sets 9-6.	4 48	7 12	0 15	4 39	7 21	5 56	21 4	27 6 31	
18 C		5th S. af. T. Dr. l. 24°34' S.	4 48	7 12	1 5	4 40	7 20	6 0	20 53	1 27 7 42	
19 Mon.		Altair S. 11-53.	4 49	7 11	2 6	4 41	7 19	6 4	20 42	27 8 53	
20 Tues		☉ perigee. ☽ ☿ ♀ ☐ ☉	4 50	7 10	3 15	4 42	7 18	6 7	20 31	12 9 58	
21 Wed.		♂ stat. Bull Run, 1861.	4 50	7 10	rises.	4 42	7 18	6 10	20 19	27 10 53	
22 Thur		Bat. Atlanta, 1864.	4 51	7 9	7 49	4 43	7 17	6 12	20 7	12 11 44	
23 Frid.		Bunker Hill Mon. 1844.	4 52	7 8	8 22	4 44	7 16	6 14	19 55	26 af. 33	
24 Sat.		☉ perihelion. ☿ rises. 10-35.	4 53	7 7	8 51	4 45	7 15	6 15	19 42	10 1 17	
25 C		9th S. af. Trin. St. James.	4 53	7 7	9 17	4 46	7 14	6 15	19 29	24 1 56	
26 Mon.		Fomalhaut rises, 10-26.	4 54	7 6	9 47	4 47	7 13	6 15	19 15	7 2 40	
27 Tues		Ocean cable, 1866. 2 ☽ ☿	4 55	7 5	10 17	4 48	7 12	6 14	19 2	20 3 25	
28 Wed.		♂ gr. hel. lat. S. ♀ ☽ ☿	4 56	7 4	10 49	4 49	7 11	6 13	18 48	8 3 4 13	
29 Thur		♂ rises 10-45; ☉ sets 7-32.	4 57	7 3	11 24	4 50	7 10	6 11	18 33	15 5 4	
30 Frid.		William died 1718.	4 58	7 2	mo'n	4 51	7 9	6 9	18 19	27 6 2	
31 Sat.		Markab rises 7-28; S. 2-23.	4 59	7 1	0 4	4 51	7 9	6 5	18 4	12 9 6 57	

shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill and in the manner to be provided by law. The evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed.

# THE OFFICIAL OATH AND ELECTION BRIBERY.

THE Constitution of Texas prescribes an oath to be taken by "members of the Legislature and all officers before they enter upon the duties of their office." The oath is as follows:

I, (————), do solemnly swear, (or affirm), that I will faithfully

8th Month.] AUGUST: begins on Sunday; has 31 days.

[1880.

MOON'S PHASES.			ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
New Moon	.....	5th	.....	9h. 47m.	Evening.	5th	.....	9h. 58m. Evening.
First Quarter	.....	13th	.....	6h. 41m.	Morning.	13th	.....	6h. 52m. Morning.
Full Moon	.....	19th	.....	11h. 17m.	Evening.	19th	.....	11h. 28m. Evening.
Last Quarter	.....	27th	.....	10h. 14m.	Morning.	27th	.....	10h. 25m. Morning.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock faster than Sun.	Sun's Declination.	M's sign.	High water at New Haven Ct.
			Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises & sets	Sun rises	Sun sets				
1	C	Dapogee. Em'nc. W. I. '38.	5 07 0	0 49	4 52 7 8	6 2 17 49	Π	20	7 58		
2	Mon.	[1—Runs high 24°32' N.	5 16 59	1 40	4 54 7 6	5 58 17 33	☿	2	8 54		
3	Tues	Pres. Day b'n 1773. ☽	5 26 58	2 35	4 55 7 5	5 53 17 17	14	9 44			
4	Wed.	Algenib rises 8-24.	5 36 57	3 33	4 56 7 4	5 47 17 1	26	10 29			
5	Thur	♄ inf. ☽ ☽ sets 8-21.	5 36 57	4 34	4 57 7 3	5 41 16 45	♄	8 11 7			
6	Frid.	♄ gr. hel. lat. S. ☽ ☽	5 46 56	sets.	4 58 7 2	5 35 16 28		21 11 47			
7	Sat.	Antares S. 7-15; sets 11-42	5 56 55	7 39	4 59 7 1	5 27 16 11	♄	3 mo'n			
8	C	11th Sund. af. Trin. 2 stat.	5 66 54	8 5	5 07 0	5 19 15 54		16 0 27			
9	Mon.	Wallingford tornado, '78.	5 86 52	8 31	5 26 58	5 11 15 37		29 1 4			
10	Tues	2 gr. hel. lat. S.	5 96 51	9 2	5 36 57	5 2 15 19	♄	12 1 41			
11	Wed.	h stat. Vega S. 9-10.	5 106 50	9 35	5 46 56	4 53 15 1		26 2 22			
12	Thur	2 rises 9-25. h rises 9-50.	5 116 49	10 13	5 56 55	4 43 14 43	♄	10 3 10			
13	Frid.	Altair S. 10-16; sets 4-50.	5 126 48	10 59	5 65 54	4 32 14 25		23 4 5			
14	Sat.	♄ r. l. 24°28' S. ☽ stat.	5 136 47	11 54	5 86 52	4 20 14 6	♄	7 5 8			
15	C	12th S. af. Trin. ☽ gr. h. l. N.	5 146 46	mo'n	5 96 51	4 8 13 47		22 6 19			
16	Mon.	Lafayette arrived. 24. ☽	5 156 45	0 57	5 106 50	3 56 13 28	♄	6 7 33			
17	Tues	♄ perigee. ☽ sets 7-33.	5 166 44	2 7	5 116 49	3 43 13 9		21 8 43			
18	Wed.	Beattie died, 1803.	5 176 43	3 21	5 126 47	3 30 12 50		5 9 45			
19	Thur	☽ sets 8-7. 2 rises 8-54.	5 186 42	4 35	5 146 46	3 16 12 30		20 10 37			
20	Frid.	Fomalhaut r. 9-44; S. 1-54	5 206 40	rises.	5 156 45	3 2 12 10	♄	4 11 20			
21	Sat.	Richard III. killed, 1485.	5 216 39	7 15	5 166 44	2 47 11 50		18 af. 5			
22	C	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 226 38	7 48	5 186 42	2 31 11 30	♄	2 0 47			
23	Mon.	☽ gr. el. 18°21' W. 2 ☽	5 236 37	8 17	5 196 41	2 16 11 9		15 1 26			
24	Tues	St. Bartholomew.	5 246 36	8 48	5 206 40	2 0 10 49		28 2 5			
25	Wed.	♄ ☽ [22—Pres. Day d. '67.	5 256 35	9 22	5 216 39	1 43 10 28	♄	11 2 50			
26	Thur	[23—Wash'n burned, '14.	5 276 33	10 1	5 236 37	1 26 10 7		23 3 38			
27	Frid.	h rises, 8-51. ☽ sets 10-14.	5 286 32	10 44	5 246 36	1 9 9 46	Π	5 4 33			
28	Sat.	♄ r. h. 24°22' N. [29—♄ per.	5 296 31	11 33	5 256 35	0 51 9 25		17 5 25			
29	C	14th S. af. Trin. Dapogee.	5 306 30	mo'n	5 276 33	0 33 9 3		29 6 26			
30	Mon.	Paley born, 1743. ☽	5 316 29	0 26	5 286 32	fa. 15 8 42	☿	10 7 26			
31	Tues	Markab r. 5-20 E.; S. 1-21.	5 330 27	1 23	5 296 31	sa. 1. 3 8 20		22 8 22			

and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as \_\_\_\_\_, according to the best of my skill and ability, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and I do further solemnly swear, (or affirm), that since the adoption of the Constitution of this State, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons, within this State nor out of it; nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, or aided, advised or assisted any person thus offending. And I furthermore solemnly swear, (or affirm), that I have not directly, nor indirectly, offered or promised to pay, contributed, nor promised to contribute, any money, or valuable thing, or promised any public office or employment, as a reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected (or if the office is one of appointment, to secure my appointment.) So help me God.



9th Month.] **SEPTEMBER:** begins on Wednesday; has 30 days. [1880.

MOON'S PHASES.			ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
New Moon	.....	4th.	10h. 51m.	Morning.	4th.	11h. 2m.	Morning.	
First Quarter	.....	11th.	oh. 24m.	Afternoon.	11th.	oh. 34m.	Afternoon.	
Full Moon	.....	18th.	9h. 23m.	Morning.	18th.	9h. 39m.	Morning.	
Last Quarter	.....	26th.	5h. 8m.	Morning.	26th.	5h. 13m.	Morning.	

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock slo'r than Sun.	Sun's De- clina- tion.	M's sign.	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun rises ☉	Sun sets ☿	Moon rises ☾ sets ♄	Sun rises ☉	Sun sets ☿				
1 Wed.		Dapogee. h 6 ☉	5 34	6 26	2 22	5 31	6 29	0 22	7 58	♈	5 9 12
2 Thur		☿ sets 7-12; ♀ rises 7-57.	5 35	6 25	3 24	5 32	6 28	0 41	7 36		17 9 58
3 Frid.		Gale in Conn. 1821.	5 36	6 24	4 26	5 33	6 27	1 1	7 14		29 10 39
4 Sat.		Fahrenheit died. 1776.	5 38	6 22	sets.	5 35	6 25	1 20	6 52	♊	12 11 15
5 C		15th S. af. Trin. ♀ ☿ ☽	5 39	6 21	6 36	5 36	6 24	1 40	6 29		25 11 58
6 Mon.		Vega S. 7-29.	5 40	6 20	7 5	5 38	6 22	2 0	6 7	♋	9 mo'n
7 Tues		Boston set'd. 1630. ♀ ☿ ☽	5 41	6 19	7 38	5 39	6 21	2 20	5 45		23 0 38
8 Wed.		Altair S. 8-28; sets 3-0.	5 42	6 18	8 16	5 40	6 20	2 41	5 22	♌	6 1 19
9 Thur		♄ gr. h, l. N. h ris. 8-0.	5 44	6 16	8 58	5 42	6 18	3 1	4 59		20 2 2
10 Frid.		Fomh. ris. 7-21; S. 11-30-	5 45	6 15	9 50	5 43	6 17	3 22	4 36	♍	4 2 55
11 Sat.		☽ runs low, 24° 14' S.	5 46	6 14	10 49	5 44	6 16	3 43	4 14		18 3 55
12 C		16th Sund. af. Trin. ☽ ♋	5 47	6 13	11 55	5 46	6 14	4 4	3 51	♎	3 5 1
13 Mon.		☽ perigee. ☿ sets 6-56.	5 48	6 12	mo'n	5 47	6 13	4 25	3 29		17 6 13
14 Tues		Humboldt born. 1769.	5 50	6 10	1 5	5 48	6 12	4 47	3 5	♏	1 7 23
15 Wed.		Markab S. 11-18.	5 51	6 9	2 17	5 50	6 10	5 8	2 41		15 8 27
16 Thur		Moscow burned, 1812.	5 52	6 8	3 28	5 51	6 9	5 29	2 18		29 9 23
17 Frid.		Bat. Antietam. 1862.	5 54	6 6	4 36	5 53	6 7	5 50	1 45	♐	13 10 13
18 Sat.		☿ sets 6-34. [17-☿ sup. ☿ ☉]	5 55	6 5	rises.	5 54	6 6	6 11	1 32		27 10 51
19 C		Bat. Winchester. 1864.	5 56	6 4	6 16	5 55	6 5	6 33	1 8	♑	10 11 34
20 Mon.		Algenib S. 0-9. ♀ ☿ ☽	5 57	6 3	6 47	5 57	6 3	6 54	0 45		23 af. 17
21 Tues		St. Matthew. h 6 ☽	5 59	6 1	7 17	5 58	6 2	7 15	N. 22	♒	6 0 57
22 Wed.		☉ = Vega S. 6. 25.	6 0	6 0	7 57	6 0	6 0	7 36	S. 2		19 1 37
23 Thur		☽ rises 6-29; S. 0-53.	6 1	5 59	8 39	6 1	5 59	7 56	0 25	♓	1 2 19
24 Frid.		h S. 1-31. [25-Dapogee.	6 2	5 58	9 26	6 2	5 58	8 17	0 48		13 3 15
25 Sat.		☽ r. h. 24° 7' N. ♀ perih.	6 4	5 56	10 17	6 4	5 56	8 38	1 12		25 4 0
26 C		18th Sund. af. Trin. ☽ ☿	6 5	5 55	11 13	6 5	5 55	8 58	1 35	♈	7 4 54
27 Mon.		Strasbourg fell. 1870.	6 6	5 54	mo'n	6 7	5 53	9 18	1 59		18 5 51
28 Tues		Altair S. 7-13; sets 1-38.	6 7	5 53	0 11	6 8	5 52	9 38	2 22		30 6 48
29 Wed.		St. Michael. All Angels.	6 9	5 51	1 10	6 10	5 50	9 67	2 45	♉	13 7 42
30 Thur		h rises 8-43; ☿ sets 6-38.	6 10	5 50	2 11	6 11	5 49	10 16	3 59		25 8 37

The laws of the State provide that if any person shall, by bribery, menace, willful falsehood, or other corrupt means, directly or indirectly attempt to influence any elector in this State in giving his vote, or induce him to withhold the same, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of six months, and be ineligible for any office for the term of two years.

## YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS.

THE following are the statistics of yellow fever epidemics for Galveston, from the foundation of the city, the population and mortality for the first three years being estimated, as there were no actual records of

10th Month.] OCTOBER: begins on Friday; has 31 days. [1880.

MOON'S PHASES.			ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.		
New Moon.....	3d	10h. 42m. Evening.	10th	6h. 34m. Evening.	3d	10h. 53m. Evening.	10th	6h. 45m. Evening.
First Quarter.....	10th	10h. 25m. Evening.	17th	10h. 25m. Evening.	17th	10h. 36m. Evening.	17th	10h. 36m. Evening.
Full Moon.....	17th	10h. 25m. Evening.	26th	10h. 25m. Evening.	26th	10h. 36m. Evening.	26th	10h. 36m. Evening.
Last Quarter.....	26th	10h. 25m. Evening.						

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS. EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock slo'r than Sun.	Sun's De- clina- tion.	M's sign.	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun rises ☉	Sun sets ☿	Moon rises & sets ☾	Sun rises ☉	Sun sets ☿				
1 Frid.		Fomalhaut r. 6-0; S. 10-11	6 11 5	49 3	14 6	12 5	48 10	35 3	32 3	♊	8 9 20
2 Sat.		First Railroad, 1833. ☿ ☽	6 12 5	48 4	17 6	13 5	47 10	54 3	55 3		21 10 6
3 C		19th S. af. Trin. [4-☽ ☽ ☽	6 14 5	46 5	23 6	15 5	45 11	12 4	19 4	♊	4 10 47
4 Mon.		☽ sets 5-56; ☽ rises 5-42.	6 15 5	45 sets.	6 16 5	44 11	30 4	42 11	30 4	♊	18 11 28
5 Tues.		Markab S. 10-0. ☿ ☽ ☽	6 16 5	44 6	14 6	18 5	42 11	48 5	5 5	♊	2 mo'n 0
6 Wed.		Algenib S. 11-4.	6 17 5	43 6	56 6	19 5	41 12	5 5	28 17		0 16
7 Thur.		☽ ☽ ☽ [8-☽ r. l., 23°59' S.	6 18 5	42 7	45 6	21 5	39 12	22 5	51 1	♊	1 1 3
8 Frid.		☽ perigee. ☽ S. 11-42.	6 20 5	40 8	44 6	22 5	38 12	38 6	14 15		1 51
9 Sat.		Chicago burned, '71. ☽ ☽	6 21 5	39 9	49 6	23 5	37 12	54 6	37 29		2 49
10 C		20th Sunday after Trinity.	6 22 5	38 10	58 6	25 5	35 13	10 6	59 13	♊	3 50
11 Mon.		7 stars ris. 6-49; S. 2-15.	6 24 5	36 mo'n	6 26 5	34 13	25 7	22 27	4 54		
12 Tues.		☽ aphelion. ☽ S. 0-12.	6 25 5	35 0	8 6	27 5	33 13	39 7	44 11	♊	6 0
13 Wed.		☽ rises 5-39; ☽ sets 6-29.	6 26 5	34 1	17 6	29 5	31 13	53 8	7 25		6 59
14 Thur.		Penn born, 1644.	6 27 5	33 2	25 6	30 5	30 14	7 8	29 9	♊	8 1
15 Frid.		Catholic New Style, 1582.	6 29 5	31 3	32 6	32 5	28 14	20 8	51 22		8 55
16 Sat.		N. Webster born, 1758.	6 30 5	30 4	37 6	33 5	27 14	33 9	13 6	♊	9 43
17 C		21st Sund. af. Trin. ☽ ☽ ☽	6 31 5	29 5	41 6	34 5	26 14	44 9	35 19	♊	10 26
18 Mon.		St. Luke. ☽ ☽ ☽. ☽ ☽	6 32 5	28 rises.	6 36 5	24 14	55 9	57 8	2 11		5
19 Tues.		Cornwallis sur, 1781.	6 34 5	26 5	54 6	37 5	23 15	6 10	19 14		11 48
20 Wed.		Altair S. 5-47; sets 0-21.	6 35 5	25 6	34 6	38 5	22 15	16 10	40 27		af. 31
21 Thur.		☽ rises 6-23 M. ☽ S. 10-45.	6 36 5	24 7	19 6	40 5	20 15	25 11	1 9	♊	1 13
22 Frid.		Fomalh. S. 8-45; sets 0-46.	6 37 5	23 8	7 6	41 5	19 15	34 11	23 21		1 54
23 Sat.		☽ apogee. ☽ ☽ [25-☽ ☽ ☽	6 38 5	22 9	3 6	43 5	17 15	42 11	44 3	♊	2 40
24 C		22d Sunday after Trinity.	6 39 5	21 10	0 6	44 5	16 15	49 12	4 14		3 29
25 Mon.		[24-D. Webster died, 1852.	6 41 5	19 10	57 6	45 5	15 15	55 12	25 26		4 19
26 Tues.		☽ S. 11-12; sets 5-43 M.	6 42 5	18 11	57 6	47 5	13 16	1 12	46 8	♊	5 10
27 Wed.		Metz taken, 1870.	6 43 5	17 mo'n	6 48 5	12 16	6 13 6				6 3
28 Thur.		Saints Simon and Jude.	6 44 5	16 0	59 6	49 5	11 16	10 13	26 3	♊	6 56
29 Frid.		Markab S. 8-25; sets 3-20.	6 45 5	15 2	0 6	50 5	10 16	14 13	46 16		7 48
30 Sat.		[31—Virginus seized, '73.	6 47 5	13 3	4 6	52 5	8 16	17 14	5 29		8 41
31 C		23d Sunday after Trinity.	6 48 5	12 4	10 6	53 5	7 16	18 14	25 13	♊	9 31

either population or deaths. The small population in 1864 resulted from the number drawn from the city by the war.

Year.	When recognized.	Population.	Deaths.
1839.....	.....Sept. 20.....	1,000	250
1844.....	.....July 5.....	4,000	400
1847.....	.....Oct. 1.....	6,000	200
1853.....	.....August 9.....	8,000	535
1854.....	.....August 4.....	8,000	404
1858.....	.....August 28...	10,000	376
1859.....	.....Sept. 17.....	10,000	182
1864.....	.....Sept. 1.....	5,000	259
1867.....	.....July 28.....	22,000	1150

In 1873 a fatal type of yellow fever appeared at Shreveport and was carried to a few cities in Texas. Though Houston and Galveston, and indeed, every city that had suffered in 1867 escaped. The experience



11th Month.] **NOVEMBER:** begins on Monday: has 30 days. [1880.

MOON'S PHASES.			ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.			CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.					
New Moon.....	2d.....	9h. 54m. Morning.	2d.....	10h. 5m. Morning.		2d.....	10h. 5m. Morning.				
First Quarter.....	9th.....	2h. 19m. Morning.	9th.....	2h. 30m. Morning.		9th.....	2h. 30m. Morning.				
Full Moon.....	16th.....	2h. 38m. Afternoon.	16th.....	2h. 49m. Afternoon.		16th.....	2h. 49m. Afternoon.				
Last Quarter.....	24th.....	8h. 4m. Evening.	24th.....	8h. 15m. Evening.		24th.....	8h. 15m. Evening.				
DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock slow'r than Sun. ☺	Sun's De- clination. ☉	M's sign. ●	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun ☺ rises	Sun ☺ sets.	Moon ☾ rises & sets	Sun ☺ rises	Sun ☺ sets.				
1 Mon.		All Sts. [2-8 gr. el. 23° 14'E.	6 49 5	11 5 20	6 54 5	6	16 19 14	44	♈	27	10 20
2 Tues		8 gr. hel. lat. S. ☿ ☿ ☽	6 50 5	10 sets.	6 55 5	5	16 20 15	3	♈	11	11 6
3 Wed.		[4-☽ runs low. 23° 49' S.	6 51 5	9	5 37 6 56 5	4	16 19 15	21		26	mo'n
4 Thur		☽ perigee. ☿ sets 6-27.	6 52 5	8	6 34 6 58 5	2	16 17 15	40	♈	10	0 0
5 Frid.		Powder Plot. 1605.	6 53 5	7	7 37 6 59 5	1	16 15 15	58		25	0 53
6 Sat.		Algenib. S. 9-2; sets 3-57.	6 54 5	6	8 48 7 05 0	0	16 12 16	16	♈	10	1 45
7 C		24th Sund. af. Trin.	6 55 5	5	9 59 7 14 59	16	8 16 34			24	2 41
8 Mon.		☿ ris. 6-13 M. ☿ S. 9-27.	6 56 5	4	11 10 7 24 58	16	3 16 51	♈		8	3 40
9 Tues		7 stars south. 0-24.	6 57 5	3	mo'n 7 44 56	15	58 17	8		22	4 38
10 Wed.		Charter hid. 1687.	6 58 5	2	0 18 7 54 55	15	51 17	25	♈	6	5 36
11 Thur		Aldebaran rises 6-8.	6 59 5	1	1 24 7 64 54	15	44 17	41		19	6 34
12 Frid.		Atlanta evacuated, 1864.	7 00 5	0	2 28 7 74 53	15	36 17	57	♈	2	7 29
13 Sat.		Meteors, 1833. ☿ ☽ ☽	7 14 59	3	32 7 84 52	15	27 18	13		15	8 21
14 C		Charroll died, 1850.	7 24 58	4	35 7 94 51	15	18 18	28		28	9 11
15 Mon.		☿ sets 3-10 [13-☿ + t.	7 34 57	5	37 7 104 50	15	7 18 44	♈		11	9 58
16 Tues		[14-☿ aphelion. ☿ ☽ ☽	7 44 56	rises.	7 114 49	14	56 18	59		23	10 41
17 Wed.		Vega sets 11-28.	7 54 55	5	12 7 124 48	14	43 19	13	♈	5	11 22
18 Thur		☽ runs high. 18° 46' N.	7 64 54	6	2 7 134 47	14	30 19	27		17	af. 8
19 Frid.		Altair sets 10-20. ☽ ☽	7 74 53	6	54 7 144 46	14	16 19	41		29	0 50
20 Sat.		☽ apogee. ☿ S. 9-27.	7 84 52	7	50 7 154 45	14	2 19 55	♈		11	1 31
21 C		26th Sun. af. Trin.	7 94 51	8	48 7 164 44	13	46 20	8		23	2 12
22 Mon.		☿ sets 6-48 M. ☿ sets 6-45.	7 94 51	9	47 7 174 43	13	30 20	21	♈	4	2 56
23 Tues		☿ rises 68 M. ☿ inf. ☽ ☽	7 104 50	10	45 7 184 42	13	13 20	33		16	3 41
24 Wed.		Markab S. 6-32; sets 1-37.	7 114 49	11	45 7 194 41	12	55 20	45		29	4 27
25 Thur		☽ perihelion. ☿ S. 8-17.	7 124 48	mo'n	7 204 40	12	36 20	56	♈	11	5 16
26 Frid.		Fomalhaut S. 6-28. ☽ ☽	7 124 48	0	46 7 214 39	12	17 21	8		24	6 8
27 Sat.		☿ sets 2-24; ☿ S. 8-54.	7 134 47	1	49 7 224 38	11	57 21	19	♈	7	7 3
28 C		1st Sund. in Advent. ☿ ☽ ☽	7 144 46	2	59 7 224 38	11	36 21	29		21	8 0
29 Mon.		Greeley died, 1872.	7 154 45	4	6 7 234 37	11	14 21	39	♈	5	8 59
30 Tues		St. Andrew. ☿ ☽ ☽	7 154 45	5	18 7 244 36	10	52 21	48		19	9 57

of that and previous years satisfied most of the people of Texas that the fever could be kept out by a rigid quarantine. Such a system of quarantine has been established; and the fever kept out in 1878 and again in 1879; and we have little fear of the disease in the future.

## REMEDY FOR COTTON WORMS.

Professor C. V. Riley, appointed by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington to investigate the cotton worm so destructive occasionally to our crops, spent the summer of 1879 in Texas. In reference to the best means of destroying this insect the Professor says:

That, while satisfied of the efficacy of paris green, from indubitable testimony, the planters wanted something cheaper and something less

12th Month.] DECEMBER: begins on Wednesday; has 31 days. [1880.

MOON'S PHASES.		ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.				CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.			
New Moon	1st	8h. 55m.	Evening.	1st	9h. 6m.	Evening.			
First Quarter	8th	oh. 37m.	Afternoon.	8th	oh. 48m.	Afternoon.			
Full Moon	16th	9h. 35m.	Morning.	16th	9h. 46m.	Morning.			
Last Quarter	24th	oh. 56m.	Afternoon.	24th	1h. 6m.	Afternoon.			
New Moon	31st	7h. 55m.	Morning.	31st	8h. 6m.	Morning.			

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS, EVENTS, Etc.	CALENDAR FOR Texas.			CALENDAR Missouri.		Clock slo'r and faster than Sun.	Sun's Declination.	M's sign.	High water at New Hav'n Ct.
			Sun rises ☺	Sun sets ☻	Moon sets & rises.	Sun rises ☺	Sun sets ☻				
1 Wed.		<i>Habeus Corpus, 1865.</i>	7 16 4	44	sets.	7 25 4	35	m. s. South	10 29 21	58	↑ eve. 4 10 51
2 Thur.		☽ perigee. ☽ r. l., 23°46' S.	7 17 4	43	5 18	7 25 4	35	10 52 2	6		19 11 47
3 Frid.		☿ sets 2-2. ☿ stat. ☿ ☿	7 17 4	43	6 26	7 26 4	34	9 41 22	15	☿	4 mo'n 19 0 43
4 Sat.		☿ stat. ☿ sets 8-7.	7 18 4	42	7 43	7 26 4	34	9 16 22	23		19 0 43
5 C		2d Sund. in Advent. ☿ ☐ ☺	7 18 4	41	8 56	7 27 4	33	8 51 22	30	☿	4 1 35
6 Mon.		☿ g. h. l. N. ☿ gr. hel. lat. S.	7 19 4	41	10 7	7 28 4	32	8 25 22	37		18 2 25
7 Tues.		Algenib S. 7-0; sets 1-51.	7 19 4	41	11 16	7 28 4	32	7 52 22	44	☿	2 3 18
8 Wed.		☿ rises 6 M. ☿ S. 7-25.	7 19 4	41	mo'n	7 29 4	31	7 32 22	50		16 4 11
9 Thur.		Aldebaran S. 11-13.	7 20 4	40	0 21	7 29 4	31	7 52 22	55		20 5 3
10 Frid.		7 stars S. 10-17. ☿ ☽ ☽	7 20 4	40	1 26	7 29 4	31	6 38 23	0	☿	12 5 58
11 Sat.		☿ gr. el. 21°5' W. ☿ ☽ ☽	7 20 4	40	2 28	7 30 4	30	6 10 23	5		25 6 53
12 C		3d Sund. in Advent.	7 21 4	39	3 30	7 30 4	30	5 41 23	9	☿	8 7 47
13 Mon.		☿ sets 1-22. ☿ S. 7-54.	7 21 4	39	4 31	7 30 4	30	5 13 23	13		20 8 41
14 Tues.		Washington died, 1799.	7 21 4	39	5 29	7 31 4	29	4 45 23	17	☿	2 9 30
15 Wed.		☿ runs high, 23°46' N.	7 21 4	39	6 24	7 31 4	29	4 15 22	20		14 10 19
16 Thur.		Tea Destroyed, 1773. ☽ ☿	7 21 4	39	rises.	7 31 4	29	3 46 23	22		26 11 1
17 Frid.		Capella North, 11-21.	7 22 4	38	5 43	7 31 4	29	3 17 23	24	☿	7 11 44
18 Sat.		☿ apogee. ☿ stationary.	7 22 4	38	6 40	7 31 4	29	2 47 23	26		19 af. 27
19 C		4th Sund. in Advent.	7 22 4	38	7 40	7 32 4	28	2 17 23	27	☿	1 1 6
20 Mon.		☿ sets 1-53. ☿ sets 8-42.	7 22 4	38	8 36	7 32 4	28	1 47 23	27		13 1 44
21 Tues.		☿ ☿ St. Thomas.	7 22 4	38	9 36	7 32 4	28	1 17 23	27		25 2 21
22 Wed.		Pilgrims, 1620.	7 22 4	38	10 35	7 32 4	28	0 47 23	27	☿	7 3 3
23 Thur.		Yel. & Ell. S. 11-13. ☿ ☽ ☽	7 22 4	38	11 36	7 32 4	28	s. 18 23	26		20 3 47
24 Frid.		Thackeray died, 1873.	7 22 4	38	mo'n	7 31 4	29	fa. 12 23	25	☿	2 4 34
25 Sat.		Christmas. ☿ stationary.	7 22 4	38	0 36	7 31 4	29	0 42 23	23		15 5 27
26 C		☿ rises 5-55 M. ☿ S. 6-17.	7 22 4	38	1 45	7 31 4	29	1 12 23	21		29 6 24
27 Mon.		Rigel S. 10-12. ☿ ☿ ☽ ☽	7 21 4	39	2 54	7 31 4	29	1 42 23	18	☿	13 7 28
28 Tues.		Sirius rises 7-1; S. 0-9.	7 21 4	39	4 5	7 31 4	29	2 11 23	15		27 8 33
29 Wed.		☿ runs low, 23°46' S.	7 21 4	39	5 14	7 30 4	30	2 40 23	11	☿	12 9 40
30 Thur.		☿ ☿ [31-☽ perigee. ☿ ☐ ☺	7 21 4	39	6 19	7 30 4	30	3 9 23	7		27 10 39
31 Frid.		Jan. 1, 1881-☽ perigee.	7 20 4	40	sets.	7 30 4	30	3 38 23	2	☿	12 11 21

dangerous. He was of opinion that it was already in our power to reduce the cost of killing the cotton worm by arsenical preparations one-half to two-thirds by the use of London purple, one pound of which costing about six cents, in a barrel of water, can be more effectually sprinkled or sprayed on the plants than paris green water, by virtue of its greater fineness and solubility. It is a refuse obtained in the manufacture of aniline dyes, and consists chiefly of lime combined with arsenical and coal oil properties—all excellent insecticides. The remedy of the future must be thrown in minimum quantity on the lower surface of the leaves, as three objects are thereby obtained, namely: first, the destruction of the young worm before it gets a chance to do much injury, as it at first feeds on the lower side of the larger leaves; second, the destruction of the young boll worm, which also at first feeds on the under side of the leaves; third, the prevention of the application being washed off by rains.

## TEXAS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

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PERHAPS we cannot better give the reader an impression of the magnitude of Texas than by instituting a comparison with other States.

FIRST AS TO SIZE.—The area of Texas is larger than the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana. It covers eleven degrees of Latitude and thirteen and a half of Longitude, and contains one hundred and seventy-five Millions of acres of land,—or about four acres to every man, woman and child in all the United States.

Its measurement with northern areas is hardly less startling. The area of all the eastern and middle states, including Maryland and Delaware, is a 100,000 square miles less than Texas. You must add to New England, New York, Pennsylvania and all the middle states, Ohio and Indiana, to make up its sum. Take a few other figures. From Denison, 3 miles from the northern line, to Galveston, on the gulf of Mexico, is about the same distance as from Boston to Washington; while from Texarkana, the most eastern town, to the extreme western point on the Rio Grande, is over 600 miles—as far as from New York to Cincinnati. The territory of this empire can be set forth in still another form. Massachusetts contains 7,800 square miles; Texas 275,000, nearly, or 35 times the area of Massachusetts. It is six times as large as New York; seven times as large as Ohio; four times as large as all New England; 200 Rhode Islands could be placed within her limits and have room for a dozen more. The great west we have had dinged in our ears for half a century, meaning thereby the western states east of the Mississippi—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan—their bountiful area falls short of the area of Texas by some 40,000 square miles, or another state as big as Ohio. If you cross the Mississippi, you must put Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota together to catch up with Texas. Thus it will be seen that this single state is more than half the whole old slave territory; more than half the old free territory east of the Missouri; or almost a fourth the rest of the United States, as they were organized at the beginning of the war, east of the Rocky Mountains; more than one-fourth, if you subtract Nebraska and Kansas from the group. If we lay Texas five times over, it will more than cover all the rest of the United States from Dakota and Colorado to the Atlantic shore.

SECONDLY.—Its capabilities of sustaining a dense population are equally startling:—The population of Ohio at the last census was two million six hundred and sixty-six thousand. Texas at the same ratio, could contain over eighteen millions. New York had a population above four million four hundred thousand. At that ratio Texas could contain over twenty-six millions. Massachusetts had nearly a million and a half Texas would have, at the same rate, over fifty one millions. That is had Texas been as populous as Massachusetts, it would have had ten million more inhabitants at the last census than were in all the United States, and itself increased our population to almost a hundred millions.

THIRDLY.—*Live Stock*.—According to the report of the department of Agriculture for 1877, Texas had 4,183,305 head of cattle—including milch cows—more than twice as many as any other state in the union, and more than all the states lying on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean as far north as Maryland.

According to the best estimates the number of cattle driven out of Texas during the past ten years was as follows:

1869.....	350,000.	1874.....	166,000
1870.....	300,000.	1875.....	151,618
1871.....	600,000.	1876.....	321,998
1872.....	350,000.	1877 .....	201,159
1873.....	405,000.	1878.....	227,738

These figures foot up more than three million head, while many thousands have been shipped by sea and rail.

It is supposed, that as cattle now bring a good price there will be about 300,000 head driven out during the year 1879. We have according to the same report from the department of Agriculture, 725,000 Horses.—More than any other states except New York and Illinois; and 160,000 Mules,—only exceeded by Alabama; and 3,674,700 Sheep,—only exceeded by California and Ohio.

FOURTHLY.—*Agricultural Products*.—Texas now ranks first as the great cotton-producing State of the Union. It is true Mississippi has a larger area in cotton, but Texas produces staple of a better quality, and much more to the acre. In a favorable year we will produce one million bales, worth about fifty millions of dollars. This amount may be increased indefinitely, as the country is settled up, and a larger area cultivated in cotton. As to cereals, the following table, taken from the report of the Agricultural Bureau, for 1877, gives Texas 49,000,000 bushels of corn—more than twice as much as any other State south of Tennessee; 4,800,000 bushels of wheat—a million of bushels more than the wheat-growing State of Georgia. In other products, not yet thoroughly tried in Texas, we think our State may rival



Louisiana in the production of sugar, and South Carolina in that of rice: may produce as many oranges as Florida—as much tobacco as Virginia—as much hemp as Kentucky or Missouri—indeed, it is impossible to fix the limit to the capacity of our great State to produce meat, milk and butter; bread-stuffs; textiles, fruits, etc.

From the Agricultural Department report for Texas, for 1877—the latest issued:

Products.	Quantity produced in 1877.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel.	Total valuation.
Indian corn.....bushels	49,000,000	24	2,041,667	43	21,070,000
Wheat.....do	4,800,000	12	400,000	1 21	5,808,000
Rye.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats.....do	4,300,000	33	130,303	46	1,978,000
Barley.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckwheat.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....do	550,000	80	6,875	1 00	550,000
Hay.....tons	75,000	1.25	60,000	10 75	806,250
Total.....	.....	.....	2,638,845	.....	30,212,250

## THE STATE'S PRODUCTIVE WEALTH.

### COTTON.

The cotton crop of Texas for 1878 was the heaviest ever gathered in the annals of the State. Exact figures as to the yield can almost be arrived at. It is found that the Texas Central Railroad conveyed of local cottons from its entire line 354,401 bales; the Texas and Pacific, 205,297 bales; the International and Great Northern, 193,159 bales; the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, 11,350 bales; the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, 88,791 bales; the Houston East and West Texas Road, 1,601 bales; the Texas Western Narrow Gauge, 2,370 bales; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Road, 240 bales—making a total of 857,109 bales. To this is to be added 10,000 bales that went out of the State from the upper Red River country by boat to New Orleans and Shreveport; 7,000 bales that crossed the Sabine River, going by wagon to lower Red River at Grand Ecore and Alexandria, La.; 6,000 bales that Crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico from San

Antonio; 1,952 bales from Victoria; 11,416 bales from Cuero; 208 bales from Indianola; 23 bales from Brownsville; some 35,000 bales of Texas cotton that went by wagon to Shreveport; 16,309 bales that went to New Orleans by boat from Jefferson; 2,163 bales to Galveston by schooner from Orange and Sabine and Trinity Rivers; 3,813 bales that reached Houston by wagon and not accounted for in railroad local receipts—making a total of 951,093 bales as the crop of the State for the year 1878-9. This product approaches one-fourth the entire cotton crop of the United States, and aggregates in value, upon a basis of \$40 per bale, the sum of \$38,043,720.

### CATTLE AND HORSES.

THE cattle interest of Texas comes next in importance and wealth to that of cotton. The drive for the year passing over the trails west of Fort Worth and Fort Griffin, going from beyond the State, from the best and most accurate data, amounts to 257,431 head. The drive cattle are valued upon a basis of \$13 per head—some being worth more, and some less—and the total value for the year of the cattle drive proper is placed at \$3,346,603. Cattle shipped by rail are valued upon a basis of \$20 per head. Of these it is found that the Central Railroad transported from local stations 41,580 head; the Texas and Pacific, 68,180 head; the International and Great Northern, 20,100 head; the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, 1,800 head; the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, 20,920 head; the Denison and Pacific, from Whitesboro to Denison, 32,000 head; the Denison and South-eastern Railroad, from Whitewright to Denison, 3,260 head; the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Road, 440 head; passing out by Sabine Pass, Niblett's Bluffs and Collier's Ferry, to New Orleans, 7,000 head; from Indianola, 26,700 head; from Victoria, 8,138 head; (the Corpus Christi product is estimated in the trail drive); from Cuero, 467 head; 500 head from Texarkana; the foot drive to Shreveport, 7,500 head; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Road, from Clear Creek and other stations on its line, 6,180 head—making a total of 244,765 head, worth \$4,885,300; or for the foot drive and what went out by rail a gross total of \$8,241,903.

There likewise went out of the State over the two trails west of Fort Worth and Fort Griffin, during the year, some 37,860 head of horses and ponies. Estimating this species of live stock upon a basis of \$12.50 per head, gives a money value of \$473,250. Add this to the cattle drive, and there remains as a net product of the cattle and horse interests of Texas for the year the sum of \$8,705,153.



## PRODUCTIVE WEALTH OF TEXAS.

### WOOL AND HIDES.

THE wool and hide interests of Texas come next in rank to cattle and horses. It is found that of wool the Houston and Texas Central railroad transported from local stations during the year 830,414 pounds; the International and Great Northern, 804,884 pounds; the Texas and Pacific road, 920,479 pounds; the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio road, 3,306,666 pounds; the Texas and New Orleans railroad, 70,300 pounds; exported from Corpus Christi, 7,000,000 pounds; from Victoria, 108,172 pounds; from Indianola, 50,000 pounds; from Cuero, 655,268 pounds; from Brownsville, 556,737 pounds; consumed by the mills at New Braunfels, 185,000 pounds; by wagon to Shreveport, say 75,000 pounds; Texarkana, 2000 pounds—making the wool product of the state 14,568,920 pounds, with a money value of \$2,913,784.

Of hides it is found that the Houston and Texas Central transported from local stations during the year 2,223,603 pounds; the Texas and Pacific railroad, 3,681,919 pounds; the International and Great Northern railroad, 2,094,976 lbs.; the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio road, 2,606,222 pounds; the Texas and New Orleans railroad, 223,200 pounds; exported from Corpus Christi, 12,000,000 pounds; from Victoria, 677,222 pounds; from Indianola, 1,193,220 pounds; from Brownsville, 2,764,509 pounds; from Cuero, 314,194 pounds; by wagon to Shreveport, say 250,000 pounds; Texarkana, 75,000 pounds—making the hide product of the state 28,104,065 pounds, with a money value of \$2,810,406.

Total value of wool and hides produced in Texas during the year, \$5,724,190.

### WHEAT.

IN endeavoring to arrive at an accurate idea of the various products of the state, more difficulty was experienced with regard to the grain yield than with any other product. At no point could be found anything like a reliable estimate of the state's production in this regard, and as consumption invariably occurred in counties where grain was raised, with the exception of some moderate shipments to generally local points enumerated in the body of this report, railroad records failed to convey a basis of computation. Flouring mills are scattered over the state in different localities, and the wheat of the districts engaging in this production is hauled in wagons to places of milling. An effort was made to obtain from the more prominent mill men an estimate of production as to certain localities, and responses in several instances have been had; but the data is insufficient upon which to base

exact computations. With regard to the grain yield of the state, only approximations can be offered.

The wheat crop of 1878 in this state was nominally a failure, particularly as to quality. The quantity raised to the acreage was not indifferent, but a wet harvesting and gathering period ruined the quality of the grain, and mill men contend that it would have been to their advantage had they refused to turn a wheel during the whole year. The quality of flour from Texas mills was very indifferent, except in a few isolated cases, in consequence of this mishap to the grain, and the fame of the mills suffered injury from this untoward cause. The crop of 1879, smaller both in acreage and yield than that of 1878, is however of superior quality, and the flour of the state has recovered its position in consequence.

An estimate from a well-informed source of the wheat yield of Grayson, Denton and Cooke counties, for 1879, places the amount at 290,000 bushels for Grayson, 100,000 bushels for Denton, and 100,000 bushels for Cooke. Other wheat-growing counties in the state holding out in similar ratio gives a basis of calculation. The wheat yield of Texas in 1875—the best and most productive season ever known in the state—was approximated at 6,000,000 bushels. Taking returns from Grayson, Denton and Cooke as basis, and calculating by the difference in the yield in those counties in 1875 and what it is in 1879, the state's wheat crop for the present year may be assumed at 2,500,000 bushels. The best authorities we have been able to confer with upon the subject hold that this figure of 2,500,000 bushels is a reasonable approximation. The wheat of the state this season will command at the mills at least 95c. per bushel, which would bring the money value of the product for the year to about \$2,375,000. This approximation is regarded as being under rather than over the mark.

### LUMBER.

This very important feature of the wealth of the State of Texas is as yet in the infancy of its development. A skirt of country full 400 miles in extent, stretching from Orange, on the Sabine river, to Texarkana, on the line of the state of Arkansas, may be said to be almost as yet a virgin forest, the inroads of the past ten years being scarcely felt. Within this radius in eastern Texas there is abundant variety of valuable timber, which coming years will call into use for the service of the world. Texas lumber is hardly yet known outside the bounds of the state, the demand within our own borders having been sufficient up to this time for the capacity of the mills engaged in production. The product of Texas mills during the past year may be briefly given. It is found that





VIEW OF CORN FIELD IN BRAZOS BOTTOM, ROBERTSON COUNTY.

Taken May 18th, 1873, on I. & G. N. R. R.



during the year the Texas and Pacific railroad transported from local stations on its line some 59,249,000 feet of laths, shingles and lumber; the International and Great Northern railroad, 34,980,000 feet of lumber and shingles; the Houston and Texas Central railroad, 8,775,200 feet of lumber; the Texas and New Orleans railroad, 40,756,800 feet of lumber and 54,835 M shingles; the Houston East and West Texas railroad, 10,510,000 feet of lumber. The product over the Texas and Pacific and the International and Great Northern railroads (lumber and shingles having been aggregated by both roads in their report), has been separated upon a basis of one-fourth M shingles to total number of feet given. Computing the value of lumber at \$8 per M feet, and shingles at \$2.75 per M, the following totals are found: Texas and Pacific product, \$396,229; International and Great Northern, \$233,929; Houston and Texas Central, \$0.205; Texas and New Orleans railroad, \$476,850; Houston East and West Texas railroad, \$84,080. To this may be added some 5,550,000 feet of lumber and 16,000,000 shingles that were exported from Orange by water during the season, worth \$88,400—making a total of \$1,349,691 as the money value of the lumber produced in Texas during the year.

#### COTTON SEED OIL AND CAKE.

The leading manufacturing industry of Texas—with the exception of the flour milling interests of the state—is that of the cotton seed cake and oil business. There are six mills in the state engaged in this industry, viz.: one at Hempstead, one at Navasota, one at Bryan, one at Calvert, one at Dallas, and one near Schulenburg. The net money value of the products of these six mills—without inviting comparison as to the capacity of either—is given in round figures at \$506,063. There is ample room for more of these establishments throughout the state, with apparant profit to judicious investment, as the large amount of cotton seed being annually withdrawn from this state to feed the cotton oil industry at other points very satisfactorily demonstrates.

#### SUGAR.

This important agricultural industry has not attained that position in Texas to which its merits entitle it, taking into consideration the large body of land capable of production with profitable results. It is true that some few planters have devoted to the production of sugar in this state a great deal of attention and a large amount of capital; but the majority of the places engaged in this industry are in themselves comparatively small, and necessarily of limited means. The larger concerns, however, are from year to year adding to their capacity and ability to

produce to a profitable extent, and are demonstrating fully the value of this crop, when handled upon a substantial basis. What would add more than anything else to the encouragement of sugar production in Texas, would be the establishment of a sugar refinery and cooperage somewhere in the state. For the latter industry the native timbers on the Sabine and Neches rivers offer every inducement for profitable investment, which should be instituted with an idea to cover cooperage for flour production as well as sugar. In this line there could be no question of success; and as to final results in the institution of a sugar refinery, the heavy expense incident to transportation and wastage of raw sugar in course of refinement, leaves but little doubt of the value and economy of such an enterprise.

The sugar crop of 1878 met with serious disaster in a number of instances from excessive rains late in the season and other untoward circumstances. We are prepared to give the exact product of the state in sugar and molasses—with the exception of the amount of molasses used direct from the plantations in the up country—the data being furnished by mercantile houses in Houston and Galveston. The figures are exact. The crop of the state was handled by five parties in Houston and eleven parties in Galveston. The Houston merchants handled 2,155 hogsheads sugar and 5,156 barrels molasses; the Galveston merchants 3,209 hogsheads sugar and 6,388 barrels molasses. Add to this a shipment of 300 hogsheads sugar and 700 barrels molasses from Indianola to New Orleans, and the total crop of the state reaches 5,664 hogsheads sugar and 12,244 barrels molasses. The value of sugar and molasses produced in Texas for the year is roundly stated at \$433,969. Favorable circumstances and a judicious application of capital in the future will yet make sugar production in this state a matter of far more than ordinary moment. Pressed to its full capacity, sugar production should rank only second to the great staple cotton itself.

### MINOR PRODUCTS.

BESIDES leading export staples above specially enumerated, there was exported from the state a quantity of minor products that aggregate considerable value. Care has been taken to separate articles shipped to local points from those that went beyond the state's confines. The articles alluded to may be specified as cotton seed, that went in large quantity to the mills at New Orleans, Shreveport and Little Rock; a shipment of mules from Collin county; pecans, tallow, beeswax, bones and bone dust, horns, roots and seeds, hay, fruit, oats, horse hair, moss, tanned leather, and a large amount of salt from Grand Saline. Calculation as to money values, based upon aggregates found at points of

shipment specified in the body of this report, gives a total of \$448,243. The shipping points touched were but sixty-eight in number, although they constituted the chief exporting points within the state's railway system. Giving to shipping points not touched—over triple in number, but less in export importance—say one-half the amount of minor products estimated above, and a total money value is found of \$672,364. This figure may be taken as a low estimate.

## RECAPITULATION.

ARTICLES.	VALUES.
Cotton, 951,093 bales, - - - - -	\$38,043,720
Cattle, 502,196 head, - - - - -	8,241,903
Horses, 37,860 head, - - - - -	473,250
Wool, 14,568,920 pounds, - - - - -	2,913,784
Hides, 28,104,065 pounds, - - - - -	2,810,406
Lumber and shingles, - - - - -	1,349,691
Wheat, 2,500,000 bushels, - - - - -	2,375,000
Cotton seed cake and oil, - - - - -	506,063
Sugar and molasses - - - - -	433,960
Miscellaneous products, - - - - -	672,364
	<hr/>
	\$57,820,141

The foregoing exhibit will give a close and accurate idea, if not an exact estimate, of the entire exported agricultural and pastoral wealth of Texas for the commercial year now closed. Its preparation has in no particular been slighted. Deductions to be made from this report may be briefly treated. First, and of greatest importance, is the fact that the state of Texas has considerably the balance of trade in her favor. The exported products of the state are in excess of \$57,000,000. A table to be found in the body of this report shows the amount of merchandise sales for the year, or the value of imports. It is found that sixty-four of the leading commercial points of the state sold merchandise last year amounting to something in excess of \$62,000,000. Galveston is not cited in this record, being regarded as a jobbing point to the trade of the interior. Deduct (as appearing among other estimates) from Houston's jobbing aggregate \$3,000,000; from Dallas, \$2,000,000; from Jefferson, \$500,000; from San Antonio (selling largely to Mexico), \$3,000,000—leaving the remainder of the jobbing trade to points not touched in the report—and total merchandise sales for the year will aggregate upon this basis something in excess of \$53,500,000. The amount of goods sold at interior towns off the lines of railroad—that is, goods bought from jobbing points without the state, and not accounted for in our table of merchandise



sales—would swell but very little the above aggregate of \$53,500,000. This, it must be understood, is gross sales. If  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. be deducted from this gross amount of merchandise sales, inuring to the profits of handling and ordinary mercantile investment within the state, there remains as the total money outflow from the state for the year the sum of \$46,812,500, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the state of \$10,466,652. Deduct from this balance \$1,339,691 as the value of native lumber and shingles—accounted for among exports but not aggregated in merchandise sales—and \$9,126,961 remain as about the true excess of export over import values. The money value of all exports in this calculation is netted at the sources.

Again, the whole state is to be credited with quite a sum of money coming from railroad expenditures to employes, from minor manufacturing industries, from investments by immigrants in lands and improvements, and from various other sources. It is impossible to accurately estimate the sum accruing from such expenditures, but they should be reckoned in explanation of heavy merchandise sales at points of minor export importance. Taking these money sources into consideration, it would be an inside figure to estimate the balance of trade in favor of the state at \$14,000,000.

Again, the spirit of improvement is abroad in the state. Expensive agricultural implements are being bought, fencing put up, excellent dwelling houses and superior farm out-buildings erected, fine stock bred and cared for, and the general material wealth of the state increased on every hand. This is quite an aggregate in the expenditures shown above through merchandise sales, that must be placed to account of stable personal property, and profits husbanded of agricultural and pastoral industries.

In the self-sustaining features of the case, the state has no reason to be dissatisfied with her record. She is year by year becoming more and more self-reliant. Kansas City and St. Louis still sell largely to Texas of bacon and flour, but this trade is becoming gradually more circumscribed. The northern and northeastern portions of the state, it is found, produce corn and the cereals for export to central, southern and eastern Texas; although nearly all sections of the state, in this particular, make enough produce for home consumption. No aggregate of the state's wealth, as supplying home necessities with every day produce, has been attempted. The daily consumption of the state is well provided for among her minor products.

The great want of Texas is manufacturing industry. With the exception of her flouring mills, cotton seed mills, the New Braunfels woolen mills, and three or four foundries and workshops—all successful testimonials, however, as to what can be accomplished in this way

—the state is altogether deficient in manufactures. Yet there is plenty of opportunity and facility in the state for the establishment and successful operation of such in a variety of lines. State demand is ample, and the means are native here, awaiting the touch of enterprise and capital. Texas, as yet, is dependent upon the outer world for, from ax-helves to farm wagons—from the hoe to the steam engine; yet the State abounds in mineral wealth, and the timber of the country is profuse in the best of varieties and boundless in extent. With the full achievement of the manufacturing era will come the industrial glory of Texas.

Finally, the State is but beginning to feel her strength and influence. Railroad construction has taken a fresh start, and industry and capital are busy in this important direction. Population must seek a commonwealth so grand of resource and so full of opportunity. No State in the Union offers such diversity of choice as does Texas to the skilled and industrious settler, from any and all localities; and nowhere in the world does a field present itself with so many ready means for satisfactory results. A decade are two hence, and Texas will lead the States in t only the variety but the aggregate of her wealth products.

## PRODUCTIVE WEALTH OF TEXAS.

EXTRACTED from the very full and satisfactory annual statement published in the *Galveston News*, September 1, 1879.

TABLE

*Showing Amount of Merchandise Sales in Sixty-Four Cities and Towns in Texas, for the Year Ending August 31, 1879.*

Cities and Towns.	Mds. Sales— Approxima- tions.	Cities and Towns.	Mds. Sales— Approxima- tions.
Austin .....	\$3,250,000	Kosse .....	160,000
Brenham .....	1,350,000	Longview .....	400,000
Bryan .....	1,125,000	Luling .....	300,000
Beaumont .....	225,000	Marlin .....	500,000
Bremoud .....	125,000	Mineola .....	325,000
Bonham .....	325,000	Marshall .....	750,000
Cuero .....	590,000	Mexia .....	600,000
Corpus Christi .....	1,200,000	McKinney .....	650,000
Columbus .....	425,000	Navasota .....	650,000
Calvert .....	800,000	Overton .....	100,000
Crockett .....	315,000	Orange .....	325,000
Clarksville .....	300,000	Palestine .....	510,000
Corsicana .....	1,150,000	Plano .....	165,000
Dallas .....	6,907,398	Paris .....	1,250,000
Denison .....	1,250,000	Rockdale .....	700,000
Ennis .....	350,000	Round Rock .....	450,000
Flatonia .....	350,000	Richmond .....	125,000
Fort Worth .....	4,150,000	San Antonio .....	5,350,000
*Galveston .....	18,000,000	Seguin .....	300,000
Giddings .....	250,000	Sherman .....	2,860,000
Georgetown .....	250,000	Sulphur Springs .....	300,000
Groesbeck .....	125,000	Schulenburg .....	375,000
Houston .....	7,000,000	Troupe .....	75,000
Huntsville .....	350,000	Tyler .....	800,000
Henderson .....	600,000	Tylorsville .....	300,000
Honey Grove .....	225,000	Terrell .....	900,000
Hearne .....	400,000	Texarkana .....	800,000
Hempstead .....	350,000	Victoria .....	325,000
Indianola .....	185,000	Wills' Point .....	250,000
Jefferson .....	1,800,000	Whitesboro .....	200,000
Jewett .....	200,000	Weimar .....	200,000
Jacksonville .....	195,600	Waco .....	3,125,000

\* Galveston, in footing up totals of Texas imports, should not be regarded other than as a jobbing point to the interior, the amount of her gross sales being found, in large measure, among the merchandise sales of the sixty-three interior points enumerated in the table. Of purchase points allowed to Galveston, a liberal estimate should be accorded foreign countries for articles of direct importation, which is aggregated in the 35 per cent. credited to all "other points."

## HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

ARTICLE 10 and section 8 of the State Constitution reads as follows :

“To every head of a family who has not a homestead there shall be donated one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon the condition that he will select, locate and occupy the same for three years, and pay the office fees on the same. To all single men, twenty-one years of age, there shall be donated eighty acres of land out of the public domain, upon the same terms and conditions as are imposed upon the head of a family.”

The provisions of the statutes, under this section of the Constitution, give to every head of a family, man or woman, or a single man of lawful age, who has not a homestead in the State, one hundred and sixty acres of land to the former, and eighty acres to the latter, out of any part of the public domain, as a homestead, upon the only condition that he or she will select, locate and occupy the same for three years, and pay the office fees on the same. The office fees do not amount to more than fifteen dollars, and, as hereafter seen, these homesteads can never be seized for debt, or their use and enjoyment, as homesteads, be interrupted so long as an individual member of the family exists.

Article 12 and section 15 of the State Constitution reads as follows :

“The Legislature shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to protect by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the property of all heads of families. The homestead of a family, not to exceed two hundred acres of land (not included in a city, town or village), or any city, town or village lot, or lots, not to exceed five thousand dollars in value, at the time of their destination as a homestead, and without reference to the value of any improvements thereon, shall not be subject to forced sale for debts, except they be for the purchase thereof, for the taxes thereon, or for labor and materials expended thereon; *nor shall the owner, if a married man, be at liberty to alienate the same, unless by the consent of the wife, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.*”

“AN ACT DEFINING THE HOMESTEAD AND OTHER PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM  
FORCED SALE IN THIS STATE.

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the homestead of a family, not to exceed two hundred acres of land (not included in any city, town or village), or any city, town or village lot, or lots, not to exceed five thousand dollars in value at the time of their destination as a homestead, and without reference to the value of any improvements thereon, shall not be subject to forced sale for debts, except for the purchase money thereof, or for taxes, or for labor and materials expended thereon.”

The Legislature, during the extra session in 1879, passed a law for the sale of the alternate sections of land in the surveys made by the railroad companies. The land to be appraised and sold to be paid for in annual payments, the last in ten years. One purchaser can buy only one section of arable land, or three sections of grazing land. And a quarter section is the smallest tract to be had. This money goes to the common school fund.

Persons desiring to secure homes in Texas, can do so either, (1) by settlement under the homestead donation law, (2) by locating a certificate, or (3) by purchase from the State of common school, university or asylum lands.

Under the first mode, every head of a family who has no other homestead, can acquire title to 160 acres, and each single person of 18 years of age can secure 80 acres, by settling on the same and occupying and improving it for three consecutive years. Application must be made to the surveyor of the county in which the party desires to settle. The fees for surveying and returning field notes to the General Land Office are from \$10 to \$15. After three years' occupancy, proof of which fact must be made, patent will issue to the settler or his vender. Patent fee \$5.

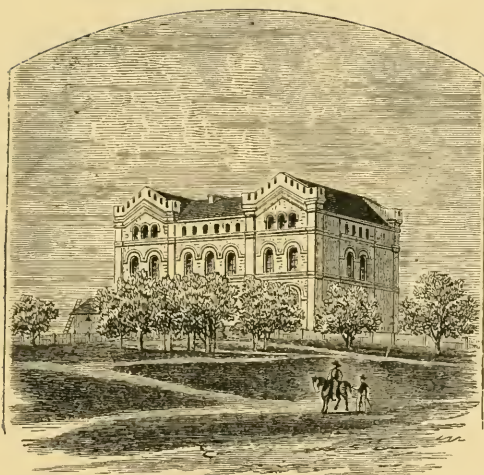
Under the second mode, land certificates or warrants can be located upon any vacant and unappropriated public land. These certificates are of two characters, viz.: "Straights" and "alternates." The "straights" are those issued to early settlers as headrights or for service in the Texas revolution, and to some railroad and ditch companies, and are located without any reservation for public schools. These certificates are worth from 15 cents to 35 cents per acre, according to quantity—the largest bringing the lowest figure. "Alternates" are issued to railroads and other works of internal improvements, and require the survey of double the amount of land called for by the certificate. This is divided in two equal parts, one-half of which patents to the owner, and the remainder is reserved for common schools. These certificates can be bought for about ten cents per acre.

The following official correspondence explains what lands can be secured by purchase from the State, and on what terms:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, Sept. 13.—Hon. W. C. Walsh, Commissioner General Land Office, Austin, Texas—Dear Sir: Please make a succinct statement of the lands of this State subject to sale, with the price fixed by law for each class, how much of each class can be bought by one individual, and the region of country in the State where each class can be found, and to whom a purchaser must apply in making a purchase of lands of each class. Respectfully,

O. M. ROBERTS, Governor.





THE LAND OFFICE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

## LAND COMMISSIONER'S ANSWER.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, AUSTIN, Sept. 16.—Hon. O. M. Roberts, Governor of Texas—Sir: In compliance with your request of the 13th inst., I append a brief statement of Texas State lands now for sale, with location, price and mode of purchase:

1. Common school lands; 12,8000,000 acres. These are situated in various amounts in 210 of the 225 counties of the State, and consequently embrace every variety of soil, climate and production of our extensive territory. These lands are for sale at a minimum price of one dollar per acre, payable in ten equal annual payments with interest. Each individual may purchase not less than 160 nor more than 640 acres of farming lands, or three sections of pasture land. Application to purchase must be made to the county surveyor.

2. University lands; 219,906 acres. Situated in Cooke, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt, Collin, Lamar, McLennan, Shackelford and Callahan counties.

These lands are in the richest and most populous portions of the State, and are for sale in tracts of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres at a minimum price of \$1.50 per acre, on the same terms as the school lands. Application to purchase must be made to the county surveyor.

3. Asylum lands, 407,615 acres. Situated in the counties of Callahan, Comanche, Eastland, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Taylor and Tom Green. This section is settling up and improving more rapidly now than any other portion of the State. For sale in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres, at same price and on same terms of university lands.

4. State capitol lands, 3,050,000 acres. Situated in Dallam, Deaf Smith, Castro, Cochran, Lamb, Bailey, Hoekley, Hartley, Oldham and Parmer counties. Three million acres of these lands are subdivided into tracts of one league (4428 acres) each, and the field notes returned to the general land office. They are for sale at fifty cents per acre in such quantities as may be desired. The 50,000 acres are divided into surveys of six hundred and forty acres each, and are likewise for sale at 50 cents per acre in such quantities as may be desired, provided that no section shall be divided. Application to purchase must be made to the general land office. No expense attaches to the purchase of these lands, other than the purchase money and patent fee. These lands will not be offered for sale before January 24th, 1880.

5. Public debt reserve. Under the act of July 14, 1879, all the vacant and unappropriated public land within the territory bounded on the north by the Indian Territory, on the east by 100th degree Long-

itude, on the south by 32d degree of Latitude, on the west by 103d degree Longitude, all the unappropriated land within the Pacific reservation and all tracts of 640 acres or less within the organized counties of the State, are offered for sale in tracts of 640 acres each, or less, at 50 cents per acre. Purchasers must apply to the surveyor of the county or district in which the desired land may be situated. He will survey the land and return field notes to the general land office, at the expense of the purchaser. Within sixty days from the filing of the field notes in the land office, the purchaser must pay into the state treasury fifty cents per acre, or forfeit all right to the lands. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, etc.,

W. C. WALSH, Commissioner.

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## BOOKS ON TEXAS.

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1798. THE first account of Texas given to the world in the English language was by Philip Nolan, who in 1797 traversed the province procuring cavalry horses for General James Wilkinson, of the United States army, then in command of the Mississippi Territory. It is conjectured that Nolan was, secretly, an agent of Aaron Burr, and that his account of Texas, which was accompanied with a map of the country, was intended as a guide to the filibustering expedition then projected by Burr, Wilkinson and others.

1819-1822. Newspaper descriptions of the country were given to the public by Moses Austin and Stephen F. Austin. These contained information and inducements to immigrants.

1827. Ward's History of Mexico, published this year, has an appendix and valuable notes on the history of Texas.

1829. In this year General Stephen F. Austin published an address to his colonists, giving a history of the colony, and in a fatherly manner advising them. We give an extract from this address: "

"It is well known up to February, 1828, the labor and expense of the local government fell principally on me, individually, and that since that period all the Spanish part of the labor has fallen on Williams and myself, without any compensation.

"It is also well known, that the translating and other duties connected with the local government are sufficient to occupy all the time and attention of a secretary. Since February, 1828, I have held no office which imposes any duty on me to aid or interfere in the local civil

government, than what belongs to other citizens. I advised the Ayuntamiento of 1828, to resort to a municipal tax; that body thought it would be unpopular, and feared to move. I repeated the advice to the Ayuntamiento of 1820, strongly urged the vast importance of giving respectability, system, and permanency to the local government, by the creation of municipal funds, and the erection of public buildings: as the friend of the settlers I again repeat the same advice. The municipality is without a jail, a house for public use, or a place to keep the records, and it is also without a secretary, when it is well known that all its official business must be transacted in spanish, and that not one of the municipal officers understands one word of that language. For two years the business of the Ayuntamiento has been done *for* it and not *by* it."

Colonel Austin farther states that his health is declining from excessive labors, and that it is his intention to give up all public business and attend to his private affairs, which demands his personal supervision. At that period Austin's Colony including nearly all the American settlements in Texas; as the Fredonian troubles has arrested the settlements in the east.

1831-33. The famous "Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company" which purchased the Empresario Grants of Burnet and Vohelin, opened an office in New York for the sale of land scrip. A Mr. Fiske bought twenty thousand acres of this scrip and in 1831 visited Texas to be put in possession of his purchase. He reached the Country, October, 1831. On getting sight of the beautiful prairies, he exclaimed in ecstasy: "Twenty-thousand acres! Twenty-thousand acres! What an Estate! How many cattle and human inhabitants would it be able to support!" Mr. Fiske was sadly disappointed. He found no agent of the company at Anahuac, and no Surveyors, and no one to put him in possession. At Brazoria he met Col. John Austin who gave him no encouragement. He writes: "I had some conversation with Mr. A. on the purchase of land I had made in New York, but the result was not such as afforded me much gratification. On the contrary, he regarded the certificate I held, and the scrip which it represented, as of no value whatever." And so it proved, but Mr. Fiske wrote a vivid picture of the country and its resources. His Book, "A Visit to Texas," was published in New York in 1833 and a second edition in Mobile, Alabama, in 1835.

1833-36. Mary Austin Holley, a cousin of Stephen F. Austin, published a small volume on Texas, giving a description and history of the province. A second edition, or perhaps nearly a new volume was issued in 1836. It was dedicated to General Austin and contains much valuable information,

1836. David B. Edwards wrote a History of Texas, which was pub-



lished in Cincinnati. It possesses considerable merit and gives an account of the revolution. Among other valuable public documents it reproduced the constitution formed in San Felipe in 1833.

1836. Niles' Spanish Republics, published this year, had a valuable chapter on the history of Texas, furnished by L. L. T. Pease—father of ex-Governor E. M. Pease. It was published in Hartford, Connecticut.

1838. Rev. Chester Newell prepared a "History of the Revolution in Texas," (Wiley & Putnam, New York, Publishers.) This volume has in the appendix, some valuable public documents, especially an exposition of the serious difficulties at Anahuac, in 1832.

1840. A small volume of 275 pages appeared under the title, "Texas in 1840, or the Emigrant's Guide." It is anonymous; But has an introduction by Rev. A. B. Lawrence, of New Orleans: New York, Wm. Allen, publisher.

1841. In 1839 Henry Stuart Foote of Mississippi, (who is Superintendent of the New Orleans mint in 1879,) made a visit to Texas, and was invited by leading citizens to write a history of Texas and Texans. Two years later the history appeared, published in Philadelphia, by Thomas Copperthwait. It is in two volumes, 12mo. of about 400 pages each. This was at the time the most full and satisfactory history that had appeared and furnished materials that all subsequent writers have freely used. While in many respects a valuable work, Foote's history is not altogether free from personal partialities, and partisan bias. A third volume was promised, which, we believe never appeared; the author having become involved in the maelstrom of politics from which he is not yet fully emancipated.

1841. During the period in which Governor Foote was collecting his materials for a history, Wm. Kennedy, Esq., British Consul at Galveston, was engaged in a similar work. Mr. Kennedy, who had been employed in a responsible government service in Canada, first visited Texas from curiosity and remaining some little time in the country received the appointment of British Consul. It was while negotiations were pending in Great Britain for the recognition of Texan Independence, and Kennedy's book was prepared to enlighten the minds of the English people on Texas affairs. In a note he states that "Explanation of Texas affairs was no easy task; some asking if the people were Indians, others if they were Spaniards, and others apparently suspicious that I had established advantageous relations with the land pirates; and hence my zeal. A veteran member of Parliament asked me if Texas were not a State lying contiguous to Florida."

His book of two large volumes was published in London in 1841 and an abridgment republished in New York in 1844. It is wonderful how a stranger from across the ocean, could in so short a time gain so com-

plete a knowledge of the country and its institutions. His style is clear; his facts well arranged; his descriptions of the country just and striking, and his personal sketches of leading men remarkably true and life-like. An appendix has the Mexican constitution of 1824; the constitution of Coahuila, and of the republic, and many other valuable documents connected with our land system and general laws.

1841. Hugh P. Kerr, of Washington, published an historical and descriptive poem on Texas, of a little over one hundred pages. Mr. Kerr died near Burton, in 1843.

1842. Mr. Maillard, an Englishman, published in London what purported to be a history of Texas from its discovery to the present time. Very little dependence can be placed in Maillard's statements. He says that in 1528 Cortes sent Narves across the country to Florida, and the journey was accomplished in an incredibly short time. He is said to have crossed the Mississippi River in Lat. 29 deg. 30 min.—a point at which it would be exceedingly difficult of access, and is therefore improbable. He reported that the Natchez Indians had been suddenly and totally exterminated. They, however, came to life again and were very troublesome to the French. Another marvelous tale in this connection is that many of Narves' men starved to death and were eaten by their companions! and that in Texas—full of game and fish! Maillard was the opposite of Kennedy, he exhibited a bitter spirit towards the French and especially towards the Anglo-Americans in Texas. He asserts, what no one else ever heard of, that a party of Spaniards from Vera Cruz entered the Mississippi River and established a colony. His pretended account of the revolution in Texas and the establishment of our republic is a tissue of misstatements and contradictions too glaring to need correction.

1844. Narrative of the Santa Fe expedition, by George Wilkins Kendall; in two volumes; Harper and Brothers, New York. A stirring account of that unfortunate enterprise. After annexation Mr. Kendall became a citizen of western Texas, and the county in which he established his sheep ranche bears his name. Mr. K. died in 1867.

1845. A Journal of the Mier expedition, by Thomas Jefferson Green, was published in two volumes, in New York. It gives the humiliating facts connected with that most unfortunated expedition, and reflects the personal partialities and prejudices of General Green.

1845. A lively, gossiping sketch of Texas appeared anonymously. It was published by Paine & Burgess, New York. It is entitled "Prairiedom; Rambles and Scrambles in Texas or New Estremadura. By a Southron, with a Map."

1846. Our Army on the Rio Grande—with a discription of the bat-

tles of Palo Alto and Resaca De La Palma, &c., &c. By T. B. Thorpe; Philadelphia, Carey and Hart.

1849. A Journey through Northeastern Texas, by Edward Smith. London; 12mo.

1850. Texas in 1850, by Malinda Rankin. Miss Rankin's book, printed in Boston, was published in the interest of some missionary organization, and presents a fair view of the moral and religious condition of the country at that time. She went from Texas to Mexico, where, we believe, she is now engaged in efforts to plant Protestant principles among the Mexican population.

Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, by Mrs. Houston. Philadelphia; 2 vols., 12mo.

Eagle Pass, by Cora Montgomery. E. P. Putnum, New York.

A Stray Yankee in Texas, by Philip Paxton.

Rambles in Texas.

1852. The Fiscal History of Texas, by William M. Gouge. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia. This volume was written during the period in which the Texas debt bill was before the United States Congress for settlement. If it had been written at the instance of the creditors of Texas, and to prevent a scaling of our debt, it could not better have served their purpose. However, in spite of Gouge, the debt was scaled to its proper equitable amount and paid.

1853. Letters from Texas, by W. B. Dewees. Louisville; Morton & Griswold. Mr. Dewees was one of the first settlers on the Colorado, and died in Columbus in 1878. He was uneducated, and naturally credulous. His letters, prepared for the press by a young lady, detail many facts, and deal somewhat in the marvelous.

1854. Personal Narrative, by John R. Bartlett, Commissioner on the part of the United States to run the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. 2 volumes, 8vo. Appleton, New York.

Notes from my Knapsack. Putnam's Monthly, March, 1854.

Notes on the Upper Rio Grande, by Bryan Tilden.

1855. Notes on Unexplored Texas, by W. B. Parker. 12mo. Philadelphia. 242 pages.

In 1855 General Sam. Houston was quite prominently spoken of as a possible candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and a number of "Lives" appeared. One was published by Redfield, New York. Another, written by C. Edwards Lester, an 8vo of 268 pages, was issued by Burgess, Stringer & Co., New York. Another, which appeared anonymously, of over 400 pages, was published by Derby, New York.

1856. The most extensive and carefully prepared history that had ever been given of Texas was published this year by Redfield, in two large octavo volumes of nearly five hundred pages each. It was written

by Henderson Yoakum, and it is invaluable to the student of Texas history, especially the first volume, which brings the history down to the period of the revolution in 1835. The second volume is not so reliable. Mr. Yoakum lived neighbor to General Houston, from whom he derived much of the information of the events of that and subsequent periods of our history. Houston had his partialities and his prejudices, and it is not strange that his historian should have been more or less influenced by the opinions and sentiments of his hero. But notwithstanding these blemishes, the work of Yoakum will always be held in high esteem by those who wish to become familiar with Texas and its history.

1857. A Journey through Texas, or a Saddle-Trip on the South-Western Frontier; with a Statistical Appendix. By Frederick Law Olmsted. 8vo., 500 pp. New York: Dix, Edwards & Co. This volume gives a lively description of the country, and a life-like picture of society in Texas at that period.

1859. In 1859 a book appeared in Cincinnati, published by Applegate & Co., and written by William B. Victor, under the somewhat ambiguous title of "Life and Events." It is a treatise on slavery, colonization, etc., and valuable to us as containing the original contract between S. F. Austin and Joseph H. Hawkins. Hawkins borrowed \$4,000 of Gen. Wilkinson, for the colonization of Texas, and with this money the Sch. Lively was fitted out, and lost on the voyage to Texas.

1859. This year D. Appleton & Co. : New York, issued a large octavo volume of 648 pages, the title page of which gives its subject. It is "Memoranda and official correspondence relating to the Republic of Texas: Its history of annexation. Including a brief Autobiography of the author. \* By Anson Jones, Late President of the Republic of Texas." The history and official correspondence are interesting and important. We have seldom seen an Autobiography that did not deserve an *auto de fe*, and this is no exception to the general rule.

1864. In the year 1863 Lieutenant Colonel Freemantle of the British Army spent three months in the Southern Confederacy passing through Texas. He published a book entitled "Three Months in the Southern States," giving a fair picture of Texas during the Civil War.

1866. The next volume treating on Texas was also by an Englishman. It is "A Hunter's Experience in the Southern States of America."

1872. E. H. Cushing published a "History of Methodism in Texas," by H. S. Thrall.

1872. One of the earliest and most zealous ministers of the Baptist Church, in Texas, was Elder Z. N. Morrell. In 1872 Mr. M. published a book entitled "Flowers and Fruits from the Wilderness; or Thirty-six years in Texas and two Winters in Honduras." This book besides de-



tailing Elder Morrell's personal labors, gives the history of the organization of a large number of Baptist Churches and Associations.

1873. A. S. Barnes & Co., published "A Brief History of Texas from its Earliest Settlement:" for Schools; By D. W. C. Baker.

1874. E. H. Cushing published "Reminiscences, Sketches and Addresses selected from my papers during a Ministry of forty-five years in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas By J. R. Hutchinson, D. D." Dr. Hutchinson was for a number of years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Houston, and died in that city in 1878.

1874. The United States Publishing Company of New York published a "History of Texas, from its Discovery and Settlement; with a description of its principal Cities and Counties, and the Agricultural, Mineral, and Material Resources of the State, by J. M. Morphis."

1875. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, published "A Texas Scrap-Book, made up of History, Biography, and Miscellany of Texas and its People. Compiled by D. W. C. Baker."

1876. The University Publishing Company, New York, issued "A History of Texas, from the Earliest Settlements to the year 1878; with an appendix containing the constitution of the State of Texas, adopted September 1875. For use in Schools, and for general readers. By H. S. Thrall."

1878. The Texas Directory Company Published the Texas Business Directory, including "The Annals of Texas, by H. S. Thrall."

1879. N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, published "A Pictorial History of Texas. By Rev. H. S. Thrall, A. M." A large octavo volume, embracing an exhaustive history of the State, from the earliest visits of European adventurers to A. D. 1879.

It is conveniently divided into ten departments, briefly stated as follows:—

PART I.—A general description of the country, boundaries, areas, rivers, mountains, minerals, etc., etc.

PART II.—Texas under Spanish domination—1685 to 1820.

PART III.—Texas under Mexican domination—1820 to 1834.

PART IV.—The Revolution—1835 to 1837.

PART V.—Texas as a Republic—1837 to 1846.

PART VI.—Texas as a State—1847 to 1879.

PART VII.—The Texas Indians and their Tribes.

PART VIII.—Biography, giving sketches of the lives of over 200 men who have been distinguished in Texas history, arranged in alphabetical order.

PART IX.—Historical sketches of all the counties, alphabetically arranged, with descriptive notes, statistics, etc.

PART X.—Miscellaneous items, statistics, etc., concerning agricul-



tural products, improvements, churches, schools, population, asylums, public buildings, railroads, wealth, taxes, etc.

These various departments are sub-divided into chapters, and the whole abounds in illustrations of scenes throughout the State, and of men prominent in its history.

Though recently published it has had and is having a very large sale in Texas and elsewhere.

The following testimonials are a fair index to the popular favor with which it was received:—

“It treats events in such a succinct way as to leave no room for improvement in that direction. *The book should find a place in every family of the State.*”—*Galveston News*.

“As to dates, figures and facts, both personal and general, *it may be considered the most reliable yet published.* It is in brief a true picture, drawn by a competent hand, of Texas—its soil, its climate, its people and their institutions; its resources, its capabilities for sustaining a dense population.”—*Texas Presbyterian*.

“It is well written, compact, solid and valuable as statement, and *there is nothing slipshod or catch-penny about the book.*”—*St. Louis Republican*.

“FIVE HUNDRED COPIES of the work have been sold in Travis County, and the work has become each day more popular,”—*Daily (Austin) Statesman*.

“It stands without a rival or competitor.”—*Burnet Bulletin*.

“It fully meets the expectations of the public. It is not only the latest, but beyond question, the *best history of the State ever written*, and should find a place in every library in the State, public and private.”—*Denison Daily News*.

“It is emphatically a *history of Texas*, including every kind of information pertaining to the State, her products, improvements, soils, resources, &c. There is scarcely any information concerning the State that cannot be gleaned from its pages. Of all the histories of Texas yet written, and there are many, this is the *fullest and completest*, and so far as we can judge, the *fairest*.”—*Denison Daily Herald*.

“Having visited nearly every locality represented, and having been personally acquainted with many of the characters whose faces grace its pages, *we can vouch for the faithfulness of the artist who supervised this portion of the work.*”—*Texas Christian Advocate*.

“Mr. Thrall has devoted more time to Texas history than any man in or out of the State. His book should be in the hands of every one desirous of being thoroughly posted on the history of this great and growing commonwealth.”—*San Antonio Herald*.

"We regard it as far superior to any history heretofore written of the State. It is bound to have a large sale both in and out of Texas."—*Daily (Austin) State Gazette*.

"We commend the book as being surprisingly comprehensive and exhaustive in detail; in fact, it is the *finest model of a State history we ever saw*."—*Gatesville Sun*.

"The work is a credit to both the author and publishers, and should find a place in the library of every citizen of Texas."—*Henrietta Journal*.

"FIVE HUNDRED copies have been sold in this County, and nearly as many in every County in the State that has been canvassed. It is a work that should be in the house of every family in Texas."—*Sunday Leader*.

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All the above were bound volumes and it is probable a number have been omitted. Besides these the author has any number of pamphlets, personal sketches, local histories, &c.

Among the sources of historical information it would be wrong to omit the "Texas Almanac" published at the office of the Galveston News; Annually from 1867 to 1861; and from 1867 until 1873. That publication gives a current history of the times as well as a large number of valuable historical documents of an earlier period.

In this connection we ought also to mention the newspapers, with which Texas has been well supplied almost from its earliest settlement. In 1827 a paper was printed for a short time in Nacogdoches; and one in Brazoria in 1833, which was discontinued in consequence of the cholera epidemic of the next year. October 10, 1835 the first number of the Texas Telegraph was issued at San Felipe, by Baker & Borden. It was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, and a number had just been worked off from the press when the town was taken by Santa Anna, and burned. It next reappeared during the summer of 1836 at Columbia, and remained there until the seat of government was transferred to Houston when it became permanently located at that place. For a quarter of a century it was edited by Dr. Francis Moore, Jr., with great ability. It was of incalculable benefit to Texas during the republic and subsequent to annexation.

In 1838 the Galveston Civilian appeared and in a few years became a daily, the first daily in the State. For thirty years Hamilton Stuart, was its editor in chief. For a few years past Mr. Stuart has been upon the editorial staff of the Galveston News. The News was started in 1838 by Mr. Case, but soon became the property of Willard Richardson, under whose management it became the leading paper in the State. Mr. R. died in Galveston in 187—.

In 1840 there were twelve newspapers in the Republic; as follows: two in Austin; three in Houston; two in Galveston; and one each in San Augustine, Brazoria, San Lonis, Matagorda, Richmond and Washington. In 1870 there were one hundred and twelve papers in the State. In 1873 there were 108 Democratic papers; 12 Republican; 6 Neutral in politics; 4 Religious, and 2 devoted to Agriculture. Since that period there have been in the neighborhood of two hundred different papers published in the State. The number is constantly varying, as new papers spring into being and some of the older ones are discontinued.

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## FARMING IN TEXAS.

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It is now nearly sixty years since the Anglo-Americans settled in Central and Eastern Texas. During all that period there has not been a single total failure of crops. There have been short crops, and partial failures in some localities, but we believe there has been no year in which there was not sufficient corn and other provisions raised for home consumption. In a series of ten years, the reports of the Agricultural Bureau place the average production of corn at about twenty-three bushels per acre. With the increase of population, there has been a steady increase of production, both of corn and cotton, our principal agricultural products.

The year 1879 has been an exceptionally dry year in Texas. From the middle of May to the second week in August there were no general rains. Showers fell in places, but crops were cut short by a severe drouth. In the crop reports which appeared from time to time during this excessive drouth, we noticed this observation often repeated: "Farmers who broke up their ground thoroughly and early in the winter, will make fair crops." In a long residence in Texas, we have often heard the same observation. Deep and early plowing will insure crops almost any season, in any part of Texas. But the seasons here are long, and corn *may*, possibly, make a good crop, planted at any time from the first of February to the first of May and even later. The planter who wishes to be *sure* of a remunerative crop, must run his plow deep, and begin early in the winter to break up his ground.

After advising the farmer to begin early, and plow his ground thoroughly, it is hardly necessary to say much more. The exercise of good common sense, and the knowledge gained from observation and experience, will guide him in cultivating his crop. The first thing is to get a good stand, and as early as the young plant will grow off vigorously.

After that a vigorous campaign must be prosecuted against weeds, which, in this rich soil, grow with great rapidity. Especially after a rain must cultivators and hoes be kept moving. In ordinary seasons, after the ground has been thoroughly gone over and the crop reduced to a stand, there will be but little trouble in keeping it in a healthy and growing condition.

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## MANUFACTURES.

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It must be acknowledged that Texas does not take a high rank as a manufacturing State; and the reason is obvious. Other pursuits are more certain in their results, and more profitable. No man will work in a factory for forty or fifty cents a day when he can make seventy-five cents or a dollar working in a cotton field; and no capitalist will put his money in factories to yield an income of ten or twelve per cent. when he can put it in a sheep or cattle ranch and realize 20 or 30 per cent. Still there are some factories, and as the country becomes more densely populated, Texas is destined to become an extensive manufacturing State. We have the timber for furniture; the wool and cotton for cloth; the iron, coal, etc.; the water power in almost unlimited quantities, and in the immediate neighborhood of the largest cotton plantations, and most numerous flocks of sheep, and where living is as cheap as at any place on the Continent.

*Foundries.*—One of the first attempts to open a foundry was at Kelleyville, near Jefferson, where there is an inexhaustible supply of iron ore. A foundry and blast furnace was put in operation here in 1860, working from the native ore, and now manufacturing plows, country hollow ware, cooking and heating stoves, etc., in extensive quantities. This foundry consumes annually 700 tons of pig-iron, besides other metals entering into the business of production.

Another immense mountain of valuable iron ore is found near Rusk, Cherokee County, where furnaces were operated during the war. The new penitentiary, recently erected there, was with a view of utilizing the labor of convicts in the management of furnaces. There are also furnaces at Dallas, Sulphur Springs, Houston, and other places.

Nearly every neighborhood in the State has its Mills for grinding flour and meal for home consumption. With the rapid increase in the production of wheat in the last few years merchant mills have multiplied, and elevators have been erected for the handling and shipment of grain. Dallas has Mills with a capacity for manufacturing about four hundred



barrels of flour per day; Sherman about the same; Waco 350; Fort Worth 250; Houston 200; Terrell 175; and a number of other cities manufacture a greater or less amount.

The first Cotton Seed Oil Mills put in operation were at Hempstead, in 1860. In 1878-9 those mills turned out 4,800,000 pounds of oil cake; and 250,000 gallons of oil. There are also Oil Mills at Bryan, Calvert and some other points. There was one at Brenham, but it was not profitably managed, and was finally consumed by fire. Thousands upon thousands of tons of Cotton seed are annually lost in Texas for want of mills to convert it into cake and oil.

Before the war the only Cotton compress in the State was at Galveston; now every leading Cotton Shipping point on the line of our numerous railways, has a compress, and some of them two

A number of factories have at different times been erected for the manufacture of Cotton thread and cloth; but we regret to state that they have not been remarkably successful.

During the war a good many machines for carding wool were introduced, and it is possible some of them are still in use to supply a home demand for rolls. The most successful woolen manufactory is at New Braunfels. These mills turned out during the year 86,500 yards casimeres, worth \$77,850; 850 pairs blankets, worth \$3,825; making the value of the mills total production \$81,675. The success of this industry is positive assurance of the ability of the south to manufacture with profit from the raw material, with capital properly invested and properly managed.

There are also woolen mills in successful operation at Sulphur Springs.

The statistics of our manufacturing interests are exceedingly meager. The first report of the comptroller of the State in which tools, machinery, &c., is mentioned was for the year 1876; and these items were then mentioned in connection with wagons, carriages, &c., and the total value was \$5,652,902. In 1877 the vehicles were reported separately and their value amounted to \$4,919,446; while manufacturing machinery, tools, etc. amounted to \$3,955,874; and the manufactured articles on hand and subject to taxation to \$307,802. In 1878 the value of machinery, tools, etc. is \$3,946,253; and the value of manufactured articles on hand, \$352,927.

An inspection of the comptroller's report for 1878 shows that twenty-one counties have machinery, tools, etc., worth over \$50,000; as follows: Bell, \$51,790; Bowie, \$50,656; Cherokee, \$52,425; Collins, \$56,840; Dallas, \$193,600; Denton, \$52,604; Ellis, \$82,630; Fannin, \$76,686; Fayette, \$68,375; Galveston, \$239,274; Grayson, \$129,905; Harris, \$110,940; Hill, \$62,688; Hunt, \$53,428; Lamar, \$53,428; McLennan, \$172,559; Navarro, \$90,264; Red River, \$50,788; Robertson, \$79,680;



Tarrant, \$102,193; Travis, \$131,820. Other counties range, from Washington with \$49,250 worth, down to a few hundred dollars. An inspection of the above figures shows that a large proportion of the "machinery" reported consists of agricultural implements. We have no report of the actual value of manufactured products in our State; but as this industry is developed probably, we shall be furnished with more accurate information.

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## TEXAS A RESORT FOR INVALIDS.

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From the earliest settlement of Texas its salubrious climate had made it a favorite resort for invalids, especially those threatened with pulmonary affections—that fatal disease which, in the severe climate of the North, carries off so large a proportion of the population. We give one example: In 1817 David G. Burnet entered Texas in such feeble health that he was unable, without assistance, to mount a horse. For nearly two years he led a roving life with a friendly band of Comanche Indians. At the end of that time his health was so perfectly restored that he determined to make Texas his permanent home. He lived for more than fifty years, and was the first President of the Republic. He died in Galveston in 1870. Another and scarcely less distinguished statesman, William H. Wharton, came to Texas an invalid—found restored health, and lived to render invaluable service to his adopted country. There are hundreds, if not thousands, now living in Texas who owe their lives to our healthrestoring, life-renewing climate. But it is true that of the thousands who annually come here for their health, not a few find graves. They come too late; when the fatigue of the trip, and the discomforts to which they may be subjected, are too great for their enfeebled constitutions.

There is a difference of opinion, even among our own experienced physicians, as to the best portion of Texas for invalids to spend the winter. For those very feeble, it would probably be better to go to the lower country and spend the cold weather in immediate proximity with a sugar house, where they could inhale its atmosphere, and be comparatively free from the effects of the severe northers of the prairie region.

Others who have sufficient vitality to endure a more active life would do well to prepare themselves for camping out, provide ample means for hunting and fishing and start for the rarer and dryer atmosphere of the mountainous regions of Western Texas. It will be best to pitch their camp in locations well protected by timber, and when an occa-



BOWEN'S BEND, SAN ANTONIO RIVER.



sional severe norther prevails, remain in camps, but during the pleasant weather of the fall and winter spend the time in fishing and hunting, and live upon the game thus secured. To those who have a taste for these sports this will be very pleasant; and for invalids nothing is more conducive to their health and good digestion than the wild meat. And if these hunting parties penetrate the range of the buffaloes they may not only find restored health and the greatest abundance of food, but by saving the peltries be able to remunerate themselves for the expenses of the trip. We believe all our physicians advise invalids coming to Texas to take plenty of out-door exercise. No evil consequences result from sleeping in the open air. The more the invalid can live out-doors, the better the prospect of his recovery.

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## ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT TEXAS.

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HON. C. R. STEWART of Montgomery County has been for more than forty years a resident of Texas; much of the time in public office. In 1870 the Texas Almanac published a letter from Dr. Stewart, in answer to inquiries about Texas, which we republish, as follows:

1. *Extent of Territory, Soil, &c.*—In the vast and comprehensive territory of the State of Texas—extending eastward and westward eight hundred miles, and more than six hundred miles from south to north—there is almost every variety, character and description of country, combined with an unsurpassed wealth of soil, and hence possessing an almost unlimited capacity for growing profitably all of the productions of the temperate zones. To these advantages are to be added those of rearing all species of live stock with great facility and at little cost upon our great and luxuriant natural pastures. Numerous and well attested instances are to be found all over the State of frugal and careful persons who have risen in a few years from poverty to independence, even to large wealth, from a beginning of a few head of cattle and sheep.

2. *As to Prairies and Timber Lands.*—In the western and nothern parts of the State the prairies are very extensive; they may be said to be immense, with wide “bottoms” of timber on the rivers and streams. Prairies of lesser extent, surrounded by and intermixed with woodlands, are to be found in the middle sections, and “open,” post-oak timbered lands diversify the character of the country in many portions of the State.

There are in Eastern Texas, beginning on the San Jacinto and Trinity rivers. whole counties of woodlands, abounding in valuable pine, cypress,

white, and red, and other oaks, ash, elm, hickory—white and black mulberry, cedar, beech, dogwood, magnolia, holly, ironwood, bois d'arc, with river access to market by light draft steamers.

3. *Soil*—Our prairies and timbered lands embrace, to a considerable extent, like varieties of soils, among them the noted rich, black adhesive land—as black as that of the Mohawk valley of the State of New York—but far more tenacious and enduring—and red lands of like description, fertility and durability. These lands have been extensively cropped through a long series of years without having been manured, and they do not show symptoms of exhaustion. The sandy or lighter soils are extensively fertile, and all of them have proven to be much more productive than like soils in the Carolinas and Georgia. These are generally *sustained* by clay foundation near the surface, and hence, whenever it becomes necessary to renew them with fertilizers, an easy restoration of their productiveness will be practicable.

4. *Yield to the Acre*.—Our ordinary uplands, “cultivated in a farmer-like manner,” will yield, *without manure*, fifteen to twenty bushels of corn to the acre, and from seven to nine hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. These are low averages for favorable seasons, but I would rather speak within than exceed the proper averages. Our farmers say, that if the same thorough cultivation was afforded to our thinner soils which our richer lands encourage to bestow upon them, much larger averages would attend these two main productions. The yield of our richer land, under the present system of cultivation, is double, and sometimes treble that of the thinner lands—say forty to sixty bushels of corn, and two to three thousands pounds seed cotton, or about five hundred pound of lint to the acre. Since the prevalence of the cotton worm, our average of cotton has been materially lessened; but, with the enhanced price of the staple prevailing over the prices obtained at former periods when the worms did not molest the crop, the cotton we save affords about the same amount of net returns.

5. *As to low and malarious and elevated and healthy districts of country*.—Level plains and prairies intersected and drained by rivers and deep channels extend inward from the coast and northwardly a hundred miles or more. These are succeeded at first by a slightly undulating country, which becomes more elevated as you proceed northward into the interior, finally attaining, in the north-western portion of the State, a mountainous character. In all of these districts of country agricultural and stock-raising pursuits munificently repay our labor and care, and frugal and industrious husbandmen and stock raisers are everywhere becoming independent and wealthy.

6. *Health of the country, of its cities and towns, malarious districts, &c.*—It may be safely said that the people of no State in the Union, or out-



side of it, enjoy a higher standard of general health. Consumption, that dreaded disease of so many of the States, rarely or ever originates in Texas, and many who come here predisposed, or suffering in incipient conditions of consumption, are restored to health and live out their proper natural lives. "Winter" and typhoid fevers very seldom prevail as epidemics, and the cases that do occasionally appear do not prove of the stubborn and protracted character that attends them in the older States. Endemical diseases are few, and in general they are easily and quickly subdued. We have nothing of the swampy, marshy, or malarious districts of South Carolina, Georgia or other Southern States.

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## KITCHEN GARDENING.

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Every farmer, and even every tenant upon a farm should have a kitchen garden. This patch should be fenced in, thoroughly manured, and well broken up, either by sub-soiling or with a spade. In southern Texas a number of seeds may be put in the ground in January, such as English peas, lettuce, beets, radishes, onion sets, salsify, leeks, etc., etc.

The same seeds may be planted in February, with the addition of early corn, Irish potatoes, and tomatoes in beds. In March and April all kinds of garden vegetables may be planted; tomatoes, cabbage, early sweet potatoes, from sprouts, egg plants, peppers, squashes, etc. Late in April and in May all kinds of melons, cucumbers, etc., may be put in the ground; and for a succession of crops, beets, peas, beans, carrots, large corn, etc. The summer months are usually too hot and dry for successful gardening, except where the ground can be irrigated.

When the fall rains set in the gardener must improve the season to plant turnips, onions, leeks, parsnips, kale, borecolo, salsify, spinach, etc. Lettuce, mustard, radishes, etc., may also do well, if the fall is late. Probably no part of the farm contributes so much to the comfort and support of the family as a well cultivated, and carefully tended kitchen garden.

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## MARKET GARDENING.

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Those who have engaged in raising vegetables for the market in the neighborhood of our large cities have found it exceedingly remunerative. Before the late civil war this business was carried on almost exclusively

in western Texas by Germans. The American farmer devoted himself to the cultivation of cotton. Recently, however gardening is becoming a regular branch of business with all classes of our citizens. The genial climate, and inexhaustible soil is very favorable to gardening. Ordinary garden vegetables, fruits, etc. may be produced from one month to six weeks earlier here than in more northern latitudes. There is no reason why Texas should not supply tons of vegetables for northern cities, while those cities are still suffering the rigors of winter. Hitherto our railways have not offered such inducements in the way of cheap and rapid transit as to encourage the trade in vegetables. But this will, undoubtedly soon be done. The north will demand these early vegetables. We can furnish them in unlimited quantities; and the lines of transportation will find it to their interest to furnish extra trains or extra cars for this special business. The product of one acre cultivated in garden vegetables will realize the farmer as much as ten acres cultivated in cotton or corn; and there are millions of acres along the lines of our railroads admirably adapted to this business.

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### IMPROVED STOCK.

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THIRTY years ago the stock men of Texas paid but little attention to the improvement of the grade of their stock. Nor was it necessary. One hundred or one thousand dollars invested in common cattle, mares, or sheep, would, with very little attention, be worth at least two hundred or two thousand at the end of the second year; and this was considered but a moderate increase. The range was inexhaustible. But the settlement of the country, and the fencing in of so large a portion of the land, now makes it important to give attention to the grade of stock. A cow worth one hundred dollars will eat no more and require put little more attention than one worth ten dollars. So of horse stock. An animal worth one hundred dollars can be as cheaply raised as one worth fifteen or twenty. And so of sheep. Gradually, our stock men are improving their breeds. The old, thin, slab-sided hog of the prairie has disappeared, and in his place we now see fine specimens of the best improved breeds. So of the sheep, the long-haired Mexican ewe is seldom met with; but in her place we see the best Merino, and other improved grades. The Spanish mare is occasionally seen in the West, but generally attended by a fine stallion—so gradually, our stocks are improving in value. But we are still far behind other States. In Rhode Island the average price of horses is \$93.35—in Texas only \$27.45: less

than any other State. The next lowest is California, where the average is \$40.94.

In New Jersey the average price of milk cows is \$41.50—in Texas \$27.45. The State ranking next to Texas is Florida, where the cows average \$15.75. Sheep in New Jersey average \$4.46: in Texas \$2.09. The lowest average is in California, \$1.52. In twelve other States the average price is below Texas, showing that Texas is rapidly raising her grades of wool and sheep. In Massachusetts the average price of hogs is \$13.86: in Texas \$3.67: in Florida \$2.59. In the report of the Agricultural Bureau oxen are ranked with other cattle as beef steers. The average price of such cattle in Rhode Island is \$44.90: in Texas \$10.72, and in Florida \$8.07. We give these figures as an indication to the stock raisers of our State of the value to which their various classes of stock may be raised by proper attention to breeds and culture.

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## THE ANGORA GOAT.

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IN 1849 eight head of these goats were brought to Austin, Texas, by Mr. R. Williamson, agent of a Tennessee company. They were then known as the Cashmere Shawl Goat. With these and the occasional importation of others, the goat has become generally distributed through Texas. There is a fine flock at the Leon Springs, in Bexar County.

In October, 1875, Mr. J. W. Dunn, of Corpus Christi, imported a small flock purchased from Col. Robert W. Scott, of Frankfort, Kentucky. After four years' experience, Mr. Dunn says: "I find them to be both healthy and hardy—standing our wet northers better than the common goat. The males will shear about five pounds and the females about three and a half pounds, each. My last spring clip was sold to Messrs. Kitching Brothers, of New York, for seventy cents per pound, for the entire lot. And this when the best Texas improved wool from sheep sold at eighteen cents. The goat is nearly omnivorous, eating almost every shrub, and can live with but little grass. There are in Texas millions of acres of rough, hilly country admirably adapted to range for goats; and where nothing else could be made to live. The goat is naturally a hardy animal, and free from the diseases so destructive to flocks of sheep. The Angora is a success in California, and from my experience I have no hesitation in saying they can be made as profitable in Texas as in California, or even Natalia, their native Asiatic home."

## TEXAS NURSERIES.

Before the late civil war the attention of Texas farmers was devoted almost exclusively to the production of the great staples—corn, cotton and sugar; though a few planted peaches, figs, etc. in the southern part of the state, and with them some pears, apples, plums, etc. in other sections. About 1854 Mr. Thomas Affleck, a native of Scotland, removed from Mississippi, where he had been engaged in the nursery business, to the neighborhood of Gay Hill, Washington County, bringing many of his plants with him and on a magnificent tract of land commenced the cultivation of fruit, etc. He was just getting his business well under way when the war came on and interrupted its successful prosecution. Mr. Affleck published numerous communications on the subject of fruit culture, and a small book on hedging and had he lived, would have contributed largely to the prosperity of the state. He died soon after the war; but he had, in the meantime distributed thousands of the best varieties of fruit bearing trees throughout the state.

Soon after the close of the war, Mr. William Watson started the Rosedale Nursery near Brenham; Mr. A. Whitaker commenced a similar business at Houston; Mr. G. Onderdonk, in Mission Valley, Victoria County; Mr. Ammon Burr, first near Port Lavaca, in Calhoun County, but soon removed to Dallas. Mr. Burr died in the Spring of 1879. Mr. J. W. Brice has a nursery at Terrell, Kaufman County. Two years ago Dr. Perl, a native of Hungary, engaged in the business, near Galveston. Of his success we find the following account in a newspaper:

"The success of his venture has been watched by many and the wine he exhibited at the last pomological fair, made from the Concord grape of but 18 months growth, proved what may be the crowning result of his new enterprise. In an inclosure of fifteen acres are two hundred different varieties of grapes, including vines from cuttings imported from Persia, Hungary and other far eastern countries, prospering and growing side by side with domestic varieties. Dr. Perl, through scientific culture, is testing the adaptability of this soil to the growth of all tropical fruits. He has many rare plants from China, which are flourishing. Orange, lemon and bannana trees now bearing. Pineapple growing beautifully; cherries, domestic and Japan plums, quinces, peaches, apricots, figs, chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, filberts, pecans and the Japan persimmon, called in its native country, 'the fruit of the gods.' "

All these foreign fruits are thriving, and though yet too young to bear, seem to be doing as well as though in their native soil. His extensive greenhouse is a perfect museum of rare and, to this country, exceeding-



ly odd plants, among which is the coffee plant, growing luxuriantly, but not yet bearing. The doctor and naturalist has many varieties of orange trees, one particularly noticeable for its dwarfish proportions, one tree being pointed out, the altitude of which would not exceed six inches, yet bearing two large and fully matured oranges.

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## SUGAR-CANE CULTURE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

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In the latter part of 1869, Mr. Geo. Brulay started a cotton ranche on the Rio Grande, below Brownsville, but owing to ravages of the worm the enterprise did not succeed. Mr. Brulay then determined to try the cultivation of sugar-cane. Against the advice of old settlers, who declared the land unsuitable, in 1874 he planted twenty-five or thirty acres of cane. It grew splendidly, some of it to the height of ten to eighteen feet. That year he made a considerable quantity of *piloncillo*, a dark sugar much esteemed by Mexicans, who prefer it to ordinary kinds. The next year he doubled his acreage, and ordered a well and pump for irrigation. Being inexperienced in the business he labored under great disadvantages. That year he made a large quantity, equal to best Louisiana, which found ready sale in New York. He has increased his acreage from year to year, and by irrigating has never failed to realize an increased production.

The sugar-plant grows from five to seven years without replanting; and when properly cultivated and irrigated the yield per acre is about 3,000 pounds. Mr. Brulay's last year's crop amounted to over 300,000 pounds of choice sugar from about one hundred and ten acres of cane. He believes the Rio Grande Valley can be made without exception the garden of the world.

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## BEE CULTURE.

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TEXAS is a very fine country for Bees. When first visited by the Americans swarms were found in large numbers. They are said to be the pioneers of civilization. They are still found in the unsettled portions of the State. But they have many depredators. Not only does man, but wild beasts, especially bear, rob their delicious stores. We give an instance related by Rev. Jonas Dancer, formerly of Llano County. He had discovered a swarm whose entrance was at an almost inaccessible point in a cliff of the Pack saddle mountain. With difficulty he succeeded in erect-



ing a ladder so as to reach the cavity. It was late in the evening, and he concluded to wait until morning to rob the bees. During the night bruin discovered the ladder and devoured the honey.

We have often wondered that so little attention is paid to Bee culture. If this is a profitable business in New England and Canada, where for four months in the year the earth is covered with snow, it certainly must be in Texas where flowers bloom every month, and during most of the year in the greatest profusion. In the West, even during periods of the severest droughts, the common shrubs and growth of that region bear a succession of flowers—such as the Ouesatche, the Mesquit, the Ebony, and the thousand varieties of the Cactus. This branch of business has not been altogether neglected. In almost every neighborhood a few swarms may be found, though very little attention is paid to them and they seem to live merely from their natural tenacity to life. As to their houses: some are placed in empty flour barrels, with sticks across them; others in discarded goods boxes, similarly prepared; others in hollow trees sawed off; others in oblong boxes made by sawing off four pieces of plank, and nailing another across the top; and then again, others go to the expense of purchasing some one of the numerous patent bee palaces. As to the place—they may be seen scattered promiscuously about in the fence corners; under shade trees; in front yards, back yards, gardens, and in some instances, are left just where they happen to light when they are placed in their box, or whatever has been prepared for their reception. As to the care which they receive—in many instances it amounts to about this: they are hived when they swarm, and robbed when the necessities of the family demand honey.

Up to the present time very few persons in Texas have made the culture of bees a specialty. A few have tried experiments with the Italian, and others, crossing them with the common bees; and the experiments are said to have proved very satisfactory. A few years since, Kemp, who lived in the city of Brennan, tried some colonies of these bees, and it was said he shipped honey to market by the barrel. We occasionally see notices in the papers of the shipment of honey, but have no statistics of the honey or beeswax products of the State. A newspaper paragraph—July, 1879—says a man in Delta County took to market at one time eighty gallons of honey. The same man is reported to have three hundred stands of bees.

Another statement went the rounds of the Texas press about the same time, to the effect that a gentleman in Fort Bend County had taken to market three tons of honey from seventy-one stands of bees, and expected to take another ton before the season closed.

The capacity of Texas for the production of honey is almost illim-

itable. It is said that in some districts on the continent of Europe there are as many as thirty stands of bees to the acre. There, of course, there must have been special pains taken to raise flowers and fruits for the bees. But suppose that in Texas we had one stand to the acre; or even produced one pound of honey to the acre—the honey would be worth \$20,000,000—as much as our corn crop. It is a beautiful business; one that can be prosecuted with very little capital; and every family, even of renters, might have a few stands of bees. It is a business in which ladies may, pleasantly and profitably, engage. If those females who are killing themselves over sewing machines or cooking stoves would select a good location, and secure a few stands of bees and give them their attention, they would find in this out-door employment renewed health, and a competency. In almost all parts of Texas, scientific men, and amateur apiarists, have colonies of Italian bees, from whom swarms can be obtained at reasonable prices.

As to the profit of the business, much depends upon the season, the location, etc. A very large and thrifty swarm, in a very favorable year, may make \$20 worth of honey, one-half of which might be taken. An average of \$5 per annum, for a swarm, would be a pretty fair estimate. A stand will cost \$5; will produce \$5 worth of honey and another swarm worth \$5 every year. Perhaps it would not be advisable for those entering upon the business to spend much money in building houses for protection and purchasing what are called bee palaces. The fact that the bee seems to do very well wild in the woods in hollow trees, and crevices in the rocks, shows that it is not very choicé in its house. Begin upon a cheap scale, and gradually improve as experience and observation show to be practicable and necessary to success.

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## PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

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SOME very interesting figures on the production of precious metals have been given by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. It is estimated by good authorities that prior to 1492 there were no more than \$165,000,000 of specie in Europe available for exchange. Since that time and up to 1878 the production of gold is put at \$6,612,193,087, and of silver at \$7,976,429,920. It is interesting to note the production of each century since the discovery of America. Before that time the yield of all the mines of the world was less than the requirements of trade. The modern history of gold and silver begins with the unlocking of the stores of the New World by Columbus. The total production, in the one hundred and eight years from 1493 to 1600 amounted to \$501.693,-

248 gold, an average of \$4,645,307 per annum, and \$979,024,900 in silver, an average of \$9,065,045. For the one hundred years from 1601 to 1700 it amounted to \$606,314,580 gold, an average of \$6,063,145 per annum, and \$1,596,407,750 silver, an average of \$15,964,077. In the one hundred years, 1701 to 1800, the production aggregated \$1,262,806,400 gold, an average of \$12,628,064 per annum, and \$2,445,371,337 silver, an average of \$24,453,413 per annum. In the seventy years, 1801 to 1878, the yield was \$4,278,038,135 gold, an average of \$54,846,642 per annum, and \$2,969,306,913 silver, an average of \$38,068,037 per annum. It is during the past twenty-eight years that the production of the precious metals has been most surprising, as the following table, giving the returns by decades, will show :

	Gold.	Silver.
1801 to 1810.....	\$11,815,258	\$38,336,681
1811 to 1820.....	7,606,347	23,185,513
1821 to 1830.....	9,447,953	19,746,510
1831 to 1840 .....	13,484,069	25,572,693
1841 to 1850.....	36,392,831	33,460,293
1851 to 1860.....	134,107,307	38,396,813
1861 to 1870.....	125,284,742	52,312,537
1871 to 1878.....	112,081,618	82,400,000

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## EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING IN TEXAS.

(REPUBLICED FROM RICHARDSON'S TEXAS ALMANAC FOR 1872.)

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JUDGE WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, of Crocket, Houston County, says, "B. W. Neal, a white man, cultivated last year, in this county, four acres in cotton and four in corn. He is sixty-three years old, and nearly blind from sore eyes. His land is upland, and what we call poor. His crop was 2,100 pounds lint cotton and 150 bushels corn. James H. Murray, fifty years old, his son nineteen years, and a negro woman near sixty years, raised last year 19 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each. and 600 bushels of corn, besides a large crop of potatoes, and abundance of vegetables. The Bonham (Fannin County) *News* says, "A planter on Red River, Mr. Z. B. Sims, is cultivating 42 acres of cotton and 20 acres of corn to the hand with his new patent plow. The corn it is estimated, will make 60 bushels per acre, 1,200 bushels in all. The cotton, say 30 bales to 40 acres. The corn will bring him, at 50 cent per bushel, \$600; and the cotton, at 15 cents per ponnd. \$2,250; making, in all, the snug little sum of \$2,840. If we subtract the expenses, say one third of the above amount, we have \$1,700 left for the producer—the result of one man's labor."

Messrs. Carroll & Dougherty give us the following instance in Denton County, to which, we presume, should be added the usual value of the increase of stock of all kinds, such as good farmers generally have, namely, about \$500 :

“Mr. Brumly, in January, 1869, purchased a tract of 210 acres, with 45 acres in cultivation, for \$1,500. The farm during the year was cultivated by himself and his two sons, (boys,) and hired labor to the value of \$140. On the first day of January following, after reserving one year’s supplies, the value of products was as follows :

Cotton.....	\$1600 00	
Corn, 400 bushels.....		200 00
Oats, 300 bushels.....		120 00
Potatoes, 100 bushels.....		50 00
Sorghum, 50 gallons.....		37 50
Peas, 10 bushels.....		10 00
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Total product.....	\$2017 50	
Deduct price of farm and hired labor.....	1640 00	
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Excess of crop above value of farm..... \$377 50

“ This is only one instance among many we could give in this county.”

A citizen of Tarrant County gives us an instance of 80 acres in corn and 40 in wheat, cultivated by a freedman, assisted by five common hands. They made 5,000 bushels of corn; but the grasshoppers destroyed most of the wheat, but for which they would have harvested about 500 bushels of wheat. The corn was worth about \$4,000, and the wheat, if saved, \$1,000. This shows what freedmen may do in Texas if they will work.

Mr. Sawyer, from Illinois, bought 100 acres in Bell County, on the Lampasas, four miles south of Belton, and paid \$700 for the land, on the 10th of June, 1867, and with his own labor alone he fenced and cultivated thirty acres that year, after building a cabin to live in. He raised and harvested 1,500 bushels of corn, with 100 bushels of potatoes and vegetables, etc., for his family. The labor of cultivation, including the breaking up of the ground and harvesting, took but three months of the year. His crop at the time of gathering was worth, at the home market price, \$850.

In Wise County, Mr. Bradstreet, with no help but his little boy, has raised on a rented farm eleven bales of cotton, besides an abundance of corn and vegetables for his own use.

In the same county, Mr. I. B. Riddle, with a small boy, his son, raised last year 1,200 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of oats, together with vegetables and some other products.

In the same county, Mr. Smith, with a colored boy, has raised this year 900 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of wheat, and 500 bushels of oats.



## STATE AND COUNTY STATISTICS.

THE area of the State of Texas according to the latest estimates is 269,694 square miles. This includes a water area in the inland bays of 2,692 square miles. The following summary of property and value thereof is taken from the report of the comptroller for 1878:

CLASSES OF PROPERTY ASSESSED.	RENDERED BY OWNERS.		UNRENDERED.	
	Numbers.	Values.	Numbers.	Values.
Land assessed in acres.....	61,665,964	\$123,193,654.00	13,407,724	\$15,205,655.00
Town lots.....	.....	45,688,357.00	.....	3,634,708.00
Railroads assessed in miles.....	1,734 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,193,836.00	195	1,035,246.00
Telegraph lines assessed in miles....	2,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	136,264.00	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,675.00
Land certificates, acres.....	484,701	105,563.00	14,862	3,900.00
Steamboats, sailing vessels, etc. ....	387	215,048.00	152	106,800.00
Carriages, wagons, etc. ....	129,212	4,826,902.00	1,695	78,392.00
Manufacturers tools and implements.	.....	3,946,253.00	.....	101,706.00
Materials and manufactured articles	.....	352,927.00	.....	13,710.00
Horses and mules.....	929,563	19,409,375.00	30,996	395,433.00
Cattle.....	3,395,447	18,842,165.00	116,965	696,389.00
Jack and Jennets.....	4,781	166,095.00	130	2,253.00
Sheep.....	2,494,658	3,302,784.00	194,044	231,772.00
Goats.....	265,770	197,819.00	6,352	4,615.00
Hogs.....	1,650,326	2,449,279.00	7,609	13,047.00
Goods, wares and merchandise.....	.....	15,356,336.00	.....	215,189.00
Money on hand.....	.....	6,221,761.00	.....	386,223.00
Miscellaneous property.....	.....	21,811,356.00	.....	658,926.00
Total value.....	.....	\$280,415,775.00	.....	\$22,786,649.00
State ad valorem tax.....	.....	\$1,402,182.52	.....	\$113,940.24
245,918 polls, \$2.00 each.....	.....	491,836.00	.....	8,375.00
Total ad valorem and poll taxes.....	.....	\$1,894,018.52	.....	\$122,315.24
Total State tax.....\$2,016,333.76				
Average value of rendered land per acre.....2.00				
Average value of unrendered land per acre.....1.13				

In 1878 there were one hundred and fifty-four organized counties in the State. The following table gives the names of the Counties—the Area—County Seat—County Judge—Value of Livestock, including horses and mules, horned cattle, sheep and hogs—and the total value of all kinds of property—and also the votes cast for Governor:



## STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES.

Number.	Name of County.	Area Square Miles.	County Seat.	County Judge.	VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.					VOTE FOR GOV.		
					Horses & Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total Assess- ments, 1878.	Roberts.	Hamman.	Norton.
1	Anderson.....	1,888	Palestine.	W. G. W. Jowers.	\$174,686	\$106,770	\$ 1,168	\$31,421	\$24,107.725	1,406	118	946
2	Angelina.....	878	Homer.	Chas. A. Bush.	63,238	47,358	1,085	14,823	531,274	638	2	96
3	Aransas.....	437	Rockport.	Berry Merchant.	24,326	76,319	987	1,510	493,124	182	3	6
4	Atascosa.....	1,224	Pleasanton.	W. H. Smith.	77,619	80,841	59,158	9,350	705,284	571	3	.....
5	Austin.....	711	Bellville.	John P. Bell.	135,627	229,339	3,979	15,610	2,416,473	1,301	117	644
6	Baudera.....	1,001	Baudera.	T. A. Peacock.	26,461	56,830	29,074	2,957	331,144	323	59	6
7	Bastrop.....	928	Bastrop	Dyer Moore.	182,296	137,293	4,833	42,628	2,487,987	1,239	1,465	4
8	Bee.....	888	Beeville.	W. R. Hayes.	88,152	126,315	147,070	7,922	965,592	369	9	.....
9	Bell.....	1,025	Bellton.	W. M. Minyard.	299,425	179,705	23,455	37,645	3,273,820	2,699	510	41
10	Bexar.....	1,175	San Antonio.	Felix G. Smith.	146,634	99,772	39,021	3,839	9,285,158	3,349	291	941
11	Blanco.....	713	Blanco.	Hugh L. Conn.	70,242	88,476	18,368	7,318	714,308	440	109	28
12	Bosque.....	1,041	Meridian.	J. H. Helton.	189,111	139,002	12,656	22,042	1,740,534	1,481	63	5
13	Bowie.....	915	Boston.	Jas. Hubbard.	84,230	58,457	1,105	21,958	1,544,734	959	171	515
14	Brazoria.....	1,479	Brazoria.	E. N. Wilson.	158,157	209,950	754	7,591	2,532,732	669	5	1,071
15	Brazos.....	519	Bryan City.	D. C. Barmore.	133,495	83,566	5,993	15,042	2,049,245	943	1,460	.....
16	Brown.....	1,297	Brownwood.	W. H. Scott.	121,371	193,583	20,529	11,376	1,312,385	956	238	4
17	Burleso B.....	651	Caldwell.	Jno. Alexander.	103,911	110,672	2,952	21,266	1,273,145	549	903	.....
18	Burnet.....	1,005	Burnet.	R. W. Cates.	111,500	103,656	21,922	16,274	1,210,454	581	364	6
19	Caldwell.....	543	Lockhart.	John D. Rice.	129,913	128,707	9,723	17,208	1,702,625	1,353	544	2
20	Calloun.....	964	Indianola.	Jas. McCoppin.	22,605	164,255	8,525	580	718,460	233	.....	122
21	Callahan.....	900	Belle Plaine.	J. R. Brown.	36,811	121,192	5,440	4,057	382,026	263	1	.....
22	Cameron.....	3,368	Brownsville.	R. B. Kinsbury.	105,655	137,707	24,737	850	1,479,180	2,375	.....	87
23	Camp.....	291	Pittsburg.	W. P. Skeen.	54,325	18,182	665	12,119	602,903	225	530	69
24	Cass.....	951	Linden.	E. Craft.	139,320	64,158	1,756	24,504	1,491,773	861	1,033	72

## STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES.—Continued.

Number.	Name of County.	Area Square Miles.	County Seat.	County Judge.	VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.					VOTE FOR GOV. 1878.		
					Horses & Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total Asses- ments, 1878.	Roberts.	Hamman.	Norton.
25	Chambers .....	851	Wallisville.	Hugh Jackson.	\$ 30,879	\$114,774	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,054	\$ 340,980	243	29	.....
26	Cherokee .....	1,008	Rusk.	J. P. Gibson.	187,630	69,510	3,076	39,464	1,772,278	1,585	676	368
27	Clay .....	1,122	Hemmetta.	W. B. Plemons.	67,106	586,382	4,142	3,819	1,202,002	528	187	.....
28	Coleman .....	1,243	Coleman.	W. O. Read.	55,057	158,147	14,578	3,226	630,286	352	74	.....
29	Collin .....	884	McKinney.	P. C. Goodner.	528,990	208,490	3,205	50,260	5,753,920	3,195	887	106
30	Colorado .....	960	Columbus.	Chas. Riley.	130,514	148,924	1,487	13,428	2,375,484	1,169	1,394	28
31	Conal .....	673	New Braunfels.	Geo. Pfeuffer.	66,625	64,332	3,861	750	1,241,160	481	11	320
32	Comanche .....	939	Comanche.	C. E. Williamson.	103,695	94,754	3,455	14,315	1,090,435	887	360	1
33	Cook .....	933	Gainesville.	J. P. Hall.	258,490	205,857	6,477	28,892	2,352,866	2,739	67	14
34	Coryell .....	960	Gatesville.	S. B. Raley.	191,184	155,102	7,564	25,509	1,807,750	1,769	208	3
35	Dallas .....	900	Dallas.	R. E. Burke.	421,180	198,460	4,510	37,295	8,449,790	3,601	1,365	655
36	Delta .....	266	Cooper.	C. S. Niever.	88,083	40,412	1,162	10,737	736,698	635	103	7
37	Denton .....	909	Denton.	C. C. Scruggs.	290,037	208,115	9,212	23,135	3,156,301	2,386	189	90
38	De Witt .....	918	Cuero.	O. L. Threlkeld.	131,478	195,914	108,413	13,069	2,250,560	1,238	165	207
39	Duval .....	1,759	San Diego.	J. O. Lamy.	117,715	46,084	334,611	150	1,090,011	360	.....	15
40	Eastland .....	909	Eastland.	J. T. Hammins.	42,120	46,134	794	4,308	413,248	452	40	1
41	Ellis .....	969	Waxahachie.	Albert Langley.	292,561	169,137	1,576	27,268	3,933,902	3,051	368	42
42	El Paso .....	8,188	Ysleta.	J. B. Leakey.	21,877	31,506	7,496	1,064	421,436	350	.....	176
43	Erath .....	1,042	Stephenville.	W. Kennedy.	125,184	100,758	5,198	15,124	1,383,159	1,555	112	6
44	Falls .....	776	Marlin.	E. C. Stuart.	218,955	155,236	7,603	32,848	2,764,083	1,112	1,113	3
45	Fannin .....	891	Bonham.	T. B. Cox.	328,470	135,928	5,486	36,943	3,818,216	2,696	1,113	37
46	Fayette .....	963	La Grange.	Jno. C. Steidl.	304,715	154,138	6,995	49,072	4,934,828	2,470	396	1,777
47	Ford Bend .....	889	Richmond.	J. C. Williams.	130,897	243,722	262	9,723	2,029,749	242	41	1,185
48	Franklin .....	310	Mt. Vernon.	J. H. Davis.	51,970	27,840	1,790	9,350	429,454	538	289	.....
49	Freestone .....	883	Fairfield.	O. C. Kirven.	190,509	96,154	3,355	36,388	1,877,151	1,369	984	.....
50	Frio .....	1,080	Frio City.	A. S. Cureton.	34,470	192,100	91,994	2,009	671,110	279	.....	.....

## STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES.—Continued.

Number.	Name of County.	Area Square Miles.	County Seat.	County Judge.	VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.					Vote for Gov. 1878.		
					Horses & Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total Assessments, 1878.	Roberts.	Hannan.	Norton.
51	Galveston.....	673	Galveston.	W. H. Williams.	\$ 66,812	\$ 47,253	\$ 393	\$ 395	\$17,925.311	3,500	1,294	.....
52	Gillespie.....	980	Fredericksburg.	W. N. Walrumund.	67,975	92,105	22,375	4,818	992,656	617	2	145
53	Goliad.....	823	Goliad.	W. N. Fant.	104,940	393,920	146,970	8,085	1,455,652	744	130	22
54	Gonzales.....	1,077	Gonzales.	J. S. Conway.	207,119	243,871	24,943	39,631	2,767,020	2,008	410	15
55	Grayson.....	968	Sherman.	S. D. Steedman.	441,610	233,534	7,406	50,396	6,834,309	4,181	1,555	147
56	Gregg.....	279	Longview.	S. G. Jackson.	62,438	25,925	595	10,977	1,036,423	587	471	322
57	Grimes.....	781	Anderson.	T. C. Burlington.	175,963	102,781	4,925	25,620	2,281,980	1,020	1,323	1,191
58	Guadalupe.....	711	Sagin.	W. P. H. Douglass.	138,136	115,503	2,356	22,400	2,372,600	1,215	602	183
59	Hamilton.....	977	Hamilton.	J. G. W. Pierson.	91,442	109,673	5,755	13,033	899,347	926	84	.....
60	Hardin.....	827	Hardin.	P. S. Watts.	19,194	24,546	471	6,283	278,125	118	25	6
61	Harris.....	1,800	Houston.	Anson, C. Jones.	126,488	185,328	3,974	3,141	6,820,200	2,661	2,306	40
62	Harrison.....	899	Marshall.	George Lane.	167,525	60,236	2,919	22,244	3,147,017	1,328	94	1,400
63	Hayes.....	683	San Marcos.	Ed. R. Cone.	100,350	96,790	7,560	11,220	1,466,680	890	19	235
64	Henderson.....	965	Athens.	W. L. Faulk.	114,642	82,356	1,658	29,082	1,105,827	960	404	6
65	Hidalgo.....	2,356	Edinburg.	T. M. Rhodes.	86,450	76,123	6,632	613	326,608	242	.....	16
66	Hill.....	1,030	Hillsboro.	Jno. L. Blanton.	310,995	190,205	6,807	29,515	2,710,571	2,444	583	1
67	Hood.....	492	Granbury.	Jas. Hiner.	109,626	74,514	1,716	11,920	888,490	1,076	21	1
68	Hopkins.....	755	Sulphur Springs.	J. R. Milam.	210,081	107,865	12,703	34,207	2,005,336	2,166	273	44
69	Houston.....	1,176	Crockett.	W. B. Wall.	155,495	98,497	802	27,813	1,925,924	1,132	669	162
70	Hunt.....	869	Greenville.	H. B. Simonds.	265,580	162,087	6,549	25,483	2,143,172	2,214	299	51
71	Jack.....	870	Jacksboro.	Israel Stoddard.	81,098	173,238	3,319	11,197	883,710	560	158	50
72	Jackson.....	911	Texana.	L. F. Wells.	47,904	243,328	2,200	6,706	709,962	214	3	223
73	Jasper.....	973	Jasper.	B. C. Doon.	48,337	35,953	2,126	9,146	470,916	732	.....	.....
74	Jefferson.....	1,032	Beaumont.	J. C. Milliken.	66,508	229,413	751	2,203	939,127	313	99	56
75	Johnson.....	697	Cleburne.	W. J. Ewing.	296,556	128,962	2,953	32,812	2,673,537	2,630	512	35
76	Karnes.....	735	Helena.	Jno. Archer.	107,560	142,400	63,260	5,845	901,510	514	42	.....

## STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES.—Continued.

Number.	Name of County.	Area Square Miles.	County Seat.	County Judge.	VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.					VOTE FOR GOV. 1878.		
					Horses & Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total Assessments, 1878.	Roberts.	Hannan.	Norton.
77 Kaufman.....	Kaufman.	832		H. P. Teague.	\$210,515	\$181,638	\$ 7,782	\$ 24,372	\$ 2,973,379	1,847	695	79
78 Kendall.....	Bocine.	678		P. D. Sauer.	36,915	41,578	11,905	1,501	497,595	186	14	280
79 Kerr.....	Kerrville.	1,382		H. M. Burney.	33,426	48,133	5,062	3,863	395,611	217	33	86
80 Kimble.....	Junction City.	1,302		Geo. E. Stewart.	12,705	31,436	18,001	3,159	266,236	116	56	.....
81 Kinney.....	Brackett.	1,704		J. F. Robertson.	12,018	43,902	49,616	894	399,786	455	36	53
82 Lamar.....	Paris.	920		W. S. Moore.	319,758	130,587	5,633	51,423	4,819,909	1,925	987	95
83 Lampasas.....	Lampasas.	858		Wm. Brice.	83,277	77,084	13,890	11,393	1,066,917	477	357	1
84 Lavaca.....	Hallettsville.	1,004		T. A. Hester.	180,911	228,030	36,073	27,274	2,308,623	1,048	283	26
85 Lee.....	Giddings.	603		J. A. Nisbet.	108,093	81,204	2,066	16,527	1,563,369	625	789	101
86 Leon.....	Centerville.	1,049		J. A. Brown.	152,018	91,593	1,492	20,769	1,482,580	1,090	648	494
87 Liberty.....	Liberty.	1,172		W. W. Perryman.	64,349	119,146	1,350	5,779	827,028	486	249	.....
88 Limestone.....	Groesbeck.	974		J. A. Harrington.	230,185	146,866	10,501	59,324	2,813,074	1,546	460	233
89 Live Oak.....	Oakville.	1,117		G. W. Jones.	64,881	120,755	67,544	2,586	748,814	347	14	3
90 Llano.....	Llano.	952		C. C. Clough.	73,931	131,088	25,460	14,016	644,687	325	104	3
91 Madison.....	Madison.	460		T. A. McDonald.	82,830	79,345	4,744	12,641	718,384	553	339	.....
92 Marion.....	Jefferson.	418		C. Haughn.	64,572	30,134	768	10,341	1,572,142	380	500	853
93 Mason.....	Mason.	908		J. M. Hunter.	30,710	126,460	26,050	5,245	561,330	31	15	46
94 Matagorda.....	Matagorda.	1,428		R. G. Chesman.	89,781	428,962	12,357	8,423	1,290,773	259	166	250
95 Maverick.....	Eagle Pass.	1,338		J. S. Sproull.	8,414	26,745	85,921	57	382,855	436	1	16
96 McCulloch.....	Brady City.	1,043		G. L. Beatty.	24,739	86,131	25,988	2,897	350,300	230	16	.....
97 McMullen.....	Waco.	1,083		G. B. Gerald.	371,944	214,386	39,844	44,110	6,134,135	2,514	1,746	12
98 Medina.....	Tilden.	1,176		M. F. Lowe.	19,545	33,382	40,826	380	256,541	105	.....	.....
99 Menard.....	Castroville.	1,304		Jas. Paul.	77,570	124,920	26,870	5,995	1,023,249	610	23	93
100 Menard.....	Menardville.	886		A. B. Wyatt.	6,408	22,825	16,012	1,665	211,932	146	1	2
101 Milam.....	Cameron.	991		R. J. Boyken.	216,137	162,416	38,082	37,831	2,375,927	1,817	882	135
102 Montague.....	Montague.	891		R. D. Rugeley.	127,838	160,202	4,271	17,660	1,242,681	1,324	117	1



## STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES.—Continued.

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					Horses & Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total Asses.	Roberts.	Hamman.	Norton.
103	Montgomery.....	1,054	Montgomery	Jno. S. Mosley.	\$ 66,005	\$ 31,911	\$ 913	\$ 5,900	\$ 1,012,408	.....	.....	.....
104	Morris.....	269	Dangerfield.	W. G. Ratcliff.	44,670	17,647	580	9,499	437,786	437	341	.....
105	Nacogdoches.....	974	Nacogdoches	A. L. Hurle.	152,524	80,014	3,847	31,156	1,137,605	1,395	36	438
106	Navarro.....	1,055	Corsicana.	J. J. Peaddy.	396,188	23,476	16,627	42,915	4,613,392	2,363	899	26
107	Newton.....	875	Newton.	C. L. Legge.	37,505	26,634	1,900	7,186	316,475	543	18	.....
108	Nueces.....	2,815	Corpus Christi.	D. R. Wingate.	164,724	248,923	261,480	.....	2,440,475	915	2	48
109	Orange.....	336	Orange.	Sam. P. Haynes.	26,165	37,480	435	2,360	598,835	268	89	2
110	Palo Pinto.....	968	Palo Pinto.	T. E. Boren.	77,368	162,755	6,878	6,356	863,965	768	22	.....
111	Panola.....	799	Carthage.	H. F. Hensley.	281,528	54,936	1,103	23,123	1,193,196	1,578	12	92
112	Parker.....	900	Weatherford.	G. M. Frazer.	180,742	155,590	2,728	20,575	2,089,670	1,813	410	16
113	Pecos.....	1,479	Fort Stockton.	O. M. Keesey.	4,657	26,586	924	819	375,125	303	.....	.....
114	Polk.....	1,109	Livingston.	J. Holston, Sen.	82,081	40,481	925	11,640	717,354	589	48	99
115	Presidio.....	12,955	Fort Davis.	O. M. Keesey.	4,490	17,297	14,480	.....	778,681	351	.....	.....
116	Rains.....	267	Emory.	E. P. Kearley.	47,725	30,126	2,014	8,878	396,848	351	91	.....
117	Red River.....	1,052	Clarksville.	W. B. Wooton.	190,074	87,659	2,361	33,519	2,091,028	1,541	176	983
118	Refugio.....	850	Refugio.	L. M. Rogers.	85,052	340,839	14,947	1,976	1,148,327	273	1	5
119	Robertson.....	869	Calvert.	P. W. Hall.	225,820	89,690	7,610	35,270	3,570,220	1,604	2,024	466
120	Rockwall.....	150	Rockwall.	J. C. Miller.	67,276	32,087	378	8,851	705,779	433	47	15
121	Rusk.....	917	Henderson.	A. J. Smith.	207,190	78,136	2,090	42,364	2,071,866	1,546	527	663
122	Sabine.....	572	Hemphill.	J. H. Speights.	43,789	25,192	866	9,997	291,997	540	145	.....
123	San Augustine.....	564	San Augustine.	J. T. Greer.	53,897	35,126	1,188	7,620	431,712	486	431	.....
124	San Jacinto.....	637	Cold Springs.	G. W. McKellar.	60,910	30,205	406	6,911	520,421	354	140	231
125	San Patricio.....	728	San Patricio.	Jno. Gadhney.	45,056	242,927	6,589	283	776,282	192	2	.....
126	San Saba.....	1,131	San Saba.	N. S. Rector.	94,459	159,078	26,885	12,811	1,069,344	596	293	.....
127	Shackelford.....	900	Albany.	C. K. Stribling.	26,392	103,780	8,149	682	477,746	397	4	.....
128	Shelby.....	802	Center.	M. F. Roberts.	93,007	48,762	1,768	13,269	689,627	886	508	1



## STATISTICS OF ALL THE COUNTIES.—Continued.

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					Horses & Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total Assessments, 1878.	Roberts.	Hamman.	Norton.
129	Smith.....	957	Tyler.	G. W. Smith.	\$219,765	\$ 86,687	\$ 2,175	\$ 49,212	\$ 3,410,880	1,220	1,006	25
130	Somervell.....	199	Glenrose.	J. J. Mathews.	33,512	30,317	128	6,281	271,016	349	39	.....
131	Starr.....	2,544	Rio Grande City.	J. Livingston.	330,049	45,589	135,028	1,439	1,026,511	361	.....	45
132	Stephens.....	900	Breckenridge.	E. L. Walker.	43,407	73,870	2,581	.....	671,094	365	2	1
133	Tarrant.....	900	Fort Worth.	C. C. Cummings.	314,730	201,347	7,308	30,262	5,288,650	3,471	756	138
134	Taylor.....	900	Buffalo Gap.	E. P. Beachamp.	13,744	85,275	4,449	1,759	128,735	131	.....	.....
135	Titus.....	420	Mt. Pleasant.	J. F. Wilkinson.	72,700	34,527	1,783	19,990	694,501	623	336	27
136	Tom Green.....	12,579	Ben. Ficklin.	F. Stanley.	28,212	182,506	16,294	1,700	860,397	368	.....	19
137	Travis.....	1,019	Austin. (Capital)	J. W. Smith.	284,205	171,300	21,595	29,300	9,449,673	2,176	2,480	107
138	Trinity.....	708	Trinity.	J. E. B. Laird.	57,449	44,803	643	16,733	632,786	517	179	4
139	Tyler.....	918	Woodville.	E. G. Guendordt.	66,478	35,266	1,277	15,791	563,908	653	53	1
140	Upshur.....	519	Gilmer.	T. J. Lowe.	109,969	51,386	1,612	24,033	1,110,448	983	318	346
141	Uvalde.....	1,548	Uvalde.	J. M. Downs.	30,709	80,246	115,862	3,973	676,456	353	13	.....
142	Van Zandt.....	840	Will's Point.	R. H. Allen.	145,707	107,425	3,680	38,036	1,840,309	1,608	56	159
143	Victoria.....	882	Victoria.	R. H. Coleman.	145,053	490,408	33,060	17,803	2,714,194	807	421	1
144	Walker.....	768	Huntsville.	J. S. Besser.	91,634	62,828	1,628	10,623	1,320,630	805	1,089	.....
145	Waller.....	499	Hempstead.	H. C. Tomkins.	92,722	59,520	1,064	10,809	1,483,973	527	84	880
146	Washington.....	603	Brenham.	J. D. McAdo.	235,312	140,051	2,902	31,169	4,386,870	1,733	1,625	1,148
147	Webb.....	1,552	Laredo.	J. M. Rodriguez.	22,586	45,957	2,447,600	46	875,950	1,314	.....	35
148	Wharton.....	1,172	Wharton.	E. Hawes.	66,001	182,977	411	9,953	880,945	108	336	373
149	Williamson.....	1,197	Georgetown.	D. S. Chesser.	253,714	230,805	43,382	31,733	3,570,545	1,492	806	32
150	Wilson.....	795	Floresville.	W. L. Worslam.	128,555	115,481	38,661	16,672	1,171,069	1,121	28	74
151	Wise.....	900	Decatur.	W. H. Bullock.	180,640	164,927	2,899	21,469	1,642,518	1,115	863	74
152	Wood.....	702	Quitman.	W. J. Jones.	122,563	47,443	236	31,054	1,730,132	1,296	225	28
153	Young.....	900	Graham.	J. H. Glasgow.	63,725	107,785	1,107	6,995	789,193	666	10	2
154	Zapata.....	1,291	Carrizo.	W. D. Langston.	53,651	72,635	83,400	135	364,481	246	.....	.....

## THE EFFECTS OF RAILROADS UPON OUR COMMERCE.

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BEFORE railroads were put in operation in Texas it was estimated that about one-third of our cotton crop was exported to New Orleans *via* Red River. No little speculation was indulged as to what effect the opening of railroad communication with the north would have upon this trade. Would cotton from Northern Texas be exported to St. Louis and Chicago, or would the cotton raised in Northern Louisiana, Arkansas and the Indian Territory seek water transportation at the nearer ports of Texas? This cotton must reach a northern or a European market, and as water transportation is so much cheaper than by rail it was not unreasonable to suppose that so heavy an article would naturally flow to our seaports. It is now six years since Texas has been connected with St. Louis by rail, and how have the railroads affected our commerce? Apparently, it is still in an unsettled state, vibrating like a needle affected by different magnets. The cotton crop of 1878-79 amounted to 951,053 bales; of which 562,735, or a little more than three-fifths was exported *via* Galveston. Of the remaining two-fifths 180,134 bales went out *via* Texarkana and 121,164 *via* Denison. From an article in the *Galveston News*, of September 13th, we copy the following paragraphs showing the influences that affect this trade:

“The International and Great Northern Railroad, it may be observed at once, is proportionately the principal feeder of Galveston’s direct cotton commerce. On this line of railroad, from Huntsville to Longview, 90 per cent of the entire cotton shipments went to Galveston direct. At the station of Overton, which is the intersection of the Henderson and Overton Railroad with the International line, 24,234 bales of cotton were received, 22,640 of which were shipped to Galveston. At Tyler a break in the trade current was discovered. Out of 16,000 bales shipped at that place only 8,870 sought this city for a market, the Tyler Tap toward the Texas and Pacific diverting the greater portion of the remainder northward *via* St. Louis. Striking the Texas and Pacific at Mineola, and following that line northeastward around its Trans-Continental branch, an actual reflex of the trade current was very perceptible. At Mineola Galveston received but 3,000 bales out of 12,000 local shipments; at Longview still a smaller percentage; at Marshall, none; at Jefferson, shipping 40,000 bales, scarcely a moiety; at Texarkana, none; at Clarksville, Paris, Honey Grove and Bonham, scarcely enough for mention. This exclusive current is not particularly to be wondered at, however, as the Transcontinental belt of country was never subject to the influence of Galveston’s commerce. Before the railroad era the

cotton trade of this region was transacted almost solely with New Orleans and Shreveport; and St. Louis penetrated the State in that direction by rail before Galveston could get a foothold. The main line of the Texas and Pacific road, from Fort Worth to Mineola, gives to Galveston but a very moderate percentage of its cotton shipments. The Central Railroad, with its branches passing through the heaviest cotton-producing portions of the State, brings but a limited percentage of its cotton shipments direct to Galveston. Take the principal shipping points on this line from Denison to Houston. Denison, out of 6,800 bales local cotton, sent to Galveston 700; Sherman, out of 43,000 bales, sent to Galveston but 500 bales; Dallas, 43,345 bales, sent 3,151 to Galveston; McKinney, 5,100 bales, sent 3,000; Plano, 1,230 bales, sent 689; Ennis, 7,129 bales, sent 6,457; Corsicana, 17,412 bales, sent 4,431; Mexia, 15,186 bales, sent 4,000; Groesbeeck, 2,137 bales, sent 2,000; Kosse, 4,952 bales, sent 3,897; Waco, 45,168 bales, sent 11,839; Marlin, 12,129 bales, sent 8,948; Bremond, 2,358 bales, sent 2,292; Calvert, 18,550 bales, sent 5,529; Hearne, 6,781 bales, sent 6,109; Bryan, 22,100 bales, sent 5,200; Navasota, 18,558 bales, sent 7,728; Giddings, 10,745 bales, sent 7,648; Ledbetter, 11,093 bales, sent 6,840; Brenham, 37,791 bales, sent, 4,500; Hempstead, 7,091 bales, sent 3,998. The mill buyer is found at all points of consequence on the Central line, and eastern direct shipments are fully two-thirds of the whole. The influence of the International line is felt again upon the Austin or Brazos division of this road. At Austin, where the International meets the Central, out of 26,619 bales local cotton shipped from that point, Galveston received 13,255 bales; at Round Rock, out of 16,139 bales, Galveston got 15,122; at Taylorsville, out of 8,787 bales shipped, Galveston got 8,569; at Rockdale, out of 17,616 bales, Galveston received 15,412; and at Jewett, out of 5,263 bales, Galveston received all but 200. From the San Antonio and New Orleans railroad, out of shipments in excess of 100,000 bales, Galveston received direct over two-thirds of the whole. These figures are absolutely correct, as they are extracted from the records of the railroads themselves. The deductions to be made are not numerous, but they are pertinent. It is found that at the larger interior shipping points—such as Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Mexia, Corsicana, Waco, Calvert, Bryan and Brenham—the eastern mill buyer operates directly during the cotton season. He buys and ships to order, and has all the advantages of capital and necessity. He is always at the top of the market. He commands freight rates advantageously as against the producer or country merchant, and it is plain that discriminations are made in his favor by transportation cor-

porations desirous of the long haul or interested in the divergence of trade currents. He has the advantages of compressing facilities at intermediate points and at terminal connections. These operations on the line of the Central have been going on for years. To successfully compete with or counteract them requires equal transportation facilities and low freight rates."

The above figures are significant and suggestive. Texas ports furnish a natural outlet for Texas products. Exterior lines of transportation and distant markets are competing for this trade. Will they succeed in permanently securing it?

The opening of direct railroad connection with New Orleans will introduce another competitor for the trade of South-eastern Texas. How will this affect the shipments of Houston and Galveston?

Since the opening of railroad communication between Houston and Galveston the former city has handled comparatively little cotton, considering it was the railroad center of southern Texas. But the opening of the business season in September 1879 showed a diversion towards Houston of a considerable portion of the cotton crop. Will this be permanent? and will there be a healthy rivalry between those two principal coast cities of our State? It is well for the planters to have competing lines of transportation and competing marts of trade. It is well for the State when those competing lines and rival marts are in its own territory and under its own control.

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## OUR SYSTEM OF PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

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THE Governor of the State, the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State, constitute, *ex-officio*, the Board of Education. Of this Board, Hon. O. N. Hollinsworth is the Secretary, and performs the duties of State Superintendent of Education. From Mr. Hollinsworth's biennial report, made for the Sixteenth Legislature, we extract the following:



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st.	1877.	1878.
Number of counties reported.....	135	137
Scholastic population.....		164,946
“ “ enrolled in school communities...	133,568	146,294
“ “ that did not attend school .....	20,962	23,963
Number of schools organized.....	3,901	4,633
“ “ months schools were maintained.....	3	4
“ “ teachers employed.....	3,580	4,330
“ “ school houses built.....	159	243
FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.		
Average salaries paid teachers.....	\$35	\$38
“ cost of tuition as per actual attendance.....	166	176
“ “ “ “ “ community registration..	126	113
Value of school houses built.....	34,913	54,267
Expenditures per payment of teachers.....	832,729	656,977
“ for building school houses.....	12,332	29,648
“ “ rent of school houses.....	3,598	5,735
Total expenditures.....	403,975	702,288
Received from State appropriations.....	427,556	654,768
“ “ department taxes under former law.....	88,113	20,117
“ “ rent of county school lands.....	500	653
“ “ sale “ “ “ “ .....	8,066	43,558
“ “ local option fines.....		658
“ “ dog tax.....		10,628
“ “ sources not enumerated.....	7,446	14,439
Totals received.....	631,830	859,484
Total expenditures.....	501,691	747,534
Balances on hand.....	130,599	113,008

For the year 1879 the school board appropriated \$717,000. Derived from the following sources:

Interest on the permanent school fund yields as follows:

On 5 per cent. bonds.....	\$ 4,395
On 6 per cent. bonds... ..	57,450
On 7 per cent. bonds.....	6,930
On railroad bonds.....	113,860

Total interest.....\$182,635

The remainder is derived from—

One-fourth of all back taxes (estimated).....	\$ 20,000
One-sixth '79 assessment added to school poll tax (estimated).....	409,583
Interest on notes given for school lands (estimated)	10,000
Amount carried forward from last year.....	95,509
To which add interest as above .....	182,635

Total estimated available fund.....\$717,727



Against this fund charge the following:

For the support of Sam Houston normal school.....	\$ 14,000
For cost of taking scholastic census .....	7,400
For pay of county judges.....	16,000
For salary secretary board of education.....	1,800
For printing, advertising and postage.....	2,800

Total.....\$ 42,000

This leaves for the pay of teachers about \$675.727, or a fraction under \$3 for each pupil of the public schools for the year.

### APPORTIONMENT TO THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR THE ENSUING SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

COUNTIES.	Appor- tionment for 1879.	Appor- tionment for previ- ous year.	COUNTIES.	Appor- tionment for 1879.	Appor- tionment for previ- ous year.
Anderson.....	\$ 6,438	\$ 8,962	Comal .....	\$ 3,729	\$ 5,358
Angelina.....	2,952	3,972	Comanche.....	4,008	4,704
Aransas.....	423	628	Concho .....	129	.....
Atascosa .....	1,965	4,336	Cooke.....	9,024	10,219
Austin .....	6,561	9,643	Coryell.....	6,023	8,009
Bandera .....	1,107	1,347	Dallas .....	9,099	12,619
Bastrop .....	6,282	7,723	Delta .....	2,364	3,326
Baylor .....	120	.....	Denton.....	7,350	10,596
Bee.....	1,056	1,628	DeWitt.....	5,457	7,503
Bell.....	9,219	9,179	Duval .....	1,959	2,724
Bexar.....	4,104	4,474	Eastland .....	2,376	2,430
Blanco .....	1,482	2,187	Edwards .....	78	212
Bosque.....	4,959	6,160	Ellis.....	7,890	12,506
Bowie.....	3,828	4,483	El Paso .....	1,389	2,720
Brazoria.....	6,162	7,030	Erath.....	5,184	7,671
Brazos .....	4,215	7,793	Falls.....	7,281	9,747
Brown.....	3,786	4,988	Fannin.....	12,987	16,257
Burleson.....	3,510	5,601	Fayette .....	10,575	16,704
Burnet.....	3,687	3,599	Fort Bend.....	3,843	5,952
Caldwell.....	5,064	6,311	Franklin .....	1,953	2,655
Calhoun.....	861	870	Freestone .....	5,895	7,797
Callahan.....	912	823	Frio .....	831	1,390
Cameron.....	4,980	7,191	Galveston .....	7,830	12,467
Camp.....	2,010	2,828	Gillespie .....	2,619	3,643
Cass.....	7,320	8,577	Goliad .....	2,457	3,205
Chambers.....	942	1,277	Gonzales .....	6,240	8,191
Cherokee.....	7,275	9,560	Grayson.....	16,947	21,703
Clay.....	1,665	1,520	Gregg.....	3,081	4,539
Collin.....	10,683	14,087	Grimes.....	10,917	11,306
Colorado.....	7,518	10,383	Guadalupe.....	5,040	5,991
Coleman.....	1,581	1,858	Hamilton.....	2,550	3,699

TABLE OF APPORTIONMENT FOR ENSUING SCHOLASTIC YEAR—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Appor- tionment for 1879.	Appor- tionment for previ- ous year.	COUNTIES.	Appor- tionment for 1879.	Appor- tionment for previ- ous year.
Hardin.....	981	1,160	Morris.....	1,848	2,997
Harris.....	5,403	17,120	Nacogdoches...	5,901	8,035
Harrison.....	8,073	15,118	Navarro.....	8,325	12,047
Hays.....	4,746	4,903	Newton.....	2,265	2,950
Henderson....	4,146	6,112	Nueces.....	3,012	4,011
Hidalgo.....	1,716	1,728	Orange.....	1,260	1,858
Hill.....	6,855	8,395	Palo Pinto....	2,667	2,945
Hood.....	2,823	3,177	Panola.....	5,802	6,692
Hopkins.....	7,377	10,522	Parker.....	6,582	9,188
Houston.....	10,551	9,591	Pecos.....	621	528
Hunt.....	7,611	8,009	Polk.....	3,381	4,882
Jack.....	2,184	2,724	Presidio.....	744	1,074
Jackson.....	1,215	1,802	Rains.....	1,497	1,971
Jasper.....	2,544	4,028	Red River....	7,836	9,435
Jefferson.....	1,497	1,992	Refugio.....	672	862
Johnson.....	7,377	9,686	Robertson....	10,296	12,129
Karnes.....	1,437	1,763	Rockwall.....	1,194	1,585
Kaufman.....	6,759	8,148	Runnels.....	201	216
Kendall.....	1,197	1,689	Rusk.....	10,581	13,958
Kerr.....	1,201	1,195	Sabine.....	2,394	3,227
Kimble.....	510	550	Somerville....	1,206	1,637
Kinney.....	918	1,212	San Augustine..	2,034	2,937
Lamar.....	10,032	14,724	San Jacinto....	2,751	4,184
Lampasas.....	2,568	3,357	San Patricio...	420	515
Lavaca.....	6,054	7,481	San Saba.....	2,652	2,915
Lee.....	3,018	4,184	Shackelford...	657	801
Leon.....	5,613	6,649	Shelby.....	3,064	6,498
Liberty.....	2,172	3,387	Smith.....	7,110	12,415
Limestone....	6,387	8,525	Starr.....	4,008	4,622
Live Oak.....	738	953	Stephens.....	2,163	1,719
Llano.....	2,115	2,703	Tarrant.....	7,746	9,850
McCulloch....	648	840	Taylor.....	585	385
McLennan....	14,586	14,832	Titus.....	2,772	3,608
Madison.....	2,175	3,088	Throckmorton..	162	.....
Marion.....	5,628	7,871	Tom Green....	654	775
Mason.....	1,155	1,212	Travis.....	12,603	20,360
Matagorda....	1,932	2,508	Trinity.....	2,094	2,651
Maverick.....	1,194	1,277	Tyler.....	2,754	3,682
Medina.....	2,340	3,253	Upshur.....	4,833	6,034
Menard.....	270	441	Uvalde.....	777	1,260
Milam.....	5,634	8,694	Van Zandt....	4,848	6,121
Montague.....	4,797	5,363	Victoria.....	3,993	6,008
McMullen.....	285	311	Walker.....	5,973	6,957
Montgomery...	4,287	5,588	Waller.....	4,698	6,233

TABLE OF APPORTIONMENT FOR ENSUING SCHOLASTIC YEAR—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Appor- tionment for 1879.	Appor- tionment for previ- ous year.	COUNTIES.	Appor- tionment for 1879.	Appor- tionment for previ- ous year.
Washington....	9,222	15,504	Wilson .....	2,835	3,989
Webb.....	3,159	1,953	Wise.....	7,224	7,827
Wharton .....	1,533	2,352	Wood.....	4,110	5,644
Wheeler.....	54	.....	Young .....	1,914	2,001
Williamson ....	5,307	6,671	Zapata.....	1,200	749

TOWNS AND CITIES.	1879.	1878.	TOWNS AND CITIES.	1879.	1878.
Brenham.....	\$2,319	Included in the ap- portionment to the counties.	McKinney. ....	\$ 549	Included in the ap- portionment to the counties.
Corpus Christi..	1,371		San Antonio.....	6,387	
Dallas.....	4,020		Marshall .....	1,515	
Fort Worth.....	2,424		Paris.....	1,347	
Gainesville.....	768		Tyler.....	933	
Greenville.....	357		Bryan.....	972	
Houston, .....	8,904		Honey Grove ..	420	
Lawrence.....	180		Corsicana.....	1,206	

NOTE.—Census of Rockdale and Decatur incomplete, and apportionment of \$528 for former and \$300 for latter is held up.

## THE AMENDED SCHOOL LAW.

THE Sixteenth Legislature materially modified the School Law.

The law strikes out the requirement that census-takers enumerate all the children in their several counties, and provides that only those children between the ages of eight and fourteen, or those within the scholastic age, shall be enumerated.

The apportionment will be declared the first day of July instead of the first of September, as heretofore. This gives definite information of how much money each county is to receive two months in advance of the beginning of the scholastic year, which is the 1st of September. The law previously in force provided for the organization of schools the same day the apportionment was made, and without data upon which to base their contracts with the teachers.

The contracts have now to be approved by the county judges. Before these amendments were adopted they were not required to be approved by any one.

Another change is to allow the county judges pay for services in or-

ganizing schools out of the available fund apportioned to the counties. He gets his money at home without the expense, as formerly, of sending to Austin. The pay is also changed. Instead of all the judges of large and small, populous and sparsely settled, counties getting the same amount, it is graduated according to the amount of the funds disbursed. They are allowed \$25 for the first \$500 disbursed, \$50 for \$1000 or less disbursed, and \$10 for each additional \$1000, together with 10 per cent. on the amount they receive for postage and stationery, printing, etc.

A new proviso forfeits the interest of any parent or guardian in the fund for the current year who signs more than one petition for a school community. Formerly some smart persons by joining in several applications were able to send their children to all the schools in their neighborhoods, beginning with those first taught and ending with the last. Trustees are required to give two weeks notice of the opening of the schools. The contracts between teachers and trustees must first set forth the grade of the teachers' certificate; second, the salary per month; third, the length of the term; fourth, the average per cent. of attendance to warrant the continuance of the school.

A good feature is that which requires the county judges to apportion the entire amount of money received from the state to the schools actually organized. Those not embraced in the school organization will get nothing, and the pro rata they would have been entitled to if they had organized, goes to those that have used diligence and perfected their organization. We annex for the benefit of communities about to organize the following, which is important:

Article 3758. Trustees shall make their contract with the teacher on the basis of the number of children of scholastic age registered in the community, but no teacher shall be entitled to full pay unless the average daily attendance of such pupils amount to at least seventy-five per cent. of the whole number registered on the community list; and if the average daily attendance be less than seventy-five per cent., but as much as fifty per cent., the teacher shall be entitled to seventy-five per cent. of the compensation set forth in the contract. If the average daily attendance should be less than fifty per cent. of all the pupils of scholastic age registered in the community, then the teacher shall only be paid for actual daily attendance, or the trustees may, at their discretion, cause the school to be discontinued. In lieu of a contract based on the number of state pupils registered in the community, the trustees may, at their discretion, contract for actual daily attendance only.

Article 3759. Trustees in making contracts with teachers, shall determine the salary to be allowed, or wages to be paid, upon the following rates of tuition: To teachers holding a first-class certificate, not more than two dollars; to those holding a second-class certificate,



not more than one dollar and fifty cents; and to such as hold a third-class certificate, not more than one dollar per month per capita shall be allowed for pupils within scholastic age. And it shall not be lawful for trustees or teachers to demand as a condition of admittance into school the payment of extra tuition for pupils of scholastic age; provided, that in no event shall the teacher holding a first-class certificate receive from the public free school fund more than sixty dollars per month; and those holding second-class certificates, more than forty dollars per month; and those holding third-class certificates, more than twenty-five dollars per month.

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## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

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THIS institution, located near Bryan, Brazos County, on the line of the Central Railroad, was organized in 1875. It is under the management of a board of directors, of which the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, are *ex-officio* members. Besides these State officials, the Legislature in joint session elects one director from each Congressional district.

The sixteenth Legislature elected the following: Col. E. B. Pickett for 1st Congressional district, H. W. Lyday for 2d, J. K. Dickson for 3d, John W. Durant for 4th, Col. A. J. Peeler for 5th, and Geo. Pfeiffer for 6th.

The catalogue for 1878-9 contains the names of nine professors besides the President, and 248 students. The students are organized into cadet companies, under the command of Capt. Geo. T. Olmsted, Jr., of the U. S. Army.

### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The grounds consist of 2200 acres, and lie immediately upon the Texas Central Railroad, four and a half miles south of Bryan. One hundred and sixty acres are inclosed by a neat, substantial board fence.

Near the center of the inclosure stands the main building, a brick structure, four stories high, with Mansard roof and double gallery in front.

Through the length and crossing of each story are broad halls, into which the recitation rooms and students' dormitories open, all well lighted and ventilated. The dormitories are large enough to accommodate double the number assigned to them. The students' beds are iron frames, with wire springs, on which comfortable mattresses are placed.



## STEWARD'S HALL,

a three-story brick, about three hundred yards north of the Capitol building, is fitted up with all the comforts of a hotel; has capacity for seating four hundred students comfortably. There they are marched in a body to each meal, which is served in the presence of one member of the faculty. There are also five two story buildings for the families of the Professors.

A meeting of the board of directors was held at Hempstead, August 27th, 1879. Provision was made for equipping the Agricultural and Scientific Departments and for a Library, by an appropriation of \$7,500 of the amount granted to the college by the last Legislature. The salary of the President was reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,300; and the salaries of Professors from \$2,250 to \$1,500 a year.

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## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

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THE Sam Houston State Normal Institute is located at Huntsville. The citizens giving for this purpose, the building formerly known as Austin College. The management of the institute is committed to the State Board of Education. Each senatorial district is entitled to send two students, and six may be sent from the state at large. Students must be not less than fifteen years of age; and must obligate themselves to teach in the public free schools of the State as many years as they are taught in the Institute. Their board and tuition is paid by the State. Other students may be admitted by paying expenses. \$14,000 were appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the Institute, to which will be added \$3,000 from the Peabody fund.

Of the six students from the State at large, one will be selected by the Congressman of the district, after a competitive examination; and each State Senator will select two who may be recommended by an examining committee after a competitive examination of all applicants. One half the students to be males, the other half females. The Legislature appropriated \$28,000 for the support of the institution. On the 13th of September the board of education elected Prof. B. Mallon, of Atlanta, Ga., Principal, and O. H. Cooper, Henderson, Texas, and Mrs. B. Mallon, Assistants.

### *Colored Normal School.*

THIS Institution, located at Prairie View, (formerly Alta Vista,) Waller County, is under the supervision of the board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Bryan. The Legislature

appropriated \$12,000 to its support. Each senatorial district sends one student, and the state at large sends three; to be selected in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as those of the Sam Houston Normal School. Prof. James W. Abernathy is teacher in this institution.

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## THE BAPTISTS OF TEXAS.

BY WM. CAREY CRANE, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

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THERE are fifty-two associations of white Baptists, and twenty-three of colored Baptists, in the State. The communicants of white Baptists number 75,143\*; of colored Baptists, 50,000. Grand Total 125,143. There are 942 white ordained ministers. Number of colored ministers not known. Number of houses of worship for whites 1183, for colored people 509; total 1692; value of church property \$1,015,200. There are four general organizations for benevolent work, mission, and church extension.

(1.) The Baptist State Convention of Texas, organized in 1848: President, W. Carey Crane; Treasurer, G. B. Davis; Cor. Secretary, P. Hawkins; Rec. Secretary, O. H. P. Garrett.

(2.) Baptist General Association of Texas, organized in 1869: President, R. C. Burleson; Treasurer, J. L. Williams; Cor. Secretary, R. C. Buckner; Rec. Secretary, S. J. Anderson.

(3.) East Texas Baptist Convention, organized in 1878: President, A. E. Clemmons; Treasurer, C. B. Bacon; Cor. Secretary, F. L. Whaley; Rec. Secretary, Geo. Farbrough.

(4.) Freedmen's Baptist State Convention of Texas organized in 1872: President, Wm. Massey; Cor. Secretary, I. S. Campbell; Rec. Secretary, R. J. Evans; Treasurer, ———.

There are two Sunday School organizations, one of which supports Rev. W. D. Powell, as a Missionary, who established ninety-five Sunday Schools in 1878-9, or during the twelve months.

(1). Of Schools, Baylor University, Independence, Washington Co., was chartered in 1845; has educated over 3,000 persons in whole or part; has graduated 70 collegiate and 31 law alumni. Over 100 ministers have been educated in its halls. It possesses property to the value

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\* If all the Baptists of the State would connect themselves with some Baptist Church, it is thought the whole number would be near 150,000, but many live with letters in their pocket, and unconnected with any local Church.—There is no Church law to prevent this state of things.



## BAPTISMS.

Adults baptized,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,482
Infants baptized,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384
Total baptisms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,866

## SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Number of schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	177
Officers and teachers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	870
Scholars,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,822

## CHURCH PROPERTY.

Number of churches,	-	-	-	-	174	
Probable value,	-	-	-	-	-	\$183,904 00
Number of parsonages	-	-	-	-	35	
Probable value,	-	-	-	-	-	13,383 00
Total church property,	-	-	-	-	-	\$199,287 00

## BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

For Missions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,113 10
For Board of Church Extensions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 75
For Tract Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 55
For Sunday-School Union,	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 40
For Freedmen's Aid Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	126 10
For Bible Cause,	-	-	-	-	-	-	99 70
For Woman's Foreign Mission,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 70
For Education,-	-	-	-	-	-	-	916 10
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,618 40

Raised for church building and paying debts in 1878, \$23,486 61

Considering all the circumstances this showing is most gratifying.  
We know by personal inspection that these statistics are reliable.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics of the five American Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, in Texas, as they were reported at the conferences held in the fall of 1878 by Bishop Keener. Besides these reported there are about one thousand members belonging to the German Conference in Texas.

CONFERENCES.	No. of Mem- bers.	Infants Baptized.	No. Sun- day- Schools.	No. School Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Value of Churches.
West Texas.....	6,350	396	73	2,348	52	\$ 55,900
Northwest Texas.....	21,321	1,354	178	7,208	120	135,520
North Texas.....	21,800	557	124	6,196	140	128,800
Texas.....	7,421	449	60	3,517	75	172,175
East Texas.....	21,052	530	91	3,675	116	79,394
Totals.....	77,944	3,286	526	22,944	503	\$571,789

CONFERENCES.	No. of Parsonages.	Value of Parsonages.	Salaries paid Preachers.	Collected for Bishops.	Collected for Missions.	Conference Collections.
West Texas.....	18	\$ 8,400	\$20,842	\$231	\$1,147	\$ 546
Northwest Texas.....	34	22,200	31,366	400	2,649	1,310
North Texas.....	23	12,750	26,683	358	1,691	920
Texas.....	12	10,300	22,310	345	1,513	997
East Texas.....	10	6,350	14,913	270	1,230	799
Totals.....	97	\$60,000	\$116,114	\$1,604	\$8,230	\$4,572

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THIS Church has one Synod in Texas: five Presbyteries, viz: Brazos, Eastern Texas, Western Texas, Central Texas and Dallas. It has 80 ministers; 149 churches, and 5,588 communicants

This report is official, having been furnished by Rev. Dr. R. F. Bunting, Stated Clerk of Synod.

### STATISTICS OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE following statistics of this Christian body for Texas for the year 1878 were furnished from official sources by Rev. Dr. Wofford, editor of the *Texas Presbyterian Observer*, of Tehuacana:

There are four Synods; sixteen Presbyteries; 185 ordained ministers; 37 licentiates and 37 candidates for the ministry; about 400 congregations, and about 18,000 church members.



*Correction.*—A note from Rev. R. O. Watkins, of Kaufman county, points out some inaccuracies in the brief account of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in "THRALL'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TEXAS." Mr. Atkins says Rev. Sumner Bacon became a citizen of Texas in 1828: and that he was a regular agent of the American Bible Society as well as a colporteur of the Natchez Tract Society. He died in 1842, and, of course, was not at the General Assembly in 1874. Again, Mr. Awalt was an ordained minister when he came to Texas. Again, the church organized by Rev. Mr. Estell in Red River county was in 1834, instead of 1833. Mr. Watkins was a member of that church, and was the first preacher licensed or ordained by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Texas.

## STATISTICS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN TEXAS.

COMPILED FROM THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, BY REV. P. ST. JOHN, OF  
CORPUS CHRISTI.

THE spiritual administration of the Catholic Church, in the State of Texas, is divided into two Dioceses and one Vicariate Apostolic:

	DIOCESE OF GALVESTON.	DIOCESE OF SAN ANTONIO.	V. A. OF BROWNSVILLE.
Churches and Chapels.....	35	55	22
Priests. ....	41	37	23
Ecclesiastical students.....	3	5	1
Academies and convents.. ....	8	12	5
Colleges .....	1	3	2
Parochial schools.....	Not given.	20	Not given.
Charitable institutions.....	2	2	"
Catholic population .....	25,000	45,000	34,000

## STATE ASYLUMS.

The State supports three Asylums, all located at Austin.

*Lunatic Asylum.* In the reports of this institution to the last Legislature it was stated that 370 inmates had been present. Of this number 58 had been restored and discharged; 21 had been improved; 4 remained unimproved; 12 had died, leaving 275 in the institution. In April Dr. W. E. Saunders was appointed Superintendent; *vice* Dr. Wal-

lace resigned. James H. Raymond is President of the board of Managers.

*Deaf and Dumb Asylum.*—There were fifty-seven inmates of this institution. Some of the Mutes are employed in a printing office connected with the institution. On the first of September Dr. John S. Ford was appointed Superintendent; *vice* H. E. M'Culloch, resigned. Dr. R. M. Swearingen is President of the Board of Managers.

*Institution for the Blind.*—The last report for this institution announces that there were 68 pupils; 28 males and 40 females. Dr. Frank Raney is Superintendent; and E. W. Shands, President of the Board of Managers.

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## OUR PENITENTIARIES.

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THE Legislature at its regular session in 1879 made provision for completing the East Texas Penitentiary, at Rusk, and fitting it up for occupancy.

The officers of the Penitentiary at Huntsville, are, Thos. J. Coree, Superintendent, D. M. Short, Assistant Superintendent; Local Directors at Huntsville, J. W. Winn, J. W. Carey, and S. R. Smith; Thomas W. Markham, Physician; and W. W. Keep, Chaplain and Librarian. The Superintendents receive an annual salary of \$1,500; the Physician \$500; and the Directors and Chaplain \$250 each. Heretofore it has cost an average of nearly \$70 each to transport convicts to the penitentiary, but by a new law Messrs. Cunningham & Co., the Lessees agree to transport them by contract at \$39 for each convict. The latest report at hand states that there are 1835 convicts—of whom 946 are hired out to work on plantations, 399 on railroads, and 489 are inside the walls of the institution. During the month of May, 1879 a considerable tract of land was purchased adjoining the penitentiary, and hands put to work to inclose with a substantial brick wall, eight acres additional to the present yards. The report of the Superintendent to the Governor, gives some interesting statistics of the institution since its organization in 1849. There have been 7350 convicts admitted. Of this number, 475 claim to be temperate, and 4,775 admit themselves to have been intemperate, 2,739 were married, 4,310 unmarried, and others not stated; 137 had good education, 2,091 common, 521 limited, and 4,510 no education. 6,269 used tobacco, and 980 did not. Seven white females, and 104 colored females were among the number.

## STATISTICS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON.

STATES.	No. Col- leges.	Stu- dents.	STATES.	No. Col- leges.	Stu- dents.
Alabama.....	3	316	Missouri.....	13	821
Arkansas.....	4	104	Nebraska.....	2	82
California.....	9	831	New Hampshire.....	1	249
Colorado.....	1	70	New Jersey.....	4	712
Connecticut.....	3	856	New York.....	24	2,940
District of Columbia.	4	152	North Carolina.....	7	383
Delaware.....	1	40	Ohio.....	28	2,220
Georgia.....	6	488	Oregon.....	4	210
Illinois.....	24	1,538	Pennsylvania.....	27	2,166
Indiana.....	16	1,267	Rhode Island.....	1	219
Iowa.....	17	902	South Carolina.....	6	351
Kansas.....	6	167	Tennessee.....	18	1,129
Kentucky.....	14	902	Texas.....	6	457
Louisiana.....	4	54	Vermont.....	3	169
Maine.....	3	350	Virginia.....	8	1,098
Maryland.....	8	644	West Virginia.....	3	164
Massachusetts.....	9	1,777	Wisconsin.....	9	689
Michigan.....	8	810			
Minnesota.....	3	154	Total.....	311	25,670
Mississippi.....	4	189			

The following table will give a sufficiently accurate idea of the extent to which American colleges are under denominational influences:

<i>Religious denominations.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Methodist, - - - - -	49
Baptist, - - - - -	37
Roman Catholic, - - - - -	37
Presbyterian, - - - - -	33
Congregationalist, - - - - -	15
Lutheran, - - - - -	15
Christian, - - - - -	11
Episcopal, - - - - -	9
United Brethren, - - - - -	7
Reformed, - - - - -	6
Friends, - - - - -	5
Universalist, - - - - -	4
Advent, - - - - -	1
Evangelical, - - - - -	1
Reformed German, - - - - -	1
New Church, - - - - -	1
Non-sectarian, - - - - -	76

## LEADING SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

THE following table, prepared from information received at the bureau of statistics, shows the aggregate production for each year since 1870, of the three great agricultural staples of the southern States:

	COTTON. <i>bales.</i>	SUGAR. <i>hhds.</i>	TOBACCO. <i>lbs.</i>
1870.....	4,352,317	144,881	385,000,000
1871.....	2,974,351	128,461	426,000,000
1872.....	3,930,508	108,529	480,000,000
1873.....	4,170,388	89,498	507,000,000
1874.....	3,832,991	116,867	315,000,000.
1875.....	4,669,288	144,146	522,000,000
1876.....	4,485,423	169,331	535,000,000
1877.....	4,811,423	127,753	560,000,000
1878.....	5,200,000	about 212,000	572,000,000

## NEW COUNTIES—ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED.

OF the two hundred and twenty-six counties of the State, the report of the Comptroller for 1878 has the statistics of property of one hundred and fifty-four. (See statistical table, page 62.) Since that report was prepared ten new counties have been organized, and others are rapidly filling up with population. It is towards these outlying counties that the tide of immigration is now setting, and we give our readers such information as we have of the country in these newly organized and unorganized counties.

1. *Andrews*—Has an area of 1,560 square miles; is situated in the southwestern portion of what is known as the Pan-handle, or Staked Plains division of the State. Bounded on the north by Gaines, east by Martin, south by Tom Green, and west by New Mexico

2. *Archer*—Area, 900 square miles: is exceedingly rich in minerals, especially in copper. A copper mining company has been organized to utilize these mines. The county is well watered by the tributaries of the Wichita River; and has a large number of rich valleys capable of producing abundant crops. It is bounded north by Wichita, east by Clay, south by Young, and west by Baylor.

3. *Armstrong*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Carson, east by Donley, south by Brisco and Swisher, and west by Randall. Is in the heart of the Pan-handle; and watered by Red River.

4. *Bailey*—Area, 1,052; situated on the western limit of the Pan-handle. Bounded north by Parmer, east by Lamb, south by Cochran, and west by New Mexico.

5. *Baylor*—Area, 906 square miles: organized in July, 1879; Seymour the county seat. In the fall of 1877 a few families from Oregon settled a village which was named Oregon. A writer in the *Graham Leader* gives this description of a visit to the new settlement:

“Leaving Belknap, our route was over hill and dale; lovely prairie glades, interspersed with timber, herds of cattle feeding upon the luxuriant grass—a feast for the landscape painter. Monday morning arrived at Oregon City, situated in a beautiful undulating valley within half a mile of the Brazos and near Seymour creek, which possesses many natural advantages. The town at present consists of fourteen families and residences, one store, one blacksmith shop, one school building and post-office, and soon to have a drug store. There are five stone buildings under contract and in course of erection. The town is surrounded with the very best quality of alluvial land, which is being rapidly put into cultivation. The people are hospitable and enterprising. As an evidence of the industry of the people, it is proper to state that on the 1st of November last not a furrow had been turned, and now there are 600 or 700 acres in cultivation. Millett Brothers, whose rancho is in Baylor County, are preparing to start a herd of 5,000 head of cattle to Trinity, New Mexico, having sold them to ex-Congressman Dorsey.”

6. *Borden*—Area, 900 square miles: situated on the head waters of the Colorado and Concho rivers. Bounded north by Lynn and Garza, east by Scurry, south by Howard, and west by Dawson.

7. *Briscoe*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Armstrong and Donley, east by Hall, south by Floyd, and west by Swisher. It lies between the two forks of Red River.

8. *Carson*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Hutchinson, east by Gray, south, by Armstrong, and west by Potter. It is watered by tributaries of the Canadian River, which flows near the northwestern border of the county.

9. *Castro*—Area, 900 square miles: bounded north by Deaf Smith and Randall, east by Swisher, south by Lamb, and west by Parmer. The south fork of Red River has its source in Castro county.

10. *Childress*—Area, 758 square miles: bounded north by Collinsworth and Greer, east by Greer and Hardeman, south by Cottle, and west by Hall. It is situated on one of the forks of Red River; is well watered, and capable of a high degree of cultivation.

11. *Cochran*—Area, 825 square miles: bounded north by Bailey, east by Hockley, south by Yoakum, and west by New Mexico.

12. *Collinsworth*—Area, 900 square miles: bounded north by Wheeler, east by Greer, south by Hall and Childress, and west by Donley.



This is a well watered county with considerable bodies of good land, waiting the coming of the settler.

13. *Concho*—Area, 956 square miles: Organized in July 1879, Paint Rock the County Seat. Bounded on the north by Runnels, east by Coleman and McCulloch, south by Menard, and west by Tom Green. A newspaper correspondent gives the following description of the new town:

"The town derives its name from Paint Rock bluff, on the opposite side of the river from town. This cliff is covered with pictures and Indian signs and symbols, painted by the Indians when they infested this country. Paint Rock occupies an elevated position on the south bank of the Concho river, and is surrounded by magnificent views and charming landscapes. By the dark foliage of the timber that lines the banks of the Concho river, the eye can trace for miles the winding course of that beautiful stream, while far away in every direction can be seen hills and valleys covered with luxuriant grasses, the prairie dotted here and there with groves of mesquite timber, the whole scene animated by droves of wild mustangs and herds of antelope and deer grazing and running on the prairie.

14. *Cottle*—Is a large county, newly settled and but partially organized, with Cottle for the county seat. Area, 1147 square miles. Bounded north by Childress, east by Hardeman, south by King, and west by Motley. It is well watered by Pease River and its tributaries. Gen. R. M. Gano, of Dallas is introducing colonists into Cottle from Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States.

15. *Crockett*—In 1875 the Legislature gave the name of Crockett County to the large district of country before known as Bexar District. Its area is 10,029 square miles: bounded north by Tom Green, east by Menard, Kimble and Edwards, south by Kinney, and west by Presidio. It is a mountainous and mineral region, much of which is well adapted to stock raising.

16. *Crosby*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Floyd, east by Dickens, south by Garza, and west by Lubbock. There is a post office at Doekham's Rancho.

17. *Dallam*—Area, 1,468 square miles. Bounded north by the Indian Territory, east by Sherman, south by Hartley, and west by New Mexico. It is watered by some of the Tributaries of the Canadian River, and lies in the extreme north-western corner of the State.

18. *Dawson*—Area, 900 square miles; bounded north by Terry and Lynn, east by Borden, south by Martin, and west by Gaines. The Colorado River has its rise in this county.

19. *Deaf Smith*—Area, 1,485 square miles. On the extreme western border of the Pan Handle; bounded north by Oldham, east by Randall, south by Castro and Parmer, and west by New Mexico.

20. *Dickens*—Area, 900 square miles: bounded north by Motley, east by King, south by Kent, and west by Crosby. It is watered by tributaries of the Wichita and Brazos Rivers.

21. *Dimitt*—Area, 1,290 square miles. Bounded north by Zavalla, east by Frio, south by Webb, and west by Maverick. It is a fine grazing county in which stock ranches are being established. It has some fresh water lakes; is traversed by the Nueces River, and some tributaries of the Rio Grande. Will soon be organized with Dimitt for county seat.

22. *Donley*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Gray, east by Collinsworth, south by Briscoe and Hall, and west by Armstrong. The town of Clarendon was settled in March, 1878. The county is well watered by Red River and its tributaries, and is rapidly filling up with an industrious and prosperous population.

23. *Edwards*—Area, 960 square miles. Bounded north by Kimble, east by Kerr and Bandera, south by Bandera and Uvalde, and west by Crockett. Though the county is still unorganized there are a good many stock ranches located on its numerous creeks. The Llano, the Guadalupe, the Frio and the Nueces rivers have some of their sources in this county.

24. *Encinal*—Area, 1,788 square miles. Bounded north by La Salle, east by Duval, south by Zapata, and west by Webb. It is an arid region, but suitable for stock ranches, especially for sheep.

25. *Fisher*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Kent and Stonewall, east by Jones, south by Nolan, and west by Scurry. There is a post-office at Reed's Rancho. It is watered by the Palo Pinto and other creeks. A newspaper correspondent says:

"Fisher County is one of the finest in the State. The lands, for beauty and fertility, cannot be surpassed, and the range is the best we have ever seen. There are two families and four bachelor dens or holes in this far-away county. Turkey, deer and antelope are abundant. We are a law-abiding people. There is not a lawyer, doctor, tooth-carpenter or average politician in this county. One lone preacher."

26. *Floyd*—Area 1,147 square miles. Bounded north by Briscoe, east by Motley, south by Crosby, and west by Hale. The south fork of Red River and Pease River traverse the county.

27. *Gaines*—Area, 1,560 square miles. In the extreme western portion of the Pan Handle; bounded north by Yoakum and Terry, east by Dawson, south by Andrews, and west by New Mexico.

28. *Garza*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Crosby, east by Dickens, south by Scurry and Borden, and west by Lynn. The salt fork of the Brazos traverses the county.

29. *Gray*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Roberts, east by Wheeler, south by Donley, and west by Carson. Various tributaries of Red River have their sources in this county.

30. *Greer*—Area, 2,622 square miles. It is situated in the forks of Red River. Bounded north and east by the Indian Territory, south by Wilbarger and Hardeman, and west by Childress, Collinsworth and Wheeler. There has been some controversy in reference to the ownership of this county, but it is now conceded to Texas by the United States, and placed in the Northern Federal District Court. The Legislature has reserved the land from location, setting it apart to build a State Capitol and for educational purposes. Some stock ranches are being established in the county. It was Governor Houston's instruction to the Commissioner on the part of Texas who, in 1860, ran the line, to insist upon the north fork of Red River as the boundary line, and to this the United States Commissioner at first agreed, and Greer County appeared on the maps of Texas. But during the war the United States again reasserted a claim to Greer County, and it ceased to be marked on the maps of Texas. In the report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1877 it is claimed that this was purchased from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. This is preposterous, as those Indians never had any title to the country. We presume no farther trouble will arise, as it is now officially assigned to Texas, by act of Congress.

31. *Hale*—Area, 1,197 square miles. Bounded north by Swisher, east by Floyd, south by Lubbock, and west by Lamb. It is traversed by the south fork of Red River.

32. *Hall*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Donley and Collinsworth, east by Childress, south by Motley, and west by Briscoe. Well watered by the tributaries of Red River.

33. *Hansford*—Area, 910 square miles. Bounded north by the Indian Territory, east by Ochiltree, south by Hutchinson, and west by Sherman. It is watered by the Canadian River.

34. *Hardeman*—Area, 1,180 square miles. Bounded north by Greer, east by Wilbarger, South by Knox, and west by Cottle and Childress. It is well watered by Red River.

35. *Hartley*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Dallam, east by Moore, south by Oldham, and west by New Mexico. It is watered by the Canadian River.

36. *Haskell*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Knox, east by Throckmorton, south by Shackelford and Jones, and west by Stonewall. It is well watered by the Brazos River, and in a situation to be rapidly settled up.

37. *Hemphill*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Lipscomb, east by Indian Territory, south by Wheeler, and west by Roberts. The Canadian River passes through the county.

38. *Hockley*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Lamb, east by Lubbock, south by Terry and west by Cochran.

39. *Howard*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Borden, east by Mitchell, south by Tom Green, and west by Martin. The North Concho River runs diagonally through the county. The Solitair Mountain forms a prominent feature in the landscape.

40. *Hutchinson*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Hansford, east by Roberts, south by Carson, and west by Moore. It is well watered by the Canadian River and numerous tributaries.

41. *Jones*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Stonewall and Haskell, east by Shackelford, south by Taylor, and west by Fisher. This county is well watered by various tributaries of the Brazos River; is admirable adapted to stock-raising, with some fine valleys for cultivation. Before the war there was a military post called Fort Thornton, near the confluence of the Elm and Clear Forks of the Brazos. It is now called Thornton Hill; has a considerable population, and will probably become the county seat at the organization of the county which will soon take place.

42. *Kent*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Dickens, east by Stonewall, south by Fisher and Scurry, and west by Garza. It is watered by the Brazos River and Croton Creek. Peppen's Rancho has a post-office.

43. *King*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Cottle, east by Knox, south by Stonewall, and west by Dickens. It is watered by the Wichita River and its tributaries.

44. *Knox*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Hardeman, east by Baylor, south by Haskell, and west by King. This is an admirable county for live stock, and has a fair share of tillable land; is well watered by the Big Wichita and Croton creeks and their tributaries.

45. *Lamb*—Area, 1,147 square miles. Bounded north by Castro, east by Hall, south by Hockley, and west by Bailey.

46. *La Salle*—Area, 1,512 square miles. Bounded north by Frio, east by McMullen, south by Encinal, and west by Webb and Dimitt. A number of sheep ranches have been established near old Fort Ewell, on



the Nueces River, and it is probable the county will soon have a sufficient population to organize.

47. *Lipscomb*—Area, 910 square miles. Bounded north and east by Indian Territory, south by Hemphill, and west by Ochiltree. It is on the extreme northeastern border of the Pan Handle and watered by the tributaries of the Canadian River.

48. *Lubbock*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Hale, east by Crosby, south by Lynn and west by Hockley. Some tributaries of the Brazos River rise in this county.

49. *Lynn*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Lubbock, east by Garza, south by Borden and Dawson, and west by Terry. It has some streams of water which flow into the Brazos. A prominent feature of the landscape is Mt. Cooper, on the southeastern border of the county.

50. *Martin*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Dawson, east by Howard, South by Tom Green, and west by Andrews. It is watered by the tributaries of the North Concho.

51. *Mitchell*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Scurry, east by Nolan, south by Tom Green, and west by Howard. Watered by the waters of the Concho.

52. *Moore*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Sherman, east by Hutchinson, south by Potter, and west by Hartley. The Canadian River traverses the county.

53. *Motley*—Area, 1,147 square miles. Bounded north by Hall, east by Cottle, south by Dickens, and west by Floyd. It is watered by the north and south forks of Pease River. A considerable population is flowing into this county.

54. *Nolan*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Fisher, east by Taylor, south by Tom Green, and west by Mitchell. The northern portion of the county is drained by tributaries of the Brazos, while the creeks in the southern part flow into the Colorado River.

55. *Ochiltree*—Area, 910 square miles. Bounded north by the Indian Territory, east by Lipscomb, south by Roberts, and west by Hansford. Watered by the tributaries of the Canadian River.

56. *Oldham*—Area, 1,477 square miles. Bounded north by Hartley, east by Potter, south by Deaf Smith, and west by New Mexico. The village of Tascosa, on the Canadian River, has about 150 inhabitants, and there are two other trading points in the county on the same stream. Tascosa has a daily mail east to Dodge City, Kansas, and west to Los Vegas, New Mexico. Stock ranches are being established on different water courses.





ARANSAS BAY.



57. *Parmer*—Area, 858 square miles. Bounded north by Deaf Smith, east by Castro, south by Bailey, and west by New Mexico.

58. *Potter*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Moore, east by Carson, south by Randall, and west by Oldham. Canadian River traverses the county.

59. *Randall*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Potter, east by Armstrong, south by Swisher and Castro, and west by Deaf Smith. It lies on the waters of Red River.

60. *Roberts*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Ochiltree, east by Hemphill, south by Gray, and west by Hutchinson. The Canadian River meanders through the county.

61. *Runnels*—Area, 990 square miles. Bounded north by Taylor, east by Coleman, south by Concho, and west by Tom Green. It is watered by the Colorado River, and is beginning to settle up with stock ranches.

62. *Scurry*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Garza and Kent, east by Fisher, south by Mitchell, and west by Borden. It is watered by the tributaries of the Colorado River.

63. *Sherman*—Area, 910 square miles. Bounded north by the Indian Territory, east by Hansford, south by Moore, and west by Dallam. It is watered by the Canadian River.

64. *Stonewall*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by King, east by Haskell, south by Jones and Fisher, and west by Kent. Traversed by the Salt Fork of the Brazos River and Croton creek. It has a beautiful valley called Carter's Valley.

65. *Swisher*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Randall and Armstrong, east by Briscoe, south by Hale, and west by Castro. It is watered by the tributaries of Red River.

66. *Terry*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Hockley, east by Lynn, south by Dawson and Gaines, and west by Yoakum. The headwaters of the salt fork of the Brazos are in this county.

67. *Throckmorton*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Baylor, east by Young, south by Stephens and Shackelford, and west by Haskell. It is watered by the clear fork of the Brazos and its tributaries. It was recently organized. The county seat is called Throckmorton.

68. *Wheeler*—Area, 900 square miles. Bounded north by Hemphill, east by the Indian Territory, south by Collinsworth, and west by Gray. It is well watered by Red River and its tributaries. The county

was organized April 12, 1879. Wheeler, the county seat, is 250 miles northwest of Jacksboro, and 180 from Dodge City, Kansas, its nearest railroad point.

69. *Wichita*—Area, 589 square miles. Bounded north by the Indian Territory, east by Clay, south by Archer, and west by Wilbarger. It is well watered by the Wichita and Red rivers. It is a desirable county, and is filling up with people. The town of Avon has the largest population, and will probably become the county seat, on the organization of the county.

70. *Wilbarger*—Area, 937 square miles. Bounded north by the Indian Territory, east by Wichita, south by Baylor, and west by Harde-man. This is a well watered county of good land, and very desirable for settlement.

71. *Yoakum*—Area, 825 square miles. Bounded north by Cochran, east by Terry, south by Gaines, and west by New Mexico.

72. *Zavalla*—Area, 1,200 square miles. Bounded north by Uvalde, east by Frio, south by Dimitt, and west by Maverick. This is a fine county for stock; watered by the Nueces and Frio rivers.

Of the above seventy-two counties, fifty-four are situated in what is denominated the Staked Plains—a vast elevated plateau, in which the great rivers of the Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas have their sources. Until quite recently it was supposed to be uninhabitable, and marked on the maps as the “Great American Desert.” But buffalo hunters, parties in pursuit of Indians, and surveyors having penetrated the country, have discovered that it is intersected by fertile valleys, and canyons, and immense tracts of land capable of cultivation. This region is now open to settlers, and offers homes for millions.

Besides this immense region there are scores of counties in the more settled portions of the State in which not one hundredth part of the land has been brought into cultivation. The emigrant in the older States seeking for a new location, will do well to open the map of Texas, and inspect the statistics of the organized counties as found in this volume and the “Pictorial History of Texas,” and select his location. If he can not suit himself in a country offering such inducements to immigrants, and such advantages in the way of soil, climate, productions, and desirable society, he must be hard to please.





*States and Territories. Population, Area, Capitals, Governors,**Salaries, &c.*

STATES.	Popula- tion. 1870.	Area sq. Miles.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Salaries.	Term Ex- pires.
Alabama.....	996,992	50,722	Montgomery..	R. W. Cobb, D. . . .	\$3000	Nov. 1880
Arkansas.....	484,471	52,198	Little Rock. . .	William R. Miller, D.	3500	Jan. 1881
California.....	560,247	188,981	Sacramento. . .	Geo. C. Perkins R. . .	8000	Dec. 1881
Colorado.....	39,864	104,500	Denver. . . . .	F. W. Pitkin, R. . . .	3000	Jan. 1881
Connecticut.....	537,454	4,750	Hartford. . . . .	Chas. B. Andrews, R.	2000	Jan. 1881
Delaware.....	125,015	2,120	Dover. . . . .	John W. Hall, D. . . .	2000	Jan. 1883
Dist. Col'bia.	131,700	60	Washington. . .			
Florida.....	187,748	59,248	Tallahassee. . .	Geo. F. Drew, D. . . .	4000	Jan. 1881
Georgia.....	1,184,109	58,000	Atlanta. . . . .	Alfred H. Conquitt, D	4000	Jan. 1881
Illinois.....	2,539,891	55,410	Springfield . . .	Shelby M. Cullum, R	5000	Jan. 1881
Indiana.....	1,680,637	33,809	Indianapolis. . .	Jas. D. Williams, D.	6000	Jan. 1881
Iowa.....	1,191,792	55,045	Des Moines. . . .	John H. Gear, R. . . .	3000	Jan. 1880
Kansas.....	364,399	88,318	Topeka. . . . .	John P. St. John, R..	3000	Jan. 1881
Kentucky.....	1,321,011	37,680	Frankford. . . .	J. C. S. Blackburn, D.	5000	Sept. 1881
Louisiana.....	125,922	41,346	New Orleans . . .	F. T. Nicholls, D. . . .	8000	Jan. 1881
Maine.....	626,915	35,000	Augusta. . . . .	Patrick Davis, R. . . .	2500	Jan. 1881
Maryland.....	780,894	11,124	Annapolis. . . .	John L. Carroll, D..	4500	Jan. 1880
Massachu'ts	1,457,351	7,800	Boston. . . . .	Thos. Talbot, R. . . .	5000	Jan. 1881
Michigan.....	1,184,059	56,451	Lansing. . . . .	Chas. M. Croswell, R.	1000	Jan. 1881
Minnesota.....	439,706	83,531	St. Paul. . . . .	Jno. S. Pillsbury, R..	3500	Jan. 1880
Mississippi.....	827,922	47,156	Jackson. . . . .	J. M. Stone, D. . . . .	4000	Jan. 1882
Missouri.....	1,721,295	65,350	Jefferson City.	John S. Phelps, D. . .	5000	Jan. 1881
Nebraska.....	122,993	75,995	Lincoln. . . . .	Albinus Nance, R. . .	2500	Jan. 1881
Nevada.....	42,491	81,539	Carson City. . .	J. H. Kinkad, R. . . .	6000	Jan. 1883
N.Hampshire	318,300	9,280	Concord. . . . .	Nathaniel Head, R. . .	1000	June, 1881
New Jersey.....	906,096	8,320	Trenton. . . . .	Geo. B. McClellan, D	5000	Jan. 1881
New York.....	4,382,759	47,000	Albany. . . . .	A. K. Cornell, R. . . .	10000	Jan. 1882
N. Carolina..	1,071,361	50,704	Raleigh. . . . .	Zeb. B. Vance, D. . . .	4000	Jan. 1881
Ohio.....	2,665,260	39,964	Columbus. . . .	Charles Foster, D. . . .	4000	Jan. 1882
Oregon.....	90,923	95,274	Salem. . . . .	W. W. Thayer, D. . . .	1500	Sept. 1882
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	46,000	Harrisburg. . .	Henry M. Hoyt, R. . .	10000	Jan. 1883
Rhode Isl'd	217,393	1,306	New't & Prov.	C. C. Van Zandt, R. . .	1000	May, 1883
S. Carolina..	705,006	34,000	Columbia. . . .	W. D. Simpson, D. . .	3500	Dec. 1880
Tennessee.....	1,258,520	45,000	Nashville. . . .	A. S. Marks, D. . . . .	4000	Jan. 1881
Texas.....	818,579	274,356	Austin. . . . .	Oran M. Roberts, D..	4000	Jan. 1881
Vermont.....	330,551	10,212	Montpelier. . . .	Redfield Proctor, R..	1000	Oct. 1880
Virginia.....	1,225,163	28,352	Richmond. . . .	F. W. M. Holliday, D	5000	Jan. 1882
W. Virginia	442,014	23,000	Wheeling. . . .	H. M. Matthews, D..	2700	Mar. 1881
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	53,924	Madison. . . . .	Wm. E. Smith, R. . . .	5000	Jan. 1880
TERRITORIES						
Alaska.....	15,240	577,246	Sitka. . . . .	O. M. Howard, M. G.	not	organized
Arizona.....	41,720	113,916	Tucson. . . . .	John C. Fremont. . .	2000	
Dakota.....	14,181	152,000	Yankton. . . . .	W. A. Howard. . . . .	2000	
Idaho.....	20,583	90,932	Boise City. . . .	John P. Hoyt.....	2000	
Indian.....	68,132	68,991	Tahlaquah. . . .		not	organized
Montana.....	39,895	143,776	Helena. . . . .	Benj. F. Potts. . . . .	2000	
New Mexico	111,303	121,201	Santa Fe. . . . .	Lew. Wallace.....	2000	
Utah.....	99,400	88,056	Salt Lake City.	Geo. W. Emory.....	2000	
Washington	37,402	69,994	Olympia. . . . .	E. P. Ferry.....	2000	
Wyoming.....	11,518	88,000	Cheyenne. . . .	John H. Hoyt.....	2000	

## STATE FINANCES AND STATE DEBT.

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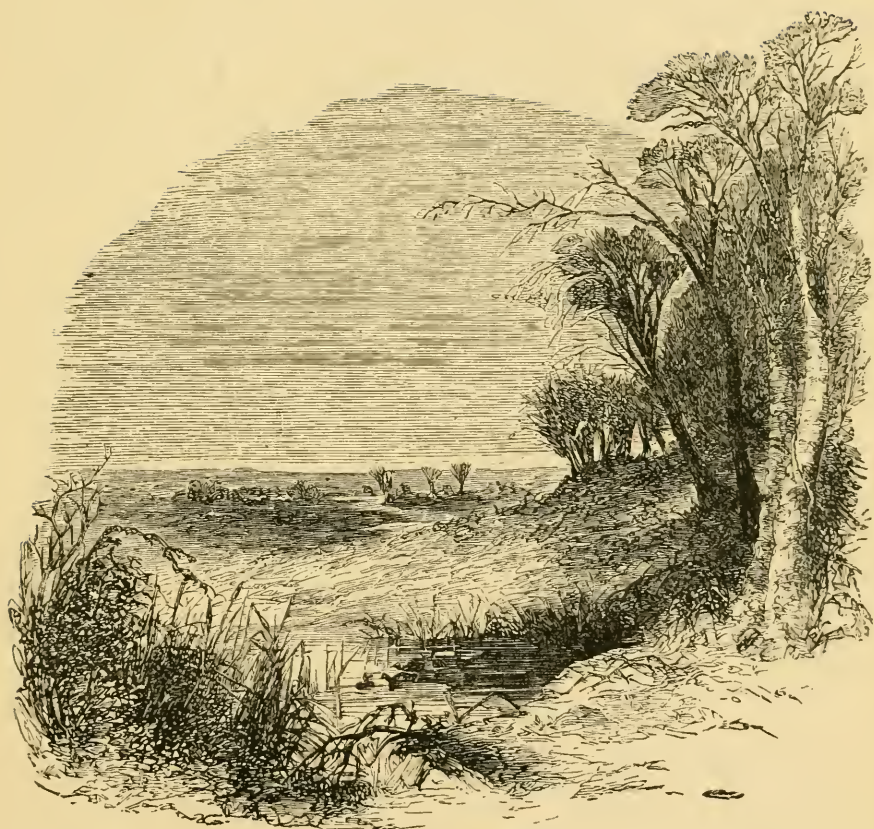
At the annexation in 1846, not counting the old revolutionary debt of the Republic which was subsequently liquidated by the sale of Santa Fe, there was a considerable sum in the public treasury; and large amounts were due from customs, etc., which augmented the revenues of the State for several years. In the report of Comptroller James B. Shaw, for December 3, 1849, he estimated the probable receipts into the treasury for the year ending October 31, 1850, at \$197,672; and the estimated expenses of the State government, for the same period, at \$157,289—leaving a balance in the treasury of \$40,383. The sale of the Santa Fe territory the same year put a large sum in the State treasury, so that for years the State taxes were relinquished to the counties.

During Governor Houston's administration, just at the commencement of the war, a debt was contracted for keeping a battalion of troops on the frontier, which was recognized as binding by the Legislature of 1866, and bonds to the amount of \$125,100, having ten years to run, and bearing six per cent. interest, were sold to meet this indebtedness. The next bonds issued, were during Governor Davis' administration, and for the same purpose—\$750,000 frontier defense bonds, August 5, 1870, having forty years to run, and bearing seven per cent. interest.

According to the reports of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the debt of the State, for a series of years, has been as follows: In 1872 it was \$1,810,576; in 1873, \$1,797,894; in 1874, \$3,425,328; in 1875, \$5,551,637; in 1876, \$6,067,836; in 1877, \$6,116,624; in 1878, \$5,121,911. The nature of our debt may be learned from Comptroller Darden's report, as follows:

## PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, AUGUST 31, 1878.

BONDED DEBT.	Bonds Issued.	Bonds Sold.	When Due.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Bonds Redeemed.	Bonds Outstanding.	Totals.
Bonds for funding State debt—Act of Nov. 9, 1866.....	\$125,100 00	\$125,100 00	Jan. 1, '77.	6 per ct.	Interest ceased	\$119,600.00	\$5,500.00	
Bonds for funding State debt, May 2, 1871.....	100,000 00	79,000 00	20 Years.	6 per ct.	Semi-annually.	4,000.00	75,000.00	
Frontier defense bonds—Act of August 5, 1870.....	750,000 00	750,000 00	40 Years.	7 per ct.	March & Sept.	58,000.00	692,000.00	
Bonds for funding State warrants—Act of May 2, 1874.....	500,000 00	499,000 00	Jan., 1884.	10 per ct.	Jan. and July.	497,400.00	1,600.00	
Revenue deficiency bonds—Act of December 2, 1871.....	500,000 00	500,000 00	20 Years.	7 per ct.	" "	.....	500,000.00	
Bonds for payment of floating debt—Act of March 4, 1874.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	30 Years.	7 per ct.	" "	.....	1,000,000.00	
Pension bonds—Acts of August 13, 1870, and April 21, 1874.....	1,115,000 00	.....	20 Years.	10 per ct.	" "	.....	1,115,000.00	
Bonds for redemption of State debt—Act of July 6, 1876.....	1,675,000 00	1,645,000 00	30 Years.	6 per ct.	" "	.....	1,645,000.00	\$5,034,109.00
FLOATING DEBT.								
Warrants on general revenue unpaid—August 31, 1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,064.05	52,674.05
Approved pension claims not bonded—DEBT OF DOUBTFUL VALIDITY.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,610.00	
State bonds issued to State University fund under act of Nov. 12, 1866, as indemnity for United States bonds belonging to that fund and transferred to general revenue account in Feb. 1869.....	134,472 26	.....	.....	5 per ct.	.....	.....	134,472.26	
State bonds of act of November 12, 1866, issued to school fund in lieu of United States bonds belonging to that fund used during the late war.....	82,168 82	.....	.....	5 per ct.	.....	.....	82,168.82	
State bonds of act of Nov. 15, 1864 issued to school fund in lieu of warrants belonging to that fund destroyed during the late war....	320,367 13	.....	.....	6 per ct.	.....	.....	320,367.31	537,008.21



SCENE NEAR FORT MASON.





The bonds marked as of doubtful validity, belonging to the school fund, had been, for a number of years, carried upon the books of the Treasury Department, though no interest had been paid. The Comptroller, several times, called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, but that body failed to make any declaration either acknowledging the validity of the bonds or invalidating them, until the commission to codify the laws met and in estimating the actual debt of the State these bonds were omitted, thus depriving the school fund of an aggregate amount of \$487,008.

In the Comptroller's report made out September 20, 1879, these bonds are omitted, and the bonded debt of the State, at that time, was \$5,253,514: floating debt, \$187,415; say, in round numbers, \$5,500,000. As an offset to this debt there was in the treasury in currency \$595,382; and in specie \$42,711.

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## NATIONAL FINANCES.—DEBT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

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DURING the month of July, 1879, the Treasury Department sent out a statement showing the condition of the treasury for a period of twenty-three years past.

The debt analysis shows a decrease of about \$3,000,000 in the principal during the year 1856-57, but an annual increase during the following five years of peace, the total having risen from \$28,460,959 on July 1, 1857, to \$64,640,838 on July 1, 1860, and to \$90,380,874 on July 1, 1861. During all these years, while the principal of the debt was increasing, the cash in the treasury was constantly decreasing, falling from \$21,006,585 in 1856, to \$2,862,253 in 1861. Accordingly the debt, less cash in the treasury, increased faster than the outstanding principal, rising from \$9,998,622 in 1857, to \$87,718,661 in 1861. It is worthy of notice that until 1861, the increase was wholly in 5 per cent. bonds. There having meantime been a decrease of nearly \$7,000,000 in the amount of 6 per cent. bonds, and an increase of \$40,000,000 in 5 per cents., all of which were sold at par. After the breaking out of the war the debt increased, of course, very rapidly, the amount, less cash in the treasury, rising from \$87,718,661 in 1861, to \$505,312,752 in 1862, \$1,111,350,737 in 1863, \$1,709,452,277 in 1864, and to its maximum, \$2,756,431,571 on the 31st of August, 1865. The increase during this period was principally in 6 per cents. and 7.30's, which together amounted to \$2,111,736,439 when the debt was at its maximum, though "the temporary loan deposits" at 4 per cent. ran up to \$121,341,880 on the 1st of July, 1866. No 3 per cents.

appear until 1868, when the interest on the navy pension fund of \$14,000,000 was fixed at this rate, and when \$50,000,000 of the 3 per cent. certificates were issued to be used as bank reserves. In 1870 Congress concluded that it was not necessary to pay the banks interest on their reserves, and repealed the act authorizing the certificates, at the same time authorizing an increase of \$54,000,000 in the bank circulation, and by July, 1873, the certificates had all been retired. Since then the navy pension fund has been the only portion of the debt bearing 3 per cent. interest. The 4 per cent. debt, of which there was more or less from 1862 to 1868, ceased in 1869. But in 1871 certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent. to the amount of \$678,000 were issued to the States of Maine and Massachusetts in settlement of old claims arising out of the war of 1812-15. These were redeemed in 1875. In 1878 the 4 per cent. refunding bonds appear for the first time, and the total outstanding at the end of this month, July, will be \$741,522,000, forming much the largest item in the public debt statement. During the administration of Andrew Johnson the principal operation in connection with the public debt was the conversion of \$830,000,000 of 7-30 notes into 5-20 bonds. The total debt bearing interest was reduced from the maximum of \$2,381,530,295 to \$2,162,060,522, a reduction of \$219,469,773, or nearly \$55,000,000 a year on the average; while the debt, less cash in the treasury, was reduced from \$2,756,431,571 to \$2,432,771,873, a reduction of \$323,659,698, or nearly \$81,000,000 a year on the average. The annual interest charge was reduced nearly \$25,500,000 during this period, while the cash in the treasury was increased nearly \$150,000,000. During Grant's first term the interest-bearing debt was reduced \$451,576,572, or nearly \$113,000,000 a year on the average; while the debt, less cash in the treasury, was reduced \$327,309,812, or something less than \$82,000,000 a year on the average. Meantime the cash in the treasury decreased about \$26,000,000, and the annual interest charge nearly \$30,500,000. During Grant's second term there was an increase of nearly \$1,500,000 in the debt bearing interest, but a decrease of \$86,186,630, or an average of more than \$21,500,000 a year in the debt less cash in the treasury. There was a decrease in the meantime of \$4,880,161 in the annual interest charge, and an increase of about \$57,000,000 in cash in the treasury. During the present administration the debt bearing interest has increased \$85,755,200, but the debt, less cash in the treasury, has decreased \$22,860,526, and the annual interest charge \$10,372,177, while the cash in the treasury has increased \$63,054,206. At the close of the present month the debt bearing interest will stand about as follows:

At 3 per cent.....	\$ 14,000,000
At 4 per cent.....	741,522,000
At 4½ per cent.....	250,000,000
At 5 per cent.....	508,440,350
At 6 per cent.....	283,681,450

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Total.....\$1,797,643,700

In estimating the amount of debt and interest charged per capita, the treasury department takes the actual enumerations of population for the years 1860 and 1870, and Professor E. B. Elliott's estimates for the year. He estimates the population at the present time at 49,305,000. The population at the date of the next census, estimated upon the same basis, will not fall short of 51,000,000. According to Prof. Elliot the debt reached the maximum of \$78. 25 per capita, and the interest charge \$4. 29 per capita in 1865, and the figures are now reduced to \$40. 42 principal and \$1. 69 interest. The reduction of principal per capita has been 48. 2 per cent., while the reduction of interest has been 60. 6 per cent. The currency table shows a total of \$207,402,477 in 1869, and \$202,005,765 in 1861, wholly of State bank notes. The whole amount coined from 1853 to the end of 1861 was not far from \$44,510,000. In 1862 demand treasury notes and greenbacks appear as currency items, and these were followed by one and two years notes and fractional paper in 1863, and by compound interest notes and national bank notes in 1864. The maximum circulation, according to the table last referred to, was \$983,348,685 in 1865. But this total includes no less than \$236,094,790 of interest notes. An interesting feature of this statement is that which relates to the national bank circulation. Until 1870 the limit was fixed at \$300,000,000, when it was extended to \$354,000,000, which limit was reached in 1875. Then after the passage of the resumption act there was a decrease to \$333,000,000 in 1876, and to \$317,000,000 in 1877, there being during the same time a decrease of \$16,000,000 in the greenback circulation. But since 1877 the banks have been expanding again, their issues having risen to \$324,700,000 in 1878, and \$329,700,000 in 1879.

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## DEBTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

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The debt of Alabama in 1878 was \$9,452,669; real and personal estate, tax basis, \$117,486,581; tax, 70 cents; amount raised by tax, \$827,399.

Arkansas debt, \$4,153,035 ; unfunded debt, \$13,967,012 ; tax basis, \$94,000,000, tax, 60 cents : amount raised by tax, \$457,450.

Florida debt, \$1,348,272 ; tax basis, \$30,000,000 ; tax, 90 cents ; amount raised by taxation, \$225,000.

Georgia debt, \$10,644,500 ; tax basis, \$235,659,530 ; tax, 50 cents ; amount raised by tax, \$1,129,990. In 1872 Georgia annulled \$10,477,000 clearly fraudulent bonds, leaving the debt at that time \$11,550,500. recognizing \$5,798,000 of the Bullock bonds,

Kentucky's debt is only \$1,852,841 ; her tax basis, \$357,326,013 ; tax, 40 cents.

Louisiana's debt, 1878, amounted to \$12,660,443 ; tax basis, \$174,500,000 ; tax, \$1. 45. The amount raised by taxation in 1878 was \$2,472,629.

Mississippi debt, \$2,954,458 ; tax, 50 cents ; tax basis, \$127,000,000 ; amount raised by taxation, \$634,701.

Missouri's debt in 1879 was \$16,758,000 ; tax basis, real and personal, a little over \$600,000,000 ; tax 40 cents ; amount raised by taxation, \$2,843,953.

North Carolina debt, 1878, \$27,120,228 ; tax basis, a little over \$148,000,000 ; tax, 38 cents ; amount raised by taxation in 1878, \$533,635.

South Carolina's debt in 1878 was \$6,738,686 ; tax basis a little over \$125,000,000 ; tax, 45 cents ; amount raised by taxation, \$715,982, of which \$9,540,750 was bond debt ; \$2,679,293 floating debt, and \$4,797,608 contingent liability, and the statement did not include \$5,695,000 bonds issued for conversion of state securities under the act of 1869, which even a republican legislature declared issued without authority. The amount given as the debt in 1878 is that left after a fair judicial investigation by a court created for that purpose.

Texas' debt in 1878 was \$5,073,861 ; tax basis, \$257,632,000 ; tax, 50 cents ; amount raised by tax, \$1,356,170.

Virginia's debt in 1878 was \$29,350,826 ; her tax basis, real and personal, \$322,569,631 ; tax, 50 cents ; amount raised by tax, \$2,500,000 per annum. Since that time a settlement has been proposed which is absolutely demanded by inability to pay. We have not the details of that settlement at hand, but it is much more favorable to the holders of the bonds than that of Tennessee.

Tennessee's debt and interest is \$24,857,115, the debt as scaled will amount to a little over \$12,000,000, the interest to about \$500,000, requiring a tax of less than 35 cents on the \$100, in addition to the amounts from other sources, such as privileges and the \$100,000 from



railroads to pay this and ordinary expenses. The tax basis in 1878 was \$223,212,153, and the amount raised in 1878 was \$626,529.

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## INDIAN RAIDS.—FRONTIER PROTECTION.

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From its earliest settlement to the present time Texas has been more or less harrassed with Indian depredations, and immigrants sometimes inquire with anxiety, if the frontier is now safe. In answer to such inquiries we take pleasure in stating that during the past few years settlements have rapidly extended and comparatively few persons have been killed by Indians. Some fifteen or twenty counties have been settled and organized within the past three years, and immigration is flowing into a number of others. A cordon of military posts, occupied by experienced and energetic officers of the United States Army, extends along the entire frontier, from the mouth of the Rio Grande, up that river; along the Nueces, Devil's River, the Pecos, the Conchos, and the head waters of other Texas streams to the Indian Nation. And the State also has a small frontier battalion in the field.

As to Indians, those claiming a home in Texas are few, harmless and feeble—only some families of Coshatties on the Trinity and a small remnant of the Tonkawas, near Fort Griffin. There are no wild Indians anywhere near Texas; at least none permanently located or in large numbers. Of late years the Indians depredating upon Texas were mostly from Mexico, and crossed the Rio Grande. These were the Kickapoos, Lipans, Muscaleros, etc. It was supposed that the authorities in Mexico connived at these depredations; but in January, 1879, General Ord, of the U. S. Army, and General Trevino, of the Mexican Army, in command on the Rio Grande, met and mutually agreed to suppress all illegal raids across the river from either side. Since that time the citizens on both sides of the stream have enjoyed comparative immunity from bands of raiders. It is believed, since General Trevino visited Texas, and met with such a cordial reception in San Antonio, Galveston and other places, that all parties in Mexico see the advantages of preserving the peace between the two countries and promoting legitimate commerce. No danger, then, is to be apprehended from that source.

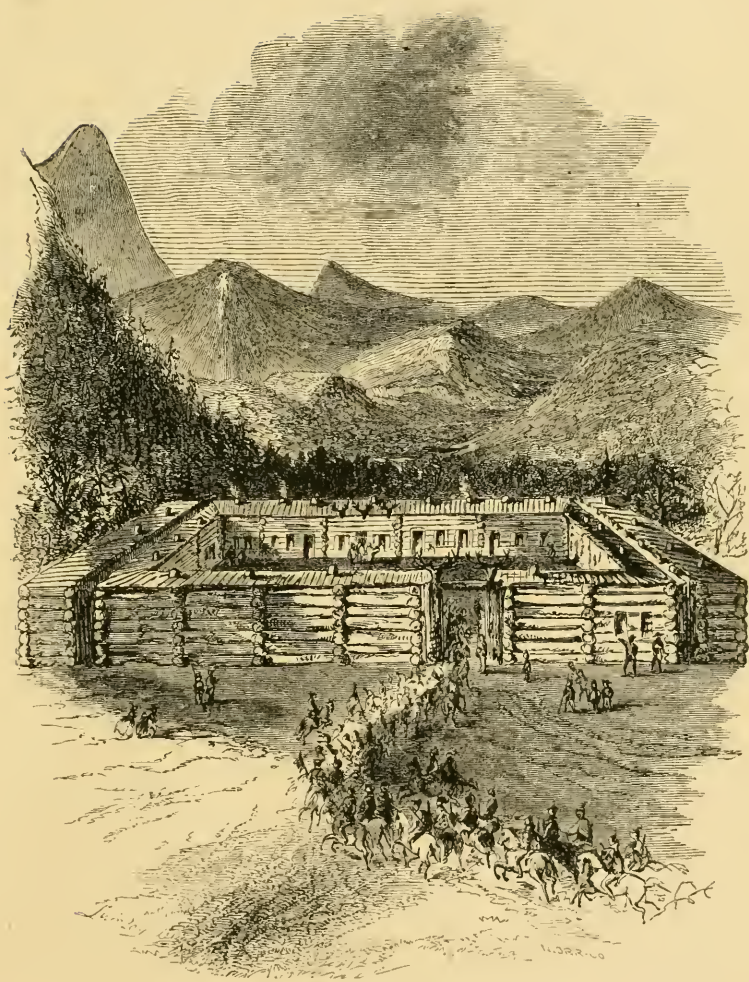
It has also been supposed that Indians from the Fort Staunton reservation, when out ostensibly to hunt buffalo, committed raids in Texas. Depredations were committed early in January last, and Lieutenant John L. Bullis left Fort Clark, Kinney County, on the 31st of January on a scout. Reaching Devil's River they learned of Indians who had



killed two men and one woman, and struck their trail leading north, which they followed to the Fort Staunton reservation, New Mexico. On the way they found four foot-sore abandoned horses, and at a spring, after riding four days without water and on the verge of famishing, they found eleven more horses that had been hidden by the Indians. The demand was made for the raiders, but the agent declined to give them up. Again, on the first of June, Mrs Colson and two children were killed in Kinney County. The same band committed murders and thefts in Kimble County. It was at first thought these Indians were from the Fort Staunton reservation, and measures were at once taken to intercept them on their return. The following is the report of the officer in command of the scouting party:

COMPANY K, EIGHTH CAVALRY, Fort Clark, Texas, June 24, 1879.—Post Adjutant, Fort Clark, Texas—Sir: I have the honor respectfully to report that, in obedience to special orders, dated June 3, from your headquarters, I left this post with second lieutenant F. E. Phelps and forty-four enlisted men of this company, four Seminole Negro-Indian scouts, one six-mule team, with half forage for ten days, and rations for twenty days for the command. In compliance with verbal instructions from the commanding officer, I was to proceed to Pecan springs, Devil's River, Texas, and by patrolling and watching the country, endeavor to intercept and attack a party of depredating Indians who, it was thought, might pass through that section of country.

June 3d, I marched to Sycamore Creek, distance twenty miles. June 4th, I reached Yellow banks, distance forty miles. June 5th, at 10.30 A. M., I was on Devil's River, above camp Hudson, distance twenty-three miles. I immediately commenced patrolling and watching the country, and kept parties going the length of Devil's River, from Hudson to Beaver lake and vicinity, and all avenues by which Indians might pass through to that country were carefully and constantly guarded. I scouted with thirty men as far as Howard Well, leaving the balance of the company in picket at Beaver lake. Pecan springs and along Devil's River, and put myself in communication with Lient. Maxon's company, tenth cavalry, who were camped at camp Lancaster, and who were also scouting that line of country. Trains and travelers were almost daily passing over the road from Fort Stockton to San Felipe, and Capt. Norvell's company, tenth cavalry, came into Beaver lake while I was there having scouted across from the neighborhood of Fort Concho. Nothing whatever could be seen or heard of any Indians. There were no signs at all, either fresh or old. I am confident they neither came in nor went out through the line of country, from Fort Clark to camp Lancaster. On the 20th, I left Devil's River with my company, and returned to Fort Clark, reaching the post on June 23.



FORT ON THE WESTERN BORDER.



Distance marched by the company during its daily marches and patrols on this trip was, in all, about four hundred and twenty-seven (427) miles. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. PULLMAN,  
First Lieut. Eighth Cavalry. Co. K.

After receiving this report, General Ord became satisfied that the depredations had been committed by a small band of wild Indians, secreted in some of the thickets and canyons of the Staked Plains. It is exceedingly improbable that the United States will permit Indians from the Fort Staunton or any other "reservation" long to depredate in Texas, and we may regard ourselves safe on that score. Nor is there much danger from such little parties as can conceal themselves in uninhabited portions of the Pan Handle country. That is rapidly filling up, and so far as we have observed the new settlements have not been disturbed by Indians. We think, then, we may safely say that Texas is forever comparatively free from Indian disturbances.

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## THE VOLUNTEER ARMY OF 1861-65.

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A STATEMENT has just been issued by the War Department at Washington, giving the number of men supplied the Union army by each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, from April 15, 1861, to the close of the rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,687,967, divided as follows: Maine, 72,114; New Hampshire, 36,629; Vermont, 35,262; Massachusetts, 152,048; Rhode Island, 23,699; Connecticut, 57,397; New York, 467,047; New Jersey, 81,010; Pennsylvania, 366,107; Delaware, 13,670; Maryland, 50,316; West Virginia, 32,068; District of Columbia, 16,872; Ohio, 319,659; Indiana, 197,147; Illinois, 259,147; Michigan, 89,372; Wisconsin, 96,424; Minnesota, 25,052; Iowa, 76,309; Missouri, 109,111; Kentucky, 79,025; Kansas, 20,151; Tennessee, 31,092; Arkansas, 8,289; North Carolina, 3,156; California, 15,725; Nevada, 1,080; Oregon, 1,810; Washington Territory, 964; Nebraska Territory, 3,157; Colorado Territory, 4,903; Dakota Territory, 206; New Mexico Territory, 6,561; Alabama, 2,576; Florida, 1,290; Louisiana, 8,224; Mississippi, 545; Texas, 1,965; the Indian Nation, 35,030. The troops supplied by the Southern States were, with the exception of those of Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida supplied two regiments of cavalry; Alabama, one white regiment; Mississippi, one battalion; and North Carolina, two regiments of cavalry.

## ROSTER OF TROOPS SERVING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

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*Commanded by Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army. Headquarters,  
San Antonio, Texas. July 15th, 1879.*

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### TROOPS.

CAVALRY.—Six companies of the 4th regiment, 8th regiment, and nine companies of the 10th regiment.

ARTILLERY.—Four batteries of the 2nd regiment.

INFANTRY.—20th, 24th and 25th regiments, and six companies of the 22nd regiment.

### PERSONAL STAFF.

Captain H. G. Brown, 12th Infantry, *Aide-de Camp*.

First Lieutenant J. C. Ord, 25th Infantry, *Aide-de-Camp*.

### DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Major Thomas M. Vincent, Adjutant General's Department, *Adjutant General*.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Mason, 4th Infantry, *Acting Assistant Inspector General*.

Second Lieutenant W. T. Howard, 2nd Artillery, *Acting Judge Advocate*.

Major Benj. C. Card, Quartermaster's Department, *Chief Quartermaster*.

Captain C. B. Penrose, Subsistence Department, *Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Depot and Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, San Antonio, Texas*.

Surgeon J. R. Smith, Medical Department, *Medical Director*.

Major C. M. Terrell, Pay Department, *Chief Paymaster*.

Captain W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, *Chief Engineer Officer*.

Captain Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, *Chief Ordnance Officer and Commanding San Antonio Arsenal*.

First Lieutenant Alfred M. Raphall, 11th Infantry, on special duty at Department Headquarters.

### GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS NOT OTHERWISE ACCOUNTED FOR.

Captain G. W. Bradley, Quartermaster's Department, *Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas*.



Captain E. B. Atwood, Quartermaster's Department, *Ft. Worth, Texas.*

Major F. M. Coxe, Pay Department, *Fort Brown, Texas.* On leave of absence for one month since June 22, 1879, per Special Order No. 103, current series, from these Headquarters; extended 1 month per Special Order No. 69, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.

Major A. E. Bates, Pay Department, *San Antonio, Texas.*

Major C. I. Wilson, Pay Department, *Fort Concho, Texas.* (Temporarily at San Antonio, Texas).

Major J. R. Wasson, Pay Department, *San Antonio, Texas.* (Temporarily at Fort Brown, Texas).

Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor, U. S. Army, Attending Surgeon at Department Headquarters.

DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, COMMANDED BY COL. GEO. SYKES, 20th INFANTRY. HEADQUARTERS, FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

At Fort Brown, the headquarters of the 20th Infantry, under command of Col. George Sykes there are three companies of the 8th cavalry, and five of the 20th infantry—in all 418 men.

At Ft. McIntosh, Capt. A. P. Carsher, commanding, there is one company of the 8th cavalry and one of the 24th infantry—in all 185 men.

At Fort Ringold Barracks, headquarters of the 8th cavalry, Major C. R. Clendenis, commanding, there are two companies of the 8th cavalry and four of the 24th infantry—in all 317 men.

At San Diego, Capt. A. B. Kaufman, commanding, there is one company of the 8th cavalry—56 men.

At Santa Maria, Capt. J. F. Randlett, commanding, there is one company of the 8th cavalry—69 men.

DISTRICT OF THE NUECES, COMMANDED BY COLONEL R. S. MACKENZIE, 4th CAVALRY. HEADQUARTERS, FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

At Fort Clark, headquarters of 4th cavalry, R. S. Mackenzie, commanding, there are five companies of the 4th cavalry, four companies of the 8th cavalry, two batteries of the 2nd artillery, and four companies of the 24th infantry—in all 852 men.

At Fort Duncan, headquarters of the 24th infantry, Lieut. Col. J. E. Yard, commanding, there is one company of 4th cavalry and three of the 24th infantry—in all 239 men.

At San Felipe, Capt. Charles Bentzoni, commanding, there is one company of the 25th infantry—64 men.

DISTRICT OF THE PECOS, COMMANDED BY COLONEL B. H. GRIERSON, 10th CAVALRY. HEADQUARTERS, FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

At Fort Concho, headquarters of 10th cavalry, Col. B. H. Grierson,

commanding, there are four companies of 10th cavalry, and three of 24th infantry—in all 327 men.

At Fort Davis, headquarters of 25th infantry, Capt. L. H. Carpenter, commanding, there are three companies of 10th cavalry and four of 24th infantry—in all 325 men.

At Fort Stockton, Capt. D. D. Vanvalzah, commanding there are two companies of the 10th cavalry and three of the 25th infantry—in all 238 men.

DISTRICT OF NORTH TEXAS, COMMANDED, TEMPORARILY, BY LIEUT. COL. E. S. OTIS, 22nd INFANTRY. HEADQUARTERS, FORT M'KAVETT, TEXAS.

At Fort M'Kavett, headquarters of the 22nd infantry, Lieut. Col. E. S. Otis, Commanding, there are five companies of the 22nd infantry—in all 299 men.

At Fort Griffin, Capt. J. D. Irvine, commanding, there is one company of the 22nd, infantry—56 men.

At the independent post of San Antonio, Capt. J. H. Patterson, commanding, there are two batteries of the 2nd artillery, and one company of the 20th infantry—124 men. (It is rumored that the post will soon be removed from Fort Griffin to double mountain.) The post at El Paso is connected with the department of New Mexico.

## UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

There are upon the coast of Texas four United States customs districts; and one upon the upper Rio Grande. The following are the names of the districts, and the leading custom house officers and statements of the exports and imports of the districts on the coast, for the year ending June first, 1879:

Col. R. M. Moore, of San Antonio, is Special Treasury Agent in charge of Customs Department.

### DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO.

John L. Haynes, Collector.....	Brownsville.
Samuel W. Russell, Dep. Collector .....	Point Isabel.
Samuel J. Stewart,       ".....	Rio Grande City.
Lina H. Box,               ".....	Edinburgh.
John Vale,                 ".....	Roma.

Imports 1879, value \$2,070,052. Exports, \$388,717; to which may be added, silver from Mexican mines, \$1,579,812.

## DISTRICT OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

Sam. M. Johnson, Collector.....Corpus Christi.  
 Calvin G. Brewster, Dep. Collector.....Loreso.  
 Robert J. Holbein, ".....Aransas.  
 J. F. Farrell, ".....Carrizo.  
 Port of Corpus Christi imports, value, \$495,666. Exports, \$528,426.

## DISTRICT OF GALVESTON.

Elisha M. Pease, Collector.....Galveston.  
 Louis C. Aldredge, Dep. Collector.....Sabine.  
 William P. Rayney, ".....Houston.  
 Port of Galveston, value of imports, \$911,577. Exports, \$16,481,505.

## DUTIES COLLECTED.

Total 1878-79.....\$ 68,991.38	Total 1873-74.....\$210,015.00
Total 1877-78..... 62,352.73	Total 1872-73..... 492,428.86
Total 1876-77.. .. 95,980.49	Total 1871-72..... 672,582.31
Total 1875-76.....: 97,947.77	Total 1870-71..... 633,218.19
Total 1874-75..... 144,136.85	Total 1869-70..... 277,750.29

## DISTRICT OF PASO DEL NORTE.

Sherman C. Slade, Collector.....El Paso.  
 William F. Scott, Dep. Collector.....Tucson, A. T.  
 Charles H. Brinley, ".....Yuma, A. T.  
 Perseus V. Caldwell ".....Del Norte.  
 Aurelius G. Ledbetter, ".....Silver City, N. M.  
 Maximo Arando, ".....San Elizario.

*Receipts for Customs, and expense of collecting.*

FROM CUSTOMS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1877.		YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1878.		
	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenses.</i>	<i>Expenses.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
Galveston .....	\$109,859.31	\$48,475.00	\$71,940.81	\$38,318.23
Indianola, (Saluria). ....	7,982.17	12,070.00	16,675.72	12,562.70
Corpus Christi.....	33,373.90	21 '30.00	23,581.56	21,257.03
Brownsville, (Brazos).....	22,293.31	55,604.84	23,220.67	41,360.89
El Paso, Paso del Norte..	13,900.74	9,994.00	18,465.46	16,234.37

## DISTRICT OF SALURIA.

Cheney R. Prouty, Collector.....Indianola.  
 William B. McCreary, Dep. Collector.....Eagle Pass.  
 Wesley Ogden, ".....San Antonio.  
 Port of Indianola. imports value, \$114,459. Exports, \$573,948.

## UNITED STATES COURTS IN TEXAS.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Circuit Court.—W. B. Woods, Judge, of Atlanta, Georgia.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Amos Morrill, Judge; W. K. Homan, Attorney; Christopher Dart, and Geo. C. Rives Clerks; Wm. J. Phillips, Marshal. Courts held twice a year in Galveston, Tyler and Jefferson. The following Counties are included in the District:

Jackson, Matagorda, Wharton, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Colorado, Austin, Waller, Harris, Galveston, Chambers, Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Walker, Grimes, Madison, Trinity, Angelina, San Augustine, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdoches, Cherokee, Houston, Anderson, Henderson, Smith, Rusk, Panola, Harrison, Gregg, Upshur, Wood, Van Zandt, Rains, Hopkins, Camp, Titus, Marion, Cass, Bowie, Franklin, Liberty, Newton, Jasper, Morris and Red River.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—Thomas H. Duval, Judge; Andrew J. Evans, Attorney; Matthew Hopkins, Clerk; S. H. Russell, Marshal. Courts held twice a year at Austin, San Antonio, and Brownsville. The following Counties comprise the District:

Calhoun, Victoria, Goliad, Refugio, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Duval, Encinal, Webb, La Salle, McMullen, Live Oak, De Witt, Lavaca, Gonzales, Wilson, Karnes, Atascosa, Frio, Dimmit, Zavala, Maverick, Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Guadalupe, Caldwell, Fayette, Washington, Lee, Burleson, Milam, Williamson, Bastrop, Travis, Hays, Comal, Kendall, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Gillespie, Kerr, Bandera, Edwards, Kimball, Mason, Menard, El Paso, Presidio, Tom Green, Crockett, Pecos, Concho, McCulloch, San Saba and Lampasas.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.—Andrew P. M'Cormick, Judge; Fred. W. Minor, Attorney; John A. Fink, Clerk; A. B. Norton, Marshal. Courts held at Waco, Dallas and Graham. The following Counties are included in this District:

Brazos, Robertson, Leon, Limestone, Freestone, Navarro, Ellis, Kaufman, Dallas, Rockwall, Hunt, Fannin, Lamar, Delta, Collin, Grayson, Cooke, Denton, Tarrant, Johnson, Hill, McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Bosque, Comanche, Erath, Somerville, Hood, Parker, Palo Pinto, Jack, Wise, Montague, Clay, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Hardeman, Knox, Baylor, Haskell, Throckmorton, Young, Stephens, Shackelford, Jones, Taylor, Callahan, Eastland, Brown, Coleman, Run-

nels, Greer, Nolan, Fisher, Stonewall, King, Cottle, Childress, Collinsworth, Wheeler, Hemphill, Limpcomb, Ochiltree, Roberts, Gray, Donley, Hall, Motley, Dickens, Kent, Scurry, Mitchell, Howard, Borden, Dawson, Gaines, Martin, Andrews, Garza, Crosby, Floyd, Briscoe, Armstrong, Carson, Hutchinson, Hansford, Sherman, Moore, Potter, Randall, Swisher, Hale, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Hockley, Lamb, Castro, Deaf Smith, Oldham, Hartley, Dallam, Palmer, Bayley, Cochran and Yoakum.

*Times of Holding Courts:* The courts shall be held in the city of Waco, on the first Mondays in April and October; in the city of Dallas, the first Mondays in June and December; in the town of Graham, Young county, on the first Mondays in February and August; in the city of Galveston, on the first Mondays in November and March; at the city of Tyler, on the second Mondays in January and May; at the city of Jefferson, on the second Mondays in February and September; at the city of Brownsville, on the first Mondays in January and July; at San Antonio, on the first Mondays in May and November; at Austin, on the first Mondays in February and August. And the district judge of each of said districts shall have power to fix adjourned terms at all of said places, so as to dispose of the whole of the business of said courts.

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## LIGHT HOUSES ON THE COAST OF TEXAS.

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THE lighthouses on the coast of Texas are as follows:

1. Galveston light-ship, inside of Galveston bar, with bell and horn for fog signals, with fixed white light elevated 48 feet above the sea level. Strangers should not approach Galveston bar without a pilot in less than 7 fathoms of water. They may anchor in safety in 7 fathoms, with the light-ship bearing west by north. The light-ship is anchored in 28 feet of water.
2. White and black tower on Bolivar point, 117 feet above sea level, with a fixed white light illuminating the entire horizon. Good anchorage in 7 fathoms, with the lighthouse bearing W. N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.
3. Bay light on Half-Moon shoals; super-structure white; to guide vessels clear of the shoals.
4. Bay light on iron piles at Redfish bar; superstructure white, with light on keeper's dwelling, lantern black; to guide vessels clear of Redfish reefs.



5. Bay light on iron piles at Clopper's bar, to guide vessels clear of Clopper's bar.

6. Cast iron tower in the form of a truncated cone and painted black, near the northeastern end of Matagorda island, at the entrance to Matagorda bay, Pass Cavallo. This bar should never be attempted without a pilot. Anchorage in 7 to 8 fathoms, with light bearing W. N. W. to N. W.

7. A fixed red light, on screw piles, on the southern extremity of Half-Moon reef.

8. Octagonal brick tower on low island inside of Aransas pass. Strangers should not attempt this bar without a pilot, or without sounding the bar for themselves.

9. Beacon on the south side of the entrance to Brazos Santiago. Vessels should make Point Isabel light, and, keeping in not less than seven fathoms, bring the beacon to bear S. W. by W. and anchor. On no account should strangers attempt to cross the bar without a pilot, as it is always changing.

10. Black tower, 82 feet above the sea level, at Point Isabel, Brazos Santiago, with fixed white light varied by white flashes and illuminating the entire horizon.

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## TEXAS HARBORS.

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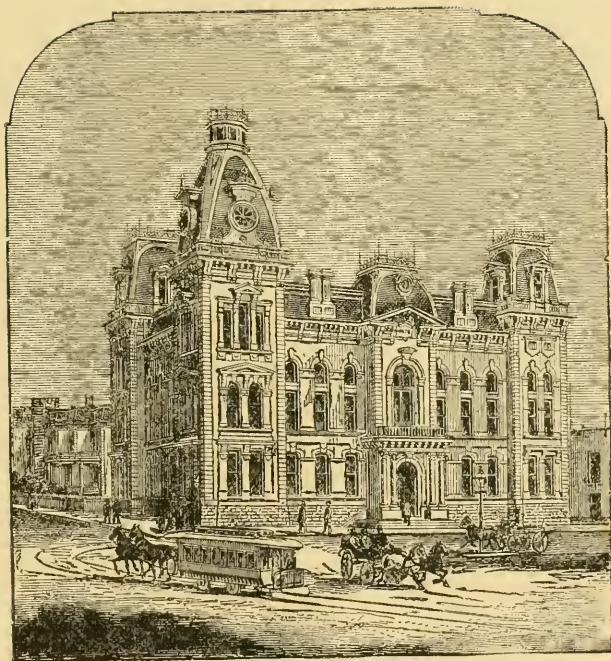
Is the River and Harbor appropriation bill, passed by the Forty-fifth Congress the following appropriations were made to Texas:

Channel at Sabine Pass and Blue Buck bar, \$25,000; Galveston harbor, \$100,000.

Ship channel, Galveston, \$80,000; the government to accept proposition of the Bayou Ship channel company to turn over the work at Morgan's Point, and to surrender their charter and rights accruing thereunder to the United States, which proposition is now on file in the war department and accepted, in which case the government hereby adopts the line surveyed from the cut in Red-fish bar to the cut in Morgan's Point; provided that no part of said sum shall be expended until the said committee accepts the provisions of the act.

Sabine pass, above Orange, Texas, \$6,000.

Trinity River, \$2,500.



COURT HOUSE AT AUSTIN. TEXAS.



Mouth of Neches River, \$5,000.

Passo Cavallo and Matagorda bay, \$25,000.

Cypress bayou, \$6,000.

River bank, Fort Brown, Texas, \$7,000.

Aransas pass and bay, up to Rockport and Corpus Christi pass channel, \$35,000.

The several states named below received the amounts specified:

#### TO ALL THE STATES.

Maine.....	\$ 26,000	Arkansas.....	\$102,000
New Hampshire.....	10,000	Missouri.....	74,000
Vermont.....	26,000	Tennessee.....	121,000
Massachusetts.....	74,500	Kentucky.....	112,000
Rhode Island.....	65,000	Ohio.....	220,000
Connecticut.....	124,500	Indiana.....	85,000
New York.....	518,000	Illinois.....	165,000
New Jersey.....	116,000	Michigan.....	548,000
Pennsylvania.....	367,000	Wisconsin.....	362,500
Delaware.....	22,500	Iowa.....	134,500
Maryland.....	175,000	Minnesota.....	57,500
Virginia.....	230,000	Kansas.....	30,000
West Virginia.....	186,000	Nebraska.....	40,000
North Carolina.....	223,500	California.....	243,000
South Carolina.....	200,000	Oregon.....	222,000
Georgia.....	181,000	Dakota.....	17,000
Florida.....	39,500	Montana.....	70,000
Alabama.....	380,000	District of Columbia....	50,000
Mississippi.....	120,000	Mississippi River.....	465,000
Louisiana.....	655,000	Missouri River.....	90,000
Texas.....	266,000	Ohio River.....	150,000

#### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Rutherford B. Hayes, *President*, Ohio.....Salary \$50,000.

William A. Wheeler, *Vice-President*, New York.....Salary \$8,000.

#### CABINET.

William M. Evarts, New York, *Secretary of State*....Salary \$8,000.

John Sherman, Ohio, *Secretary of Treasury*.....Salary \$8,000.

George W. McCreary, Iowa, *Secretary of War*.....Salary \$8,000.

Richard W. Thompson, Indiana, *Secretary of Navy*...Salary \$8,000.

Carl Schurz, Missouri, *Secretary of Interior*.....Salary \$8,000.

David M. Key, Tennessee, *Postmaster-General*.....Salary \$8,000.

Charles Devens, Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*....Salary \$8,000.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—SENATE.

Each State is entitled to two Senators, elected by the State Legislatures, on joint ballot. Six years is the senatorial term. In the 44th Congress—1875 the Republicans had 43 members of the Senate; Democrats 28 and 3 were reported as Independents. In the 45th Congress—1877, there were 46 Republican Senators, and 30 Democrats. In the 46th Congress—1879, there are 42 Democrats, 33 Republicans and one (David Davis, of Illinois,) Independent.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

(March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.)

<i>Term ends.</i>	<i>Term ends.</i>
<b>ALABAMA.</b>	<b>INDIANA.</b>
John T. Morgan, D. . . . . 1883	J. E. McDonald, D. . . . . 1881
George S. Houston, D. . . . . 1885	Daniel W. Voorhees, D. . . . . 1885
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>	<b>IOWA.</b>
A. H. Garland, D. . . . . 1883	S. J. Kirkwood, R. . . . . 1883
J. D. Walker, D. . . . . 1885	William B. Allison, R. . . . . 1885
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>	<b>KANSAS.</b>
Newton Booth, R. . . . . 1881	Preston B. Plumb, R. . . . . 1883
James T. Farley, D. . . . . 1885	John J. Ingalls, R. . . . . 1885
<b>COLORADO.</b>	<b>KENTUCKY.</b>
Henry M. Teller, R. . . . . 1883	James B. Beck D. . . . . 1883
N. P. Hill, R. . . . . 1885	J. S. Williams, D. . . . . 1885
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	<b>LOUISIANA.</b>
William W. Eaton, D. . . . . 1881	W. P. Kellogg, R. . . . . 1883
Orvill H. Platt, R. . . . . 1885	B. F. Jonas, D. . . . . 1885
<b>DELAWARE.</b>	<b>MAINE.</b>
Thomas F. Bayard, D. . . . . 1881	H. Hamlin, R. . . . . 1881
Eli Saulsbury, D. . . . . 1883	James G. Blaine, R. . . . . 1883
<b>FLORIDA.</b>	<b>MARYLAND.</b>
Charles W. Jones, D. . . . . 1881	William P. Whyte, D. . . . . 1881
Wilkinson Call, D. . . . . 1885	James. B. Groome, D. . . . . 1885
<b>GEORGIA.</b>	<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>
Benjamin H. Hill, D. . . . . 1883	Henry L. Dawes, R. . . . . 1881
John B. Gordon, D. . . . . 1885	George F. Hoar, R. . . . . 1883
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>	<b>MICHIGAN.</b>
David Davis, Ind. . . . . 1883	Henry P. Baldwin, R. . . . . 1881
John A. Logan, R. . . . . 1885	Thomas W. Ferry, R. . . . . 1883



SENATE.—*Continued.*

<i>Term ends.</i>		<i>Term ends.</i>	
MINNESOTA.		OREGON.	
S. J. R. McMillan, R.....	1881	L. S. Grover, D.....	1883
William Windom, R.....	1883	James H. Slater, D.....	1885
MISSISSIPPI.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
B. K. Bruce, R.....	1881	W. A. Wallace, D.....	1881
L. Q. C. Lamar, D.....	1883	John D. Cameron, R.....	1885
MISSOURI.		RHODE ISLAND.	
F. M. Cockrell, D.....	1881	A. E. Burnside, R.....	1881
George G. Vest, D.....	1885	H. B. Anthony, R.....	1883
NEBRASKA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
A. S. Paddock, R.....	1881	M. C. Butler, D.....	1883
Alvin Saunders, R.....	1883	Wade Hampton, D.....	1885
NEVADA.		TENNESSEE.	
William Sharon, R.....	1881	James E. Bailey, D.....	1881
John P. Jones, R.....	1885	Isham G. Harris, D.....	1883
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		TEXAS.	
Edw. H. Rollins, R.....	1883	Samuel B. Maxey, D.....	1881
A Republican.....	1885	Richard Coke, D.....	1883
NEW JERSEY.		VERMONT.	
T. F. Randolph, D.....	1881	G. F. Edmunds, R.....	1881
J. R. McPherson, D.....	1883	Justin S. Morrill, R.....	1885
NEW YORK.		VIRGINIA.	
Francis Kernan, D.....	1881	Robert E. Withers, D.....	1881
Roscoe Conkling, R.....	1885	J. W. Johnston, D.....	1883
NORTH CAROLINA.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
M. W. Ransom, D.....	1883	Frank Hereford, D.....	1881
Zebulon Vance, D.....	1885	Henry G. Davis, D.....	1883
OHIO.		WISCONSIN.	
A. G. Thurman, D.....	1881	Angus Cameron, R.....	1881
G. H. Pendleton, D.....	1885	Matt. R. Carpenter, R.....	1885
RECAPITULATION.—Democrats 42, Republicans 33, Independent 1.			

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By the constitution the first Congress—1787—was composed of 65 members. In 1790 one member for every 30,000 population; there were 105 Representatives. In 1800, one Representative for every 33,000 people—141 members. In 1810 the ratio was changed to one for every 35,000 people, and the number was 186. In 1820 one for 40,000; there were 212 members. In 1830, one to every 47,700, and there were 241

members. In 1840 the ratio was one for every 70,680 population, and the number of members was 243.

In 1850—Ratio one to 98,702; number of members, 237. In 1860 the ratio was one for 126,823; number of members, 243. In 1870 the number of the lower house was fixed at 293.

In the 44th Congress there were 181 Democrats, 109 Republicans and 11 Independents. In the 45th Congress, 161 Democrats, 133 Republicans. In the 46th Congress, 148 Democrats, 133 Republicans, 8 Independents, and California still to elect.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### ALABAMA.

	<i>Maj.</i>
1. Thos. H. Herndon, D....	3,639
2. Hilary A. Herbert, D....	1,859
3. William J. Stamford, D..	5,388
4. George M. Shelley, D....	1,959
5. Thomas Williams, D....	3,803
6. Burwell B. Lewis, D....	4,452
7. William H. Forney, D...	2,595
8. William M. Lowe, D....	2,044

#### ARKANSAS.

1. Poindexter Dunn, D....	8,863
2. William F. Slemons, D...	2,827
3. Jordan E. Cravens, D...	3,334
4. Thomas M. Gunther, D..	2,722

#### CALIFORNIA.

1. Horace Davis, R.....	
2. Horace F. Page, R.....	
3. Joseph McKenna, D.....	
4. Romualdo Pacheco, R...	

#### COLORADO.

1. James B. Belford, R....	2,291
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#### CONNECTICUT.

1. Joseph R. Hawley, R...	2,287
2. James Phelps, D.....	2,273
3. John T. Wait, R.....	1,665
4. Frederick Miles, R.....	1,179

#### DELAWARE.

Edward L. Martin, D.....	7,610
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#### FLORIDA.

	<i>Maj.</i>
1. R. H. M. Davidson, D...	3,231
2. Noble A. Hull, D.....	68

#### GEORGIA.

1. John C. Nicholls, D....	3,446
2. William E. Smith, D....	4,483
3. Philip Cook, D.....	2,628
4. Henry Persons, D.....	3,235
5. N. J. Hammond, D.....	2,073
6. James H. Blount, D....	3,192
7. William H. Felton, D...	1,350
8. Alexander H. Stephens, D.	3,297
9. Emory Speer, D.....	222

#### ILLINOIS.

1. William Aldrich, R.....	4,998
2. George R. Davis, R....	4,246
3. Hiram Barber, Jr., R....	4,294
4. John C. Sherwin, R....	9,117
5. Robert M. A. Hawk, R...	6,219
6. T. J. Henderson, R....	4,289
7. Philip C. Hayes, R.....	4,220
8. Greenbury L. Fort, R....	4,696
9. Thomas A. Boyd, R....	741
10. Benjamin F. Marsh, R...	576
11. James W. Singleton, D...	5,005
12. W. M. Springer, D.....	3,396
13. Thomas F. Tipton, R....	1,812
14. Joseph G. Cannon, R....	2,171
15. Albert P. Forsyth, G....	164
16. W. A. J. Sparks, D.....	1,547
17. W. R. Morrison, D.....	1,831
18. John R. Thomas, R.....	612
19. R. W. Townshend, D...	4,413

REPRESENTATIVES.—*Continued.*

## INDIANA.

*Maj.*

1. William Hielman, R..... 829
2. Thomas R. Cobb, D. ....5,285
3. George A. Bicknell, D....5,705
4. Jephtha D. New, D..... 491
5. Thomas B. Browne, R.... 840
6. William R. Meyers, D.... 619
7. George B. Loring, R..... 113
8. Andrew J. S. Hostetter, D.1,040
9. Godlove S. Orth, R..... 98
10. William H. Calkins, R...1,957
11. Calvin Cowgill, R. ....2,445
12. Walpole G. Colerick, D. .7,355
13. John H. Baker, R..... 1,661

## IOWA.

1. Moses M. McCoid, R.....4,760
2. Hiram Price, R.....3,828
3. Thos. Upderaff, R.....1,837
4. Nath. C. Deering, R...11,392
5. Rush Clark, R.....2,194
6. J. B. Weaver, G.....2,059
7. E. H. Gillette, G..... 924
8. William E. Sapp, R.....7,583
9. C. C. Carpenter, R.....4,151

## KANSAS.

1. John A. Anderson, R.15,538
2. Dudley C. Haskell, R. . 5,702
3. Thomas Ryan, R.....14,173

## KENTUCKY.

1. Oscar Turner, D.....1,267
2. J. A. McKenzie, D.....5,129
3. John W. Caldwell, D.... 854
4. J. Proctor Knott, D....4,353
5. Albert S. Willis, D.....1,623
6. John G. Carlisle, D.....4,024
7. J. C. S. Blackburn, D...5,084
8. P. B. Thompson, Jr., D.1,772
9. Thomas Turner, D.....2,392
10. Elijah C. Phister, D....1,648

## LOUISIANA.

1. Randell L. Gibson, D....
2. E. John Ellis, D.....
3. Jos. H. Acklen, D.....
4. Joseph B. Elam, D.....
5. J. Floyd King, D.....
6. E. W. Robertson, D....

## MAINE.

*Maj.*

1. Thomas B. Reed, R....4,150
2. William P. Frye, R....2,962
3. Stephen D. Lindsey, R.3,022
4. George W. Ladd, D....2,926
5. Thomas H. Murch, G...1,347

## MARYLAND.

1. Daniel M. Henry, D ....1,072
2. J. Fred. C. Talbot, D...6,225
3. Wm. Kimmell, D.....6,564
4. Robert M. McLane, D...4,393
5. Eli J. Henkle, D.....2,476
6. Milton G. Urner, R.....1,561

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Wm. W. Crapo, R.....5,192
2. Benjamin W. Harris, R..9,107
3. Walbridge A. Field, R... 441
4. Leopold Morse, D .....3,993
5. Selwyn Z. Bowman, ....4,655
6. Geo. B. Loring, R..... 113
7. Wm. A. Russell, R.....5,469
8. Wm. Claffin, R.....2,542
9. Wm. W. Rice, R.....4,335
10. Amasa Norcross, R.....6,305
11. Geo. D. Robinson, R....3,033

## MICHIGAN.

1. John S. Newberry, R....1,325
2. Edwin Willetts, R.....4,555
3. Jonas H. McGowan, R.2,034
4. Jlious C. Burrows, R...
5. John W. Stone, R..... 710
6. Mark S. Brewer, R.....2,910
7. Omar B. Conger, R....2,999
8. Rosewell G. Horr, R....2,422
9. Jay A. Hubbell, R.....7,786

## MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell, R....5,881
2. Henry Poehler, D..... 724
3. Wm. D. Washburn, R...3,011

## MISSISSIPPI.

1. Henry L. Muldrow, D...3,030
2. Van H. Manning, D....1,370
3. H. B. B. Money, D....4,016
4. Otho R. Singleton, D...4,629
5. Charles E. Hooker, D...4,119
6. James E. Chalmers, D...5,275

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

## MISSOURI.

	<i>Maj.</i>
1. Martin L. Clardy, D....	2,948
2. Erastus Wells, D.....	266
3. R. Graham Frost, D....	1,918
4. Lowndes H. Davis, D....	5,218
5. Richard P. Bland, D....	3,269
6. James R. Waddill, D....	6,147
7. Alfred M. Lay,* D.....	8,150
8. Samuel L. Sawyer, D....	810
9. Nicholas Ford, G.....	1,173
10. Gideon F. Rothwell, D..	3,918
11. John B. Clark, Jr., D...	16,418
12. William H. Hatch, D....	1,866
13. Aylett H. Buckner, D...	7,016

## NEBRASKA.

Edw. K. Valentine, R.....	6,589
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## NEVADA.

R. M. Daggett, R.....	680
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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Joshua G. Hall, R.....	2,884
2. James F. Briggs, R.....	3,121
3. Evarts W. Farr, R.....	1,045

## NEW JERSEY.

1. Geo. M. Robeson, R....	5,024
2. H. B. Smith, D.....	905
3. Miles Ross, D.....	333
4. Alvah A. Clark, D.....	1,634
5. Charles H. Vorhis, R....	789
6. John L. Blake, R.....	1,939
7. L. A. Brigham, R.....	1,916

## NEW YORK.

1. James W. Covert, D....	2,111
2. Daniel O. Reilly, D.....	3,257
3. S. B. Chittenden, R.....	6,650
4. Archibald M. Bliss, D....	4,278
5. Nicholas Muller, D.....	1,139
6. Samuel S. Cox, D.....	4,581
7. Edward Einstein, R....	455
8. Anson G. McCook, R....	5,342
9. Fernando Wood, D.....	1,551
10. James O'Brien, D.....	2,283
11. Levi P. Morton, R....	7,018
12. (Died) R.....	2,256
13. John H. Ketchum, R....	8,542
14. John W. Ferdon, R.....	538
15. William Lounsbery, D...	2,239
16. John M. Bailey, R.....	195

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

	<i>Maj.</i>
17. Water A. Wood, R.....	7,114
18. John Hammond, R.....	4,885
19. A. B. James, R.....	7,077
20. John H. Starin, R.....	6,858
21. David Wilber, R.....	5,197
22. Warner Miller, R.....	3,197
23. Cyrus D. Prescott, R....	1,032
24. Joseph Mason, R.....	736
25. Frank Hiscock, R.....	3,425
26. John H. Camp, R.....	3,379
27. Elb. G. Lapham, R....	2,033
28. Jer. W. Dwight, R.....	4,407
29. David P. Richardson, R.	3,366
30. John Van Vorhis, R....	1,651
31. Richard Crowley, R....	3,814
32. Ray V. Pierce, R.....	2,893
33. Henry Van Arnam, R....	4,632

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Joseph J. Martin, R....	51
2. William H. Kitchen, D...	1,122
3. Daniel Russell, G.....	881
4. Joseph J. Davis, D.....	3,511
5. Alfred M. Scales, D....	2,646
6. Walter M. Steele, D....	4,650
7. Robert F. Armfield, D...	1,103
8. Robert B. Vance, D....	2,894

## OHIO.

1. B. Butterworth, R.....	720
2. Thomas L. Young.....	974
3. John A. McMahon, D....	1,087
4. J. W. Keifer, R.....	5,010
5. Benjamin Lefevre, D....	1,828
6. William D. Hill, D.....	4,038
7. Frank Hurd, D.....	1,904
8. E. B. Finley, D.....	1,255
9. George L. Converse, D...	988
10. Thomas Ewing, D.....	438
11. Henry L. Dickey, D....	1,358
12. Henry S. Neal, R.....	2,073
13. Andrew J. Warner, D...	123
14. Gibson Atherton, D....	2,287
15. George W. Geddes, D....	4,568
16. Wm. McKinley, Jr., R...	1,234
17. James Monroe, R.....	2,678
18. J. T. Updegraff, R.....	2,727
19. James A. Garfield, R...	9,613
20. Amos Townsend, R.....	5,810

\*Died at Washington December, 1879.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

## OREGON.

*Maj.*

1. John Whitaker, D.....1,170

## PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Henry H. Bingham, R...7,427
2. Charles O'Neil, R.....4,886
3. Samuel J. Randall, D....2,747
4. William D. Kelly, R....6,089
5. Alfred C. Harmer, R....5,042
6. William Ward, R.....4,356
7. William Godschalk, R...1,338
8. Heister Clymer, D.....5,991
9. A. Herr Smith, R.....6,881
10. Reuben K. Bachman, D...9,349
11. Robert Klotz, D.....95
12. H. B. Wright, D.....2,693
13. John W. Ryan, D.....192
14. John W. Killinger, R...1,626
15. Ed. Overton, Jr., R....3,824
16. John I. Mitchell, R....1,070
17. Alex. H. Coffroth, D....307
18. Horatio G. Fisher, R....207
19. F. E. Beltzhoover, D....5,497
20. Seth H. Yocum, G.....73
21. Morgan R. Wise, D.....3,550
22. Russell Errett, R.....1,652
23. Thomas M. Bayne, R....3,483
24. W. S. Shallenberger, R..1,236
25. Harry White, R.....1,713
26. Samuel B. Dick, R.....1,297
27. J. H. Osmer, R.....2,654

## RHODE ISLAND.

1. Nelson W. Aldrich, R...4,634
2. Litimer W. Ballou, R...1,034

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. John S. Richardson, D...8,611
2. M. P. O'Connor, D.....7,386
3. J. F. Ensor, R.....18,195
4. D. Wyatt Aiken, D....21,961
5. John H. Evins, D.....
6. G. D. Tihman, D.....15,745

## TENNESSEE.

1. Robert L. Taylor, D....731
2. L. C. Houk, R.....4,381
3. George G. Dibrell, D....6,204
4. Benton McMillan, D....3,675
5. John M. Bright, D.....5,781

TENNESSEE—*Continued.**Maj.*

6. John F. House, D.....4,948
7. W. C. Whitthorne, D...1,000
8. John D. C. Atkins, D...3,104
9. C. B. Simonton, D.....3,436
10. Casey Young, D.....2,323

## TEXAS.

1. John H. Regan, D....19,113
2. David H. Culbertson, D..10,111
3. Olin Wellborn, D.....31,130
4. Roger Q. Mills, D.....21,496
5. George W. Jones, G...1,380
6. Columbus Upson,.....

## VERMONT.

1. Charles H. Joyce, R...6,703
2. James M. Tyler, R.....7,891
3. Bradley Barlow, G.....7,037

## VIRGINIA

1. R. L. T. Beale, D.....1,792
2. John Goode, Jr., D....2,739
3. Joseph E. Johnston, D..1,615
4. Joseph Jergensen, R....4,346
5. George C. Cabell, D....4,278
6. John R. Tucker, D.....3,373
7. John T. Harris, D.....1,655
8. Eppa Hunton, D.....4,653
9. James B. Richmond, D..291

## WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin Wilson, D....3,406
2. Benjamin F. Martin, D..7,834
3. John E. Kenna, D.....2,817

## WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams, R..4,680
2. Lucien B. Caswell, R...3,105
3. George C. Hazelton, R..92
4. P. V. Deuster, D.....135
5. Edward S. Bragg, D....2,107
6. Gabriel Bouck, D.....2,601
7. H. L. Humphrey, R....2,376
8. Thaddeus C. Pound, R...1,374



TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.		NEW MEXICO.	
Hiram H. Stephens, D.....		Marino S. Otero. R.....	682
DAKOTA.		UTAH.	
Granville G. Bennett, R.....	2,004	Geo. Q. Cannon. D. (no opp).	
IDAHO.		WASHINGTON.	
George Ainslee, D.....	1,351	T. B. Brents, R.....	1,301
MONTANA.		WYOMING.	
Martin Maginnis, D.....	3,728	Stephen W. Downey, R.....	1,041

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	No.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Greenback.
Alabama.....	8	.....	8	.....
Arkansas.....	4	.....	4	.....
California.....	4	3	1	.....
Colorado.....	1	1	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	4	3	1	.....
Delaware.....	1	.....	1	.....
Florida.....	2	1	1	.....
Georgia.....	9	.....	9	.....
Illinois.....	19	12	6	1
Indiana.....	13	6	6	1
Iowa.....	9	7	.....	2
Kansas.....	3	3	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	10	.....	10	.....
Louisiana.....	6	.....	6	.....
Maine.....	5	3	1	1
Maryland.....	6	1	5	.....
Massachusetts.....	11	10	1	.....
Michigan.....	9	9	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3	2	1	.....
Mississippi.....	6	.....	6	.....
Missouri.....	13	.....	12	1
Nebraska.....	1	1	.....	.....
Nevada.....	1	1	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	3	3	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	7	5	2	.....
New York.....	33	25	8	.....
North Carolina.....	8	3	5	.....
Ohio.....	20	9	11	.....
Oregon.....	1	.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	27	17	9	1
Rhode Island.....	.....	2	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	5	.....	5	.....
Tennessee.....	10	1	9	.....
Texas.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Vermont.....	3	2	.....	1
Virginia.....	9	1	8	.....
West Virginia.....	3	.....	3	.....
Wisconsin.....	8	5	3	.....
Total.....	293	133	148	8

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.—CALLED SESSION.

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A difference having arisen between the president and congress resulting in the veto of some of the important appropriation bills: bills which the XLVth Congress failed to pass over the Presidential veto, President Hayes convened the XLVIth Congress in extra session on the 18th of March, 1879. The following message, sent to Congress, explains the President's reasons for calling the extra session:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriation for legislative and judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several executive departments of the government and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives. Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time, when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation, and by peace and rest, I commit these few necessary measures to your consideration.

(Signed.)

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Washington, March 19, 1879.

The controversy which had commenced in the forty-fifth Congress was continued in the forty-sixth. It related principally to the use of United States soldiers at the places of voting, and the appointment of United States marshals to supervise elections. The views of the two political parties, on the question of military interference at the polls, were embodied in a bill offered by Mr. Ladd, Democrat, and a substitute by Mr. Robeson, Republican.

*Democratic Bill.*

“Whereas, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.* That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or the Executive of the State where such

force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed."

*Republican Substitute.*

"Whereas, The unnecessary presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections; and

"Whereas, The presence of troops at the polls has heretofore been, and may hereafter be, necessary and proper for the suppression of illegal and powerful combinations of armed men in military array, engaged in obstructing by force the due execution of the laws of the United States, and in destroying the freedom and peace of elections; and

"Whereas, Experience has shown that the existence of the republic, the supremacy of its laws, and the liberty of its people can only be maintained against the military and other powerful combinations of their enemies by the exertion of the military power of the government, in subordination to the civil power, in support of the law; and

"Whereas, The injunctions of the Constitution that the president shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed are equally binding in respect to laws relating to elections, the course of justice, and all other laws of the United States, without distinction of days, places, or occasions; therefore

"Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such employment be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or to overcome forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

"SEC. 2. Every person who violates the provisions of this act shall be subject to the penalties named in Section 5,528 of the Revised Statutes."

The substitute was voted down and the original bill passed, the papers state, by a strictly party vote. A careful reading of the two will enable our readers to understand the merits of the question upon which the next presidential election is expected to turn.

Three bills were passed making appropriations for the army, for the legislative department, and for the judiciary, with repealing clauses, or clauses prohibiting interference with elections; and were all vetoed by President Hayes. These bills were subsequently passed in such a shape as to secure the approval of the President, except a bill which made special appropriations for the support of United States marshals. This was vetoed, and Congress adjourned without making any provision for their support.

The following is a list of the more important legislative measures originated in the Senate which finally passed both of the houses and which, with the approval of the President, have become laws: A bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes. Bill relating to vinegar factories operated prior to March 1, 1879. Bill extending the pension of General James Shields to his widow and children, and granting a special pension to the widow of Colonel Fletcher Webster. Bill changing the name of the steam propeller Nuhpa to Metropolitan. Bill to provide for filling vacancies in the office of chief of engineers, United States Army. Bill to change the name of the ferryboat James Fisk, Jr., to Passaic. Bill to exempt from registry enrollment or license vessels not propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own. Bill to authorize the Secretary of War to release certain lands (at Plattsburg) to the people of the State of New York. A bill to grant additional rights to homestead settlers within railroad limits in the States of Missouri and Arkansas. A joint resolution relating to the organization of the National Board of Health. A joint resolution concerning records of mixed international tribunals on file in the Department of State.

The following is a list, giving titles, of the more important bills originating in the House of Representatives during the session, and which, by the President's approval, have become laws: Making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes. Making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes. Making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the government. To provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States under certain circumstances, and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$10, and for other purposes. Making appropriations for constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River. To amend sections 1,417, 1,418, 1,419, 1,420 and 1,624 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the navy. To provide for certain expenses of the present session of Congress and for other purposes. To confer upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the powers, duties, and limitations contained in chapter 8 (water service) of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. To provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of said river from the head of the Passes near its mouth to its headwaters. Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue

twenty-year five per cent. bonds of the District of Columbia to redeem certain funded indebtedness of said district. Making additional appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and June 30, 1880, and for other purposes. To put salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list. Extending the provisions of the act entitled, "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands," approved March 3, 1877, until October 1, 1880.

The following joint resolutions were also passed: To repeal certain clauses in the Sundry Civil appropriations act, approved March 3, 1879. Authorizing the completion of the foundation of Washington Monument. Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place vessels and hulks at the disposal of the commissioners of quarantine or other proper persons at the ports of the United States. Fixing the date on which the pay of the committee clerks, pages and laborers of the House of Representatives who are paid during the session only shall begin for the session. In relation to the international exhibitions to be held at Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, in 1879 and 1880. Relating to a bridge across the Detroit River at or near Detroit, Mich. Directing a monument to be erected to mark the birth place of George Washington. To pay employees of the House of Representatives borne on the annual roll one month's extra pay. In addition to the five bills originating in the House, which were disapproved by the President, there was one bill originating in the Senate vetoed—namely, the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, for the relief of Joseph B. Collins.

During the session there were presented in the House of Representatives 2,019 petitions, which are classified by Petition Clerk Francis as follows: Relating to claims, 555; commerce, 253; currency, 56; liquor traffic, 36; naval affairs, 25; military affairs, 104; education and labor, 30; patents, 78; tariff and taxation, 134; pensions, 351; polygamy, 35; postal affairs, 69; miscellaneous, 293. Total, 2,019.

Under the rules of the House, as they now exist, a large amount of the business of the House is before it by petitions, which form the basis for bills.

Among the more important acts of the called session was the one repealing what was called the Jurors' Test Oath: a law that in the South excluded thousands of the best citizens from jury service in the United States courts.



## OUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

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THE following brief sketches of the lives our Senators and Representatives in Congress is taken principally from the Congressional Directory published during the extra session of the XLVIth Congress.

### SENATORS.

SAMUEL BELL MAXEY, of Paris, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, March, 30, 1825; received his primary education there; entered the West Point Military Academy in 1842, and graduated in 1846; joined the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, at Monterey, Mexico, as Brevet Second Lieutenant; was breveted First Lieutenant for gallant services at Contreras and Churubusco; served through the Mexican war; resigned in 1849; returned to Kentucky; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1850; removed to Texas in 1857, and practiced law; was elected State Senator for four years in 1861, but declined, and raised the Ninth Texas Infantry for the Confederate States Army, of which he was Colonel; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862 and Major-General in 1864; commanded the Indian Territory military district 1863-'65, and was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs; remained in the service until the surrender of the trans-Mississippi Department May 26, 1865; resumed the practice of law; was commissioned as Judge of the Eight District of Texas April 18, 1873, but declined; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed James W. Flanagan. Republican, and took his seat March 5, 1875. His term of service will expire March 3, 1881.

RICHARD COKE, of Waco, was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1829; was educated at William and Mary College; studied law, was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age, and has since practiced constantly, when not in the public service; removed in 1850 to Waco, McLennan County, Texas, where he has since resided; served in the Confederate Army as private and afterward as Captain; was appointed District Judge in June, 1865; was nominated by the Democratic party for Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1866 and elected, and after having occupied the position one year was removed by General Sheridan as "an impediment to reconstruction," returned to the practice of law the latter part of 1867; was elected Governor of Texas in December, 1873, by a majority of 50,000, and was re-elected in February, 1876, by a majority of 102,000, resigning December 1, 1877, after having been elected the previous April to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, Republican.

and took his seat March 3, 1877. His term of service will expire March, 3, 1883.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Anderson, Angelina, Chambers, Cherokee, Hardin, Henderson, Houston, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Orange, Panola, Polk, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Smith, Trinity, and Tyler.

JOHN H. REAGAN, of Palestine, was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, October 8, 1818; received a common-school and limited collegiate education, but did not graduate; is a lawyer and farmer; settled in the Republic of Texas in May, 1839; was a Deputy Surveyor of the Public Lands 1839-'43; was elected to the State House of Representatives for two years in 1847; was elected Judge of the District Court for six years in 1852; resigned, and was re-elected for six years in 1856; was elected in 1857 a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress from the First District of Texas, and was re-elected in 1859 to the Thirty-sixth Congress; was elected to the Secession Convention of Texas in 1861, and was elected with others by that convention Deputy to the Provisional Government of the Confederacy; was appointed Postmaster-General of the Provisional Government of the Confederacy March 6, 1861, was re-appointed on the permanent organization of the Confederate Government in 1862, and occupied the position until the close of the war; was also appointed Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate Government for a short time preceding the close of the war; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875; was elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,038 votes against 199 votes for Newton. Opposition.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Bowie, Cass, Delta, Fannin, Gregg, Harrison, Hopkins, Hunt, Lamar, Marion, Rains, Red River, Titus, Upshur, Wood, and Van Zandt.

DAVID B. CULBERSON, of Jefferson, was born in Troup County, Georgia, Sept 29, 1830; was educated at Brownwood, La Grange, Georgia; studied law under Chief Justice Chilton, of Alabama; removed to Texas in 1856, and was elected a member of the Legislature of that State in 1859; entered the Confederate Army as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry; was assigned to duty in 1864 as Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel of the State of Texas; was elected to the State Legislature in 1864; was elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was re-

elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,728 votes against 9,617 votes for O'Neil, National.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Archer, Baylor, Callahan, Clay, Collins, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Erath, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Jack, Johnson, Jones, Knox, Kaufman, Montague, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Shackelford, Stephens, Tarrant, Taylor, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, and Young.

OLIN WELLBORN, of Dallas, was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 40,848 votes against 9,718 votes for Daggett, National.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Bell, Bosque, Brazos, Comanche, Coryell, Fall, Fort Bend, Freestone, Hamilton, Harris, Leon, Limestone, Madison, McLennan, Montgomery, Navarro, Robertson, San Jacinto, Walker, and Waller.

ROGER Q. MILLS, of Corsicana, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. His only educational advantages were derived from country schools. He immigrated to Texas in 1849; located at Palestine, and commenced reading law in the office of Hon. R. A. Reeves: supported himself in the meantime by acting as Deputy Postmaster in Palestine, and writing in the offices of the District and County Clerks. Through the good offices of Hon. G. W. G. Jowers he was elected Engrossing Clerk of the House of Representatives at Austin, in 1850. When but twenty years of age, his disabilities as a minor were removed by the Legislature, and he was admitted to the bar. Colonel Mills cherishes a grateful remembrance of the interest taken in his welfare and the aid afforded him by his warm personal friends, Messrs. Reeves and Jowers. After receiving his license to practice law, he settled at Corsicana. In 1859 he represented Navarro County in the Legislature, and in 1860 was one of the District Presidential Electors on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. In 1861 entered the Confederate army and was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Texas Infantry. Of that regiment he became Colonel when Colonel Nelson was promoted Brigadier General. He remained in command of the regiment through the war, having been three times wounded. When the war closed, he resumed the practice of his profession at his old home in Corsicana. The census of 1870 having shown that Texas was entitled to two additional Representatives in Congress, they were elected from the State at large: they were Col. Mills and Asa H. Willie, of Galveston. When the State was redistricted, Corsicana was in the fourth district, and Col. Mills was elected as the Representative; and was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1878. In the last election he received 30,535 votes, and Smith, his

opponent, 9,069. Colonel Mills' Congressional career has been very satisfactory to his constituents. He is an independent thinker and votes his convictions. He was the only delegate from Texas who voted against creating the electoral commission, known as the "8 to 7" body which declared Mr. Hayes elected President.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Austin, Bastrop, Brazoria, Burleson, Burnet, Coleman, Colorado, Concho, Fayette, Galveston, Lampasas, Lavaca, Matagorda, McCulloch, Milam, Runnels, San Saba, Travis, Washington, Wharton, and Williamson.

GEORGE W. JONES, of Bastrop, was born in Marion County, Alabama, September 5, 1828; was raised in Tipton County, Tennessee; removed to Bastrop, Texas, in the winter of 1848; his education was limited; is by profession a lawyer; in 1856 he was elected District Attorney; when the war came on in 1861 he strongly opposed secession, but acquiesced in revolution; entered the Confederate Army as a private; was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and afterward promoted to the Colonelcy of the Seventeenth Texas Infantry; the war over, he returned to his home in Bastrop County; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1866, from the county of Bastrop, and, on the adoption of the constitution made by said convention, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State; he, with others, was removed by General Sheridan as "an impediment to reconstruction;" and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,101 votes against 19,621 votes for John Hancock, Democrat.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Aransas, Atascosa, Bandera, Bee, Bexar, Blanco, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Comal, Dimmit, De Witt, Duval, Edwards, El Paso, Encinal, Frio, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Hidalgo, Jackson, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimball, Kinney, Llano, La Salle, Live Oak, Mason, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Menard, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Victoria, Webb, Wilson, Zapata, and Zavalla.

COLUMBUS UPSON, who was elected to Congress from the sixth district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Hon. Gustave Schleicher, is a native of Onondaga, New York; born October 17, 1829; was educated at Williamson College, Boston, and studied law in his native State. He immigrated to Texas in 1854 and commenced the practice of his profession at Castroville. In 1859 he removed to San Antonio, his present residence. During the war he acted for a considerable time as volunteer Aid to General W. H. G. Whiting, and participated in a number of hard fought battles, including those at West Point, Seven



Pines, Malvern Hill, etc. In 1863 he was appointed Special Treasury Agent, and at one time brought twenty millions of Confederate bonds from Richmond to Texas. After the war closed he returned to San Antonio and resumed his practice. In 1876 he was one of the presidential electors on the Tilden ticket.

HON. GUSTAVE SCHLEICHER, late representative in congress from the sixth congressional district of Texas was born in Darmstadt, Germany, November 1, 1823. After graduating at the university of Geissen he adopted the profession of civil engineer. During the year 1845, a year in which there was a large German emigration to Texas, young Schleicher landed at Indianola. His first service in his adopted country was in surveying lands for the German colonists on the frontier. He was next employed with a corps of surveyors, under the direction of Joseph E. Johnston, in surveying the route for a railroad from Lavaca to San Antonio. Soon after completing this survey he was elected as one of the representatives of Bexar county in the lower branch of the State legislature. After serving two years in the house he was transferred to the State Senate, in which he served for several years. Mr. Schleicher affiliated with the Democratic party and entered cordially into the secession movement in 1861. At the close of the war he was employed in the work of rebuilding the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad which had been completely destroyed by order of General Magruder. The initial point of the road was changed from Lavaca to Indianola, and it was extended from Victoria to Cuero, which became Mr. Schleicher's home. He was never an office seeker, but when, in the Democratic district convention at Goliad to nominate a candidate for congress, in 1874, over a hundred ballotings had failed to give any one the requisite two-thirds, his name was announced and he was selected for the position. He was elected, and re-elected with only a nominal opposition in 1876. His speeches and votes on the financial question which came before the XLVth congress were distasteful to some of his constituents, and at the district Democratic convention held in San Antonio, in 1878 he failed to receive the two-thirds vote. The convention adjourned without making a nomination. He and his distinguished competitor, Hon. John Ireland appealed to the people. After an exciting canvass Mr. S. was re-elected. Returning to Washington he took his seat in congress in usual health. During the first week in January he was suddenly and violently attacked with inflammation of the brain, and he died on the 10th. His remains were brought to San Antonio for interment, escorted by a committee of Congressmen. In Texas his death was most seriously lamented. It was believed his congressional experience, and his personal influence and labors would secure the opening of our harbors, and the adoption of a



more vigorous policy for the protection of our frontier from Mexican and Indian raids. Not only in Texas was his death lamented, but throughout the nation. It was felt that "A Prince and a Great Man had fallen."

The young man may study the character and the career of Mr. Schleicher with profit. Landing in a strange country, comparatively penniless and friendless, his integrity and energy secured him positions of honor and profit. Elevated to offices of great responsibility he discharged his duties with singular ability and fidelity, and died leaving an untarnished reputation of which both his native and adopted country may feel justly proud.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL.

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### GENERAL JOHN B. HOOD.

JOHN B. HOOD was a native of Kentucky, born in 1831; graduated at West Point in 1853, and was assigned to duty first in the Fourth Infantry, then in California. At the organization of the Second U. S. Cavalry, two years later, he was transferred to that regiment and assigned to duty on the Texas frontier. He was severely wounded in a battle with the Indians on Devil's River, in 1856. After this he was for a short period employed at West Point, but at his own request was soon returned to the service in Texas. At the breaking out of the civil war he resigned his commission in the army and offered his services to the Confederacy. After a short service under General Magruder, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the fourth regiment, Texas Infantry. In a memorial address Judge Reagan gives this account of his appointment to that command:

"The circumstances under which Gen. Hood was promoted to the command of this regiment were peculiar, and were so creditable to the company, officers and men of the regiment and marked so distinctly the opinion of President Davis of Gen. Hood's ability as a soldier at that early day, that I will state the facts.

"Early in the summer of 1861 twenty companies, which subsequently formed the fourth and fifth Texas infantry regiments, with some companies which formed the first Texas infantry regiment, went on to Richmond and organized into companies without being formed into regiments. These companies, which were formed into the fourth and fifth regiments through their company officers, sent through me to the President the statement that they understood their chances for honorable distinction

in the military service would depend much on the character and efficiency of their regimental officers, and they requested him to appoint for them the best he could find, without reference to where they lived. The request was so unusual, and made upon motives so honorable, that the President called to his assistance Adjutant General Cooper, who, from having been the Adjutant General of the United States Army, had great knowledge of the relative merits of the officers of the old army, and they together, after the fullest consideration, determined to appoint Maj. Hood to the command of the fourth regiment, and Capt. Archer, I believe his rank was, to the command of the fifth regiment, with other officers, selected after like consideration, to be lieutenant colonels and majors of the two regiments. These companies were composed of the very flower of the arms-bearing population of Texas, the greater portion of them being men of wealth, education and ability, who sought rather to render the best services they could than to seek promotion and rank for themselves. I knew of no other volunteers who did not insist on having their regimental officers appointed from among their own numbers. We might well have anticipated the fame and glories subsequently won by such soldiers, animated by such soldiers, and by officers so selected. And to these facts we may no doubt look as the solid basis upon which rested the grand achievement and world-wide fame of Hood's brigade. And I am the more inclined to make this statement, because of my personal knowledge of the facts, and because I do not know that they have been publicly stated before."

At the formation of the Texas brigade in Virginia, Col. Louis T. Wigfall was appointed Brigadier General. When General Wigfall was elected to the Senate, Colonel Hood succeeded to the command, and ever after the brigade bore his name. He so distinguished himself for coolness and bravery that in the second battle of Manassas he commanded a division. In the battle of Gettysburg he lost an arm, after which his command was transferred from Virginia to Tennessee.

In the battle of Chicamauga General Hood was so severely wounded in the leg that amputation, near the body became necessary. The circumstances of his appointment to the command of the army of Tennessee are thus detailed by Judge Reagan:

"When General Johnston was falling back on Atlanta, the attention of the president and secretary of war was anxiously directed to the consideration of the safety of that place. It was regarded by them as the military key to the state of Georgia, and it was feared that if it fell into the hands of the enemy he would be able to bisect our territory by that line, as he had done by the line of the Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg. Correspondence took place between the secretary of war, under the direction of the president, and Gen. Johnston as to whether he could

and would protect Atlanta. His answer to the secretary of war were not considered satisfactory as to his intentions in this respect. Information was received at the the war department that he was moving his stores, supplies, etc., back from Atlanta as if he contemplated the evacuation of that place. In the meantime president Davis had been urged very earnestly to relieve Gen. Johnston of that command and place some general at the head of that army who would give battle rather than abandon Atlanta. This the president had refused to do for some time on account of the inconvenience and danger of changing commanders in the midst of a campaign. But he finally determined, in view of what I have just mentioned, to relieve Gen. Johnston, and to place Gen. Hardee in the command of that army. Orders to that effect were forwarded, but Gen. Hardee declined the command. When the president was advised of this he caused telegrams to be sent to Gen. Lee, in northern Virginia, to Gen. Beauregard, in South Carolina, and to Gen. Bragg, then in Georgia, advising them of these facts, and asking the opinion of each of them as to what officer ought to be assigned to the command of that army. My remembrance is that their answer came to the president nearly simultaneously—by this I mean at most within a few hours of each other—each suggesting Gen. Hood for that command, and he was at once directed to relieve Gen. Johnston.”

It is not necessary to detail the circumstances of the battle at Atlanta; of Franklin and of Nashville. The confederate States were exhausted of men and means, and the inevitable catastrophe was rapidly approaching. It was General Hood's misfortune to be in command of the principal army of the west at this inauspicious period. The following are the concluding paragraphs of Judge Reagan's memorial address:

“Though a man of military education and life, after the close of the war his civic and social virtues were as admirable as his military career had been in war. He accepted the necessary result of the war, maimed and in poverty and without a profession as he was, with a cheerful, manly fortitude, and at once applied himself diligently and earnestly to commercial and other pursuits to earn an independent livelihood by honorable means.

He never despaired in the darkest hours or under the severest afflictions of being able to achieve success in civil pursuits, and to secure for himself an honorable competence. Of strong, manly frame and heroic mould, he was as courteous as any knight, and as soft and gentle in his manners and as pure as a woman; beloved and respected by all who knew him, he lived and died without the stain of one breath of calumny. He was a faithful, brave, honest man, and a true christian gentleman.

“The portraiture of the life and character of Gen. Hood would be imperfect without a reference to his domestic life. In the year 1868 he

was married to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Alfred Hennen, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of New Orleans, and their marriage was blessed in eleven years with eleven lovely children. What a happy household a few weeks ago! A kind and affectionate husband and father; a loving and devoted wife and mother, surrounded by their numerous children, in the fullness of the enjoyment of domestic felicity. Alas, how changed! On the 25th of August the mother died of yellow fever. On the 30th of the same month the spirit of the husband followed that of the wife, let us hope and believe to the brighter and better world, to be joined a day or two after by that of their eldest daughter Lydia. How changed, how desolate that household, recently united and happy! Father, mother, and eldest sister, now resting in the silent city of the dead, and ten orphan children left to mourn their irreparable loss! No words can describe this calamity to them, or adequately express our sorrow for these stricken orphans.

It is said that shortly before the death of Gen. Hood, in a message to Gen. Gibson, of New Orleans, he bequeathed his children to the care of his old Texas brigade. With all the tenderness of an anxious dying father's love, knowing that he would not leave means sufficient for the support and education of his children, his keen solicitude went out for them, and rested on his old comrades in arms; the men who had served and suffered with him through a bloody war; and who had so often offered their lives with him for the cause so dear to them all. Men, whose fidelity and honor and courage he had so often seen tried in the severest ordeals; men with whom he would have trusted his own life and honor, were the fittest men to whom he could trust the care of his children, dearest and nearest to him of all things on earth. The most of these war-scarred veterans now living are poor, but with the knightly honor which belongs to such men, the sacred trust will be discharged with that fidelity which he anticipated from his old comrades when he confided it to them.

To have known Gen. Hood in lifetime was to love and respect him. To remember him in death is to esteem his character and to venerate his virtues.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest!  
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.  
By fairy hands their knell is rung,  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;  
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;  
And Freedom shall awhile repair,  
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there.



## JOHN W. BUNTON.

JOHN W. BUNTON was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1807, and immigrated to Texas in 1833 and settled in Bastrop County. His first service to his adopted country was in a campaign against the Indians conducted by Colonel John H. Moore in the summer of 1835. Conducting himself with distinguished gallantry, he was the next year elected to the convention which declared the independence of Texas. His death leaves, we believe, but four survivors of that famous convention. They are: Edwin Waller, of Waller County; C. B. Stewart, of Montgomery County; S. W. Blount, of San Augustine, and Wm. B. Scates, of Colorado.

When the convention adjourned Mr. Bunton hastened to the army and enlisted as a private in the company of Capt. Jesse Billingsly, and was in the ranks at San Jacinto, on the glorious 21st of April, 1836. Capt. B., Geo. P. Erath, L. C. Cunningham, and perhaps other members of the company still live. After the battle Mr. B. paid a visit to the United States and was returning to Texas on the schooner Independence, when she was captured by two Mexican brigs, April 17, 1837. Among those captured at the same time were Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, returning from his mission to the United States, and William Stewart, a sailor who died in Corpus Christi, in 1879. Mr. Bunton was exchanged or liberated and returning to his old home represented Bastrop County in the second Congress of the Republic. Since annexation he has resided on his farm in Hays County, where he died August, 1879.

## WILLIAM STEWART.

WILLIAM STEWART, a native of New Jersey, born in 1784, came as a volunteer to Texas, reaching San Antonio just after that city had been taken by the Texans in December, 1835. In company with others he went to Goliad, and as he was a sailor by occupation he was employed as a pilot at Aransas Pass. While taking a vessel to the mouth of the Brazos, at Velasco, the Fannin massacre took place, and he made his way to New Orleans, where he joined the company of Capt. Joe. Sovereign. He subsequently entered the naval service and was with Capt. Wheelwright, J. W. Taylor (Boots), and J. K. T. Lathrop on the Independence when she was captured by the Mexicans near Velasco. Having been exchanged through the influence of R. N. Potter, U. S. Consul at Matamoras, he returned to Texas and enlisted in the ranging company of Capt. Tom. Howard, of San Antonio. After having been honorably discharged, he was employed in the quartermaster's department by Col. Wm. G. Cooke. Making his way again to the coast, he was employed by Col. H. L. Kinney to take charge of a stock of cattle



on Mustang Island. While thus engaged, on the 6th of March, 1855, he was stricken with paralysis. He found a home with Mrs. Ann Allen, in Corpus Christi, where he died, August 5, 1879, aged 95 years.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

ORAN M. Roberts, *Governor*; Robert P. Roberts, *Private Secretary*; Hugh L. Spain, *Executive Clerk*.

### STATE DEPARTMENT.

John D. Templeton, *Secretary of State*; Thos. H. Bowman, *Chief Clerk*; R. G. Ellis and John I. Calloway, *Assistant Clerks*.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

George McCormick, *Attorney General*; Thomas Ball, *Assistant Attorney General*; Wm. B. Dunham, *Chief Clerk*; Jas. C. Gaither, *Assistant Clerk*.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John B. Jones, *Adjutant General*; Thos. P. Martin, *Chief Clerk*; Henry Orsay, *Assistant Clerk*.

### COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

S. H. Darden, *Comptroller*; W. A. Pitts, *Chief Clerk*; R. S. Harrison, *Book-Keeper*; S. G. Sneed, *Chief Tax Clerk*; John D. McCall, *Auditing Clerk*.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

F. R. Lubbock, *Treasurer*; N. Weeks, *Chief Clerk*; Wm. B. Worham, *Book-Keeper*; Thos. P. Watson, *Assistant Clerk*; Jack Warner, *Night Watch*.

### GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

William C. Walsh, *Commissioner*; Rhoads Fisher, *Chief Clerk*; X. B. DeBray, *Translator*; J. D. Roberdeau, *Receiver*; C. W. Pressler, *Chief Draftsman*; Alfred Grooms, *Examining Clerk*; J. H. Hutchins, *Calculator*.

### DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, STATISTICS AND HISTORY.

V. O. King, *Commissioner*; Stephen G. Burton, *Clerk*.

SUPREME COURT.—George F. Moore, of Austin, *Chief Justice*. Associate Justices: R. S. Gould, of Galveston; M. H. Bonner, of Tyler. Law Reporters: Terrell & Walker, of Austin. Clerks: Wm. P. Denor-

mandie, of Austin; Chas. S. Moore, of Galveston and S. D. Reeves, of Tyler.

COURT OF APPEALS.—M. D. Ector, of Marshall, presiding Justice. Associate Justices: John P. White, of Seguin; C. M. Winkler, of Corsicana. Law Reporters: Jackson & Jackson, of Austin. Clerks: (W. F. Farris, of Austin, died in August, 1879.) Chas. S. Morse of Galveston, and Thomas Smith, of Tyler.

LAW TERMS.—The terms of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are held simultaneously at Austin, beginning on the First Monday in April and hold until the last Saturday in June; at Tyler beginning on the first Monday in October and hold until the last Saturday in December; at Galveston on the first Monday in January and hold until the last Saturday in March.

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## JUDICIAL DISTRICTS; TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS, ETC., ETC.

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THE Sixteenth Legislature created five additional Districts—making thirty-two in all. Under the constitution “The Legislature may provide for the election of District Attorneys in such Districts as may be deemed necessary,” and in accordance with that provision sixteen District Attorneys have been elected. The data for the following was kindly furnished by Hon. John D. Templeton, Secretary of State, and may therefore be relied upon as official. We give the Counties in each District; the Judge and District Attorney, where one has been appointed, and the times of holding Courts, and the length of time Courts may continue.

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FIRST DIST.—H. C. Pedigo, Judge; W. H. Ford, Attorney.

Courts are held in

Jasper—First Monday in March and September; may hold 3 weeks.

Newton—Third Monday after first Monday in March and September; 3 weeks.

Orange—Sixth Monday after first Monday in March and September; 4 weeks.

Jefferson—Tenth Monday after first Monday in March and September; 4 weeks.

Tyler—Fourteenth Monday after first Monday in March and Sept.



EX-GOV. R. B. HUBBARD.



SECOND DIST.—A. J. Booty, Judge ; W. W. Spivey, Attorney.

Courts are held in

Rusk—First Mondays in January and July ; may continue 6 weeks.

Panola—Sixth Monday after first Mondays in January and July ;  
4 weeks.

Shelby—Tenth Monday after first Mondays in January and July ;  
3 weeks.

Harrison—Sixteenth Monday after first Mondays in Jan. and July.

THIRD DIST.—R. S. Walker, Judge ; Jas. I. Perkins, Attorney.

Courts are held in

Sabine—First Mondays in February and September ; continue 2 weeks.

San Augustine—Second Monday after first Monday in February and  
September ; 2 weeks.

Nacogdoches—Fourth Monday after first Monday in February and  
September ; 3 weeks.

Cherokee—Seventh Monday after first Monday in February and Sep-  
tember ; 4 weeks.

Anderson—Eleventh Monday after first Monday in February and Sept.

FOURTH DIST.—Wm. D. Wood, Judge ; A. T. M'Kinney, Attorney.

Courts are held in

Houston—First Monday in March and September ; 7 weeks.

Trinity—Seventh Monday after first Monday in March and September ;  
2 weeks.

Walker—Ninth Monday after first Monday in March and September ;  
3 weeks.

Grimes—Twelfth Monday after first Monday in March and September ;  
4 weeks.

Madison—Sixteenth Monday after first Monday in March and Sep-  
tember ; 2 weeks.

Leon—Eighteenth Monday after first Monday in March and September.

FIFTH DIST.—E. T. Bates, Judge ; Chas. S. Todd, Attorney.

Courts are held in

Cass—First Mondays in February and September ; hold 3 weeks.

Bowie—Third Monday after first Monday in February and September ;  
2 weeks.

Morris—Fifth Monday after first Monday in February and Sept.



Titus—Sixth Monday after first Monday in February and September ; 2 weeks.

Franklin—Eighth Monday after first Monday in February and September ; 2 weeks.

Camp—Tenth Monday after first Monday in February and September ; 2 weeks.

Marion—Twelfth Monday after first Monday in February and September ; 6 weeks.

SIXTH DIST.—E. R. Gaines, Judge. Courts are held in

Fannin—Third Mondays in February and August ; holds 6 weeks.

Lamar—Sixth Monday after third Monday in February and August ; 7 weeks.

Red River—Thirteenth Monday after third Monday in February and August ; 5 weeks.

SEVENTH DIST.—J. C. Robertson, Judge ; F. G. McCord, Attorney.

Spring Term : Courts held in

Smith—Last Monday in February ; 6 weeks.

Henderson—Sixth Monday after last Monday in February ; 2 weeks.

Van Zandt—Eighth Monday after last Monday in February ; 2 weeks.

Wood—Twelfth Monday after last Monday in February ; 3 weeks.

Upshur—Sixteenth Monday after last Monday in February ; 3 weeks.

Gregg—Eighteenth Monday after last Monday in February ; 3 weeks.

Fall Term :

Smith—Second Monday in September ; 6 weeks.

Henderson—Sixth Monday after second Monday in Sept. ; 2 weeks.

Van Zandt—Sixth Monday after second Monday in Sept. ; 2 weeks.

Wood—Twelfth Monday after second Monday in Sept. ; 3 weeks.

Upshur—Second Monday in July ; 2 weeks.

Gregg—Second Monday after second Monday in July ; 3 weeks.

EIGHTH DIST.—G. J. Clark, Judge ; S. J. Hunter, Attorney.

Courts are held in

Hunt—First Mondays in January and July ; hold 5 weeks.

Delta—Fifth Mondays after first Mondays in January and July ; 2 weeks.

Hopkins—Seventh Mondays after first Mondays in January and July ; 5 weeks.

Rains—Twelfth Mondays after first Mondays in January and July ; 2 weeks.

Kaufman—Fourteenth Mondays after first Mondays in January and July ; 4 weeks.

Rockwall—Eighteenth Mondays after first Mondays in January and July ; 4 weeks.



NINTH DIST.—Spencer Ford, Judge ; John N. Henderson, Attorney.  
Courts are held in

Robertson—First Mondays in January and June ; 8 weeks.

Brazos—First Mondays in March and September ; 6 weeks.

Milam—Third Mondays in April and October ; 6 weeks.



TENTH DIST.—J. A. Carroll, Judge ; Courts are held in

Cooke—First Mondays in February and August ; 6 weeks.

Denton—Sixth Monday after first Mondays in February and August ; 6 weeks.

Hill—Twelfth Monday after first Mondays in February and August ; 4 weeks.

Archer—Sixteenth Monday after first Mondays in February and Aug.

Wichita—Seventeenth Monday after first Mondays in February and August.

Clay—Eighteenth Monday after first Mondays in February and Aug. ; 2 weeks.

Montague—Twentieth Monday after first Mondays in February and August.

Wheeler—Twenty-fourth Monday after first Mondays in February and August.



ELEVENTH DIST.—G. N. Aldredge, Judge ; Courts held in

Ellis—First Mondays in February and September ; 5 weeks.

Dallas—Second Mondays in March, May, October and December ; 4 weeks.



TWELFTH DIST.—J. R. Fleming, Judge ; John M. Moore, Attorney.  
Courts held in

Brown—First Mondays in April, August and September ; holds 2 weeks.

Coleman—Second Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September; 2 weeks.

Callahan—Fourth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September.

Shackelford—Fifth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September.

Throckmorton—Sixth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September.

Young—Seventh Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September.

Stephens—Eighth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September.

Eastland—Ninth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September.

Comanche—Tenth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and September.



THIRTEENTH DIST.—D. M. Pendergrast, Judge; Courts held in

Freestone—First Mondays in April and December; continues 4 weeks.

Navarro—Fifth Monday after first Mondays in April and December; 6 weeks.

Limestone—Eleventh Monday after first Monday in April, August and December.



FOURTEENTH DIST.—L. C. Alexander, Judge; Courts held in

Falls—Third Mondays in February and August; 6 weeks.

Bell—First Mondays in April and October; 4 weeks.

McLennan—First Mondays in May and November; 10 weeks.



FIFTEENTH DIST.—L. W. Moore, Judge; Courts held in

Austin—Seventeenth Monday after first Monday in March and September; 4 weeks.

Bastrop—Sixth Monday after first Monday in March and September; 4 weeks.

Blanco—First Monday in March and September; 3 weeks.

Caldwell—Third Monday after first Monday in March and September; 3 weeks.

Fayette—Tenth Monday after first Monday in March and September; 6 weeks.

Hays—Second Monday in March and September; 2 weeks.

SIXTEENTH DIST.—E. B. Turner, Judge. Has but one county, Travis, in which Courts are held on the first Mondays in January, May and October.

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SEVENTEENTH DIST.—W. A. Blackburn, Judge; Walter Acker, Attorney. Courts held in

San Saba—First Mondays in March and September; 2 weeks.

McCulloch—Third Mondays in March and September.

Menard—Fourth Mondays in March and September.

Kimble—First Mondays after fourth Mondays in March and Sept.

Mason—Second Mondays after fourth Mondays in March and Sept.

Gillespie—Third Mondays after fourth Mondays in March and Sept.

Llano—Fourth Mondays after fourth Mondays in March and Sept.

Burnet—Fifth Monday after fourth Monday in March and September; 2 weeks.

Lampasas—Seventh Monday after fourth Monday in March and September; 2 weeks.

Williamson—First Mondays in July and January; 2 weeks.

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EIGHTEENTH DIST.—W. H. Burkhart, Judge; P. E. Pearson, Attorney. Courts held in

Waller—First Mondays in April and October; 3 weeks.

Fort Bend—Third Monday after first Mondays in April and October; 3 weeks.

Brazoria—Sixth Monday after first Mondays in April and October; 3 weeks.

Matagorda—Sixth Monday after first Mondays in April and October; 2 weeks.

Jackson—Fourteenth Monday after first Mondays in April and Oct.

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NINETEENTH DIST.—Everett Lewis, Judge. Courts held in

Colorado—Fourth Monday after first Monday in February and August; 4 weeks.

Gonzales—Eighth Monday after first Monday in February and August; 5 weeks.

Guadalupe—Thirteenth Monday after first Monday in February and August; 4 weeks.

Lavaca—First Monday in February and August; 4 weeks.

Wilson—Seventeenth Monday after first Monday in February and August; 2 weeks.

TWENTIETH DIST.—Allen Blacker, Judge; T. A. Falsey, Attorney.  
Courts held in

El Paso—First Monday in March and September; 3 weeks.

Presidio—Fourth Monday after first Monday in March and September; 2 weeks.

Pecos—Seventh Monday after first Monday in March and September; 2 weeks.

Tom Green—Tenth Monday after first Monday in March and September; 3 weeks.

TWENTY-FIRST DIST.—James R. Masterson, Judge. Courts held in  
Montgomery—First Monday in February and September; 4 weeks.  
Harris—Last Monday in March and October; 9 weeks.

TWENTY-SECOND DIST.—G. H. Noonan, Judge. Courts held in  
Atascosa—First Monday in May and November; continue 2 weeks.  
Bexar—First Mondays in March, June, September and December.  
Comal—Third Mondays in May and November; 2 weeks.

TWENTY-THIRD DIST.—H. G. Pleasants, Judge; S. F. Gains, Attorney. In

DeWitt—First Tuesday in March and September; 3 weeks.

Karnes—Third Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and September.

Bee—Fifth Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and September.

Refugio—Sixth Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and Sept.

Aransas—Seventh Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and Sept.

San Patricio—Eighth Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and Sept.

Live Oak—Ninth Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and September; 2 weeks.

Goliad—Eleventh Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and September; 2 weeks.

Calhoun—Thirteenth Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and Sept.

Victoria—Fourteenth Tuesday after first Tuesdays in March and Sept.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIST.—T. M. Paschal, Judge; W. R. Wallace, Attorney. Courts held in

Kendall—First Mondays in March and September.



Kerr—First Monday after first Mondays in March and September.

Bandera—Second Monday after first Mondays in March and September.

Medina—Third Monday after first Mondays in March and September;  
2 weeks.

Frio—Fifth Monday after first Mondays in March and September.

Uvalde—Sixth Monday after first Mondays in March and September;  
2 weeks.

Kinney—Eighth Monday after first Mondays in March and September;  
2 weeks.

Maverick—Tenth Monday after first Mondays in March and Sept.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIST.—John C. Russell, Judge; W. E. Cummings,  
Attorney. Courts held in

Cameron—Third Mondays in February and August; 4 weeks.

Hidalgo—Fourth Monday after third Mondays in February and Aug.

Starr—Fifth Monday after third Mondays in February and August;  
2 weeks.

Zapata—Seventh Monday after third Mondays in February and Aug.

Webb—Eighth Monday after third Mondays in February and August;  
2 weeks.

Nueces—Eleventh Monday after third Mondays in February and  
August; 4 weeks.

Duval—Fifteenth Monday after third Mondays in February and Aug.

M'Mullen—Sixteenth Monday after third Mondays in Feb. and Aug.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIST.—W. H. Stewart, Judge.

Courts held in

Galveston—First Mondays in February, April, June, October and  
December.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIST.—Joseph Bledsoe, Judge.

Courts held in

Collin—First Mondays in January and June; 8 weeks.

Grayson—Second Mondays in March and September.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIST.—Joseph Abbott, Judge.

Courts held in

Hill—First Mondays in April, August and December; 4 weeks.

Bosque—Fifth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and December; 3 weeks.

Johnson—Eighth Monday after first Mondays in April, August and December.

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TWENTY-NINTH DIST.—A. C. Hood. Judge.

Courts held in

Jack—First Mondays in April, August and December; 2 weeks.

Parker—Third Monday after first Mondays in April, August and December; 4 weeks.

Tarrant—Seventh Monday after first Mondays in April, August and December.

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THIRTIETH DIST.—T. L. Nugent. Judge; S. K. Perryman, Attorney.

Courts held in

Palo Pinto—First Mondays in March, July and November; 2 weeks.

Hood—Second Monday after first Mondays in March, July and November; 2 weeks.

Somerville—Fourth Monday after first Mondays in March, July and November.

Erath—Fifth Monday after first Mondays in March, July and November; 3 weeks.

Hamilton—Eighth Monday after first Monday in March, July and November; 3 weeks,

Coryell—Eleventh Monday after first Mondays in March, July and November.

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THIRTY-FIRST DIST.—Edwin Hobby, Judge.

Courts held in

Chambers—First Mondays in March and September; 2 weeks.

Hardin—Second Monday after first Mondays in March and September; 2 weeks.

San Jacinto—Eighth Monday after first Mondays in March and September; 4 weeks.

Angelina—Twelfth Monday after first Mondays in March and September; 3 weeks.

Polk—Fifteenth Monday after first Mondays in March and September; 4 weeks.

THIRTY-SECOND DIST.—N. A. Broadus, Judge.

Courts held in

Washington—First Mondays in March and September; 8 weeks.

Lee—First Mondays in May and November; 4 weeks.

Burleson—First Mondays in June and December; 4 weeks.

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### CRIMINAL COURT.

A special Criminal Court is held for the Counties of Harris and Galveston. Gustave Cook, Judge; F. M. Spencer, Attorney. Henry Brashear, Clerk at Houston, and M. H. Rayston at Galveston. Court meets in Galveston first Mondays in January, March, July and November; and in Houston first Mondays in February, April, June, October and December, and continues four weeks in each term.

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## SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

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THE Regular session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State met in Austin, January 14, 1879. Wells Thompson called the Senate to order and Wm. Leigh Chalmers acted as secretary.

The following are the officers and members of the body as reported in Swindell's Legislative Manual.

### STATE SENATE.

Joseph D. Sayers, of Bastrop, Lieutenant-Governor and President; Leigh Chalmers, of Travis, Secretary; William A. Fields, of Bosque, First Assistant Secretary; William Neal Ramey, of Shelby, Second Assistant Secretary; John W. Swindells, of Dallas, Calendar Clerk; Asa M. Belvin, of Hays, Engrossing Clerk; Thomas P. Martin, of Marion, Enrolling Clerk; H. C. Surghnor, of Bell, Enrolling Clerk; James M. Barton, of Rusk, Sergeant-at-Arms; Walter P. Fisher, of Travis, Assistant-at-Arms; W. Fitzhugh, of Collin, Doorkeeper; Rev. C. C. Chaplin, of Travis, Chaplain.

## MEMBERS OF STATE SENATE.

Name.	District.	Nativity.	P. O. Address	County.	Occupation.	Age.	Politics.
Blassingame, W. . .	11	S. C. .	Sandusky. . . .	Grayson ..	Physician	43	Dem.
Brown, W. M. . . .	21	N. C. .	Marlin. . . . .	Falls. . . . .	Merchant	..	do
Buchanan, J. C. . .	10	La. . .	Mineola. . . . .	Wood. . . . .	Lawyer ..	29	do
Burnett, J. R. . . .	16	Ga. . .	Anderson. . . .	Grimes. . . .	.. do. . .	36	Rep.
Burton, W. M. . . .	17	N. C. .	Richmond. . . .	Fort Bend	Farmer. .	38	do
Davenport, J. H. .	24	Ga. . .	Eastland. . . .	Eastland .	Lawyer ..	50	Dem.
Duncan, J. M. . . .	7	Tenn. .	Longview. . . .	Gregg. . . . .	.. do. . .	28	do
Edwards, P. F. . . .	2	Texas.	Nacogdoches. .	Nacogdo's	.. do. . .	35	do
Ford, J. S. . . . .	29	S. C. .	Brownsville. . .	Cameron .	.. do. . .	63	do
Gooch, J. Y. . . . .	8	Ky. . .	Palestine. . . .	Anderson. .	.. do. . .	30	do
Grace, C. D. . . . .	9	Ga. . .	Bonham. . . . .	Fannin. . . .	.. do. . .	39	do
Guy, R. S. . . . .	13	Va. . .	Lancaster. . . .	Dallas. . . .	.. do. . .	53	do
Hobby, Edwin. . . .	1	Fla. . .	Livingston. . . .	Polk. . . . .	.. do. . .	38	do
Homan, W. K. . . .	20	Tenn. .	Caldwell. . . . .	Burleson. . .	.. do. . .	31	Ind.G.
Houston, A. W. . . .	30	Ala. . .	San Antonio. . .	Bexar. . . . .	.. do. . .	28	Dem.
Lane, E. R. . . . .	28	Ind. . .	Goliad. . . . .	Goliad. . . . .	.. do. . .	40	do
Lair, W. D. . . . .	12	Ky. . .	Melissa. . . . .	Collin. . . . .	Physician	64	do
Ledbetter, W. H. .	26	Ky. . .	LaGrange. . . .	Fayette. . . .	Lawyer ..	..	do
Martin, M. . . . .	14	Ky. . .	Corsicana. . . .	Navarro. . . .	Farmer. .	48	do
M'Cormick, A. P. †	19	Texas.	Brazoria. . . . .	Brazoria. . .	Lawyer ..	46	Rep.
M'Culloch, T. J. . .	15	Va. . .	Jewett. . . . .	Leon. . . . .	Physician	43	Dem.
Moore, J. W. . . . .	22	S. C. .	Grandview. . . .	Johnson. . .	Merchant	..	do
Motley, J. W. . . . .	3	Ala. . .	Overton. . . . .	Rusk. . . . .	Physician	42	do
Patten, S. C. . . . .	27	Ga. . .	Hallettsville. . .	Lavaca. . . .	Lawyer ..	36	do
Ripetoe, W. . . . .	4	Ala. . .	Marshall. . . . .	Harrison. . .	.. . . . .	41	Rep.
Shannon, W. R. . .	53	Ky. . .	Weatherford. . .	Parker. . . .	Lawyer ..	50	Dem.
Stewart, Chas. . . .	18	Tenn. .	Houston. . . . .	Harris. . . .	.. do. . .	42	do
Storey, L. J. . . . .	31	Ga. . .	Lockhart. . . .	Caldwell. . .	.. do. . .	44	do
Swain, W. J. . . . .	6	Ky. . .	Clarksville. . .	Red River. .	.. do. . .	39	do
Terrell, A. W. . . .	25	Va. . .	Austin. . . . .	Travis. . . .	.. do. . .	46	do
Tilson, W. H. . . .	5	Va. . .	Texarkana. . . .	Bowie. . . . .	.. do. . .	..	do

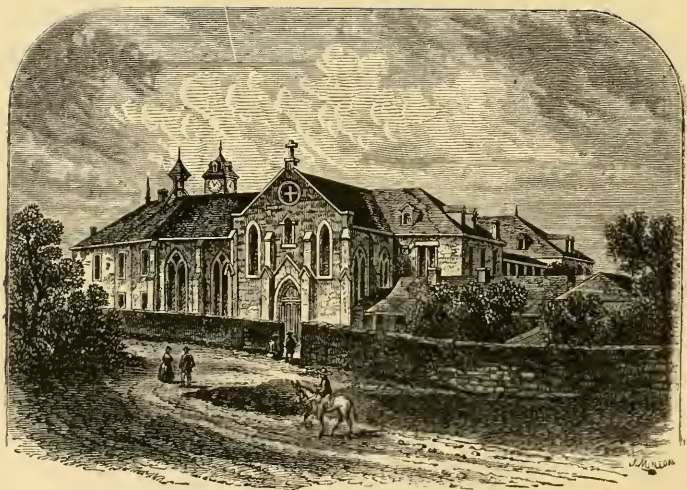
\*Thomas P. Martin resigned February 1, and H. C. Surghnor was elected to fill the vacancy.

†At the close of the regular session, Senator M'Cormick resigned to become Judge of the Northern U. S. District of Texas, and Wm. L. Chalmers was appointed to a clerkship in the U. S. Senate at Washington. Captain Chapman became Secretary of the Senate. April 14th, Senator Storey was elected President pro tem of the Senate.



Gov. O. M. ROBERTS.





THE URSULINE CONVENT, SAN ANTONIO.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

John H. Cochran, of Dallas, Speaker; Will. Lambert, of Harris, Chief Clerk; J. W. Booth, of Wise, Assistant Clerk; Alston Duggan, of Hays, Journal Clerk; James L. Cunningham, of Bell, Calendar Clerk; \*Quarn A. Newton, of Williamson, Engrossing Clerk; James L. Autry, of Navarro, Enrolling Clerk; M. M. Boggess, of McLennan, Sergeant-at-Arms; C. Hardeman, of Erath, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; John J. McLaughlin, of Travis, Postmaster; W. I. C. Autry, of Wood, Doorkeeper.

Name.	District.	Nativity	P. O. Address	County.	Occupation.	Age.	Politics.
Baker, B. M.....	9	Ala.....	Carthage . .	Panola.....	Lawyer .	29	Dem.
Beck, Thomas....	30	Va. ....	Navasota. . .	Grimes.....	.....	50	Rep.
Bell, William....	18	Tenn. ...	Honey Grove.	Fannin .....	.....	48	Dem.
Benavides, S.....	76	Texas ..	Laredo . . .	Webb. ....	.....	55	do
Brown, B. W.....	16	Ala.....	Longview . .	Gregg.....	Farmer .	47	do
Brown, J. P.....	42	Ga. ....	Kosse . . .	Limestone. .	do . . .	49	do
Bryan, Guy M....	35	Mo.....	Galveston . .	Galveston..	Lawyer .	58	do
Cain, T. M.....	22	Tenn. ...	Emory . . .	Rains. ....	.....	44	do
Callaway, W. G..	11	Ga. ....	Wheatville . .	Morris .....	Farmer .	50	do
Carlton, J. W....	1	Ga. ....	Beaumont . .	Jefferson...	Dentist .	64	do
Clemens, William	72	Germ'ny	N. Braunfels .	Comal.....	Mercha't	35	do
Cochran, N.....	38	Texas ...	Buckhorn . .	Austin .....	.....	42	do
Cocke, F. B. S....	73	Tenn.....	Center Point .	Kerr.....	.....	...	...
Collins, N. G.....	77	N. Y....	San Diego . .	Duval.....	.....	49	do
Coleman, W. S....	79	Ga. ....	Marshall . .	Harrison . .	Lawyer .	37	do
Crossland, J. L..	6	S. C.....	Douglass . .	Nacogdo's. .	Farmer .	60	do
Crow, M. S.....	69	N.C.....	Stephensville	Erath. ....	Physici'n	45	do
Daniel, J. W.....	46	Ga. ....	Lancaster . .	Dallas.....	Farmer .	50	do
Daugherty, F. M.	50	Ala.....	Gainesville .	Cooke.....	.....	52	do
Delany, W. F....	64	Ga. ....	Seguin . . .	Gaudalupe.	Farmer .	...	do
Donglass, A. M..	56	Tenn. ...	Covington . .	Hill.....	Physici'n	40	do
English, J. N.....	55	Texas ..	Cleburne . .	Johnson . .	Lawyer .	41	do
Estes, J. P.....	69	N.C.....	Granberry . .	Hood.....	do . . .	27	do
Evans, R. J.....	29	La.....	Navasota . .	Grimes. ....	.....	25	Rep.
Finlay, George P.	35	Miss.....	Galveston . .	Galveston .	Lawyer .	49	Dem.
Fisher, H. W.....	31	Ala.....	Huntsville . .	Walker . . .	.....	50	G. B.
Flewelling, R. T..	33	Ala.....	Houston . . .	Harris .....	Physici'n	57	Dem.
Ford, T. W.....	3	Texas..	Burkesville .	Newton . .	Lawyer .	31	do
Foster, R. C.....	48	Ky. ....	Denison . . .	Grayson . .	do . . .	44	do
Freeman, J. E....	37	Ala.....	Hempstead . .	Waller .....	.....	43	Rep.
Frost, S. R.....	44	Texas ...	Corsicana . .	Navarro . .	do . . .	31	Dem.
Fry, J. T. ....	36	Tenn....	Caney . . .	Matagorda.	Physici'n	44	do
Gaither, J. C.....	41	N.C.....	Marlin . . .	Falls. ....	Farmer .	52	do
Garrison, C. J....	7	Ga. ....	Glenfawn . .	Rusk.....	Lawyer .	51	do
Gause, W. R.....	53	Penn. . .	Fort Worth .	Tarrant . .	do . . .	...	do
Geiger, H. G.....	27	S. C.....	Hearne . . .	Robertson .	.....	46	Rep.
Gibson, C. R.....	45	Ala.....	Waxahachie .	Ellis .....	Editor...	50	Dem.
Grant, J. D.....	27	Tenn. . .	Hearne . . .	Robertson .	Farmer .	61	Ind.
Goodson, G. H...	68	Texas..	Hamilton . .	Hamilton .	Lawyer .	21	Dem.
Guy, B. A. ....	39	Va. ....	Wm. Penn . .	Washingt'n	Farmer .	37	do

\*Resigned, February 14, and Chas. G. Maillott elected to fill the vacancy.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Name.	Dist.	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	County.	Occupat'n.	Age.	Pol.
Henderson, J. B.	15	S. C....	Tyler. ....	Smith....	Lawyer..	41	Dem.
Henderson, W. B.	22	Ala....	Willis Point..	Van Zandt	Farmer..	36	do
Henry, M. W....	60	Tenn...	Wælder. ....	Gonzales..	Physician	48	Ind.
Hill, W. T. ....	2	Ala....	.....	San Jacinto	Farmer..	41	Dem.
Holmes, S. M....	64	Ala....	Martindale ..	Caldwell..	..do. ...	49	Ind.
Hurst, James ...	54	Ind....	Weatherford..	Parker ....	..do. ...	47	Dem.
Jackson, R. M..	24	Tenn...	Palestine ....	Anderson..	Merchant	36	do
Jones, B. F.....	62	Tenn...	Alum Creek..	Bastrop ..	.....	40	Ind.
Jones, W. C.....	21	Ga....	Greenville...	Hunt ....	Lawyer..	38	Dem.
Johnson, J. W...	59	W. Va..	Columbus ..	Colorado..	Farmer...	48	Ind.
Johnston, W. M.	26	Scotland	Centreville. ..	Leon....	Lawyer..	39	Dem.
Johnston, F. L...	9	Miss....	Buena Vista..	Shelby ....	..do. ...	38	do
King, W. H. ....	14	Ga. ....	Sulphur Sp'gs	Hopkins ...	..do. ...	39	do
Larkin, W. C. ...	23	Tenn...	Athens.....	Henders'n	Physician	44	do
Leonard, James.	48	Ohio...	Denison. ....	Grayson..	.....	36	G. B.
Linn, E. D. ...	58	Texas..	Victoria. ....	Victoria..	Lawyer..	50	Dem.
Linton, W. W...	32	Ala....	Montgomery..	Montgo'y.	Farmer...	48	G. B.
Loc, J. T. W...	66	Texas..	Austin.....	Travis ....	Printer..	28	do
Maedgen, Meritz	41	Germ'ny	Troy.....	Bell.....	Farmer ..	48	Dem.
May, Elias. ....	28	Ala....	Bryan.....	Brazos ....	.....	47	Rep.
Merritt, W. W...	47	Mo....	McKinney..	Collin....	Farmer...	34	Dem.
Mills, S. P.....	57	Mo....	Waco. ....	McLennan	..do. ...	37	do
Moore, J. M....	74	Tenn...	Llano.....	Llano ..	.....	..	do
McCall, D. M...	25	Miss....	Alto.....	Cherokee..	Farmer..	51	do
McComb, J. E...	34	Mo....	Montgomery..	Montgo'y.	Lawyer..	31	do
Mullins, O.....	75	Ky....	Ben. Picklin..	Tom Green	Farmer..	59	do
Oxsheer, W. W..	41	Tenn...	Maysfield..	Milam ....	.....	64	do
Philpott, B. A...	43	Md....	Avant Prairie	Freestone..	Lawyer..	68	do
Pickett, G. B...	52	Ky.....	Decatur.....	Wise.....	Farmer..	46	do
Pauli, G.....	63	Prussia.	LaGrange....	Fayette ...	Saddler..	38	Rep.
Polley, J. T....	4	Texas...	Milam.....	Sabine....	Lawyer..	28	Dem.
Polley, J. B....	78	do.	Floresville...	Wilson....	..do. ...	38	do
Proctor, S. L....	11	S. C....	Atlanta.....	Cass.....	Merchant	50	do
Reeves, Geo. R..	49	Tenn...	Reevesville ..	Grayson..	Farmer..	52	do
Rumsey, J. A...	67	Va. ....	Corn Hill....	Williams'n	.....	45	do
Saunders, R. C..	59	Miss....	Hallettsville..	Lavaca ..	Farmer...	..	do
Scott, W. T....	10	do.	Marshall ....	Harrison ..	Planter..	68	do
Singletary, W. J.	17	S. C....	.....	Camp....	Lawyer..	..	do
Sledge, A. L....	40	Texas..	Chappel Hill.	Wash'ton..	.....	25	Rep.
Smith, Ashbel...	33	N. C....	Cedar Bayou..	Harris ....	Physician	72	Dem.
Smith, W. T....	13	Ga.....	Mt. Vernon..	Titus ....	.....	37	do
Smith, Felix E..	65	Tenn...	Austin.....	Travis.....	Farmer..	47	do
Stewart, Seth W.	20	Ky.....	Cooper.....	Delta ....	Lawyer..	29	do
Stewart, W. A...	5	Ga....	Crockett ....	Houston..	..do. ...	49	do
Stiles, J. W....	12	Texas...	Clarksville ..	Red River	Farmer..	45	do
Taylor, M. D. K.	11	Ga.....	Jefferson....	Marion....	Physician	60	do
Taylor, Robt. H.	19	S. C....	Bonham ....	Fannin ...	Lawyer..	53	Ind.
Thomas, W.....	58	Tenn...	Concrete ....	De Witt..	Farmer..	50	Dem.
Upton, W. F....	61	do.	Schulenberg..	Fayette ...	Merchant	46	do
Venters, S. A....	51	N. C....	Denton.....	Denton ...	..do. ...	56	do
Williams, B. F...	37	Va....	East Bernard.	Wharton ..	Mechanic	60	do
Wurzbach, C. L.	71	Germ'ny	San Antonio.	Bexar...	Lawyer..	44	do

Among the more important subjects presented by Governor Hubbard in his annual message for the consideration of the Legislature were those connected with the finances of the State, and the adoption of the revised code of laws. On July 28, 1876, the Fifteenth Legislature passed a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of five persons, learned in the law, to revise and digest the laws of the State, both civil and criminal. Under this act Gov. Coke had appointed Hons. C. S. West, George Clark, J. W. Ferris, B. H. Bassett and Samuel A. Wilson as members of the commission. After immense labor this commission now presented the revised code, and after some attempts to amend it was adopted as a whole, though some amendments were subsequently adopted.

On the financial question, after referring to the deficiencies resulting in part from a failure to collect the taxes, asks if the amount upon which the legislature may *safely rely* will be sufficient for the support of the State government. "This, it is earnestly insisted, is the gravest problem which concerns the representatives of the people." The Governor says again:

"It is well to look this danger squarely in the face, for we have reached that point, it is respectfully submitted, in our financial history, when the cry of "retrenchment and reform" becomes no longer, as it too often has been, the cheap watchwords of the demagogue, but rather a palpable and imperious necessity to the legislation of Texas, from this day henceforth. Can the machinery of the State government be kept in motion, on the *present basis of taxation*, without abandoning old and cherished public policies, the protection of the frontier, and the maintenance of public free schools? Can it be done without reducing the compensation of the judiciary or otherwise impairing the vigor and efficiency of the various other departments of the State government?"

After a full discussion of the financial situation, and materially cutting down expenses in some departments, and increasing them in others, especially by the creation of a number of new judicial districts, a bill was finally passed, setting apart one fourth of the general revenue for school purposes and appropriating in the aggregate, as follows, for the next two ensuing years :



*Legislative Appropriations for 2 Years.*

	Year ending Feb. 29, 1880.	Year ending Feb. 28, 1881.
Executive department.....	\$ 25,460	\$ 23,460
State department.....	54,050	27,800
Treasury department.....	512,700	508,700
Comptroller's office.....	28,700	28,700
General land office.....	49,650	49,650
Lunatic asylum.....	39,420	39,420
Blind asylum.....	26,210	18,710
Deaf and dumb asylum .....	16,330	13,330
Penitentiary.. .....	40,000	40,000
Quarantine. ....	25,000	20,000
Pensions. ....	51,800	1,800
Attorney General's office.....	9,663	9,663
Adjutant General's office.....	104,900	103,450
Judiciary.....	231,540	231,540
Public buildings and grounds.....	700	600
Bureau of insurance, etc.	4,600	4,600
Miscellaneous.....	3,730	2,700
Total.....	\$1,224,453	\$1,124,623

Of the very large amount assigned to the treasury department \$100,-000 each year was for a sinking fund; \$400,000 to pay the interest on the public debt.

## GOVERNOR ROBERTS' VETO.

The constitution authorizes the governor to approve some items in an appropriation bill, and to disapprove others. On the 23rd of April Governor Roberts sent in his message approving the main items of the bill and vetoing others. We copy as follows:

*Gentlemen.*—I have approved the bill entitled "An act to make appropriations for the support of the state government for the years beginning March 1, 1879, and ending February 28, 1881," which originated in the Senate, and passed both houses of the Legislature at the present session, with the exception of the following items of appropriation, which I do not and have not approved, and which are respectfully returned to your honorable body, with my objections to such items becoming a law, as part of said bill; the said items, not approved, being as follows, to-wit:

Under the head "educational," the following item of appropriation, to-wit: "The entire available school fund annually derived from all sources, including the poll tax, and one-fourth of the general revenue is hereby set aside annually for the support of the public free schools;" and the items under the head of the "treasury department," as follows, to-wit:



For interest on public debt.....	\$400,000
For sinking fund on public debt, to be invested in State bonds,.....	\$100,000—100,000

“It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that, finding a large deficiency of public debts, now estimated at over one-half million of dollars, already incurred, and a large excess of expenses over current annual revenue, I recommended a cutting down of the expenses generally in everything, without such a diminution as to produce an embarrassing shock in any department of the government, but sufficiently so as that the annual revenue should be equal to the current expenses, and also to provide the means, as far as practicable, for payment of the outstanding debts creating the deficiency. The present Legislature have been most industriously and laboriously employed, not only in numerous local, sectional and amendatory measures, but also in carrying out this policy by reducing salaries and curtailing expenditures in different objects, both pensions and frontier and police being cut down, not that I recommended it, so much, perhaps, as from their own conviction of its obvious necessity under existing circumstances. Upon two leading subjects of expense there has been as yet no changes in the course of legislation, which are in the appropriations of one-fourth of the entire State revenue for the support of the common schools (amounting, as estimated, to \$400,000); and the appropriation for the payment of the interest of the bonded debt of the State, and the sinking fund annually set apart to pay the same (amounting to nearly \$500,000 more), making in the aggregate nearly \$900,000 taken first out of the \$1,600,000 net revenue of the State, as it is estimated by the comptroller, and which leaves only \$700,000, with which to defray the current expenses necessarily incurred in the administration of the actual government of the State. That amount is not only not enough, as is shown by this appropriation act, but its deficiency is greatly increased by its postponement to the other two leading and principal appropriations that are favored by the preferred payment of them, under existing laws. This preference given to these large appropriations, though for objects constituting the mere incidents of government, and not the expenses absolutely necessary to carry on the continual clog and derangement of our whole financial system, and will continue to do so as long as it is allowed to continue.”

the interest on the public debt falling due on the first of July, and without having provided for continuing the public free schools of the State, an extra session became necessary.

Under the Constitution the Governor may convene an extra session of the Legislature; but "there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor calling such session, or presented to them by the Governor; and no such session shall be of longer duration than thirty days." On the 12th of May Governor Roberts issued his proclamation convening the Sixteenth Legislature in extra session on the 10th of June—to consider the following subjects:

1. To provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and for a sinking fund.
2. To provide for the sale of the public lands—the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.
3. To make an appropriation for the support of the public free schools.
4. To make provision for the more expeditious sale of the lands belonging to the public free school fund.
5. For the sale of the university lands.
6. For the sale of the lands belonging to the State asylums.
7. To provide for the incidental expenses of the educational board; and for the normal schools at Huntsville and Prairie View.
8. To amend the law establishing the agricultural college, and to provide for instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.
9. To amend the law for the collection of back taxes, and taxes from non-residents in the unorganized counties.
10. For the organization of new counties.
11. To make such additional appropriations for the public service as may be deemed necessary.
12. To provide for the more prompt return to the comptroller's office of claims of sheriff's and attorney's fees, and to provide against the issuance of "O. K." certificates.
13. To provide against embezzlement.
14. To amend the law for transmitting convicts to the penitentiary.
15. To provide for the appointment of a financial agent to aid our members of Congress in prosecuting the claims of Texas against the United States.
16. To make additional appropriations for the State asylums.
17. To provide for the purchase of a lot, etc., for the Adjutant General's department, for an arsenal, etc.
18. To provide for a board or boards to examine and dispose of any public property no longer useful to any of the departments.
19. To make a contingent appropriation for the penitentiary.
20. To provide indigent convicts with clothing when they leave the penitentiary.
21. Regulating the payment of the fees of sheriffs, attorneys, clerks, etc., in criminal cases.
22. To provide a commission to aid the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals in the decision of cases accumulating on their dockets.
23. To provide for a change in the jurisdiction of County Courts, and a corresponding change in the jurisdiction of other Courts;

and to relieve the Court of Appeals from the trial of any but criminal cases. 24. To provide for protecting the State and its citizens in the case of the claim of Mercer's Colony. 25. To provide for a State Board of Health. 26. For holding State elections at a time different from Congressional elections. 27. To authorize State and county agents to bid in lands sold under execution in favor of the State and authorizing said agents to sell the same to collect the money due the State. 28. To amend the sleeping car tax law. 29. To re-enact the law of 1876 for the collections of tax on delinquent list; and finally, to consider "other subjects to which the attention of the Legislature may be called during its special session by messages from the Chief Executive of the State."

In his message at the opening of the extra session, and in other special messages, the Governor suggested some fifteen or twenty other subjects for consideration.

At the opening of the session there was a pretty sharp controversy between those who sustained the veto and those opposed. The principal controversy was on the question of schools. The constitution of 1869 had declared that not *less* than one-fourth of the revenue derived from taxation should be devoted to the cause of public education. The constitution of 1876 had changed that to not *more* than one-fourth, and one-fourth had been appropriated. A compromise was finally effected by reducing the amount of the School appropriation from one-fourth to one sixth of the revenue—a falling off of about \$120,000 or \$130,000 per annum. Provision was made to meet the July interest, and the accruing interest on the public debt as it fell due. After a thirty days' session the Legislature adjourned. Just before its close the Governor sent in the following message:

Upon your adjournment I desire to express to you my grateful obligation for the respect shown to me as the chief executive of the state by your honorable bodies, and severally by the members thereof. In that capacity I have endeavored to bring to light and to present to you and to the country, the true condition and workings of the state government in all of its departments and institutions. You have responded to my recommendations sufficiently to exhibit a harmonious co-operation in the different departments, and a common desire to promote the best interests of the State. I acknowledge my personal gratification at the result. Upon assembling in January last you found much to do, and you have done much, both in the regular and in the special session. The revised codes of statutory laws have been adopted and amended. A commission has been established to relieve the Supreme and Appellate courts, and numerous provisions have been made for the improvement of the judiciary and the execution of the laws generally. Pro

vision has been made for surveying and selling land to build a new capitol. The quarantine laws have been improved for the greater safety of the lives of the people against the ravages of yellow fever. A more expeditious mode of selling the school lands has been inaugurated. A law for the sale of part of the public lands to pay the public debt has been passed. The stock laws have been improved. The laws on taxation and collection of taxes have been extensively revised and amended. Expenses in almost every branch of the public service have been curtailed. Indeed, without further enumeration it may be truly said that nearly every subject in the whole range of legislative action has received your attention and laborious efforts at improvement. This is especially applicable to the various subjects connected with the finance of the state, and on this subject I, as representing in part the whole people of the State, and in their behalf, take the liberty to congratulate you as the legislative department and controlling power of the State government, in having, by your action, practically established the great principle, the greatest in any government, that the ordinary expenses must be brought within the ordinary revenues from year to year, so as to prevent the increase of public debt, and that no object of expense, however cherished, shall be exempt from diminution, if it should be necessary to preserve that principle in practice. To pay as you go has come up to the capital in no uncertain sound of commendation of that principle from all parts of the State, which shows that the whole people of the state are aroused to a full appreciation of what you have done in that regard, and which, we may hope, gives promise through their continued approbation of making it permanently the leading vital principal in our state government, and its present and future administration.

#### LAWS OF THE SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

*For a New Capitol.*—Three million and fifty-thousand acres of land in the counties of Deaf Smith, Parmer, Dallam, Hartley, Cochran, Castro, Lamb, Bailey, Hockley and Oldham were set apart to be appropriated to the building of a new Capitol. The Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer of the State, Attorney General, and Commissioner of land office were appointed a board of commissioners to carry this law into effect. The board advertised for bids to survey the land, and on the 16th of August a contract was entered into with Mr. Francis F. Hopp, of Matagorda County, who was, out of the proceeds of the sales of the land to receive \$6,000 for surveying it—Mr. Hopp to bear all the expenses of the survey.

*County Seats and Court Houses.*—If the present County Seat of a County is more than five miles distant from the geographical centre of the County, a vote of a majority of the electors is sufficient to remove



it to within five miles of the centre. If it is already within five miles of the geographical centre it requires a two thirds vote to remove it.

Counties may levy and collect a special tax to build court houses and jails; or to complete or pay for those already built. The special tax not to exceed fifty cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of property.

*Election Tickets must be Plain.*—Section 16, general election law, is amended to require all ballots to be written or printed on plain white paper, without any picture, sign, vignette, device in stamp, mark, except the writing or printing in black ink or black pencil of the names of the candidates and the several offices to be filled, and except the name of the political party whose candidates are on the ticket, provided such ballots may be written or printed on plain white foolscap, legal-cap or letter paper. Further prohibits counting vote for any candidate whose name is pasted on a ballot.

*Estrays.*—To protect stray stock—"Any person who shall take up and use any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ox, cow, or any other dumb animal, the property of another, and without consent of the owner, shall be fined 10 to 100 dollars; provided this act shall not prevent prosecution of theft when such is the crime committed."

*Frontier Protection.*—A battalion of ——— men is provided for to protect the frontier. Pay of officers and privates of the frontier battalion shall be, for major \$125, captains or commanders of companies \$100 each, lieutenants when not commanding \$75 each, first sergeants \$50 each, other sergeants, corporals and privates \$30 each per month.

*Inspectors of Hides, Stock and Sheep.*—Provision is made for appointing hide and cattle inspectors, and inspectors of sheep. But about one half of the counties of the State are exempt from the operations of the law.

#### LOCAL OPTION LAW AMENDED.

SECTION 6 of that law shall read: It is hereby made the duty of the district judges to give this act in charge to the grand jury, and it is made the special duty of the county attorneys to file or have filed a complaint in the county court of said county, against all houses and the keepers thereof used for the sale, exchange, or gift of any kind of intoxicating liquors in any county, justice's precinct, city, or town in this State where local option has been voted by the citizens thereof, where any hidden device is resorted to to prevent or avoid detection of the keeper thereof; and upon said complaint being filed with any justice of the peace, describing the place where the said device is kept and the name of the person violating the law, if known, said justice of the peace



shall issue his warrant commanding any sheriff or constable to search said place, and if the law is being violated, to arrest the person, or persons so violating the law, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county wherein such house or place of such device is kept for the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors, to demand admission into the same, and upon admittance being refused, the sheriff is hereby authorized and required by law to force open the same and arrest and hold for trial before the courts all such persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act; and it is the duty of the county judges and all the justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the premises to see that this act is rigidly enforced.

*LIENS.—Landlords—Mechanics upon Railroads.*

Article 3,122 (a), added to revised statutes, provides: That persons leasing or renting store, house, dwelling or other building shall have preferred lien upon all property of the tenant in such building for payment of rents due, and that may become due, to continue so long as the tenant occupies the leased premises and one month thereafter; but shall not effect or repeal laws exempting property from forced sale. Remedy of owners of leased premises is by distress warrant, and extend operation of the law to protect owners of store-houses and dwellings same as in case of landlords.

Section 3 provides when the foregoing is not complied with any party in interest may supply the recitals and have investigation as to their truth before the county or district judge in term time or vacation. Proof may be submitted and heard, and the judge shall determine which of the recitals have been proven and enter judgment accordingly. The deed containing recitals with supplement, or with the judgment properly authenticated, may then be recorded as one instrument.

Mechanics, laborers and operatives to have a lien prior to all others upon a railroad and its equipments for such wages as are unpaid. Said railroad and its equipments, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold to satisfy judgment of the court.

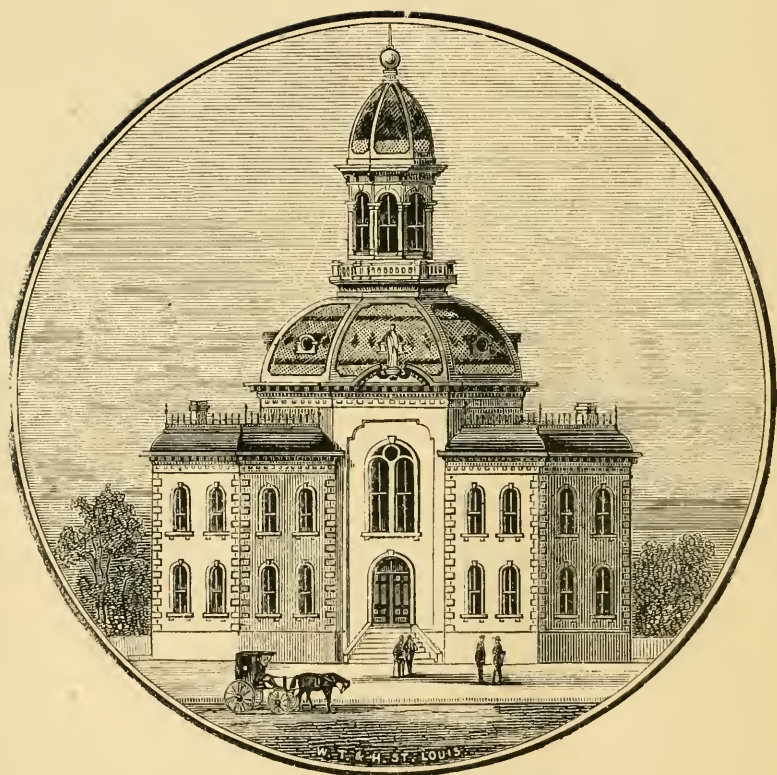
It is not necessary for plaintiffs in suits of this kind to make other lien-holders defendants thereto, but such lien-holders may intervene and become parties thereto.

Suits may be instituted in any county in this State where labor was performed, or in which the cause of action or part thereof accrued, or in the county in which the railroad is domiciled.

*Oyster Beds.*—A law allows individuals having suitable situations at the mouths of bayous, in bays, etc., to plant oyster beds and enjoy the exclusive benefits of the same. The law also prohibits the taking of oysters from public beds during the summer months.



COURT HOUSE. PARIS.



COURT HOUSE. FORT WORTH.

*Police Company.*—A police company is provided for; to operate in the southwestern portion of the State. It consists of captain, lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals and twenty-one men. Captain to receive \$125, lieutenant \$100, and rest \$30 per month. The duties and regulations are the same as the law under which Hall's company operated.

*Publication of Judicial Sales.*—Heretofore sales of property took place after such sale had been advertised by putting up notices in three public places. A new law requires notice of such sale to be published in a newspaper, if one is published in the county. The publication is made at the request of the defendant; and must be inserted three successive weeks—at 75 cents for first insertion and 50 cents thereafter for each insertion.

*Quarantine.*—The quarantine law was amended, and provision made for a State Board of Health. Under this law, Dr. B. Rutherford was appointed Health officer of the State.

By proclamation of the Governor, on the 25th of April all vessels from ports south of the 25th degree of North Latitude were excluded from Texas ports, until they had remained the required time in quarantine stations. The following are quarantine stations:

Galveston—At Pelican island.

Brazos Santiago—At the point of Padre island.

Mouth of the Rio Grande—At Bagdad, under American authority, with and by the permission of the Mexican government, also their protection, as this is upon their territory.

Corpus Christi—At the shell bank near Aransas Pass.

Indianola—At Pass Cavallo, Deckro's point, on Matagorda peninsula.

By subsequent proclamations of the Governor, quarantine stations were established on the lines of railways entering the State.

#### RAILROAD TARIFFS.

Article 4,257 of revised civil statutes shall read:

Railroad companies may charge and receive not exceeding the rate of 50c. per 100 pounds per 100 miles for the transportation of freight over their roads, but the charges for transportation on each class or kind of freight shall be uniform, and no unjust discrimination in the rates or charges for the transportation of any freight shall be made against any person or place on any railroad in this State; and it shall be *prima facie* evidence of an unjust discrimination for any railroad company to demand or receive from any person, firm or company, a greater compensation than from another for the transportation in this State of any freight of the same kind or class, in equal or greater quantities, for the same or a less distance, which *prima facie* evidence may be rebutted by com-



petent testimony on the part of such company, showing that the discrimination, if any, was not an unjust one, and the question upon issue as to whether any alleged discrimination is unjust or not, shall be a question of fact, to be tried and determined as any other issue of fact in a case; provided, that when the distance from the place of shipment to the point of destination of any freight is 50 miles or less, a charge not exceeding 30c. per 100 pounds may be made for the transportation thereof.

*Sunday Observance.*—The law previously in force required business houses to be closed on Sunday between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M. An amendment to this law passed by the Sixteenth Legislature prohibits all sales on this day except in the market-house and in provision stores before nine o'clock in the morning. A rigid construction of this law would close drug stores, and stop milk wagons on Sunday. This being an amendment to the previous law, it was, undoubtedly, supposed that the exceptions in that law would be applicable to this, but it seems they are not. The exceptions in the previous law permitted works of necessity and charity on Sunday; and article 184, of revised statutes, after prohibiting all ordinary labor,—excepts from the operation of the law—foundries when in blast, sugar mills, all kinds of transportation, carrying the mails, etc., ferries, keepers of bridges, keepers of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, livery stables, and labor necessary to save crops; and further exempts those from the observance of this law, who keep any other day as the Sabbath. A failure to incorporate similar exceptions in the new law, as it relates to sales of merchandise, drugs, etc., has raised a clamor for the repeal of the law. An elaborate decision of our Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of a general Sunday law. The only question is as to the rigor with which the law should enforce the observance of the day.

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## TAXATION.—GENERAL TAX LAWS.

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### WHAT PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

An act to amend an act entitled “an act defining what money and property is subject to taxation or exemption, and the mode of listing the same,” approved August 21, 1876.

That section third of an act entitled “an act defining what money and property is subject to taxation or exemption, and the mode of list-



ing the same," approved August 21, 1876, shall be so amended as to read as follows:

Section 2. Personal property shall, for the purpose of taxation, be construed to include all goods, chattels, moneys, credits and effects, wheresoever they may be in this State; provided, that moneys, credits, bonds and other evidences of debt shall be included, whether the same be in or out of this State; all ships, boats and vessels belonging to inhabitants of this State, if registered in this State, whether at home or abroad, and all capital invested therein; all moneys at interest, either within or without this State, due the persons to be taxed over and above what he pays interest for; and all other debts due such persons over and above their indebtedness; all public stocks and securities; all stocks in turnpikes, railroads, canals and other corporations (except national banks) out of the state owned by inhabitants of this State; all personal estate of moneyed corporations, whether the owners thereof reside in or out of the State, and the income of any annuity, unless the capital of such annuity be taxed within the State; all shares in any bank organized or that may be organized under the law of the United States; all improvements made by persons upon lands held by them, the title to which is still vested in the State of Texas or in any railroad company, or which may have been exempted from taxation for the benefit of any railroad company, or any other corporation whose property is not subject to taxation; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed as to exempt from taxation any improvements on lands granted to any railroad company or other corporation, and exempt from taxation for a term of years.

#### AD VALOREM AND OCCUPATION TAXES.

Article 4,662 of revised civil statutes shall read: That there shall be levied and collected an annual direct *ad valorem* State tax of one-half of one per centum of the cash value thereof, estimated in lawful currency of the United States, on all real property situated and all movable property owned in this State on the first day of January of each and every year, except so much thereof as may be exempted by the constitution and laws of this State, which cash value shall be estimated in the lawful currency of the United States.

Article 4,663 of civil statute, shall read: One-fourth of said *ad valorem* tax shall be for the benefit of public schools and three-fourths for the support of the State government and the payment of the interest on the public debt, as may be directed by law; and the cost of assessing and collecting shall be paid pro rata out of each fund.

Article 4,664 shall read: That there shall be levied and collected from every male person between the ages of 21 and 60 years, resident within

this State on the first day of January of each year (Indians not taxed, and persons insane, blind, or those who by amputation or otherwise have lost the use of both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot excepted,) an annual poll tax of two dollars each; one dollar for the benefit of public schools and one dollar for general revenue purposes.

Article 4,665 shall read: That there shall be levied and collected from any person, firm, company, or association of persons pursuing any of the following-named occupations, an annual tax (except when herein otherwise provided) on every such occupation or separate establishment, as follows: For selling spirituous, vinous and other intoxicating liquors, or medicated bitters, in quantities less than a quart, \$250; for selling in quantities of one quart and less than five gallons, \$150; for selling in quantities of five gallons or more, \$200. From every person, firm, or association of persons selling beer exclusively, an annual tax of \$50. From every merchant whose purchases amount to \$100,000 annually, \$200; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to \$50,000, tax of \$100; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to \$25,000, a tax of \$50; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to \$15,000, \$30; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to \$10,000, \$20; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to \$5,000, \$10; from every merchant whose annual purchases amount to \$2,000 or less, \$5. From every commercial traveler, drummer, salesman, or solicitor of trade by sample or otherwise, an annual occupation tax of \$200; provided that such person shall not be required to pay the same if the person, firm or association of persons represented by him or for whom he is soliciting trade, shall have paid a merchant's occupation tax as provided in this section of \$200, and any firm, person or association of persons desiring to be represented or solicit trade by such commercial traveler or travelers, shall have the right to do so by paying to the comptroller of the State a State tax of \$200, payable annually in advance, and such person, firm, etc., paying such tax, shall be exempt from the payment of any other State occupation tax as a merchant; and, provided further that the tax therein provided to be paid by such commercial traveler, drummer, salesman or solicitor, shall be paid to the comptroller of public accounts, whose receipts under seal shall be evidence of the payment of such tax; and, provided further, that no county, city or town shall levy or collect any occupation tax upon such commercial traveler, drummer, salesman or solicitor; provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any one soliciting subscriptions for religious, literary or historical books or maps. Amendment in the meaning of this act is any person, firm or association of persons engaged in buying and selling goods, wares and merchandise of any kind whatever. From every traveling person selling patent or

other medicines \$200, and no traveling person shall so sell until said tax is paid; from every fortune teller \$200; from every clairvoyant or mesmerist who plies his or her vocation for money \$5, for each and every county in which such vocation is carried on; from every person, firm, etc., engaged in discounting and shaving paper, or engaged in business as money brokers or bankers, or in buying and selling bonds, State or county warrants, or other claims against the State, an annual tax of \$20 in a city or town of not more than 2,000 inhabitants; in a city of 5,000 and not less than 2,000 inhabitants, \$50; in a city or town of 10,000 and not less than 5,000 inhabitants, \$100; in a city or town of 20,000 and not less than 10,000 inhabitants, \$150; in a city or town of 40,000 and not less than 20,000 inhabitants, \$200. From every operator or owner of any Daguerreian, photograph, or other such like gallery by whatever name called, if any city or town of less than 5,000 inhabitants, \$10; if more than 5,000 inhabitants, \$20; and if elsewhere, \$5; and from every person soliciting work for any such gallery, where such gallery is not situated in the county in which he solicits work, \$10. From every auctioneer doing business in a city of 10,000 inhabitants or more, an annual tax of \$75; from every auctioneer in a city or town of 5,000 and not less than 10,000 inhabitants, \$50; in city or town of 2,000 and not more than 5,000 inhabitants \$30, and in all other towns and villages \$20. From every person, firm, etc., following the occupation of ship merchandising if in a city or town of 10,000 or more, \$25, of less than 10,000 inhabitants, \$10. From every keeper of a toll bridge an annual tax of \$10. From every person firm, etc., selling upon commission, \$10. From land agents an annual tax of \$10; the term "land agent" shall be construed to mean any person, firm, performing for compensation any of the following services: Purchasing or selling real estate for others; purchasing or selling land certificates for others; examination into land claims for others. But this term "land agent" shall not be so construed as to levy any tax upon attorneys in addition to the one hereinafter levied, when pursuing the occupation of an attorney strictly as such. For every person practicing law, \$10, provided, that attorneys at law shall only pay county or occupation tax in the county of his or their residence. For every practicing physician having a permanent home in this State, \$10; provided, that physicians shall only pay occupation tax in the county of their residence; for every physician, surgeon, oculist, or medical specialist of any kind traveling from place to place in the practice of his profession an annual tax of \$50 in each county where he may practice his profession; for every dentist in a city or town of 10,000 inhabitants or more \$12, but such dentist liable to county occupation tax only in the county of his residence; for every bill poster \$25, and in each county in which he may pursue his

occupation \$5; for each shooting gallery at which a fee is paid or demanded annual tax of \$20 in each county; for every billiard, bagatelle, or anything of the kind used for profit \$50; for every horse race on which any bet is made where distance run does not exceed 440 yards, \$25 for each horse entered, to be paid to the tax collector before the race is run, by the person entering the horse; for all other horse races \$10 for each horse entered; for every person or persons who sell pools on horse races, \$5 for each and every day they may so sell pools. For every nine or ten-pin alley without regard to the number of pins used for profit, \$1,000; any such alley used in connection with any drinking saloon or any drug store, or upon which any money or thing of value is paid, where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, shall be regarded as used for profit. For every person using for profit hobby horse, flying jenny or device of that character, \$20 in each county kept or used. For every foot-peddler, \$10 in every county where he peddles; every peddler with one horse or pair of oxen, \$25 in each county where he peddles; every peddler with two horses or two pair of oxen, \$40 in each county; provided shall not be construed to include vendors of tin or earthenware. For every theatre or dramatic representation where pay is received, \$5 for each day or \$125 per quarter; provided, when given for instruction only or for charitable purposes shall not be taxed. For every circus, where equestrian, etc., feats are performed and pay for admission received, for each performance \$50; where acrobatic feats for profit exhibited, not connected with circus, \$10 for each performance; same tax for sleight-of-hand performance; for every bulls or bears, bulls or dogs, bulls or men, or bulls and any other animal fighting, \$500 each performance, if exhibited for pay; for every cock fight, for pay or betting, \$5. For manageries and wax-work shows, \$10 each day of exhibition. For every concert, \$5, except when given by citizens for aid of charitable purposes or literary associations. For livery or feed stable 50c. for each stall, and 50c. for each hack, buggy or other vehicle; for every vehicle let for hire not connected with livery stable, \$3; for every wagon-yard not connected with livery, feed or sale stable, \$10; for every person, firm, etc., dealing in stocks or bills of exchange in city or town exceeding 10,000 inhabitants, \$75; in city or town of 5,000 inhabitants or less than 10,000, tax of \$50; in a city or town of 1,000 or less than 5,000, tax of \$20; less than 1,000, tax of \$10; from every life insurance company, \$300 and \$10 in every county where they do business; for every fire and marine insurance company, \$200 and \$10 in every county; the state tax from insurance companies to be paid to the comptroller, whose certificate shall issue as a receipt, and county collector's receipt shall be authority to work in any county in this State for which such company has a receipt; for every wagon of persons deal-



ing in lightning rods \$50 for the State and \$10 in each county in which business is done. For every cotton broker, cotton factor and commission merchant in city of over 5,000 inhabitants annual tax of \$50, and in all other cases \$25, provided a merchant who pays an occupation tax under section 3 of this act shall not be considered a cotton broker; for every pawnbroker \$100; from every person, firm, etc., canvassing for sale of sewing machines or peddling clocks \$20 to the State and \$10 in each county; provided that a merchant who pays an occupation tax as required by this section shall not be required to pay this special tax for selling sewing machines and clocks, the State tax to be paid to the comptroller; from every person, firm, etc., doing an express business \$750 to be paid to the comptroller, whose certificate of payment is evidence of payment of State, county and municipal occupation taxes, provided that \$250 of said amount to be apportioned pro rata in the counties where the companies do business. For any palace sleeping or dining-room cars not owned by the railroad company or any railroad in Texas an annual tax of \$2 per mile for each and every mile of any and all railroads in Texas over which such cars may run, to be paid to the comptroller, and no county or municipal tax authorized on such cars. From every person, firm, etc., owning or running any railroad cars, steamboats or stage coaches in this State, quarterly, first days of January, April, July and October each year, a tax of one per centum upon their gross receipts from all passenger travel within this State, the same gross receipts to be returned under oath, regulations for collection to be prescribed by the comptroller, but no such county or municipal tax shall be collected. From every chartered telegraph company doing business in this State one cent for every full rate message and one-half cent for every message less than a full rate message sent, no charge for railroad messages for running their trains and for company use, and no county or municipal occupation tax authorized. On each gas company manufacturing gas \$50; provided, that the tax levied herein upon sale of liquors by retail and beer by retail shall cease October 1, 1879.

Section 4 provides that articles 4,666 and 4,668 shall be changed to authorize county tax equal to half of the State tax, except on occupations in which there is a specific rate of taxation, payable to the county as fixed in this act; provided any one wishing to pursue for less period than a year any of the occupations named for which annual tax is over \$10 may do so by paying pro rata for the desired period, but no license to issue for less period than three months, and no city or town shall levy greater occupation tax than is in this act authorized for counties.

Section 5 provides that taxes levied by this act are made payable in currency or coin of the United States; provided that county *ad valorem* tax may be paid in jury and county scrip of their respective counties.



Section 6 provides that collectors of taxes shall quarterly enter in a book returns of taxes for which every person, firm, etc., are liable, giving names and amounts, and shall forward duplicate to comptroller, quarterly, and fixes penalty of \$500 fine to return false or pretended transcript.

Section 7 requires comptroller to furnish collectors' books and blanks necessary to carry into effect the law.

Section 8 requires payment of the specific tax herein imposed before any person shall engage in any occupation taxed, and provides mode of collecting arrearages.

Sections 9 and 10 unimportant.

#### BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

County commissioners court constituted a board of equalization to correct errors and fix valuations in accordance with requirements of the constitution.

An act to better secure the collection of taxes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, that all real and personal property held or owned by any person in this State shall be liable for all state and county taxes due by the owner thereof, including taxes on real estate, personal property and poll tax; and the collector of taxes shall levy on any personal or real property to be found in his county to satisfy all delinquent taxes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Act authorizing payment of certain taxes at comptroller's office.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature, etc., that non-residents of counties owing State or county taxes are hereby authorized to pay the same to the comptroller; provided that all taxes due by said non-residents shall be paid at the comptroller's office on or before the first day of January next after the assessment to such taxes; provided further, that the collectors of taxes shall be entitled to the commissions on all moneys paid by non-residents to the comptroller of public accounts due their counties respectively.

#### SALE OF LAND WHEN TAXES ARE NOT PAID:

The comptroller on or before the first day of each year, shall make lists of lands bought by the State at tax sale in each county, to be furnished collectors. Collectors in twenty days shall sell the same for taxes and costs due after advertising three weeks in a newspaper, if published in the county, otherwise by posting as usual. They shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder. Sale may be continued ten days successively, and if on any day less than three bidders present, may adjourn sale to first Tuesday in next month. Deed to be made to purchaser by collector, which can only be impeached for fraud; provided

the former owner shall have two years thereafter in which to redeem said land, paying double taxes. Thirty days after sale the collector reports same to county commissioners court and comptroller, and in sixty days shall pay taxes collected, the amount due the county into the county treasury, and the amount due the State to the comptroller.

Section 21 of act regulating duties of tax collectors in reference to sale, etc., of property of delinquents, is amended to read:

“Should the collector of taxes fail to make sale of any real estate for want of a purchaser, he shall give notice to the by-standers that he will on the first Monday of the following month offer said unsold lands for sale, and continue the sale from day to day for six successive days, after which, should there be any unsold lands, he shall report the fact to the comptroller, and shall have a credit for the amount assessed on said lands in a settlement of his accounts; and such lands as are not sold shall remain in the hands of the collector, and the owner may pay the amount due on said lands, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date of sale, with accrued costs; or any other person, on the failure of the owner to thus redeem said lands, shall have the right to pay the amount due on said lands, with interest and costs.” Remainder of section provides for deed by the collector, and right of owner to redeem in two years.

#### FOR BENEFIT OF DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

Be it enacted, etc., that all persons whose lands have been sold and been bought in by the State, shall have the same restored to them, if in twelve months from the passage of this act said parties shall pay the original taxes thereon, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per centum per annum from date of sale, and the accrued costs thereon, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the comptroller of the State.

When bid in by the State, and not redeemed by owner in three years, paying double the tax and costs, the land reverts to the public domain, and becomes school lands.

**TAX.—*Bell Punch Liquor Tax.***—The new liquor law, known as the Bell Punch Tax, went into effect on the first of October. It is very long and minute, consisting of twenty-five sections, and prescribing how the bell punch register shall be arranged and kept. The following is the first section:

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that from and after the first day of October, 1879, all dealers in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors less than a quart shall pay a specific occupation tax of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or twenty-five dollars on the sale of malt liquors only, and shall pay an occupation tax

of two cents on each drink of alcoholic or vinous liquors, or any admixture thereof, and an occupation tax of one-half cent upon each drink of malt liquors; which shall be sold or drank on the premises of any person licensed to sell at retail said alcoholic liquors of malt liquors; said tax to be collected in manner and form as hereinafter provided, which said tax when collected shall be paid into the State Treasury: provided this act shall not be construed to tax any liquors used by any druggist or apothecary in compounding any medicines or medicinal preparations. This proviso does not apply to any tonic, bitters, etc., of which the chief constituent is alcoholic liquor, but simply to tinctures and extracts.

The specific occupation tax herein provided for, shall be paid to the tax collector before any dealer under this act shall be permitted to commence business, and before the tax collector shall be authorized to furnish the register, and the tax collector shall enter on his books, when paid, such specific occupation tax to the credit of the dealer, and such dealer shall not be compelled to pay any tax that shall be due as indicated by the register, until said credit is exhausted; provided, that no dealer whose register tax shall be less than his specific tax when his license expires shall be entitled to any further credit, rebate or refunding of said specific occupation tax.

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## TEXAS—MODIFICATIONS OF CONSTITUTION.

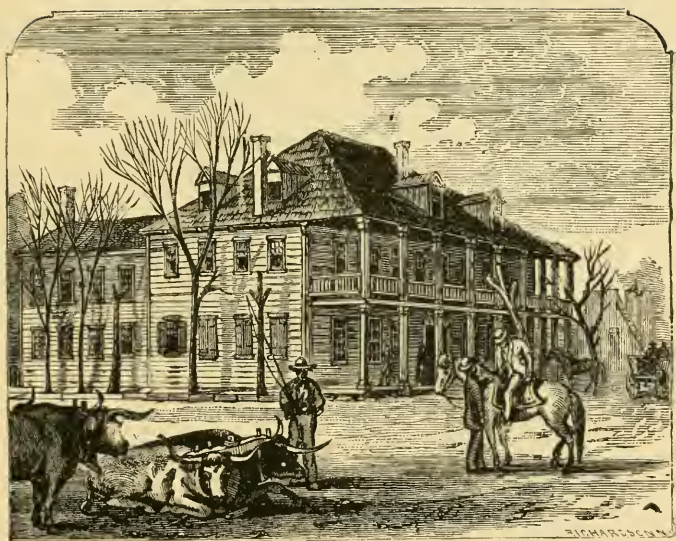
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### EXECUTIVE.

1836. The President of the Republic was to hold office two years the first term; and after that term three years; and was ineligible for re-election until one term had intervened. The Vice-President was President of the Senate. Nothing said about other executive officers.

1845. The Governor to hold office for two years. Nothing said about ineligibility. The Lieutenant-Governor to be president of the Senate. The State Treasurer and Comptroller were elected by the Legislature in joint session. The Attorney-General was nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate.

1866. *First Reconstruction convention.*—Governor to hold office four years; but ineligible for more than eight years in a period of twelve years. The Lieutenant-Governor was elected at the same time; and to preside over the Senate. The Secretary of State to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Treasurer and Comptroller of the treasury to be elected by the people, and hold office four years.



OLD CAPITOL, HOUSTON.



MASONIC HEADQUARTERS OF STATE, HOUSTON.



1869. *Second Reconstruction convention*.—"The executive department of the State shall consist of a chief magistrate who shall be styled the Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller of public accounts, Treasurer, Commissioner of the general land office, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of public instruction." The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller of Treasury, Land Commissioner and Superintendent of public instruction to be elected by the people, and the Attorney-General and Secretary of State to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. All held office for four years.

*Convention of 1876*.—Provides for the same executive officers as that of 1869, except the office of Superintendent of public instruction, which is dispensed with. All to hold office two years, and all elected by the people except the Secretary of State, who is nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

*Veto Power*.—All the constitutions invested the Governor with the veto power over acts of the Legislature. After the executive veto it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill. The constitutions of 1866, 1869 and 1876 authorised the Governor to exercise a discriminating power over appropriation bills, and to approve some items in said bills, and disapprove others, which were stricken out unless they should, subsequently receive a two-thirds vote.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1836. *The Republic*.—Provision for a Supreme and District Courts; with one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of which the Judges of District Courts were associates. All Judges were elected by joint ballot of both houses of Congress, and held office for four years. The constitution prescribed that there should be not less than three nor more than eight judicial districts. A district Attorney was to be appointed for each district; and provision made for County Courts with their Judges, and Attorneys, and for Justices of the peace.

1845. *Annexation*.—The Supreme Court to consist of one Chief Justice and two associates—the Governor to nominate and the Senate to confirm; to hold office for six years. (This was subsequently so amended that the Judges were elected by the people.) Provision was made for district Judges and Attorneys.

1866. *First Reconstruction*.—Provided for one Supreme Court, District Courts, County Courts, Corporation Courts and Criminal Court; all to be elected by the people. And Attorneys for each court as well as the Attorney-General to be elected by the people. The Supreme Court was composed of five justices, and elected one of their number Chief Justice. They continued in office ten years. Fifteen judicial

districts were created. The Judges held office six years. The Attorneys four years.

1869. *Second Reconstruction*—Provided for the same number of courts as that of 1866, except that County Courts and Attorneys were dispensed with, and the probate business transferred to the District Courts. The Supreme Court to consist of three Justices—to hold office nine years, one going out of office every three years; the one going out first to be the Chief Justice. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the district Judges to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate. The sessions of the court to be held at the capital—(they had previously been held at two other points.) The district Attorneys were elected by the people. Five magistrates' precincts were formed in each county, and Justices of the peace to be elected by the people. In 1874 the constitution was so amended that the Supreme Court was made to consist of five Justices.

1876. The convention entirely changed the judicial system; creating a Court of Appeals in addition to the Supreme Court; the former to have jurisdiction over criminal business. The Supreme Court to consist of one Chief Justice and two associates, elected by the people and to hold office for six years. Sessions may be held at two other places besides the capital of the State.

The Court of Appeals was composed of three Judges, elected by the people—to hold office six years; and to hold its sessions at the same places as the Supreme Court. Twenty-six judicial districts were created, the Judges to be elected by the people, and hold office four years. The Legislature was also authorized to establish Criminal District Courts. But the most essential change was in re-establishing the County Courts in each county—"The county Judge, who shall be well informed in the law of the State," to be elected by the people. County Attorneys were to be elected in those counties in which a resident Attorney of a Criminal or District Court did not reside. The Legislature may provide for the election of district Attorneys in such districts as may be deemed necessary.

The Legislature of 1879 created six additional districts, and appointed ——— district Attorneys.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1836. *The Republic—Congress*.—The House of Representative to consist of not more than forty, nor less than twenty-four members, until the population should amount to one hundred thousand souls; after which the whole number should not be less than forty nor more than one hundred, and continue in office one year. The number of Senators

shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the number of Representatives—held office for three years—one-third going out each year.—Congress held annual sessions.

1845. *Annexation Convention—The Legislature to meet Bi-ennially.*—The House, until there was a census taken, to consist of sixty-five members. The Senate, until a new enumeration, to consist of nineteen members, and to hold office four years; one-half going out every two years.

1866. The Senate to never have less than nineteen, nor more than thirty-three members, to hold office four years, one-half going out every two years. Number of Representatives to be fixed by the Legislature after each enumeration.

1869. Provided for thirty Senators; to hold office six years; one-third going out of office every two years. The House to consist of ninety members, to hold office two years; the Legislature to hold annual sessions.

1876. Biennial sessions of the Legislature restored. The Senate to consist of thirty-one members and can never exceed that number; hold office four years, one-half going out every two years. House of Representatives to be composed of ninety-three members, but may be increased with the increase of population to one hundred and fifty. Hold office two years.

In most of the Constitutions the Legislature is invested with power by a two-thirds vote of each House to address the Governor, for a removal of judges. The Constitution of 1876 says: "The judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and District Courts shall be removed by the Governor on the address of two-thirds of each House of the Legislature, for willful neglect of duty, incompetency, habitual drunkenness, oppression in office, or other reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment." The Supreme Court is also invested with authority to remove incompetent or corrupt judges of inferior tribunals.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A good deal of dissatisfaction had been expressed with one of the requirements of the State Constitution—that which enjoined what was popularly called the Smoke House Tax, and the Sixteenth Legislature, on the 26th of April, 1879, passed a bill providing for an amendment, as follows:

*"Joint Resolution amending article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding a new section to be section 19.*

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Texas be

amended by adding a new section, to be styled Section 19, to read as follows: *Section 19*—Farm products in the hands of the producer, and family supplies for home and farm use, are exempt from all taxation until otherwise directed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to both houses of the Legislature.”

By a proclamation of Governor Roberts the general election which the above bill provided for was held on the first Tuesday [second day] of September, 1879. At the election only about one-eighth of the voters of the State went to the polls. Of those voting 38,606 voted for the amendment, and 4,127 against it. On the 14th of October, Governor Roberts issued his proclamation, announcing that a majority of the votes cast were for the amendment, and declared it a part of the Constitution.

#### COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

There are three United States internal revenue districts in Texas. 1. That of Galveston, W. H. Sinclair, Collector. 2. Austin, B. C. Ludlow, Collector. 3. East Texas, A. G. Malloy, Collector.

Judge Amos P. Foster, Austin, is special agent in charge of postal affairs in Texas.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL—MEMBERS OF SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURTS.

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### SUPREME COURT.

GEORGE F. MOORE, of Austin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas was born in Elbert County, Georgia, in 1823—studied at the university of Virginia and at Cambridge. In 1846 soon after receiving license to practice law, he emigrated from Alabama to Texas and settled first at Crockett and afterward at Anderson. In 1856 he removed to Austin, but left that city two years later for Nacogdoches. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Confederate service as Colonel of the seventeenth regiment of Texas volunteers. In 1863 he was made associate justice of the supreme court; and was in 1866 elected chief justice, but was displaced by the military authorities. At the reorganization of the supreme court after the inauguration of Governor Coke in January 1874, Judge Moore was appointed associate justice; and was elected to the same position in 1875. At the election November 5, 1878 he was elected to his present position.



ROBERT S. GOULD, of Galveston, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is a native of Alabama, educated at the university of his native State. He immigrated to Texas about the year 1851, and commenced the practice of his profession in Leon county, and was soon afterward elected district attorney. He was next elected district judge—a position he resigned at the commencement of the war to take command of a battalion of Confederate troops. He received a severe wound in the battle of Jenkins ferry. At the close of the war, returning to his old home he was again elected district judge; but was, with Governor Throckmorton, removed as “an impediment to reconstruction.” In 1871 he removed to Galveston and in 1874 was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court, and was elected to the same position in 1876.

MICAJAH HUBBARD BONNER, of Tyler, associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Greenville, Alabama, January 25th, 1828. Emigrated with the family of his father, Rev. Wm. A Bonner, to Holmes County, Mississippi in 1835. His principle education was received at LaGrange, Kentucky. After receiving license to practice law in Lexington, Mississippi, he, in January, 1849, immigrated to Texas and commenced the practice of his profession at Marshall; the same year he married Miss Bettie P. Taylor, and soon afterward removed to Rusk, Cherokee County, where as one of the firm of Shanks & Bonner assisted in laying the foundation of that large practice which the law firm of Bonner & Bonner subsequently carried on—one of the largest in eastern Texas. Before the firm dissolved it was composed of M. H. Bonner and his two brothers, F. M. Bonner, who is still the representative of the old firm at Rusk, and Col. Thomas R. Bonner, speaker of the House of Representatives of the XVth Legislature, and W. H. Bonner, (now deceased,) son of M. H. Bonner. The location of a branch of the Supreme Court, and of the U. S. District Court at Tyler, and the connection of Tyler with the railroad system of the State induced the firm to establish a branch of their business at Tyler, where all the old members removed, except F. W. Bonner. M. H. Bonner removed to Tyler early in 1873, and was appointed Judge of the tenth judicial district, February 16th, 1874. In 1876 he was elected Judge of the seventh district; and in 1878 elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

#### APPELLATE COURT.

M. D. ECTOR, of Marshall, presiding Justice of the Appellate Court, is a native of Georgia, born in 1822; was educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky; studied law at Greenville in his native State and served one term in the Georgia Legislature. He immigrated to Texas and settled at Henderson, Rusk County in 1850, and represented that



county one term in the Legislature. In 1861 entered the confederate service as a private in company B, third Texas cavalry, and was elected First Lieutenant. He rose successively to the rank of Colonel and Brigadier-General in the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Atlanta he was severely wounded, losing his left limb. At the close of the war returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1866 was elected district Judge, but was removed with Gov. Throckmorton and other State officers, by Gen. Reynolds. In 1874 he was appointed Judge of the sixth district, and in 1876 elected one of the Justices of the Appellate Court.

Judge Ector died October 29, 1879, and on the next day Governor Roberts appointed Hon. George Clark, who had been Attorney General of the State under Coke's administration, to the vacant Judgeship.

JOHN P. WHITE, of Seguin, one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals, was born in Abingdon, Va., in 1829; was educated at Emory and Henry College, and studied law at the Virginia University. He immigrated to Texas in 1853 and engaged in the practice of his profession at Seguin, Guadalupe County. He entered the Confederate service as a Captain in Garland's regiment. He was captured at Arkansas Post. On being exchanged, was ordered to the army of Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war. Returning to his home, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1874 he was appointed Judge of the Twenty-second District; and in 1876 elected to his present position.

C. M. WINKLER, of Corsicana, one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals, was born in North Carolina, October 19, 1827. His early educational advantages were but limited. In 1840 he came to Texas and settled in Robertson County, where, two years later, he was elected a Justice of the Peace. He read law in the office of Chas. H. Raymond and Henry J. Jewett in Franklin, and was licensed to practice in Robertson County in 1844. After representing that county in the second Legislature he removed to Corsicana, Navarro County, in 1847. He entered the Confederate army as a private and was elected Captain of Company I, Hood's 4th Texas. At Gettysburg he, as Lieutenant Colonel, commanded the regiment; and was with it at the surrender at Appomattox. Returning home, he was a member of the Thirteenth Legislature; and in 1876 was elected one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals.

#### COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ERRORS.

The Constitution provides that the Legislature may create Commissioners' Courts; and the accumulation of business on the docket of the

Supreme Court induced the Legislature to create such a Court for the adjudication of such cases as might be transferred from the Supreme Court. On the 8th of October, Governor Roberts appointed as Commissioners of the new Court, Hon. Richard S. Walker, of Nacogdoches; Hon. A. S. Walker, of Austin, and Hon. George Quinan, of Wharton. The Court met and organized in Tyler, Judge Richard S. Walker presiding. On the 21st of October the Supreme Court, then in session in Tyler, affirmed the constitutionality of the act creating the new Court, and it proceeded to regular business.

#### BIOGRAPHIES OF COMMISSIONERS OF COURT OF ERRORS.

RICHARD S. WALKER was born in Kentucky, in 1824, but in early life removed to Louisiana, and was educated at the Centenary College; studied law at the Transylvania Law School, and came to Texas in 1846 and settled at San Augustine. In 1849 he removed to Nacogdoches, which is still his home. For six years he held the office of District Attorney; was then appointed a reporter for the Supreme Court. In 1866 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was immediately afterwards placed on the bench as Judge of the Nacogdoches District, and was the District Judge when selected by Governor Roberts for his present position.

A. S. WALKER was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1829, but removed to the West and graduated in South Hanover College, Indiana; came to Texas in 1852 and studied law in the office of J. Pinekey Henderson, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1858 was elected a District Attorney, and in 1862 Judge of the Seventeenth District; was removed when the Throckmorton administration was displaced by General Sheridan. Since that period his home has been at the State capital, where he has practiced his profession in partnership with M. H. Bowers. In 1874 he was appointed one of the reporters of the Supreme Court.

GEORGE QUINAN is a native of Ireland, where he received a liberal classical education; came to Texas about 1840, and at first found employment in the commercial house of R. & D. G. Mills, in Brazoria. Not fancying the life of a merchant, he studied law, and engaged in the practice in the district including the counties of Wharton, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Matagorda, etc. He has been a successful practitioner, and has represented his district in the State Senate.

## LAWLESSNESS AND CRIME.

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It cannot be denied that there is too much lawlessness and crime in Texas, and that the tendency of the criminal classes is towards bloodshed and acts of violence.

As to duelling, that has been entirely suppressed since 1846, as since that period every man who sends, carries, or accepts a challenge to fight a duel, is by that act disfranchised from ever holding any important office in any department of the State government. And in general, the laws of Texas are as stringent as those of other States, and about as rigidly enforced.

We admit, however, that there is entirely too much lawlessness in portions of the state, and that there are a fearful number of homicides. There are reasons why this is the case.

Texas is a frontier country. On the whole southwest a river that during most of the year can be readily forded, forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico; while on the north a similar stream separates us from the Indian Territory. Men may commit crimes on either side of these streams and find comparative security by crossing them. Desperate men and outlaws naturally float to such localities. Again, the unsettled portions of Texas afford shelter for a similar class. The deep, almost impenetrable canyons, the mountain fastnesses, and cedar brakes of the northwest afford convenient retreats for such characters. From these inaccessible points they occasionally issue and commit their crimes, and disappear again. These are the parties that do most of the robbing upon the frontier. They will soon be broken up. Indeed most of them have already been dispersed.

The murders in Texas are not the result of political animosities, or of race prejudices. If there has been a murder in ten years in Texas on account of party strife, it has not been reported in the papers. Since the war the present writer has had his domicile for a time in counties having a large colored population, he stood in the ranks with scores of colored men, marching up to the polls to vote. To all appearance the colored voter exercised the elective franchise as freely as his white neighbor. Again we have lived in communities where, in addition to the white American and the Negro there were also many Germans, Mexicans, Frenchmen, Italians, Englishmen, &c. There was no appearance of race prejudices or divisions. Every man voted his preferred ticket without let or hindrance. And this is the rule in Texas. If there is any exception it has never come to the knowledge of the writer.

Men of different races are occasionally killed in Texas, but they are generally killed by those of their own race; and simply because they,



TRADING WITH THE INDIANS.





MEXICANS.



by a law of affinity, associate with each other, and when disputes arise it is among themselves. Of course there are some exceptions to this rule.

If the question is asked, why are so many murders committed in Texas? We answer: Many of them result from stimulating bad passions with bad whiskey. Others grow out of disputes about property; as to the ownership of stock when the brand has become indistinct, or has possibly been altered. Still another, and a class which has furnished some of the most notable cases—has originated from love and jealousy. Many murders are the result of petty quarrels, and sudden passion, and a habit still entirely too common, of carrying deadly weapons. In a few instances, men who claim to be good citizens, fearing that criminals might escape punishment, have joined and wrested them from the officers of the law, and put them to death—a crime much worse than ordinary murder, as the criminal already arrested, is entitled to the protection which the law affords him, as well as exposed to its penalties.

During the year 1879, six criminals have been executed upon the gallows. It is confidently expected that this vigorous administration of the laws will check the tendency to bloodshed and murder.

But notwithstanding the number of homicides reported in our state, the quiet, sober, citizen, who attends to his business is as safe in Texas as in any part of the American continent.

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## POMOLOGICAL FAIR.

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For several years past an annual Pomological fair has been held in the city of Houston. We copy a notice of the one held there in July, 1879, from the Houston correspondent of the *Galveston News*:

HOUSTON, July 26.—I attended the fair of the Texas Pomological society, not so much to please my eye with the pretty things exhibited, as to solve some questions in regard to fruit culture in Texas. Some varieties of the different fruits flourish remarkably in some sections, and will not do at all in other sections. My object was to find out the varieties which are best for Texas. The exhibition furnished a good opportunity to determine these points. There were fruits from as far west as Gonzales, as far north as the Red river, as far south as the gulf, and as far east as the Sabine. In regard to

### GRAPES,

all the exhibitors declared that those varieties included under the class *vitis californica* are the best for Texas, and in fact the only cultivated

grapes that are worthy of much attention in Texas. Of these the Lenoir and Herbemont are best. They suffer from no diseases, may always be relied upon for abundant crops, and are excellent both for wine and the table. Indeed for table use I question if there is a grape in the world superior to the Herbemont. The Lenoir is universally known in these parts as the Burgundy grape. How it got that name I don't know. It certainly never came from Burgundy. It is a native southern grape, as most of the varieties of the *vitis œstivalis* are. It is not called the Burgundy anywhere except in Texas. It may have got its name here from some Frenchman, who found that it made a wine as good as that of Burgundy, and much like it. The grape is medium size and black, growing in large, luscious bunches. The Heremont is a shade larger, of a light, pinkish color, also growing in big bunches. It is sweeter than the Lenoir or Burgundy, so called, though both are sweet enough. The Herbemont makes a light-colored wine and the Lenoir a rich claret. Both are adapted to vineyard culture in Texas, and therefore a great boon to us.

Of the varieties of *vitis labrusca*, which include the Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Hartford, etc., the testimony of the fair is not favorable. There were splendid grapes exhibited of all these varieties, but nearly all the exhibitors confessed that they won't do to tie to. They say they may do handsomely for two or three years in succession, and then take the mildew or rot and die. Of the class *labrusca* the Concord is considered the most hardy and reliable. The Scuppernong, of the order *vitis rotundi folia*, was also without favorable report. It lives and bears fruit well, but its tendency is to degenerate to the wild muscadine. The writer of this was born and raised in a Scuppernong country, but he has never seen that grape in Texas which was not a miserable parody on the Scuppernong he was used to in his youth. It ceases to be a Scuppernong after crossing the Mississippi. There were some Malaga grapes exhibited which looked well and were said to be as good as the imported fruit, but no one has yet had experience enough with them to say whether they are worthy of much attention or not. They are of the class *vitis vifefera*, and none of that class have succeeded anywhere in the United States except California.

#### THE PEAR.

The unanimous verdict was that the American seedlings, such as Bartlett and Clopp's favorite, are best for Texas, and next to these the French seedlings, the Duchess, Louise Bonne, Beurre Clairgeau and Beurre Superfin. These are all of fine flavor and size, and do as well here as anywhere in the world. A difficulty with me in pear-growing has been that the trees would bloom out in fall, producing a crop that

would never mature, and thus injuring the bearing at the proper season. I learned that the proper way to prevent this is by summer pruning. Do this and there will be no fall blossoms, and all the vigor of the trees will be reserved for their work in spring. Mr. A. Whitaker, of Houston, who has been engaged in fruit culture here over twenty years, is so well pleased with the pear that he is planting an orchard of 30,000 trees below Houston on the bayou.

#### THE PEACH.

There are a multitude of varieties which do splendidly in Texas, but all the exhibitors declare, without a single qualification, that the best for us is the Chinese cling and its varieties. As grown in Texas it is the grandest peach in the world, unsurpassed in looks, unsurpassed in flavor, and unsurpassed in productiveness. How different it is in the north! I attended a fair of the American institute in New York and inquired particularly about this peach. They told me it was unfit to cultivate, being feeble of growth, uncertain, and the fruit scarcely eatable from the abundance of prussic acid it contained.

#### THE APPLE.

There was only one variety which the exhibitors bestowed much praise on. It is the early harvest, a variety of horse apple. It is a real good sprightly apple, but rots very soon after maturity. The red astracan was also praised some, but there was no great disposition to exalt Texas as an apple State. The probability is that we shall be dependent always upon the northern States for our apples, at least for winter eating.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a world of figs, pomegranates, oranges, etc. For the two former Texas can not be beat. The day will come when we will be a great exporter of dried figs. There were no plums or cherries—not the fault of the climate, certainly, but the fault of the people. There was a watermelon from Fort Bend weighing 71 pounds and another weighing 65. There were only six bottles of wine exhibited. These were made of the Concord grapes by Dr. Perl, of this city. It was a beautiful amber colored wine, thin and delicate, suitable for the ladies, but not hefty enough for men. The Concord can not compare with our grand old mustang as a wine grape. Indeed, there are not many grapes in the world that can beat the old mustang for wine, when handled by those who understand the business. I have drank mustang wine so good that I can hardly pass a vine of it in the woods without touching my hat to it. Glory to the old mustang! It is not creditable to Texas that there was so little wine at this fair.

Fort Bend laid everything in the shade. Her exhibit of products was imposing: Sugar-cane, corn, cotton, fruits and melons of all kinds, 36 different varieties of native nutritious grasses, 54 varieties of timber cut from her forests, a world of the most beautiful honey ever seen, specimens of her rocks and specimens of her soils. It was the finest exhibit by a single county that I ever saw."

Perhaps this correspondent has rather too sweeping a condemnation of the Texas apple. Our readers will recollect that the fair was held in July: too early for any except the earliest varieties of apples. We have seen very fine apples, produced in paying quantities in Burleson County.

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## POMOLOGICAL INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

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BY GILBERT ONDERDONK, MISSION VALLEY, VICTORIA COUNTY, TEXAS.

*Grapes.*—After gathering information in Texas by observation and correspondence for nearly thirty years, and experimenting carefully for twenty years upon my present premises I have become fully established in the conclusion that few counties are better adapted to successful grape culture than the State of Texas. In speaking thus I do not mean to be understood to say that every variety is successful here. In every grape country a *very few* varieties comprise the list of *profitable* grapes. The Warren or Herbemont, and the Lenoir or Black Spanish known in some parts of Texas as "Burgundy," are proven to be valuable all over the State. These varieties belong to a subdivision of the Southern Aestivalis's family, and the most promising candidates for public favor here belong to the same class.

While some varieties of foreign grapes, (*Vitis Vinifera*) have given satisfaction in neighborhoods not yet infested by phylloxera, yet the history of these agents of destruction indicates that no corner will remain exempt from their ravages. Therefore we may expect these varieties to be, at no remote period, banished from our midst unless they can be preserved upon some stock not subject to the assaults of phylloxera. The climate of Southern France seems to much resemble that of Texas—and now the leading vineyardists of that country are making every possible effort to reconstruct their perishing vineyard (of *Vitis Vinifera*) with plants of Southern Aestivalis varieties from Texas.



*Figs.*—The fig seems quite at home in Southern Texas, and with but little care devoted to protection can be successfully raised in any part of the State. It seems strange to me that every body does not raise a plenty of figs.

*Plums.*—For varieties of the Chickasaw type this State cannot be surpassed. It is true that varieties of the European family uniformly fail. But with the Early Red for the first week in May—the Jennie Lucas for the middle of the month—the African and Wild Goose for June—the Indian Chief for July, the Golden Beauty for August—and with a number of other promising varieties interspersed we have a good collection of plums for Texas homes, and, I fancy also, for more distant markets.

*Peaches.*—Although it is true that varieties of the common or Persian strain, which are cultivated by the northern and eastern nurserymen, are quite worthless on the coast and not very reliable in the interior—yet varieties of the Spanish strain are a perfect success wherever planted in suitable situations. Experiments suggest that the Chinese strain will also prove equally adopted. With the development before us we need not hesitate to assert boldly that we live in one of the best peach regions of the continent.

*Pears.*—In every region, profitable pear culture is confined to a small number of varieties. I am entirely satisfied that all we lack is time and experience to ascertain which are *our* varieties. Already our Duchesse d'Angouline will show with those of any country. On our own premises we seldom fail to raise samples measuring twelve inches in circumference, and unsurpassed flavor. Our Bartletts and Beurre Bosc are fully up to variety elsewhere. Our Harvest pears are the admiration of all who see them, and praised by all who eat them. We are testing fifty varieties on our premises. We have a number of certain value, and still others of promise. We have never yet had a case of blight. Our success has been such that we have extended our pear orchard to six hundred and fifty trees, and intend still to enlarge.

#### EFFECTS OF DROUTH.

I am often asked concerning the effects of the drouth of the present year upon the fruits of the establishment. I will preface my reply with a statement of the fact that *our ground was all well cultivated*. Our plum crop was quite a failure, but *not* on account of the drouth. Our fig crop was splendid. The only effect of the drouth was to ripen them a little *earlier* than usual. Our first peaches were gathered on the ninth of May. Our peaches ripening up to the middle of June did not suffer. Varieties after June 15th ripened earlier than usual, and were below their proper size, as well as quality. When the rain came during the first week of August, our August and September varieties cracked so badly as to be



unfit for market, and most of them were lost. The October varieties were not injured and still seem to be doing well (Aug. 27th.)

Our pears and apples did not seem to be at all affected by the drouth. Trees of every kind are uninjured except that the growth is less than it would have been in a more growing year. Our nursery stock is therefore lighter than it otherwise would have been, but the quality is not impaired. While our crop of such plants as we raise from cuttings, especially grape plants, is a small one, yet all other plants produced are equal to those of an ordinary year as they are less crowded.

A dry season is best for an established vineyard of our varieties upon good ground. Therefore, as might be expected, our grapes were very fine this year.

While the terrible drouth of 1879 has produced disastrous effects upon the interests of the State, and will long be remembered by our people, yet it has taught valuable lessons. In horticulture I value the teaching of this year, as I have, in some experiments, been favored with the severest tests of our climate.

NOTE.—Corpus Christi is about seventy-five miles south-west of Mission Valley. Near this city Mr. Hatch has a nursery. We had no rain during the months of June or July, but notwithstanding the severe droughth in the middle of July, Mr. Hatch's grapes, especially those of the Warren and Black Spanish varieties, matured well and ripened with great uniformity, some of the Bunches weighed about a pound, and the fruit was most delicious. These illustrations show conclusively that Texas is destined to become one of the finest grape and wine producing countries on the continent.

Near Ruterville, Fayette County, Mr. Nilderhauer, in Biegel's settlement, got 42 gallons of wine last year from seven Herbemont vines, which were seven or eight years old.

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## TEXAS CHRONOLOGY—FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1878, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

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NOVEMBER, 1878.—5. General State election; Democrats elected entire State ticket; see vote for Governor in statistics. 1. Armed, masked men robbed a store in Williamson County, at Circleville. 14. Governor Hubbard revokes quarantine orders. 17. After a long drouth, western Texas visited with general rains. 23. Stage robbed near Fort Concho. 28. Observed as a general Thanksgiving day throughout the State.

December.—6. Stage robbed near Marion. 23. Indians from Fort Sill reported in northern Texas. General Treveno and staff, of the Mexican army, visited San Antonio, Galveston, etc. Weather unusually cold during Christmas week. G. C. & S. F. railroad opened to Richmond, but owing to the destruction of the Brazos bridge by a flood, not ready for general business.

1879.—January 1. Cold intense, especially in northern Texas; many cattle and sheep perish. George M'Cormick becomes attorney general, and Thomas Ball assistant. 6. Penitentiary at Rusk completed according to contract. 16. Contract signed to complete railroad from Houston to New Orleans; after which work was vigorously prosecuted. 17. Legislature met. 21. Roberts and Sayres inaugurated Governor and Lieutenant Governor. J. B. Jones appointed Adjutant General. 24. Ed. Hobby elected president of the Senate pro tem. 25. Fire at Huntsville; buildings adjoining penitentiary burned. 26. Severe rain storm in many places. Lockhart visited by a tornado; one child killed; thirty-nine buildings, including the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, destroyed. Tornado also did considerable damage at Cook's Point, Burleson county. A robbing party visited Kerr county.

February.—20. Legislature passed bill for the erection of a new State House. 21. Congress passed bill creating the northern judicial district of Texas. 22. Colored department of agricultural college at Hempstead closed for want of patronage. 25. Town of Taylorsville very much damaged by a fire. 28. Stage robbed near Fort Worth.

March.—1. Denison and Pacific road opened to Whitesborough. Also road from Navasota opened to Plantersville. It is proposed to extend the road westward to Brenham, to connect with the Santa Fe road. 20. Fire in Tyler. 26. An organized band of robbers near Fort Griffin. 30. Five men killed near Stephenville, in a fight with desperadoes. Very little rain during the month and a general complaint of drouth.

April.—Slight frost in northern Texas. 14. Fire at Cuero; loss \$40,000. Dr. Rutherford appointed State health officer. 15. Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad sold to Galveston syndicate. C. Upson elected to Congress from the sixth district. Heavy rains and severe tornado in Dallas and surrounding country. 19. L. J. Storey elected president, pro tem., of the Senate. 21. Texas veteran association met in Galveston. 23. General rains in eastern Texas. Trains on railroads detained by floods. 23. Governor

Roberts vetoed items of appropriation bills. Legislature adjourned 25th. State quarantine declared against places south of twenty-five degrees, north latitude. 25. Unprecedented flood at Houston, sweeping away bridges, and doing other damage.

May.—1. East Line railroad completed to Sulphur Springs. 20. Unusually hot for the season; thermometer in some places rising to over 100 in the shade. 27. First car load of wheat shipped for the season from Dallas to Galveston.

June.—10. Legislature met in called session. 15. Partial rains. 21. A water spout did great damage at Fort Griffin and Albany; several lives lost.

July.—1. Tom. Peak, of the Rangers, had a fight with Indians near the head of North Concho. 2. First bale of new cotton reached the market. Houston waterworks completed. 9. Fire in Houston. 10. Legislature adjourned. Cotton worms reported on the Lower Brazos farms. 25. Rigid quarantine enforced against Memphis and other infected places. 27. Law for more rigid observance of Sunday went into operation. 31. Lee Hall appointed to organize a police company in the southwest. Geo. W. Baylor to command a frontier company at El Paso. Edwin Hobby to be Judge of the 31st district.

August.—9. General rain throughout the State. 19. Lower Rio Grande overflowed. 26. Severe storm on the coast in east Texas, doing damage at Orange, Sabine Pass, etc. 27–29. Controversy between Houston and Galveston on the subject of quarantine. Terminated by the Governor, who annulled the quarantine declared by Houston against Galveston. 30. Fire at Calvert; several horses burned up in a livery stable.

September.—1. John S. Ford appointed superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—vice Henry M'Culloch, resigned. 5. Waxahachie tap road opened for business. 11. The C. C. & Rio Grande road opened to San Diego, 53 miles from Corpus Christi. 20. School Board apportioned \$714,000 to schools; about \$3 to each pupil. 23. Grasshoppers appeared in the neighborhood of Weatherford. 27. Fire at Belton; loss \$103,000. Palestine lit with gas. J. H. Dinkins appointed fish commissioner by Governor Roberts. 29. A fire at Waxahachie. Several buildings burned.

October.—1. Bell punch law went into effect. 4. General M'Kenzie, of the 4th Cavalry, commanding the district of the Nueces, ordered with his regiment to Colorado, to fight Ute Indians. Col. D. S. Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry, became commander of the

district in place of General M'Kenzie, with headquarters at Fort Clark. 6. Sam Houston Normal School, at Huntsville, opened with fifty students. 8. Members of the Commissioners' Court of Errors appointed by Governor Roberts (see Court of Errors). 16. Bridge across Brazos river at Richmond for Santa Fe railroad completed. Grasshoppers appeared in some counties in northern Texas. 20. Governor Roberts decided that the charter of Galveston gave that city the right in quarantine matters to control Bolivar Channel. 25. Quarantine restrictions removed between Indianola and New Orleans. 28. Prof. H. H. Smith, of Houston, appointed principal of the Sam Houston Normal School, vice B. Mallon, deceased. 30. Hon. George Clark appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals, vice Justice Ector, deceased. 31. Galveston Board of Health removed all quarantine restrictions.

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## NECROLOGY—FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1878 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

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NOVEMBER, 1878.—Dr. A. J. Gilder, of Lee county; Rufus E. Campbell, of Austin county; Dr. C. W. Tait and Geo. P. Halyard, of Colorado; E. P. Wood, of Corsicana; D. J. Baldwin, of Houston; Joseph J. Srygley, of Red River; D. R. Wortham and Dr. F. Jones, of Waco; Horatio Chriesman, of Burleson.

December.—John S. Williams, of Harrison; William Robinson, of Walker; Dr. H. C. Parker, of Houston; Ed. Ohler, Corpus Christi; W. H. Magill, of Burnett; John Kennedy, Sr., Houston; Henry Khlan, Brownsville; James James, Parker Co.; Friendly Grubbs, (Mier prisoner.) John Ryon, San Patricio.

1879.—January.—Gustave Schleicher, (see biography.) George Hancock, Austin—a San Jacinto veteran; Robert J. Davis, Mexia; J. W. Ogden, M'Lennan Co.; Owen Gaffney, San Patricio; E. H. Cushing, Houston; Mrs. Joseph Bates, Brazoria Co.; W. F. H. Alexander, Wharton; A. B. Earley, Grimes Co.; Elizabeth Dallas, Independence.

February.—Z. Norton, Tyler; Thomas B. Davis, Brazoria Co.; E. Baker, Calvert; P. J. Biesenbach, San Antonio; J. M. Fauquhar, Fayette Co.; F. A. Blucher, Corpus Christi; F. Gilbeau, of Bexar; Sherman Reynolds, Bastrop; Thomas A. Dwyer, San Antonio; Henry Vasterling, of Llano Co.; J. Warren Bell, formerly of Galveston.

March.—Ammon Burr, of Dallas; Dr. J. W. M'Guire, Belton; W. T. Wittington, Belton; John T. Lawson, Grimes Co.; J. C. Day, Liberty Co.; Eude Gritton, veteran, of Goliad Co.; Phillip Stockton, formerly of Galveston.

April.—Charles Jordt, veteran of Colorado Co.; Richard Power, of Nueces Co.; H. De St. Cyr, formerly of Galveston; Jacob Wursbach, San Antonio; O. H. Wilcox, veteran, Austin; Robert M. Tevis, Galveston; Rev. J. D. Porter, Presbyterian, of San Augustine; A. B. Small, Houston; Rev. W. F. Comptom, of Leon Co.; Samuel Lawrence, veteran, of Burleson Co.; Major Pace, Walker Co.; Elder A. Samuel, veteran, of Walker Co.

May.—W. B. Leigh, San Antonio; B. Willis, Rockwall; Alexander Walters, veteran, of Bell Co.

June.—F. C. Taylor, of Tom Green Co.; Geo. W. Chapman, veteran, of Atascosa Co.; Dr. Wm. Thompson, of Dallas; Wm. Pelham, of Travis Co.; Rev. T. H. Smith, Pilot Point; E. B. Noble, Houston; Rev. G. W. G. Brown, Austin; Jeremiah Galvan, Brownsville.

July.—A. W. Canfield, of Orange; Valentine Colimer, Castroville; J. J. M'Bryde, Galveston; G. W. Patterson, Uvalde.

August.—W. F. Faris, Clerk Court of Appeals, Austin; Rev. J. B. Harris, Belton; Henry Sheppard, Indianola; H. H. Gaines, of Jacksboro; M. J. Massie, Houston; Gen. John B. Hood, (see biography.) John W. Bunton, (see biography.)

September.—Lewis Lashe, of Hays Co.; Mrs Marcia A. Raguet, aged 87—widow of Henry Raguet; J. P. M'Kinney, veteran of Travis Co.; Elder D. P. Everett, of Grimes Co.; Dr. J. J. Ganslen, San Antonio; Rev. Drury Womack, Centerville; Sam Dodge, formerly of Galveston; Austin Dupuy, of Jackson Co.; James A. Barker, of Milam Co.; John T. Shanks, veteran, of DeWitt; J. M. Garza, of San Antonio; A. C. M'Keen, Galveston—raised the first company for service in First Texas in Virginia; and originated the plan for retaking Galveston Island from the Federals in 1862. John Grossman, Boerne.

October.—Peter Rheiner, of Uvalde; John M. Wade—(see sketch.) W. E. Randle, of Washington; P. C. Ahren, of Jefferson; Dr. F. M. Cole, of Longview; David Wakelee of Galveston; Sterling C. Robertson—(see sketch.) J. D. Templeton, Sheriff of Franklin County; B. Mallon—(see sketch.) J. W. Whitfield—(see sketch.) M. D. Ector,—(see sketch.)



BIOGRAPHIES.

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WADE—John M. Was born in the city of New York in 1815, and at twenty years of age came to Texas to participate in the revolutionary struggle about to commence. In the spring of 1836 he joined the Texas army and was elected a lieutenant in Captain William Wirts' company. At the famous battle of San Jacinto he commanded one of the two guns which had been sent out from Cincinnati as hollow ware. He subsequently engaged in the printing business in the office of the Houston Telegraph, and also at Montgomery and at Huntsville. And he also followed the business of surveying. Since 1876 he has resided in the city of Austin, and was one of the commissioners to examine and decide upon the claims of veterans for the section of land to which they were entitled. He died in Austin, October 9, 1870.

ROBERTSON—Sterling C. Was a son of Sterling Robertson, the Empresario. He was born in Tennessee but when young, came with his father to Texas. His boyhood was spent in the city of San Antonio, where he learned the Spanish language. He materially assisted his father in the complicated business of the colony. For many years he was a highly respected citizen of Salado, Bell County, where he died in October last.

MALLON—Professor B. Had been for nearly thirty years connected with the educational institutions of the State of Georgia, first as Superintendent of the schools at Savannah, and subsequently, at Atlanta, and also in the Normal School connected with Emory College. His character as a high toned christian gentleman, and his experience as an educator, and pre-eminent abilities pointed him out as the man to inaugurate the system of Normal Schools in Texas. He entered upon his work with great promise of success, but died three weeks after the opening of the school at Huntsville.

WHITFIELD—J. W., who died at his home in Lavaca county, October 27, had been very conspicuous as a leader of the Southern party in Kansas, in the early settlement of that State. He was the General who commanded the Southern troops, and he represented the Territory in Congress. When Kansas became a free State he immigrated to Texas and opened a plantation, which became his permanent home. At the breaking out of the civil war General Whitfield raised a legion of soldiers for the Confederacy, which he commanded with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to his plantation, and was elected to the convention of 1866. The work of that body was rendered nugatory by the subsequent reconstruction acts of Congress. General Whitfield was highly respected in the community in which he lived and died.

## CHRONOLOGY—GENERAL.

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- January—1. Galveston captured by Confederates, 1863.  
 4. Fredonian Battle, at Nacogdoches, 1827.  
 7. Anson Jones died, 1868.  
 8. Dove Creek fight with Kickapoos, 1865.  
 16. Coke Governor, 1874.  
 17. Moses Austin secured his contract, 1821.  
 18. Davis Governor. 1870.  
 21. Roberts Governor, 1879.  
 28. Railroad communication with St. Louis, 1873.
- February—1. Texas seceded, 1861.  
 10. Fight at Goliad, 1812 Reconstruction Convention, 1866.  
 13. LaSalle landed at Pass Cavallo, 1685.  
 22. Treaty between U. S. and Mexico, 1819.  
 28. Santa Anna demanded surrender of the Alamo, 1836.  
 29. Grant and Morris killed on the Agua Dulce, 1836.
- March—1. Tyler signed annexation bill, 1845.  
 2. Battle of Rossillo, 1813. *Independence Day*, 1836.  
 4. Sterling C. Robertson died, 1842.  
 6. Fall of the Alamo, 1836.  
 7. Vasquis' raid, 1842.  
 13. LaSalle died, 1687. Federals evacuated Indianola, 1864.  
 16. Houston Deposed; Clark Governor, 1861.  
 17. Battle of Colita, 1836.  
 20. Fight in Council House, San Antonio, 1840.  
 21. Nolan defeated, 1801.  
 24. Mier prisoners decimated at Salado, 1843.  
 27. The Fannin massacre at Goliad, 1836.  
 30. Texas Congressmen admitted to their seats, 1870.
- April—2. Convention at San Felipe, 1833.  
 6. Bustamente's decree against Americans, 1830.  
 8. Battle of Pleasant Hill, 1864.  
 12. Expedition sailed from Galveston for Soto LaMarina, 1817.  
 13. LaFitte at Galveston, 1817.  
 21. *Battle of San Jacinto*, 1836.  
 27. Snively expedition, 1843.  
 30. Austin, seat of Government, 1839.

May—3. Armistice with Santa Anna, 1836.

5. Congress met in Houston, 1837.

8. Alamo founded, 1744.

9. Battle of Resaca, 1846.

19. Parker's Fort massacre, 1836.

23. Confederate armies in Texas disbanded, 1865.

25. First mass celebrated in Texas, 1690.

June—2. Trans-Mississippi department surrendered, 1865.

5. Battle of Alazan, 1813.

10. Moses Austin died, 1821.

13. At Turtle Bayou citizens declare for Santa Anna, 1832.

17. Long started to Texas, 1819.

19. Emancipation Day in Texas, 1865.

20. Santa Fe expedition started, 1841.

25. Battle of Velasco, 1832. Hamilton Governor, 1865.

July—2. Galveston Blockaded, 1861.

3. Land office opened at San Felipe, 1824.

4. Texas Convention passed Annexation ordinance, 1845.

15. Cherokees expelled, 1839.

16. Stephen F. Austin entered Texas, 1821.

17. Council of Safety organized at San Felipe, 1835.

19. Emancipation day, 1865.

26. Sam Houston died, 1865.

30. Throckmorton removed, 1867.

August—1. Pease Governor, 1867.

2. Piedras surrendered at Angelina, 1832.

8. Linnville burned by Comanches, 1840.

12. Battle of Plumb Creek, 1840.

13. Throckmorton Governor, 1866.

18. Battle of Medina, 1813.

September.—3. First general election in Texas, 1836.

6. Constitutional Convention, 1875.

8. Battle of Sabine Pass, 1863.

10. Wall's raid to San Antonio, 1842.

11. Herrera took possession of Galveston, 1816.

17. Battle of Salado, 1842.

30. Pease resigned as Governor, 1869.

- October.—1. First land surveyed in Austin's colony, 1823.  
 2. Skirmish at Gonzales, 1835.  
 4. Mexican Federal constitution proclaimed, 1824.  
 5. Galveston occupied by Federals, 1862.  
 23. Houston and Lamar inaugurated, 1836.  
 28. Battle of Concepcion, 1835,
- November.—5. Murrah Governor. Federals took Brownsville.  
 8. General consultation, 1835.  
 13. Henry Smith Governor, 1835.  
 15. Zavalla died, 1836.  
 20. Bowie's Fight with Indians, 1831.  
 24. Mina arrived at Galveston, 1816.  
 25. Santa Fe sold, 1850.  
 28. San Antonio founded, 1730.  
 30. Deaf Smith died, 1837.
- December.—1. Hubbard Governor, 1876.  
 5. D. G Burnet died, 1870.  
 9. Texans take San Antonio, 1835. A. Jones, Pres., 1843,  
 13. Sam Houston's second term, 1841.  
 19. M. B. Lamar died, 1859.  
 25. Battle of Mier, 1842.  
 26. Ed. Burleson died, 1851. Santa Anna released. 1836.  
 27. S. F. Austin died, 1836.

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## TEXAS VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

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Soon after Texas was annexed to the United States, certain land speculators laid certificates upon tracts covered by old colonial grants. This was done under the pretext that some of the conditions prescribed in the laws of Coahuila and Texas had not been complied with. To afford mutual protection, in January, 1849, a call was issued, signed by about fifty old colonists, for a convention in Houston, to take measures necessary for protecting their rights. The legislature having passed a bill quieting these old titles, the organization was never perfected.

*At Corsicana, 1872.*—An organization of veterans was felt to be necessary, and a meeting was called at Corsicana, during the Navarro county fair, September 25, 1872. George P. Erath was president, and J. B. Robertson, secretary. The following veterans were present:

W. C. Weatherford, F. M. Weatherford, Hill county; J. A. Clayton, Navarro; W. B. Dewees, Columbus; Isom Paldmer, Bryan; J. B. Crane, R. R. Crane, G. W. Gones, Maj. G. B. Erath, Waco; C. P. Haley, Wm. T. Williams, Kosse; N. Eubanks, Limestone county; A. McMillan, W. P. Zubar, Owensville; J. H. Collard, Bremond; H. Owens, Robertson county; J. H. Bartlett, Navarro county; Elijah Anderson, Eureka; T. Palmer, Jesse Clary, Corsicana; J. B. Robertson, G. W. Brooks, Dan Shipman, Brenham; Wm. Simpson, Austin; Lewis Clemmons, Brenham; S. Walker, A. Steel, Springfield; Dr. J. P. T. Fitzlugh, Surgeon in the army, 1836, Canton; David H. Van Vechton, Austin county; G. W. Davis, J. Lancaster, Travis county; David Pevchouse, Wm. McLove, G. W. Shelton, Leo Roarch, Navarro county.

At the Corsicana meeting it was resolved to hold a more general assembly of the veterans during the State fair to be held at Houston the ensuing year.

*At Houston, 1873.*—During the fair held at Houston, May 13, there was a very large number of the Texas veterans present. The different railways gave them free transportation, and the city exhibited a generous hospitality. On the second day an eloquent address was delivered at the amphitheater at the fair grounds, by Hon. Guy M. Bryan, to an immense concourse of people. At the permanent organization, F. W. Johnson was elected president; W. J. Russell and Walter P. Lane, vice presidents, and Moses Austin Bryan, secretary. In adopting a constitution, three classes of veterans were recognized. First, those who served in the army, navy, or civil department of the government previously to the 23d of April, 1836. Of this class the names of 219 were published in the proceedings. Second class, those who entered the service after the battle of San Jacinto and before November, 1837. Of this class there were 45 reported. Third class, those in the service from November, 1847, to annexation, 1846. Of this class 41 were reported.

*First Anniversary, Houston, 1874.*—At the first anniversary of the association, held at the fair grounds, Houston, May 20, 1874, all the officers named above were present. The oration was delivered by Hon. Charles DeMorse. An executive committee was appointed, composed of the president, vice presidents, secretary, and the following members: E. M. Pease, George Hancock, J. B. Robertson, James H. Bell, John M. Swisher, and W. P. B. Gaines.

Another committee was appointed, consisting of one from each Senatorial district, of which the following gentlemen were members for their respective districts: R. O. W. M'Manus, R. R. Goodloe, John Blair, John H. Reagan, Walter P. Lane, Callaway Dean, Charles DeMorse, S. L. Chambliss, Bailey Callicote, George W. Wright, M. S.



Munson, Robert J. Calder, E. W. Taylor, George M. Patrick, James Shaw, E. S. C. Robertson, Harvey Mitchell, George B. Erath, John Henry Brown, Aaron S. Mangum, J. W. Matthews, Robert Kleburgh, John P. Borden, Joel W. Robertson, Amasa Turner, Edward Miles, and John S. Ford.

The constitution was so changed that the veterans were reduced to two classes, first, those in the service previously to the organization of constitutional government, in the fall of 1836. Of this class 556 members were reported. The second class included all who served during the Republic after October, 1836. Of this class 239 were reported.

At this meeting the following deaths were reported:

Austin, Wm. T., aged 70; died at Galveston, February, 1874.

Allen, Clement; died 1873.

Amsler, Charles C., aged 66; died May, 1874.

Augustin, Major; died August, 1874, in Polk county.

Burnet, David G.; died January, 1872, age 82 years, Galveston.

Burleson, John; died 1874, age 66 years, Austin.

Borden, Gail; died January, 1874, age 73, Colorado county.

Bostick, Sam R.; died —, age —, Fayette county.

Brooks, Thomas D.; died May 13, 1874, age 70, Hopkins county.

Box, John; died at Crockett, Houston county, August 2, 1874, in his 72d year.

Conley, Preston; died 1874, age 72, Cooke county.

Cole, James; died —, age 78, Austin, Travis county.

Clayton, Joseph A.; died July, 1873, Rice, Navarro county.

Calvit, Joseph F., died May, 1874, age 84, Velasco, Brazoria county.

Chesher, James; died 1874.

Cherry, Wilbur; died 1873, Galveston.

Duffau, F. T.; died at Austin.

Dunlavy, W. T.; died August, 1873, age —, Colorado county.

Foster, Anthony; died February 8, 1874, Panola county, Mississippi.

Falvel, Luke A.; died in Galveston, age 67, native of Ireland.

Franklin, B. C.; died December 25, 1873, age 66, Galveston.

Fowler, J. H.; died December, 1873.

Fentress, James; died July, 1872, age 70, Prairie Lea, Caldwell county.

Hodges, Robert; died 1872, age 67, Fort Bend county.

Hays, James; died 1873, age 70, Columbia, Brazoria county.

Hardeway, S. G.

Holman, W. W.; died October, 1873.

Heck, Randle B.; died 1874, Evergreen, Lee county.

Heard, W. J. E.; died August 8, 1874, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, age 73, (Captain of a company at the battle of San Jacinto).

Jones, Randle; died June, 1873, age 87, Houston.

Love, Wm. M.; died May, 1873.

McNeel, Pleasant, died Dec. 1871, age 74, Gulf Prairie, Brazoria county, Texas.

McNeel, Pinckney S.; died Nov., 1871; age 58, Cedar Lake, Matagorda county.

McKinney, Thomas F.; Oct., 1873, age 72; Onion Creek, Travis county.

Paschal, Samuel; died June 6, 1874, age 58, Houston.

Palmer, Isham, age 61; died Feb., 1874, Bryan, Brazos county.

Perry, Albert G.; died May, 1874, Falls county.

Rector, Claiborne.

Roberts, George H.; died 1874.

Robbins, John; died June, 1872.

Sellers, Wm. H.; died April, 1874, Galveston.

Sherman, Sidney; died in June, 1873, age 65, City of Galveston. Colonel of a regiment at San Jacinto.

Thompson, A. P.; died at the City of Houston.

Townsend, William; died August, 1873.

Tinsley, Isaac T.; died March, 1874, age 73 years, Columbia, Brazoria county.

Ward, Thomas William; died in 1872, City of Austin, (lost a leg at the storming of San Antonio.)

The second and third anniversaries were held during the State fair at Houston in the years 1875 and 1876 the proceedings of those years have never reached us. From private memoranda we supply an imperfect list of the deaths.

In 1875, in February, Darwin M. Stapp of Victoria, David Thomas of Dallas. In May, Freeman W. Douglas of Houston, Neil Robinson of Blanco. July, Willard Richardson, of Galveston. August, Dr. L. S. Owing of Denison. October, William Menifee of Colorado. November, Wm. Ryan of Fort Bend.

In 1875, in January, David M'Camliss, of Navarro. February, Charles Wilcox of Anahuac, Arthur Crownover of Burnet. March, Wm. L. Cazneau. April, James N. Fisk of San Antonio. May, John Blain of Crockett, Robert Carlisle of Bee County. June, Thomas Barnard, of the navy, Galveston. July, Richard Williams of Montgomery county. August, Thomas Barfield of Karnes county. September, John G. McNeill, of Brazoria county, Basil J. Ijams, of Colorado. Aaron Burleson of Bastrop, Asa Townsend of Colorado. October, Francisco Ruiz, of San Antonio. December, Rev. H. Smith of Milam County.

The fourth anniversary was held at Bryan, June 24-25, 1879. The address was delivered by Stillwell H. Russell, Esq. The following is the list of deaths reported:

Of the 28 names given 19 are given with the age at death. It will be seen that the average is over 74 years, the eldest being Dr. Levi Jones of Galveston, who died at 87:

Thomas M. Dennis, Karnes county, October 15, 1877; Alex. Dunlavy, Colorado county, October 27, 1877; Josiah Shaw, Colorado county, November 1, 1877; Thomas P. Davie, Limestone county, ———; M. S. Hoffman, Johnson county, ———; Richard Hailey, Freestone county, ———; George W. Morris, Galveston county, November 13, 1877, aged 62; Y. P. Alsbery, Bexar county, November 20, 1877, aged 64; Winfield Alford, Gonzales county, ———; A. J. Hensley, Lee county, November, 28, 1877; William Isbell, Burleson county, December 11, 1877, aged 70; John F. Pettus, Bee county, January 3, 1878, aged 69; Preston Pevyhouse, Milam county, 1878, aged 64; Wayman F. Wells, Travis county, February 24, 1878, aged 66; John T. Tinsley, Gonzales county, March 5, 1878, aged 69; John Duncan, Matagorda county, March 21, 1878, aged 86; Wm. Gorham, Fayette county, March 24, 80 years; Wm. B. Dewees, Colorado county, April 14, 76 years; Col. Frank Hardin, Liberty, April 20, 75 years; James Farmer, Comanche county, June 6; Samuel L. Wheeler, Fort Bend county, ———; A. M. Boles, Milam county, ———; Jacob Bennett, Falls county, ———, 64 years; Lipscomb Narvell, Sabine county, ———, 80 years; F. M. Wethered, Hill county, ———; J. D. Giddings, Washington county, June 25. To these add the names of Thomas J. Pilgrim, Gonzales county, Henry Raguet Nacogdoches county, aged 82 years; Dr. Levi Jones, Galveston county, 87 years; Emory Raines, Rains county, 78 years; Mrs. William H. Wharton, 80 years; Mrs. Wm. H. Jack, 80 years; Mrs. W. D. C. Hall, 80 years, Galveston county.

To the above we add some names of persons who were reported as veterans at the time of their decease: in January, 1877, Joseph Sovereign, A. H. Latimer of Red River county; March, Thomas H. Borden of Galveston, Thomas J. Noakes of Nueces county; April, Napomeceno Navarro of San Antonio, Augustus B. Jones of Gonzales; May, F. P. Girod of San Antonio, Ed. Burleson, Jr. of Hays, A. M. Upshaw of Chapell Hill; June, Thomas Cochran of Austin county; July, Wm. Meyer of Nueces county, A. Turner of Gonzales—Captain of regulars at San Jacinto, Wm. Gamble of Corpus Christi; August, George W. Wright of Lamar, Charles Shepherd of Travis county, John G. Todd of Harris—formerly of the navy, J. W. E. Wallace of Colorado; in September, John Neely Bryan, founder of the city of Dallas, Joel Minor of Travis.

The fifth anniversary was held in Galveston, June 25, 1879. The address was delivered by Thomas M. Jack, Esq. The following deaths were reported:

Thos. W. Marshall, Harris county, July 5, 1878, aged 70 years. John W. Herndon, Waller county, July 6, 1878. Randall Hemera, Bexar county. Randall Foster, Fort Bend county, August 18, 1878, aged 89 years. John D. Bloodworth, Red River county, August 19, 1878, aged 68 years. Wm. Henry Daingerfield, Alexandria, Va., September, 1878. Jas. P. Peacock, Atascosa county, September 5, 1878, aged 62 years. McG. Montgomery, Austin county, September 19, 1878, aged 66 years. S. L. Chambliss, Navarro county, September, 1878, aged 64 years. Rezin Sinclair, Nacogdoches county, September 30, 1878, aged 72 years. Thos. Pratt, Lampasas county, October, 1878, aged 69 years. John McHenry, Jackson county, October 19, 1878, aged 80 years. Peter Gallagher, Bexar county, October 30, 1878, aged 66 years. James Byrne, Victoria county, November 1, 1878, aged 77 years. Horatio Chrisman, Burleson county, November 21, 1878, aged 81 years. Joseph F. Smith, Refugio county, at Tuspan, Mexico, November, 1878, aged 67 years. Nepomuccena Flores, Bexar county, December 2, 1878, aged 67 years. W. H. Magill, Burnet county, December 7, 1878, aged 67 years. Friendly Grubbs, Clayton, Ala., December, 1878, aged 62 years. Rufus E. Campbell, Austin county, December, 1878, aged 67 years. George Hancock, Travis county, January 6, 1879, aged 70 years. Reuben E. Hornsby, Travis county, January, 1879, aged 86 years. Nelson Merrill, Williamson county, January 10, 1879, aged 69 years. Victor E. De Gallion, Bee county, March 18, 1879, aged 74 years. Oswin Wilcox, Travis county, April 8, 1879, aged 68 years. Isaiah P. Lawson, Red River county, April, 1879 aged 75 years.

The fifth anniversary is to be held in the city of San Antonio, in June 1880. The cities in which these annual meetings are held extend to the venerable men to whom Texas is so much indebted, a cheerful and princely hospitality; and the occasions are looked forward to with great interest. The joy of these re-unions is, however, saddened by the reflection that every year their number is diminishing, and that in another decade or two probably the last of the old heroes will have paid the debt of nature.

## SOME INTERESTING HISTORICAL OBSERVATIONS.

BY REV. H. S. THRALL.

In an address at Corpus Christi, April 21, 1879, some interesting historical questions were discussed and illustrated. We copy the following:

The history of Texas is divided into two distinctly marked and well defined periods. The first commences with the arrival of European adventurers upon our soil, early in the sixteenth century, and includes the entire period of Spanish domination in Mexico, to the revolution in 1821, when Mexico became an independent republic. That was as truly a heroic period as the one which succeeded it. Its history has never been written. The brave, silent, determined men who penetrated this wilderness and planted the germs of christian civilization, and unfurled the Banner of the Cross, richly deserve a *name* among the *heroes* of the world. Their ardent devotion to their royal sovereigns partook of the nature of a religious sentiment, and their fidelity as soldiers of the cross would have stood the test of martyrdom. Let us who have entered into their labors, and are reaping the fruits of their victories, hold their names in perpetual and grateful remembrance! The moss-covered walls of scores of grand old mission churches, will for centuries stand as monuments of their heroic enterprise.

Three events characterized the beginning of the second general period of Texas history.

1. The settlement of the long controversy concerning the ownership of the country. By the treaty between John Quincy Adams and the Spanish Minister, De Onis, Spain acquired an undisputed right to the province. This was February 22d, 1819.
2. The revolution in Mexico delivered all Spanish North America from the dominion of the king of Spain, and brought it under republican institutions.
3. The policy was inaugurated of opening the country for the occupancy of Anglo-Americans and other colonists.

## COLONIZATION.

The pioneer settlers in every part of America have met with perilous adventures, and surmounted great obstacles. Savages had to be driven off, privations endured and herculean labors performed to bring the wilderness into fertile fields. In Texas these difficulties were increased by the location of the country remote from other American settlements



—owned by a people of different language and different religious and political institutions.

The government of Mexico, however, displayed a liberal disposition towards the colonists.

1. In its princely donation of land, giving to each colonist a league and labor, which might be still farther augmented by rendering valuable service to the government, or making improvements which enured to the benefit of the colony, such as building mills, establishing ferries, etc. Mr. Austin asked for only a section of land for each family, but the officer, not understanding the meaning of the English word section, granted a league.

2. Although colonists were required to profess the Roman Catholic religion, a very broad construction was given to the word catholic, and no colonist was refused his land on religious grounds.

3. Colonists were permitted to introduce their household goods and supplies free of duty, and for six years were exempt from taxation.

4. Freedom of person and a guarantee of the rights of property were given to the colonist, who, if he chose, could lift his location and change his residence at will. Liberal promises were made for the establishment of schools and churches, and in every laid out town there were blocks for schools and for churches, and every inhabitant had access to the timber upon the four leagues of land given to the corporation.

A better class of people than the pioneers of Texas never settled a new country. They were brave, hardy, self-reliant, industrious and hospitable. A traveler could pass through the length and breadth of the province without being charged a bill. When he inquired what he must pay for entertainment, the universal response was, "Call again." There were very few crimes committed, and law-suits between neighbors were of rare occurrence. They then had no soldiers for protection, and they wanted none. They relied upon their own strong arms to keep off the foe. And if the government did do but little for them, it let them severely alone. Their enterprise opened new farms and settlements; the stocks of horses and cattle multiplied, and the country was rapidly filling up with a population prosperous and happy.

#### TEXANS DEFENDED.

It has sometimes been thoughtlessly asserted that the first colonists came to Texas with a view of getting possession of the country and transferring it to the United States. This is a great mistake. They came expecting to be good, loyal and peaceful citizens, obedient to the government and laws of their adopted country. As John Austin

said to General Mexia when explaining the circumstances which produced the fight at Velasco in 1832, the Texans were farmers and opposed to war, and only resorted to it to preserve their liberties.

Stephen F. Austin and his compatriots bore true and cordial allegiance to the Mexican government and to the republican principles enunciated in the constitution of 1824. In 1833 when Arkansas was preparing for admission as a state into the American union, Texas was preparing for admission into the Mexican confederation. A convention met at San Felipe, a constitution was formed, and Austin was sent as commissioner to Mexico, to secure a separate state government for Texas. Those representative men unanimously and heartily declared its loyalty to the Mexican republic.

The same fealty was solemnly and emphatically proclaimed by the general consultation which met at San Felipe in the fall of 1835. That body unanimously declared that Texas had "taken up arms in defence of the republican institutions of the constitution of 1824." At that time the war was one of factions, in which the liberty-loving Texans were naturally found in the ranks of the liberals who fought against a centralized despotism. It was under the Mexican tri-color that the splendid campaign of 1835 was fought. It was under the same flag that Fannin organized his forces at Goliad in 1836, and that flag waved over the fortress of the Alamo during the siege, and was only hauled down when its last defender had perished. The question then arises, how came the Texans to change their programme and strike for independence? This leads us to a consideration of

#### THE CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

At first the Texans allied themselves to the party in Mexico which sought to reform the administration and correct abuses. From the achievement of the independence of Mexico it had been customary to offer armed resistance to arbitrary acts. Among those of which the Texans complained, were—

1. In 1829 Guerrero, without the authority of law, issued a decree abolishing slavery. This affected Texas alone, as that was the only province in which slavery existed.

2. Bustamente, who had become president, issued a decree in 1830 prohibiting the introduction of any more American colonists into Texas; and Americans were prohibited from engaging in mercantile pursuits. These arbitrary acts exasperated the Texans, but fortunately, Austin, then in Congress, had sufficient influence to secure their modification.

3. The military commanders sent to collect the revenue exercised

most despotic power. This was especially the case with Bradburn at Anahuac, who removed civil officers at will and imprisoned citizens without the warrant of law. This roused the people to resistance, and brought on the conflicts of 1832, which terminated in the capture of Velasco and Nacogdoches, and the withdrawal of all Mexican soldiers from Texas. Santa Anna, who had all his life been a pronounced republican, succeeded Bustamente as president, and reproclaimed the constitution of 1824. The Texans with great unanimity pronounced for the rising republican chief, and Texans rejoiced for the time in the hope of permanent peace and the organization of a state government.

#### SANTA ANNA'S DESERTION.

Soon after the elevation of the new president to power he abandoned the cause for which he had all his life fought, and formed an alliance with the centralist party. It was sometime, however, before the Texans became fully convinced of the designs of the president. Austin was then in Mexico, and unwarrantably held as a prisoner. To him Santa Anna made warm professions of personal friendship, and held out hopes that the wish of the people would be gratified, and a separate state government instituted. Proceeding cautiously, the president gradually extended his sway until but one republican chief was in authority in Mexico: that was Garcia, governor of Zacatecas. In a very severely fought battle in May, 1835, Garcia was completely defeated, and the last opponent of Santa Anna vanquished. The decree of October 3, 1835, suspending the functions of the state legislatures, completed the revolution and witnessed the establishment of a centralized despotism in Mexico.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1835.

A revolution in Coahuila, the Siamese-twin-sister of Texas, and the dispersion of the legislature at Saltillo, left Texas without the semblance of civil government. As a matter of necessity and for concert of action, committees were formed in the different municipalities, while that at San Felipe was recognized as having the general direction of public affairs. Austin had been released from his long confinement, and was now in Texas giving his wise counsels to his colonists. Under these circumstances, the arrival of large bodies of Mexican troops excited the apprehensions of the Texans. The conduct of the officers, who attempted to play the tyrant, as Bradburn had done in 1832, was not calculated to allay these fears. Orders were issued for the arrest of certain prominent citizens. Instead of obeying these orders, the people resolved to resist by force of arms. At Gonzales, under Moore, a volunteer company sent the Mexicans under Castanado, who had

come to remove their cannon, in hot haste back to San Antonio. Goliad, with his garrison, was captured by a company under Collinsworth. And the campaign of that year was terminated by one of the most brilliant achievements recorded in our history, the capture of the strongly fortified city of San Antonio, whose defenders outnumbered the assailants, two to one. \* The campaign of 1835 terminated as the one three years before had done, with not a single Mexican soldier on Texas soil.

#### CAMPAIGN OF 1836.

We now enter upon the consideration of that campaign, which was terminated by the famous battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. It opened most unauspiciously. A wrangle between the provincial governor and executive council had nearly dissolved civil government, and it was somewhat uncertain to what military chieftain the soldiers would render obedience.

On the 22d of February, a day celebrated in American history, the advance column of the great Mexican army of invasion reached the city of San Antonio, when Travis, with about one hundred and fifty men, retired to the fortress of the Alamo. After a heroic defence of thirteen days, the place was carried by storm and the brave garrison put to the sword.

During the siege of the Alamo, Urrea, with another division of the invading army, reached the settlements in the southwest, capturing San Patricio on the 28th of February, Col. F. W. Johnson, with four companions, escaping in the night. The next day Colonels Grant, Morris and their company of soldiers were discovered near the Agua Dulce creek, and nearly all put to death. The next encounter occurred at Mission Refugio, between the Mexicans and a few Texans under King and Ward. This was March 14. On the 16th, King and forty-one of his men were captured and shot. On the 17th, Fannin evacuated Goliad, and late in the day the battle of Coleta was fought. March 19, Fannin surrendered, and his men were marched back to Goliad and confined in the Old Mission. Ward and the most of his men, who had escaped from Refugio, were captured near Victoria and taken to Goliad. There, on the 27th of March, by order of Santa Anna, the prisoners to the number of 330, were cruelly put to death in cold blood.

In the mean time the convention had met in Washington; the Government *ad interim* had been inaugurated, and Sam Houston re-appointed commander-in-chief of the Texan forces in the field. On the 12th of March Houston, accompanied by Adjutant Hoekley, reached



Gonzales where the few remaining soldiers were encamped. The same night came the sad news of the fall of the Alamo. A retrograde movement was inevitable, and about midnight the small army, the forlorn hope of Texas, commenced its retreat eastward, crossing successively the Lavaca, the Navidad, the Colorado and the Brazos rivers.

Never did the old latin proverb, *quem deus vult perdere, priusquam dementat*, receive a more forcible illustration than in the case of the Mexican despot, Santa Anna. His early successes appear to have intoxicated him, and with strange fatuity, leaving most of his troops behind, he hastened forward with the advance division into the very heart of Texas, placing swollen rivers and impassable swamps between himself and his main supporters. Hurrying impetuously forward, as if to certain destruction, he crossed the Brazos river at Richmond on the same day that Houston crossed the same stream at Groce's ferry.

While the Texans were encamped on the east side of the Brazos river, the ever vigilant Deaf Smith captured a Mexican courier and carried him into camp. From dispatches thus obtained, the Texans learned that the president-general of Mexico was with the advance division of his army, then approaching Lynchburg.

This news thrilled the Texans with delight. They saw a chance to strike the head of that army which, serpent-like, was winding through their country. Their line of march was instantly changed, and they turned to face a foe, before whom they had been so reluctantly retreating. By forced marches they reached Harrisburg, the late capital, in four days. The place was in smouldering ruins, the enemy having set fire to it before proceeding down the bayou to New Washington. Their sick and baggage were left. While resting for a few hours, they were most eloquently addressed by Houston and Rusk—*pars fratrum nobile!* These speeches were answered with shouts that made the welkin ring!

A march in the early morning brought the Texans to a point on Buffalo bayou, opposite the mouth of the San Jacinto river, and into the immediate neighborhood of their exultant, but doomed foe. Santa Anna was greatly surprised when he learned that Houston was so near. He had imagined that the Texans would continue their retreat across the Sabine, leaving Texas forever. But he determined to meet the presumptuous Houston, and about noon, April 20, the two armies encamped in sight of each other. Late in the afternoon a skirmish took place without decisive results, but in which the Texans displayed their usual heroism.



## THE BATTLE

The ever-memorable morning of April 21, 1836 dawned bright and beautiful. It was one of those glorious spring mornings, such as can only be found in our delightful climate.

About nine o'clock, the Mexican camp was enlivened by the arrival of five hundred additional troops, under the experienced General Cos, the brother-in-law to Santa Anna. All was quiet in the camp of Houston; but he had secretly dispatched Deaf Smith, with a few companions, to destroy the bridge at Vinces' on Sims' bayou. Both armies had crossed that bridge, and it afforded the only chance of retreat to the vanquished. The hours of the day wore slowly by, and neither army made any demonstrations for a fight, though a conflict was now inevitable. And while these hostile forces stand facing each other—reluctant to bring on the action—let us for a moment contemplate their situation.

The Mexicans outnumbered their antagonists two to one; they were led by the president-general of Mexico; a commander in many battles who had never known defeat. He had under him general officers of superior culture and large experience, and their troops were veterans, fresh from the victory of Zacatecas.

On the other hand, there were among the Texans scarcely a half-dozen men who had ever been in a general engagement—the organization was far from complete, and the men but poorly provided with arms and ammunition. A military martinet, looking at them, would have sent the whole troop to the awkward squad. It was true they knew little of the manual of arms and were but poorly clad—but in their bosoms were as brave hearts as ever throbbed in the breast of freemen! They were not fool-hardy! They had counted the cost! The bridge for the retreat had been destroyed, and right then and there they intended to conquer or die! They had enlisted under the newly hoisted lone star flag, and had determined to keep that flag floating or perish beneath its folds! Our present Governor Roberts once remarked that the soldiers of San Jacinto never joked about the incidents of that day. The work was too serious. Their lives, and the destiny of their adopted country, hung trembling on the balances.

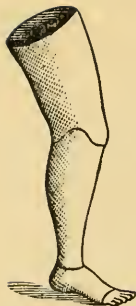
A little after three o'clock in the afternoon, the bugle notes at Houston's headquarters sounded the call to arms! The lines were soon formed according to the plan of battle agreed upon. As the order to "Charge!" was given, the battle cry, "Remember the Alamo!" "Remember Goliad!" rang along the lines. Sherman's regiment on the left was the first to meet and route the foe. Next Burleson's

regiment, in the center, charged over the breastworks, capturing the enemy's cannon; while Hockley, from the twin sisters on the right, poured a murderous fire into the Mexican lines. In a few minutes the victory was complete! The day was won! And Texas was free!

I have often gone over that classic ground with men who participated in the battle—when each spot was pointed out, whether occupied by friend or foe. At a gentle elevation, near a mot of timber, we always paused and with uncovered heads reverently stood over the graves of the eight heroes who there gave their lives for their country. They have no marble monument to mark the spot, or commemorate their valorous deeds! Let them have a warm place in the grateful recollections of the millions of people who enjoy the heritage for which they fought, bled and died!

“On fame's eternal camping ground,  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And glory marks with solemn round,  
The bivouac of the dead.”

In a numerical point of view, the battle of San Jacinto was comparatively insignificant; but its results were momentous. It was to Texas what Marathon was to Greece; what the capture of Yorktown was to the Americans. It secured our independence. Its immediate effect was the establishment of the Republic; its more remote consequence, the annexation of Texas to the American Union; the war with Mexico; and the transfer of all that vast region from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, from the Mexican to the American Republic.



# D. P. KANE,

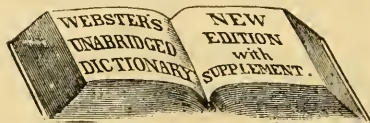
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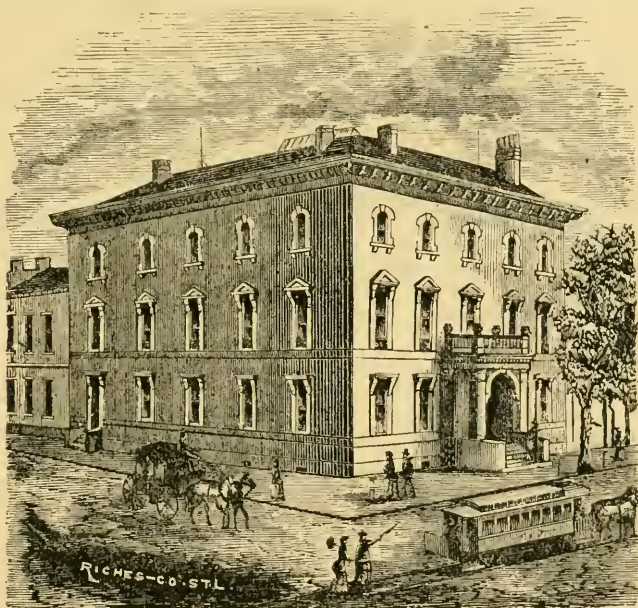
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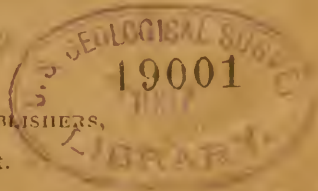
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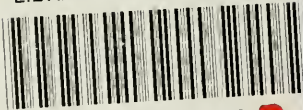


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