

# PLAIN DEALER.

Madisonville, Texas, May 13, 1876.

G. W. LEAVERTON, Editor.

TERMS—Two Dollars Per Year, Advance.

No name will be placed upon the subscription books without the money. This rule will not be deviated from.

To Advertisers.—Annual advertisements amounting to \$50 or more when the parties are known to be responsible to be paid quarterly in advance. All cards less than \$50 due at the time of insertion. All legal advertisements must be accompanied with the cash, or No insertion. Job work must be paid for on delivery.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to. Every sensible man must know that to conduct a newspaper successfully the publisher must have bread, meat and raiment, and to enable him to do justice to his patrons and give them a readable sheet, it requires money to do it.

The Madisonville Plaindealer is on our table for the first time. It is a neat and ably conducted newspaper, and from its appearance we pronounce it one of the best local papers in the State.—Athens Courier.

The Denison News says: A Republican Club was organized Saturday night in Sherman, to operate during the coming presidential campaign. This is an indication that there is some dirty party work to be accomplished by the Reds in this portion of the State. That club will bear watching.

Congressman Seales, of North Carolina, puts this tough communique to Congress: "What is the use of the 40,000 pairs of elastic garters sent to the Indian women, unaccompanied by a single pair of stockings?" We give it up, unless they are used for Indian "fringe."

This year Louisiana will have the largest banana crop ever grown. The winter has been so mild that the fruit continued to grow throughout the season, and while the leaves were badly burned by the ice, yet the fruit was entirely unharmed, and large clusters of half-grown bananas can be seen on many trees.

The Indiana Radicals expect to carry on the state campaign by raising the banner of the bloody shirt and defying the Pope. It is feared that these vital questions will not be able to discuss the doctrines of original sin and total depravity.

The Secretary of the Treasury vows and declares that he will never surrender to Congressional committee any of the documents connected with his Department, for the purpose of meeting any charges against himself, the original papers shall always be forthcoming. There is entirely no doubt personality mixed up with this style of doing business.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas have been declared to be a Government reservation, and everybody has a sacred right to squat there as anybody. The Springs should be immediately fenced in for the use of the Administration, which should be confined there until the corruption is soaked out of its system.

In Volcano, California, the other day, a laborer found a piece of quartz rock among the rubbish he was wheeling in a barrow. On the rock being broken up it was found to contain pieces of gold, the aggregate value of which was about \$1000.

Ex-Archbishop-General Arkesman required a day's time to consult the President as to the answer he should make concerning his consultation with the President in reference to the Devereport money. Did the President then tell him to say that the President did not know that the President was doing wrong?

Judge Dillon, in passing sentence upon Mr. McKee, alluded in very distinct terms to the civil liability of the defendant to the Government over and above the fine imposed. He said:

"There is also a civil liability for these frauds, in actions on bonds or in an action as at common law, to the full extent, or to the full extent of the parties' liability to respond to them, as a criminal responsibility. This would seem to mean that the Government is not yet through with Mr. McKee."

The Curse of Society.

Those who have unlimited faith in humanity, stand aghast at the present demoralization and lack of integrity visible in all classes of society. The great underlying cause of demoralization is the love of display. It cannot alone be attributed to the "root of all evil"—the love of money—as the desire does not seem to be to hoard, but rather to expend in a lavish and reckless manner.

This inordinate desire for display blunts the conscience, wrecks the moral nature of its victims, and smothers the purer and better instincts of the human mind. This curse of the age, like an infectious disease, fastens itself upon all classes. The young man just starting in life, who having been so far successful as to be entrusted with the business of his employer, and while enjoying the confidence of his associate, and is on the only safe road to success, if attacked by this blighting curse, is usually left a moral if not a physical wreck. Those in influence and power, if laboring under this disease, become feverish and jealous of rivals, until, like drunkards, they bend all their energies to subvert their perverted desires, many times ending only in moral delirium tremens.

As nature, after convulsions and convulsions, always regulates herself, we have the same power, and the fog which now envelops the more atmosphere, will gradually add to the purer air of honesty and manhood. To accomplish this, there must be a public sentiment created so strong that it will take hold of the lives and become a part of the nature of the masses of the people, so that all will feel that happiness does not lie in outward show, which only appears to the eye, but rather lies in the feeling, and consciousness of an upright life.

## Our New Senator.

There has not, perhaps, in the history of this State, been a greater diversity of opinion among our leading journalists and public men, as to who should support the honor, interest and dignity of our people in the United States Senate than has been exhibited during the filling of the vacancy.

Some of our leading journals have opposed the election of Governor Coke to that honorable position with almost bitterness.

Some, we suppose, from preference for some favorite of their own, and others on the ground of unwillingness to lose him and his influence as Governor of the State. No fair and impartial reasons have been stated, as yet, for this opposition to him, so far as we have been able to ascertain.

The main feature which recommends him so pre-eminently in our estimation, is his superior ability as a statesman, and his uncompromising honesty of purpose characterized by his every act in his administration of the affairs of the State government.

Those acts have never been legitimately called in question by his opponents, hence it is, that we are led to the conclusion that no opposition ought to exist.

The objection urged by some, that he was the choice of the people of the State for Governor, and that he is preferred to any other in that capacity, and therefore ought not to abandon his position as such, is of all, the most plausible ground of opposition, and bespeaks more in vindication of his merit than anything that could be written in his favor. But we should not lose sight of the fact that in his absence from the State we have a representative in Congress, in whose ability and integrity we can rely with the most implicit confidence; and that he leaves behind him, and in his place, one in whose ability we need have none the less confidence.

At the coming Centennial Newspaper Exhibition at Philadelphia it has been decided to display copies of antique journals and other curiosities of newspaper literature. To this interesting collection all persons having ancient, quaint, or curious specimens are invited to contribute; and should the response be as hearty and general as we hope to find it, this gathering of time-worn publications will prove to be not only a leading trait of the Newspaper Department, but also one of the silent attractions of the Exhibition as a whole. All having the ability and the will to aid on the project should transmit their consignments without delay to the Pavilion of the Centennial Newspaper Exhibition, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, addressed to the care of Mr. Geo. P. Rowell, who has the matter in charge.

While on view, these exhibits will have attached to them labels designating by whom they are contributed, and all consistent care will be taken to preserve them from damage. After the close of the Exhibition they will be again at the service of their owners, or, in the absence of direct instructions, will be transferred to some historical society or museum.

During the late war there were many newspapers issued which illustrated the straits in which their publishers found themselves. Pink, blue, and yellow sheets, wrapping paper, and many other substitutes were pressed into the service.

The advantages to the public of such a gathering are manifest to a degree which renders elucidation unnecessary, and the opportunity to do a very useful act is placed within easy reach. A single copy of some semi-broad-sheet may not be of much worth to its proprietor, yet in conjunction with others it will make up a worthy collection. Many people there are who, having preserved such curiosities for years, can turn them to little or no practical account, and it is not too much to hope that the response given by such will be ready and general. Without loss to themselves, they can materially benefit visitors to the Great Centennial Exhibition and appreciably advance a patriotic movement.

Give the Farmer a Rest.

A correspondent of a valuable exchange talks to the point, as follows:

"As I am somewhat of a reading man, also a man of very tender feelings, I wish, through you, I suppose, to make a few remarks which I hope will be the means of letting the farmer have one day's rest. You never look at a paper but what some doctor, lawyer, mechanic, vagabond, loafer or somebody else, has a column of advice for the farmer. If it is rainy day he must be in his shop stocking plows, and hoes; if a clear day must, plow, hoes, build fences, and burn logs; if cold must cut and haul wood. And so it is from day to day—the poor farmer must toil and be dogged morning to night by a set of town loafers that do not know, or pretend not to know, how to plant a hill of peas. These smart wags, that load the farmer with so much wholesome advice, will walk for miles around town to find a negro to plant a row of bananas or cut enough stove wood for their wives to get dinner with, and then they pay him off with 'Much oblige to you,' or a drink."

"Now, in conclusion, I would say to those men who know so much about farming, and preach so much and practice so little, to try the boot on their own feet, and I think the country will be in a much better condition."

Richard Coke will go into the United States with a prestige equalled by few men who have ever taken a seat in that body. Twice elected Governor of Texas, once by over 50,000, and a gain by over 100,000, majority, in a State with only one and a half millions of people, together with his State papers that have gained for him a national reputation as a great man, will at once give him rank unquestionable. None can deny that his ability will gradually add to this strength, and Coke for Texas will achieve a position among the rest of the States of this Union second to none.

London refuses to name one of her streets after Washington, but whose care? America has sixty towns, 150 parks, 290 streets and 1100 hotels and saloons named after him.

## About Sleep.

Prof. Ferrier, of King's College, London, who has made the phenomena of sleep a special study, recently said in a lecture there, that anything which has a tendency to abstract blood from the brain favors sleep. Exercise does this, because the moment the weary muscles are at rest the blood rushes to them to repair their loss, and is absorbed by them. Digestion and hot drinks produce the same result by drawing the blood supply from the brain to the stomach. Conversely, anything that stimulates the brain, such as sights, sounds, thought or anxiety, will keep a man awake. If we therefore, wish for a refreshing slumber, we must begin by avoiding care and anxiety and take sufficient bodily exercise to induce the necessary muscular exhaustion. With regard to the length of sleep, Dr. Ferrier holds that the heart is not in a state of constant but of rhythmic activity, a term of action being followed by a pause of rest, during which the heart is at rest and purposes sleep. In fact, if the pauses of the heart are all summed up, it will be found that, it rests or sleeps eight hours out of the twenty-four, the sleep being in the proportion of one-third as compared with the hours of action or work. Eight hours are consequently sufficiently for the adult.

## LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

State Senate.

From the Galveston News.

AUSTIN, May 8, 1876.

In the Senate, Mr. Brandy was excused.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Ledbetter, recommending the passage of Senate bill to divide unorganized territories of Bexar and Young into 54 counties. Mr. McCulloch, from Committee on Statistics, recommending that Senate bill providing for certain offenses against public health, do not pass.

Mr. McCarry, from Judiciary committee No. 1, reported back, with amendments, Senate bill regulating the wearing of arms in the State for the prevention of crime. Mr. Edwards presented a minority report.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

By Mr. Thompson—Resolution that Judiciary Committee No. 1, examine section 49, article 3, of the constitution and report whether the provision therein respecting deficiencies relates to deficiencies already existing, or those that may occur.

By Mr. Terrell—Bill regulating juries in courts of record in civil cases.

By Mr. Crain—Bill to regulate compensation of jurors.

By Mr. Stephens—Bill to provide for transferring indexes of the land office.

By Mr. Ledbetter—Bill to authorize District Judges to remove county offices in certain cases.

By Mr. Edwards—Bill to authorize the Comptroller of Public Accounts to issue duplicate warrants in certain cases.

By Mr. Henry, (of Cass.)—Bill prescribing duties of County Courts relative to estates of deceased persons.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Gray's bill to acknowledgment to deeds of conveyance, etc., reported on unfavorably and recommitted.

Mr. Grace's bill to amend section 48 of an act approved March, 1813, defining the powers of justices of the peace, ordered engrossed.

Senate bill prescribing requirements and the effect to be given to certain deeds by sheriffs and other officers, under sales on execution upon final judgment rendered by mayors of cities and towns and justices of the peace: Ordered engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AUSTIN, May 8, 1876.

Mr. Kenneson presented a petition of citizens of Live Oak county, which was read by caption.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Rust, from Committee on State Affairs, favorably on House bill providing a general local option law. There was a minority report adverse to the bill, because contrary to republican institutions, giving a bare majority the right to control the persons and property of a minority.

Mr. Kessler wanted action on report postponed, as he did not think we would ever have a Democratic government again if the bill passed. Postponed.

Mr. Lathrop, from the Committee on Vital Statistics and History, favorably on bill to print a thousand copies of Houston's report of the battle of San Jacinto. Passed to third reading.

Mr. Douglas, from the committee on Public Land Office, unfavorably on bill to authorize parents upon fractional portions of land certificates. Action on report postponed.

Also favorably upon bill regulating fees of land office, with amendments increasing the same. Postponed.

The Committee on Agriculture reported favorably on bill amending the landlord and tenant law. Ordered printed and postponed.

Mr. Watts, from Committee on Public Grounds, reported favorably on bill to procure water for grounds and buildings. Motion to appoint a special committee carried.

Mr. Barker, from Special Committee, reported exonerating the State Treasurer from the charge of discriminating against representatives in paying warrants. Report adopted.

By Mr. Kopperl—Bill to authorize Galveston to issue bonds and collect tax to build a breakwater, and to grant land in aid thereof. Referred to Committee on International Improvements.

By Mr. Rodgers—Bill to amend the charter of the Rio Grande Railroad.

By Mr. Boyd—Bill to legalize the transfer of the property of Rutersville College to the Southwestern University.

By Mr. Perreut—Bill to legalize surveys in McMullen county, and add that county to Live Oak for judicial purposes.

By Mr. Douglas—Bill providing for new general index in Land Office.

By Mr. Smith (of Walker)—Bill establishing a rigid rate to fix the liability of railroad companies for stock killed.

By Mr. Marshall—Bill to authorize the sale or lease of public domain to the United States for military purposes.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to regulate divorces. Causes: Adultery, desertion and conviction for felony. Passed.

Bill regulating notaries. Postponed.

Bills transferring suits pending to proper county, in case of establishment of new out of old counties. Passed.

Supplemental bill to regulate current printing. Passed to the third reading.

Mr. Haynes, by leave, introduced a proposition, which was not read. Adjourned.

The Dallas Commercial learns from a party of gentlemen who have just returned from a prospecting tour "out west" as far as Stephens county, that crop prospects are fine—the report of wheat in wheat having been greatly exaggerated. In Eastland city some fine cane fields are going up. In Brownwood a field of \$100 an acre in the corporation and good farm lands west of it \$6. The best lands are already taken up. A few nights ago whilst camped at Palo Pinto, the Red Skins made a raid on the sheep ranches about four miles west of the town and killed nine men besides a large number of sheep.—Breckenridge Banner.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 7.—A special dispatch from London to the Manchester Guardian repeats, under reserve, a rumor current Friday evening, that the British government had consented to surrender Winslow in accordance with the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty. The agent of the Associated Press has inquired at the American Legation here and finds that the report is unfounded. The representatives of the United States seem to entertain no hope that such will be the issue of the affair, but thinks that Winslow will be released by the British authorities.

Jos. Phillip Ronayne, Member of Parliament for Cork, is dead. He was a Liberal and Home Ruler.

TURKEY.

LONDON, May 7.—A serious riot took place in Salonica, European Turkey, on Saturday, between the Christians and Mahomedans. The trouble arose from the fact that a Christian girl wished to become a Mahomedan. She was forcibly taken from her Turkish friends by the Greeks. During the riot the French and German Consuls were assassinated by the Mahomedans. At last accounts the authorities had taken no measures to protect life and property.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—It is stated here that the body of Christians who attempted to take the would-be convert from the Turkish quarter of Salonica, acted at the instigation of the American consul. Fighting between the Christians and Turks ensued. The French and German consuls went to the mosque and were killed by the exasperated Mahomedan populace, notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor to protect them.

A frigate left Constantinople to-day for Salonica with Eshref Pasha, who has just been appointed Governor of Salonica. A Turkish commissioner, the second dragoman of the French Embassy, and the German Consul at Constantinople, are also on board. Punishment of the guilty has been ordered with publicity befitting the gravity of the crime. A French man-of-war left Constantinople immediately on receipt of the news, to protect the lives and interests of French citizens and the honor of the flag.

PARIS, May 8.—A division of the French Mediterranean squadron has received orders to proceed to Salonica.

PARIS, May 8.—The Minister of Interior has sent a circular to prefects informing them that the time has arrived to put an end to doubts which destroy party hopes. They must distinctly declare that they are called on to co-operate in the work of consolidation in the republic. The circular urges prefects to act with deference and consultation toward elective councils.

Gen. Cluseret writes to the Galois denying the statement, which he regards as an insult, that he solicited a pardon. He says he expected to be shot if captured, and would have shot President Thiers or President McMahon.

## Galveston Markets.

(From the Galveston News, May 10, 1876.)

Cotton.

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Low Ordinary  | 13 1/4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ordinary      | 13 1/2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Good Ordinary | 14 1/4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Low Middling  | 14 1/2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Middling      | 15 1/4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Good Middling | 15 1/2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Coffee        | Demand moderate. Advices favorable; prices firm and unchanged. Ordinary, none; fair, 17 1/2; good, 18; prime, 18 1/2; choice, 19. Stock, 7200 bags; loading at 100,000 bags. Dispatches from New York today quote good cargoes selling at 16c.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Corn          | Firm at 7 1/2; in car lots; retailing at 7 1/4. Demand light. Good treble extra, \$2.25; choice family \$2.50; fancy brands, \$2.50 to \$3.00.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Hides         | Dry without grub selection, 1c. Dry flint selected, 17c; as they run, 12 1/2; light salted, 14 1/2; stock salted 1 1/2; the price of flint—2 1/2; all hides containing over two grubs, 1 1/2; and hides weighing less than 10 lbs., allowing for salt, half the price of heavier hides, and if they contain a single grub, they bring still less. Wet salted, selected, 8c; as they run, 7c; butchers' green, 7 1/2; 2c. off for grubs. |
| Lard          | Refined—choice family at 14 1/2; fancy brands, 15c; kegs, 13c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Melasses      | Prime reboiled Louisiana 4 1/2; a 4 1/2; per gallon.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Salt          | Quiet, and selling at our loads at 95c. For stacks; fine salt at \$1.00; 65c per sack. Coarse large stock, 20,000 sacks. Sugar—Cocks good and prices firm. Fully fair, 7 1/2; 3 1/2; prime to choice, 7 1/2; 3 1/2; seconds, 7 1/2; 3 1/2; 3 1/2.                                                                                                                                                                                       |

A Mr. Reich is preparing to manufacture pressed brick near Bogham. The machine which he uses is one of which he has exclusive right for Fanning, Graydon and Denton counties. It puts up the brick under a pressure of 50,000 pounds, and turns out from four to five thousand per day.—Denison News.

## MADISON COUNTY.

EDITORS PLAINDEALER:

Having the nearest county paper in the State, it is a matter of astonishment, though so good a medium is at hand, we have never yet, had a full description of our county. And now Sir, if you will indulge me, I will attempt to lay before those seeking homes in the Empire State of the west, a few of the many advantages of this particular portion.

LOCATION.

Our county lies on the West side of Trinity river, near the center of the State, which stream is navigable several months in the year, and is a body of water which which no more productive land can be found in the State, a large portion of which is prairie. On the South, we have the Bedias which forms the North boundary of Walker county. The valley of which furnishes land of no less agricultural value than the Trinity bottom. On the West we have the Brazos, Brazos and Robertson counties, with the valleys of North and South Brazos, and on the North, Leon county. In addition to the rich valleys above mentioned, we have no less than eight or ten smaller streams, all furnishing bottom lands whose fertility can not be surpassed.

WEST CANEY.

In the western portion of the county lies upon its banks a fine and productive farm as could be desired. Between that and Kleck not creek there is the rolling prairie lands interspersed with a sufficient quantity of timber for all farming purposes, fire wood, etc.

KICKAPOO.

Another stream of considerable length, furnishes land of a very desirable quality on either bank; between which and Iron Creek is to be found the same high rolling prairie mentioned. Iron creek furnishes bottom land, and the rolling prairie of the bottom lands that will make the hearts of the agriculturist. After passing over some of the same character as we have found between the other streams, we find ourselves upon the banks of

CANEY PROPER.

A stream that passes entirely through the county from north-west to south-east emptying into North Bedias, and throughout its entire course, no better range for hogs, stock of all kinds, and growth of cotton, corn, small grain, sugar-cane, etc., can be found in middle Texas, and its tributaries, of which there are several, furnishing lands of equal quality. Passing this, we again come to a high, rolling prairie country, interspersed with timber in abundance, and a soil that will compare favorably with any upland in the State for productivity, and with the other uplands of which we have been speaking, having something of a black, sandy soil, renders it very light and very easy of cultivation. Among this larger of the prairies we meet, is

MADISONVILLE PRAIRIE.

On the south-west side of which, is situated our county town, Madisonville, a pleasant little village of nearly two hundred inhabitants, thirty-eight miles north of Huntsville, twenty miles east of Bryan, same distance from Jewett, and forty miles west of Crockett. The prairie on the edge of which it is situated, has some of the best building sites in the Union. The next stream we meet after passing this prairie, is

POOL'S CREEK.

Along this stream also, we find a good range and many farms in a high state of cultivation; on the east side of which the prairies are before us, dotted with farms until we reach Larison's Creek, along which may be found lands and timber unsurpassed. This stream traverses almost the entire east end of the county parallel with Trinity river, emptying its waters into the Bedias a few miles above the mouth of that stream. Between this and Trinity river is that feature in Texas scenery, which most delights the eyes of the worshipper of nature and the heart of the farmer, viz

SMALL PRAIRIES.

dotted with timber affording shelter for stock from the burning rays of the summer sun, and furnishing material for agricultural purposes, with here and there small streams shaded with a luxuriant growth of oak, hickory, ash, elm, etc., and in all directions may be seen farm-houses bearing evidence of their production by well-directed labor, and a lavish return of the generous soil, whose contributions are here so abundantly furnished by the honest and industrious efforts of the farmer. About equal distances between this stream and Trinity river is the village of

MIDWAY.

pleasantly and beautifully situated on the east side of Mitchell's Prairie. This village has a good church, a fine school, and Odd Fellows' hall in process of construction, with a school-room below. The school is now conducted by Prof. Leaverton, a gentleman of culture and ability as a teacher. Passing Midway, we come to several small streams emptying into the Trinity. Enough to the topography, soil, productions, etc., of our county. We now come to its

MORAL STATUS.

which is on a par with other counties. In examining our criminal record, we find it smaller than that of any other county in this Judicial District. We have just passed through an excited political contest at the ballot-box without those disturbances, that have characterized such occasions in other counties.

No county in the State, perhaps, possesses such uniformity in the good quality of soil as does Madison. Almost every acre is sufficiently productive to invite the investment of money in, and the exercise of labor upon it, and the experience of every one acquainted with the farming interest here is, that the farmer is always handsomely remunerated for his labor when energetically and intelligently bestowed.

From the Leon county line to the Bedias, and from the Trinity to the Navarro, the lands are almost universally capable of paying cultivation, the yield being, on the black prairie and timbered portions respectively, from eight hundred to

per acre, and from twenty to forty bushels of corn. Oats, barley, rye, and every variety of the hay-making grasses grow luxuriantly, and are always safe crops.

What grows in every part and character of our soil, as well as in any portion of the territory of the United States, but its growth has never been a success with us. It is to that prevalent winter disease, rust, if we mean could be devised to prevent this evil, we could then boast of one of the most wheat regions in the world, as the character of our soil is peculiarly adapted to its growth.

It is not generally known that Albany is the oldest city in the United States. It is older than the city in Boston State House, or the alligator who speaks of San Augustine as a city. It was incorporated in 1686.

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

## U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes Enacted Within the Provisions of the Law above quoted Are the Following, viz:

|                                                                                  |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Rectifiers                                                                       | \$200.00 |
| Dealers, retail liquor                                                           | 25.00    |
| Dealers, wholesale liquor                                                        | 100.00   |
| Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale                                               | 50.00    |
| Dealers in malt liquors, retail                                                  | 25.00    |
| Dealers in leaf tobacco                                                          | 25.00    |
| Retail dealers in leaf tobacco                                                   | 500.00   |
| And on sales of over \$1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of \$1,000. |          |
| Dealers in manufactured tobacco                                                  | 5.00     |
| Manufacturers of cigars                                                          | 20.00    |
| And for each still manufactured                                                  | 20.00    |
| Manufacturers of cigars                                                          | 20.00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two boxes or other animals)          | 50.00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two boxes or other animals)                   | 25.00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)                     | 15.00    |
| Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)                 | 10.00    |
| Brewers of less than 200 barrels                                                 | 20.00    |
| Brewers of 200 barrels or more                                                   | 100.00   |

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms liable to pay any of the above named Special Taxes must apply to Wm. H. Sinclair, Collector of Internal Revenue at Galveston, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1st, 1876, and without further notice remit by draft, Post-office order, registered letter, or through your commission merchant or agent, and Stamps will be promptly forwarded by return mail.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. April 28, 1876.

## Estray Notice.

Taken up by W. D. Harris, and estrayed before Justice Hardie on the 13th day of April, 1876. A red roan mare about 4 years old, 12 or 13 hands high, 100 pounds, and a dark bay mare about 3 years old, about 11 hands high, 80 pounds, and a dark bay mare about 2 years old, about 11 hands high, 80 pounds. Taken up by W. T. Hughes, and estrayed before Justice Booth, May 1st, 1876. One bay horse, five years old, 12 hands high, 100 pounds, branded K T on right shoulder. Also a brown mare about 11 or 12 years old, about 11 hands high, branded on left shoulder K 8. Taken under my hand this 1st day of May, 1876.

Taken up by W. S. Manning, and estrayed before Justice Booth on the 22nd day of April, 1876. A brown mare, 8 or 9 years old, 12 hands high, 100 pounds, branded K T on right shoulder. Also a brown mare about 11 or 12 years old, about 11 hands high, branded on left shoulder K 8. Taken under my hand this 22nd day of April, 1876.

W. W. VIGOR, C. C. M. Co., Madisonville, April 22, 1876.

## CLOCKS AND PICTURES.

J. H. THOMSON.

Madisonville, Texas.

## DEALER IN CLOCKS.

Has constantly on hand a full stock of the best CLOCKS