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The Baird Star.

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"TIS NEITHER BIRTH, NOR WEALTH, NOR STATE, BUT THE 'GIT-UP-AND-GIT' THAT MAKES MEN GREAT

VOL. 7

BAIRD, CALLAHAN CO., TEX., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1894.

NO. 43

GRAND FALL OPENING

AT T. E. POWELLS'.

\$50,000 Worth OF Dry Goods.

COMPETITION SIMPLY NOT IN IT.

Dry Goods.	Boots and Shoes.	Clothing.
Cotton Checks 3 to 7 cents per yard.	Ladies Fine Dongolas \$1 and upward.	Men's Suits from \$3 up to Tailor Made.
Calico 5 cents, worth 7 cents.	T. E. Powell's Own Make \$1.50 and up, worth double the money.	Boy's Suits from 75 cents up.
Bleached and Brown yard wide Domestic 4 cents.	Men's Plow Shoes, Congress or Buckle, 95 cents.	Men's \$20 Suits for \$10. Be sure and see them.
Outing cloth 7 cents, worth 10 cents.	Men's Full Dress Shoe, fine, \$1.50.	Prices all through this line to suit the hard time.
All Wool Tricot 25 cents, worth 50 cents.	T. E. Powell's Men's \$2 Shoes, the best made.	
Fifty Inch Dress Flannel 40 cents.	Every pair warranted.	

The Largest Stock Ever Brought to this City

—IS NOW DISPLAYED BY—

T. E. POWELL.

FOOD FOR THE POPE.

The Countries Owning Their Railroads, and the Charges Made, Compared With Roads Owned by Corporations.

Washington, Sept. 19.—In compliance with a resolution of the senate introduced by Senator Pettigrew, the interstate commerce commission has compiled some data regarding the ownership of railroads by foreign governments. This is summarized as follows: It appears that ten countries do not own or operate roads, viz: Great Britain and Ireland, Columbia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United States and Uruguay. The foreign governments own and operate some of the railways: Argentine, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia and Sweden—eighteen.

"The following government also own part of their railway, but do not operate any, viz: Greece, Holland and Italy—three.

"Though not claimed to be accurate it is believed that the foregoing summary represents an approximately correct statement of the relation of the various governments to the railways of the world."

The relative rates charged for freight and passenger service on the government-owned railroads, and the other facts cited in connection with such roads, are calculated to afford little encouragement to the advocates of government ownership. A comparison of passenger charges per mile shows an average in Great Britain of 4.20c for first class; 3.20 for second class, and 1.94 for third class. In France the average is 3.86 for first class; 2.86 for second class, and 2.8 for third class. In Germany the rate is 3.10 for first class; 2.32 for second class, and 1.54c for third class. In the United States the average charge is 3.12c.

The average charges per ton per mile are as follows: In Great Britain

2.80c; in France, 2.20c; in Germany, 1.64c, and in United States 1 cent. The interest invested in the several countries is as follows: United Kingdom, 4.1 per cent; France, 3.8 per cent; Germany, 5.1 per cent; Russia, 5.3 per cent; Austria, 3 per cent; Belgium, 4.6 per cent; United States, 3.1 per cent. The world 3.7 per cent. The system of operation of the railroads in the different countries is indicated. In Austria about 40 per cent of the railway mileage is owned, and about 73 per cent is operated by the state. Upon the expiration of characters, not exceeding ninety years the lines, lands and buildings of the companies are to revert to the government. But the equipment remains the property of the private owners. Before a railway is opened it must be approved by the minister of commerce. The tariffs of state roads are fixed by the government every three years and the government has power to reduce rates, if the net earnings exceed 15 per cent in capital.

"In Canada, about one-tenth of the total mileage of about 15,000 miles is owned and controlled by the government. For the year 1892 the operation of the government lines resulted in a loss of over \$600,000.

"At the present date by far the largest portion (about five-sixths) of the French railway system is operated by private companies, each company serving a definite territory and being comparatively free from competition of other lines. But the railroad properties are ultimately to become the property of the government. This system is a mixed one of state and private ownership.

"In Germany nearly 90 per cent of the railway mileage is owned by the government. Under the law the governments required to manage the railways in the interest of general traffic on a single system. It may cause the construction and equipment of roads and enforce uniform traffic and police regulations.

In Great Britain and Ireland the

railways. There are stringent regulations provided by law and administered by the railway commission and board of trade. Italy has tried both state and private railroads, and has come to the conclusion that it is not advantageous for the state to own and operate railroads.

"The result was a reorganization of the whole railway system. Under the present system private companies operate the state roads under contract with the government.

"In Russia the government is stated to own and operate about 40 per cent of the railway mileage. Nearly all of the railways owned by private companies have received subsidies from the government. It is stated that in the United States several of the states have tried ownership in a limited way. Illinois constructed a road at a cost of \$1,000,000, but disposed of it for \$100,000; Indiana had a similar experience; Georgia owns a railroad, but found it expedient to lease it to a private company; Pennsylvania constructed a railroad from Pennsylvania to Columbia but subsequently sold it; Massachusetts, Michigan and several other states tried the experiment without success."

The interstate commerce commission disclaims any original investigation on this subject, the report being compiled from existing sources of information.

Tomato Pickles.

Sept.—25.—Cotton picking is stopped for a day or two yet on account of the rain which fell Sunday evening, which was the heaviest rain that has fallen here in about four years. The rain seems to have been principally confined to near the mountain, the upper part of the valley.

At the eleven o'clock services Sunday it was announced that Rev. W. L. Harris would preach in the evening. It was also rumored that Mrs. Maggie Ligon would be baptized. The great majority of those from any distance stopped near for dinner. The rain

came up and they were forced to stay till about half an hour by sun; even then the creeks were up so that some, in wagons, had to wait till 10 o'clock to cross. The whole face of the earth was covered with water.

Yesterday some men went to kill some deer. Three were seen but none killed.

A letter of inquiry came to Tomato from Mrs. Strozer, La. Her son had ran away from home in July and time and money had been spent by her and her husband in search of him, but, as yet, in vain. If any of the readers of THE STAR know anything of young Strozer, they will please write to T. D. at Tomato, who will write the anxious, heart-broken mother the information.

Mr. T. J. Davis had a very severe attack of neuralgia, which came near going to his heart. He suffered intensely, but at last hearing was some better. Tom Ligon is reported to be better.

The examination was a very pleasant and profitable affair; pleasant to the applicants when they found that none of them had failed to get a certificate who took the whole examination; pleasant and profitable to the Board to find the views of the different teachers on the subjects presented and from a peculiar point of view, as seven were before the Board, if three of them did desire their county certificates changed to state certificates.

T. D.

REDUCED WAGES.

I will work for \$1.50 per day.

42 if J. S. HALEY, Carpenter.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

No. 374.

The State of Texas, in the District Court October term, A. D. 1894. To the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County, Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED. That by making Publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the County of Callahan, if there

be a newspaper published in said County, (but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published), for four successive weeks previous to the day hereof, you summon G. M. Hart and W. T. Hart whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the District Court, to be holden in and for the County of Callahan, at the Court House thereof, in Baird on the 22nd day of October 1894, File Number being 374, then and there to answer the petition of the State of Texas filed in said Court, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1894, against the said G. M. Hart, W. T. Hart and C. H. Rust and alleging in substance as follows to-wit: That heretofore to wit: on the 2nd day of January, 1880 the defendant C. H. Rust for the use and benefit of plaintiff, made, executed and delivered to the Governor of the State of Texas and his successors in office his certain promissory note in writing, in the sum of \$144.00, agreeing and stipulating to pay on the first day of January of each year one twentieth of the amount of his said promissory note with 8 per cent interest on such amount of the principal as might be due at the date of each payment. That said note was given as a part of the purchase money for the following described tract of land in Callahan county, Texas, viz: S. W. 1-4 of section No. 126 certificate No. 587 B. B. & Co. Ry. Co. survey. Sold by plaintiff to defendant C. H. Rust whereby defendant C. H. Rust became liable and promised to pay plaintiff the sum of money in said note specified and interest according to the tenor and effect thereof. That said sum of money is now and has long since been due and the defendant, though often requested, has failed, refused and still refuses to pay the same or any part thereof to plaintiff's damage in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

That by his refusal to pay said note according to his agreement and obligations therein contained, defendant has violated his contract with plaintiff

for the purchase of the above described land and has forfeited all his right, title and interest in and to the aforesaid land. That the defendants G. M. Hart W. T. Hart set up some sort of claim to said land and are now in possession of said premises.

Wherefore plaintiff pray that defendants be cited to answer this petition and that plaintiff have judgement for the land herein described. That plaintiff's contract with defendant be cancelled and held for naught. That the title to said land be divested out of defendants and reinvested in plaintiff. That plaintiff have a writ of possession and be quieted in her title, for cost of suit and general relief.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have you then and there before said Court this Writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, I. N. JACKSON Clerk [L. s.] of the District Court of Callahan County.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, in Baird this 17th day of September A. D. 1894.

I. N. JACKSON,

Clerk of Dist. Court Callahan County Texas.

FURNITURE FURNITURE

A representation of THE STAR happened in at Vaugh & Co's. one day this week when all hands were found busy receiving and putting up a car load of furniture. I want an ad says McLary, but have no time to write one "well what do you want to say" says the reporter. Well tell the people that we have everything in the furniture line, bedsteads, folding beds, chairs, rockers, bed room sets, mirrors, racks cradles; all solid substantial goods and as cheap as first-class goods can be sold anywhere. McLary says don't forget either that Vaugh & Co. carry one of the largest stocks of groceries in town, wagons, implements and ordinary articles in stock and they are all complete.

The Baird Star.

W. E. GILLILAND, Ed. & Prop.

BAIRD, TEXAS.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

Interesting Cuttings on Various Subjects Taken from the Daily Press.

Mr. W. T. Moning, a farmer residing near Arlington went to Dallas recently to get cotton pickers. He employed three boys, whom he agreed to pay 50 cents a hundred for all the cotton they could pick. With the boys seated in his wagon he started for home and all went merrily until he reached the Trinity river bridge. There the boys asked him to let them take a bath. He said, "Certainly boys," and he started down the river bank with them; but instead of bathing, he says, the boys threw him down, took \$15 from him and ran off. Three boys have been arrested for the act.

T. J. Allen, near Whitney, Hill county, has been prostrated eight years with rheumatism and paralysis. His sufferings at times are severe and he often prays for death for hour at a time. He is now nearly completely paralyzed and can only move one finger of one hand, and cannot open his mouth to put his tongue out. His mind, however, is not affected. Not long since his head slipped a little off the cot and creened backward, and cannot now be straightened. He has a wife and five children.

An eccentric character in the person of "Uncle" Jack Davis, who is nearly 80, was in Denton recently and placed an order for his coffin with instructions that it be made very neat on the inside and rough outside. When asked his reason for ordering such a coffin he replied that he wanted his coffin to indicate his natural feelings. "I am rugged on the inside, but I claim to be nice and clean on the inside," he said.

The channel of Sabine Pass, which is being improved by government aid, now has a depth of eighteen feet, and the engineer in charge of the work is confident that at the end of the present year that it will be increased to twenty-four feet. The completion of the channel will unlock the gateway to the long leaf pine forests of southeastern Texas, and wealth will flow into the State from many places.

At Hillsboro recently as Robert Reid was grooming Roter Hal at his stables he was severely bitten by the horse on the left arm. The horse knocked him down and jumped on him with both feet, and but for the interference of bystanders would have killed him. He will lose the use of his arm. The same horse severely bit Cliff Alexander last spring.

Mayor Fly of Galveston, at a recent meeting of the city council, said: "The city has been systematically robbed for several years. One corporation holds receipts for \$17,000 and no record is shown for it on the city's books. The books must be examined, and if it is not done at the expense of the city it will be done at private expense."

The fifth deep well now being bored at Velasco went down 500 feet in four days, passing through the first two artesian streams and will be bored 150 feet further to tap the third that yields about 500,000 gallons per day. The 900,000 gallon flow from the largest well was obtained at 1100 feet.

Col. Milton A. Hardin was found dead in his bed at Mrs. Wellborn's boarding house at Cleburne the other morning. He was a colonel in the Mexican war and was drawing a pension on that account at his death.

One evening recently near Gordonville, Grayson county, the little son of O. G. Burtram fell from the seat and the wheels of a heavily loaded wagon passed over his body, inflicting very serious and perhaps fatal hurts.

At Sherman in the noted case of Dick Edwards, charged with and convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hattie Haynes at Denison, the attorneys are diligently at work on the statement of facts for the appellate court.

One night recently Dick Stanton, a negro, was jailed at Cuero on a charge of assaulting and robbing a Polish farmer on his way home. Sampson Pridgen, another negro, made the arrest on the public road.

The mayor of Austin has declared war upon the bawdy houses and has given notice that all houses shall be closed and all women whose avocation seems to be that of a pawd shall be arrested and fined.

At Llano, Mrs. Carothers, wife of Assessor H. W. Carothers, was painfully injured a few days ago by being thrown from a buggy, one arm was broken, collarbone dislocated, besides a number of bruises.

Some of "us" stock raisers, says a local paper, are having a time of it converting Cleburne into a stock ranch. A few days ago the police rounded up and impounded sixteen head of cattle.

Rice culture in this state is an infant industry, but there are now more than 50,000 acres in cultivation in Jefferson county alone, and the crop of that county is estimated at 43,571 barrels.

Mack Cain, colored, at Oak Cliff, Dallas county, recently had 300 screw worms taken from his head. His nose had been bleeding, and he laid down and went to sleep and a fly deposited the eggs.

The babies of the Mystic Shrine of the Order of Austin have issued an invitation to the sons of the desert to attend a great celebration at the Masonic temple at Austin on Friday, Oct. 4.

A stranger visiting Dallas recently said: "I admire the many magnificent buildings in Dallas, but the Union depot has such a frontier appearance that I looked around for a prairie dog town."

The assessor's rolls of Travis county for 1894 have been filed with the comptroller and show a total valuation of \$15,846,290, which is a decrease of \$259,589 as compared with 1893.

A shot was fired through the smoker of the Katy train the other night, while the train was passing Burditt's switch, in Caldwell county. Officers are looking for the offender.

The commissioners' court of Denton county received bids for a bridge to be constructed across Isle du Boi creek. It is to be of steel, 187 feet long and to cost \$3450.

George Stowns, colored, was dangerously shot with a gun in the face and shoulder by another negro at Anderson a few days ago.

For the first time in the history of Taylor county there is not a single case for trial on the criminal docket of the district court.

Everybody that could be induced to do so has left Caldwell, Burleson county, and gone to the cotton patches in the Brazos bottom.

B. Kaczer, dealer in dry goods at Schulenburg, was served with an attachment for \$628 by a St. Louis, Mo., firm a few days ago.

The banks of Galveston having tired of the Saturday half holiday, now keep their doors open till 3 o'clock Saturdays.

At Vernon, Wilbarger county, John Lockhart, a young man, while riding a wild horse recently was thrown and instantly killed.

During a recent meeting at Sonora, Sutton county, conducted by Rev. H. H. Lurnett, fifty members were added to the church.

A. J. Rosenthal of LaGrango had his son arrested at Temple recently. He was acting as doorkeeper for an opera house.

In Sutton county grass could not be better. Stock of all kinds fat and the outlook for the winter is all that could be asked.

The population of Luling, Caldwell county, is all white now, the colored folks having gone to the cotton patches.

Near Honey Grove, Fannin county, recently three-year-old daughter of Mr. Dock McCullough died of diphtheria.

The work on the jetties at Galveston is progressing satisfactorily to the government officials, so they report.

A good rain is reported in Hall county, making a good season for sowing fall wheat. Range fine, cattle fat.

The bell for the high school building at Itasca, Hill county, has arrived and will be placed in position at once.

There are still people who "enjoy" an occasional excursion in the "hurry-up" wagon at Dallas.

Holtcamp & Bader, hardware merchants at Houston, have assigned, naming preferred creditors.

Thomas B. Wren, hardware dealer at San Antonio, has failed. George Powell named as trustee.

The tax assessment of Hill county foots up \$9,806,710, an increase of 400,280 over 1893.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will build a switch to Brandon, Hill county.

The sign, "cotton pickers wanted," can be seen at thousands of places in Texas just now.

A new town is to be laid out between Houston and Alvin. It is a speculation.

There has been several fights in the old Breckinridge district since the primaries.

Sheep shearing is being delayed in Sutton county on account of showery weather.

A young lady at Sherman has just married her deceased mother's husband.

Eastland, Eastland county, wants to issue 4000 of school house bonds.

One death from diphtheria is reported at Sherwood, Irion county.

Senator Coke, after an absence of nearly a year, is again at home.

The lumber mills at Colmesneil, Tyler county, will resume soon.

San Patricio county wants to issue \$33,000 of court house bonds.

Shiner, Lavaca county, is improving in a substantial manner.

Three more divorce suits filed in the district court at Houston.

Plano continues to improve and ere long will don city ways.

Cotton seed bring \$9.50 per ton at Garland, Dallas county.

The schools at Taylor opened with an attendance of 1300.

The scab is troubling sheep some in Sutton county.

One death from diphtheria at Cuero, DeWitt county.

The Republicans of Tarrant county are in a row.

The Cotton Palace building at Waco is complete.

The Itasca Hill county school has 135 pupils.

Range fine in Mitchell county and stock fat.

Cotton prospects in Mitchell county are good.

The streets of Cleburne are being graveled.

Tyler now has a commercial club. Red river is on a boom.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

FARM MORTGAGES IN THREE STATES.

The Figures Being Official are Also Interesting, in that it is Shown What Per Cent of Farm Property is Mortgaged in Certain States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Three bulletins have been issued from the census office showing the land ownership and debt in the states of Kansas, Arkansas and Alabama. The figures for Kansas are more interesting than many other states, because it has been pointed out as the state where the debts and mortgages are more burdensome than all others. The bulletins show that of the farms in Kansas 31.93 per cent are hired and 68.97 per cent owned by the persons cultivating them. Of the farms 55.5 per cent are encumbered by mortgages. The mortgages on farms amount to \$73,759,283, which is 35.99 per cent of their value. This debt bears an average rate of interest of 8.15 per cent, the average annual interest charged to each family owing on encumbered farm being \$92. Each encumbered farm is worth on the average \$3719 and subject to a debt of \$1126. Of the houses 49.85 per cent are hired. Of the number of owned houses 60.84 per cent are held for encumbrance. Real estate purchasers' improvement caused 52.91 per cent of the farm owners to incur 52 per cent upon them. In Arkansas 53.94 per cent of the farms are owned and 90.82 per cent owned free of encumbrance. On loaned farms there are encumbrances amounting to \$2,032,345, which is 44.38 per cent of their value. The average interest charge is 9.35 per cent. Of the homes 32.85 per cent are owned and of them 94.15 per cent are free of encumbrance. In Alabama 43.15 per cent of the farms are owned and 95.65 per cent of the farms owned are free of encumbrance. The debt on owned farms amounts to \$1,907,199, and is 33.47 per cent of their value. The average interest is 8.91 per cent. Of the homes 22.88 per cent are owned and 97.01 of these are free of encumbrance.

The Tariff Law Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The question of the date upon which the new tariff went into effect, involving the question of rebates on goods imported between August 1 the date fixed in the enacting clause, and August 29, the date when the bill became a law, which was raised by some of the New York importers and is now under consideration by the New York board of general appraisers, was referred at the request of Appraiser Somerville to Solicitor of the Treasury Reeve by Assistant Secretary Curtis. Solicitor Reeve has carefully looked into the precedents and after a thorough examination has rendered a decision. Although the decision has not been made public it is understood that the solicitor holds the law did not go into effect until it was officially promulgated by the state department August 27. It is generally believed at the department, however, that the importers will not be satisfied with the decision of the treasury department to this effect, but will insist on carrying the question into the courts.

Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Indian bureau is now investigating the charges made by Lieut. Plummer concerning the waste of money in building the irrigating ditch on the Navajo reservation. A special agent has been directed to make a complete examination of the charges. The interior department will take no action until a report has been received. An order has already been issued by the department relieving Lieut. Plummer as acting agent of the Indians at the Navajo agency upon the appointment of his civilian successor. It has already been determined that no other army officer will be assigned to this agency. The civilian agent will not be appointed until the return of Secretary Smith.

An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Solicitor Reeve of the treasury department, yesterday rendered an opinion which involves the constitutional question whether congress has the right to pass a law which impairs the obligation of contracts. At its last session congress passed an act reducing the compensation of surfmen employed at life saving stations on the great lakes. The question at issue was whether this reduction applied where contracts with surfmen at the old rate had been entered into. The solicitor finds that the act was not intended to apply to existing contracts with surfmen at lake stations.

The Vernon Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Comptroller Eckels returned Friday and states that he has not determined when he will appoint a receiver of the National bank at Vernon, which recently failed. The chances are, however, that he will appoint Receiver Robinson, who is in charge of another defunct bank there, as receiver of this latter failed institution.

Bags Free.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The secretary of the treasury, in a letter addressed to the collector of customs at New York, informs him that under section 441, tariff act "bags for grain" made of burlaps are exempt from duty on importation of reimportation.

What the Spanish Minister Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Senor Mur-

guza, the Spanish minister, authorizes the following statement as to recent cable reports that Spain had instructed him to open negotiations for a new commercial arrangement or treaty: "Since the reciprocity arrangement a brisk trade has been carried on between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, composed principally of farm products, which runs up into the millions—says an average of \$22,000,000 yearly for American ports. It is to the interest of the United States as that of Spain that the change of mutual commodities shall not collapse. The American sugar producers do not raise the tenth part of the home consumption, and struggle besides under the disadvantage of climate, soil and price of labor. Americans, therefore, need our sugar and their refining industries are largely benefitted by it, as well as the farming products which find a ready market for their surplus in Cuba and Porto Rico. Everything points, therefore, to the necessity of a fair and equitable understanding, even if it should not assume the formalities of a treaty."

Some Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Under the order recently issued from the war department assigning stations to the troops, the designation of the posts to which certain commands were to be sent was left to the commanding generals of the respective departments. Gen. Scofield has been advised by telegraph of the disposition of all the troops except the thirteenth infantry, now in the west, which will be placed by Gen. Howard somewhere in the department of the east. The order in disposal is as follows: Troops A, C and D, second cavalry, now at Fort Wingate, go to Fort Riley, Kan.; Troop A, first cavalry, now at Fort Weyer, Va., goes to Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troop K, ninth cavalry, now at Fort Myer, goes to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troop H, eighth cavalry, now at Fort Myer, goes to Fort Meade, S. D.; Troop C, ninth cavalry, goes from Fort McKinney, Wyo., to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Companies C and D, eighth infantry, go from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo.; of the tenth infantry, company H, now at Fort Wingate, N. M., company B, now at Fort Marey, N. M., and companies A and F, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., go to headquarters at Fort Reno, O. T.; of the third cavalry, troops K, now at Fort Reno, O. T., and D, now at Fort Supply, O. T., go to Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Col. L. H. Carpenter of the fifth cavalry will remain at Fort Riley, Kan., having exchanged regiments with Col. Guy V. Henry of the seventh cavalry, now at Fort Myer, and Col. Henry will go with the fifth cavalry to Fort San Houston, Tex.

Another Tariff Hunter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Examination of the tariff law at the treasury department discloses the fact that it contains no provision whatever for a duty upon imported fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits. The omission was not discovered until an application was received from a large importer of such goods for information as to their classification under the present tariff law. Under the McKinley law "fruits preserved in spirits were subject to a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem." The question as to the classification of these goods under the present conditions has not yet been determined. It is possible, however, that the department will decide that the best way out of the dilemma is to assess duty upon the spirits and the fruits subsequently imported according to the rate provided for each in the tariff act. The preserving of fruit in this manner is an extensive industry and the importations of such fruits, especially branded peaches, is very heavy. In case the department decides to assess duty on the spirits as well as on the fruits the duty will be higher than it was under the old law.

A Peculiar Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The interior department has just passed on a case where a peculiar fraud is being practiced. Some time ago a resident of Tennessee wrote to the attorney general stating that last May he saw an advertisement in a Chicago paper offering for sale 160 acres of land in Grove county, Kan. The real agent lived at Lathrop, Mo., and through him the land was purchased by the man from Tennessee. It was then found that the government owned the land, although the Lathrop agent had furnished a complete deed and abstract of title. Since then the same tract has been advertised by the same agent. It is held by the interior department that as the rights of the government are in no way affected there is nothing for the interior department to do in the premises. It is suggested, however, that the attention of the proper authorities be called to the fraud, with a view of saving innocent parties who do not make thorough investigation of the land titles.

Wants Their Soap.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—It is rumored at the treasury department that Secretary Carlisle will shortly call for the resignation of George S. Bartlett and Thomas J. Hobbs, disbursing agents of the department here. There is no complaint against them in an official capacity. Hobbs has been in the department thirty and Bartlett twenty years. Both are Republicans.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following postoffice has been established: Texas—baron, Trinity county, Charles H. Pilney, postmaster. The following post-offices had their sites changed: Oklahoma—Sacred Heart, Pottawatomie county.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL.

A Comprehensive Epitome of Serious and Sensational Sortings Condensed from all the Leading Dailies for the Past Week.

The state convention of Democratic clubs convened at Raleigh, N. C., a few days since. Resolutions were passed that the Democrats of North Carolina demand the construction of the Nicaragua canal by American capital and under American control, and asking their Democratic brethren in every southern and in every northern and western state to join with the Democracy of North Carolina in a unanimous and unmistakable demand upon the general government for the construction of the American interoceanic canal.

At Selma, Ala., recently Sam Johnson, a negro about 21 years old, sold himself to Col. Starke Oliver for \$60. As soon as the trade was made the colonel bought a plow line and tied the negro to one of the columns of the southern hotel until he got ready to leave for home. When the colonel left he led the negro home as in ante bellum style. The negroes looked on in a matter-of-fact way and did not kick in the least.

The breath of life had scarcely left the body of their victim, when a mob of 300 enraged citizens at McGehee, Ark., seized Luke Washington, Richard Washington and Henry C. Robinson, the negroes who so fiendishly murdered H. C. Patton at McGehee the other morning, and strung them up to telegraph poles and perforated their limp and lifeless bodies with buckshot.

Recently a robber entered a store in Fort Scott, Kan., and ordered the cashier, Miss Eva Thompson to open the safe. It contained several thousand dollars. She happened to be alone. The safe doors were closed but not locked. She stepped to the safe, turned on the combination and told him to shoot. He put up his pistol and left.

The inner history of the Peary expedition is coming to light. A newspaper correspondent at St. Johns, N. F., has investigated rumors more or less definite concerning hardships and mishaps and finds that the members of the expedition endured great privations. They were compelled to eat walrus fat and burn part of their house for fuel.

Charles Watkins, alias Isaac B. Roper, who confessed that he killed Sheriff A. G. Byler in Baker county, Arkansas, in June, 1892, has been arrested at Guthrie, O. T. Watkins is charged with killing a cattle inspector in Nebraska and a man in New Mexico. An aggregate of \$500 reward has been offered for his arrest.

The Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, whose principal office is at No. 177 Broadway, New York, is insolvent. The association has policies outstanding the face value of which is something like \$10,000,000. There are unpaid death claims aggregating \$200,000, some of which the association contests.

At San Francisco, Cal., Federal Judge Morrow has decided the Ezeta extradition cases. He decides that Ezeta, Bolanos and Bustamente cannot be extradited, as their offenses are purely political. He holds Col. Julian Cienfuegos can be extradited on the charge of murdering Amaya, a citizen of San Salvador.

A. Martin, a farmer living twelve miles south of Guthrie, O. T., reports he has thirteen acres in wheat, which he has just thrashed, and found the yield to be an average of fifty-one bushels to the acre. The wheat is a new variety called "winter five," which was brought from Japan two years ago.

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., recently John Robinson was instantly killed by lightning, and Mack Bibby, a brother-in-law, was struck by the same bolt and now lies in a precarious condition. They were in separate wagons and the horses were killed.

It is currently reported that the sugar trust will shut down some of its refineries for an indefinite period in order to work off the large stock of refined sugar. Prices fell a quarter of a cent in one week and they want to restore the price.

The corn crop of the United States is estimated this year at 1,300,000,000 bushels. It has averaged for the past nineteen years 1,616,625,000 bushels. In 1874 the yield was, but \$51,900,000 bushels, and in 1876 was \$1,284,000,000 bushels.

A strong disposition appeared among the delegates to the Ohio state Democratic convention to adopt a resolution censuring Senator Erice and the young men's Democratic club has adopted resolutions denouncing the "sugar senators."

A dispatch from Ping Yang, Corea, says every hour adds to the crushing character of the recent Chinese defeat. The total Chinese loss during the two days' battle is said to have been over 17,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

T. V. Powderly, the noted ex-labor leader, has been formally admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county, Pa. He has about determined to open a law office in New York city and locate there.

Advices from Madagascar show that the Hovas expect a war with France and are arming and erecting fortifications. The natives are being urged to resist the French.

At Cleveland, O., the Lotter Jarriers' association spent most of one day hearing charges against Chairman Powers of the legislative committee. A motion to give him a vote of confidence was tabled after an exciting debate.

A Papinville, Mo., farmer will have a corn crop of 11,000 bushels, and he proposes to buy up all the hogs and cattle he can get and feed the grain to them rather than sell it.

The steamer Blue Wing struck a snag while making a landing at Craighead point, fifteen miles south of Osceola, Ark., recently, and sank in sixteen feet of water.

Two little girls in Brooklyn, N. Y., dressed in boys' clothing in order to secure employment. One was detected. The other is said to be still selling newspapers.

John Martin White, aged 19, has been jailed at Metropolis, Ill., for committing an assault upon Mariah Coley, a 70-year-old colored woman.

A well caved in on Ike Killbrew, while at work about fifty feet below the surface, at Lexington, Miss., recently. He was dead when rescued.

Broker Charles F. Phillips was arrested in his Wall street, New York, office a few days ago, charged with wrecking a Philadelphia bank in 1887.

A smash-up occurred on the Illinois Central road near New Orleans recently and one man was blown to pieces and another fatally hurt.

Ex-Vice-President Morton has been nominated by the Republicans of New York for governor and Charles T. Saxton for lieutenant-governor.

John Jacob Astor has bought a 100-acre tract of land on the Williams-bridge road to West Chester, N. Y., for \$350,000—\$3500 per acre.

Garza, the once noted filibuster, is manager of a Chinese store, and not a leading officer of the Costa Rican government, as reported.

Congressman C. E. Hooker of the Seventh Mississippi district, likes five votes of a nomination, and the convention is dead-locked.

The earnings of nine great railways in what is called the southwestern group for the month of August 1894, foots up \$8,257,876.

It is believed that the amendment to the constitution of Kansas giving women the ballot will be adopted by a large majority.

The dowager empress of China has donated another 3,000,000 taels from her birthday fund toward meeting the expenses of war.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America recently held their international convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

President Greenhut says that the whisky trust has paid all rebate vouchers and is in a good financial condition.

A few nights ago policeman Otte leaned against an electric light post at Elizabeth, N. J., and was shocked to death.

Samuel Kilpatrick of Philadelphia, Pa., shot and killed his wife a few days ago. The trouble was about money.

The loss to Dakota farmers by the Russian thistle the year after it gained a foothold is estimated at 2,900,000.

Price Ching of China is in favor of conceding to Japan's demands. But he has been overruled in the matter.

The Jackson polar expedition, best equipped of all, is reported to have been turned back by impassable ice.

By an explosion of a dynamite cartridge in a mine at Irondale, Ala., recently a man named Scully was killed.

A fleet of barges carrying 7,000,000 bushels of coal, started down the river for Pittsburg, Pa., recently.

The Republican state executive committee of Nevada have asked Senator John P. Jones to resign.

At Philadelphia, Pa., in one week recently the six public bath houses were used by 21,845 persons.

The corn crop of the United States is estimated at 1,300,000,000 bushels, one-third less than usual.

The supreme lodge I. O. O. F. has just closed a largely attended session at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The International Deep Waterways convention has just closed its session at Toronto, Canada.

Galveston was selected as the next meeting place for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

It is announced that the Brazilian government intends to raise a loan of 23,000,000.

The Madison car works of St. Louis has resumed after being idle since July, 1893.

Germany pays \$10,000,000 a year taxes on salt and \$13,000,000 a year on sugar.

The wheat crop of France exceeds that of last year by some 50,000,000 bushels.

Locusts are destroying crops near Hermosillo, in the state of Sonora, Mex.

Broom corn is selling as high as \$115 per ton in Rice county, Kansas.

A late fire at Portland, Ore., destroyed \$1,500,000 worth of property.

Hon. Tom Reed of Maine is to speak in Louisiana in the near future.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid is credited with a desire to succeed Senator Hill.

Four persons were killed by lightning at Owensville, Ky., recently.

A railway from Springfield, Mo., to Harrison, Ark., is to be built.

Kansas farmers are feeding their wheat to hogs and cattle.

The congress of Mexico is now in session.

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DR. TALMAGE TALKS ABOUT THE PLUTOCRATS.

The Conversion of Zaccheus and Its Relation to the History That is Now Being Made in This Country—The Wealth of God.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 23, 1894.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now preparing to leave Australia for India, on his round-the-world tour, has selected as the subject for to-day's sermon through the press: "The Tax Collector's Conversion," the text being taken from Luke XIX: 9, "This day is salvation come to this house." Zaccheus was a politician and a tax-gatherer. He had an honest calling, but the opportunity for "stealing" was so large, the temptation was too much for him. The Bible says he "was a sinner"—that is, in the public sense. How many fine men have been ruined by official position! It is an awful thing for any man to seek office under government unless his principles of integrity are deeply fixed. Many a man, upright in an insignificant position, has made shipwreck in a great one. As far as I can tell, in the city of Jericho this Zaccheus belonged to what might be called the "Ring." They had things their own way, successfully avoiding exposure—If by any other way, perhaps by hiring somebody to break in and steal the vouchers. Notwithstanding his bad reputation, there were streaks of good about him, as there is about almost every man. Gold is found in quartz, and sometimes in a very small percentage.

Jesus was coming to town. The people turned out en masse to see him. Here he comes—the Lord of Glory—on foot, dust-covered and road-weary, limping along the way, carrying the griefs and woes of the world. He looks to be sixty years of age when he is only about thirty. Zaccheus was a short man, and could not see over the people's heads while standing on the ground; so he got up into a sycamore tree that swung its arm clear over the road. Jesus advanced amid the wild excitement of the surging crowd. The most honorable and popular men of the city are looking on, and trying to gain his attention. Jesus, instead of regarding them, looks up at the little man in the tree, and says, "Zaccheus, come down. I am going home with you." Everybody was disgusted to think that Christ would go home with so dishonorable a man.

Is a Christ entering the front door of the house of Zaccheus. The king of heaven and earth sits down; and as he looks around on the place and the family, he pronounces the benediction of the text: "This day is salvation come to this house." Zaccheus had mounted the sycamore tree out of mere inquisitiveness. He wanted to see how this stranger looked—the color of his eyes, the length of his hair, the contour of his features, the height of his stature. "Come down," said Christ. "And so, many people, in this day, get up into the tree of curiosity or speculation to see Christ. They ask a thousand queer questions about his divinity, about God's sovereignty, and the eternal decrees. They speculate, and criticize, and hang on to the outside limb of a great sycamore. But they must come down from that if they want to be saved. We can not be saved as philosophers, but as little children. You can not go to heaven by way of Athens, but by way of Bethlehem. Why be perplexed about the way? Sin came into the world, when the great question is how we shall get sin driven out of our hearts? How many spend their time in criticism and religious speculation! They take the Rose of Sharon, or the lily of the valley, pull out the anther, scatter the corolla, and say, "Is that the beautiful flower of religion that you are talking about?" No flower is beautiful after you have torn it all to pieces. The path to heaven is so plain that a fool need not make a mistake about it, and yet men stop and cavil. Suppose that, going toward the Pacific slope, I had resolved that I would stop until I could kill all the grizzly bears and the panthers on either side of the way. I would never have got to the Pacific coast. When I went out to hunt the grizzly bear, the grizzly bear would have come out to hunt me. Here is a plain road to heaven. Men say they will not take a step on until they can make game of all the theories that bark and growl at them from the thickets. They forget the fact that as they go out to hunt the theory, the theory comes out to hunt them, and so they perish. We must receive the kingdom of heaven in simplicity. William Pennington was one of the wisest men of this country—a governor of his own state, and afterward speaker of the house of representatives. Yet, when God called him to be a Christian, he went in, and sat down among some children who were applying for church membership and he said to his pastor, "talk to me as you do to these children, for I know nothing about it." There is no need of bothering ourselves about my stories when there are so many things that are plain. Dr. Ludlow, my professor in the theological seminary, taught me a lesson I have never forgotten. While putting a variety of questions to him that were perplexing he turned upon me somewhat in sternness, but more in love, and said, "Mr. Talmage, you will have to let God know some things that you don't." We tear our hands on the spines of the octopus instead of feasting our eyes on its tropical bloom. A great company of people now all swinging themselves on the sycamore tree of their pride, and I cry to you,

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DR. TALMAGE TALKS ABOUT THE PLUTOCRATS.

The Conversion of Zaccheus and Its Relation to the History That is Now Being Made in This Country—The Wealth of God.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 23, 1894.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now preparing to leave Australia for India, on his round-the-world tour, has selected as the subject for to-day's sermon through the press: "The Tax Collector's Conversion," the text being taken from Luke XIX: 9, "This day is salvation come to this house." Zaccheus was a politician and a tax-gatherer. He had an honest calling, but the opportunity for "stealing" was so large, the temptation was too much for him. The Bible says he "was a sinner"—that is, in the public sense. How many fine men have been ruined by official position! It is an awful thing for any man to seek office under government unless his principles of integrity are deeply fixed. Many a man, upright in an insignificant position, has made shipwreck in a great one. As far as I can tell, in the city of Jericho this Zaccheus belonged to what might be called the "Ring." They had things their own way, successfully avoiding exposure—If by any other way, perhaps by hiring somebody to break in and steal the vouchers. Notwithstanding his bad reputation, there were streaks of good about him, as there is about almost every man. Gold is found in quartz, and sometimes in a very small percentage.

Jesus was coming to town. The people turned out en masse to see him. Here he comes—the Lord of Glory—on foot, dust-covered and road-weary, limping along the way, carrying the griefs and woes of the world. He looks to be sixty years of age when he is only about thirty. Zaccheus was a short man, and could not see over the people's heads while standing on the ground; so he got up into a sycamore tree that swung its arm clear over the road. Jesus advanced amid the wild excitement of the surging crowd. The most honorable and popular men of the city are looking on, and trying to gain his attention. Jesus, instead of regarding them, looks up at the little man in the tree, and says, "Zaccheus, come down. I am going home with you." Everybody was disgusted to think that Christ would go home with so dishonorable a man.

Is a Christ entering the front door of the house of Zaccheus. The king of heaven and earth sits down; and as he looks around on the place and the family, he pronounces the benediction of the text: "This day is salvation come to this house." Zaccheus had mounted the sycamore tree out of mere inquisitiveness. He wanted to see how this stranger looked—the color of his eyes, the length of his hair, the contour of his features, the height of his stature. "Come down," said Christ. "And so, many people, in this day, get up into the tree of curiosity or speculation to see Christ. They ask a thousand queer questions about his divinity, about God's sovereignty, and the eternal decrees. They speculate, and criticize, and hang on to the outside limb of a great sycamore. But they must come down from that if they want to be saved. We can not be saved as philosophers, but as little children. You can not go to heaven by way of Athens, but by way of Bethlehem. Why be perplexed about the way? Sin came into the world, when the great question is how we shall get sin driven out of our hearts? How many spend their time in criticism and religious speculation! They take the Rose of Sharon, or the lily of the valley, pull out the anther, scatter the corolla, and say, "Is that the beautiful flower of religion that you are talking about?" No flower is beautiful after you have torn it all to pieces. The path to heaven is so plain that a fool need not make a mistake about it, and yet men stop and cavil. Suppose that, going toward the Pacific slope, I had resolved that I would stop until I could kill all the grizzly bears and the panthers on either side of the way. I would never have got to the Pacific coast. When I went out to hunt the grizzly bear, the grizzly bear would have come out to hunt me. Here is a plain road to heaven. Men say they will not take a step on until they can make game of all the theories that bark and growl at them from the thickets. They forget the fact that as they go out to hunt the theory, the theory comes out to hunt them, and so they perish. We must receive the kingdom of heaven in simplicity. William Pennington was one of the wisest men of this country—a governor of his own state, and afterward speaker of the house of representatives. Yet, when God called him to be a Christian, he went in, and sat down among some children who were applying for church membership and he said to his pastor, "talk to me as you do to these children, for I know nothing about it." There is no need of bothering ourselves about my stories when there are so many things that are plain. Dr. Ludlow, my professor in the theological seminary, taught me a lesson I have never forgotten. While putting a variety of questions to him that were perplexing he turned upon me somewhat in sternness, but more in love, and said, "Mr. Talmage, you will have to let God know some things that you don't." We tear our hands on the spines of the octopus instead of feasting our eyes on its tropical bloom. A great company of people now all swinging themselves on the sycamore tree of their pride, and I cry to you,

Up to forty years men work for themselves; after that, for their children. Now, what do you propose to leave them. Nothing but dollars! Alas! what an inheritance! It is more likely to be a curse than a blessing. Your own common sense and observation tell you that money, without the divine blessing, is a curse. You must soon leave your children. Your shoulders are not so strong as they were, and you know that they will soon have to carry their own burdens. Your eyesight is not so clear as once; they will soon have to pick out their own way. Your arm is not so mighty as once; they will soon have to fight their own battles. Oh! let it not be told on judgment day that you let your family start without the only safeguard—the religion of Christ. Give yourself no rest until your children are the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty. Your son does just as you do. He tries to walk like you, and to talk like you. The daughter imitates the mother. Alas! if father and mother miss heaven the children will.

Build your altar to-night. Take the family bible lying on the parlor-table. Call together as many of your family as may be awake. Read a chapter, and then, if you can think of nothing else besides the Lord's Prayer, say that. That will do. Heaven will have begun in your house. You can put your head on your pillow feeling that, whether you wake up in this world or the next, it is well. In that great ponderous Book of the Judgment, where is recorded all the important events of the earth, you will find at least the statement that this was the day when salvation came into your home. Oh, Zaccheus, come down! Come down! Come down!

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Robbers Felled.

GRAPEVINE, Tex., Sept. 21.—Wednesday night two masked men entered the residence of T. J. Nash and ordered hands up, but the doors were so situated that the family scattered and the robbers were felled. In the excitement Mr. Nash fell off the porch and his granddaughter fell after him. He, thinking she was the robber, threw a rock and struck her, cutting her forehead in such a manner that a surgeon had to be called to sew up the gash. The constable tried to trail the robbers with bloodhounds, but he failed to apprehend them.

Lumber Interests.

COLUMBIA, Tex., Sept. 24.—The mills at Village are to start making full time again on October 1. The Warren mills are to start making full time again to-day. The Nebraska Lumber company mills at Doucette have started up and the Aldridge Lumber company at Rockland have been and will continue running on full time. Lumber shipments are increasing on both the roads and the outlook for better prices and demand is much better than it was three weeks ago.

Only One Has Died.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 21.—State Health Officer H. M. Swearingen arrived here yesterday from Austin to make an inspection of the British steamship Cambria, now lying at the wharf about twelve miles from the city.

Entered at the postoffice at Baird, Texas, as second class matter.

Subscription Rates.

One year \$1.00
Six months .75 cts
No subscriptions received for less than 6 months.

Payable in advance.

W. E. GILLILAND, Editor and Proprietor

BAIRD, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1894.

If you believe the government should own everything, vote the populist ticket.

Populism ultimately means socialism. Read the speeches and editorials of the party fuglemen in proof of this charge.

The populist don't like it because the hardheaded Democrats persist in voting straight, regardless of the heroic efforts of the pops to discourage them.

The labor convention at Fort Worth a few days ago did not result as favorable to the populist party as they expected. They failed to endorse the pops.

The Prodigal says the democrats are so still in that section that it suspects that they are up to some mischief. Perhaps laying a powder mine to blow up what few pops there are left in the county.

R. D. Gage, Democrat candidate for the state senate, will speak in this county soon. He, Gage and Mr. S. A. Bryant will probably canvass the county together. We will announce the dates as soon as we receive them.

If you want to be a serf, and have a task master over you to say when you shall work and when you shall quit, of course you will vote with the populist, because the tendency of that party is towards a socialistic government.

Old Sappy says J. C. Manning, who made that blood and thunder speech at the state alliance, is one of the most conservative preachers in Alabama. His speech however contradicts Brother Sappy—and there you are.

A Sensational report comes from Columbus, O., that Gen. Frey, Coxeyite, is organizing a movement to overthrow the government. This is a specimen of the delectable, industrial, army that the populist congressman wants to donate \$50,000,000 of the government funds. Gen. Frey will doubtless run his neck into a halter yet.

Col. Mills contributed largely to Harry Tracey's reputation by consenting to a joint debate with him. Mills wiped up the earth with Tracey but he got a reputation on the same principle that many a pugilist stood up before John L. Sullivan in order to gain a reputation though they knew they would be knocked out in the first round.

The free trade policy in wool went into effect yesterday. This morning's Boston dispatches show that Michigan wools were quoted at 22 cents—an increase of 5 1-2 cents over the lowest point reached under the McKinley law. More than this, the Boston market report shows an increase in demand and price for those grades of foreign wools which are needed for mixing with our own. In all this the farmers may see some of the first excellent fruits of tariff reform.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

In compliance with a resolution of the senate the interstate state commerce commission has compiled some data regarding the ownership of railroads by state foreign governments, which is a deadner to the pops. Freight and passenger rates are higher on all government owned roads than in the United States. We quote a few figures which give a correct idea of the rates in foreign countries, compared with the United States. First class passenger fare in Germany (good roads) 3.10c.; second class, 2.32c.; third class, 1.54c. Average, 2.32c. The average rate in the United States is 2.12c. The average freight charges per ton per mile is Germany 1.64c.; United States 1c. So another beautiful ream of our populist friends is smashed. Government ownership is a rank failure. Read the report published in full, elsewhere in this issue.



W. E. GILLILAND, BAIRD, TEXAS. Democratic Nominee for Representative of the 107th District, composed of Callahan, Jones, Shackelford and Taylor counties.

The Sentinel throws it at the democrats that the price of sugar will go up under the new tariff bill. Its object is to make its populist readers, and some other people who don't have two ideas at once, believe that the democratic party has deliberately added to their burdens. If, however, it were possible for the Sentinel to be honest it would explain the matter this way, that is: Under the McKinley law sugar came in free, but we paid the sugar makers a bounty of 2 cents on every pound of sugar they made, which amounted in the aggregate to about \$12,000,000 a year. This enabled the sugar producer to sell his sugar cheaper and still make a profit over imported sugar, but while he was doing this, we were paying a higher duty on other articles out of which the government got the money to pay the bounty. Under the present law no bounty will be paid to sugar producers, but a tax is put on imported sugar which will raise its price and enable the home producer to raise his correspondingly, and, while we may have to pay a little more for sugar, we will not have to pay that \$12,000,000, and the government will derive a revenue from imported sugar where it got none under the McKinley law. So it is easily seen that the consumer will at most be no worse off, while the government will be benefited to the extent of several millions of dollars which it will collect on imported sugar.—Haskell Free Press.

HERE'S OUR

"Texas long ago had a four years term of office for all state and county offices. We ought to go back to the old law or go beyond it and have one election in six years. Holy horror, sayeth the pop, does this Philistine wish to squelch a few politicians and let the people have a rest from politics? Every state election costs the people of Texas about \$100,000 for holding the election alone, to say nothing of the money spent by the candidates and others for the good (?) of the country and the time lost in going to hear campaign speeches. It is pretty safe to say a million dollars would be saved to the people by having one election in six years in place of having three as at present. Think of it." —BAIRD STAR.

Can you afford, Bro. Gilliland, to make "a six years term in office" an issue during the present campaign? If you can, and will, we predict that you will run far ahead of your ticket. All true patriots must needs deplore the almost incessant political turmoil incident to our bi-ennially recurring elections. Aside from the money expense, to which you refer, the bitter feelings engendered between neighbors, otherwise the closest of friends, the mortifying results to the defeated aspirants for the offices and the disappointments and chagrin suffered by their adherents, the demoralization of business and industries of all classes and kinds, the great risks we run in the frequent changes occurring in the administration of the offices—these and a hundred other clauses which we might enumerate—all cry aloud for the change suggested.

And again we ask you, Bro. Gilliland: Will you make the above an issue, both in your paper and upon the hustings, this fall? If so, here is our offer.—The Buffalo Gap Messenger.

I am in favor of, and if elected will vote for a joint resolution submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment making the term of state and county officers four years. I am of the opinion, however, that I will lose more votes than I will gain by stating my position on this question. But as I believe I am right I shall not consider the loss or gain of votes.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John Bowyer, of Abilene, will speak in behalf of the Democratic ticket at the following places in Callahan county: Spring Gap, Friday, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. Cottonwood, Saturday, " 6, at 2 p. m. Cross Plains, Saturday, " 6, at 8 p. m. Mr. Bowyer is not a candidate for any office, but comes at the request of the Democrats of this county. Everybody invited to attend the speaking.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, C. A. CULBERSON.
For Lieut. Governor, GEORGE T. JESTER.
For Attorney General, M. M. CRANE.
For Land Commissioner, A. J. BAKER.
For Comptroller, R. W. FINLEY.
For Treasurer, W. B. WORTHAM.
For Supt. Pub. Inst., J. M. CARLISLE.
For Chief Justice Supreme Court, RUBEN R. GAINS.
For Associate Justices, THOS. J. BROWN, LEROY G. DENMAN.
For Judges Criminal Court Appeals, J. M. HURT, W. L. DAVIDSON, JOHN N. HENDERSON.
Chairman State Ex. Com., J. G. DUDLEY, of Lamar county.
For Judge 2d Supreme Dist., I. W. STEPHENS.
For State Senator, R. D. GAGE, (of Ward county.)
For Representative, W. E. GILLILAND.
For District Attorney, F. S. BELL.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINEES.
For County Judge, E. E. SOLOMON.
For District and County Clerk, W. W. DUNSON.
For Tax Assessor, T. J. NORRELL.
For Sheriff, J. W. JONES.
For County Treasurer, T. B. HOLLAND.
For County Surveyor, M. R. HAILEY.
For County Attorney, ARTHUR YONGE.
For Hide and Animal Inspector, W. C. ASBURY.
For Public Weigher, W. M. COFFMAN.
For Commissioner, Pre. No. 1, W. A. HINDS.
For Commissioner, Pre. No. 2, PHILLIP YOST.
For Commissioner, Pre. No. 3, ALF. H. OLDS.
For Justice of the Peace, Pre. No. 1, L. O. OLIVER.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

T. H. FLOYD, Independent.

GONE TO THE WALL ON PRICES.

I have just received a nice line of dry goods, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and can say I will sell as cheap as any house in the county. I also carry a nice line of family groceries at bottom prices. Have in stock the celebrated New Home sewing machines and boast that I can sell you a sewing machine as cheap as you can buy it in Dallas. Don't fail to call on me and price my goods. After October 1st everything in my stock will be sold for spot cash, price or no price. A. L. JOEK, Putnam, Texas.

BAIRD GIN RUNNING.

Ed. K. Harris requests THE STAR to say that his gin is now running and that he is prepared to gin cotton as fast as it comes in. He will gin and tie out for the seed, or he will gin for 60 cents per 100 lbs. lint and tie out for 50 cents. 1600 lbs. to 1650 lbs. seed cotton is enough for one bale. He will grind corn and chop feed as usual. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bring on your cotton and corn. 42ft.

FOR SALE.

Residence, store house, fixtures, stock of merchandise and five lots. Will trade for cattle or the cash at less than cost. J. A. KIRKSEY, 43 ft Clyde, Texas.

MARRIED.

At the Broad Flat Baptist church, eight miles south-east of Cottonwood, at 8 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 23, 1894, Mr. G. W. Russell and Miss Mandie Crownover were joined in matrimony, Rev. A. T. Ford officiating.

R. A. KENDALL,

WAGON YARD AND FEED STABLE

New Camp House, New Stalls. Everything First-class. MARKET STREET, BAIRD, TEXAS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PHYSICIANS.

- R. G. PCWELL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office fourth door south of the Bank. Baird, Texas.
D. J. WILSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Local Surgeon for T. and P. Ry. Also City and County Physician. All professional calls promptly answered. Office first building west of Star office.
E. R. SARTOR, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Calls promptly answered day and night. Careful attention given all forms of chronic diseases. Office, East side Market Street, BAIRD, TEXAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. H. CLIETT, Attorney-at-Law, BAIRD, TEXAS. Practices in all our State 22 1-y and Federal Courts.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKING.

MARTIN BARNHILL, Boot and Shoemaker. Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed. Prices to Suit the Times. Market Street, [6] Baird, Texas.

BARBERS.

W. D. DEAN, First Door South of D. W. Wristen. Market Street, Baird, Texas. HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING. Polite attention to all customers. Your patronage solicited.

JACK JONES'

Tonsorial Parlor and Bath Rooms. Hair cutting 25 cents, Baths 25 cents, Shaving 15 cents. Next door to James & Johnson's Restaurant. West side of Market Street. 29 r

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SUPERIOR TRAIN SERVICE. ELEGANT EQUIPMENT AND FAST TIME VIA THE



THE SHORT LINE

To New Orleans, Memphis and points in the SOUTHEAST.

Take "The St. Louis Limited," 12 hours saved between Texas and St. Louis. and the East.

The direct line to all points in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and Cal.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING Pullman Tourist Sleepers FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars TO

ST. LOUIS, LITTLE ROCK, SHREVEPORT, NEW ORLEANS, DENVER, EL PASO, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Lowest ticket rates, time tables and all desired information will be furnished by any of the ticket agents of the Texas & Pacific Ry. or W. A. DASHIELL, GASTON MESLIER, Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent. L. S. THORNE, 3d Vice President and General Manager. DALLAS, TEXAS. F. S. GAGE, Agent, Baird, Texas.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL.—The above Hotel has been rented by E. Sigal. Board and Lodging, or rooms alone. THE SIGNAL HOTEL.—Corner First and Market streets. Mrs. E. Sigal, proprietress. Best accommodations in the city at these Hotels. 34 ft

New Goods, Cheaper Goods.

The Tariff Bill passed; goods were never cheaper than now. My goods were bought after the tariff bill had passed, and the bottom had been reached on prices:

In Flannels,

Blankets, Hosiery, and other goods too numerous to mention, I have big bargains to offer. I handle the Hamilton-Brown shoe, every pair warranted. The best shoe made for the money.

Don't Fail

To buy our "Little Giant" school shoe. Call and see my nice goods; they are all the go.

B. L. BOYDSTUN.

Groceries

DID YOU SAY?

WELL, we have them. Any and everything you want in that line, and as cheap as can be bought for cash anywhere in West Texas.

FURNITURE!

Yes, we have a line of that too, and furthermore, it is for sale. If you don't think so get our bottom figures before you buy.

Wagons and Farming Implements.

We carry everything in that line. When you want anything in our line give us a call.

FREE DELIVERY.

VAUGHN & CO.

GREETING FOR THE SEASON.

- 1 Of the greatest blessings to men is a good dinner.
8 After he has that there is other things to wish for.
9 Men out of ten will tell you that their home is a happy one if their food is pure and wholesome.
4 Women out of ten will tell you that they keep their husbands in a good humor by giving them good meals of fresh, wholesome food.
Things you should remember are, that I carry only the purest and freshest Groceries, that my prices are very low, that my stock is always replete and that my clerks are always polite and attentive.

Yours for Trade,

D. W. WRISTEN.

Do You Carry Insurance?

J. H. PETERS, General Insurance Agent and Notary Public. Over \$125,000,000 Capital Represented.

Table listing insurance companies and their capital amounts: Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, Capital \$45,000,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$5,000,000; Hartford, \$10,000,000; Northwestern National, \$1,000,000; Mechanical and Traders, \$500,000; Home, of New Orleans, \$500,000; Atlanta, of Texas, \$500,000; Concordia, \$500,000.

New York Plate Glass, Standard Agent, Etna Livestock, of Glen's Falls, New York. Office with Vaughn & Co., BAIRD, TEXAS.

H. N. EDWARDS, R. C. DUDLEY.

EDWARDS & DUDLEY,

(Successors to W. R. McDermott)

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED.

Wagon Yard, Good Camp House and Plenty of Water. Patronage Solicited.

Gentlemen Robbers.

The police of Paris have recently discovered a very extraordinary organization in that city. It is a band of robbers, of which all the members stood well in society. The proceeds of their rascality were all turned into a common treasury, from which each member of the gang was allowed \$500 a month. It appears that two of the members of the gang got into a quarrel at their headquarters, which grew so violent that the neighbors called in the police, who arrested the men. One of them, named Charton, was so angry and excited that he made a confession, and revealed the names of his accomplices, who were all taken into custody. The leader of the gang was one Corbeau, the son of a prominent official of the government. He was arrested just as he was about to step in his carriage for a ride. He said that it was well he was arrested as he was just going to kill Charton, whom he considered to dull to be useful in the business.

A False Girl.

Miss Eva Thompson, cashier in a large establishment in Fort Scott, Kan., refused at the muzzle of a revolver to open the safe of her employer so that a robber could help himself to the cash. The door of the safe was closed, but not locked, and the young woman stepped toward it and grasped the combination. He thought she was in the act of opening the safe, but in fact she was locking it. She turned the combination while he stood over her, pistol in hand, and then, standing erect and undaunted by him, she exclaimed: "Now shoot!" The man pocketed his pistol, uttered an oath and fled. It is not stated just what profane words he used, but he doubtless joined emphatically in the condemnation of the "sweating system," and of the employment of female cashiers to take the places and stand in the way of gentlemen who are in need of funds.

Bitten by a Spider.

Mr. J. W. Culpepper of East Macon, Ga., had recently a very narrow escape from death from a cause which, at the time, he considered very trivial. He was at work in his garden, when a large black spider, one of the biggest he ever saw, sprang upon his hand and bit him. He paid little attention to the bite and went on with his work as usual. Presently his hand began to swell and give him pain, and he went to the druggist with it, who put arnica on it. This gave him little relief, and soon he had to be sent home in a carriage, while a doctor was summoned. The patient presently became unconscious and for several days his life was in doubt, but it is now said that he is recovering.

Occasionally we meet a drunken man who claims to have sense, but a sober man soon gets over the notion.

Manners make the man and then give him away.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Taken Internally. Price, 75c.

People who dodge the bill collector will never evade the devil.

"Hawson's Magic Corn Salve." Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The devil never chases people he can't catch.

Karl's Clover Root Tea. The great blood purifier, gives freedom and cheer to the complexion and cures Constipation. 25c., 50c., \$1.

Our earthly troubles are twin evils; they never come singly.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use the best remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

No one can serve God and please the devil at the same time.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

No one can tell what turn a crank is going to take.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

The excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE GOOD WIND THAT BLEW NOBODY ILL.

It blew a kiss from Elsie, Straight from her finger tips, Over the way to grandma, And left it on her lips. It blew slow Tommy schoolward, So he wasn't late a min, It blew away the cobwebs From puzzled Polly's brain. It blew the dry leaves, dancing, Hither and thither and yon, And Ted with the sorry toothache Forgot it, watching the fun. It blew the flapping clothes dry On Irish Nora's line, It blew away a cloud or two From the face of the dear sunshine. It blew a laugh from the children Into tired mamma's ear, It blew past Debby's worried blue eyes, And blew away a tear. It blew the good ship By-Low, Beclamed with baby in, Due westward to No Idler's Island, All in a twinkling minute. Oh, it played the missionary All the windy, livening day, And then, with a whistle merry, It blew itself away.—Youth's Companion.

Cardinal Richelieu.

Founded on the Play of "Richelieu," by Lord Lytton.

CHAPTER II. The Life of Damocles.

In the largest and handsomest new house in that Rue Richelieu which the cardinal had opened to give his palace breathing-room on the side toward that wood of Boulogne ever cited in the chronicles of Paris, the revels were held high and late.

The grand room presented one of those scenes which the prevalent vice of gambling heightened by the tables being laden with gold and silver coins, crown-pieces, doubloons, and precious stones, which were still employed as a sort of coin. Mirrors, paintings, and gildings were intermixed with statues bearing baskets filled with fruit and flowers. There was a long table loaded with refreshments at the end opposed to the gallery on high, where a band of violins and flutes played soft Italian music and the popular airs.

There were beautiful women present, but the hostess, then in her thirtieth year, had been so rarely and bounteously gifted by nature in both face and figure that she could not be seen to permit a comparison. She wore her own fair hair in bunches of small curls, a magnificent lace collar reaching to her shoulders, over a body of that blue hue which the niece of Mazarin, years after, lifted into vogue, pearls and diamonds, a white satin skirt embroidered with "the Canadian diamonds"—a pebble which the colonizers were sending home as specimens of that bleak new-found-land—and white velvet slippers. Her mouth was so small as to seem a caricature of woman's, but fresh and unsmear'd with vermilion; her ears, most pretty and softly pink; and her eyes really blue, but seemed to be violet in the shadow of the long lashes.

She moved about from table to table, now bestowing on a player "the lucky look" he besought to "change the run," now sharing a glass of white wine from her native Champagne with a courtier; then throwing the dice for another luckless gamester; signing for the musicians to play more loudly, or to the troop of domestics to replenish the table of comestibles. There seemed not to escape her the movements of a single guest, his interjections in anger or delight, and yet it was all the true hostess's line of duty.

"On the peril of my life, Beringhen," said a sonorous voice among one group of players whom a sweet word of the lady had checked in a rising wrangle. "I shall see the sister of this ruling star never again! Your Marion is so much superior and yet there is a resemblance, by'r name! I shall sigh for the unattainable pattern, whilst the copy is a perpetual reminder."

"Never a moment more favorable," Mauprat, returned the other man. "Her marriage do conscience with Cinq-Mars is dissolved and Marion is free."

"A poor soldier!" "Pooh! She's a good heart and scorns no poverty but that of spirit."

"And I—come to think of it—could never love such a nonpareil with a whole heart." Then turn away, Marion is like the Venus of old, and commands undivided worship. Like her too, she is all the old monkish tutor would translate to me of the hymn to the goddess who inspires her; admirable to conciliate, a daughter of heaven, an all-vanquisher—victrix omnium!

"A miracle! count, turn and see a miracle. De Beringhen knows a word of Latin!" cried one of their companions.

"And add," said the nobleman appealed to, as he slowly passed with an amicable nod to the gentleman called Mauprat, "that our Marion cast her spell over the red cardinal!" At the name a deeper silence and a sharp chill was diffused. The soldier Mauprat started, gnawed his lip with a change of color which extended so as to blanch it also, and in a moment frowned as if he had lost all the pile of money and jewels before him.

"What does it matter?" cried he, making an effort to smile as before, with reckless indifference. "As well by the ax as by wind to meet the ground. There's only one life in this world to be found."

"De Beringhen, I shall be pleased to see you at our table, the prince's, when his highness arrives."

"Immediately, for I am at my last score. What a plague has befallen all the tain-great guns and petty pieces!" added De Beringhen, smiling at the vein turning—"you and Baradas and every other man seem gloom as crows who flock to a

churchyard and find the devil has flown away with the last coiner."

"I am seldom gay," returned the more martial player, "for one joy I receive a hundred pangs."

"Is it disappointment, Mauprat? Baradas is your fellow-countryman, I believe,"—the other nodded mechanically,—"and his rise is a marvel! 'Ill weeds,' I do say, for I am—and Heaven forbid me ever being!—no sharp-fanged satirist! But I will wager my boots—and they are new—that you are of ten thousand times better family."

"To rise—to remain oppressed—bah! under a despotism like Richelieu's, let us be content who are lowly. Despotism is a flame on the altar; it will burn those who stay kneeling, but scorch those who lift a hand unto it. If I ever win elevation, Beringhen, it will be by jarring the pellets from the brazen warders of a fortalice, and not by lip-labor." The shaft hit home, for even the courtier's perfumed and powdered epidermis shrank, and he hastily remarked with assumed kindness—

"But you are neglecting your cards, chevalier, and it is time you should heed them."

Indeed, luck had deserted the first winner; but he bore the reverse as uninterestedly as his good fortune. He filled a glass to the brim, and saying, "The Egyptian syren dissolved her richest jewel in a draught. Would I could so melt time and all its treasures, and drain it thus!" he drained it to the last bubble of liquid ruby.

"Double the stakes," said Beringhen.

"Done." But again he lost.

"Bravo! faith it shames me to bleed a purse at the last gasp already," said the courtier.

"Nay, as you've had the patient to surgery so long, no other doctor should dispatch it than you, the royal valet."

They had replaced the cards with the spotted bones, but there was an alteration in the result. Lady Margion, who had been leaning affectionately on the back of Mauprat's chair, quietly left him. One or two of the by-standers exchanged expressive glances, the loss of the lady preceded by only a few moments that of the knight's last coin.

"One throw more?" inquired the king's valet.

"No, I am a bankrupt. There goes all—except my honor and this," he touched his sword hilt, a blade for fighting, no parade. And neither are valuables at court."

His antagonist was reckoning up his winnings with the complacency of a victor for the mere words of the defeated man.

"We do not want honor," retorted a companion of the king's gentleman, "because we have a sufficiency; and as for the sword, take it to Cardinal Richelieu, who gives gold for steel when worn by brave men."

"Richelieu! Clermont Richelieu, you say?" repeated Mauprat, with a darkening face.

"He seems no friend of you," observed Beringhen, looking at him in some gravity, but the next moment he rose with an effort, overburdened with the gold in his pockets and the wine in his head.

At the grand stairway Count Baradas stayed him, and learnt his victory.

"Wrecked Mauprat, eh?" with an expression not to be interpreted by one out of the secret of the heart of the favorite of the king. "And you leave him without a word of comfort?"

"Comfort!" stammered De Beringhen, "when we gallant's have run out a friend there's nothing left—except to run him through! there's the last act of friendship." And pitching forward, he had to run to keep from falling, and disappeared through the hedge of servants lining the corridor.

Baradas went over the steps they had traced and paused contemplatively at the table where the defeated gamester had been left alone. He had stretched out his legs and rested his feet on the sparrow-hills in that aggressive mode which may be noticed in the but-her's dog basking with elongated tail before the shop. Gloomy, truculent, fuming at the jingle of coin and at the merriment surrounding him, his black curly hair matted to his forehead, his eyes dully blazing, he seemed one of those dragon's-teeth made men who sprang up under the Cadmean charm.

Nevertheless, the expert's eye must have perceived that Adrian de Mauprat was not hardened by camp-life; if he chose to shed that winter coat, so to call it, he could be a gallant cavalier. Young, well-favored, he seemed constituted with the fortune which he had lost; to dwell in enviable happiness. He was not indolent, and so he chafed at there being no outlet for his energy. He was not vain, and so he was oblivious of his figure! but still, he ought to have been desirous to live in the daylight, not under the glimmer of tapers, follow a flag and not a potticoat, and hope for long years.

After his long scrutiny, which no one interrupted Count Baradas placed himself in one of the vacant chairs beside the moody man, and thus addressed him in a melodious and soothing tone—

"Adrian we were in boyhood companions. That I am high at court should not lessen our old affection—rather should you do me the justice to believe that I should have come to you as you ought to me were our positions alternated. If you have lost I have a well-filled purse. If you seek a post you shall have it by the dinting dart of death! I pledge it. Come, come, there is nothing should make you so sad."

"Sad!" echoed the other, still without looking up. "Life and gold have wings and must fly one day;

open, then, their cages, and wish them merry. I regret no more the flight of one than that of the other."

Baradas shook his head. To him, Adrian was as great an enigma as to his late comrades in camp, and at backgammon board. Fiery in war, he was yet lukewarm to glory; all mirth in action, in repose he was gloomy. He never confided even to Baradas, who had known him longest, though fortune of late had severed them, and led the one to the rank of courtier, count and favorite, and the other to the titles of the wildest gallant and bravest knight in France. The gloomy secret was one that haunted him as of old men were possessed of fiends! Wherever he turned the grave yawned dark before him, for he was perpetually under sentence. In the enthusiasm of youth, having joined the unsuccessful revolt in Languedoc and been captured, he was sent to the Bastille.

When he heard of the general pardon which the duke of Orleans won for himself and all in the revolt who obeyed his orders, Mauprat naturally expected release with his confederates. But it happened that while leading young spirits reckless as himself, he seized on the town of Favieux. Orleans blamed the chevalier for acting "without his orders." Upon which quibble Richelieu razed his name from the general pardon. Nevertheless he released him from the Bastille to call him into his presence. He told him that he deserved death, but the headsman having blunted his ax lately on lordlier necks, he would allow him to receive a soldier's fate. He bade him join his troops, then on the march against the Spaniards. "Your memory's stainless," he said; "they who shared your crime exiled or dead; your king shall never learn it." The young knight fought bravely, but when the cardinal reviewed the troops, and his eyes met Mauprat's, he frowned, and summoning him forth, censured him roundly, declaring that he had shamed the sword.

"Beware the ax; 'twill fall one day!" he added, and stunned by this awful threat of Damocles, Mauprat retired to his country home.

It was misery there; his companions had marched away with him in that grievous insurrection, and their parents demanded news of him as if he were charged with their blood.

"You had gone to the court," concluded the chevalier, having related this explanation of his strange demeanor in more modest terms than used above. "I came to Paris to reveal away my last moments, like our fathers in the year 1600, who, thinking the world doomed, took no concern to the morrow, but broached all the wine casks and set all the lutes twanging."

"Death is my cure-all! the trumpet sounding truce to an impossible combat. What life would be worth purchasing at the price of so many sufferings—so much anguish and superhuman effort as one requires who contests that scarlet incubus which weighs on the heart of France?"

"Richelieu your enemy?" queried Baradas, who appeared to gather nothing else from all he had impatiently heard. "Good! That is no slip of the tongue. Good! You meet me just when I put my hands to the lever which shall overthrow that hideous idol! Rise, be lively, hopeful and come and salute your old commander, the prince of Orleans! This night we concert to make the final revolution which will carry the cardinal down to perdition."

"Another conspiracy?" said Mauprat, calmly, "and under Gaston again—that Italian of the decadence! Brother, companionship with him not only imperils the cause, but sullies the soul! To save his dainty neck he would surrender his bravest captain, his most hoodwinked friend. Don't put Gaston, the faithless, at your head."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An Old Tombstone.

Anne Arundel in these days of genealogical interest and research, revels in the possession of documents written and mural. One of the most noted lies about five miles from Annapolis, at the head of Broad creek South river. As seen recently it was, so far as the clean, clear-cut letters are concerned, as perfect as the day it was erected, nearly two centuries ago. It is the tomb of Henry Ridgely, and reads: "Here lyeth the body of Mr. Henry Ridgely, who was born on the 3rd of October, 1639, and departed this life on ye 19th day of March, 1699." This inscription is surmounted by the skull and cross-bones, no doubt in token of the sudden taking away of the young life of the deceased. The stone is of blue flax, imported, probably from England, after the fashion of that day.

A Bad Lookout for Him.

The boy was all right, notwithstanding his girly curls and a fond mother who was deathly afraid he was going to become coarse and vulgar and in other respects masculine. One day a gentleman calling at the house engaged him in conversation. "Well, my boy," he said, after some time, "what are you going to do when you grow up?" The boy studied the question a moment. "I don't know," he replied at last, "I don't know. I suppose I ought to be a man, but from the way mamma is handling me, I'm almost afraid I'm going to be a lady."

Had Just Heard of It.

Hotel Porter—There's a man just arrived and I guess he must be crazy. Says he's come to take in the world's fair. Hotel Clerk—He's not crazy. He's from Philadelphia.—Chicago Record.

Killing Elephants.

A writer in a paper in Central Africa from Tete says that at the rate at which elephants of all sizes are at present being killed off in south and central Africa there is little doubt that in a few years they will be practically exterminated in those regions. From Tete and Zumbo alone the traders annually send 3000 hunters to the countries north of the Zambezi, who shoot indiscriminately, regardless of an elephant's age or the size of his tusks. The writer recommends all the powers having territories in Africa to form a union and prohibit the exportation of tusks under ten pounds in weight.

First Shutting in Forty Years.

The shutting down of the Central copper mine in Keweenaw county, Michigan, closes a forty-year term of continuous operation. During this time the mine has returned to its stockholders \$27,000,000 in dividends on an investment of \$100,000. The vein had never worked by some prehistoric race, and it was the traces they left of their work that led to the discovery of the mine in 1854. The shut-down is due to the utter exhaustion of the vein. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

He-d! True.

A physician who died lately in Glasgow, Scotland, left his entire fortune to his wife, who had endeared herself to him three months after their marriage "to a peaceful and quiet life." A peculiar and eminently Scotch manifestation of gratitude.

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"Hail to the Chief!"

This is half the title of an old song. The balance is "We in triumph advance." The public, press and medical profession chant this refrain as especially applicable to Hostetter's stomach bitters, chief among American remedies and preventatives for malaria, constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, unequal sleep, rheumatic twinges and the irritable incident to advanced age. It is also universally recognized as a reliable tonic and appetizer. As a family medicine particularly suitable to emergency it has no equal. The nervous, the feeble seek its aid, and the happiest results follow. The convalescent, the aged and the infirm derive infinite benefit from its use. Avert the influences of impure air, bad water, unaccustomed exertion and exposure it is a genuine preventive.

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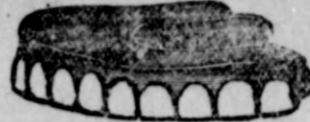
State of Texas, in the District Court, October term, A. D. 1894. Citation to the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County, Texas, to bring the following publication of this day to the attention of the Court...

Citation in some newspaper published in the County of Callahan, if there be a newspaper published in said County, (but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published), for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof...

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Cottonwood Correspondence.

Two weddings since our last, Hollis Faulkenbury and Miss Mattie Harlow, George Russell and Miss Crownover. No cake—no puff.

Boys—To the wife of Jno. P. Tye, a fine boy, the first. Mother and child are doing well and Bro. Tye is convalescing.

Two gins in full blast when there is anything to blast—Less than 100 bales to date.

Hurrah for H. B. give them the rope neighbor and they will do the critter themselves.

W. P. Cochran and Harvey (Boy) McGowen went squirrelling yesterday and returned empty handed.

Madam Rumor says that J. B. Harris and Dick Burnfield will be our next Justice and Constable. Here's to you boys with a hearty vote and a strong pull.

Pitt and Paul Ramsey start to Galveston to-morrow, to enter commercial school.

We learn that our teacher Prof. Allen, passed his examination last week with a high marking and procured a 1st grade certificate. Lets take up a subscription and augment our school fund.

We are for Cockrell for Congress, we think he has merited the support of his district and he is the choice of the majority of the democratic votes of the district as evidenced in the primaries. Now, why run two or three men and give the 3rd party fellow such a chance? I am for the majority ruling. If the majority could have put their man in the field the populist would not have been in it, as it is, with three democratic candidates the 1-3 party man may get there by a small plurality. Call another primary and lets have a candidate. Cockrell is the man we want but if he is not the choice of the majority, then give us some other, good democrat. Not a straddle kind but one who has back bone enough to take a stand and defend it.

ALL persons indebted to me on notes are requested to settle same promptly when due. Those owing on notes past due will please call and settle at once. I need the money.

H. SCHWARTZ, Manager for Leo Stern.

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