

To the farmers of Callahan: If you need anything in the way of Farm machinery, such as Wagons, Plows, Reapers, Mowers, Wheat Drills, Thrashers, etc. Don't buy until you get our terms and prices. We will not be undersold by any house in Texas.

Baird Drug Co., Texas, GENERAL DEALERS IN DRUGS AND

Supplies. PATENT MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Sulphur, Cement, School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Note, Letter, Fool's Cap, Legal and Bill Cap Paper. Envelopes, all kinds and sizes. Pens in endless variety.

A complete line of Notions, Combs, Hair Brushes and everything usually kept in A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we retain the services of S. T. FRASER, M. D., who will have entire control of the Prescription Department, the Integrity, Competency and Reliability of this Gentleman, who is an old and well known citizen of Callahan county, is a sufficient guarantee that you will get your Prescriptions compounded in a thoroughly scientific manner. Nothing will be dispensed but the

PUREST AND BEST DRUGS. BAIRD DRUG COMPANY.

CITY MEAT MARKET, E. SIGNAL, Proprietor. Dealer in Fresh and Pickled Beef and Pork Sausage.

WM. CAMERON & CO. DEALERS IN LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDING, POSTS AND STAYS.

LIME CEMENT, Etc. Baird, Texas.

J. H. HOFFMAN, BAIRD, TEXAS, House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTER.

Furniture! Furniture!

L. GOULD, Baird, Texas, Dealer in

FURNITURE.

Window shades, Picture Frames

A full and complete line of COFFINS; ready boxed Remember the place, at Harry Meyers' old store on Market Street, Baird, Texas

THE GREAT POLITICAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF TEXAS THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE MOST POPULAR. ALL THE NEWS FOR ONLY \$1.00 a month; 10c per month.

\$9 STAR AND GAZETTE \$2.00 P.R. ANN.

WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland has once more shown that he has the rare faculty of saying the right thing at the right time. In a letter of regret from him, read at a banquet given by the Boston Tariff Reform League, last Friday night, he blazes the way for the weak-kneed members of the party to follow him, and for every member of the party to uphold the principles voted for by a plurality of more than 100,000 of the total number of votes in the country, last November.

After expressing his regret at not being able to attend the banquet, Mr. Cleveland wrote: "Our institutions were constructed in purity of purpose and love for humanity. Their operation is adjusted to the touch of national virtue and patriotism, and their results under such guidance must be the prosperity and happiness of our people, and, as long as the advocates of tariff reform appreciate the sentiments in which our institutions had their origin; as long as they apprehend the forces which alone can guide their operations; as long as they, in a spirit of true patriotism, are consecrated to the service of their country, temporary defeat brings no discouragement. It but proves the stubbornness of the forces of combined selfishness, and discloses how far the people have been led astray and how great is the necessity of redoubled efforts in their behalf. To lose faith in the people is a surrender and an abandonment of the struggle. To arouse their intelligence and free it from darkness and delusion gives assurance of speedy and complete victory. In the track of reform are often found the dead hopes of pioneers and the despair of those who fall in the march; but there will be neither despair nor dead hopes in the path of tariff reform, nor shall its pioneers fail to reach the heights. Holding fast their faith and rejecting every alluring overture and every deceptive compromise which would betray their sacred trust, they themselves shall regain and restore the patrimony of their countrymen, freed from the trespass of grasping encroachment, and safely secured by the genius of American justice and equality."

Brave words, these, for a defeated candidate, and very badly needed too, for many Democrats in Congress have recently shown a very decided weakness of the spine on this subject, and have talked about compromising with the enemy to the extent of passing a bill making large reductions in the internal revenue, leaving the unjust import duties to remain as they now are, etc. The indications now are that Mr. Cleveland's letter will furnish the necessary stiffening for the wobbling back-bones, and that we shall hear no more talk of compromise.

The Democrats of the House will handle the Senate tariff bill without gloves when it goes to them after its passage by the Senate. They propose to show the country what a one-sided and unfair measure it really is. They are now busy gathering facts and statistics for the purpose. The President has ordered the dismissal of Edward Cushing, Collector of Customs, at Bath, Maine. Representative Crisp, Chairman of the House Committee on contested elections, expects to call up, this week, the cases of Small vs. Elliott, and Sullivan vs. Felton. Michigan has a handsome statue of Lewis Cass, to be placed in Statuary Hall at the Capitol. A new and very fine crayon portrait of Speaker Carlisle has been hung in the lobby of the House. The Blaine war grows apace. Everywhere two or three Republicans are gathered together, you are certain to hear the name of the gentleman from Maine mentioned. His enemies are bitter and his friends staunch, and the battle is sure to rage continually between them, from now until four years from next March, with what result, only time can tell. Mr. Harrison probably wishes most heartily that Mr. Blaine had never been born, but if he had not, the people of this country would have missed lots of fun. As if there were not already a surfeit of candidates for Speaker of the next house, three more were brought out last week. They were Republicans, Lodge, Bayne, and Parahulst. I do not suppose that either of these three men have the most remote idea of ever being elected Speaker, but they probably hope that their being mentioned for the position will cause them to get better committee assignments from the man who is elected, and, judging from past experience, they are right. It is proposed to have the takers of the next census make a schedule of the surviving ex-Confederate soldiers. The idea has been very well received, and will be considered at the next meeting of the Senate committee on the census. The bill already passed by the House provides for a similar schedule on Union soldiers. To-morrow, President Cleveland will hold his last New Year's reception in the White House for some years, at least.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS. A Simple Explanation of the Way Illuminating Gas is Made. How few people can intelligently explain some of the most ordinary things in every day life. An official of the city gas works was heard saying not long ago that if he might judge by the number of times he was asked for information, not more than two people in ten know how common illuminating gas is made. They all seem to understand, he said, that it comes out of the ground, and are ignorant of the process by which it is extracted. We do not doubt this at all, for it is the common thing that we are apt to overlook in our search for information. Now, let us give you a simple explanation of gas making. Break up a piece of bituminous coal into small fragments and fill the bowl of a clay tobacco pipe with them. Cover the mouth of the bowl with wet clay and then thoroughly dry it. Put the bowl of the pipe into a fire where it will get red hot, and you will soon see a yellowish smoke come out of the stem, and if you touch a light to the smoke it will burn brightly, for it is nothing more or less than the gas from the coal.

You can purify and collect this gas in a simple way. Fill a bottle with water and turn it upside down in a bowl of water. Put the neck of the bottle into the water and if the pipe were large enough to make a great deal of gas the bottle would be entirely filled with it. You have seen the immense quantities of coke which they have, and the gas which is left of the coal after the coke has been burned out of it. Coke is carbon, only a small part of what was in the coal having gone off with the gas. Take the clay covering off your pipe and you will find the bowl filled with this coke.

Now, that is precisely the way gas is made in large quantities at the gas works. Instead of pipe bowls they use big retorts, and these are heated red hot by furnaces, for the fire must be outside of the retorts. Heating coal red hot in a closed retort is different from burning it in the open air. A large pipe from the retort carries off the product of the coal, consisting of steam, tar, and illuminating gas, as well as gas. The ammonia and the tar go into tanks, and the gas into coolers, and then over time, which takes up the acids in it into the immense iron gas holders which you have seen at the works.

These holders are open at the bottom, and stand, or rather swing, in tanks of water, being adjusted by means of weights. As the gas comes into them they rise up out of the water, but the gas cannot escape. The large gas pipes, or mains as they are called, connect with the holders and conduct the gas through the streets to the houses where it is used. The pressure is given to the gas by the weight of the iron holders, which are always bearing down on the gas they contain.

How to Live Long. Milk is especially valuable as a dinner drink, especially when fish plays any part in the menu. Tea or coffee taken with meat is simply suicidal. These hot beverages turn the meat into something resembling leather, and the result irritates the system, and the man who desires long life must not give a place to "high tea" in his daily programme. Of tea itself it can only be said that it is harmless if not taken too often or too strong. The American who writes to the Paris Academy of Sciences lately stated that the patient he had for speech in the silence of a retired room, yet bears the same in the midst of noise, as in a moving carriage or railway train, or in the street. The disorder, which is grave, progressive and sometimes hereditary, is caused by compression of the labyrinth of the ear.—Arkansas Traveler.

The Indian's Physical Endurance. How much bodily pain one of these Crow warriors can undergo I witnessed in 1889, near this post. It was in the person of a young man named Hon. Carl Schurz (the then secretary of the interior) visited the captured Sioux and Cheyenne near Fort Keogh. The honorable gentleman desired to observe the natives at one of their dances, and he, accompanied by Hon. Miles, our commanding officer, conducted him to the neighboring encampment. The writer accompanied the party, which went on horseback. As we neared the spot we heard general hurrahs of Indians, shouting down on the grass, singing, shouting and drumming. They were not dancing just then, but they were enjoying a staccato performance by a solitary warrior—a Crow Indian—something like a solo in a quartet. The character—a highly seasoned and palatable side dish in the feast, so to speak. The stalwart Crow stood in the center of the circle, entirely naked with the exception of the protective breech cloth. The blood was streaming from a hundred gashes which he was self-inflicting upon chest, shoulders, abdomen, arms and legs alternately, by some of the Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. The sight was too much for the somewhat sensitive organization of the facial secretary, and giving his horse the spur, he soon escaped from the disgusting spectacle. The attending Indian, very joyed in the performance, loudly, they were chatting away and laughing gayly while the horrible and certainly very painful mutilation was going on. The interpreter informed me that it was an atrocious ceremony on the part of the Crow, who had in the preceding winter killed a Sioux. From the same source I learned afterward that the very height of the festivity was reached by the audience when the performer finally permitted his body to be washed with vinegar, after which he indulged in fits and convulsions.—Fort Keogh (Mont.), Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Sound of Thunder. One of the most true and succinct descriptions of a natural phenomenon that I recently gave to M. H. H. in which he says that the sound which is known as thunder is due simply to the fact that as this air is heated it expands very rapidly, and as it expands it is suddenly raised to a very high temperature, and has its volume, moreover, considerably increased. The column of gas thus suddenly heated and expanded, is so dense that it is not even a millimeter of a second, it follows that the whole column, though for an instant, even any place it commences where the lightning is at the least distance. In precise terms, according to M. H. H., the beginning of the thunder clap gives us the minimum distance of the lightning, and the length of the thunder clap

gives us the length of the column. It also remarks that when a flash of lightning strikes the ground, it is not necessarily from the place struck that the first noise is heard. Again, he points out that a bullet whizzes in traversing the air, and the same may be said to follow its flight, the same thing also happening with a falling meteorite just before striking the earth. The noise actually heard has been compared to the sound produced by a steam train. It is due, really, to the fact that the rapidly pushed on one side in front of the projectile, whether bullet or meteorite, quickly rushes back to fill the gap left in the rear.—Scientific American.

Singular Loss of Memory. A recent medical journal gives the report of a case of singular loss of memory in a young girl residing in New York. Sitting in her own room one day, she took up a package of letters which she intended to answer, and was amazed to find that she could not remember the names or appearance of any of the writers, all of whom were her own personal friends. She was calm and sane except upon this point; her memory of persons seemed to be suddenly and wholly obliterated. She had just descended to the room where the family was gathered for dinner, and found that she could not remember a single name or face, except that of her mother. Her father, sisters and brothers appeared to her as strangers, nor was it possible to recall them to her. The faculty of memory of persons appeared to be paralyzed. It was found by the physicians that this singular effect was caused by the lodgment of a clot of blood upon a certain part of the brain. Another well known mental disorder, which produces forgetfulness of words, results from abnormal pressure, or congestion of the brain. The patient frequently takes one word, such as "yes" or "water," and repeats it a thousand times, imagining that he is conversing with fluency and ease.—Youth's Companion.

The Worst of All Eyes. Somebody ought to write a novel about people with these black or dark blue eyes which are transparent as so many Swiss pebbles. They are eyes of intensely peculiar nature, strong in color, but with tendencies to the wrong way, the eyes of born devils in human shape. When such dark eyes show the red light that comes of caution insanity in its first stages is at work on the brain of such a man or woman needs care like long, or some crisis of trouble may lead to an outbreak of madness. It is the eye of one likely in frenzy to commit manslaughter. The most beautiful eyes in the world are the clear gray, with large pupils, and iris which changes and darkens with feeling as from the shadow of a cloud. The steadiness, brilliance and susceptibility of such eyes are index to the rarest intelligence, quick and accurate, and the high romantic sentiments which in such characters become passionate. Truth, liberality, loyalty, are the vital breath of such spirits, but alas! those eyes are not of the long lived. Dusk is over them all before they have had time to open them for their own. The bluish white of the eye betokens consumption before its hectic brightness alarms with unceasingly, and the loss of color in the pupil, turning livid instead of black, is caused by brain disease.—Sibbie Dare's Letter to RUSSIA AS A COMPETITOR. The Petroleum Trade Revolutionized—A Cotton Raising Region. Till recently Russia has constituted a little world of its own and its immense life in other countries. In seeking to enlarge its borders it has had troubles with other nations, but otherwise it has not crossed their track. It has not been a competitor in the great commercial marts of the world. It has produced some superior leather and iron that have been used for certain purposes, but lately it has been heard that articles equally good have been made in other countries. It has exported considerable quantities of illuminating gas for burning brick and earthenware. Recent English papers state that arrangements have been made for bringing frozen beef, pork and mutton from Russia to British ports during the coming winter, and the belief is expressed that live animals and eggs will soon be brought at all seasons of the year. If desirable they can be brought most of the distance by rail or sea, and by way of water from ports on the Baltic sea. It is now believed that immense quantities of grain raised in Siberia will be sent to England, France and Germany from the same ports. Siberia is the largest of the least cultivated territory in the world. It is capable of supplying all western Europe with breadstuffs. The central and southern portions of it are well adapted for raising wool. The building of the Transcaucasian railroad has opened up one of the finest cotton raising regions in the world. The soil is rich and the climate delightful. Labor there is cheaper than in Egypt or India. One-half the cotton used in Russian mills last year was produced in central Asia, and efforts will be made to produce the entire amount needed within the next four years. At the end of that time Russia exports it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully adapted to the production of fine wool and tobacco. For centuries large flocks of sheep and goats have been kept there and have been the chief sources of wealth. With good facilities for transporting their fleeces it is likely now, as the profits of raising it in a region where plowing may be done during most of the year and where no fertilizers are required are enormous. With cars and steamers run by petroleum, cotton raised in central Asia may within five years be laid down in Liverpool to compete with that produced in the United States. The region traversed by this same system of railroads is also said to be wonderfully

The San Antonio Light issued a splendid holiday edition.

One thousand dollars invested in side walks and grading on Market and three or four side streets would be worth ten thousand dollars to the town.

We still have a great many names on our books that we would like to hear from between now and Mar. 1st. Settle up old scores if you cannot pay in advance.

The most interesting subject the daily press has to discuss now is whether Blaine will be the next American Prime Minister. The dispatches inform us one day that Blaine will surely be Secretary of State and this is contradicted in the next.

The Abilene Reporter twits friend Lowery of the News because he does not pitch into THE STAR.

Friend Lowery has sense enough to see that THE STAR is not making war on Abilene or Taylor county. In this he is said his credit, he has considerably the advantage of his friend of the Reporter.

Dr. Macne has resigned the position as Manager of the Dallas Alliance Exchange, and will assume editorial charge of a new paper to be published at Washington D. C. This paper will be the organ of the Alliance Wheel. If the Doctor conducts the new paper on the same plan as he did the Exchange, it will be a high-flyer "and don't you forget it."

We understand that a petition favoring incorporation is being circulated. This is a step in the right direction. Like town ever amounts to anything the streets will have to be graded and side walks put down. It is a settled fact that this cannot be done without incorporating, as was clearly demonstrated, last Spring, when an effort was made to grade Market Street.

Some say they would favor incorporating the town, but it would make taxes too high. If the right kind of men are chosen for Mayor and Aldermen, the taxes need not necessarily be burdensome at all. No one living in town, certainly, could object to a reasonable tax in order to have our streets and side walks repaired and the town put in good sanitary condition.

Our esteemed contemporaries, the Abilene Reporter and Baird Star, are again discussing the "Abilene country," and are tickling each other under the ribs a little as they warm up to the subject. Compromise, gentlemen. The country is large enough and good enough for both of you to "spoon" in without kicking or pulling "kiver."—Eastland Chronicle.

Yes, there is plenty of room, but the Abilene Reporter is so hogish that it wants Callahan county and the balance of creation.

We do not believe the people of Callahan endorse the course of THE STAR.—Abilene Reporter.

What in the mischief does the Reporter man know about the people in this county, we would like to know? The people do endorse the course of THE STAR in this matter, and every one who has a spark of county pride not only endorses THE STAR but heartily condemns the Reporter for its manifest unfairness.

The Reporter further says: "The article reflecting on the gentlemen interested in the exhibit at Dallas was as great a piece of nonsense as was ever published."

The Reporter man will certainly except the twaddle he published in reply.

The last issue of the Reporter attempts to be very severe on THE STAR for what it thinks is our negligence in not correcting the error in regard to the Taylor county exhibit. In the first place, the Reporter singled out a paragraph in an article and put a construction upon it we did not intend, but it suited the Reporter, as he could thus evade the subject under discussion. We intended no reflection upon Taylor county or the manager of its exhibit at the Dallas Fair, but as the Reporter was pleased to put this construction upon the paragraph in question, we made the proper correction in our last issue, yet the Reporter comes out the next day and says we had made no correction. The Reporter man well knew we could not well reply to his article in our issue on the 27th, for if we are not mistaken, the Reporter was issued on the Monday previous, and did not reach this office until Tuesday, Christmas day. Our reply was written out, but it was found at the last moment that there was not room enough for it, although we fully intended to publish it in that issue. Therefore, the Reporter's statement that we had willfully misrepresented Taylor county was a gross misrepresentation of THE STAR, whether so intended or not. If the Reporter man is disposed to be fair, he will publish a correction this week of the last part of his article in his last issue. We will make no comments upon that part of the article until the Reporter has had an opportunity to correct its misstatements.

It cannot in all fairness be said.

Advertisement in THE STAR.

REPLY TO "TAX PAYER."

MR. EDITOR: Some time ago, I noticed two communications in the Cottonwood Prodigal, purporting to have been written by one "Tax Payer," which are no less misleading than "Tax Payer" is unreliable. The substance of those communications is remembered by the people who read the Prodigal. The commissioner's court is required by law to furnish the county officials with offices and fuel, and the officials are held responsible for any injury to their respective rooms, except that from ordinary wear and tear. The room, then, is the property of the official, and there is no rule by which he could be deprived of the privilege of occupying it every hour in the day and from using fuel necessary for his comfort. This is his right, then, and he invariably exercises it.

Does the Statute require the closing of any office to be opened or closed any number of hours during the day? On the contrary, the law contemplates that the office should be at his post during business hours, at least, and certainly he is not required to be there at any time without the privileges granted him by the Statute. Some county officials are not allowed deputies; but, at their own risk, for the use, benefit, and convenience of the public, they often employ aid, and this aid can and does occupy the room of the employer, and there has never been any objection to such; for to raise an objection would be an endeavor to deprive one of exercising his own will and lawfully doing as he wishes with his own.

It is true that one of our county officials has given space in his office to one, but such has not entailed one cent additional expense nor caused the consumption of one ounce more of fuel than the official has a legal right to use. Suppose the expenses were increased by such, Tax Payer & Co. should be the last persons on earth to complain, as the amount of taxes paid by them can not be discovered by a double magnifying microscope, much less with the naked eye, and, if to fail to pay the poll-tax were an offense, when such becomes due, they could not be found with a search warrant, much less with a warrant of arrest.

If our commissioners' court are to go beyond their legal power and say that the room of an officer should be kept open only so many hours during the day and that he should not permit a friend or employee to occupy the room, and if such room is occupied more than a certain number of hours, the officer should either furnish his own fuel or do without; then why not go further and say that the citizens of Baird should not use water from the county's cistern; that farmers should not camp or permit their wagons to remain on the Court-House square during the night; that they should not be permitted to store away in the Court-House provisions for themselves or provender for their horses during the few hours they are in Baird, and, during the sessions of court, they should not be permitted to occupy the different offices and rooms in the Court-House.

But why now, at this late hour, this furor about a room in the Court-House being occupied for a few hours during the day by some one at the special instance of the county official? There has been no injury to the room, no expense to the county, but, in fact, a convenience, to some extent, to the public, and, for our commissioners' court to be influenced by Tax Payer's epistles to the disaffected founders, would be an act no less penurious and meddlesome than the "epistles" are calculated to destroy good feelings, and to create dissensions and animity.

It is the duty of all good citizens to work for and have in view the welfare of their county, and to ignore the petty and unfounded complaints of chronic faultfinders and pseudo tax-payers—impostors who left their country for their country's good, and, last but not least, their few satellites who breathe their poisonous atmosphere and bear their corrupting taint for the sake of gain.

Nothing is more disagreeable to me than to engage in a newspaper controversy, and I shall notice no further communications from Tax Payer, and should I be improperly referred to in any such, I shall reply in a more efficacious manner than this.

For me, there will be no cowardly skulking behind a *nom de plume*, but I shall sign myself,

Yours Truly, F. S. BELL.

A Visit to Belle Plaine.

Weeks had come and gone and months had passed into years which brought with them many unexpected changes; but I had not fully realized the alteration until the lapse of time had wrought until the morning of the 24th inst., when I rode into the town of Belle Plaine, the place where I had once gone to school. Then my sensibilities were awakened to a correct perception of the workings of time. When I gazed upon the old school-building and noted the modifications which it had undergone, my mind was carried back to the days that I had spent within its rocky walls; where I had been called by the tolling bell to perform the weary task of a poor school-boy, where I met the harsh voice of masculine strength with those of feminine piety, the latter having a refining influence upon the minds and characters of the former, and all were linked into one grand unbroken chain of affection.

Waves of a Mexican Town.

San Pedro is a place of summering, a villa-cultura for wealthy Guadalupe families, who pass there the months of September and October. June 13 is observed as a great festival, for on that day, 1821, San Pedro seconded the cry of independence, raised by Iturbide in Yucala. It is a drowsy little town, with pottery, pottery everywhere. But let not the stranger prepare himself for immense kilns nor extensive factories. In a three room with a mud floor and two or three rooms, a table and two or three gaudy, highly colored pictures of saints for furniture, squat two or three Indians, yes, of the barefoot, white cotton-dressed class of citizens. If they make cups, flasks, etc., they may have a little hand lathe and some mallet, chisel, vice, the clay, a few wooden spatulas, a knife or two and their fingers are the implements, while a little furnace may be found out in the garden, covering away behind noble guinea trees or cactus.

But the variety of vessels and toys is infinite, and, in the finer grades, the work is marvelous. Water, glass, tin, wax, copper and stoneware, exquisite fish, money banks in the form of ducks, pigs, fish, and myriad shapes of fruit and flowers, now conventionalized, now true to life; a thousand types of wooden, begonia, geranium, soldiers, each with its own individual expression so faithfully copied that one seems to savor the ices of the never and hear the unearthly howl of the blind fiddler, with his gleaming teeth and hollow mouth where the raised strings fully scintillate.

It is a scene of wonder to the whites," says Mr. McFadden, "that the bodies of Gen. Custer and his brother Tom were not mutilated in the massacre. It is well known that the treacherous chief Rain-in-the-Face had sworn that he would cut Tom's head in two. Two days before the battle of Little Bighorn, he came to make that threat was this: "Rain-in-the-Face had committed some depredation in Nebraska for which he was wanted by the United States officers—horse stealing, I think it was. He took refuge at Standing Rock, and Gen. Custer sent a sergeant with a detail from Fort Lincoln to bring him in. The sergeant was compelled to return without his prisoner. The general then said to his brother, 'Tom, go to Standing Rock and bring back Rain-in-the-Face or leave your own body there.' The captain, who never refused to obey orders, started on his errand with a detail of cavalry.

"It so happened that the day as reached Standing Rock, was the day on which rain was issued at the agency. There were fully 5,000 Indians at the camp. Capt. Custer placed his detail so as to surround the trading post. He dismounted, and, with a revolver in one hand and a rifle in the other, entered the building. When he got inside he asked, 'Where is Rain-in-the-Face?' Silence fell on the room, which was crowded with friends of the chief. The captain then told the interpreter to point out Rain-in-the-Face. The latter, however, stepping up to him the intrepid cavalry officer placed the muzzle of his revolver at the Indian's head and said: "Rain-in-the-Face, I want you." If you make an attempt to escape, I'll shoot you. If you refuse to come, I will show your brains out. I have but one life to lose, and if they shoot me you will die also.

"Rain-in-the-Face said he would submit, but on going out at the door he said: 'It is your own fault, I tell you, I will cut your heart.'—New York Mail and Express.

The Earth's Good Beds.

The recumbent of M. Tabor's de Bort show a marked tendency of the earth's cloudiness throughout the year to arrange itself in zones parallel to the equator. A belt of maximum cloudiness may be traced near the equator, two lanes of light cloudiness extending from 15 to 25 degrees, of latitude north and south, and two zones of greater cloudiness between 45 and 60 degrees, beyond which the sky seems to become clearer, toward the poles. These zones have a noticeable tendency to follow the curve of their change of declination, moving northward in spring and southward in fall. The zones of clear sky correspond with regions of high pressure. The distribution of cloudiness is a direct consequence of the course of the winds.—Arkansas Traveler.

New York's Enormous Charities.

New York's charities are something enormous. That a million of dollars are given to the poor of this city every year could easily be shown, but that doesn't touch the question. This matter is something that affects our social structure from corner stone to cap stone. It is employment these people. Self support is the first essential in the great problem of self respect. No man who lives on borrowed money, no man who is the recipient of continuous charity, can respect himself. The meanness and cheapness of man who walks the streets has his own thought, and it is these moments of sober thought which will ultimately breed trouble in this city.—Joe Howard in Chicago News.

An Interesting Origin.

The pug dog as a pet has an interesting origin. He was first imported from China and Japan, and came into fashion in the reign of William III. It is stated that the king believed his life to have been saved by a dog of this breed availing him to his danger when a murderous attack was about to be made on the prince.—Chicago Herald.

Birth's good; but breeding's better.—Scottish Proverb.

An Aquatic Spider's Diving Bell.

While the nearly constant abode in the water, they are, like most other spiders, at length, consequently they need some special provision for providing themselves with air while living under the water, and for this purpose they possess the art of constructing a kind of diving bell. It is an interesting sight to witness one of them making his air cell. Clinging to the lower side of a few leaves, and securing them in position by spinning a few threads, the spider rises to the level of the water, with his belly upturned, and, doubling up his hind legs, retains a stratum of air among the hairs with which his body is covered. This he plunges into the water and appears as in the first stage of the making of his silvery bell. Going immediately to the spot he has chosen, it breaks the body with its paws, when the air detaches itself and forms a bubble under the leaf. The spider surrounds this bubble with the impermeable silky matter furnished by its spinneret.

Returning to the surface, it takes in another layer of air, which it carries down and adds to the first one, also extending the envelope over it. The process is kept up till the "diving bell" has reached the proper size and finished.

The ideal form of the construction is that of a triangle, but it often assumes an irregular shape, like an inverted sack.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable farms in Callahan county for sale, situated 4 miles from Baird, 560 acres in tract, 75 acres in fine state of cultivation, balance in pasture. Good buildings, stock water lasts the year round. For further particulars write to THE STAR, Box 93, Baird, Tex.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Estrayed before A. T. Young, J. P. Callahan Co., Texas, Dec. 7th, 1888, by Jim McCoy. One sorrel mare, branded J J on right shoulder and 1 included in diamond on left thigh, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high. One yearling colt, branded 1 included in diamond. One sorrel mare, branded 11, 11 years old, 14 hands high, branded J J P connected on right shoulder one red not branded.

One dark brown pony horse, branded A on left shoulder and T under M on left thigh, and Spanish brand, 11 hands high, 9 years old. All appraised at \$100. I. N. JACKSON, Co. Clerk.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1845. In the oldest and most popular scientific and technical journal in the world. Fully illustrated. No other journal publishes so much valuable information. Send for specimen copy free. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS.

Architects and Builders. A great success. Each issue contains colored illustrations of public buildings and city residences of public buildings. Send for specimen copy free. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

PATENTS.

Patents. In case your idea is not registered in the Patent Office, it is liable to be copied and you lose your right. Write to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade Marks. In case your idea is not registered in the Patent Office, it is liable to be copied and you lose your right. Write to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

THAT FIGHT.

The Original Wins. C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Proprietor. M. A. Simmons, Liver Medicine, Sold in the U. S. Court Registry. H. Zeller, Proprietor, 415 Broadway, N.Y.

When the spider has taken possession of its web, it remains quiet in it, head down, watching for the appearance of an insect. Perceiving one, it seizes it and returns to its lodge, which it has secured against intruders by spinning threads to enclose its prey at its leisure.—M. Emile Blanchard in Popular Science Monthly.

Trains the Left Hand.

It is very strange that so strong and useful a prejudice against the left hand has lived and flourished for centuries when there is no natural or physiological reason for it. I mean to say that if you examine the skeleton of a person who was strong, healthy and well formed in life, you will find that the bones of the left hand and arm are just as many and just as large and perfect as those of the right. The study of physiology will show you too that the muscles and ligaments and cartilages that fastened that powerful arm to his body and gave them the power of motion were made to do their work just as well on one side of the body as on the other. If the left side were the weaker of the two, it was because of failure to provide the body with the other. Males and cats and other animals, to whom jaws are in a certain sense hands, would smile derisively, I imagine, if you should suggest to them that paws were rights or lefts, or that the paw on the one side could do more than its mate. When, therefore, a boy or girl says that he or she can throw a ball, handle a racket or do anything else, only with the right hand, it is a direct admission that a monkey or cat is physically better equipped than that boy or girl. Yet it is the general belief that human beings are the most perfectly formed of creatures.

First attempts to use the left hand are always awkward and disagreeable, but in ordinary cases persistence will gradually strengthen the least used member and teach it to act as ably and sturdily as the right. It finally there will be two perfect hands instead of one to answer to the needs of the body. Males and cats and other animals, to whom jaws are in a certain sense hands, would smile derisively, I imagine, if you should suggest to them that paws were rights or lefts, or that the paw on the one side could do more than its mate. When, therefore, a boy or girl says that he or she can throw a ball, handle a racket or do anything else, only with the right hand, it is a direct admission that a monkey or cat is physically better equipped than that boy or girl. Yet it is the general belief that human beings are the most perfectly formed of creatures.

A Winter in Iceland.

Although the climate of South Iceland is cold, the winter is so cold that one would be led to expect from the northern situation. It is not much snow. A few inches usually lay upon the ground, crisp and hard, but not the piled up drifts of a New England winter. Accordingly it was possible to make horseback excursions to the farms round about, and to see the winter life of the people in the country. This season for the Icelanders is a time of comparative rest. As nothing can be done abroad but stays of necessity at home, but his life is no mere idleness. He sleeps a great deal, for his house is insufficiently lighted and the nights are long, but by daylight he has occupations enough. He has his books to read, and he has his work to do. He goes to the mill to grind his corn, and he goes to the farm house, and you find the women all at work at the end of the long room.

Another duty devolves on the heads of the household at isolated farms. There are good elementary schools in many places throughout the island, but in remote districts the children must be taught at home. In summer the time is occupied with out-door work, but in the comparatively few days of winter the father, or not infrequently the mother, teaches the children of either sex the common branches. Iceland is perhaps the best educated community on the face of the earth, although the length and breadth of the land there is so large that you cannot read and write, and the general knowledge of some of these obscure fishermen farmers is sometimes well nigh appalling.—William H. Carpenter in The Atlantic.

SPECIAL MENTION.

30yds. Calico, \$1.00, at Powell's. Meal cheaper than ever at Lea's. Get your Trunks from Powell. Pickles cheaper than ever at Lea's. Plenty of meal at Lea's, 65c. a sack. Window shades, cheap, at Powell's. Barrel pickles at Lea's, 30c. per gal. Full stock kip boots, \$1.90. Powell. A car of salt just received. Ogle, 16 yds. 10c. Domestic, \$1.00, at Powell's. 25 yds. Better Calico, \$1.00, T. E. Powell. 30 yds. Calico for \$1.00 at T. E. Powell's.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Estrayed before A. T. Young, J. P. Callahan Co., Texas, Dec. 7th, 1888, by Jim McCoy. One sorrel mare, branded J J on right shoulder and 1 included in diamond on left thigh, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high. One yearling colt, branded 1 included in diamond. One sorrel mare, branded 11, 11 years old, 14 hands high, branded J J P connected on right shoulder one red not branded.

One dark brown pony horse, branded A on left shoulder and T under M on left thigh, and Spanish brand, 11 hands high, 9 years old. All appraised at \$100. I. N. JACKSON, Co. Clerk.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1845. In the oldest and most popular scientific and technical journal in the world. Fully illustrated. No other journal publishes so much valuable information. Send for specimen copy free. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS.

Architects and Builders. A great success. Each issue contains colored illustrations of public buildings and city residences of public buildings. Send for specimen copy free. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

PATENTS.

Patents. In case your idea is not registered in the Patent Office, it is liable to be copied and you lose your right. Write to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade Marks. In case your idea is not registered in the Patent Office, it is liable to be copied and you lose your right. Write to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

THAT FIGHT.

The Original Wins. C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Proprietor. M. A. Simmons, Liver Medicine, Sold in the U. S. Court Registry. H. Zeller, Proprietor, 415 Broadway, N.Y.

When the spider has taken possession of its web, it remains quiet in it, head down, watching for the appearance of an insect. Perceiving one, it seizes it and returns to its lodge, which it has secured against intruders by spinning threads to enclose its prey at its leisure.—M. Emile Blanchard in Popular Science Monthly.

Trains the Left Hand.

It is very strange that so strong and useful a prejudice against the left hand has lived and flourished for centuries when there is no natural or physiological reason for it. I mean to say that if you examine the skeleton of a person who was strong, healthy and well formed in life, you will find that the bones of the left hand and arm are just as many and just as large and perfect as those of the right. The study of physiology will show you too that the muscles and ligaments and cartilages that fastened that powerful arm to his body and gave them the power of motion were made to do their work just as well on one side of the body as on the other. If the left side were the weaker of the two, it was because of failure to provide the body with the other. Males and cats and other animals, to whom jaws are in a certain sense hands, would smile derisively, I imagine, if you should suggest to them that paws were rights or lefts, or that the paw on the one side could do more than its mate. When, therefore, a boy or girl says that he or she can throw a ball, handle a racket or do anything else, only with the right hand, it is a direct admission that a monkey or cat is physically better equipped than that boy or girl. Yet it is the general belief that human beings are the most perfectly formed of creatures.

First attempts to use the left hand are always awkward and disagreeable, but in ordinary cases persistence will gradually strengthen the least used member and teach it to act as ably and sturdily as the right. It finally there will be two perfect hands instead of one to answer to the needs of the body. Males and cats and other animals, to whom jaws are in a certain sense hands, would smile derisively, I imagine, if you should suggest to them that paws were rights or lefts, or that the paw on the one side could do more than its mate. When, therefore, a boy or girl says that he or she can throw a ball, handle a racket or do anything else, only with the right hand, it is a direct admission that a monkey or cat is physically better equipped than that boy or girl. Yet it is the general belief that human beings are the most perfectly formed of creatures.

A Winter in Iceland.

Although the climate of South Iceland is cold, the winter is so cold that one would be led to expect from the northern situation. It is not much snow. A few inches usually lay upon the ground, crisp and hard, but not the piled up drifts of a New England winter. Accordingly it was possible to make horseback excursions to the farms round about, and to see the winter life of the people in the country. This season for the Icelanders is a time of comparative rest. As nothing can be done abroad but stays of necessity at home, but his life is no mere idleness. He sleeps a great deal, for his house is insufficiently lighted and the nights are long, but by daylight he has occupations enough. He has his books to read, and he has his work to do. He goes to the mill to grind his corn, and he goes to the farm house, and you find the women all at work at the end of the long room.

Another duty devolves on the heads of the household at isolated farms. There are good elementary schools in many places throughout the island, but in remote districts the children must be taught at home. In summer the time is occupied with out-door work, but in the comparatively few days of winter the father, or not infrequently the mother, teaches the children of either sex the common branches. Iceland is perhaps the best educated community on the face of the earth, although the length and breadth of the land there is so large that you cannot read and write, and the general knowledge of some of these obscure fishermen farmers is sometimes well nigh appalling.—William H. Carpenter in The Atlantic.

Meal cheaper than ever at Lea's. Get your Trunks from Powell. Pickles cheaper than ever at Lea's. Plenty of meal at Lea's, 65c. a sack. Window shades, cheap, at Powell's. Barrel pickles at Lea's, 30c. per gal. Full stock kip boots, \$1.90. Powell. A car of salt just received. Ogle, 16 yds. 10c. Domestic, \$1.00, at Powell's. 25 yds. Better Calico, \$1.00, T. E. Powell. 30 yds. Calico for \$1.00 at T. E. Powell's.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Estrayed before A. T. Young, J. P. Callahan Co., Texas, Dec. 7th, 1888, by Jim McCoy. One sorrel mare, branded J J on right shoulder and 1 included in diamond on left thigh, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high. One yearling colt, branded 1 included in diamond. One sorrel mare, branded 11, 11 years old, 14 hands high, branded J J P connected on right shoulder one red not branded.

One dark brown pony horse, branded A on left shoulder and T under M on left thigh, and Spanish brand, 11 hands high, 9 years old. All appraised at \$100. I. N. JACKSON, Co. Clerk.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1845. In the oldest and most popular scientific and technical journal in the world. Fully illustrated. No other journal publishes so much valuable information. Send for specimen copy free. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS.

Architects and Builders. A great success. Each issue contains colored illustrations of public buildings and city residences of public buildings. Send for specimen copy free. MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

PATENTS.

Patents. In case your idea is not registered in the Patent Office, it is liable to be copied and you lose your right. Write to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade Marks. In case your idea is not registered in the Patent Office, it is liable to be copied and you lose your right. Write to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 31 Broadway, N.Y.

THAT FIGHT.

The Original Wins. C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Proprietor. M. A. Simmons, Liver Medicine, Sold in the U. S. Court Registry. H. Zeller, Proprietor, 415 Broadway, N.Y.

When the spider has taken possession of its web, it remains quiet in it, head down, watching for the appearance of an insect. Perceiving one, it seizes it and returns to its lodge, which it has secured against intruders by spinning threads to enclose its prey at its leisure.—M. Emile Blanchard in Popular Science Monthly.

Trains the Left Hand.

It is very strange that so strong and useful a prejudice against the left hand has lived and flourished for centuries when there is no natural or physiological reason for it. I mean to say that if you examine the skeleton of a person who was strong, healthy and well formed in life, you will find that the bones of the left hand and arm are just as many and just as large and perfect as those of the right. The study of physiology will show you too that the muscles and ligaments and cartilages that fastened that powerful arm to his body and gave them the power of motion were made to do their work just as well on one side of the body as on the other. If the left side were the weaker of the two, it was because of failure to provide the body with the other. Males and cats and other animals, to whom jaws are in a certain sense hands, would smile derisively, I imagine, if you should suggest to them that paws were rights or lefts, or that the paw on the one side could do more than its mate. When, therefore, a boy or girl says that he or she can throw a ball, handle a racket or do anything else, only with the right hand, it is a direct admission that a monkey or cat is physically better equipped than that boy or girl. Yet it is the general belief that human beings are the most perfectly formed of creatures.

First attempts to use the left hand are always awkward and disagreeable, but in ordinary cases persistence will gradually strengthen the least used member and teach it to act as ably and sturdily as the right. It finally there will be two perfect hands instead of one to answer to the needs of the body. Males and cats and other animals, to whom jaws are in a certain sense hands, would smile derisively, I imagine, if you should suggest to them that paws were rights or lefts, or that the paw on the one side could do more than its mate. When, therefore, a boy or girl says that he or she can throw a ball, handle a racket or do anything else, only with the right hand, it is a direct admission that a monkey or cat is physically better equipped than that boy or girl. Yet it is the general belief that human beings are the most perfectly formed of creatures.

A Winter in Iceland.

Although the climate of South Iceland is cold, the winter is so cold that one would be led to expect from the northern situation. It is not much snow. A few inches usually lay upon the ground, crisp and hard, but not the piled up drifts of a New England winter. Accordingly it was possible to make horseback excursions to the farms round about, and to see the winter life of the people in the country. This season for the Icelanders is a time of comparative rest. As nothing can be done abroad but stays of necessity at home, but his life is no mere idleness. He sleeps a great deal, for his house is insufficiently lighted and the nights are long, but by daylight he has occupations enough. He has his books to read, and he has his work to do. He goes to the mill to grind his corn, and he goes to the farm house, and you find the women all at work at the end of the long room.

Another duty devolves on the heads of the household at isolated farms. There are good elementary schools in many places throughout the island, but in remote districts the children must be taught at home. In summer the time is occupied with out-door work, but in the comparatively few days of winter the father, or not infrequently the mother, teaches the children of either sex the common branches. Iceland is perhaps the best educated community on the face of the earth, although the length and breadth of the land there is so large that you cannot read and write, and the general knowledge of some of these obscure fishermen farmers is sometimes well nigh appalling.—William H. Carpenter in The Atlantic.

EDWIN K. KANE, DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. Grocers Specialties and Proprietary Articles. Confectioneries, Green Groceries, Nuts, Cigars and Tobaccos. Next door South of the Post Office, BAIRD, MARKET STREET, TEXAS.

Farmers, Read this Twice. There is probably no progressive farmer in Texas who has not seen and read a copy of THE STAR AND RANCH. The ILLUSTRATED AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY PAPER. The low and popular price of this paper is one of its great features. It is published semi-monthly at Dallas, Texas. It contains 16 pages, 44 columns of good, home reading matter, especially suited to the Southern farmer. It has CORRESPONDENCE, POETRY, THE HOT-SPOT, FARM MACHINERY with illustrations of new and improved machinery, OREGON AND ILLINOIS, TEXAS NEWS, YOUNG FOLKS, and the various departments. This paper is situated about 20 miles from Dallas and comprises 25 acres. It is under the direction of a competent superintendent who personally conducts experiments with new and old plants, seeds, farm machinery, etc., and who gives the results through the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. This department alone is worth many times the subscription price to any farmer or stockman who believes in progress and improved methods of agriculture. With TEXAS FARM AND RANCH your county paper you are fully equipped for keeping abreast of the times. A sample copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will be sent you on application to Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas.

R. Phillips' DRUG STORE, Baird, Texas. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND A FULL LINE OF STATIONERY. Physician's Pres

COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission
MERCHANTS.
-:0:-
CASH PAID
—FOR—
Cotton,
WOOL,
HIDES
&C.



PLOWS,
WAGONS,
DRILLS
AND ALL FARM IMPLEMENTS, CHEAPER THAN EVER FOR
CASH OR ON REASONABLE TIME.
J. L. LEA & CO.

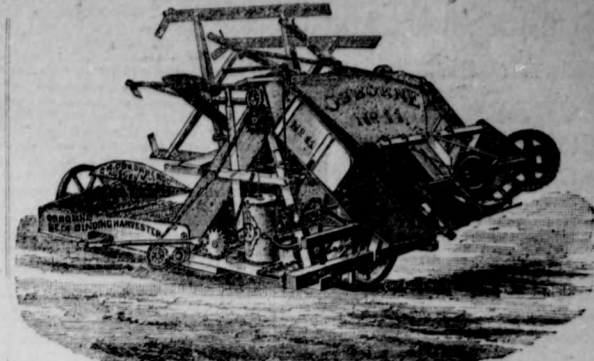
Big Stone Grocery Store.

J. L. LEA & CO.

KEEP ON HAND A

LARGER STOCK OF GROCERIES, THE REPORT BY AND

We will Buy or Help You to Sell Your
COUNTRY PRODUCE FOR CASH.
J. L. LEA & CO.



D. M. OSBORNE'S
HARVESTING
MACHINERY
Cheap and on Liberal Terms.
J. L. LEA & CO.

The Attention of the town trade is called to the fact that we have a Big Stock of Canned Goods of all kinds at New Prices, Bought Since the fall.

J. L. LEA & CO.

1888. Fall and Winter. 1889.

T. E. POWELL

Comes to the front again with a Magnificent stock

OF **DRY-GOODS,**

CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, and a thousand
and one things, too numerous to mention.

COME ALL, AND SEE MY BRAND NEW STOCK.

MOON & CROWDER,

Dealers In

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Such as Dry Goods, Notions,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks,
Valises, Jewelry and
Groceries,

We pay no rent, no clerk-hire, and we ask a careful consideration of the public to this fact.

We will not be undersold by any house in Baird, or surrounding towns. Give us a trial and we will prove the above assertion.

The Baird Weekly Star.

W. E. GILLILAND, Publisher & Proprietor.

LOCAL NEWS.

Incorporate the town.

Bargains in dry-goods, at S. L. Robertson's.

Cash tells the tale at Moon & Crowder's. Try them.

Boy's overcoats, worth \$5.50 reduced to \$3.50, at T. E. Powell's.

Mens' overcoats worth \$7.50, reduced to \$4.00, at T. E. Powell's.

I will sell at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days, S. L. Robertson.

Clearing out sale of all goods for the next sixty days, at S. L. Robertson's.

Baird will have a Roller Mill ready to grind the next wheat crop. So says Mr. J. W. Day.

We are now selling goods for cash, and our prices are very low.

Moon & Crowder.

I. N. Jackson our popular County Clerk, has rented the Frank Dorsey house, and has gone to house-keeping.

Extra coats, very low down; extra pants, very low down; full suits of clothing, very low down, at S. L. Robertson's.

Low down cash prices are what the people want. Now cash over the counter is the way it is done at S. L. Robertson's.

The streets of Baird present a lively appearance, these days, with horse moving, building, cotton wagons, immigrant wagons, etc.

Call and get a pair of fine shoes from T. E. Powell. He will sell you a \$5.00 pair of shoes for \$2.50, and all others in proportion.

J. H. Peters says he is come back to Baird to stay. He says he has got enough of North Texas mud to do him the balance of his life.

Harry Meyer will have in a car load of wire, this week. Notwithstanding the advance in freight rates, he will sell at the same old price.

S. L. Robertson wants to sell his entire stock before moving into his New Stone building now being erected on the east side of Market Street.

S. L. Robertson, at the T. E. Powell old stand, two doors south of Post Office, will sell you dry-goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, and clothing, at extremely low prices.

There seems to be a general moving into town, to-day. Will Ogle moves into Julius Norton's house; Norton goes to the house where Tom Powell now lives, and Tom moves into his own house.

Rev. Paul Beatty, of Cottonwood, will preach at the Methodist Church, to-night.

From a private telegram, we learn that Alden A. Bell has been re-elected reading clerk of the House of Representatives at Austin.

I shall sell on a strictly cash basis to everybody, so, if you have cash to spend, you need have no fears of having to pay for bad debts.

S. L. Robertson.

The civil case in the county court of Jas. Leeper against the Dobson estate is on trial to-day. The case was begun yesterday, and continued over until to-day.

S. L. Robertson and J. H. Peters are busy opening a large stock of dry-goods in the old Powell building.

Mr. Robertson will occupy this store until his stone building is completed.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 8th inst., Judge Solomon officiating, Mr. S. B. Estes and Miss Allie Hancock, both of this county.

Last Saturday, Mr. Hancock left his wagon and team standing in Market Street. The team became frightened, and, wheeling around, they broke off the wagon tongue about the middle and started up the street towards the Wagon Yard, the broken tongue dragging on the ground.

Mr. Hancock managed to get up in the wagon, but, near Dr. Wilson's stable, the broken tongue stuck in the ground, and Mr. Hancock and the wagon parted company rather suddenly. The horses broke loose from the wagon, and, running a short distance, were rounded up. Mr. Hancock was considerably bruised though not seriously.

Moral. Don't leave your team on the street without unhitching your traces.

Some of our young people attended a Social, last Saturday night, given by Miss Josie Arnold and mother. It proved to be a pleasant affair.

Among the guests present were Mr. Silas Youngblood and Miss Hill, Mr. Robert Cross and Miss Jones, Mr. Newt, Fakes and Miss Belle Eley, Mr. Corneilus Edwards and Miss Adelia Terry, Mr. John Paylor and Miss Dora and Ida Terry.

Miss Josie made all feel welcome, and assisted all the guests to enjoy themselves in every possible way. All seemed to enjoy each passing moment with that happy, fraternal feeling which must exist to leave the past like a dream.

After chasing the Leap Year's bashful god (Cupid) from his usurped throne and reinstating the Ancient Prince in his place, as ruler for the next three years, the company bid their fair hostess and her mother good night, but not without expressing many good wishes and kind regards to the hospitable manner in which all were made welcome.

Judge I. M. Onins, president of Belle Plaine College, spent Saturday in this city. He reports his school in a flourishing condition and everything working smoothly and harmoniously.

Two or three marriages are reported to have taken place near town, last week, but we were unable to learn anything definite about them.

We advertised to issue a special edition on Jan. 1st, but it was thought best to defer the matter for awhile. In fact, we really did not have time to get it up. We intend, at an early date, to issue a special edition that will be a credit to the county, if those who are mostly interested in the matter will assist us, and we believe they will.

Tramps broke into J. S. Foy's dry-goods store, last Saturday night, and robbed the store of between \$50 and \$100 worth of clothing, jewelry, etc. There is no clue to the robbers, but it is thought that the crime was perpetrated by tramps, as there were several suspicious looking characters around town. Let us incorporate and make the town too hot for the tramps.

Miss Dora Phillips, who has been visiting the family of her cousin, Mr. R. Phillips, returned, yesterday, to her home in Eastland county.

Mrs. Utley, wife of the night Yard Master, arrived from Mineola, last Monday. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Utley will make Baird their home.

Mrs. J. H. Peters arrived home, Sunday, from McKinney, where she has resided for the last year. Mr. Peters came in, last week, with the household goods and to get things in shape. The STAR welcomes the wanderers home.

S. R. Windham, of Brown county, was in town, this week, with a load of pork. He sold part of the load and carried the balance home, as the prices paid were not satisfactory. He intended to go to Abilene, but hearing that prices were no better there than at Baird, he returned home.

W. J. Power and family left, last week, for Anson where they will make their future home. Mr. Power is one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, and we regret to have him leave us.

The STAR wishes him and family unbounded prosperity in their new home.

Miss Josie Spruill, an accomplished young lady of Granbury, who, for a short time, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. F. Dunn, left, last Monday, for Abilene where she goes to teach a class in music. She is a most efficient teacher, both on the piano and the organ, and, judging from the success which has attended her efforts in the cities in which she has taught, we have no doubt but that she will give perfect satisfaction to the people of Abilene.

B. W. Vaughn is having a nice fence built around his dwelling.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Nuff Arvin was in town, Saturday.

J. D. Merchant, of Abilene, was in town, this week.

Jasper McCoy's familiar pluz was seen on our streets, Saturday.

Mal and Steve Shelley, of Eagle Cove, were in town, Tuesday.

W. L. Jones, of Cross Plains, was in town, Tuesday, with cotton.

J. E. Thomas went up to Colorado city, last week, on legal business.

Rev. J. T. L. Annis and wife, of Belle Plaine, spent yesterday in the city.

Rev. Paul Beatty, of Cottonwood, was taking in the sights of the town, Monday.

Cal. Windham and J. M. Caddenhead, of Tecumseh, were in town, Tuesday.

John Mathews was in town, yesterday, for the first time since he was taken sick, about three months ago.

Miss Dora Phillips, who has been visiting the family of her cousin, Mr. R. Phillips, returned, yesterday, to her home in Eastland county.

Mrs. Utley, wife of the night Yard Master, arrived from Mineola, last Monday. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Utley will make Baird their home.

Mrs. J. H. Peters arrived home, Sunday, from McKinney, where she has resided for the last year. Mr. Peters came in, last week, with the household goods and to get things in shape. The STAR welcomes the wanderers home.

S. R. Windham, of Brown county, was in town, this week, with a load of pork. He sold part of the load and carried the balance home, as the prices paid were not satisfactory. He intended to go to Abilene, but hearing that prices were no better there than at Baird, he returned home.

W. J. Power and family left, last week, for Anson where they will make their future home. Mr. Power is one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, and we regret to have him leave us.

The STAR wishes him and family unbounded prosperity in their new home.

Miss Josie Spruill, an accomplished young lady of Granbury, who, for a short time, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. F. Dunn, left, last Monday, for Abilene where she goes to teach a class in music. She is a most efficient teacher, both on the piano and the organ, and, judging from the success which has attended her efforts in the cities in which she has taught, we have no doubt but that she will give perfect satisfaction to the people of Abilene.

B. W. Vaughn is having a nice fence built around his dwelling.

Judge J. Mellhany, and wife left, this week, for Tyler, their future home. They have many friends in Baird who regret to see them leave, but, as the Judge and wife think the move will be beneficial to them, financially, we join their many friends in wishing them much success in their new home.

A Scrap of paper Saved Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption and by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use, and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Drug-gist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at Baird Drug Co's Store.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption is an absolute cure for colds.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Baird Drug Co's Store.

Are You Skeptical?

If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for all throat and lung troubles. Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give you a sample bottle free, Baird Drug Co.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's catarrh remedy, price 50 cents. Sold by R. Phillips.

She Is "Grateful."

"I saved the life of my little girl by a prompt use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption."—Mrs. Wm. V. HARRISMAN, New York. Baird Drug Co.

FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!

I am constantly receiving new goods, and am selling them at reduced prices. No old stock on hand. No second hand goods. I. GOULD.

To our subscribers: Look over our advertising columns and see who wants your trade.

DEAD LETTER LIST.

Baird, Callahan Co., Tex., Jan. 1, '89.

The following is a list of advertised and unclaimed letters remaining in this office for the month of December, and, if not called for in 30 days, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, at Washington, D. C. When calling for any of these letters please say advertised.

- J. F. BERTIO, P. M.
- Baum Geo
- Burr Mrs
- Corrigan James
- Condon J B
- Davis Lela Miss
- Dean W L
- Dowell J L
- Dunlat L O
- Ellard J T
- Fulcher Sallie Miss
- Gellepsie S
- Giddens Susan Mrs Younger Bety
- Mercer Alice
- Giddens S L Mrs
- Goode H H
- Humphrey G W 2
- Johnson T H 2
- Platt E
- Powell J E Prof
- Robinson Harry C
- Scaton H
- Winkelmeyer A
- Woodward Rentz
- Wald Becker
- Mrs Younger Bety
- Young Chris

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID DURING THE Month of December.

Subscription paid for the month of December, 1888:

- Wm. Carmichael - \$1.25
- J. W. Aiken - 1.50
- S. S. Ramsey - 1.00
- R. Frank Bettig - 1.25
- Dave McDougal - 2.75
- W. Q. Cross - 1.00
- John Rice - 1.25
- M. M. Thomas - 1.25
- W. L. Jones, for Phillip Speegle, 3 months - .25
- R. J. Harris - 1.25
- J. B. Seay, 2 years - 2.75
- H. Windham, 2 years - 2.75
- H. Windham, for Hugh Moore, 2 years - 2.75
- J. F. Claggett - 1.25
- R. B. Beattie - 1.25
- W. A. McLaury - 1.25
- D. Richardson, for T. Richardson - 1.25
- C. J. Miller - 1.50
- W. C. Powell - 1.25
- J. L. McWhorter - 1.50
- J. Y. Gilliland, 2 years - 2.75
- Mary Brightwell, to June 30, '89 - 2.25
- Gabe Smartt - 1.50
- John G. McDougal - 1.25
- F. S. Gage - 1.50
- A. W. Howell, wood - 1.50
- Dr. H. Lindley - 1.00
- J. C. Heyser, for J. A. H. H. - 2.75
- 2 years - 1.25
- Will M. Buell - 1.25
- John Rice, for W. F. Rice - 1.25
- D. H. Palmer, for F. C. Lilley - 1.50
- J. E. Thomas - 1.50
- Dick Cordwint, to '90 - 1.75
- Lee McCammon - 1.25
- Webb & Webb - 1.25
- First National Bank - 1.25
- P. E. Smith - 1.00
- J. F. Barton - 1.25
- H. D. Alexander - 1.50
- E. J. Hicks - 1.25
- C. C. Jackson - 1.25
- Daniel Logsdon, wood, omitted - 1.50
- J. A. Jackson - 1.25
- Total - \$68.60

CORRESPONDENCE.

EAGLE COVE, Jan. 8th, 1889.

ED. STAR: Taking it as a fact that newspaper men know everything, I ask a question, which you will please answer. If a well-fatted hog's head (cut just back of his ears) weighs 54 lbs., what will the hog weigh? I think the rule is to multiply the weight of head by 10 and add weight of head; if so, the hog weighs 594 lbs., which beats anything on record in the West so far. Mr. Betcher killed the hog, a few days since. Respectfully,

J. O. TRIST.

[Few newspaper men claim to know everything, and what some of them don't know about farming and hog-killing would make a thundering big book. We do not claim to be authority on the subject, but we have always heard it said that a hog with his head cut off, as stated, would weigh ten lbs. for every pound weighed by the head with the head counted in. Thus, according to this rule, the hog in question would weigh 540 lbs. If we are not correct, will some of our farmer friends please correct us? Ed.]

LOOK OUT!! LOOK OUT!!

The Baird Hook and Ladder Company will meet, to-morrow night (Friday), at the Court-House, at 8 o'clock, p. m. All desiring to join will please take notice. Persons above forty-five (45) years' old will be admitted as Honorary members.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular that it needs no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Baird Drug Co's Store.

Dr. Powell and Judge Clett got a team, last Monday, and took a spin out in the country. Dr. Powell says one of the horses, either from feebleness or from pure awkwardness, took a sudden notion to stand on his head just exactly at the wrong time. The lines were jerked out of Dr. Powell's hands, and he and the Judge were left at sea without a compass (figuratively speaking). The Doctor made frantic efforts to recover the lines which were tangled up in the wheels, causing the team to travel in a circuit. Judge Clett concluded to desert the whirling vehicle just about this time, and left Doctor alone in his glory. The team finally stopped without any serious accident.

Is it fashionable to go calling at 3 p. m. if no, why not?

PREACHING NEXT SUNDAY.

Rev. R. F. Dunn will preach at Belle Plaine next Sunday at 11 a. m. and at night.

Rev. John McMurray will preach at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and at night. He will also hold services in the College, at Belle Plaine, at 3 p. m.

A Sad Story. The mother ran. No remedy was near. Before morning the poor little sufferer was dead. Moral: Always keep Dr. Acker's English Remedy at hand. Baird Drug Co.

If you need anything in the line of dry-goods, boots, shoes, &c., in fact, everything belonging to a first-class dry-goods house, go to Ph. Schwartz & Bro., where you will find it. Their prices, as is known, are lower than any one's, and they won't and can't be undersold by any one. Reason? No house-vent to pay, no clerk-hire to pay, and, therefore, the public gets this benefit.

PH. SCHWARTZ & BRO.

Old papers for sale at this office, at 40cts. per hundred.

NOTICE.

I desire to have all my accounts squared up by Jan. 1st. Those owing me will please come forward and settle. My books must be squared up. I have accommodated you during the hard times occasioned by the drought, and, as the country is now prosperous, I expect you to come forward and accommodate me in return. The prosperity of the country now will admit of prompt payments, and you must not expect me to indulge you as I have formerly done. In future, I expect to adopt the cash system. S. L. GOULD.

A Wonderful Discovery. Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She sought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle she miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, S. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Baird Drug Co's store.

For your trunks, go to headquarters. Prices can't be beat. Ph. Schwartz & Bro.

Last Tuesday night, there was a social entertainment given by Master Tom Denn at the residence of his father. It was highly enjoyed by all present.

