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

VOL. 7

BAIRD, CALLAHAN CO., TEX., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

NO. 34

C. S. BOYLES,

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And to get it will give you the best quality of goods at the lowest prices. My stock is fresh and new—bought for Spot Cash.

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Of my goods before making your purchases. Call early and bring your family and friends. Make my store headquarters while in the city.

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Fresh Beef, Pork, Sausage, Fish, Poultry. All meats Refrigerated and the animal heat thoroughly extracted before offered for sale.

Everything neat and clean and only the Best of Meat Sold

DECISIVE BATTLES.

The following essay was read before the Thessalonian Club by Mrs. F. W. James, July 13, 1894 and its publication requested by the club:

The first change in the government of the Universe of which we have any account, was the result of a battle between the hosts of God and the armies of Satan.

In this small spot of the Universe we call earth, the fate of nations and the history of countries, are to this day being decided by the issue of great battles, exhibiting as of old, the various passions of its inhabitants.

Among the many battles fought during the fifteen hundred years of the world's history that we have been examining, I have selected those which seemed to me so fateful to the people engaged, and so important to the world at large, as to properly be called, decisive.

About the name of the first I shall mention, history is silent. It occurred at the time when the Egyptians rallied as a nation, led by Amosis of Thebes, threw off the yoke of the Hykos, or Shepherd kings, and founded the glorious Egyptian monarchy. From this time, 1525 B. C., for eight hundred years, obelisks called, "fingers of the sun pointing upward" palaces, and other magnificent works of art, sprang from the soil as if by magic, remaining to this day, as wonders of the world.

Nearly a thousand years after this, in B. C. 558, in another part of the world, was fought a battle, not prompted by patriotic fervor or the natural resentment of an oppressed people. Cyrus the heir of Persia, then a dependency of Media, was sent to Ecbatana, the capital of the latter kingdom, to enjoy the superior advantages to be found there, among his royal relatives. Perceiving the weak points of the government, and finding that he could attach many of the young and more spirited men to his interests, he conceived the idea of revising the order of things. When he went back home, he raised the standard of revolt, and at the battle of Pasargadae entirely subdued the Medes. Thus as a consequence of the ambition of one man, was laid the foundation of an Empire, the maintaining of which caused the shedding of more blood, and the making of more men poor, than any other before or since.

In 538 B. C. by the taking of Babylon, the great Assyrian Empire, excepting the kingdom of the Nile became the prey of Persia. But that also was doomed, and in 525 Cambyses the successor of Cyrus, at the battle of Pelusium, reduced that wonderful country to a Persian province. This was the death blow to their peculiar government, building and religion.

Still seeking whom they might subdue unto themselves, and burning to punish them for meddling in Persian affairs, the Greeks next engaged the attention of that aggressive Empire. In 480 B. C. was made the most famous stand for liberty in the history of the world—Thermopylae! a name which thrills the heart even now, and makes us proud of human nature. By the issue of this battle, the gates of Greece were thrown open to the ruthless Persian, who destroyed by fire and sword all that lay before him. It is true that at the battle of Platae, a year after in 479, the Persians were forced to leave the soil of European Greece forever but they still hovered around in ships many times afterwards and meddled in the affairs of Greece, dictating when they could, and stirring up strife among them always.

The next decisive battlefield, was that of Egos Potami, on the European side of the Hellespont, where Greek met Greek, in B. C. 405. As the result of this battle the refined and luxurious Athenians were forced to submit to the brutal control of the Spartans. Foreseeing the horrors of the fate which awaited them; when the news reached Athens, a cry of sorrow and despair went up to heaven, and "that night no man slept." The Spartans, more generous than was expected, did not allow Athens to be blotted out; but they did not deny themselves the insolence of arranging for music and feasting to go on while the long

walls were being demolished. For seventy three years the Athenian empire had lasted. For forty three, the Spartans were the ruling spirits in Greece. But not longer could their haughty and tyrannical rule be endured by states which had once been free. The spirit of the people roused to break the hated bonds, and at the battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, Sparta fell, and Thebes arose to greatness. This she owed to Epaminondas, the greatest Theban, and one of the greatest men who ever lived. Had Greece possessed many men of like truth, honesty and genius her fate might have been a different one. In this battle the Spartans outnumbered the allies, but Epaminondas introduced new methods of fighting one of which was always to be superior at the point of contact, not engaging the whole army as had been the way of the Greeks. By these tactics the Thebans were irresistible, and drove the Spartans from the field. At Sparta the fatal news did not interrupt the festival then in progress, the only signs of mourning being exhibited by those whose relatives survived the defeat.

Soon after this the rival states, Athens, Thebes, Sparta, began to combine against the aggressions of Philip of Macedon. This was a hopeless struggle, as was proved at the battle of Chaeronea Aug. 7, B. C. 338. There Greece received at the hands of Philip, the death blow to her freedom. Henceforth she was the battle ground of contending factions, and the tool of ambitious men, until the end.

Greece now averted into submission, Philip and after him Alexander, could prepare for the conquest of Persia. Alexander seemed in no hurry to strike the final blow, but gave the Persians time to arrange matters their own way. This they did by selecting the plain near Arbela for the battle field, levelling and rolling the ground for the better management of the scythe-armed chariots, and engaging Greek auxiliaries, supposed to be invincible. With these preparations and his million men, Darius was confident of victory. Alas for his hopes! Alexander led his cavalry in person, and against that charge and the perfect discipline of the Macedonians the Persians could not prevail. Darius fled from the field, and his friends in the hurry of their own escape put him to death. His body fell into the hands of the conqueror, who, with a generosity rare in those times, buried him with regal honors. So ended in 331 B. C. this great Empire.

For a long time no decisive battles turned the tide of affairs in one direction or another. Rome was gradually absorbing the kingdoms of Europe, Asia and Africa. But in 146 B. C. two events occurred which startled the world, and caused the hearts of men to quake with fear of the new power which was rising to rule the world. Rome at last worked her will upon Carthage, that city and nation were wiped from the face of the earth, leaving nothing of all her magnificence but a name and a memory.

The liberal policy of Rome towards the Greeks had only resulted in making them troublesome. The Romans determined to put an end to this, treacherously broke all treaties, and Corinth shared the fate of Carthage. As Leucoptra, near Corinth in this same fateful year 146, the Greeks made a last stand for liberty. But in vain. The nation firm and strong, absorbed the nation unstable and weak. Notwithstanding the acuteness of the Greek intellect and the wonderful culture of the people there were fatal defects in the character of the Greeks, which made them the prey of nations far less subtle than they.

Their egotism, apparent in the weakness of the family bond, in their intercourse with others, and carried out in the dealing of state with state, prevented real unity, and made a Greek Empire an impossibility, while the lack of high purpose and the low standard of truth and honesty among them, made them the puppets of who ever ruled at the time, whether friend or foe. But who does pause at criticism of the Greeks? As has been said, when Greece is tried, she has but to unveil her beauty, and condemnation is impossible. And, as might occur to the mind of the egotistical Greek himself, as he treads the paths of the Elysian Fields, the nation has perished, but the results of her civilization make the world, what it is today!

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Whereas, the Twenty-third Legislature, at its late regular biennial session, which adjourned on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1893, passed the following Joint Resolutions, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of this state, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this State, to-wit: Joint Resolution proposing to amend section 51, article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the establishment and maintenance of a home for indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That section 51, article 3, of the Constitution of the state of Texas, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant, or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever: Provided, however, the Legislature may grant aid to the establishment and maintenance of home for indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers or sailors who are or may be bona fide residents of the State of Texas, under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law: Provided, that such grant shall not exceed the sum of \$100,000 for any one year: And provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed so as to prevent the grant of aid in case of public calamity.

Sec. 2. This resolution shall be submitted by the Governor to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature of the State of Texas at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to section 51, article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas."

Sec. 3. Immediately after the election the officers of each precinct shall forward to the county judge of their county a duplicate return, showing the number of votes cast for and against the amendment, and on the following Monday the county judge shall open and count said returns, and forthwith forward to the Secretary of State, in a sealed package, a tabulated statement thereof, showing the total number of votes cast in the county for and against the amendment; and on the fortieth day after said election the Secretary of State shall, in the presence of the Governor and Attorney General, open and count said returns; and if it shall appear from the returns that a majority of the votes were cast for said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor, on the following day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to issue his proclamation setting forth the fact that said amendment has received a majority of all the votes cast upon that question at said election, and shall proclaim that said amendment has become and is a part of the Constitution of the State of Texas, and the amendment shall take effect from and after said publication.

Approved April 8, A. D. 1893.

Joint resolution to amend section 30, article 16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That section 30, article 16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended so that it shall hereafter read as follows:

Section 30. The duration of all offices not fixed by this Constitution shall never exceed two years: Provided, that when a railroad commission is created by law it shall be composed of three commissioners, who shall be elected by the people at a general

election for State officers, and their terms of office shall be six years: Provided, railroad commissioners first elected after this amendment goes into effect shall hold office as follows: One shall serve two years, and one four years, and one six years their terms to be decided by lot, immediately after they shall have qualified. And one railroad commissioner shall be elected every two years thereafter. In case of vacancy in said office, the Governor of the State shall fill said vacancy by appointment until the next general election.

Sec. 2. The foregoing amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the next general election. Those favoring its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For election of railroad commissioners," and those opposed to its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against election of railroad commissioners." And the Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and have the same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Approved May 11, 1893.

And Whereas, the State Constitution requires the publication of any proposed amendments once a week for four weeks, commencing at least three months before an election.

And whereas, each of said joint resolutions requires the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering an election for the submission of said joint resolutions to the qualified electors of the State for their adoption or rejection on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1894, which will be the sixth day of said month.

Now, therefore, I, J. S. Hogg, Governor of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of said Joint Resolutions, and by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, do hereby issue this my proclamation ordering that an election as required by said Joint Resolutions be held on the day designed therein, to-wit, on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, A. D. 1894, in the several counties of this State, for the adoption or rejection of said proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Texas. Said election shall be held at the several polling places of the election precincts of the several counties of this State, and will be conducted by the officers holding the same in conformity with the laws of this State, in accordance with the provisions of this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name and cause the seal of State to be affixed, [L. S.] at the City of Austin, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1894.

(Signed) J. S. HOGG,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor:
(Signed) GEO. W. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE.
All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle off once, as we need money.
31 atf EDWARDS & DUDLEY.

TUESDAY'S BARGAINS

—In Sewing—
AT MRS. FLOYD'S.

Ladies' calico dresses, any style, . . .	\$.50
Ladies' heavy dresses, " " . . .	2.50
Children's dresses, over ten . . . . .	.35
Children's dresses, under ten . . . . .	.30
Children's dresses, five and under . . .	.20
Ladies under clothing . . . . .	.25
Children's " " over ten . . . . .	.20
Children's " " under ten . . . . .	.15
Children's " " five and under . . . . .	.10
Boy's pants, under ten . . . . .	.20
Boy's waists, under ten . . . . .	.20
Boys pants, over ten . . . . .	.40

Reductions made when more than six pieces are brought in by one family. Satisfaction guaranteed.
The latest styles in La Mode and Bon Ton.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Scientific Methods of Managing the Modern Farm and Garden—Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy, Apiary and Orchard.

Tuberculin.

Readers of the Farmers' Review are doubtless aware that experiments are being made the world over with tuberculin as an agent for the detection of even dormant tuberculosis. They, too, have learned that hundreds of cattle have been destroyed in the east as a result of the findings of this new method of diagnosis. Tuberculin is injected hypodermically and causes a rise in temperature when, say the experimenters, tuberculosis is present in the animal, no matter whether the disease be virulent or passive. A heated discussion has arisen over this matter, for one side claims that where almost any lesion is present in the cow's body the injection of tuberculin—or other agents for that matter—will cause a rise in temperature. Results have shown, as published in the columns of the FARMERS' REVIEW that the work with tuberculin has given wonderfully correct and even astonishing results in some cases of tuberculosis that could not be diagnosed by percussion and auscultation by qualified veterinarians; but on the contrary if, as we have read aghast, condemned healthy beasts unjustly while there is a suspicion in the minds of some that where a rise in temperature had resulted from the injection of tuberculin simple post moriem lesions were pronounced tuberculous for convenience sake. If it should prove that tuberculin is a safe, never failing detective agent in the diagnosis of tuberculosis it must

Certified Tests of Dairy Cows.

The Illinois agricultural experiment station announces in bulletin No. 33 just published that it will supervise tests of dairy herds and, in exceptional cases, of individual cows owned or exhibited in Illinois, under the following conditions: The number of tests so supervised, and the times at which they shall be made, will be determined by the practicability of sending an authorized representative for the purpose without serious interference with other work of the station, but it is expected that there can be prompt compliance with all requests. Preference will be given to tests of pure bred herds or cows kept for the rearing of dairy stock, and to tests continuing for seven days. The station through its representative shall receive full information as to breeding, age, time of calving, date when bred, and treatment of the cows prior to the test; also have full opportunity to determine the quantity and kinds of food used, and the methods of feeding and treatment during the tests, with privilege of taking samples of food for inspection or analysis, as well as the quantity and quality of the milk and butter product. The results of the tests, duly certified by the station, will be furnished as soon as determined to the owners of the cows, or to the associations under whose auspices the tests are made. The station shall have the right to make publication of the results obtained, but no publication will be made without the consent of owners or associations until the completion of any public competition in which cows have been entered. The expenses of the representative of the station in going to and returning from the tests, as well as his maintenance during the tests, shall be paid by the owners of the cows or the association authorizing the tests.

Beef from Tubercular Cattle.

We find the following in the Dairy World, London, which that paper has translated from some German contemporary: Owing to the present spreading of the tubercular disease it is of much importance to the farmer to know what the hygiene has to say as to the use of beef from tubercular animals, and what the means are which will in some measure lessen the pecuniary losses he has to sustain. Already, when discovering the real nature of the disease and its contagiousness, steps have been taken to lessen the danger by destroying and burying down the carcasses. At all the veterinary and medical congresses the opinion has always been expressed that the flesh from tubercular animals, whatever may be its condition, was unfit for human use, and Prof. Koch has tried to prove by numerous experiments that such was the case. Lately, however, it has been found that it is necessary to modify these rigid conclusions, and several scientists have expressed the opinion that not all flesh is detrimental to the health, but that it depends entirely on the nature of the changes themselves. Thus the beef in which tubercles show sign of calcination may be considered rather harmless, but if having a cheese-like appearance highly contagious. In this case it is indispensable that the beef sold be carefully controlled. A country where hygienic matters receive most attention is undisputedly Germany; this state has now instituted new regulations to the sale of beef which somewhat modify the previous existing ones. According to these a detrimental effect is as a rule only to be anticipated if knots of tubercles are contained in the flesh, or the animal very much fallen off without any such colonies being visible to the naked eye. If the animal is in fair condition and the tubercles have only affected one or several organs in the same

MATRONS AND MAIDS.

SOME THINGS THEY LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT.

The Water Lily—A Japanese Girl in an American College—Ways of Testing Silk as to Quality—Frames for Photographs—Good Things to Eat.

The Water Lily.
In the slimy bed of sluggish mere
Its root had humble birth.
And the slender stem that upward grew
Was coarse of fiber, dull of hue,
With naught of grace or worth.

The goldfish that floated near
Saw alone the vulgar stem.
The clumsy turtle paddled by,
The water snake with lidless eye—
It was only a weed to them.

But the butterfly and honey bee,
The sun and sky and air,
They marked its heart of virgin gold
In the satin leaves of spotless fold,
And its odor rich and rare.

So the frazzled soul in its purity,
To sordid life tied down,
May bloom to heaven and no man know,
Seeing the coarse, vile stem below,
How God hath seen the crown.

—James Jeffrey Roche

Tests of Good Silk.

The woman who buys a silk dress only once in a decade can ill afford to find that she has chosen a poor piece—one that cuts or tears or frays or wears shiny or greasy looking. Costliness is no guarantee of worth. It will be worth the small outlay, says Harper's Bazar, to buy an eighth of a yard and test it in the leisure of your home. The first thing to do is to try and tear it, both lengthwise and crosswise. If it gives way readily in either direction, be sure either that the dye has destroyed the strength, or that the thread is composed in part of what is technically known as silk waste. Pure silk, properly dyed, is the strongest known fiber. Nearly all the cheaper dyes, particularly the dark and black ones, have a basis of metallic salts that eat into and weaken what they color. Next test the firmness of weave by scraping diagonally across the fabric with the thumb nail. If it is durable and worth buying the threads will not slip for any amount of manipulation. Otherwise the thumb nail will soon make a space of loose threads as big as itself. After that ravel out a bit of the silk, and look carefully at the quality of both warp and woof. Sometimes a pure silk warp has heavily loaded woof. At others, especially in satin weaves, so much of the woof as comes on the surface is of pure silk, with inferior backing. The pure silk unloaded, is of a lively lustre and very soft to the touch. If the lustre has been artificially produced the fiber feels harsh and brittle. If it is silk, but loaded with metallic dye, the fiber looks like cotton but is somewhat softer.

Another test of quality is to pull out threads both ways and try their strength between your fingers. That is, catch them with both hands about an inch apart, give a quick outward jerk, and note the force necessary to break them. Then try to tear the silk along the lines that the threads came out of. If it parts so difficultly that there are puckers along the tear, it is proof that it will wear decently well. The supreme test of all, though, for either weighing or adulteration of fiber, is to burn a fragment of the stuff, and also some ravings of it. If it is pure and properly dyed it will take fire with difficulty, even when held directly in flame. It will go out almost as soon as the flame is withdrawn, leaving ashes that are nearly jet black. On the other hand, weighted silk is almost dangerously inflammable. It takes fire readily, and once burning will smolder through the piece, leaving ashes that keep the shape of the cloth and are of light yellowish-red color. If there is cotton mixed with the fiber the smell of the smoke will betray it.

A Japanese Girl Student.

Radcliffe college, formerly Harvard annex, has among its undergraduates this year the first Japanese girl who has come to this country for an education. She is Miss Shid-Mori, and she is described as a charming combination of Japanese features, English dress, American coiffure, and Japanese-Anglo language. She had been at Radcliffe since the beginning of the midwinter term, but she had been keeping shyly out of sight until one night, when there was an entertainment given by Dr. Sargent's school. Then the shy little Japanese maid came forth and gave a juggling exhibition with as much ease as if she were on a New York variety stage instead of pursuing a classical education in Cambridge. Since that time she has been very much the fashion.

Miss Mori's home is in Yanagawa, Kiushu, Japan, where her father is a wealthy banker. He was converted to Christianity long ago, and his four sons and two daughters were educated in the Christian faith. Miss Shid is now qualifying herself to return to Japan as a missionary of the highest order. After she has studied here a year or two she will go to London and Paris, after which she thinks she will be prepared to return to her home and convert her people. She is considered very bright and extremely well fitted for college work by the professors at Radcliffe, but she herself thinks she is painfully backward for her age. She is nearly 20 years old and was much surprised to hear that that is considered a youthful age at Cambridge.

Easily Made and Useful.

To make a convenient bag for paper and twine double a yard of creponne, joining the edges with a puff of cambric of a solid and harmonizing color. At the top turn in each of the four edges for several inches, so that the two sides end in a point. Fasten these together with button and buttonhole and sew here ribbon loops and ends by which to hang up the bag. To one

side sew a rectangular outside pocket, with a box pleat in the middle of it. Make deep rather than broad; this is for the twine. It forms a very handy receptacle for wrappings and one to which the family will be apt to often repair if hung in one accustomed place.

Frame for Four Photographs.

This is a very pretty way of displaying four photographs; it may easily be modified so as to hold a larger or a smaller number, and the frames may, if preferred, be cut square, or round, or oval, or shield-shaped. A sheet of very stout cardboard is needed for the front, and a piece of rather thinner make for the back. In the thick sheet cut four oval spaces. These may give some trouble to the amateur, so it is as well, perhaps, to get a professional mount cutter to arrange this, as he has the means of planning them accurately and spacing them properly.

The second and thinner sheet of cardboard should be cut exactly the same shape and size as the thick piece, but it need have no openings. Before covering the front of the frame, take a brush filled with gold paint and color the edge of the oval openings with it. Then lightly gum the card, lay a sheet of wadding over it and cover this place with a piece of brocade. Press this down well, especially round the openings, but carry the outer edges of the material over to the wrong side of the cardboard and gum them down well there. When the gum is dry cut away the brocade and the wadding from above the openings.

Take next some colored ribbon about an inch wide, and lay a length between each of the openings for the photographs and hold it down with an invisible stitch placed here and there. The edge of the openings must now be finished with a line of narrow gold gimp, which can most easily be secured with a very little glue, care being taken that this does not run beyond the edges. A bow of ribbon should now be placed at the top and bottom, the upper one of the two having a loop added to it by which the frame can be hung up.

The outer edge of the frame is finished off in a very pretty and novel style. Procure some large crystal beads and a quantity of pins with colored glass heads, such as are used in making macramé lace. Pass a pin through each head and then stick it into the edge of the frame. Allow a space equal to the width of a bead between each one, and vary the colors according to fancy and according to the prevailing tint of the brocade.

The next thing to do is to fix the photographs at the opening made for them. A touch of gum at the corners will be all-sufficient to hold them, and care must be taken to place them quite evenly and straight upon the card. Now cover the thinner piece of card which has been reserved for the back and hold it with a few stitches taken through the edges here and there, at intervals of an inch or two all round.

Potatoes for a Week.

On Sunday have them mashed—not pounded into a sodden mass, but whisked into a creamy substance. To attain this they should be peeled, steamed, broken with a potato whip, moistened with milk and butter, seasoned with salt and pepper and beaten like a batter until they are very light.

On Monday bake them in their skins. They should be washed clean, baked in a good oven and served at once.

For Tuesday they may be peeled and baked with a roast. When the meat is within half an hour or so of being ready lay them in the gravy under it and bake until they are covered with a crisp, brown skin.

On Wednesday serve them in Kentucky style. These are sliced thin as for frying, soaked in cold water for half an hour, put in a pudding dish with salt, pepper and milk and baked for one hour.

On Thursday serve them fried whole. Peel and boil them. Roll in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in butter.

On Friday have potatoes à la Parisienne. Wash and rub them with a coarse cloth until they are skinned, drop into boiling water and boil until done. Have ready in a saucpan some hot cream and butter, a little green parsley, pepper and salt. Pour the water off the boiled potatoes, cover with this and let it stand.

On Saturday boil the potatoes with their skins on and serve with butter. —Philadelphia Times.

Orangeade.

Orangeade is a substitute for lemonade. A rich orange drink is made as follows: Squeeze the juice of six China oranges and three Seville oranges, boil the peel of the Seville oranges in half a pint of water for half an hour, and add to it with eight ounces of fine sugar; then pour over them a quart of boiling water, cover, and let the liquid stand to cool; then run it through a jelly bag and ice it if you choose.

Green Peas.

Shell the peas but do not wash them, as washing destroys the delicate flavor. Shake the peas in a colander to remove the fine particles. Boil twenty minutes or till tender. Drain the peas, turn them into a hot dish, season with salt. Place a pat or two of butter on top and set them into the oven for three or four minutes. Be sure and put the cover on the dish before putting it in the oven.

Bavarian Cream.

Beat five eggs, add one-half pound of sugar, beat and add one quart of boiling cream, add two-thirds of an ounce of gelatin dissolved in boiling water very cold.

Teaching Deaf Mutes.

In beginning to teach deaf mutes the art of speech they are first placed before a mirror and taught to form with their lips the different vowel sounds in speaking. But this is not all. Sounds are produced not only by the lips but by the larynx, the vibration of which is the strongest in the region known as the "Adam's apple." The pupil places his finger upon his rafter's throat while that vibration is going on, and then, touching his own, tries to imitate it. Then, when he is in possession of these elements of speech, he has only to combine them in order to produce syllables, words and phrases. The lips of deaf mutes are always far less supple than those of persons normally developed, and consequently require systematic exercise. The eyes do not need to be taught keenness, as they are always on the watch to supply information usually furnished by hearing, but they are taught to attain great power of fixatedness, so that the attention may be concentrated without diversion upon the lips of any person speaking.

Never be ashamed not to know, but be ashamed not to learn.

Mighty is the Truth!

And it will prevail. Against underhand competition and spurious imitation, the genuine efficacy of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, always has and always will prevail. The public recognizes it everywhere as the chief preventive of malaria, and a reliable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism, kidney trouble, biliousness and loss of appetite. Efforts made by irresponsible dealers to compete with it by indirect means have and will continue to fall upon the heads, and it may be added, the pockets of those making them. Through the length and breadth of the American continent it is the acknowledged household remedy, reliable and prompt. It relies upon facts, upon public experience, and upon the emphatic commendation of the medical fraternity.

You exact duty in full measure from others; do you also exact it of yourself.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

The happiness and misery of men depend no less on temper than on fortune.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c

The moral progression of a people can scarcely begin till they are independent.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fall. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick head-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures ache, and other troubles of a dyspeptic nature. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy which most certainly cures. It quickly tones the stomach and makes one "real hungry." Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

COOK BOOK

FREE! 320 PAGES—ILLUSTRATED. One of the Largest and Best Cook-Books published. Bound in exchange for 30 Large Lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 3-cent stamp. Write for list of our other fine Premiums. WOODSON BROS. CO. 40 Huron St. Toledo, Ohio.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NO BUCKLE. \$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. \$2.10 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. \$3.25 \$2.10 \$1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

McELREES' WINE OF CARDUI.

For Female Diseases. Davis International Cream Separator, Hand or Power. Every farmer that has cows should have one. It saves half the labor, makes one-third more butter. Separator Butter brings one-third more money. Send for circulars.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.

AGENTS WANTED. Chicago, Ill.

VARICOCELE

Permanently and speedily cured by a surgical operation. Call on or address Dr. Coo's Sanitarium, Kansas City, Mo.



AN ITALIAN BUFFALO.—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

be considered one of the most important discoveries of recent years in the annals of veterinary history, but on the contrary it is evident that the greatest possible care must be taken to conclusively prove the efficacy of tuberculin before making it the judge authorized to condemn to death dairy cows in wholesale numbers under state laws. We submit that the study of tuberculosis, its etiology, its symptoms, its post mortem lesions, every possible phase and stage of development, is of as great importance as the study of tuberculin and its effects. There is great danger in adopting this most interesting "new discovery" as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis, if it be true that other diseases of the lungs and pleura, of the spleen and liver, on the exhibition of tuberculin, produce a rise of temperature as great as that when tuberculosis is present. The study of tuberculosis is necessary, because should different states authorize the condemning of cattle showing a reaction to tuberculin the agent will be put in the hands of hundreds of practitioners who know little or nothing regarding the post mortem lesions of tuberculosis. We apprehend that a few savants can not settle this matter for the whole community; that a few experiments showing successful diagnosis of tuberculosis through the medium of tuberculin should not be accepted as so conclusive that tuberculin experiments in the hands of non-professional inspectors or even young veterinarians may be safely considered squally trustworthy and final as to the health or disease, life or death of the dairy cow. This evidently is a matter for the government to take up and settle after careful work in each state possessing an experiment station. It is work that the farmer should not pay for; work that the government should undertake in an honest, thorough manner to be reported upon candidly and in an unbiased manner. Then and not till then should any man be made to abide by the results of tuberculin injected into the veins of his cows, mayhap at the behest of some enemy or business rival. There is, too, another point of importance, viz. that the government should supply tuberculin at cost, with instructions for use to every qualified veterinarian throughout the country who will engage to test it to the best of his ability and report results. The entire profession should be able to experiment if they so desire, and many a veterinarian would be willing to experiment and pay for subjects for post mortem examination if given a chance to procure a supply of tested tuberculin.—Farmers' Review.

Best Records in Egg Production.

We believe that the mainstay of the poultry business is egg production, and that there is more money in it for the egg-producer than for the producer of dressed poultry. The egg is without dispute a more perfect food than the flesh, in the same way that milk is a more perfect food than beef. Eggs are in every way more marketable, as they are used in such innumerable ways, and in all kinds of cooking. This demand will increase from year to year, and there is little danger of the supply exceeding the demand in this generation, at least. The production of eggs needs to be stimulated, and we know of no better way of doing it than recording the experiences of others. Such records have a great value. They set a standard of attainment, as it were, that is sure to be used by others, for one naturally reasons that what one person has done others may do. We want to hear from poultry raisers everywhere as to the best records their hens have ever made, but we want figures and particulars. In replying give the breed, number of hens, season and duration of the laying period reported, kind of food, whether hens were in pens or running free, and any other items that may have had an influence on the egg production. Let us have many replies, for in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom.

A Missouri Bulletin.

BULLETIN 20, of the Missouri experiment station summarizes the results of some of their experiments as follows:
1. All crops demand soluble plant food in proper amounts. 2. The plant food most deficient in our soils is potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. 3. All plants readily respond to applications of potash and phosphoric acid, and all but the leguminous plants to that of nitrogen. 4. The leguminous plants are able to gather and appropriate nitrogen in abundance from the atmospheric air. 5. Large crops mean the buying of potash and soluble phosphoric acid fertilizers, and unless a proper rotation is adopted, that of nitrates or other nitrogenous manures. 6. Potash salts may be applied either in fall or in spring, soluble phosphoric acid and nitrates in spring only. 7. For deep rooting plants the two former should be deeply plowed under, and the soil receive a top dressing in addition. 8. Beneficial results follow the application of lime and that of indirect fertilizers, such as salt. 9. A proper rotation, different under different conditions, may be looked upon as the vital measure for making farming a profitable and satisfactory occupation.—Farmers' Review.

cavity, the flesh may be considered fit for human food. It is very rare that the muscles are affected, and if tubercles, therefore, are not present in the very flesh it may not be considered to be of an inferior quality, and the sale, therefore, need not be placed under special control. From a national economical point of view it is to be desired that such beef, which has a higher value than that from animals highly fallen off, may be allowed to be sold without restrictions; in doubtful cases the opinion of a veterinary surgeon must be resorted to. This ordinance has been favorably greeted in Germany, though Prof. Koch still adheres to his previous opinion that the consumption of the infected beef involves a certain danger. In several places, therefore, where the control is very sharp, special stands have been opened where beef less fit for human food is sold, and where the buyer knows his risk and is informed of the precautions he has to take. In Berlin a steam boiling apparatus has been erected in connection with the public slaughter house, where all suspected beef is boiled so long as to kill the contagious matter.

Aged and Worn Out Horses.

Aged and decrepit horses have considerable value in some localities in the east, though, of course, those who utilize them do not pay much for them. About \$2 is the usual price, says the New York Sun. At Belvidere, N. J., there is an establishment that converts the played out animals, about three a day, into fertilizing material that is sold to the farmers at from \$30 to \$35 per ton. After the horse is killed the hide is first removed and sold to the leather manufacturer at more than the animal cost. The carcass is then boiled if it contains any fat. The grease is called "horse oil." The bones of the lower limbs are boiled and the fat extracted from them is called "neats foot oil." When the flesh of the carcass has been thoroughly boiled and the grease skimmed off the surface of the vat, it is thrown into the cellar and allowed to remain there over three months, all the time being subjected to the influence of potash and gypsum, which are mixed with it and rot it. At times there are the remains of 200 horses in the heap. The bones pass through two crushers, the first of which reduces them and the second grinds them to powder. Several chemical ingredients are then mixed with the bone dust. This preparation is what is commonly known as bone fertilizer, and is perhaps the best artificial commodity used in agriculture. Bones of any animal are valuable in this way. Cattle are used, but almost never a cow. Tough beef explains why.

The Baird Star.

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

Subscription Rates.

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

Payable in advance.

W. E. GILLILAND, Editor and Proprietor

BAIRD, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

The West Texas Sentinel thinks "Democracy and Deficiency" a good motto in the present Texas campaign. All right, as the Sentinel is so kind as to give the Democrats a motto, we will give the Pops one: here it is: "Populism and Purgatory."

To the Democrats of Callahan county: Organize and go to work. In unity there is strength. Let us be up and doing. It is the mission of Democracy to expose the fallacies of Populistic theories. This can only be done by organized and systematic work.

Old Sappy, in the Prod, says there are not 1000 Democrats in Callahan county, and don't you forget it. All right, Sappy, what we lack of having that number now will be made up by new converts from the so-called Peoples' party and you remember this will you!

The only chance under heaven's sun for the populist of Callahan county to win is for the Democrats to go to sleep and do nothing. Even should this be the case we do not believe the Pops could win, still it is well to get to work. A vigorous campaign by the Democrats in this county will forever silence the hoot of the Blind Owl and dark lantern politics. Get a go on you.

Gov. Hogg's speech at Austin to the militia at the close of the state encampment was unfortunate to say the least of it. Gov. Hogg in his antagonism to the federal authorities certainly does not represent the public sentiment of the state. This government is one and indissoluble and secession is dead. The south appealed this question to the highest authority on earth—the sword—and by the sword it lost. When the immortal and chivalrous Lee gave up the unequal struggle at Appomattox, the south sadly though resolutely turned its back upon the past and loyally returned to the house of our fathers—the union. They fought nobly, grandly and heroically against overwhelming odds for what they believed was right; but when they abandoned the cause of secession it was forever. The south will never again attempt to separate from the Union and we do not, can not believe that Gov. Hogg intended to convey any such idea in his speech. Should trouble come we confidently expect to see Texas soldiers fighting side by side with men of the north on northern soil under the stars and stripes to uphold the supremacy of the National government against the foreign or domestic foes.

A populist patriot in last week's Prod who signs his name "Old Sap" seems to be riled at THE STAR because the democrats developed more strength in the primary than was expected by the pops. After reading his futile effort to throw mud at THE STAR we do not wonder at the name he took. He should, however, signed his full name, which is "Old Sap Head." Old Sappy after slashing around a bit and making several assaults with intent to murder the King's English proceeds to make lots of assertions and asks THE STAR various and sundry questions. He wants to know if THE STAR did not say some hard things about the administration last summer, if we did not say that "if congress demonized silver," this generation would not see it remonetized. THE STAR stands by everything it said about silver last year, notwithstanding Old Sappy's assertion to the contrary. The hardest thing THE STAR said about the administration was that it was not in favor of free coinage, but always said we believed Mr. Cleveland was honest and sincere in his views. Congress did not demonize silver Sappy. Old Sappy goes on to say that the populist "are" a free silver party. Yes Sappy, and you might have added, it "are" fiat paper money party, a Coxey party, a capital hating party, a divide-up-property party, a hide bound one sided party, a government hating party, a free and easy party, a Bellamy party, a party with more cranky ideas about governmental affairs than any party that ever existed. She is an all round daisy party, ain't she Sappy? and every one a politician and a financier.

Here in Baird the officials decided to bond the county for \$10,000 and are very seriously contemplating another issue of the same amount; they want water works, and an immense school house, we have the former, give us the former if any, but bonds are vampires, they draw the money out of the veins and arteries of commerce causing a plethora in the money centers, and the equal is poverty among wealth producers, under populism these things would not be.—Fletcher B. Burnett in Cisco Pilot.

It will be news to the people of Callahan county that the officials have bonded the county to build water works in Baird, and that they are seriously contemplating a further issue of bonds to build an immense school house. We'll bet that every populist in Callahan county who read the above extract from the Pilot last week is kicking about them town "fellers" robbing the county, and abusing THE STAR for suppressing the facts. When anyone assumes to write for the public press on current events or anything else he ought to acquaint himself thoroughly with the facts before he assumes to make statements and draw conclusions. This our young populist friend has not done, as we can show in a very few words: In the first place the officials have not bonded the county to build water works nor are they seriously contemplating doing anything of the kind to build an immense or any kind of a school house. There is one very good reason why they have not done so which would effectually prevent anything of the kind if it was ever contemplated, which is not the case. There is no law by which the county could issue bonds to build water works and school houses. Is it possible that our young populist friend is so densely ignorant of the laws relating to county affairs that he does not know this? The actual facts in the case, which he so wantonly distorted, are these. The city officials some time ago issued \$10,000 worth of bonds to put water works in the city. Some of the citizens of the city are in favor of building a school house with this money rather than put in what they believe will be an incomplete system of water work. The town has never contemplated issuing bonds for both water works and a school house, because ten thousand dollars is the limit the city can issue bonds for any purpose. These are the actual facts and our populist correspondent ought to be fair enough to correct the inexcusable blunder he has made by publishing it to the world that Baird is bonding Callahan county to build water works and an immense school house within its limits. After seeing how profoundly ignorant our young populist friend is about local self government, in relation to the issuance of bonds we are not surprised at the conclusion he draws about bonds being "vampires that draw the money out of the arteries of commerce and causes a plethora in the money centers." Our young friend will no doubt be surprised to learn that bonds as a rule does just exactly the reverse of what he states is true. Take, for instance, the \$10,000 in bonds Baird proposes to issue, will be sold in some money center where there is already a plethora of idle money. This money or at least a good portion of it will be brought down and turned loose at Baird and go directly into the veins and arteries of trade, whereas before it was locked up in the money vaults in New York or some other eastern money center. Men do not take money out of their business to invest in bonds. The interest is so low that only money that has been hoarded up and drawing no interest whatever can be enticed into such investments. Our young friend will have to post himself up better if he ever hopes to become an accepted authority on governmental science, or trade and commerce. On both of these subjects he shows a density of comprehension that is absolutely astonishing. But we cannot expect anything better "under populistic teaching."

A Populist writer says: "If there is any one thing that is calculated to make us tired more than anything else it is the senseless twaddle about having something to sell." Just so: If there is one thing that is calculated to make the average populist at heart, it is a suggestion upon the line that he should rely upon his own energies for a livelihood. He is not in the business of making something to sell, but proposes to pose as the ward of the government after the fashion of the Indian. He proposes to do the receiving act, and wants the government to take charge of things generally and feed him along with the rest out of the same soup trough.—Palo Pinto Star.

The following extract from a letter by Fletcher B. Burnett of Baird appeared in the Cisco Pilot last week. The extract is taken verbatim et literatim, et punctuatum.

It seems strange that a man believing in populist principles will allow himself to be called a democrat, stranger that he run in their primaries, stranger that any man claiming to be a reformer will indorse such a man, it is fusion. It is a germ, which if well rooted. "Greece, with her silver isles;" Where burning sappho loved and swung" will be more than invalid in making the down-trodden more wretched. Fusion means the death of a righteous party that came with ballots. If this party die between two thieves, those thieves will be in the same paradise shortly after the party coming after this will not seek to bring corruption beneath a rising wave of popular intelligence for it will come with bayonets and in this murdering America, blood shall flow to the bridle bits, or maybe we are preparing for the Thunders of Holy Apocatypt to descend in their might, and strike out all inequality of race, condition, or sex. Just wait till the seventh seal is broken, and some body will get caught between the millstones that grind slow but grinds to powder. Maby the party that comes after this will be a Trinity clothed in robes of storm and crowned with seething thunderbolts, the pit may be opened and then will be actualized into history, written with pens of fire dipped in human hearts: Death upon the pale horse and hell following after him.

What an awful picture to draw of the future by one so young. Poor Sappho! did she swing in a hammock or was she hung by the neck until she was dead, dead, dead? Sad, gloomy forebodings of the future of fusion and death of a righteous party which perished between two thieves. Popies the righteous, Democrats and Republicans the thieves, we suppose; but all landed in paradise at last, righteous party, thieves and all, with a rising wave of popular intelligence, with bristling bayonets to knock the stuffin' out of this murdering America.

This young Populist Jeremiah, not satisfied with conjuring up these gloomy pictures, for the edification and astonishment of his credulous Populist friends, sails into scriptural revelation as understood by him. He thinks it will be awful when the thunders and lightnings descend from above to strike out all inequality of race, condition and sex. (Awful, think of it!)

But the grand climax comes when the seventh seal is broken, when somebody will get caught and ground into powder. (Grover Cleveland we suppose.) He thinks the party that comes after the righteous Pops will be a Trinity party, still more righteous than the Pops, (understand at this stage of his prophecy the Pops, thieving Democrats and Republicans are all dead and in paradise) clothed in robes of storm and looking exceedingly fierce and terrible, then shall be actualized into history Gov. Hogg's famous vision in which he saw blood, brains, hair, hide, liver and lights scattered all over the fourteen story buildings of Chicago. Then comes Death upon the pale horse and hell in his wake. Here the curtain falls and we draw a sigh of relief at the uncanny vision.

Some may say, why do you publish this? Our answer is this: We want to show the follies of the Populist calamity howlers and this is the best way to do it.

Here is a bright young man, endowed with more than ordinary faculties. This ridiculous "bust" of his shows that his mind is beclouded, distorted, and wholly misdirected. In place of writing something that would cheer and elevate his fellow man, he takes such a gloomy view of things that not a single gleam of cheerfulness is allowed to creep into his sad, sorrowful wailings.

His mind is warped, ere he has learned to appreciate the priceless boon of liberty, that millions have perished to attain and for which our forefathers poured out their blood that he might be free. The full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, that is the heritage of every American, born or naturalized, has no charms for him. The manifold blessings that surround him, the beautiful flowers and sunshine, happy home, and loved ones, friends and all of future before him, and the protecting arm of the grandest and freest government on earth to protect him in the enjoyment of all this, and still he is not happy. Reforms are needed and will come, but not by a party that sings of nothing but sadness and gloom, chaos, anarchy and destruction.

Miss Alice Leech has bought the Abilene Gossip from Sidney A. Smith. The name of the paper has been changed to Abilene Appeal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PHYSICIANS.

R. G. POWELL.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office fourth door south of the Bank.

Baird, Texas.

D. J. WILSON.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Local Surgeon for T. and P.; Also City and County Physician, All professional calls promptly answered.

Office at Rear of Flynn's Saddle Shop.

E. R. SARTOR.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls promptly answered day and night. Careful attention given all forms of chronic diseases.

Office, East side Market Street.

BAIRD, TEXAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. H. CLIETT,

Attorney-at-Law,

BAIRD, TEXAS.

Practices in all our State and Federal Courts.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKING.

MARTIN BARNHILL.

Boot and Shoemaker.

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Market Street, [6] Baird, Texas.

W. D. DEAN,

First Door South of D. W. Wristen, Market Street, Baird, Texas.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

Polite attention to all customers. Your patronage solicited.

JACK JONES'

Tonsorial Parlor and Bath Rooms.

The general public are invited to call. Polite attention. Work first-class.

Next door to James & Johnson's Restaurant, West side of Market Street.

NO. 3286.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BAIRD At Baird, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, July 18, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$156,824 75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4,286 75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,907 25
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,787 14
Other real estate and mortgages owned	12,300 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	6,415 67
Due from approved reserve agents	14,636 25
Checks and other cash items	495 35
Notes of other National Banks	1,100 00
Frac't'l paper cur'cy nickels and cts.	5 23
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:	
Specie	5,536 00
Legal-tender notes	1,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	6,538 00
Total	\$235,917 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	29,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,097 63
National Bank notes outstanding	22,500 00
Due to other National Banks	170 53
Dividends unpaid	40 00
Individual deposits subject to check	36,730 27
Time certificates of deposit	41,555 33
Certified checks	139 04
Notes and bills re-discounted	8,644 00
Total	\$235,917 40

STATE OF TEXAS, } ss.
County of Callahan, }
I, W. C. POWELL, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. C. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July 1894.
W. H. CLIETT,
Notary Public, Callahan county, Texas

CORRECT-ATTEST:
F. W. JAMES,
J. L. McWHORTER,
FRED LANE, } Directors.

After The School Entertainment.

Every young lady and miss in town should go to T. E. Powell's and get a dress pattern of that beautiful wool challie, the handsomest summer dress goods manufactured for young ladies Sold at half price. 27th

WANTED.

An active agent in each county in United States, to solicit subscriptions for the Twice-a-week Republic. A liberal commission will be paid to hustlers. Address, Superintendent Circulation, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

HAD YOU HEARD IT?

We have just received, this week, the largest and best line of Shoes that has ever been brought to this town before, and among them are some

Very Nice Tan Shoes,

Which we bought to sell at \$1.75 per pair, but have decided to run them out at once by selling them at the low price of

\$1.25 Per Pair.

We also propose to close out our entire line of All Wool Challies and Nuns Veiling which was sold at 25 cents per yard

At 15 Cents Per Yard.

If you want first choice it will pay you to come at once. We have made a great reduction in white goods. Just received, a line of new Corsets. Nice line of embroidery. Call and see them. Yours to Please,

B. L. BOYDSTUN.

Groceries

DID YOU SAY?

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

FURNITURE!

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

Wagons and Farming Implements.

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

FREE DELIVERY.

VAUGHN & CO.

GREETING FOR THE SEASON.

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

Yours for Trade,

D. W. WRISTEN.

Do You Carry Insurance?

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

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, Capital, \$15,000,000 00
Liverpool and London and Globe, 45,000,000 00
Hartford, Hartford, 7,000,000 00
Northwestern National, 1,750,000 00
Mechanic and Traders, 750,000 00
Home, of New Orleans, 500,000 00
Alamo, of Texas, 300,000 00
Genitalia, 250,000 00

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

H. N. EDWARDS, F. C. DUDLEY,
EDWARDS & DUDLEY,
(Successors to W. R. McDermott)

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED.

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

T. & P. R'y SCHEDULE.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC.	
Passenger, East bound.....	12 m.
West bound.....	3:10 p. m.
F. S. GAGE, Agent.	
MAILS.	
TOMATO, COTTONWOOD, CADDO PEAK CROSS PLAINS.	
Leaves Baird.....	8 A. M.
Arrives.....	5 P. M.
PUTNAM AND CLYDE..... Train schedule.	
TECUMSEH AND EAGLE COVE.	
Daily, except Sunday.....	8 a. m.
Leaves.....	8 p. m.
Arrives.....	9 p. m.
W. M. McMANIS, P. M.	

NOTICE—Local reading matter 10c a line first insertion, 5c thereafter. Locals run until ordered out. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

All job work spot cash on delivery of goods. No advertiser is entitled to, nor will they receive THE STAR, unless paid for at regular rate.

All contracts for advertising and job work are made on a strictly cash basis, and settlement must be made accordingly.

I do not promise or agree to take goods or anything but money for advertising and job work.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any employe of this office, or anyone else except members of my own family, and all parties are hereby notified not to charge anything to my account except on written orders, otherwise than above mentioned.

W. E. GILLILAND, ED. STAR.

LOCAL NEWS.

BAIRD, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Yates a girl.

Miss Mamie Estes is visiting on the Bayou.

Mrs. Daugherty left for Sherman on the 25th.

Mrs. Emma Henderson left Wednesday for the state of Colorado.

Miss Ola Blakeley, of Belle Plaine, is visiting in the city.

Misses Gertie and Mollie Bell were guests of Mrs. Ed. Hearn Sunday last.

Cal Windham, S. L. Barnes and Bob Adams were in from Tecumseh Tuesday.

Don Bell, of Belle Plaine, came in Wednesday and went up to Abilene on the train.

Eppy Bond and Chas. Neebe of Cross Plains were up after lumber last Monday.

Miss Julia Barrett of Big Springs came down a few days ago and went out to visit relatives at Caddo Peak.

Hilery Windham who has been running the City Hotel for some time, left with his family, last Tuesday for Hillsboro.

Chas. Neubaur and Louis Wendeborne took a side-door sleeper Monday for Gainsville, where they go to visit relatives.

Henry Lambert was in town Wednesday making inquiry as to the whole sale price of paraghoric, soothing syrup and castoria.

Mrs. Nellie Rond and Miss Maggie Miller, from Houston, are in our city, the guests of their cousins, Misses Lula and Nellie Phillips.

John W. Aiken, that irrepressible Cleveland Democrat, was in town Monday of last week. Why he is and what he is, no one knows only John.

Prof. B. L. Russell is up this week making arrangements to move to town. He will build near Fred Lane's residence.

Judge E. E. Solomon and Judge B. R. Webb went to Dallas Monday. The former to attend the County Judge's Convention, and the latter on legal business.

Mrs. Mary Painter who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Joiner, for sometime, went to Cleburne Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. P. B. Cross.

Joe M. Kendall, Nephew of our townsman, R. A. Kendall, has received the nomination for Congress in the 10th Congressional district of Kentucky.

Mr. Chas. Morris and wife of Big Springs, came down last week on a visit to Mr. Morris' uncle, G. W. Ham. Mr. Morris returned home Monday leaving Mrs. Morris, who will spend a few weeks in Baird.

S. S. Ramsey of Cottonwood was in town a day or two this week. He reports everything in good shape at the political storm center, but a little rain he thinks would be acceptable and very beneficial.

When you want your paper discontinued it is just as easy to notify the proprietor promptly and a great deal more manly than to wait a month or two afterwards and leave it in the post office.

J. E. W. Lane and Frank Seres returned Monday, from Terrell, where they went to place a daughter of M. F. Silva, of Clyde, in the asylum. Frank says they could have easily returned Sunday, but he could not get Mr. Lane through Dallas on that day.

We have received from the publisher a copy of the gem of Mexican waltzes, "Abajo Las Olas," (Under the Waves) by Pablo Percia. This is the sweetest Mexican waltz published since "Sobre Las Olas." Arranged for piano and published by Geo. Allen, San Angelo, Texas. Price 50 cents.

Mr. Murry Harris chief engineer of the Pecos Valley road came down last Saturday and spent a few days in town visiting Mr. Harris informs us that the P. V. Ry., Co., is pushing work on the extension to Roswell, and that the road will reach the latter place about Sept. 1st.

It is currently reported here that Judge J. E. Thomas will run as an independent candidate for County Judge and that the Populist will not make any nomination for that office. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the report however, but every one believes it, so we give it for what it is worth.

Driskill & Norton come to the front this week with a half page ad. They propose to distribute \$175 in gold among their customers to be voted to the most popular church in the county, only by their customers. Every dollar worth you buy entitles you to one vote. This is no gambling device or lottery scheme, but a straight donation.

About forty Bairdites congregated on the Bayou last week and spent a day or two fishing. From all accounts they must have had a good time and plenty of fish, something unusual. They tell a good joke on Mayor Bell. When the fish was cooked up it was distributed out in large piles on the ground. The Mayor having left his spectacles at home when supper was announced he walked right into the middle of the table and proceeded to help himself, totally oblivious of the fact that he was sitting right down in the middle of the table.

One of L. C. Lesure's houses in the east part of town, near the Round House, was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning about 1 o'clock. The house was occupied by Hayden Williams who lost all his furniture except a dresser and one or two chairs and a few other articles of small value. The origin of the fire is another one of those unexplained mysteries that are never accounted for. Mrs. Williams has been absent for several weeks and the house had been closed during that time except that Hayden Williams who works at night, has slept there in the day time but had no fire in the house. The house and furniture were both insured but for what amount we did not learn. Another house belonging to Lesure in the same yard with the burned building occupied by Clint Pace was only saved by hard work. Mrs. Clint Pace who has been sick for some weeks had to be moved out of the house as it was thought at one time that this building would certainly burn. All the furniture was thrown out in the streets. Fortunately there was scarcely any wind blowing or the destruction of property would have been considerable as there very little water to be had.

DIED.

James Weems of Baird, who has long been a sufferer with cancer of the face, died last Friday and was buried in Baird cemetery Saturday. The poor old man is at last at rest after months and months of untold suffering. Peace to his ashes and may he receive a greater reward in the hereafter than fell to his lot here.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. James Weems desires to return her sincere thanks through THE STAR to the people of Baird for their many acts of kindness and assistance rendered her and her husband during the long illness, and death of her husband, James Weems.

WOOD WANTED.

A few loads of dry stove wood on subscription to THE STAR, old or new subscribers. We will always take wood. Please bring us in some when convenient.

NOTICE.

On and after Aug. 1st the old rate 10 and 5 cts per line for advertising in THE STAR will be restored. July 26-94

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Alert Advertisers Advertise in THE STAR.

Go to Foy's for dry goods. 14tf

Go to Foy's for shoes. 14tf

B Q meat every day, except Sunday, at City meat market. a 30

Patent flour \$1.75 per hundred at Driskill & Norton's. 23a

Forty dozen horse collars for 75 cents to \$2.50 a piece at C. S. Boyles'.

Good ribbon cane syrup at 25 cents a gallon at Driskill & Norton's. 23a

Beaver Stetson hats are the best and cheapest in the long run. T. E. Powell,

S. L. Ogle is at the City meat market now. a 32

T. E. Powell's own make shoes is always the best and you know it. 26tf

Go to C. S. Boyles for Hecks hand made collars; every one guaranteed.

Window Shades 25 cts worth 75cts at Powell's. a 19

Car of cane and millet seed just received, cheaper than ever, at Driskill & Norton's.

FOR SALE—Blank chattle mortgages, crop mortgages, blank notes, etc., at STAR office.

Four thousand grain sacks for sale at 3 cts each, in quantities, at Edwards & Dudley's feed store. a 32

Everything in the harness and saddlery line at rock bottom prices at C. S. Boyles'. a 33 2t

Don't forget that Ellis Richardson is killing the best beef and mutton that has ever been killed in the city.

Yard wide bleached and brown domestic at five cents a yard. T. E. Powell. 27 tf

Y. V. Jay practical house painter and paper hanger. Leave orders at Oliver's drug store. 31 4t.

Barbecued veal and mutton at the City meat market on Sunday. Try it. a 32

All advertising and announcements must be in this office by 12 o'clock on Thursday if to appear in the current issue.

Without fear of contradiction goods are sold lower than any other place in town at Leo Stern's, successor to H. Schwartz. 52

Sow your wheat land in cane and millet and buy your seed from us, because we are selling them very cheap. Driskill & Norton.

Fly time is at hand. Keep them out by putting up screen doors and windows. Harry Myer can fit you up with anything you need in this line. a 19

The people are invited to call and examine my stock. I will save you money on your purchases. Leo Stern. 52

A full line of Furniture, never cheaper than now. Come and see prices, also a full stock of coffins, at Leo Stern. 22

Purchase a thousand mile ticket good on all lines of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and save five dollars. F. S. GAGE, Agent.

We have the cash to pay for 100 head of fat cattle at the City meat market. Let us know what you have for sale. RICHARDSON & CO., a 32 Proprietors.

A large assortment of bed room suits, side boards, wardrobes; in fact, everything in the furniture line can be seen at my store. Prices are made low to suit the times. LEO STERN, 2 tf Successor to H. Schwartz.

PLEASURE IN PROFUSION.

The young people of Baird have never enjoyed an entertainment more hugely than the one largely attended last Monday night at the hospitable home of Mrs. Ed. Hearn. Happier moments never fell to the lot of lovely maidens and gallant young men if the verdict of the attendants is to be taken into account. The young people engaged in pleasant conversation, interspersed with good music, and at an appropriate hour all partook of a bountiful spread, which consisted of melons in profusion, to which none failed to do ample justice. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Nellie Rond and Miss Maggie Miller, of Houston, and will long be remembered by those present, who were: Mrs. Nellie Rond, Misses Maggie Miller, Ola Blakeley, Annie Hinds, Nana Rudmose, Genia Thompson, Lula Phillips, Amy Gilliland, Dora Warren, Emma Austin, Mollie Bell, Eliza Gilliland, Hattie Black, Gertie Bell, Della Cutbirth, Mamie Estes, Mary Mayes, Mary Bowman, Nellie Phillips, Etta Blakeley and Rudie Warren; and Messrs. Will Boydston, Clarence Cooke, Tom Stone, Jim Gray, George Dean, Ed. Dunlap, George Jameson, Charlie Ruhrop, Louis Stellman, Frank Jones, and Elmer Pool.

We Lead, Never Follow.

\$175 IN GOLD \$175 GIVEN AWAY \$175

For every Dollar's worth of goods bought of us, or every Dollar paid on your account, will entitle you to one vote. The Ladies Aid Society or Church receiving the greatest number of votes will receive

First \$100 in gold.
Second 50 in gold.
Third 25 in gold.

Commencing August 1, 1894,
Closing December 31, 1894.

Said vote will be published in THE BAIRD STAR the first of each month. Now is a good chance to help pay your pastor's salary, or improve your church property, by buying your goods from us.

DRISKILL & NORTON,
THE GROCERS,
BAIRD, TEXAS.

The Baird Star.

W. E. GILLILAND, Ed. & Prop.
BAIRD, TEXAS.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

Interesting Collings on Various Subjects
Taken from the Daily Press.

The Houston and Texas Central railroad is now engaged in planting mile posts along the track from Houston to Denison, 388 miles, and all its branches. The Austin line from Hempstead, 115 miles, is completed. Roadmasters Rogers and McDonald take much pride in the work. The posts are neatly painted white, and a bed of earth about five feet in circumference, with generally a Texas star or other pretty device, is made with white and black small rocks.

A. M. Jordan and John Pinkerton were taken to the city hospital at Dallas the other day, one of Jordan's feet being badly crushed and both of Pinkerton's being broken. The men came to Dallas from Denison in search of work. They laid down near the Houston and Texas Central transfer depot and went to sleep. While in that condition a freight train backed over them. One of Pinkerton's feet had to be amputated.

One morning recently at Velasco lightning struck McRea's store, knocking some bricks from the fire wall, destroyed a large water tank, apparently glanced off and struck M. M. Miller's barn and stable, tearing several posts out, went through a negro's house, melting a lot of tinware, and wound up by burying in the prairie several hundred yards distant. Only one explosion or report was heard at the time.

C. C. Cook of Waco says that he saw a Jersey calf recently only seven months old and a calf in all other respects, but a grown cow as to yield of milk. He says the calf, which is still dependent upon its mother for nourishment, itself yields milk of rich cream-yielding quality. The calf has never had a calf, but it is abnormally developed in the milk glands.

At Vernon, Wilbarger county, a novel levy has been made by a deputy sheriff. Having an execution against a farmer near there, and the party not having anything else subject to writ, he levied on a large watermelon patch and at once put hands to hauling them in. So far as known, this is the only levy of the kind ever made.

The penitentiary at Rusk is being filled with convicts. Forty-seven new men came into the penitentiary one day recently. The state convicts are rapidly increasing. Tom Parks, a convict who made his escape from the penitentiary some weeks ago, went back and gave himself up, and is now working out his time.

At Shiner, Lavaca county, recently, while Miss Sallie Hughes and Miss Virgie Smith were out driving, the horse gave a sudden jump and overturned the buggy, throwing both young ladies to the ground and dislocating the left hip of Miss Hughes. Miss Smith escaped without injury.

During a recent rain near Red Oak, Ellis county, the barn of N. R. Parham was struck by lightning and burned, together with a good quantity of hay and oats. Loss \$500. No insurance. Near the same place the next day Taylor Little had a horse and mule killed by lightning.

A robbery was committed at the Silver King saloon in Taylor the other night. John Allen had deposited a hand grip containing \$180 in a closet behind the bar, and while the bartender's back was turned someone entered and, securing the grip, made away with it unobserved.

Near Anderson a row between a man named Chaddick and Bob Anderson, recently, both colored, Chaddick was shot in the mouth. The trouble was over a woman. The weapon used was a pistol, and the wound is thought to be mortal.

At Vernon, Wilbarger county, the Irish potato, onion and melon crop is exceedingly large and fine. Numbers of cars are being shipped to Denver and other points. One farmer raised 310 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre.

J. J. Coffey and wife have instituted suit in the district court at San Antonio against the Southern Pacific railroad company for \$15,000 damages for the accidental killing of their 13-year-old son by a train some time ago.

H. G. Van Doren, a single fruit grower, has 300 trees now growing on his land adjoining Port Lavaca, Calhoun county, and is arranging to put out 1000 more. This will be the largest fig farm in the state.

Maggie Pullam, an 18-year-old girl, shot and instantly killed Taylor Martin near Eickfoot, Anderson county, the other day. Both parties are colored. The shooting was supposed to have been accidental.

Two freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, near Sayers, Bastrop county, collided in a head-on collision, recently. Nine cars and two engines were burned up, but nobody was hurt.

Zulema Perales, a Mexican sporting woman, committed suicide at San Antonio recently by taking twenty grains of morphine. She had fallen out with a young man said to be well known in business circles.

About twenty miles southeast of Big Springs, Howard county, recently a horse fell with and rolled over Andrew Griffin, bruising him badly and fracturing the base of his skull, from which he died.

A severe wind and hail storm passed over Hutto, Williamson county, the other night, blowing down the Baptist and Lutheran churches and doing damage to other buildings and trees.

A few days since at Bastrop Jim Saunders, colored, wanted on a charge of burglary, was shot by City Marshal Nash while attempting to make his escape. The wound is not serious.

At Tyler recently a mule team drawing a wagon containing three of Harold Smith's children ran away, upsetting the wagon and throwing them out painfully injuring the little ones.

Jim Lee, colored, was lodged in jail at Caldwell recently charged with a criminal assault upon the wife of Robert Hoskins, a prominent colored preacher in the Brazos bottoms.

The commission has rendered a decision in the case of the Texas Car Service association vs. the Jetty contractors, exempting the contractors from demurrage on jetty rock.

The grand jury of Coryell county has returned bills against Frank Jones and John Love, charging them with mobbing Ed Cash, and writs have been served on them in jail.

At the close of the recent encampment of the state militia the 'boys' presented Gov. Hogg with a fine gold watch. In his speech of acceptance he predicted war.

The Grimes County Fair and Live Stock association at a recent meeting decided to have races at Navasota on October 16, 17 and 18.

Son Martin, a negro boy, was drowned in the Colorado river at Bastrop a few days since while bathing. The body was recovered.

At Navasota a few days ago a dog supposed to be mad bit two of Tom Brooks' children. Several negroes were also bitten.

A countryman recently brought to Navasota the hide of a large alligator twelve feet long, killed four miles from that place.

A waterspout struck Valley Mills, Bosque county, a few evenings since, washing out 400 yards of the Santa Fe track.

A negro boy named Alfred Carver was drowned at Victoria one day recently while bathing in the Guadalupe river.

The late strike knocked out of the pockets of the watermelon raisers of Waller county about \$3500 in hard cash.

At a recent meeting of workmen at Fort Worth money was subscribed for the suffering miners at Coalgate, I. T.

The white barbers of Dallas have organized a union. It is attached to the American Federation of Labor.

The Fort Worth and Denver pay car went up the road a few mornings since, liquidating the labor bills.

A farmer was held up by two negroes at Dallas recently, and robbed of \$15. The robbers escaped.

R. T. Bibb, a Dallas printer, has been appointed foreman by the public printer of the navy branch.

The city council of Oak Cliff has voted to issue \$8,500 in bonds to improve the water system.

The Democratic congressional convention of the Seventh district will meet at Waco August 9.

A little girl fell from a second-story window at Hillsboro a few days ago and broke her thigh.

Mrs. Kate Parsons has received her commission as postmistress at Colmesneil, Tylar county.

Last season over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled by the elevators at Galveston.

After September it is said that the street car line at Corsicana will be run by electricity.

Grasshoppers are stripping the fodder from corn in the western part of Dallas county.

Bill Pilite is in trouble at McKinney over the charge of having robbed a farmer of \$12.

The Western Provision company of Dallas assigned recently with \$20,000 liabilities.

San Antonio now passes as not only a health resort, but also as a summer resort.

Two prisoners escaped from the calaboose at McKinney one night recently.

The Scotchmen of Fort Worth had a grand celebration a few days since.

The late grand jury of Montgomery county found forty-four indictments.

A burglar stole 800 cigars from a Dallas restaurant one night recently.

Asbestos has been discovered in large quantities in Llano county.

Charles A. Schroeder is in jail at Galveston charged with perjury.

E. L. Reagan has been arrested at Waco, charged with bigamy.

GORMAN LEADS OFF.

HE APPEALS TO DEMOCRATS TO STAND TOGETHER.

Declaring That if They Do Not the Bill is Defeated—The Democratic Steering Committee Meet but Accomplish Nothing—No Quorum.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The battle over the conference report on the tariff bill was resumed in the senate yesterday. The attendance in the galleries and on the floor was even larger than on Friday. Mr. Hill of New York was one of the first senators in the chamber. He busied himself arranging the documents on his desk and looked alert and aggressive. Mr. Gorman of Maryland, calm and serene, but with a grave, earnest face, stopped on his way to his seat to hold a whispered conversation with Mr. Smith of New Jersey. Mr. Harris, president, pro tem, was in the chair. After the expiration of the preliminary routine business at 12:22 Senator Voorhees called up the conference report on the tariff bill. Then the storm broke: Mr. Gorman immediately arose. He bopped he appreciated the gravity of the situation, he began. Ordinarily the position would be easy of solution, there would ordinarily be no difference of opinion about sending the bill to conference where the differences between the two houses could be adjusted. He drew a graphic picture of the anxiety with which the country awaited the fate of the bill, the idle factories, the closed workshops and the unemployed. Further suspense was neither the best interests of the country nor of the Democratic party. He spoke at considerable length and among other things said: "Mr. President, with our rules, this bill stands as I think in the best shape possible to get it to represent our views. I appeal to my colleagues on this side together with the perfect knowledge that if we do not the bill is defeated. If my good friend from New York [Mr. Hill] or the senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Vilas] succeeds and any Democrat may succeed by uniting with them and any others in amending the bill, you have the declaration of enough senators to know that you defeat it. The Democratic steering committee of the senate held a caucus but nothing was done."

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The galleries were crowded and the scene on the floor was an animated one in anticipation of the debate on the tariff conference report when the house met yesterday. There were no preliminaries. As soon as the reading of the journal had been completed Mr. Outwaite of Ohio from the committee on rules offered the following resolution under which two hours were to be allowed to debate the conference report on the tariff bill:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order when the house confers on this house resolution No. 4864 [the tariff bill] makes a report of disagreement to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross, and ask a further conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon; that two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion and then, without other motion, the vote shall be taken thereon. Should such motion prevail the speaker shall at once appoint the house conferees and the matter shall then for the time being pass from the consideration of the house. After some debate the rule was adopted. After formally announcing and reading the report announcing a disagreement, Mr. Wilson said: "I move that the house further insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments and ask for a further conference from them." He then proceeded to speak in support of the motion. At the conclusion of his remarks he read a lengthy letter from President Cleveland marked "personal," in which the president took a stand against the senate amendments, all except sugar, which he favored. Mr. Reed, with a copy of the president's letter in his hand, said he wished to make a correction. The president had not taken the position he thought at first reading, against sugar trust, but seemed to favor both the trust and the Nova Scotia syndicate. [Hissed.] Mr. Reed did not know but it would be in order to move to refer the unprinted executive message to the committee on ways and means. At 1:40 the resolution to further insist on the disagreement to the senate amendments was agreed to without division. The speaker then re-appointed the former conferees on the part of the house and the regular order was taken up.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Yesterday was one of dramatic interest in the senate, for the fate of the tariff bill of 1894 depended upon the course pursued in the upper branch of congress. The friends of the tariff bill were anxious faces, and more than once during the day felt that the very danger point had been reached. The enemies of the bill at times believed that they would be able to defeat it. When the adjournment came the situation was still perplexing. Senators Hill and Vest made speeches, Senator Hill endorsing Mr. Cleveland's letter to Representative Wilson. Mr. Smith of New Jersey also spoke. He criticized the president for "violating" the principles of his party in attempting to interfere with the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government, and declared that he should never have been intimidated by threats from the president or by the utterance of his party associates at the other end of the capital. The senate adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The conferees on the tariff bill met twice yesterday, once in the morning and once in the evening, ostensibly for the purpose of seeing if some agreement could not be secured. But this was for mere form, because the committee has known for a week past that an agreement at present was entirely out of the question. The points of difference are on coal, iron ore and sugar. There are slight differences on other schedules, but if the trouble over coal, iron and sugar were removed there would be no trouble in reaching an agreement on the rest of the bill. Senator Gorman says there will be a report made to both houses to-day and the report will be a general disagreement. There will not be a deserter or dissenter on the senate side. The senate bill will be adhered to in every letter and line, because it is the only bill that can pass the senate and become a law.

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inal taxation on property in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States courts. The bill provides that taxes heretofore or hereafter assessed by state, county or municipal authority against any corporation or corporate property, shall not be classed as debts to be passed upon in the first instance by any United States court, but shall be collectible in the first instance by proper authorities, according to assessment, whether the corporation is in the hands of a receiver or not; that no judge or court of the United States shall have any greater authority to enjoin or interfere with the collection than if no receivership existed; and that the seizure, as well as the sale of property for taxes, shall be the receiver and the court of control. Property seized for taxes and not sold shall be returned to the receiver and the corporation, or the receiver shall have the right of a citizen to apply for the abatement of the tax, or sue or defend it against improper assessments in the courts having jurisdiction. The bill, if it becomes a law, will settle some of the disputes in South Carolina between the state and the federal authorities concerning the taxation of railroad property now in custody of the federal courts. The most important railroads of that state are managed by receivers appointed by the United States judges.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The galleries were crowded and the scene on the floor was an animated one in anticipation of the debate on the tariff conference report when the house met yesterday. There were no preliminaries. As soon as the reading of the journal had been completed Mr. Outwaite of Ohio from the committee on rules offered the following resolution under which two hours were to be allowed to debate the conference report on the tariff bill:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order when the house confers on this house resolution No. 4864 [the tariff bill] makes a report of disagreement to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments to said bill in gross, and ask a further conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon; that two hours of debate shall be allowed upon said motion and then, without other motion, the vote shall be taken thereon. Should such motion prevail the speaker shall at once appoint the house conferees and the matter shall then for the time being pass from the consideration of the house. After some debate the rule was adopted. After formally announcing and reading the report announcing a disagreement, Mr. Wilson said: "I move that the house further insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments and ask for a further conference from them." He then proceeded to speak in support of the motion. At the conclusion of his remarks he read a lengthy letter from President Cleveland marked "personal," in which the president took a stand against the senate amendments, all except sugar, which he favored. Mr. Reed, with a copy of the president's letter in his hand, said he wished to make a correction. The president had not taken the position he thought at first reading, against sugar trust, but seemed to favor both the trust and the Nova Scotia syndicate. [Hissed.] Mr. Reed did not know but it would be in order to move to refer the unprinted executive message to the committee on ways and means. At 1:40 the resolution to further insist on the disagreement to the senate amendments was agreed to without division. The speaker then re-appointed the former conferees on the part of the house and the regular order was taken up.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Yesterday was one of dramatic interest in the senate, for the fate of the tariff bill of 1894 depended upon the course pursued in the upper branch of congress. The friends of the tariff bill were anxious faces, and more than once during the day felt that the very danger point had been reached. The enemies of the bill at times believed that they would be able to defeat it. When the adjournment came the situation was still perplexing. Senators Hill and Vest made speeches, Senator Hill endorsing Mr. Cleveland's letter to Representative Wilson. Mr. Smith of New Jersey also spoke. He criticized the president for "violating" the principles of his party in attempting to interfere with the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the government, and declared that he should never have been intimidated by threats from the president or by the utterance of his party associates at the other end of the capital. The senate adjourned till Monday.

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HEAD-END COLLISION.

TWO TEXAS AND PACIFIC PASSENGER TRAINS

Collide Between Marshall and Texarkana and Five or Six Persons Are Killed and Several Injured—The Dead and Wounded Cared for.

DALLAS, Tex., July 24.—Train No. 6, eastbound, and train No. 5, westbound, the Texas and Pacific cannon ball, collided at Forest station yesterday afternoon, and there are several dead as a consequence. The collision occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Both trains were late, and the catastrophe is said to be the result of a misconstruction of orders. Superintendent Trice of Marshall and Assistant Superintendent John W. Everman of Dallas, who happened to be in Texarkana, hastened to the wreck on special trains, carrying physicians and comforts for the wounded. Last night at the Texas and Pacific office no report of the affair had been received, and yet the sounders were at that very moment ticking away on messages dated "Wreck" and signed "L. Trice," telling how the wounded were being cared for and that there is no probability of any more deaths. The messages said all of the wounded had been attended to and all of the bodies of the dead taken to Texarkana and there prepared for burial. Persons in the office positively refused to give the number of killed, but it is said to be five. Forest is just a siding by an old sawmill site. There is no depot and no residences. It was formerly quite a milling center, being in the heart of the timber district of east Texas, but the mill business went to ruin and nothing is left but the shell of the old mill building and the short sidetrack of the Texas and Pacific. It is not a regular meeting point, being used only in emergency. The sidetrack is just seven miles below Queen City; and is a lonesome country. General Manager Thorne could not be found last night to give an official statement of the wreck. Fred Marshall, the express messenger who was killed in the train wreck which was killed in the train wreck which was killed in the train wreck...

Still Missing.

CORSICANA, Tex., July 19.—The little girl Rhoda Tarwater, who ran away from her uncle's home near this place recently, has not been found. Her father came here from Kaufman county Tuesday and was informed that his daughter had been found near Rice, but when he went to get her he found that she had not been there and the report was a mistake. He returned here almost heartbroken and with the aid of nearly 100 citizens of the county, is searching the country for the wanderer. A negro man, whose name is kept a secret, is said to have been seen talking to the girl in Chambers creek bottom on Monday. He was arrested and questioned about the matter and his statement is so unsatisfactory that he is held a prisoner [by private parties] until something definite can be learned of the child. He will not be delivered up to the custody of the officials at present. The girl was 10 years old last October. It is thought her mind has been impaired ever since the death of her mother, as she has a good home with her uncle, Mr. Jake Harrison, near here, and has made three attempts to run away and leave her little sister and best friends.

Too Much Morphine.

DALLAS, Tex., July 21.—Sidney Le Gros, a well known printer, died yesterday at 2 p. m. at his residence on Crockett street, from the effects of an overdose of morphine. On Thursday evening his labored breathing attracted the attention of his brother-in-law, Mr. H. C. Rawlins, who on going to his room, found that he was suffering from morphine poisoning. Physicians were summoned and they, by applying an electric battery and other means, endeavored without avail to save the patient's life. The deceased was 26 years old and leaves his wife and four small children. He left five letters, but his mother declined to give them for publication. His wife and children are visiting relatives in Colorado City, but are expected here this evening. The funeral will take place under the auspices of the Dallas Typographical Union to-morrow.

New Superintendent.

DALLAS, Tex., July 23.—Mr. H. F. Fairbanks of Atlanta, Ga., arrived in this city last night to fill the position of superintendent of the Dallas cotton mills made vacant by the killing a week ago of Superintendent Nickless. The mills, which shut down when Mr. Nickless was killed, will resume this morning with a full force of operatives. Mr. Fairbanks was the first superintendent of the mills and he resigned that position in an effort to bring a large manufacturing industry here.

Work of a Mob.

WOODVILLE, Tex., July 20.—Yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock a mob of about thirty masked men called on the deputy sheriff, J. G. Payne, of this, Tyler, county, and obtained the keys by force from him and took a negro boy out of the jail, carried him to the railroad tank about 400 yards from the jail and hung him. He was brought down here from Chester and placed in jail for criminally assaulting a little white girl near that place some time since. The mob was very quiet about it.

Father and Son Killed.

BOERN, Tex., July 20.—In a difficulty yesterday morning at Cherry creek, in this (Kendall) county, between Jim Cravey and an old man named Crain, Crain and his son were shot and killed. Cravey was before the last district court, charged with theft of cattle.

Gored by a Bull.

TEXARKANA, Tex., July 21.—James Bullington, aged 50, who superintends the stock farm of Dr. W. C. Spearman three miles east of town, was fatally gored by a Jersey bull yesterday. The old man's abdomen was ripped open, letting out his entrails.

Poisoned Watermelons.

LAGRANGE, Tex., July 20.—Louis Reineck, a Bohemian farmer, living a few miles east of town, poisoned watermelons to catch several negroes who had been raiding his patch. The result was that one Matt Hall ate of the poisoned melons and died and three others are deathly sick.

Found Dead.

ENNIS, Tex., July 20.—A Perrin, a farmer, living about five miles south, died here from an overdose of morphine yesterday. He was picked up in an unconscious state from the track of the Houston and Texas Central railroad and died about an hour later.

An Editor Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 23.—News was received here yesterday evening from Pearsall stating that A. W. Carpenter, editor of the Vindicator of that place, was killed Saturday afternoon by Sheriff Walter Durbin of Frio county. Carpenter had been spending

STRIKERS ON TRIAL.

DEBS, HOWARD, KELIHER AND ROGERS IN COURT.

The Defendants Enter a General Denial. Dynamiters Blow Up a House at Uniontown, Pa.—Non-Union Men Let Out at Cleveland, O.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—What is considered by leaders and their counsel to be one of the most important legal battles in the nation's history was begun in the United States circuit court yesterday when President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Heliker and Director Rogers of the American Railway union by their attorneys, W. W. Erwin, S. S. Gregory and C. S. Darrow, filed their answer to the contempt rule issued by the court against them last week and came themselves into court to make a return to the writ. The defendants entered a general denial. The defense proposes to carry the case to the supreme court of the United States in the event of an adverse decision here, and if defeated there to appeal through congress to the people.

Debs in Jail.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—Eugene V. Debs, Howard, Rogers and Sylvester Keliker, officers of the American Railway union, were committed to jail yesterday by Judge Seaman in the United States circuit court for alleged violation of the injunction issued by Judges Wood and Grosseup. The four leaders of the strike in reality went to jail in default of bail. The court offered them their liberty until next Monday, when they will have a hearing on the charge of conspiracy. Their bail was fixed at \$8000 each, but the men refused to give it and the court committed them.

Dynamiters.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 24.—Dynamiters made an attempt Sunday night to blow up the town of Dunbar, just north of here. At 1 o'clock a large bomb was exploded under the house of a non-union workman named Vaughn, in the center of the town. The building was blown to pieces and the larger part of the town was badly shaken by the explosion. Windows were broken all over the town and chimneys thrown down. The family escaped without injury, which is considered miraculous.

Non-Union Men Discharged.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—As a result of an investigation by labor unions it has been developed that of large numbers of railway men employed on the various roads who struck here in the general tie-up all but thirty have been reinstated. The railroad companies have been gradually discharging the non-union men who came in during the strike until now there are very few of them in the service.

Santa Fe Train Held Up.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—A special from Guthrie, O. T., says: News has reached here that Saturday a Santa Fe passenger train was held up by two masked men near Red Oak. The robbers entered the express car and, presenting revolvers, caused the messenger to deliver a package of money and some express packages. The value of these is unknown. There is no clew to the bandits.

Joseph Wallwitz.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Joseph Wallwitz was hanged yesterday for the murder of Deputy Prison Keeper James B. Lipponcott. Death resulted quickly. Just before going to the scaffold Wallwitz made a long, rambling speech, repeating his old story that he did not fire the fatal shot and that Lipponcott was shot by Deputy Keeper Leonard.

Reducing the Military.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20.—The leading corps of Mexican mounted police has been mustered out of military service for the combined purposes of greater economy in the military and to do away with a large body of mounted men not strictly necessary to the army. A detachment of the same organization will take its place.

A Woman Horse Thief.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 21.—Miss Lizzie Christine has been arrested here for horse stealing. She had in her possession a horse and buggy and an extra set of harness stolen from John Rice of Webb City last Friday night. She could not give satisfactory account of how she came into possession of the property.

Strikers Acquitted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—The strikers arrested on a charge of obstructing the United States mails were given preliminary hearings before the United States commissioner yesterday and dismissed. The case was closely contested by the district attorney, but evidence sufficient to hold the men was not forthcoming.

Wash Wadkins.

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., July 21.—Wash Wadkins was hanged yesterday for the murder of Iko Radford last November. He had been respited from June 20 to testify at the trial of Charles Bays, his accomplice, who went to the penitentiary for life.

Debs' Formal Appeal.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Keliker and Rogers, the American Railway union officials, issued an address to the public yesterday, the substance of which is as follows: Headquarters American Railway Union, Cook County Jail, Chicago, Ill., July 23.—To the Amer-

WORTH THE LIVING.

LIVES THAT SHINE IN HISTORY'S PAGES

Dr. Talmage Preaches an Eloquent Sermon Through the Press—Life Is Always Worth Living when It Is a Christian Life.

BROOKLYN, July 22.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now touring in Australian cities, has chosen as the subject for today's sermon through the press: "Worth Living," the text being taken from Lamentations III: 39, "Wherefore doth a living man complain?" If we leave to the evolutionists to guess where we came from and to the theologians to prophecy where we are going to, we still have left for consideration the important fact that we are here. There may be some doubt about where the river rises and some doubt where the river empties, but there can be no doubt about the fact that we are sailing on it. So I am not surprised that everybody asks the question, "Is life worth living?"

Solomon in his unhappy moments says it is not. "Vanity," "vexation of spirit," "no good," are his estimate. The fact is that Solomon was at one time a polygamist and that soured his disposition. One wife makes a man happy; more than one makes him wretched. But Solomon was converted from polygamy to monogamy, and the last words he ever wrote, as far as we can read them, were the words, "mountains of spices." But Jeremiah says in my text life is worth living.

In a book supposed to be doleful, and lugubrious, and sepulchral, and entitled "Lamentations," he plainly intimates that the blessing of merely living is so great and grand a blessing that though a man have piled on him all misfortunes and disasters he has no right to complain. The author of my text cries out in startling intonation to all lands and to all centuries, "Wherefore does a living man complain?" A diversity of opinion in our time as well as in olden time. Here is a young man of light hair, and blue eyes, and sound digestion, and generous salary, and happily affianced, and on the way to become a partner in a commercial firm of which he is an important clerk. Ask him whether life is worth living. He will laugh in your face and say: "Yes, yes, yes!" Here is a man who has come to the forties. He is at the tip-top of the hill of life. Every step has been a stumble and a bruise. The people he trusted have turned out deserters, and the money he has honestly made he has been cheated out of. His nerves are out of tune. He has poor appetite, and all the food he does eat does not assimilate. Forty miles climbing up the hill of life have been so him like climbing the Matterhorn, and there are forty miles yet to go down, and descent is always more dangerous than ascent. Ask him whether life is worth living, and he will draw out in shivering and lugubrious and appalling negative, "No, no, no!"

How are we to decide this matter righteously and intelligently? You will find the same man vacillating, oscillating in his opinion from dejection to exuberance, and if he be very mercurial in his temperament it will depend very much upon which way the wind blows. If the wind blow from the northwest and you ask him, he will say, "Yes;" and if it blow from the northeast and you ask him, he will say, "No." How are we then to get the question righteously answered? Suppose we call all nations together in a great convention on eastern or western hemisphere, and let all those who are in the affirmative say "Aye" and all those who are in the negative say "No." While there would be hundreds of thousands who would answer in the affirmative, there would be more millions who would answer in the negative, and because of the greater number who have sorrow and misfortune and trouble the "Noes" would have it. The answer I shall give will be different from either, and it will commend itself to all who hear me this day as the right answer. If you ask me "Is life worth living?" I answer, it all depends upon the kind of life you live.

In the first place, I remark, that a life of mere money getting is always a failure, because you will never get as much as you want. The poorest people in this country are the richest, and next to them those who are half as rich. There is not a scissor grinder on the streets of New York or Brooklyn who is so anxious to make money as these men who have piled up fortunes year after year in store houses, in government securities, in tenement houses, in whole city blocks. You ought to see them jump when they hear the fire bell ring. You ought to see them in their excitement when some bank explodes. You ought to see their agitation when there is proposed a reformation in the tariff. Their nerves tremble like harp-strings, but no music in the vibration. They read the reports from Wall Street in the morning with a concernment that threatens paralysis or apoplexy, or more probably, they have a telegraph or a telephone in their own house, so they catch every breath of change in the money market. The disease of accumulation has eaten into them—eaten into their hearts, into their lungs, into their spleen, into their lives, into their bones.

Chemists have sometimes analyzed the human body, and they say it is so much magnesia, so much lime, so much chlorate of potassium. If some Christian chemist would analyze one of these financial behemoths he would find he is made up of copper, and gold, and silver, and zinc, and lead, and coal, and iron. This is not a life

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How are we to decide this matter righteously and intelligently? You will find the same man vacillating, oscillating in his opinion from dejection to exuberance, and if he be very mercurial in his temperament it will depend very much upon which way the wind blows. If the wind blow from the northwest and you ask him, he will say, "Yes;" and if it blow from the northeast and you ask him, he will say, "No." How are we then to get the question righteously answered? Suppose we call all nations together in a great convention on eastern or western hemisphere, and let all those who are in the affirmative say "Aye" and all those who are in the negative say "No." While there would be hundreds of thousands who would answer in the affirmative, there would be more millions who would answer in the negative, and because of the greater number who have sorrow and misfortune and trouble the "Noes" would have it. The answer I shall give will be different from either, and it will commend itself to all who hear me this day as the right answer. If you ask me "Is life worth living?" I answer, it all depends upon the kind of life you live.

In the first place, I remark, that a life of mere money getting is always a failure, because you will never get as much as you want. The poorest people in this country are the richest, and next to them those who are half as rich. There is not a scissor grinder on the streets of New York or Brooklyn who is so anxious to make money as these men who have piled up fortunes year after year in store houses, in government securities, in tenement houses, in whole city blocks. You ought to see them jump when they hear the fire bell ring. You ought to see them in their excitement when some bank explodes. You ought to see their agitation when there is proposed a reformation in the tariff. Their nerves tremble like harp-strings, but no music in the vibration. They read the reports from Wall Street in the morning with a concernment that threatens paralysis or apoplexy, or more probably, they have a telegraph or a telephone in their own house, so they catch every breath of change in the money market. The disease of accumulation has eaten into them—eaten into their hearts, into their lungs, into their spleen, into their lives, into their bones.

Chemists have sometimes analyzed the human body, and they say it is so much magnesia, so much lime, so much chlorate of potassium. If some Christian chemist would analyze one of these financial behemoths he would find he is made up of copper, and gold, and silver, and zinc, and lead, and coal, and iron. This is not a life

WORTH THE LIVING.

LIVES THAT SHINE IN HISTORY'S PAGES

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But one day there start five telegrams from the village for these five absent ones, saying: "Come, mother is dangerously ill." But before they receive another telegram, saying: "Come, mother is dead." The old neighbors gather in the old farm house to do the last offices of respect. But as that farming son, and the clergyman, and the senator, and the merchant, and the two daughters stand by the casket of the dead mother taking the last look, or lifting their little children to see once more the face of dear old grandma, I want to ask that group around the casket one question: "Do you really think her life was worth living?" A life for God, a life for others, a life of usefulness, a useful life, a Christian life is always worth living.

Neither would I have hard work to persuade you that Grace Darling lived a life worth living—the heroine of the lifeboat. You are not wondering that the duchess of Northumberland came to see her and that people of all lands asked for her lifeboat, and that the proprietor of the Adelphi theater in Philadelphia offered her \$100 a night just to sit in the lifeboat while some shipwreck scene was being enacted.

But I know the thoughts in the minds of hundreds who read this. You say: "While I know all these lived lives worth living, I don't think my life amounts to much." Ah! my friends, whether you lead a life conspicuous or inconspicuous, it is worth living, if you live aright. And I want my next sentence to go down into the depths of all your souls. You are to be rewarded, not according to the greatness of your work, not according to the holy industries with which you employed the talents you really possessed. The majority of the crowns of heaven will not be given to people with ten talents, for most of them were tempted only to serve themselves. The vast majority of the crowns of heaven will be given to people who had one talent, but gave it all to God. And remember that our life here is introductory to another. It is the vestibule to a palace; but who despises the door of the Madeleine because there are grander glories within? Your life if rightly lived is the first bar of an eternal oratorio, and who despises the first note of Haydn's symphonies? And the life you live now is all the more worth living because it opens into a life that shall never end, and the last letter of the word "time" is the first letter of the word "eternity?"

Not only are apples of well-recognized hygienic value, but there is an apple cure for dyspepsia, just as there is a milk cure. Some physicians that practice the apple cure require their patients to eat from one to three apples for breakfast, about as many for luncheon, and permit them to take a dinner of moderate amount and variety. This diet is sometimes kept up for many weeks together and with marked success.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Judicial District No. 43. T. H. Connor, Eastland, District Judge. F. S. Bell, Baird, District Attorney.

County Officers. E. E. Solomon, County Judge. J. N. Jackson, District and County Clerk. J. W. Jones, Sheriff and Tax Collector. T. J. Norrell, Tax Assessor. W. R. McDermott, Treasurer. Arthur Yonge, County Attorney. M. R. Hailey, County Surveyor. W. C. Ashbury, Inspector. W. M. Coffman, Public Weigher.

Commissioners Court. W. A. Hinds, Precinct No. 1. Phillip Yost, " " 2. Joe McCluskey, " " 3. C. Cammina, " " 4.

Precinct No. 1. Justin Cook, Justice of the Peace.

City Officers. Alden Bell, Mayor. Jas. J. Welch, City Marshal.

ALDERMEN. F. S. Gage, W. C. Whitley. W. A. McLaury, Ed Coppins. W. M. James.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following is the rates of announcements for 1894 in THE BAIRD STAR: For Congress, \$15.00. All other District Offices, 10.00.

Table with 2 columns: Office Name and Rate. Includes County Judge, County and District Clerk, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Tax Assessor, County Treasurer, County Attorney, County Surveyor, Inspector, Public Weigher, and Precinct Offices.

The above rate includes name on the Democratic ticket at general election; and in every instance CASH MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE. NO CREDIT GIVES. In the event candidates do not announce in THE BAIRD STAR, one-half the regular announcement fee will be charged for their name on the Democratic ticket at general election. Should anyone withdraw after having announced no part of their fee will be refunded.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

W. E. GILLILAND. Subject to the Democratic party. [The 10th Representative District is composed of the following counties, viz: Taylor, Callahan, Shackelford and Jones.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINEES.

- For County Judge: E. E. SOLOMON. For District and County Clerk: W. W. DUNSON. For Tax Assessor: T. J. NORRELL. For Sheriff: J. W. JONES. For County Treasurer: T. B. HOLLAND. For County Surveyor: M. R. HAILEY. For County Attorney: ARTHUR YONGE. For Hide and Animal Inspector: W. C. ASBURY. For Public Weigher: W. M. COFFMAN. For Commissioner, Pre. No. 1: W. A. HINDS. For Commissioner, Pre. No. 4: ALF. H. OLDS. For Justice of the Peace, Pre. No. 1: L. O. OLIVER.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

T. H. FLOYD. Independent.

Tomato Pickles.

July 24.—Though the hot weather prophesied by the storm prophets to be about this time is beginning to come and may spoil them I shall try my hand on another lot of pickles. Resting, marble playing and eating the few watermelons is now about the order of the day with many of the neighborhood. The greater part, indeed about all, of the physical work is done. Those who labor mentally are having all the time they could desire. Care for the sorghum is nearing completion. Cotton is doing finely, though it is feared that the hot weather before referred to will injure it greatly.

The protracted meetings around are beginning, one at Union church on Turkey Creek and one at Cottonwood. Bro. Linsey preached at Cedar Grove Saturday, Sunday and at night in the place of Bro. J. R. Kelly, absent. His sermons were excellent, indicating zeal and steadfastness. He is very energetic, though one arm is missing. The singing of which we spoke in the last pickles was good though the lower community was meagerly represented. The union of the two churches to have a protracted meeting failed.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

By authority vested in me I hereby call a convention at the city of Cisco, Texas August 9, 1894, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of District Attorney for the forty second Judicial District of Texas. ALDEN BELL, Ch. 42 Jud. Dist.

MARRIED.

POWELL-OLIVER.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Baird Sunday July 22, at 8 30 p. m., Mr. H. O. Powell and Miss Gertrude Oliver were united in marriage by Rev. Will H. Harris. The groom is a popular young business man and brother of Dr. R. G. and T. E. Powell. The bride is one of Baird's most popular young ladies and daughter of L. O. Oliver, druggist. THE STAR wishes the young couple well.

The young people, especially lovers of ancient history, will find an interesting article, "Decisive Battles" by Mrs. James. To the student such articles as this are of great value. Paste it in your scrap book, and in coming years it will save you hours of labor perhaps should you desire to prepare an article on that line.

CALL FOR REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given, that by the authority in me vested as Chairman of the Democratic party for the 10th Representative district of the State of Texas, comprised of the counties of Taylor, Jones, Shackelford and Callahan, that I hereby call a convention of the Democrats of said district, to be composed of delegates from each of said counties, to meet at Baird Callahan County, Texas, on Saturday the 1st day of September 1894 at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the Democratic party to represent said district in the House of Representatives in the next Legislature, of the State of Texas. The counties of said district are hereby notified to hold conventions or primary elections, as may suit them best, prior to said time, and elect delegates to said convention.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of June 1894.

T. W. DAUGHERTY, Democratic Ch. of 107 Rep. Dist.

E. M. Minter, Ed Douglas and Theo Taylor, of Abilene, were in the city Tuesday.

HALF A DOLLAR

To Know it All. For only fifty cents you get THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) every Tuesday and Friday for six months.

This will take you through and beyond what bids fair to be one of the most exciting state campaigns ever witnessed in Texas.

Hand 50 cents to your postmaster or the local newsdealer, or send direct to A. H. Belo & Co., Publishers, and get full proceedings of the political procession in the best general newspaper in the southwest—sixteen pages a week.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us can settle the same in wheat, oats, cattle, horses, mules, jacks and jennetts at the highest cash figures. We do this to help those that have no money.

Yours for business, 31 atf DRISKILL & NORTON.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado leaving Fort Worth Daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information. It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago without change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A. 24 at Fort Worth, Texas.

ESTRAY NOTICES.

Estrayed by J. H. Hill, June 21, 1894, before Justin Cook, Justice of the Peace in and for Callahan county, Texas, one black, blaze face horse, seven years old, branded A 6 connected on left shoulder. One roan horse branded A 6 connected on right shoulder. One sorrel blaze face, branded H R connected with bar under it on left shoulder. One roan horse branded staple five on left shoulder.

One bay horse branded 14 on left shoulder. One bay mare 10 years old, left eye out, branded J E connected on shoulder and thigh and I L O on shoulder. I. N. JACKSON, County Clerk.

Estrayed by E. A. Hudson, before Justin Cook, Justice of the Peace, Callahan county, Texas, June 11, 1894, one bay horse, about five years old, snip on nose, left hind foot white, about 14 hands high, branded A 6 connected on left shoulder. I. N. JACKSON, County Clerk.

CITY HOTEL.—The above Hotel has been rented by E. Signal. Board and Lodging, or rooms alone.

THE SIGNAL HOTEL.—Corner First and Market streets, Mrs. E. Signal, proprietress. Best accommodations in the city at these Hotels. 31 atf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under an Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District court of Callahan county Texas, on July 3rd 1894, in cause No. 365 wherein Otto W. Steffens administrator of the estate of A. E. Harris, deceased, plaintiff, and W. J. Maltby, Mary F. Maltby, wife of said W. J. Maltby, and K. K. Leggett, defendants, commanding me to seize and sell as under execution the property hereafter described to satisfy a judgment rendered on April 10, 1894 in said cause in favor of said administrator for the sum of \$1,300 together with interest from the date of said judgment at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and all cost of suit, against W. J. Maltby, and whereas said judgment is a foreclosure against all of said defendants describing the property to satisfy said judgment, and whereas on the 9th day of July 1894, at 2:20 o'clock p. m. as Sheriff of said county did levy upon and seize said property as by said writ commanded, now therefore this is to give notice that on the first Tuesday in August 1894, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. I will sell at the Court House door of said Callahan county Texas, in the town of Baird at public vendue, the following described real estate, to-wit: 492 acres of land situated in Callahan county, Texas, being 1-3 of the Baker Larkin survey in said county, patent No. 92 Vol. 17, and being the 492 acres set apart to Chandler & Turner in the decree of partition rendered August 30th 1880, in the District court of said county and is specially bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. W. Corner of said Baker Larkin survey, thence east 1667 varas; thence north 1669 varas; thence west 1667 varas to west line of said survey; thence south 1669 varas to beginning, containing 492 acres of land. Said sale will be so made to satisfy said judgment.

In testimony whereof witness my signature at office in Baird, Texas, this the 9th day of July 1894.

J. W. JONES, Sheriff Callahan Co. Tex.

FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING.

Program of fifth Sunday meeting to be held with Cross Plains Baptist church, beginning Friday, 3 p. m., before the fifth Sunday in July:

FRIDAY SESSION.

Introductory sermon by M. S. Whatley at 3 p. m. What is our duty to our children as christian parents? Discussion 4 p. m. Preaching by C. C. Hightower at 7 p. m.

SATURDAY SESSION.

What is the true form of church government? J. R. Kelley and M. S. Whatley, at 9 a. m. Have we the right system in Texas of collecting and distributing mission funds? A. T. Ford and M. E. Surlis, at 10 a. m. Sermon by M. E. Surlis at 11 a. m. Is it right to have church entertainments? J. E. Tisdale, S. C. Eldridge and I. H. Michael at 2 p. m. The duty of deacons. John Surlis, W. J. Thomason and A. S. Ford, at 3 p. m.

SUNDAY SESSION.

Sunday school mass meeting led by R. A. St. John, at 9 a. m. Sermon by J. R. Kelley, at 11 a. m. R. D. CARTER, Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Commissioner's court of Callahan County at its August term 1894 will receive sealed proposals for the building of a wooden bridge across Turkey Creek, near Cross Plains, in said county. Said bridge to be built according to plans and specifications now on file in Clerk's office. The right to reject any and all bids reserved by the court. I. N. JACKSON, County Clerk.

EXCURSION RATES.

Following are the reduced rates to political conventions to be held at Dallas; one fare for the round trip: For the "Lily White" Republican Convention, to be held August 6 to 9, inclusive, tickets on sale August 4 and 6, limited for return August 10.

For the Democratic State Convention to be held August 14 to 17, tickets on sale August 12 and 13, limited for return to August 18.

For the Republican State Convention, to be held August 27 to 31, tickets on sale August 25 and 27, limited for return to September 1.

F. S. GAGE, Agent.

The Populist county convention will meet at Baird next Thursday to nominate a county ticket.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

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



THE SHORT LINE To New Orleans, Memphis and points in the

SOUTHEAST

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

and the East. The direct line to all points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and Cal.

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

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

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

THREE A WEEK!

On January 15 The Dallas News and The Galveston News began the publication of semi-weekly editions, and we hereby notify our readers that we are now clubbing THE BAIRD STAR with THE DALLAS (or Galveston) SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS for the low price of

\$1.75 A YEAR!

Just think of it! Here are three papers a week, or 156 papers a year, for the small price of \$1.75!

Now is the time to supply yourself with good reading matter at a low price.

Address all orders under this offer to

The Baird Star. BAIRD, TEXAS.

J. H. HOFFMANN.



PAPER HANGING AND HOUSE PAINTING ETC.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.



If you are in need of some cheap dentistry, I am prepared to do your work as cheap as you can get it done anywhere and at the same time I am prepared to do you any class of work, Teeth filled from one dollar up, plates made from eight dollars up to any price you want. Crown an bridge work a specialty. Office up stairs in A. Cook's building. 1 atf H. H. RAMSEY

FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET.

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