F. W. JAMES, Pres., J. I. McWHORTER, V. P.
W. C. POWELL, Cash.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BAIRD.

CAPITAL	$100,000
SURPLUS	18,500
	$118,500

A general banking business transacted in all its branches.
ONE OF THE OLDEST BANKS IN THE WEST.

The Baird Star.

Is Your Subscription Out?

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

VOL. 7 BAIRD, CALLAHAN CO., TEX., FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1894. NO. 10

H. MEYER,

—LEADER IN—

STOVES, HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.

What is the excitement at Harry Meyer's? I see such a crowd about his door?

Why, he has just received a carload of those excellent "Our Leader" cook stoves, and, by the way, he is also selling the "Charter Oak" and "Buck's Brilliant."

Yes, but I know they are too high for these hard times.

No, sir; it would surprise you. He is actually selling those fine stoves as cheap as I paid for a common worthless stove a short while back. You see he sells everything in the Hardware and Queensware line at the lowest prices.

H. MEYER,

THE LEADER IN HARDWARE AND LOW PRICES.

A. COOKE,

Is still in the ring with a full line of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

The Celebrated Ziegler Shoes are the best on the market and will be sold as cheap as any high grade shoes can be sold. Don't fail to examine them before buying.

I have a large stock of these shoes in all styles, for ladies, gents and children. When you need shoes be sure and give me a call.

LUMBER.

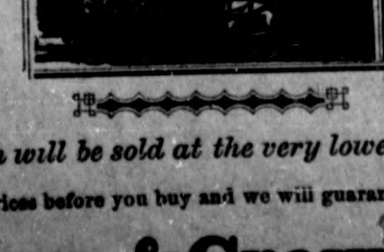
We have on hand

-A-

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

LUMBER, *DOORS*, *LIME*, *ETC.*



SHINGLES, *BLINDS*, *CEMENT*, *ETC.*

All of which will be sold at the very lowest living rat

Get our prices before you buy and we will guarant

Moon & Crow

At Wm. [illegible] & CO'S old stand, Baird,

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Mr. J. E. W. Lane, Mayor; F. S. Gage, Chairman Committee and Gentlemen of the Council, Baird:—

The survey for a water works system for your town shows the following:

Distance from the intersection of Market and Third streets to the site for dam and reservoir, in Pack's pasture, 10,150 feet. Height of ground at the base of the proposed dam, above Market and Third streets, 70 feet.

A dam 20 feet high, allowing 17 feet of water, will impound 31 1-2 million gallons of water if placed on the line marked A B on the attached sketch.

The area tributary to the canon, above the site selected for the dam, I find to be between 3 1-2 and 4 square miles, or about 2250 acres.

Two inches in depth over an area is considered an ordinary rain. Our authorities agree that one-half of the rainfall on an area can be collected, allowing the other half as the amount taken up by the soil.

The area draining into this canon being verp steep it is possible that one-half or more would be collected, or 1 inch of water over the area 2250 acres which equals 61,250,000 gallons.

The records of the rainfall in Callahan county from 1882 to 1891 give 18 .9 inches as the least total rainfall for one year, outside the year of the great drouth, (1886) which is given as 9 .64 inches. The banks of the creek show that a considerable depth of water runs through there at times,

The evaporation from reservoirs is given at from 5 to 9 feet per year, and allowing half this depth in addition, for the amount filtering through the dam while it is still new, would make the loss for a period of 8 months between 4 and 9 feet, leaving the difference between that and 17 feet at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons for on 8 months supply. In 8 months time the amount of water you will use should be about 15,000,000 gallons or between 60,000 and 70.000 a day. I understand from residents of your town that 8 months will cover the dry period except in periods of extreme drouth.

Your committee states that you will require one fire stream 45 feet high through a 1 1-8 inch nozzle at the Court House. This determines the size of pipe necessary to convey the water from the reservoir, as the rate at which water will be used about town is very small compared with this. A fire stream of this size and height will take water at the rate of 250,000 gallons per 24 hours. I find that a 6 inch pipe will barely do for the 1 1-8 inch stream owing to the loss of head by friction in such a long line of pipe and the friction in the length of hose you will require to reach the Court House. With a smaller sized fire stream the amount discharged through the nozzle would be much less which would reduee the friction considerably leaving more head to throw the stream. An 8 inch pipe will be fully ample.

With the reservoir full the head will be 87 feet above Market and Third streets and at low water 70 feet, with the friction loss in the 8 inch pipe about 10 feet, leaving from 60 to 77 feet net head for the stream and which will also grant you room for considerable extension to the system in the future.

The water will cover a little over 10 acres with the reservoir full. Test holes were dug at the site selected for the dam and above there. In the north bank and bed of the creek clay was found almost at the surface. On the south side the black waxy soil is from 2 to 6 feet deep on top of a stratum of clay and gravel mixed. This stratum was very solid where found, and I be[illegible] will hold water. Good [illegible] light at hand [illegible]

@ 40c per square yard	1100.00
Stripping base for dam and clearing out cross channel in creek bed	75.00
Clearing and grubbing reservoir site	25.00
Pipe, 10,150 ten foot 3 in. cast iron p'pe on cars @ 49 3-10c per foot	5003.95
Lead, yarn and cost of hauling and laying the same @ 22½c per foot	2283.75
Pipe down town, 3600 ten ft. 6 in. c. i. pipe in the ground @ 59c per ft	1770.00
Hydrants, 6 hydrants set in place @ $30 each	180.00
Special castings and valves	125.00
Engineering and superintending 5 per ct.	600 00
Total	$12,796.20

By using 6 inch cast iron pipe the entire distance and a very light stone facing on the dam the cost of the work is estimated as follows:

The dam, 14,850 cu. yds. earth embankment @ 11c per cu yd	$1633.50
The dam, 2750 sq. yds rip rap facing @ 25c per sq yd	687.50
Rock around wasteway and drain through dam	150.00
Stripping base for dam and clearing out cross channel in bed of creek	75.00
Clearing and grubbing reservoir site	25 00
Pipe, 10,150 ten ft. 6 in. c. i. pipe from reservoir to town, @ 55c per ft	5582.50
Pipe, 3000 ten ft. 5 in. c. i. pipe down town, @ 55c per ft	1650.00
Hydrants, 6 hydrants set in place @ $30 each	180 00
Special castings and valves for 6 in. pipe	100.00
Engineering and superintendence	600 00
Total,	$10,683 50

As the cost on the first plan with the 8 inch pipe will exceed the amount which you contemplate expending for a water works system I suggest that the following may be done which will give you the same service and come within the means you have.

Frist—The rock facing can be left off and instead of that the upstream face of the dam be lined with a coat ing of gravel about 4 feet deep rammed futo the face of the slope. The purpose of a facing is to prevent growth of weeds and keep the waves from washing down the banks and I believe that the gravel at hand there will compact firmley enough to accomplish this. The shape estimated upon is suited to this also.

Secondly—As the pipe will be subject to a very light and uniform steady pressure, 8 inch sewer pipe can be used on the upper end of the line. Sewer pipe is now made in 2 1-2 feet lengths with extra deep sockets and has been used under pressure with good results. The cost of this pipe in the ground will be but little over 1-2 the cost of cast iron pipe. The line selected for the pipe will give a uniform fall and by keeping on the high ground reduces the pressure to a very small figure.

Thirdly—On the lower end of the line 8 inch cast iron pipe of a lighter weight than the "Standard" figured on in estimate can be used, as the heaviest ressure will be very light compared with what water pipe is usually subject to. The 6 inch pipe down town can also be of a lighter weight.

The estimated cost on this plan is as follows:

The dam, 14,850 cu. yds. earth embankment, @ 11c per cu. yd	$1633.50
The dam 275 cu. yds. gravel facing @ 40c per cu. yd	110.00
Rock around wasteway and drain through dam	150.00
Stripping base for dam and clearing out cross trench in creek bed	75.00
Clearing and grubbing reservoir site	25.00
Pipe, 4650 ten ft. 8 in. sewer pipe in the ground @ 40c per ft	1860.00
Pipe, 5500 ten ft. 8 in. c. i. pipe on cars @ 44½c per ft	2447.50
Lead, yarn and cost of laying 5500 ft. 8 in. c. i. pipe @ 22½c per ft	1237 00
Pipe down town, 3000 ten ft. 6 in. c. i. pipe in tee ground @ 55c per ft	1650.00
Hydrants, 6 hydrants set in place @ $30 each	180 00
Special castings and valves for 8 in. pipe and 6 in pipe	125.00
Engineering and superintendence	600.00
Total,	$10,093 50

I have suggested this plan for the reason that, while 6 inch pipe will furnish one fire stream of average size on the basis of plan No. 2, should you extend the system in the future, which is very probable as the growth of your town suggests, you would not be guaranteed a fire protection that would much effect your insurance rate.

Thanking you for the gentlemanly courtisess shown me I am,

Yours respy,
FRANK E. SNYDER, C. E.

Prof. J. A. Kirksey postmaster at Clyde [illegible]

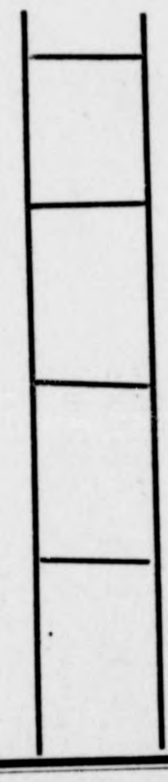
PATTY BROS.,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Grain, Hay and Feed.



THE LADDER OF SUCCESS is always easier climbed by those who stick strictly to business, and we wish to say to our friends and patrons that we desire a liberal portion of your patronage and propose to merit the same. We always carry a fresh and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Farm and Ranch Supplies, Bran, Oats, and all kinds of Feed. Our prices are extremely low and if you will give us a trial we will guarantee to please you.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,
PATTY BROS.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS NOTES

Belle Plaine Budget.

BELLE PLAINE, Feb. —R. C. Ellis the well known b[illegible]om manufacturer has rented Chas. Ne[illegible]baure's place 3 miles south of town and with the help of his boys will cultivate the land in the so-called Austin pasture belonging to C. C. Seale and the farm of Morgan Price more than 60 acres in all.

Misses Jesse and Ida Crutchfield the fair blossoms from the "Cherokeestrip" beg pardon ladies, my old friend and joker Sam McW. is responsible for this compliment and the new geographical nomenclature, were visting friends and relatives in town last week.

Mrs. A. M. Webb returned Friday evening from her visit to Tecumseh.

So far hardly any losses are reported from the pastures caused by the repeated cold snaps. Of course the stockmen were on their guard and had cut out the weaker and poorer animals and fed them regularly. I hear it reported, but would not like to vouch for the truth of said report, that one of our best known cattlemen was in the saddle during the coldest nights with all his hands and kept his old cows moving to prevent them from laying down to their last rest perhaps.

Our new road overseer W. D. Jones worked the road Thursday, Friday and Saturday and we not hesitate to say that there was more substantial work done than ever before. Dan means business and is in for it, and as he is working himself, not putting on airs and strutting around like other overseers nobody is grumbles or kicks. He is the right man for the place and his work speaks for him. The hands are summoned again for this Saturday. A suggestion: A heavy iron roller ballasted if necessary with rocks would be a very good implement for road work. It would make the roads firms and smooth.

A petition presenting the name of J. W. Tatum to the Commissioners court for the office of Justice of Peace of Precinct 2 w[illegible]covered with numerous signatur[illegible] T. is a practical [illegible] a succ[illegible]rmer and stock raise[illegible] is [illegible]ependent. The [illegible]nity [illegible] heartily and [illegible]

teresting as shown by the increasing attendance of parents and friends of the cause. Mrs. J. W. Tatum and Miss Jessie Rawson divided the honors of the day again. The competition was very lively and bore witness that the efforts of Prof. Hall are successful. The protracted contest between Miss Pearl Merchant and Miss Jessie R. was especially animated. A nigger dialogue rendered in good style by Masters Charlie and Hughes Tatum creaed general applause.

Miss Fannie Maltby the accomplished daughter of Capt. M. and like nearly all Texas ladies a graceful rider visited our little burg last Friday.

The heavy sandstorm on Saturday blew down the second story gallery of the big rock building just south of the Postoffice. It is a pity to see how these stately and costly buildings go rapidly to pieces.

R. E. Merchant's team, which was tied to the wheels during the entertainment Friday evening broke loose just as Uncle Dick was ready to hitch up and made for home. The animals got seperated soon, but the harness was badly torn up, and Mr. M. and family had to foot it home in the dark and disagreeable night.

I agree with you Mr. Editor, that it would be the best if the nasty party politics would play no part in the coming election of county officers. Let every candidate enter the race without regard of his political views and party standing, and let the best man win not on the strength of his party ticket, but on his own merits, Of course if the third party should try it again and put a full ticket in the field the democratic party would have to do the same thing in self-defense and bring forward their strongest men, who are not always the best. I have no doubt that the defeat of the populists would even be more overwhelming than 2 years ago. Whenever this political hybrid by bartering and scheming to get hold of the local or state government it was nothing less than a decided failure and their experiments turned out as entirely utopical. While I would readily vote for the man who is in my opinion the best [illegible]

The Baird Star.

W. E. GILLILAND, Ed. and Prop.

BAIRD, - - - - - TEXAS

THERE were 23,757 medals awarded at the world's fair, and sometime before the present century runs out they will probably be ready for delivery to the owners.

A MASSACHUSETTS thief has been systematically stealing canary birds. The theory is that he carries a ladder, opens second story windows, as these are usually left unfastened, quietly unhooks the cage and carries off the songster. The police have not yet apprehended him.

CALIFORNIA turfmen who have taken to the habit of "doping" their horses so the poor creatures run miles and miles defiant of restraint ought to get a dose of their own medicine. Before charging the turfmen with the vitalizing fluid it would be well to set their faces towards the sea.

THE spirit of reform has seized the missionary societies of America and an effort is to be inaugurated to make the foreign missions more nearly self-supporting. It is openly charged that many of them live too extravagantly and build churches of a style not justified by their surroundings.

THE latest proposition from Rev. Dr. Talmage's tabernacle is to charge an admission fee of ten cents, and after this proposition goes into effect any worshiper in that temple caught singing

"Salvation is free for you and for me,"

should at once be arrested, sent off in the patrol wagon and charged with disorderly conduct.

MORE than 250 dispossess warrants have been derved on New York tenants by landlords during the last few weeks. It is presumed that failure to pay rent was the cause in the majority of cases. This indisposition to practice leniency toward impoverished tenants, is peculiar to New York landlords, no reports of similar proceedings having been received from any other city. Rather than afford shelter to destitute families, or families in arrears for rent, they preferred to allow their buildings to stand idle. This may be business, but in these times the interjection of the milk of human kindness into business is not only commendable but it is what is expected from people who are themselves in the enjoyment of the necessaries of life.

THE growth of periodical literature is so[illegible]ng unprecedented, and there [illegible] prominent author in the [illegible]es who is not tempted [illegible]his books to contribute [illegible]he Forum, the North [illegible]iew, the Atlantic or [illegible]here his work commands [illegible]ate recognition and excellent pay. This is one of the influences against the making of books which is permanently hostile. It marks the special literary development of our own time. It shows that the world of thought moves more rapidly than the world of books, and that the magazines as a quicker means of reaching the public mind, have stepped in front of books and to a certain extent usurped their place.

BOSTON has a modern professor of grammar in the person of Colonel Albert A. Pope, who spends his leisure moments running down errors in schoolbooks. He is about to issue a little volume containing a list of the errors he has discovered and located. It is said that the list reaches up into the thousands. There is a Colonel Albert Pope of Boston who has been for years enthusiastically urging the necessity for smoother roadways in this country. From a fight against the humps in highways to a fight against the humps in school book literature may appear so long a step as to make it seem impossible that the fighter for smoother bicycle roads and the fighter for smoother educational roads are identical. Still, anything is possible in the capital of Beandom.

The organization of the National dairy union will attract attention to the great value and growing importance of an industry which used to be estimated as merely incidental to agriculture proper. The revenue now derived from dairy products is enormous and it is annually expanding in volume. In the West the present proportions of this industry are not up to its possibilities, but it is growing. Careful attention can make it a source of untold riches. It is an interest which can be successfully managed by women and, if properly conducted, it can be made to furnish to the wives of farmers the means of supplying their households with all the necessities and many luxuries. Indeed, in occasional instances the women on farms make more out of their cows and chickens than the men do out of their regular crops. Good butter and cheese and milk, marketed as they ought to be, always bring a fair price.

THE boy on the farm will soon be the farmer. It is well that his earlier impressions of the calling to which he belongs will be such as to make him believe there is no place to live on like it farm, instead of believing [illegible] the place from which he will [illegible] as he is old enough.

[illegible] his wife se-
[illegible]

TOTAL PAPER MONEY.

AMOUNT OF CURRENCY OUTSTANDING JAN. 31.

The Seigniorage Coinage Bill to Be Called Up in the House as Soon as the Hawaiian Matter is Settled—Will They Give Hearings or Not?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The paper currency outstanding January 31 was $1,167,040,231, less $1,000,000 estimated to have been destroyed by fire. This shows an increase of $6,884,166 during the month. The amounts of the different kinds of money outstanding January 31, were as follows: One-dollar notes, $38,249,267; two-dollar notes, $29,325,017; five dollar notes, $243,097,769; ten-dollar notes, $301,351,766; twenty-dollar notes, $238,380,620; fifty-dollar notes, $44,961,265; one hundred-dollar notes, $84,482,170; five hundred-dollar notes, $19,208,000; one thousand-dollar notes $80,496,000; five thousand-dollar notes $14,390,000; ten thousand-dollar notes, $73,070,000; fractional parts, $27,877. The total amounts of different series of notes outstanding are: United States notes, $346,681,016; treasury notes of 1890, $152,070,908; national bank notes, $207,300,034; gold certificates, $77,093,769; silver certificates, $336,919,504; currency certificates, $44,975,000.

Seigniorage Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The silver question again presented itself to the house Saturday when Representative Bland, chairman of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, made a favorable report on his bill to coin the silver seigniorage in the treasury. At the same time Mr. Charles W. Stone of Philadelphia, presented an adverse report from the minority of the committee. Mr. Bland's proposition is advanced with a view to supplying the treasury with $56,000,000 of silver or silver certificates to meet current expenses. It was originally intended that the coinage of this amount of silver seigniorage would prevent Secretary Carlisle from issuing bonds. The reports are voluminous and deal with the silver question briefly as well as its relation to the seigniorage and bonds.

Seigniorage Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Bland has notified the house that as soon as the Hawaiian matter is disposed of he intends to bring up his bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, which will amount to about $50,000,000. This seigniorage may be called an anticipated seigniorage, that is, if all the bullion in the treasury were coined it would yield something over $50,000,000 in silver. The bill provides for silver certificates representing this coined seigniorage, not coin certificates. The former state on their face that for every certificate there is a coined dollar in the treasury. The bill further provides that after this seigniorage is coined the government shall proceed to coin the bullion.

Question of Tariff Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The meeting of the senate finance committee which is to be held to-day will determine whether time shall be granted for hearings to those who are interested in articles affected by the bill, and on this decision will depend the time that the bill will be held in committee. Senator Voorhees, as chairman of the committee, has informed the Republican members that they shall have the decision of the majority of the committee at this meeting. It now looks as if no opportunity whatever will be granted for hearings.

Fighting Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Yesterday was a field day in the house. The opponents of the income tax had their opportunity. Messrs. Covert and Bartlett of New York and Johnson of Ohio, all Democrats, presented their opposition along with the Republicans to the proposition to impose a special tax on wealth. But it remained for Bourke Cochran, the great Tammany orator, to eclipse with his eloquence against the measure all speeches he has ever made in congress. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax.

Allen's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the senate yesterday a resolution was presented by Senator Allen directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate what amount of paper money issued by the government has been redeemed since 1875 and how much of it, if any, has been reissued; also what authority of law existed for the gold reserve and when it was established and why it is now maintained. Senator Gorman objected to the request for immediate consideration of the resolution and it went over.

Hawaii in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The members of the house, seemingly weary of their confinement by the [illegible]riff bill for the past three weeks [illegible]tered yesterday. Only a few [illegible]s were on the floor and they [illegible]ir time [illegible] writing letter[illegible]te o[illegible] Hawaiin matte[illegible] the [illegible] under a spe[illegible] bring it to a v[illegible]

Of the [illegible]

WASHINGTON, [illegible] debt statement [illegible] shows that the ne[illegible] debt less cash in the [illegible] January was 67,830,[illegible] on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased $28,900, and the debt bearing no interest increased $1,564,729. There was a decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during the month of $6,293,455. The interest bearing debt is $585,040,090, the debt on which the interest has ceased since maturity $1,884,630, and the debt bearing no interest $397,217,805, a total debt of $956,142,525. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury amount to $612,059,181, an increase during January of $7,741,757. The gold reserve is $65,650,175 and the net cash balance $18,431,914, a total available balance of $84,082,099, a decrease during the month of $6,293,455. The total cash in the treasury is $737,120,153.

The Bond Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Carlisle has authorized the following statement regarding the allotment of the bonds: The secretary of the treasury has considered the proposals submitted for the new 5 per cent loan and has accepted all bids naming a higher price than 117,223. The proposals submitted at the upset price have been scaled down 5.321 per cent and t[illegible] amount of the bonds allotted under this reduction together with the subscriptions accepted in full is $50,000,000. A notice will be sent to each subscriber advising him of the acceptance of his subscription, informing him when the bonds will be ready and stating the amount to be deposited in payment of the principal and premium. The accrued interest to the date of deposit at the rate of interest realized by the subscriber will be added by the assistant treasurer, with whom the deposit is to be made. The bonds will be delivered by the department after payment is made to the address given by the subscriber or they may be sent to the assistant treasurer with whom the deposit is made. Treasury officials express the belief and hope that the latter part of the subscriptions to the bonds will be paid for in gold, this feeling being based on large amounts already reported as having been deposited in the sub-treasury at New York in anticipation of the delivery of the bonds.

Work in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Yesterday in the senate was an eventful one. After an hour's debate early in the session the resolution of Senator Peffer was adopted, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the names of persons and corporations bidding for United States bonds and the amount of bids and the rate of interest. The original resolution of Senator Stewart, denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds at this time, was then taken up and consumed the remainder of the day, Senator Vilas making the principal argument in opposition to the resolution. The senate adjourned without action on the resolution.

The Bond Bids Closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—More offers to take the 5 per cent bonds to be issued by Secretary Carlisle were received at the treasury department yesterday. Promptly at noon the time elapsed at which offers could be received, although it was said that such as had been mailed before that time and had not arrived on account of delay would be received. The New York mail, in which it is believed there are a number of offers, was late yesterday, and particular reference to the statement that the delayed offers will be received is made.

A Sarcastic Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Yesterday, in the house, before the reading of the journal, Mr. Mosse, Republican, of Massachusetts, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked if it would be in order for him to offer an amendment to the title of the tariff bill. The speaker stated it would not. The amendment which Mr. Morse desired to offer would have made it read as follows: "A bill to increase taxation, reduce the revenue of the government and to place at a disadvantage honest men who make truthful returns and for other purposes."

Repeal with Limitations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The committee on banking and currency voted down a proposed bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks yesterday. The members of the committee who voted against reporting favorably such a bill profess to favor the report of the tax on state banks with limitations. This means that a majority of the committee is against such repeal unless such repeal will carry with it provisions which would not change present conditions of the state banking laws.

The Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The senate has finally named the day when the final vote is to be taken on the bill repealing the federal election law. After another long colloquy yesterday between Senators Gray and Chandler, the Republicans consented that general debate on the measure should close next Tuesday at 4 p. m. After that hour amendments may be presented and passed upon, but the final vote must be taken before the adjournment of the senate on that day.

WAS[illegible]
questi[illegible]
yest[illegible]

KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR PLACED IN JAIL.

A Bank Cashier is Killed at Stevens, Ala.—A Fight Occurs Between the French and English at Siera Leone and Five Persons One Killed.

MT. STERLING, Ky., Feb. 6.—At 12:30 o'clock yesterday about fifteen loud pistol shots were heard on Broadway and Court streets and in a few minutes it was ascertained that Capt. J. L. Bomar of this city and H. Clay Turner of Morgan, who had been enemies for more than six months, were the participants in the fight and that Bomar was dead. Four persons have been arrested and jailed: H. Clay Turner, Bruce Turner, James Turner and Thomas Blair, all of Morgan county. Capt. Bomar and Mr. Turner were deadly foes, Bomar charging him with having severed the relations between him and his wife. Bomar was literally shot to pieces. One bullet passing through Clay Turner's clothing and Blair was wounded in the arm.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

FOREST CITY, Ark., Feb. 2.—Early yesterday morning there was an explosion in the Bank of Eastern Arkansas. Safe-blowers were at work. The town marshal and others hurried to the scene and found it one of wreck and ruin. The robbers were frightened off before they could force an entrance into the money vault, and about $500 in silver and $1000 in postage stamps is all that has so far been missed. The stamps had been deposited in the bank for safe-keeping by Postmaster Wilson, and also a package containing $2400 in currency, but this was overlooked by the robbers. There were three men in the party. The damage to the bank vault and building is considerable.

An Alabama Killing.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 6.—R. C. Rose, cashier of the bank of Scottsboro, was shot dead at noon Sunday at Stevens, Ala. The killing was done by Bob Tot, Jim and John Skelton. The latter is supposed to have fired the fatal shot. F. D. Bloodworth, brother-in-law of Ross, was wounded in the arm. The deceased was accused some weeks ago of seducing Miss Annie, a sister of the Skelton brothers, and was forced to leave Scottsboro. He was waiting for the Chattanooga train when killed. All parties are highly connected. The Skelton boys, who were armed with rifles and shotguns, were jailed. Considerable excitement exists in Jackson county over the tragedy.

French-English Row.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—A dispatch received here from Sierra Leone announces further disturbances on the frontier of that colony between the British and French forces. According to news just received a detachment of British frontier police, while encamped in the Sofa country, has been fired upon by a force of French native troops. It is added that during the conflict which followed one Frenchman and five of the native police were killed. Later advices from Sierra Leone say that the detachment of frontier police which has been in conflict with French forces is the detachment which was previously attacked by the French in Warina.

A Woman Murdered.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Feb. 5.—The seventh murder in this vicinity since January 1 was committed Saturday night, a woman named Allister being the latest victim. She went to a saloon in the northeast part of town kept by a Frenchman named Edward Bouissant and there the murder was committed. Yesterday morning an ore hauler saw a woman lying in a hollow by the Missouri Pacific track and an investigation revealed that the woman was terribly mutilated. Bouissant, his wife and son are in jail, charged with the crime. Tracks in the snow were found leading from Bouissant's saloon to the place where the body was found.

Killed by an Explosion.

ASHCROFT, Col., Feb. 5.—Leroy Spack, in the employ of the Big Four mining company, was killed by the explosion of a missed shot. The entire top of his head was blown off and an iron bar driven through his body. Spack was interested in the Taylor river placer with H. J. Russell of Chicago.

Found in Kaw River.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Feb. 5.—The body of Charles Mall, a musician of battery L, who disappeared some weeks ago, was found in the Kaw river yesterday. Mall had been twenty-eight years a soldier and in two years would have been retired on full pay. It is believed he met with foul play.

Shot His Wife.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5.—Patrick Phillipps, crazed with liquor, got out of his bed Saturday morning and shot his wife, inflicting a mortal wound. After sobering up he claimed he mistook her for a burglar, but the police think he shot at her in [illegible] caused [illegible]

Berlin says: At a meeting of the parliamentary committee on colonial estimates Wednesday the emperor admitted the accuracy of the charges made by Hamburg newspapers against Whydah, the agent of the Hamburg firm of Welbor & Braham, that he had bought from the king of Dahomey slaves captured in the French Hinterland, paying for them in Winchester rifles and ammunition, which the king of Dahomey had used in the campaign against the French. The firm admitted that the Congo state paid £20 for each Dahomeyan slave. The emperor denounced the sordid motives of the firm and declared that if the French captured the agent the German government would not raise a finger to prevent his execution. The committee passed a resolution to extend to all German colonies penal provisions against human traffic.

TOBACCO WAS THE CAUSE.

Notobac Cures the Tobacco Habit and Consumptive Gets Well.

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Joseph Bunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco-habit cure called "Notobac." Talking about his miraculous recovery to-day he said: "Yes, I used Notobac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say as you say, 'how healthy and strong you look, Joe,' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption, I tell them Notobac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of Notobac I weighed 127¼ pounds; to-day I weigh 169, a gain of 41¾ pounds. I eat heartily and sleep well. Before I used Notobac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get Notobac? At the drug store. It is made by the Sterling Remedy company, general western office, 45 Randolph street, Chicago. but I see by the printed matter that it is sold by all druggists—I know all the druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over a hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure."

Fatal Engagement.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—Walter Johnson, a Swede, 30 years of age, living in Gloucester, shot and killed Miss Carrie L. Andrews and then himself in this city Saturday. Shortly before noon the occupants of the Warren building were startled by hearing four shots in rapid succession which seemed to come from the fourth floor of the building. Upon investigation it was found that a murder and suicide had been perpetrated in one of the apartments on the fourth floor, which is partially occupied by Miss Clara Munger, a teacher of music. The victim was Miss Carrie L. Andrews of Essex, who had come to this city to take her music lesson. She was found with a hole in her cheek and another in her left temple, and close beside her was the murderer, Walter Johnson of Gloucester, who had a few minutes before entered the room with Miss Andrews and was going to wait for her until she had finished her lesson. In addition to having shot himself twice with the revolver Johnson had cut his wrist with a razor. Miss Andrews had promised to marry him, but had broken the engagement.

The Black Flag of Anarchy.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—General Master Workman James R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor declared last night that the "black flag of anarchy is floating over the United States treasury department at Washington, and that when the November election comes the working people of this country would rise in their might and by means of the ballot change the condition off affairs." The declaration was made in the course of an address which Mr. Sovereign delivered before a large audience of workingmen. Mr. Sovereign bitterly attacked the bond issue, and said that if it cannot be defeated by an injunction some other way would be found.

A Most Foul Murder.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 3.—At Louverne, Ala., Mr. and Mrs. William Bush, respectable people living a few miles from the station, have been found murdered. When the neighbors arose they saw the windows of the Bush residence open. The doors were securely fastened. Mr. and Mrs. Bush lay in bed weltering in blood, their bodies riddled with bullets. The crime was committed but a few hours before, and the wounds were fresh. Who the assassins were is not known. The cause is thought to be robbery as the Bushes were known to have considerable money, none of which could be found.

Defended His Mother.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 6.—James Thompson, a machinist, Sunday morning at 3 o'clock beat his wife and drove her out into the storm. His son, a deaf mute and a printer, who was returning from work, took [illegible] mother's part. The father [illegible] with a pistol and [illegible] his father's [illegible] antly. The [illegible] the young [illegible]

[illegible], Feb. 3.—[illegible] Indian, was [illegible] are back for [illegible] on as Manley [illegible] he was taken in [illegible] tes officers for a [illegible]

ALL OVER THE WORLD

HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL.

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

A family of immigants who were on their way to Texas, consisting of the father and mother and two children, traveling in a canvas-covered wagon, were caught in the recent blizzard while several miles from Clarendon, Ark., and were found by passersby. A boy about 14 years old and a little girl were frozen to death and the father and mother were so badly frozen that they will probably die.

The police, on the arrival recently at New Orleans of the steamboat State of Missouri from Cincinnati, arrested a woman, who proved to be none other than Ruth Johnson, alias Adelia Nicholls, alias Nina Marshall, alias Jackson, alias Nana Marshall, who is said to be a notorious adventuress and blackmailer.

J. H. Hurst, a ranchman at Malad, Idaho, suspected his wife of intimacy with Morgan R. Morgan, a neighbor, and after a quarrel with her sent for Morgan and shot him dead. Hurst was arrested.

Near Julesburg, Colo., W. F. Stafford has a reservoir system supplied by two windmills. Last year he realized $500 per acre by cultivating cabbages for the Denver and Omaha markets.

The report that Archbishop Ireland is to succeed Mgr. Statolli as the pope's ablegate in this country and that Mgr. Statolli is to be recalled, has been officially denied by the ablegate.

The governor of Cadiz reports that thousands of people out of work and starving are tramping through the country, and that, in consequence, disturbances are anticipated.

Leo N. Levi of Galveston delivered a lecture on charity at the Odd Fellows' hall in New Orleans recently, for the benefit of the Young Men's Hebrew association.

Wayne MacVeagh, recently appointed ambassador to Italy, has sailed on the American steamer Paris for Southampton accompanied by his wife and daughter.

The president has appointed Charles C. Painter of the District of Columbia, member of the board of Indian commissioners, vice William McMichael, deceased.

In Alabama, the other day, a boy was drowned in a churn full of buttermilk. It was probably the hard times that prevented him from jumping into the cream jar.

It is officially announced that the Princess Josephine of Belgium, daughter of the Count of Flanders, has been betrothed to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

Valentine, Neb., claims to have been the coldest spot in the west one day recently. The mercury went down to 36 degrees below zero.

Auguste Valliant, the man who threw the bomb into the French chamber of deputies some time since, was beheaded in Paris recently.

Sixty-five horses were sold at Berry's sale at Chicago recently for $20,475. Promotor, bay horse, by Acolyte, brought $1250.

Quigg, a Republican, has been elected in a strong Democratic district in New York city to fill a vacancy in congress.

Small-pox quarantine at the Blackfoot agency, Montana, has been raised. Only a few Indians died from the disease.

It is announced that the fight between Jim Corbett and Peter Jackson, colored, will take place next June or July.

The health of the czar has so far improved that his physicians pronounce him to be entirely out of danger.

While cutting up a cabbage the other day and Elwood, Ind., housekeeper claims to have revealed $95 in gold.

A farmer boy 15 years old, living near Lancaster, Wis., has confessed to taking part in seven robberies.

At Englewood, N. J., a mother whose daughter eloped with a widower, hung crape on the door.

The Populist state central committee of Kansas has issued an address to the people of that state.

New Orleans is in the midst of the gala season—mardi gras, balls, lectures, theatres and socials.

George W. Childs, the editor-philanthropist, died at his home in Philadelphia a few days ago.

The Morgan steamship Harlan was destroyed by fire at Bluefields, Nicaragua, a few days since.

Judge Leas has declared marriage between whites and blacks illegal in the state of Arkansas.

It is reported that a religious wave is sweeping through Brooklyn and the city of New York.

Calmville is the name of a new postoffice recently located in the windiest spot in Nevada.

Hot soup and coffee at 5 cents in Chicago has the effect of closing many saloons.

Catamounts are reported to be numerous in the Catskill mountains.

Arizona's total cattle shipments in 1893 were 7492 head.

Congressmen are busy distributing garden seeds.

TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

A MAD DOG ATTACKS A MAN AT JEFFERSON.

Thomas Loury is Brained in a Hatchway at Galveston—Ed Register Reports at Athens That He Killed a Man—A Cutting Scrape at Scurry.

JEFFERSON, Tex., Feb. 6.—Sunday evening F. W. Hengst, engineer at the watertank at this place for the Texas and Pacific railroad company, was attacked on the street by a large mad dog. He had no weapon of defense, and as the dog reared up and bit at his throat he knocked him down with his fist. The dog came at him again and he kicked him down the second time, and as he made the third lunge at him he grabbed him by both ears and in the scuffle both fell down, but he never released his hold, keeping him at arm's length. He finally got on the dog and his cries for help brought a negro man with an ax, who killed the dog while Hengst still held him down. His clothes were torn in several places by the dog, but was not bitten. A negro woman was bitten by the dog just a few minutes before very badly and she is much frightened.

Skull Fractured.

TEMPLE, Tex., Feb. 3.—Rev R. F. Gray of Llano fell from a wagon on the street yesterday and was seriously if not fatally injured. He had hauled a load of merchandise from Llano to Temple and arriving here, got off his wagon to make some inquiries. Mounting again, he reached down from his boxes to let off his brake when he fell backward, about eight feet to the ground, striking on his head. The skull is fractured and internal injuries are feared. He is a Methodist minister who works and preaches.

Brained in a Hatchway.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 6.—Yesterday morning Thos. Loury, an employe of the Galveston Construction company, while engaged in helping unload a schooner, was instantly killed. He was working in the after hatch when a loaded bucket was coming down. The lashings of the gaff gave way, the heavy timber striking Loury and braining him. He was about 50 years of age. His place of birth and the residence of his family are not known.

Played For Fun.

VELASCO, Tex., Feb. 5.—Correspondent of a Velasco paper are complaining that the last Brazoria grand jury found bills against good citizens who played euchre for fun, while most of the regular and professional gamblers at the county seat and in other towns were not called to account for their evil ways.

Says He Killed a Man.

ATHENS, Tex., Feb. 6.—Ed Register, a farmer who lives about ten miles south from here, came to town Sunday and surrendered himself to Sheriff Wofford and stated that he had killed Wess Herrington, a young man of the same community. Register is under guard. Particulars not known.

Cutting Scrape.

TERRELL, Tex., Feb. 6.—At Scurry last Saturday evening Will Embrey and a young man named Goley engaged in a cutting affray, in which Goley received wounds that it is thought will prove fatal. The trouble occurred over a trivial matter. Embrey was jailed.

Badly Hurt.

ORANGE, Tex., Feb. 5.—Richard Wright's team, as a train whirled by Saturday, sprang over him, knocked him down and the front wheel passed over his head and his right arm. He was senseless when picked up. His head was frightly gashed and his arm contused.

Accidental Death.

LONGVIEW, Tex., Feb. 3.—Abb Mann, a young man living about five or six miles north of this place, in Harrison county, while trying to draw a load from his shotgun, received the contents in his arm near the shoulder, Wednesday morning, and died Thursday night.

Death in a Gravel Pit.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 3.—While Geo. Morgan, a colored laborer, was working in a gravel pit at Oak Lawn last Thursday evening, a slide occurred in the bank and he was buried. The laborers dug to him as quickly as possible, but when reached he was dead.

Young Lady Suicides.

BASTROP, Tex., Feb. 1.—Miss Ethel Wilkes of this city committed suicide at her home here Tuesday night by shooting herself through the head. The cause for the deed is a mystery, except she had been suffering several days from severe headache.

Fingers Shot Off.

SHERMAN, Tex., Feb. 3.—D. A. Blunk, electrician at the incandescent plant, while out hunting yesterday afternoon met with a painful accident. Two fingers and about half of the left hand were blown off by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

Fell Dead in His Parlor.

CORSICANA, Tex., Feb. 6.—D. J. Jennings, a farmer at Bazette settlement fell dead in his parlor Sunday. He had just returned from a visit to a neighbor. He was 48 years old.

Robbed of His Money.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 7.—Yesterday an Arkansan by the name of [illegible] went west to Comanche on the [illegible] North and Rio Grande. Accompanying him was his wife and five children. They arrived in the city Wednesday night without a cent, having been robbed at Paris of $25, all their money. The man applied to police headquarters for assistance, and City Marshal Maddox bought four tickets for the family. Three were so small as not to require tickets. Jones was formerly a resident of Comanche and was on his way to a small farm owned by him, which he left during a drouth several years ago.

Fight with Thieves.

BRACKETT, Tex., Feb. 1.—Sheriff H. C. Hunt received a letter from Deputy Sheriff Jim James, who is stationed on the Rio Grande bordering this (Kinney) county, stating that he had engaged Tuesday night after dark in a fight with four Mexican horse thieves. The thieves had five horses belonging to citizens of this county in their possession, and it was only after a running battle that they were recovered. Mr. James says that it being dark he could not tell whether the thieves were hurt or not. A number of horses have been stolen of late by thieves from across the river.

Unknown Robbers.

CHAPPELL HILL, Tex., Feb. 5.—Three masked white men entered the house of Mr. Lee, the bridge watchman at the Brazos river, Saturday night, and after beating him severely over the head with their pistols, bound him and then treated his wife to a like fate, binding them together with strings made by tearing the sheets into strips. Then they proceeded to rob the house. They obtained $312 and two watches. Nothing else was taken, though everything was ransacked until the money was found. There is no clew as to who the robbers were.

He Didn't Know Which.

CORSICANA, Tex., Feb. 2.—Late Tuesday evening E. O. Highsmith was found on the streets in a comatose condition. His face had a cut in the right cheek. He was taken home by Dr. A. C. Sloan and his wound dressed. He did not regain consciousness until yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. He said: "I think I stepped on a loose plank which flew up and struck me in the face, or I stepped on a loose plank, slipped and fell, cutting my face against the sidewalk. I do not know which."

Accidentally Shot.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 5.—Yesterday afternoon Cohen Blake, a well known Houstonian, while out shooting, was accidentially shot in the side by Dr. Griffin, his companion. The first report was that he was dangerously wounded, but investigation proved this to be erroneous, as the wound was made by a number of small shot at a distance of twenty paces. He was immediately brought in and taken to his home. His heavy clothing did much to lessen the injurious effects of the shot.

Gored by a Bull.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., Feb. 5.—A deplorable accident occurred at the stock pens Saturday evening about sundown. John Teague of Sherwood, had a bull roped in the pens and was delivering it for shipment when the rope broke and the bull, turning on him, gored him fearfully in the abdomen. The horn of the infuriated animal penetrated to the hollow. Physicians attending the wounded man are hopeful of his recovery.

Fifty Years for Murder.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 1.—Albert Franklin, colored, who has been on trial for the past two days on the charge of murdering William Robertson, also colored, four years ago, was yesterday found guilty and given fifty years in the penitentiary. On a previous trial for the same offense Franklin was sentenced to be hanged, but the case was appealed and remanded for a new trial.

Leg Amputated.

ORANGE, Tex., Feb. 1.—Mack Dial, a brakeman on the Gulf, Sabine and Red River railroad, stepped in front of the engine to throw a switch at McDonald's camp, Tuesday, and fell across the track. The engine ran over his leg just below the knee. It was amputated later and it is not certain that he will survive the shock. He has a wife and four children.

They Scattered.

LONGVIEW, Tex., Feb. 2.—Wednesday night unknown parties surrounded the house of Tom Tompkins, colored. He was told to open the door. Refusing to open it the door was knocked in. Tompkins fired two loads of buskshot at the crowd and the supposed whitecaps scattered, carrying with them, it is said, one of their number badly wounded.

Sawmill Explosion.

COLMESNEIL, Tex., Feb. 3.—The mud drum of the sawmill boilers at Village Mills blew up Thursday morning, wrecking the boiler furnace at one end, crippling a negro and breaking a boy's finger. The damage will be repaired and the mill going again in a few days.

Four Men Hur[illegible]

BRIDGEPORT, Tex., [illegible] yesterday four men [illegible] ed out of the coal sh[illegible] fell, breaking Pat Du[illegible] Perry's ankles and F[illegible] Isaac Shipley was in[illegible]

Corpse Found [illegible]

LYONS, Tex., Feb. 5.—[illegible] who had been working [illegible] as a farm hand and di[illegible] days ago, was found dea[illegible] Cabrera's pasture.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

INTERESTING CULLINGS FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

A Crisp and Complete Breviary of Racy Round-Ups Carefully Selected and Rendered Readable from Every Portion of the Empire State.

At Hillsboro the crowded condition of the public schools, there being about 1200 pupils enrolled, has necessitated the half-day plan of attendance, which has gone into effect. The teachers have from seventy-five to eighty pupils each. For the past two or three years the city council has furnished ink for the public schools, in the same manner as crayons are supplied. There is now a movement on foot to supply pupils with pencils, pens and stationery at wholesale cost.

At Taylor the other day a little son of Mrs. William Foster reached up on the shelf to get a hatchet and accidently knocked down a bottle containing powder. The bottle fell on a match on the floor, igniting it, and the bottle also broke. The lighted match touched off the powder, causing a great explosion and burning the boy badly about the face.

Some time ago some Bohemian women moved down near Macune, in San Augustine county and were notified to leave, which they did, moving over into precinct No. 4 and settled. Their place became a rendezvous for bad characters and they were taken out and given such a thrashing they will not soon forget, and warned to leave, which they did.

The county clerk of Ellis county issued a marriage licence recently to a couple, who, on his demanding it, produced a certificate of consent. They were married and went their way rejoicing. Since then the clerk has received a letter from a mad father at Splitlog, Mo., saying that he had issued no such document. But they are married.

Last year, near Wharton, C. H. Waterhouse planted five acres in Irish potatoes. The crop netted him $60 per acre. This was in January, he disposing of his stock in Kansas City. The land after the potatoes were harvested the land was planted in cotton, which he found improved the growth of the latter.

A few nights since at Tyler two negroes waylaid and tried to rob young McCullars, who outran them and beat them to his home. He then got a shotgun and chased them, shooting one. Later Charles Tucker sent for a doctor, being badly shot about the face and body. He is held as the suspect.

Tom Farmer, one of the prominent and hard working members of post H, says the coming meeting of the Texas division of the Travelers' Protective association, which will take place in Waco April 17, promises to be the largest state meeting of drummers ever held.

During the month of January the total number of permits issued at San Antonio was 71; total cost of lumber buildings for 56 permits, $17,570; total cost of brick and stone buildings for 15 permits, $27,370; total cost of brick, stone and lumber buildings, $44,940.

Col. Darden, secretary of the Texas Veteran association, is sending out certificates to members to be used in obtaining transportation to the annual meeting to be held at Waco. The association, including honorary members, now numbers about 300.

A difficulty occurred between Tom Young and Bob Stewart, near Taylor a few days ago. In the desperate fight that followed a pocketknife and footadze were used and both parties received ugly injuries. Both were arrested.

The report of the Waco and Northwestern railway for November, 1893, shows the total receipts to be $157,353.82; total disbursements, $45,707.77; cash on hand November 30, 1893, $111,646.05.

Recently, at Galveston, Tom Lynch, a motorman on car No. 17 of the Denver Resurvey line, fell from his car while in motion and was quite painfully injured. Lynch is subject to epileptic fits.

An old lady named McMurray, living near Tulip, Fannin county, was recently attacked with a fit and fell into the fire, and before she could be rescued her hands and face were horribly burned.

At Schuber, Harris county, in attempting to shoot a hawk, the 13-year-old son of R. Hubel had his hand so badly injured recently by the explosion of the gun that it had to be amputated.

R. W Caffey, an old citizen of Corsicana, who died a few days ago, willed the Odd Fellows' widows' and orphans' home, near Corsicana, all of his estate, real and personal, worth $7000.

R. W. Manning, a brakeman on the International and Great Northern railway, was killed at the depot at Crockett recently by being mashed between the drawheads of two cars.

At Italy, one Sunday recently, dur[illegible] Methodist [illegible]

A recent fast freight train on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway ran from Galveston to Kansas City, Mo., a distance of 951 miles, in 33 hours and 53 minutes.

An election was held at Cisco recently on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors there. Local option carried by 18 majority; 306 votes were cast.

Louis Leverwitz is in the county jail at Houston charged with the murder of a peddler by the name of Abraham Mendelssohn, some time since, in Brazoria county.

Ed Grimes of Jefferson, who came to Texas in 1859, and who has been in the employ of various railroads ever since, claims to be the oldest railroad man in the state.

A petition has been circulated and the requisite number of signatures obtained for a postoffice at Mountain View, Hill county. The office will be named Eufala.

Bids for supplies for the asylum and other state institutions will be received by the comptroller until noon February 16, and opened at 9 a. m. on February 17.

G. L. Tipps, a Methodist preacher, has been arrested at Paris. He is wanted in Hill county on a charge of having assaulted a lady. He says he is innocent.

It looks like the San Antonio and Gulf Shore road will be built right away. It is to be an air line from San Antonio to Galveston, touching at Velasco.

A son of O. S. Gossett of Honey Grove, Fannin county, was recently run over by a stalk cutter and his body was badly mangled. He may recover.

W. J. Lemp, the St. Louis brewer, is going to build a $10,000 club house at Scholtz' garden in Austin for the Germania society of that city.

At Fort McKavitt a few days since two society gents took turns shooting at each other. Nobody hurt. They paid their fines next day.

On a recent Sunday night the singing societies of Gillespie county met at Nimitz hall, in Fredericksburg, and had a grand time.

Cattle did not suffer materially during the recent cold wave in Collingsworth county. There is plenty of fine fat beef on the range.

The Dublin oil mill has closed down and the force removed to Brownwood to operate the mill owned by the company at that place.

The general land office has deposited $850, amount of fees collected during the month of January, with the comptroller.

The Society for the Help of Homeless Children of Galveston filed its charter with the secretary of state a few days ago.

Jim Pierce of Rush Creek, Wise county, has killed 500 squirrels since December 1. This is a good squirrel story.

Tyler citizens held a mass meeting recently to devise ways and means for looking after the poor in that town.

And now the young people of Corsicana have donkey parties. Most boys are more or less like donkeys.

The registration of voters will begin at Houston the first Tuesday in March preparatory to the spring election.

It is believed by some that the Chicago and Rock Island railway will finally extend its line to Houston.

The receipts of general revenue for January received by State Treasurer Wortham approximate $375,000.

Citizens of Clarksville think a telephone system in that town would prove a paying investment.

The Houston and Texas Central railway depot at Midlothian was burned a few nights since.

The Austin police arrest tramps and lock them up without their having committed any offense.

Wolves have killed a number of sheep on the farm of Mr. Church, northwest of Denison.

Thirty new residences and three brick business houses were built at Gilmer during 1893.

The comptroller, for the school fund, has purchased $4000 of Kent county court house bonds.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas advertising match boxes have met a popular demand.

An excellent quality of coal is being obtained from the mine near Breckenridge.

A old jail building at Centerville was sold at Auction a few days ago for $400.

A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized a few days ago at Manor, Travis county.

Small grain in Kendall county was considerably damaged by the late frosts.

The Texas Swine Breeder's association will meet at Taylor February 13.

Twenty-six Chinese have registered at Galveston during the last few days.

A free postal delivery service was inaugurated at Laredo on February 1.

A new Christian church [illegible] stone is [illegible] [illegible] ord. [illegible]

TABERNACLE PULPIT.

TALMAGE PREACHES A MOST REMARKABLE SERMON

The Subject Being "Festivity"—"Come, for All Things Are Now Ready," Luke 14:xvii—The Beautiful Character of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The usual large audience assembled to-day in the Tabernacle and listened to a sermon of remarkable power and interest by Rev. Dr. Talmage, the subject being "Festivity." The text selected was Luke 14:xvii, "Come, for all things are now ready."

It was one of the most exciting times in English history when Queen Elizabeth visited Lord Leicester at Kenilworth castle. The moment of her arrival was considered so important that all the clocks of the castle were stopped, so that the hands might point to that one moment as being the most significant of all. She was greeted at the gate with floating islands, and torches, and the thunder of cannon, and fireworks that set the night ablaze, and a great burst of music that lifted the whole scene into perfect enchantment. Then she was introduced into a dining-hall, the luxuries of which astonished the world; 400 servants waited upon the guests; the entertainment cost $5,000 each day. Lord Leicester made that great supper in Kenilworth castle.

Cardinal Wolsey entertained the French ambassadors at Hampton court. The best cooks in all the land prepared for the banquet; purveyors went out and traveled all the kingdom over to find spoils for the table. The time came. The guests were kept during the day hunting in the king's park, so that their appetites might be keen, and then in the evening, to the sound of the trumpeters, they were introduced into a hall hung with silk and cloth of gold, and there were tables a-glitter with imperial plate and laden with the rares of meats and a-blush with the costliest wines. And when the second course of the feast came it was found that the articles of food had been fashioned into the shape of men, birds and beasts, and groups dancing and jousting parties riding against each other with lances. Lords and princes and ambassadors, out of cups filled to the brim, drank the health, first of the king of England and next of the king of France. Cardinal Wolsey prepared that great supper in Hampton court.

But I have to tell you of a grander entertainment. My Lord, the King, is the banqueter. Angels are the cupbearers. All the redeemed are the guests. The halls of eternal love, frescoed with light, and paved with joy, and curtained with unfading beauty, are the banqueting place. The harmonies of eternity are the music. The chalices of heaven are the plate; and I am one of the servants coming out with both hands filled with invitations, scattering them everywhere, and, oh, that for yourselves, you might break the seal of the invitation and read the words written in red ink of blood by the tremulous hand of a dying Christ: "Come now, for all things are ready."

There have been grand entertainments where was a taking off—the wine gave out, or the servants were rebellious, or the light failed; but I have gone all around about this subject and looked at the redemption which Christ has provided, and I come here to tell you it is complete, and I swing open the door of the feast, telling you that, "All things are now ready."

In the first place, I have to announce that the Lord Jesus Christ himself is ready. Cardinal Wolsey came into the feast after the first course; he came in booted and spurred, and the guests arose and cheered him. But Christ comes in at the very beginning of the feast; aye, he has been waiting eighteen hundred and ninety-four years for his guests. He has been standing on his mangled feet; he has had his sore hand on his punctured side; or he has been pressing his lacerated temples—waiting, waiting. It is wonderful that he has not been impatient, and that he has not said, "Shut the door and let the laggard stay out;" but he has been waiting. No banqueter ever waited for his guests so patiently as Christ has waited for us. To prove how willing he is to receive us, I gather all the tears that rolled down his cheeks in sympathy for your sorrows; I gather all the drops of blood that channeled his brow, and his back, and his hands and feet, in trying to purchase your redemption; I gather all the groans that he uttered in midnight chill, and in mountain hunger, and in desert loneliness, and twist them into one cry—bitter, agonizing, overwhelming. I gather all the pains that shot from spear, and spike and cross, jolting into one pang—remorseless, grinding, excruciating. I take that one drop of sweat on his brow, and under the gospel glass that drop enlarges until I see in it lakes of sorrow and an ocean of agony. That being standing before you now, emaciated, and gashed, and gory, coaxes for your love with a pathos in which every word is a heartbreak and every sentence a martyrdom. How can you think he trifles?

I have a word of five letters, but no sheet wh[illegible] enough o[illegible] which to write [illegible] and [illegible] a good [illegible]

[illegible] ming, the minstrels with fingers on the stiff string, waiting for the clash of the hoofs at the gateway. Waiting for you as a mother waits for her son who went off ten years ago, dragging her bleeding heart along with him. Waiting! O! give me a comparison intense enough, hot enough, importunate enough to express my meaning—something high as heaven, and deep as hell, and long as eternity. Not hoping that you can help me with such a comparison I will say: "He is waiting as only the all-sympathetic Christ can wait for the coming back of a lost soul."

> Bow the knee and kiss the Son,
> Come, and welcome, sinner; come.

Again, the church is ready. Oh man, if I could take the curtain off these Christian hearts, I could show you a great many anxieties for your redemption. You think that old man is asleep, because his head is down and his eyes are shut. No, he is praying for your redemption, and hoping that the words spoken may strike your heart. Do you know the air is full of prayer? Do you know that prayer is going up from Fulton street prayer-meeting, and from Friday evening prayer-meeting, and going up every hour of the day for the redemption of the people? And if you should just start toward the door of the Christian Church, how quickly it would fly open. Hundreds of people would say: "Give that man room at the sacrament. Bring the silver bowl for his baptism. Give him the right hand of Christian fellowship. Bring him into all Christian associations." Oh, you wanderer on the cold mountains, come into the warm sheepfold. I let down the bars and bid you come in. With the Shepherd's crook I point you the way. Hundreds of Christian hands beckon you into the Church of God. A great many people do not like the church, and say it is a great mass of hypocrites; but it is a glorious church with all its imperfections. Christ bought it, and hoisted the pillars, and swung its gates, and lifted its arches, and curtained it with upholstery crimson with crucifixion carnage. Come into it.

If I have shown you that "all things are ready," that Christ is ready, that the Holy Spirit is ready, that the church is ready, that the angels in glory are ready, that your glorified kindred are ready, then with all the concentrated emphasis of my soul, I ask you if you are ready? You see my subject throws the whole responsibility upon yourself. If you do not get in to the King's banquet, it is because you do not accept the invitation. You have the most importunate invitation. Two arms stretched down from the cross, soaked in blood from elbow to finger-tip; two lips quivering in mortal anguish; two eyes beaming with infinite love, saying: "Come, come, for all things are now ready."

I told you that when the queen came to Kenilworth castle, they stopped all the clocks, that the finger of time might be pointed to that happy moment of her arrival. Oh! if the King would come to the castle of your soul, you might well afford to stop all the clocks, that the hands might forever point to this moment as the one most bright, most blessed, most tremendous. Now, I wish I could go around from circle to circle and invite every one of you, according to the invitation of my text, saying: "Come!" I would like to take every one of you by the hand, and say: "Come!" Old man, who hast been wandering sixty or seventy years, thy sun almost gone down, through the dust of the evening stretch out your withered hand to Christ. He will not cast thee off, old man. Oh! that one tear of repentance might trickle down thy wrinkled cheek. After Christ has fed thee all thy life long, do you not think you can afford to speak one word in his praise?

Come, those of you who are farthest away from God. Drunkard! Christ can put out the fire of thy thirst. He can break that shackle. He can restore thy blasted home. Go to Jesus. Libertine! Christ saw thee where thou wert last night. He knows of thy sin. Yet, if thou wilt bring thy polluted soul to him this moment, he will throw over it the mantle of his pardon and love. Mercy for thee, O! thou chief of sinners. Harlot! thy feet foul with hell, and thy laughter the horror of the street—oh, Mary Magdalen—look to Jesus. Mercy for thee, poor lost waif of the street! Self-righteous man, thou must be born again, or thou canst not see the kingdom of God. Do you think you can get into the feast with those rags? Why, the King's servant would tear them off and leave you naked at the gate. You must be born again. The day is far spent. The cliffs begin to slide their long shadows across the plain. Do you know the feast has already begun—the feast to which you were invited—and the King sits with his guests, and the servant stands with his hand on the door of the banqueting room, and he begins to swing it shut. It is half-way shut. It is three-fourths shut. It is only just ajar. Soon it will be shut. "Come, for all things are now ready." Have I missed one man? Who has not felt himself called this hour? Then I call him now. This is the hour of thy redemption.

> While God invites, how blest the day,
> How sweet the Gospel's charming sound
> Come sinner, haste, oh, haste away,
> While yet a pardoning God is found.

Tributaries of the Mississippi.

Generally speaking, the slope of the rivers flowing into the Mississippi from the east is, on the average, about three inches per mile. Those entering it from the west have an average descent of about six inches per mile. The average descent per mile of the Missouri after it leaves the mountains is reckoned about a foot; the Des Moines, from its source to its junction with the Mississippi, [illegible]

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.

Parties living out of the county who desire their address changed from any cause must remit 10 cents in cash or postage stamps with such request. Under no consideration will the amount be deducted from subscription price paid for the paper. We make this charge of 10 cents to pay for extra work required in reprinting the address. We use a printed label on all addresses outside of the county, and the continual change of addresses entail's considerable expense which we cannot longer afford to bear, especially in view of the fact that the subscription price of THE STAR is exceedingly low to begin with. No charge for change of address in county, because we can make change from one postoffice to another in the county with comparatively no cost, as we have a different system for mailing county papers.

W. E. GILLILAND, Editor and Proprietor

BAIRD, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1894.

If the dam site was a thousand feet above Market Street some would claim that the pressure would not be sufficient on that street to knock a fly off a man's nose.

Capt. Powell in his article says water is "stubborn" as any "fact" and is not going to run up hill. True enough; but is Capt. Powell right sure according to his theory that water will even run "down hill."

Mary Jane Cox has sold the Mesquiter and hit the road again. Mary Jane has written more salutatories and valedictories than any newspaper man in Texas. Where will he turn up at next, we wonder?

The least tax payer in town has just as much right to kick the spots off the moon as the largest tax payer if he does not want to be taxed for water. THE STAR does not dispute this proposition right here at the opening of the campaign.

We publish the engineers report on the survey made for the water works also an article by Capt. Powell on the same subject. THE STAR wants a full free and fair discussion of this question, and all we ask is that those writing for the paper to keep within bounds of reason or we shall positively refuse to publish another line upon this subject for anyone hereafter.

The only objection any Democrat can have to the resolutions adopted by the Matlock committee is the resolution requiring the regular Democracy to endorse the National platform and the Cleveland administration. This resolution implies that the Hogg wing are not democrats and we believe it will be so constructed by them. We heartily endorse everything else submitted by the committee and especially as to taking the Cleveland vote in '92 as a basis of representation.

The Matlock commitee lay down two things as essential to Democratic hormony in Texas. They will require the Hogg wing, so called, to endorse the National platform and the Cleveland administration. This looks more like a declaration of war than an olive branch of white winged peace. The regular democracy may be willing to do this, but at the same time it is not likely they will do so at the dictation of the minority. We have about come to the conclusion that some of the leading politicians on both sides do not want harmony. The rank and file will have to come together of their own accord or they will not not come together at all. At least that is the way it looks now.

Capt. Powell's main objection to the water works is the fact, according to his statement, the proposed pipe line ascends 12 above the hydraulic grade line which he says and is so admitted by all engineers to be a fatal defect. There is nothing however, to prevent the pipe being sunk into the ground a sufficient depth to prevent this. Capt Powell says this would not give those around him any pressuae to amount to anything. Now we no not propose to to get into a controvercy with Capt. Powell on civil engeneering because we never claimed to know anything about i, but according to Capt. Powell's own figures if the pipe was sunk into the ground twelve feet at Foy's he would have pressure sufficient at the very lowest stage of the water in dam, to throw water 16 feet high above the surface at his house. When tank was full he would have an additional head of seventeen feet. Before you approve or condemn the present plan do a little common sense thinking of your own. All any of us want is a fair and square deal in this important matter.

"THE WATER WORKS."

There is some opposition to the present planof putting in water works There are several objections raised, but the following are the most important. 1st It is impracticable say the objectors. Two civil engineers who have made the survey say it is. Capt. Powell says it is not. He has not made a survey but makes his estimates from the surveyors figures. We do not propose to argue for or against the present plan as we do not claim to know a hydrautic line from a dead line. We think the city council will settle this question fairly, honestly and for the best interest of of the city.

SECOND OBJECTION.

It is an incomplete system, and great stress is laid upon this, especially by those who live remote from the proposed mains. To be brief as possible in answering this objection we put it this way. Is it not better to start with an incomplete system than not to start at all? Is it not better for the city to start with an incomplete system and own the works than to give the franchise to some corporation to whom we will pay in ten years as much for fire purposes alone as the proposed water works will cost, to say nothing of the amount collected from the citizens of the town? The city council proposes to put in mains down 3rd street to the eastern limits of the town and down Market street to the depot. This is all they can do at present. Then let the people club together and put in pipe to their houses. The council does not ask the people to contribute one cent, but will give them credit on water rents for money so paid on latterals. Let the people join hands with the city council on this plan and in a few years water mains would be extended to every part of the city, and the city would own the water system. We think these few suggestions will if honestly and fairly considered be sufficient to cause all fair minded men to waive individual interest for the good of the whole. One thing certain, if we wait until the city is able to put water into every man's house it will never be done. No private corporation will ever do anything of the kind consequently we will never have water works of and kind. We do not believe the people will ever be willing to turn over the water supply to any private corporation and they are right.

A CARD.

Editor of THE BAIRD STAR.

Dear Sir:—In your last issue you publish a letter from Murray Harris to F. S. Gage, and, in commenting on said letter, you refer to certain rumors. Feeling that, perhaps, said rumor had its origin in statements made by me, in justice to myself I desire to say that after said letter was written, Murray Harris was here in Baird and stated to me in my office that he did not believe he would be able to do th work, but could not give a definite answer until he knew whether or not a certain work that was in contemplation by his employers would be begun. He said also that if he couldn't do it himself he could send a man here upon whom the people could fully rely. He said further that it would take nearly two months to do the work accurately and thoroughly, and make a report such as these people could safely act on.

The above is substantially what he said, and whatever statements I have made, was based upon this conversation, and fully justified by it.

Yours truly,
Baird, Tex., Feb. 5. OTIS BOWYER.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

Applicants for teacher's certificates are hereby notified that there will be an examination for permanent certificates on Thursday, Febuary 15th.

The usual examination for County certificates will be held on Friday and Saturday, Febuary 16 and 17th. Applicants for permanent certificates will please notify me of their intention to be present at the examination for permanent certificates. Applicents for for permanent certificates will be at my office by 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th and applicants for county certificates on the morning of the 16th of Febuary, 1894. E. E. SOLOMON,
County Judge.

Dead Letter List.

BAIRD [illegible] Feb. 5th 1894.
[illegible] uncla[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE---REAL ESTATE.

By virture of an alias Execution issued out of the Justice of the Peace court Precinct No. One for the county of Dallas Texas.

I have this the 6th day of February 1894, levied upon and will on the 6th day of March, 1894, it being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. in front of the court house door of Callahan county, sell to the highest bidder. for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which R. T. Baker had on the 6th day of February, 1894, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the following discribed property, to-wit:

Lying and being situated in the county of Callahan, state of Texas, to-wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land known and described One Hundred acres of land out of the Able L. Eaves, survey No. 757, abstract No. 156 in Callahan county Texas. Beginning 12 2-3 Varas north of the N. E. corner of Robert Hines 100 acre tract. Stake for corner, on center line of said Eaves survey running north and south.

Thence West 892 varas, stake for corner 12 2-3 varas north of N. W. corner of said Hines 100 acre tract and N. E. of S. W. Cox 100 acre tract. Thence North 652 8-10 varas stake for corner. Thence east 892 varas stake for corneron center line of said Eaves survey. Running nort han dsouth. Thence south 652 8-10 varas to place of beginning 100 acres of land more or less. The above described land conveyed by Randolph Robertson and his wife Ida J. Robertson, to the said R T. Baker by deed dated 22nd day of September A. D. 1891, and recorded in record Book M. Page 367 of the records of Callahan county, Texas. The above property is levied upon and will be sold to satisfy a judgment rendered in the Justice court Precinct No. One for the county of Dallas, on the 26th day of June 1893 in favor of Jno. V. Hughes and against the said R. T. Baker, for the sum of $174 48 principle, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 26th day of June 1893, and the further sum of $6 50 costs and all costs accruing by virture of this writ.

Witness my hand this 6th day of February, 1894. J. W. JONES,
Sheriff Callahan county, Texas.

FRUIT TREES.

Largest stock of Nurseay goods in the state and for immediate sale in order to close out our present surplus stock, we will supply 5 trees of any one of the following kinds for $1; Maples, Cottonwood, Elm, Lombard, Poplar, Mulberries, Sweet Gum, or Umbrella Chinas, 6 to 7 feet. For $1 6 extra Apple trees 2 years old, or 6 choice Peach trees, or 4 Apricots, or 4 choice Plum trees. 12 everblooming. Tea roases 2 years old for $3. 3 Golden Arborvitas, or 3 Magnolias 2 feet for $1. To one address $5 of the above we will pay express charges.

Southern Gem Nurseries.
Dallas, Texas, 303 McKinney Avenue

In this issue will be found the announcement of A. A. Callahan for District and County Clerk. Mr. Callahan is an old resident of this county and served a short term as Deputy Clerk at Belle Plaine before the county seat was moved to Baird. He was business manager for J. D. Windham & Sons, merchants at Tecumseh for some time, and moved to Baird a few years ago and was employed in T. E. Powell's dry goods store. In every position he has been placed he has given pefect satisfaction, which speaks more than anything we could say in his favor. He is well qualified for the position of County Clerk and will fill it with honor to himself and credit to the county should he be the choice of the people Mr. Callahan is so well known throughout the county that he really needs no introduction from us, but when such men announce for office it affords us pleasure to say a few good words in their behalf.

FOR SALE.

One house and lot situated in the north part of Baird. Will be sold very cheap; one-half cash, balance in six months. Apply to
4 tf W. G. BOWLUS

Religious Notice.

Appointments for the Baird circuit for ensuing year are as follows: At Baird 1st 2nd 4th Sundays in each month at 11 o'clock and night. Putnam [illegible] Sunday at 11 o'clock, Cedar [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following is the rates of announcements for 1894 in THE BAIRD STAR:

For Congress	$15 00
All other District offices	10 00
COUNTY OFFICES:	
County Judge	10 00
County and District Clerk	10 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	10 00
Tax Assessor	10 00
County Treasurer	10 00
County Attorney	6 00
County Surveyor	6 00
Inspector	6 00
Public Weigher	6 00
Precinct Offices	3 00
CITY OFFICES:	
City Marshal	6 00
Mayor and Aldermen	2 50

The above rate includes name on the Democratic ticket at general election; and in every instance CASH MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE. No CREDIT GOES. 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 DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERK.

THE STAR is authorized to announce W. W. DUNSON as a candidate for District and County Clerk at the ensuing election.

A. A. CALLAHAN is hereby announced as a candidate for District and County Clerk of Callahan county at the ensuing election.

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 professiona calls promptly answered.
OFFICE AT Rear of Flynn's Saddle Shop,

E. R. SARTOR,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Calls promptly attended day or night, in city or country.
Office, East side Market Street,
Opposite T. E. Powell's store.
BAIRD, -:- -:- -:- TEXAS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

ARTHUR YONGE
Attorney-at-Law,
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
COLLECTIONS SOLICITED.
Baird, - - - - Texas. 25

BOOT AND SHOEMAKING.

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

S. H. WHITE,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
☞First door North of James & Johnson's Restaurant, Market Street, Baird, Texas.
I Guarantee my work. 42

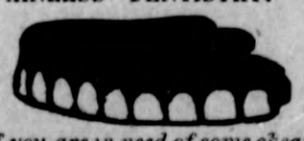
PAINTERS.

J. H. HOFFMANN.

PAPER HANGING AND HOUSE PAINTING, ETC.

DENTISTS.

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.

HATS!

Have just opened up several new cases of hats containing the latest styles and shapes. These hats are going to be sold

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Your attention is especially called to our stylish and well selected stock of

Tailor Made Suits

On which we have made a great reduction and are now offering at a

TEN PER CENT CUT.

You had better buy you a suit of clothes while we are offering them at these low figures, mentioned in last ad.

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.

8 Men out of ten will tell you that their home is a happy one if their food is pure and wholesome.

9 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 cary 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	$48,000,000 00
Liverpool and London and Globe	45,000,000 00
Hartford, of Hartford	7,000,000 00
Northwestern National	1,700,000 00
Mechanic and Traders	700,000 00
Home, of New Orleans	400,000 00
Alamo, of Texas	300,000 00
Concordia	400,000 00

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

TRY READING
THE STAR
THIS YEAR.

T. E. POWELL'S

$40,000 STOCK OF DRYGOODS

Must be sold in the next sixty days.

DRY GOODS AND NOTION DEPT.

—o—

Every line complete. More fine dress goods, trimmings, notions in endless variety, and more anxious to sell than ever.

Clothing Department.

—o—

All kinds of Clothing, for Men, Boys and Children. From $1.75 up to the finest wedding suits.

Will sell you Clothing so cheap that you may think we stole them.

STOCK MUST GO.

Boot, Shoe and Hat Department.

We have more boots and shoes now in stock than every other store in the county combined. Nearly all my own make and guaranteed. Anything in the **HAT** line, and cheaper than any where else.

I have more goods than I can handle and am extremely anxious to sell them out as soon as possible; competition not in it! Come and see my stock and be convinced. Respectfully Yours' for Business.

T. E. POWELL.

LOCAL NEWS.

BAIRD, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1894.

Alf Olds was in the city Tuesday.

R. L. Yoakum of Dallas is in town.

H. Windham and Phillip Yost, of Tecumseh, are in town.

W. L. and Joe Lambert are up from the Bayou to-day

Old papers for sale at THE STAR office at 25 cents per hundred.

Mr. Claud Yonge, of Toyah, is visiting his brother, Arthur Yonge, of Baird.

Every one buys from Powell because he sells cheaper than any one. 1 tf

G. A. Jamison attended the masquerade ball at Abilene Monday night.

R. G. Hall, city editor of the Cleburne Chronicle is visiting friends in our city.

When you want fine job work call at THE STAR steam printing office, Baird, Texas.

Cal Windham and Matt Brown of Tecumseh were in town on business this week.

Jas. House from the lower part of the county made THE STAR a flying visit Monday.

Gen. F. W. James accompanied his his mother to Austin last week and returned Monday last.

Ed Foy, of Dallas, formerly of Baird spent a few days in town this week visiting relatives.

A Cook's ad is enlarged this week. See change. He handles the Zeigler shoe—one of the best on the market. Get his prices before you buy.

Miss Clara Ruhrup left Wednesday for Big Springs and will accompany her brothers Alfred and Charlie to Mo., starting tomorrow.

Mrs. Robinson, of Big Springs, who has been visiting her son, W. T. Robinson and family of Baird, for several days, returned home yesterday.

Walter Powers was up from Hico Sunday, visiting relatives. Walter is now chief devil and high-muck-a-muck of the Hico Courier, so he says.—Dublin Telephone.

Clint Pace and Miss Sadie Blassingame reported sick last week, we are glad to say are recovering. Clint is up and about and Miss Sadie is out of danger.

Alert advertisers advertise in THE STAR.

Mr. Murray Harris, chief engineer of the Pecos Valley Ry. presented the Cemetery Board two beautiful plats of Baird Cemetery which the Board highly appreciate.

Thieves entered N. F. Rudemose's barbershop Wednesday night and stole a couple of fine razors, two pair of shears and some soap. Some one evidently intends to start a barber shop in some adjacent town.

Mr. Herman Schwartz, delegate to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at Waco, returned home yesterday. Mr. Schwartz was highly honored by being elected Grand High Priest of the Grand encampment. THE STAR extends congratulations to the new H. P. on his preferment.

The Grand Orient Council of noble and illustrous princes held high carnaval at the K. of P. Hall last night. The council was convend for the purpose of inducting three illustrous princes, Ed Coppins, Ed Wristen and John Reed, into the mysteries of this ancient and noble order. The ceremonies were performed with the solemnity and "impressiveness" usual on such occasions.

Capt. Powell takes his text in his article from an article in last week's STAR headed "Read the Record." The article refered to was in regard to the rainfall recorded by Maj. Richardson and had no reference to the engineer's report which was not even mentioned further than to state that Mr. Snyder said it was sufficient. Capt. Powell certainly misunderstood the article, and consequently misapplied his text as he makes no effort to refute Maj. Richardson's record.

The public school closes Friday Feb, 16th, and I desire to inform the people of Baird that I will on the following Monday begin my private term and will teach four months. This school will be conducted upon the best methods; culture and refinement will be taught the students, as well as thoroughness in their text books. The rates of tuition will be the same as adopted by the trustees of the public school; viz: $1,50. $2,50 and $3.00 per month for four weeks, payable monthly. Respectfully,

F. W. Chatfield.

Oscar Jones had the misfortune to have his residence, recently purchased from Jeff Dean, destroyed by fire this week. The building was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The flames had made such headway before the alarm was given that nothing could be done to save the building. The house was unoccupied at the time and no fire had been about the premises for a day or two and the origin of the fire cannot be accounted for. Oscar Jones intended to move into the building in a few days. We do not know the value of the building. There was $800 insurance on building, the policy having been transferred by Dean to Jones only the day before the fire.

Cattle Shipment.

Several carloads of cattle will be shipped to St Louis from Baird tomorrow, viz: Powell & Pace, 6 cars; Tom Wise, 3 cars; Ellis Richardson, 1 car; Bar B. Q. Ranch, 1 car.

Go to Harry Meyer's for tacks, in kegs, Japanese boxes, cruets, etc. 1 tf

Nice assortment of lamps of all kinds, at H. Meyer's. 1 tf

I have the largest line of clothing ever brought to Baird and the cheapest, call and see. T. E. Powell. 44

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.

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

When one stops at G. W. Ratliff Wagon Yard in Coleman City they always return. Reason, they are always treated square and fair. 34

MILLER BROS.

Life Size Portraits

CRAYON OR INDIA INK,

Reduced From $10 to $3.91,

Just Cost of Material.

MADE FROM ANY SMALL PICTURE.

Our Stay is Short. They are the Best.

BAIRD, TEXAS.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Cheap carpet at Powell's. 1 tf

Hats at one half price at Powell's 1tf

Glassware, tinware, crockery etc. Harry Meyer. 44

Try a pair of T. E. Powell's $2. ladies shoes. 49.

T. E. Powell's men's $4. shoe. Best shoe ever made. 49

Buy a pair of T. E. Powell's mens $4. shoes. Best in the market. 49

All kinds of cooking and heating stoves at H. Meyer's 44

Men's $4. shoe, T. E. Powell's own make. Take no other. 49

A nice line of glassware for the inspection of the public. H. Meyer 1 tf

T. E. Powell's men's $4. shoe. Every pair warranted.

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.

NOTICE U. R; K, P,

E. E. Solomon requests the STAR to give notice to the members of Ivanhoe Division that next Tuesday night Feqruary 13th, 1894, will be the annual election of officers, and urgently requests that every member shall attend. Other business of importance will be transacted and it is hoped that all will come out.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Estrayed by J. M. Gibson, before G. W. Darden, J. P., Callahan county, Texas, Jan 18th 1894, one roan horse branded 2 on left hip. About eleven years old and about 14 hands high.

I. N, Jackson, County Clerk.

The last meeting of the Thessalonian Club was a most enjoyable one and largely attended. There were vocal and instrumental duets by Mrs. Chatfield and Misses Summers and Richardson. Scott's "Lady of the Lake" was the study Mr. Alden Bell delivered an original lecture on "Man as a Hero." A vote of thanks of the Society was tendered Mr. Bell for the lecture, and a copy was requested for publication.

We have an interesting paper for publication by Prof. F. W. Chatfield of the Baird Public Schools which was unavoidably left out this week for want of room. Prof. Bond's article was set up first, as it was first sent in, but when Prof. Chatfield's article was partly in type it was found that we could not possibly publish both, which was explained to Prof. Chatfield and is satisfactory to him. This is the reason both articles do not appear in this issue. Prof. Chatfield's article will appear next week.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

We will pay 20 cents a bushel for cottonseed. Edwards & Dudly. 8 tf

BARBER SHOP MOVED.

N. F. Rudmose desires to inform all his friends and the public generally that he is now located in his new barber shop, on Market street first door north of Schwartz furniture store, where he is anxious to greet all his old customers and many new ones. Don't forget the old man, or his new location. 8 4t.

Lease Pasture Lands.

We have some extra good grass lands for lease, with water. Also some farm lands for sale very cheap and on easy terms. Will trade for a wagon and team, or cattle

8 tf WEBB & WEBB.

NORMAN HORSES FOR SALE.

I will trade large halt blood norman mares, or horses, for stock cattle or I will sell my horses on time. These are fine large horses, and it will pay farmers to buy them.

Wm. McManis

Baird Texas. 4tf

NO CREDIT AT POWELL'S.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.

BAIRD LODGE NO. 47.

The Knights of Pythias will give a banquet to the members and their families at the Schwartz Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 19.

The following is a list of the various committees:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Ed. Coppins, H. J. Cook.
W. C. Whitley, W. D. Dean.

TABLE AND DECORATION COMMITTEE.

J. E. W. Lane, W. C. Powell,
Lee Estes, W. C. Stroube,
Wm. Hanley, Grant Bowlus.

Ladies—Mesdames Schwartz, Addis, Ed. Coppins, D. J. Wilson, Lee Estes Ed. Wristen, J. H. Peters, Dan Dean, W. G. Bowlus, Jno. Rice, Fred Linder, J. E. Pace, W. C. Stroube, W. L. Jones, L. L. Stone, A. G. Webb, J. R. Crumbie; Misses Fannie Gilliland, Laura Rice, Ora Whitley, Maud and Lizzie Buckles, Annie Sigal.

MUSIC AND SPEAKING.

A. G. Webb, Jeff Dean, W. E. Gilliland.

The chairmen are requested to call their respective committees together at once and get to work.

Fraternally Yours,
H. SCHWARTZ,
K. of R. and S.

MARRIED.

COOK—BUNNELL.—At Cisco, Tex. Sunday, Feb., 4th Mr. H. J. Cook to Miss Nina Bunnell.

The young couple arrived on the evening train Sunday and received congratulations of their friends and relatives. Harry Cook, the bridegroom, is assistant Postmaster at Baird and has resided here for a number of years and has many warm friends who heartily join with us in extending him and his bride congratulations and good wishes. The bride, Miss Bunnell, is one of Cisco's most estimable young ladies and is well known in Baird. She was assistant teacher in the Public school during Prof. Chriman's last term.

DOG LOST.

Lost in Baird, on Feb. 7th, a black Pointer puppy about two months old, Anyone returning it to me will be rewarded. R. MACDONALD,

10 3t Baird, Texas.

MOTHER SONG.

Soft sleeps the earth in moonlit blest:
Soft sleeps the bough above the nest:
O'er lonely depths the whippoorwill
Breathes one faint note and all is still.
Sleep, little darling—night is long—
Sleep while I sing thy cradle song.

About thy dreams the drooping flower
Blows her sweet breath from hour to hour.
And while the great moon spreads her wings,
While low, while far, the dear earth swings,
Sleep, little darling, all night long;
The winds shall sing thy slumber song.

Powers of the earth and of the air
Shall have thee in their mother care.
And hosts of heaven, together prest,
Bend over thee, their last, their best
Hush, little darling—from the deep
Some mighty wing shall fan thy sleep.

She Sat on Them.

"And Amalie Rives sat on them—actually sat on them!" concluded the newspaper woman, with an air of incredible climax.

"Sat on what? Oh, do please tell it again!" pleaded the art student, who had just come in. "Not that I shall care if she sat on a squash pie or a flower bed; I shall adore her just the same, for didn't she write 'A Brother to Dragons,' and isn't her profile simply divine? What did she sit on?"

"It was this way," began the newspaper woman obligingly. "A friend of mine was lunching at Delmonico's one day, and while she was regaling herself on one of his simply incomparable salads, a waiter came in laden with flowers, and scattered them over a table laid for four near her. Naturally my friend waited to see who was coming, and meantime the waiter came back and scattered the most delicious daffodils—it was in January, too—over one of the chairs. Pretty soon in came Mr. and Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chandler, and two men belonging to the smart set, who were evidently giving them the luncheon, and that great, fat woman"—the newspaper woman was getting excited—"actually sat on those daffodils; daffodils too, of all the flowers in the world! I consider it simply brutal!"

"So she did almost sit on a flower bed, after all," commented the art student, smiling. "I wish she had gathered the daffodils up and put them in her belt or on the table, but after all, they were put there for her to sit on, weren't they? And 'A Brother to Dragons' is the most exquisite love story that was ever written, and if its author's profile is half as beautiful as her picture, she is divine!"

School Luncheons.

"In the first place, bear in mind that the lunch must be light and of such a nature that the child will not be made uncomfortable digesting it. I take for granted that, perhaps in your locality, they take lunch at noon and then remain in school until 4 o'clock. If there is one hour given for lunch, children will naturally eat during the early part of the hour. Then, after that, they will run and use such violent exercise that digestion is stopped until they become once more quiet in the school room, so digestion is going on while the brain is also active. This, of course, is partly unavoidable, and, unless great care is taken to give light lunches, children will break down when they reach the ages of 14 to 16. A sandwich, carefully made of whole wheat bread, well buttered; and a filling of chopped beef, tender chicken or hard-boiled yolks of eggs, pressed through a sieve, are good. The whites must be rigidly discarded. Occasionally a cheese sandwich may be given. Do not give preserves, or whole hard-boiled eggs, pie or cake. Uncooked fruit, apples in season and grapes should be given freely. Cup custards can be carried easily, and form a nice little closing to the sandwich. To give variety, occasionally a sweet sandwich could be added to the others. Sandwiches should be rolled carefully in waxed paper, or they become dry and uninviting. Cold meat, such as mutton, beef or chicken, may be neatly arranged, and a little paper of salt and pepper put into a box to use with it, so that with the bread, which must be buttered, the meat can be taken without always having a sandwich. Do not use ham or hard eggs.—Mrs. S. T. Rohrer.

A Girl's Disappointments.

The girl with the inquiring mind says that she wishes some one would explain to her why it is

That all the things that she likes to eat are bad for her complexion, and all the things she hates—like oatmeal and rye bread—are very wholesome.

That the lady who runs her boarding house insists upon cooking either cabbage or onions for dinner whenever she expects callers in the evening.

That the only time she wants a drink of water is when the water pipes are frozen up.

That nothing ever offends the ten men she simply can't tolerate, while two hasty words or a silly little note will cause a most heartbreaking quarrel with the one man that in rash moments she thinks she'd die for.

That after she gets home from a party she thinks of hundreds of smart things she might have said if she'd only had her wits about her.

That whenever she hears about "a wonderfully cheap sale" and rushes down town in the morning to take advantage of it, she gets there just in time to be told that "the last one was sold not more than two minutes ago, lady."

That this life is so full of disappointments, anyway.—Philadelphia Times.

Women Who Ride.

The horsemanship of the women to be seen in the riding schools of New York causes derisive smiles among the Southern and Western women who see it. There are a few instances of fearless riding by young women who have learned to scamper across the fields in the country, and who have a good seat and a firm eye, but the majority of women riders are painful to look at. It is evident to horse-women from out of town, who ride for the pleasure of riding and not to reduce their weight, that the dread of too much fat takes most of the women to riding schools in New York.

The riders are, in some instances, so ponderous, that getting them in the saddle is a world of breathless danger. They always wear the tightest habits possible, and after the first few steps of the horse their faces are inflamed and their breath comes in quick and plaintive gasps. But they stick to it until the prescribed half hour's exercise has been accomplished, and then they weigh themselves and dress, under the impression that their figures are regaining their sylph-like and youthful proportions. The riding masters believe that these women eat and drink so much after their exercise that there is never any perceptible decrease in weight.

Beef Stock.

Soups may be broadly divided into four classes—clear soups, thick soups, purees or bisques and chowders. Clear soups include all forms of bouillon or broth. Thick soups consist of the clear soups boiled down to unusual strength and thickened. Purees have the vegetable ingredients cooked soft and rubbed through a sieve into the soup. Bisques are purees, with fish used in place of the vegetables, and chowders are compounds of fish, fowl, flesh or vegetables, mixed and seasoned to suit the individual taste of the cook.

The meat from which soup is to be made must be lean, as greasy soup is an abomination. The meat should be cut from the bone in rather small pieces and the bone broken. The bone gives the flavor of the marrow to the soup. Meat and bone should be placed in cold water and the whole slowly heated. It should be skimmed, as film rises to the top. When the water just reaches the boiling point the vegetables and flavoring should be added and the whole allowed to simmer, but not to boil, for several hours. The daintiest way of flavoring the soup is to tie the spices in a gauze bag and let them remain in the water long enough to give flavor but not their whole strength. When the soup is done it should be taken from the stove, skimmed, partially cooled and passed through a hair sieve. This is bouillon, the foundation of all good soup. It will keep for a long time in a cool place.

Kitchen Comforts.

The wise woman makes her kitchen comfortable. If she is her own maid of all work she finds that the trouble and thought she spends on that humble room are very wisely spent. If she has a servant she will find that the comfort of the kitchen will often be the measure of the servant's stay and her willingness to work.

The floor should be painted. There should be neatly bound mats of carpet here and there, but no tacked or "put down" rug. The walls, when it is possible, should be covered with linoleum, tiles, or something equally durable and easy to keep clean. There should be light colored Holland shades at the windows and short sash curtains of white dotted muslin.

There should be, if possible, a safe with glass doors through which the blue and yellow crockery, the tin and copper vessels may be seen without gathering dust and smoke. There should be at least one shelf where cook books may repose and another where bright, hardy, heat loving flowers may bloom. A kitchen clock should provide the element of accuracy for the culinary experiments and a big, splint-bottomed rocker should be one of the prominent furnishings of the room.

Women Everywhere.

Mrs. Hetty Green is more watched and dreaded in her ventures on the street than most of Wall street's kings. She is reputed to be worth about $40,000,000.

For the first time in the history of Virginia the mother of presidents has one of her daughters in official position in one of the federal courts through the appointment of Miss Robert Ackerly to be deputy clerk of the United States district court at Lynchburg.

Mme. Vincens, who under the name of Arvede Barina, is known as one of the most brilliant of French newspaper and review writers, never received the usual education in her girlhood, her father being her only teacher. Since her marriage she has mastered Latin, Greek, and the modern languages.

While it is not uncommon in some counties in England for young girls to act as pall-bearers, such an occurrence in this country is worthy of notice. At the funeral of Mrs. James McGivern, which took place at Tacoma, Wash., recently, six young women, each wearing a white chrysanthemum, were the pall-bearers.

What They Think of Us.

Our friends, the English say that the American girl calculates her romances by the yard, books her flirtations by the double-entry, marries a compound interest; that she has the head of a railway president and the heart of an Esquimau.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

WINTERING CALVES CHEAPLY AND PROFITABLY.

A Steady Growth Must Be Maintained—Riveting Harness Straps—Shorthorns as Milkers—Sheep Shearings and Household Helps.

Wintering Calves.

To make raising cattle for beef profitable on the farm, it is very necessary to maintain a steady growth from birth to maturity, and the stock must be of a quality of grade that when given good treatment they will make a quick growth and mature early. A steer that must be fed until he is between three and four years old before it can be properly finished for market, cannot, under present conditions of farming, be made a very profitable animal if the value of the feed is to be considered. As with all other stock it is very important to keep growing, and it is also very easy to stunt during the first winter. A calf once stunted will never fully recover from the effects. With both cattle and hogs if the best profit is secured the growth must be pushed from the start, using care of course to secure the best gain at the lowest cost. So long as there is good pasturage, calves will thrive with very little looking after. If they have plenty of salt, water and grass they will grow right along. But during the winter this cannot be secured, and if they are kept growing it must be upon food that is supplied to them, and while it is necessary to winter economically, it is never a good plan to stint the feed at the expense of the growth of the stock.

With calves, as with other stock, writes N. J. Shepherd in the Journal of Agriculture, a matter worthy of consideration in wintering cheaply, is in providing good shelter. With comfortable quarters calves can readily be kept thrifty with good roughness and very little grain, and this will be found to lessen the cost. In fact it is difficult to secure as rapid a growth as is really necessary for profit if the calves are without shelter. It will save feed if good mangers or racks are provided in which to feed the roughness, and boxes or troughs for the grain.

When it can be secured at a fair price, wheat bran is a first class material to feed calves, in connection with their roughness. Some corn may be usually given with profit. The amount of the rations can in nearly all cases be best determined by the condition of the calves, and while there is no advantage in wasting feed, it is very important, if the growth is to be pushed, to feed liberally, giving generally all that they will eat up clean at each meal. It is only by this kind of feeding that a rapid growth is possible. Unless a good growth is secured the food supplied is in a large measure wasted; an addition to the cost of the animal without a corresponding profit. Calves may be wintered at a straw stack, but will usually weigh less in the spring than in the fall, and under this treatment will require a year or more of time to grow for market, and this lessens very materially the profit. In fact it is questionable if anything like a fair price is charged for the feed and pasturage if a calf managed in this way will pay its cost.

Shorthorns as Milkers.

The Chicago exposition has had one good result in bringing prominently before the American dairymen the good qualities yet remaining in the one time pre-eminently excellent shorthorn cows as dairy animals. A century ago they stood easily first in this respect, but by neglect of this quality and by constant cultivation for beef alone, they have degenerated from their high position as milk and butter cows. But some of the old tendency of the blood still remains, as may be discovered by the example of a cow of this breed which recently appeared at the London, Eng., dairy show, and which gave fifty-six pounds of milk in the twenty-four hours, with a test of 5.39 per cent of fat in the morning milk and 6.06 per cent in the evening. The per cent of solids varied from 14.98 to 16.62.

This is a most remarkable instance of the reappearance of ancient characteristics after many years. This breed of cows were once noted for their high percentage of fat in the milk, and their large yield. The first Duchess, the progenitor of the great family of this name, was a twenty-four-pound-a-week cow. The milk, twenty-eight quarts a day, when skimmed, was sold for two cents a quart. The income of this cow was the pleasant sum of $10.50 a week. And this was on pasture alone. This seems to show that it might well be worth while to reinstate this unexampled breed in its old productiveness, and by attention to this still inchoate and recoverable quality make it the most useful of all cows.—Colman's Rural World.

Riveting Harness Straps.

Broken straps may be mended by use of rivets, if one is not provided with the requisites for sewing. To make the work still more reliable, cement may be used in connection with the rivets; however, rivets alone if of the proper size and well put in, make leather work very firm. A gentleman writes: I make and mend all my harness with copper belt rivets. The process is so simple, the work so secure, the time it takes to do it so trifling, and the cost so small, that any owner of a horse ought to provide himself with the requisites. Two rivets are enough for almost any joint in bridles, buggy harness, lines, etc. The pieces are lapped about an inch; two holes are punched upon a piece of lead, or a hard piece of wood, with the hand or hammer punch, as the case may be; the rivets are put in from the under side (with the head end always toward the horse, so as not to chafe the skin). The rivets should be cut right length before inserting. The rivet is now headed down by a few light taps of the brad hammer, and the new head smoothed down with a few light taps of the driving end of the hammer, and the joint is complete, and will never give away till the leather rots; and it is all done before you can make a waxed end, or before you could make the holes with the awl, if you had the end ready. One caution is necessary; a beginner is very apt to head down too hard, by which means the head end of the rivet is forced through the leather on the under side, and the joint unbuttons, as sometimes called, and is worthless. A little care will obviate this trouble.—Farmers Voice.

Marketing Small Loads.

The waste of time in marketing small loads of produce is enormous with some farmers. They often act as if their time had no appreciable value, hitching up a single horse and light wagon to draw to market what sometimes little more than pays their expenses while away from home. It is often common for farmers who have business in the city or village to put up some kind of produce to sell for the purpose of paying expenses. This may be a necessity occasionally, but the tendency is to make the practice of going to market with light loads a habit. It is one that few farmers can afford to acquire. The time spent on the road is wasted as far as farm improvement goes. There is no farmer who can not if he will find profitable employment on his farm at nearly all seasons of the year.—American Cultivator.

Sheep Shearings.

Keep no sheep that is too old to feed well.

Watch the maggots on the sheep. If they are found, smear with turpentine.

Dipping sheep, if the sheep is good, makes the skin more healthy and improves the wool.

Good feeding, good breeding and good management mean good wool as well as good mutton.

This is a good time for keeping your wool in a dry, dark place. The world will yet need your wool and will be willing to pay for it.

The sheep has been compared to a government bond. It carries its coupon right on its back. You can clip it and collect your interest annually.

Sheep are not only valuable on the farm on account of their wool and mutton, but they improve the fertility of the land more, probably, than any other kind of stock.

The sheep and wool business is at least down to hard pan. All that sheep breeders are hoping for is to make a reasonable profit. They do not expect to get rich at once.

Some writers deny that the Dorset-Horn is dog-proof. But they all admit that the Dorset-Horn had as leave fight a dog as to fight anything else, and that goes a long way toward self protection.

When dressing mutton do it quickly. If the entrails are not quickly removed the meat will have a "woolly taste," though it is not a woolly taste at all. The flavor comes from the absorption from the entrails.

Household Helps.

The sunflower is probably the coarsest and rankest of garden weeds, yet in Russia the oil of its seeds is used on salads, and its stalks are good as fuel.

A piece of chamois skin cut to fit the inside of the shoe will not only prove very comfortable in cold weather and to tender feet, but it will save the stockings from wear.

Thick woollen rugs are the only ones to be used in front of a fire, if any should be used there at all. In such rugs, if they are very thick, even a slight flame may be readily smothered, while cotton rugs are very inflammable.

In continued use of the eyes, in such work as sewing, type-setting, book-keeping, reading and studying, the saving point is looking up from the work at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every ten or fifteen minutes. This relieving the muscular tension, rests the eyes and makes the blood supply much better.

A fifteen inch square of red cheese cloth, with narrow, brier-stitched hem and two strings of worsted braid sewed across one corner, does not sound like anything remarkable, but when one learns it is to wrap up shoes or slippers for bag or trunk the full value of the notion appears. Shoes are the meanest things to pack or wrap in paper, but the soft cotton wraps them close and the strings keep them in place.

The most effectual way to air beds and bed clothing is to throw the clothes over a chair and lift the mattress partly over the footboard in a round, hoop-like fashion, and if a feather bed is used, pull it off upon a chair. Then open the windows and doors so that a current of air can pass through the room, and let it remain so for two or three hours, or even longer. Beds thus aired are always healthful and will induce sound sleep in their occupants. Each member of the family should be trained to do this daily, and never allowed to leave the room until it is so arranged. Boys as well as girls can be taught to do this, and they will reap the benefit of it through their lives and be sure to have their children trained in the same way.

A New Metal.

A Nevada paper says that an entirely new metal has been discovered in that state. A wood chopper in the Pine Nut district, it asserts, wishing to mend his oven, took some clay from a large deposit near by, mixing it up with water, and did the requisite patching. The next morning when he went to build a fire he noticed that his patch had disappeared, and found in the ashes a white clear metal, with scarcely any weight to it. He put it on an anvil and tried to break it with a hammer, but found it impossible to break or crack it. He found that it would stand a high degree of heat, is very strong and flexible, almost transparent, and very light. It is extremely easy to reduce from the ore, only a small degree of heat being requisite, and the man says he knows where an inexhaustible store of the clay is to be found. All this is very important, if it be true, which there seems some reason to doubt.

She Borrowed His Shoes.

A woman is ready for any emergency, as was proved by an amusing incident that happened the other evening, says a Louisville paper. A card party, at which a large crowd was present, was in progress. Early in the evening the sky was clear, but when the guests were ready to go the rain was coming down in torrents. Finally all had gone but one pair, who were waiting for a carriage. When it came the young lady was at first perplexed as to how to get to the street without ruining her dainty white slippers. But an idea quickly suggested itself, and she induced her escort to let her have his shoes. They were No. 8s, but the young woman in this moment of extremity stepped into them and got safely into the carriage, leaving the young man standing in his sock feet in the hall until his shoes were returned by the driver.

Booksellers' Habit.

The habit frequently adopted by booksellers of using the possessive case of a writer's name followed by the title of his work leads sometimes to curious effects. For instance: "Berkeley's Wealth and Welfare," "Labor's Money and Morals," "Turner's Wish and Will," "Ellis' Temper and Temperament," and "Wynter's Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers," suggestive of the Artful Dodger's profession. Occasionally the bookseller himself deviates into humor, as in the two following instances: "King's Interest Tables, a rather poor copy and very poor price;" "Poems by James Gay, with a portrait of the Great Man, who modestly calls himself Poet Laureate of Canada and master of all poets. Notwithstanding these high claims, I sell his poems for 4d."

Nose Bleeding.

Obstinate nose bleeding is frequently one of the most difficult things to check. Several aggravated cases have lately occurred at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. As a last resort Dr. D. Hayes Agnew tried ham fat with great success. Two large cylinders of bacon were forced well into the nostrils and the hemorrhage ceased at once. This is a very simple remedy, and one which should be remembered for cases of emergency in the country.

Who Was a Duke.

A duke during the middle ages was an independent sovereign. The first rulers of Austria were dukes. The title lost its idea of independence during the reign of Louis XIII of France.

Horse Tracks.

Petrified horse track are among the curiosities attributed to Missouri. They are said to be found in the bottom of a creek in Ray county.

Best remedy for sprains and pains. Mr. J. M. Spring, Bennings, D. C., writes: "I have been using Salvation Oil and have obtained great relief. Among so many remedies tried, Salvation Oil is the best for sprains and pains in the back." It kills all pain.

We often wonder if Solomon won all his wives with true love.

Never be without it. Mr. Chas. Visscher, 44 Lincoln Ave., Springfield, O., writes: "Five doses of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cured me of a severe cough. I shall always keep it."

The devil's money cannot buy anything that Christmas ought to have.

Man's Fall.

Since the original fall of man we have had some signal examples of great falls—not to include Niagara or the immense fall in values which the times have brought about—in the nature of accidents which waylay men at all times. One such is that of Mr. George W. Lord, Olanta, Pa., who says he fell down stairs and suffered four weeks with a sprained back. The use of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Mr. G. Roeder, 609 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb., relates that he jumped from his engine in collision and sustained a very bad sprain to his ankle; he had to use a cane for weeks, but was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Never fall out with so good a thing.

The less money men have the more they seem to think about marrying.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Miss Ortencia E. Allen
Salem, Mich.

Liver and Kidney trouble caused me to suffer all but death. Eight weeks I lived on brandy and beef tea. The doctor said he had not a ray of hope for my recovery. I rallied and commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and from the first felt better. I continued and am now able to assist my mother in her housework. I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Ortencia E. Allen. HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Increased Appetite is one of the first good effects felt by users of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites. Good appetite begets good health.

Scott's Emulsion is a fat-food that provides its own tonic. Instead of a tax upon appetite and digestion it is a wonderful help to both.

Scott's Emulsion arrests the progress of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and other wasting diseases by raising a barrier of healthy flesh, strength and nerve.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

THE DUCKSKIN BREECHES ARE THE BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, BEST WEARING

JEAN PANTS IN THE WORLD.
Manufact'd by THE GOODWIN CLOTHING CO., EVANSVILLE, IND.
ASK FOR THEM. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

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Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

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Quick Cure Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A ROMANCE.

She was strolling by the river
A maid all free from care;
With a heart as light,
And an eye as bright
As the sunshine on her hair.

And the river's singing flow
Attuned her soul to song;
As she voiced a note
From her tuneful throat
That a seraph might prolong.

And her song it reached an ear,
And he sought her face so fair;
He, a peasant bold,
With a heart of gold
But she laughed that he should dare.

Still the river sings and flows;
And where is the maiden fair?
She married a prince,
Has mourned ever since:
And her heart still aches with care.
—Inter Ocean.

PERCY AND THE PROPHET.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER VI.

Love and Politics.

It was the fourth day after the ball. Though it was no later in the year than the month of February, the sun was shining brightly, and the air was as soft as the air of a day in spring. Percy and Charlotte were walking together in the little garden at the back of Mr. Bowmore's cottage, near the town of Dartford, in Kent.

"Mr. Linwood," said Charlotte, "you were to have paid us your first visit the day after the ball. Why have you kept us waiting? Have you been too busy to remember your new friends?"

"I have counted the hours since we parted, Miss Charlotte. If I had not been detained by business—"

"I understand. For three days business has controlled you. On the fourth day you have controlled business—and here you are?"

"That's it exactly, Miss Charlotte."

"I don't believe one word of it, Mr. Percy!"

There was no answering such a declaration as this. Guiltily conscious that Charlotte was right in refusing to accept his well-worn excuse, Percy made an awkward attempt to change the topic of conversation. They happened, at the moment, to be standing near a small conservatory at the end of the garden. The glass door was closed, and the few plants and shrubs inside had a lonely, neglected look. "Does nobody ever visit this secluded place?" Percy asked, jocosely; "or does it hide discoveries in the rearing of plants which are forbidden mysteries to a stranger?"

"Satisfy your curiosity, Mr. Linwood by all means," Charlotte answered, in the same tone. "Open the door, and I will follow you. There is a bench still left, I think, inside, and a few minutes' rest will be welcome to me."

Percy obeyed. In passing through the door-way he encountered the bare, hanging branches of some creeping plant long since dead, and detached from its fastenings on the wood-work of the roof. He pushed aside the branches so that Charlotte could easily follow him in, without being aware that his own forced passage through them had a little deranged the folds of spotless white cambric which a well-dressed gentleman wore round his neck in those days. Charlotte seated herself on the bench, and directed Percy's attention to the desolate conservatory with a saucy smile.

"The mystery which your lively imagination has associated with this place," she said, "means, being interpreted, that we are too poor to keep a gardener. Make the best of your disappointment, Mr. Linwood, and sit here by me. We are out of hearing and out of sight of mamma's other visitors. You have no excuse now for not satisfying my curiosity, and telling me what has really kept you away from us."

She fixed her eyes on him as she said those words. Before Percy could think of another excuse, her quick observation detected the disordered condition of his cravat, and discovered the upper edge of a black plaster attached to one side of his neck. "You have been hurt in the neck!" she exclaimed. "That is why you have kept away from us the last three days."

"A mere trifle," said Percy, in great confusion; "please don't notice it."

She neither heeded nor heard him. Her eyes, still resting on his face, assumed an expression of suspicious inquiry, which Percy was at a loss to understand. Suddenly she started to her feet, as if a new idea had occurred to her. "Wait here," she said, flushing with excitement, "till I come back; I insist on it!"

Before Percy could ask for an explanation she had left the conservatory.

In a minute or two, she returned, with a newspaper in her hand. "Read that," she said, pointing to a paragraph distinguished by a line drawn round it in ink.

The passage that she indicated contained an account of a duel which had recently taken place in the neighborhood of London. The names of the duelists were not mentioned. One was described as an officer and the other as a civilian. They had quarrelled at cards, and had fought with pistols. The civilian had had a narrow escape of his life. His antagonist's bullet had passed near [illegible] to the side of his neck to [illegible] flesh, and had missed the [illegible] literally by a hair's-[illegible]

[illegible] eyes riveted on Percy, [illegible] sudden change of color in [illegible] moment he looked at the [illegible] "That was enough for [illegible] the man!" she ex- [illegible] for shame! for shame! To risk your life for a paltry dispute about cards."

"I would risk it again," said Percy, "to hear you speak as if you set some value on it."

She looked away from him quickly without a word of reply. Her mind seemed to be busy again with its own thoughts. Did she meditate returning to the subject of the duel? Was she not satisfied with the discovery which she had just made? No such doubts as these troubled the mind of Percy Linwood. Intoxicated by the charm of her presence, emboldened by her innocent betrayal of the interest that she felt in him, he opened his whole heart to her as unreservedly as if they had known each other from the days of their childhood. There was but one excuse for him. Charlotte was his first love.

"You don't know how completely you have become a part of my life since we met at the ball," he went on. "That one delightful dance seemed, by some magic, which I can't explain, to draw us together in a few minutes as if we had known each other for years. Oh, dear! I could make such a confession of what I felt only I am afraid of offending you by speaking too soon! Women are so dreadfully difficult to understand. How is a man to know at what time it is considerate toward them to conceal his true feelings, and at what time it is equally considerate to express his true feelings? One doesn't know whether it is a matter of days or weeks or months—there ought to be a law to settle it. Dear Miss Charlotte, when a poor fellow loves you at first sight as he has never loved any other woman, and when he is tormented by the fear that some other man may be preferred to him, can't you forgive him if he lets out the truth a little too soon. He ventured, as he put that very downright question to take her hand. "It really isn't my fault," he said simply. "My heart is so full of you I can talk of nothing else."

To Percy's surprise, the first experimental pressure of his hand, far from being resented, was suddenly returned. Charlotte looked at him again, with a new resolution in her face.

"I'll forgive you for talking nonsense, Mr. Linwood," she said, "and I will even permit you to come and see me again, on one condi[illegible]—that you tell the whole truth [illegible] the duel. If you conceal the [illegible]allest circumstance, our acquaintance is at an end."

"Haven't I owned everything already?" Percy inquired, in great perplexity. "Did I say No when you told me I was the man?"

"Could you say No with that plaster on your neck?" was the ready rejoinder. "I am determined to know more than the newspaper tells me. Will you declare, on your word of honor, that Captain Bervie had nothing to do with the duel? Can you look me in the face and say that the real cause of the quarrel was a disagreement at cards? What did you say when you were talking with me just before I left the ball, and when a gentleman asked you to make one at the whist table? You said, 'I don't play at cards.' Ah! You thought I had forgotten that! Don't kiss my hand. Trust me with the whole truth, or say good-bye forever."

"Only tell me what you wish to know, Miss Charlotte," said Percy, humbly. "If you will put the questions, I will give the answers—as well as I can."

On this understanding, Percy's evidence was extracted from him as follows:

"Was it Captain Bervie who quarreled with you?" "Yes."—"Was it about me?" "Yes."—"What did he say?" "He said I had committed an impropriety in waltzing with you."—"Why?" "Because your parents disapproved of your waltzing in a public ballroom."—"That's not true. What did he say next?" "He said I had added tenfold to my offense by waltzing with you in such a manner as to make you the subject of remark to the whole room."—"Oh! did you let him say that?" "No; I contradicted him instantly. And I said, besides, 'It's an insult to Miss Bowmore to suppose that she would permit any impropriety.'" — "Quite right. And what did he say?" "Well, he lost his temper; I would rather not repeat what he said, when he was mad with jealousy. There was nothing to be done with him but give him his way."—"Give him his way! Does that mean fight a duel with him?" "Yes."—"And you kept my name out of it by pretending to quarrel at the card-table?" "Yes. We managed it when the card-room was emptying at supper time, and nobody was present but Major Much and another friend as witnesses."—"And when did you fight the duel?" "The next morning."—"You never thought of me, I suppose?" "Indeed I did; I was very glad that you had no suspicion of what we were at."—"Was that all?" "No; I had your flower with me, the flower you gave me out of your nosegay at the ball."—"Well?" "Oh, never mind: it doesn't matter."—"It does matter. What did you do with my flower?" "I gave it a sly kiss while they were measuring the ground, and (don't tell anybody!) I put it next my heart to bring me luck."—"Was that just before he shot at you?" "Yes."—"How did he shoot?" "He walked (as the seconds had arranged it) ten paces forward, and then he stopped and lifted his pistol—"—"Don't tell me any more! Oh, to think of my being the miserable cause of such horrors! I'll never dance again as long as I live. Did you think he had killed you when the bullet wounded your poor neck?" "No; I hardly felt it, at first."—"Hardly felt it? How he talks! And when the wretch had done his best to kill you, and when it came your turn, what did you do?" "Nothing." — "What! You didn't walk your ten paces forward?" "No."—"And you never shot at him in return?" "No; I had no quarrel with him, poor fellow; I just stood where I was, and fired in the air—"

The next words died away on his lips. Before he could stop her, Charlotte seized his hand, and kissed it with a hysterical fever of admiration which completely deprived him of his presence of mind.

"Why shouldn't I kiss the hand of a hero?" she cried, with tears of enthusiasm sparkling in her eyes. "Nobody but a hero would have given him his life; nobody but a hero would have pardoned him while the blood was streaming from the wound that he had inflicted. I respect you; I admire you. Oh, don't think me bold!" she exclaimed, suddenly hiding her face in her hands. "I can't control myself when I hear of anything noble and good. You will make allowance for my being a strange girl? You will understand me better when we get to be old friends."

She spoke in low, sweet tones of entreaty. Percy's arm stole softly round her waist.

"Are we never to be nearer and dearer to each other than old friends?" he asked in a whisper. "I am not a hero—your goodness overrates me, dear Miss Charlotte. My one ambition is to be the happy man who is worthy enough to win you. At your own time! I wouldn't distress you; I wouldn't confuse you; I wouldn't for the whole world take advantage of the compliment which your sympathy has paid to me. If it offends you, I won't even ask if I may hope."

She sighed as he said the last words, trembled a little, and then silently looked at him. Percy read his answer in her eyes. Without meaning it on either side, their heads drew nearer together; their cheeks, then their lips, touched. She started back from him, and rose to leave the conservatory. At the same moment the sound of slowly approaching footsteps became audible on the gravel walk of the garden. Charlotte hurried to the door. "It is my father," she said, turning to Percy. "Come and be introduced to him."

Percy followed her into the garden.

Charlotte had inherited all that was most striking in her personal appearance from her mother. So far as the question of stature was concerned, her father was no taller than Major Much. Judging by appearances, Mr. Bowmore looked like a man prematurely wasted and worn by the cares of a troubled life. His eyes presented the one feature in which his daughter resembled him. In shape and color they were exactly reproduced in Charlotte; the difference was in the expression. The father's look was habitually restless, eager and suspicious; not a trace was to be seen in it of the truthfulness and gentleness which made the charm of the daughter's expression. A man whose bitter experience of the world had soured his temper and shaken his faith in his fellow-creatures—such was Mr. Bowmore as he presented himself on the surface. Whatever compensating virtues he might possess lay hidden deep in his nature, and were only discoverable by those who knew him in the closest relations of daily life.

He received Percy politely, but with a preoccupied air. Every now and then his restless eyes wandered from his visitor to an open letter which he had in his hand. Charlotte, observing him, pointed to the letter. "Have you any bad news there, papa?" she asked.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Theories of Education.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there were four theories of education. The pietistic, which made religion and morality the chief end; the humanistic, which emphasized the importance of the ancient languages and literature; the philanthropic, which made philanthropy the basis of all education; and the eclectic, which sought to take what was best from each system, and especially devoted itself to the training of neglected and unfortunate classes.

His Explanation.

"Yes," said the important young man to the young lady whom he had just met, "I have been from pole to pole."

"Why, Mr. Brickens," said the hostess, "I didn't know you were ever out of the United States."

"Oh—er—ahem, you see I came here on the electric cars. I referred to the trolley poles."—Washington Star.

Collecting Taxes in Saxony.

The government of Saxony has adopted a novel method to secure the payment of taxes. The names of persons who did not pay their taxes last year are printed and hung up in all the restaurants and saloons. The proprietors dare not serve those mentioned on the lists with food or drink, under penalty of losing their license.

A Great Success.

Briggs—Do you always call on Miss Twilling in the same suit?

Griggs—Yes; I want to show her father I am economical.

Briggs—I guess you have succeeded. He told me the other day you were the meanest man he ever saw.

Division of Labor.

Mother—Children, have you said your prayers? Tilly—Yes, mamma. "You were very quick about it." "I prayed one-half and Baby the other."—Texas Siftings.

WORN BY NAPOLEON

What the Little Corsican Spent for His Wardrobe—His Coronation.

Napoleon has been characterized in so many different ways by the numerous writers who have studied his career that it is not surprising to find him described as a dandy in the recent work of a French author. The book is by A. Maze-Sencier, and is devoted mainly to the household affairs of the little Corsican.

"It describes in detail," says a reviewer, "the luxury which Napoleon surrounded his first extravagant wife—who, even after the divorce, could not get along on 300,000 francs a year—and his second modest one, and his manner of living. In reality Napoleon was not extravagant as far as his own person was concerned. When he had himself crowned as emperor 70,000 francs a year were set aside for his wardrobe, but he never spent more than 20,000 francs for that purpose. The price of his uniforms varied between 200 and 240 francs, and he wore them as long as possible, not considering it beneath his dignity to wear mended clothes. In rainy and cold weather he wrapped himself in a simple gray mantle for which his tailor charged him 190 francs. As is well known, Napoleon preferred generally small, homely hats, for which he paid 48 francs each.

"For the court perfumes, however, the emperor was a good customer. He used incredible quantities of eau de cologne, as he considered it not only refreshing but wholesome, and washed his body in it every morning. Between June and September, 1806, he used no fewer than 162 bottles of eau de cologne, paying 423 francs for them. He was also exceedingly fond of the smell of the aloe. In 1808 he gave 720 francs for ten ounces of aloe. Costly soap, four and five francs a cake, he also used. He was also a good customer of the glove-makers. In 1808 he had forty-eight pairs made of deerskin and twenty-four pairs of goatskin. How long these lasted is not told, but there were many similar purchases.

"Napoleon, however, was extremely particular as to his linen. He was very cleanly, and changed his underwear and dress shirts daily. The finest linen was used for his dress shirts, as can be seen from the fact that in 1808 more than 5,000 francs was spent for the material for six dozen shirts. One hundred handkerchiefs cost him 1,400 francs. For linen of various kinds the emperor spent 10,000 francs in 1808—almost half of the sum which he usually spent on his wardrobe.

"At no time, however, did the court purveyors enjoy greater harvest than when he was crowned and annointed emperor. Never before were so many magnificent presents sent from the Tuilleries, and never before did the royal palace on the banks of the Seine see such display. The coronation clothing of the emperor and empress cost together 650,000 francs, and that of the courtiers 150,000. For ornaments of various kinds, 700,000 francs was expended, and for memorial medals, 20,000. All told, the cost of the coronation was about 5,000,000 francs. No monarch of the ancient regime expended so much on a similar occasion. Napoleon I., however, was never embarrassed financially. He kept his private treasury, as well as the state treasury, in the best order. Far from allowing his purveyors to take advantage of him, he examined every bill, even for the most insignificant thing which was purchased for his court. Almost invariably the merchants were obliged to lower their prices."

Busy New York State.

New York grows 5,000,000 tons of hay and raises 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The internal trade of New York exceeds $2,000,000,000 a year; $1,650,000,000 of freight passes over the railroads, $150,000,000 over the canals and $250,000,000 over the sound and lakes. New York sustains over 1,000 newspapers and periodicals, has $600,000,000 in the savings banks, $300,000,000 in insurance companies and $700,000,000 in capital and loans of the banks. There are 6,000 miles of railroads, which cost over $600,000,000. There are 23,000,000 acres of farm lands, valued at $1,056,000,000, and annually producing $178,000,000.

Pollard Willows.

"Powder willows" is the name in Northern Delaware for those pollard swamp willows commonly seen in meadows. The powder-making Duponts established a market for this wood in Delaware a century ago, and every stream for a dozen miles above Wilmington is lined with these trees. Some have grown to enormous size, and all the older ones are picturesque with great fluffy green balls of foliage in the spring, and dense spheres of misty gray twigs in winter.

It Reminded Her.

The young man was prematurely ray, and was not a little proud of it.

"Looks quite poetic, don't you think?" he could not forbear asking of the young woman he was calling on.

"It does remind me of a certain poem, I must admit," said she.

"And what poem is that?"

"When the frost is on the punkin."

And his hair went on whitening at a more rapid rate than ever.

A Jewel in the Country's Crown.

The cereals, hay and root crops of California are valued at $70,000,000 yearly. There are over 20,000,000 fruit trees, and 17,000,000 gallons of wine and 1,000,000 gallons of brandy are made every year. The sheep yield 35,000,000 pounds of wool, and 15,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese are annually produced.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

They Eat Dirt.

The Otomae Indians of Northern Brazil are said to be the only regular dirt eaters in the world who are not injured by the practice in health or appearance. The earth which they eat is an unctuous, almost tasteless, clay, of a yellowish gray color, and is collected by the natives with considerable care, as they discriminate between the flavor of different kinds. The clay is kneaded into balls of from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, which are then baked before a slow fire until they attain a reddish color, and when eaten they are moistened. A native will eat three-quarters to a pound and a quarter of this clay a day and consume it as food in the rainy season, when other food is difficult to be procured, and as a luxury at other times. This earth-eating habit is, it seems, more prevalent in the warmer regions of the earth, but, with the exception of these Otomaes, proves injurious to health.

The Navy of France.

France has belonging to her navy sixty-one torpedo boats that are capable of making twenty-one knots an hour or over. Italy has seventy-eight, and Germany fifty-eight. Even Russia has fourteen torpedo boats that can make twenty-one knots an hour, some of them more than that. This knowledge is calculated to take the starch out of our pride in the achievements of our few little torpedo boats.

When War is Declared

Against a man's happiness by his stomach, the enemy may be pacified and brought speedily and easily to terms. The potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, disciplines the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food in it, for want of the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both changeful and perplexing. But peace soon reigns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives rise to morbid discomposure of mind, and even sleeplessness and hypochondria in chronic cases. To the complete dismissal of these the Bitters is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine.

You can't take one step with the devil without having to take another.

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FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and suscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. [illegible]EASON, Notary Public.

{ SEAL. }

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptible in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

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"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

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MAN'S system is like a town, it must be well drained, and nothing is so efficient as Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

The more annoying a hound is around the house the better he hunts.

If you don't get anything it is your own fault for not grabbing.

1,440 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.

This astonishing yield was reported by Abe Hahn, of Wisconsin but Salzer's potatoes always get there. The editor of the Rural New Yorker reports a yield of 736 bushels and 8 pounds per acre from one of Salzer's early potatoes. Above 1,410 bushels are from Salzer's new seedling Hundredfold. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 803 bushels per acre. He offers potatoes as low as $2.50 a barrel, and the best potato planter in the world for but $2.

CORN OVER 1 FOOT LONG.

Salzer illustrates in a colored plate a new early corn, a giant of its kind, and offers $500 in gold for the largest ear in 1894. In addition to this early Giant corn, which yielded in 1893 110 bushels per acre, he has over twenty other prolific field corns. He has the best fodder corn and the best corn sheller in the world. He is the largest grower of farm seeds, such as oats, barley, wheat, millet, potatoes, etc., in America. Fifty kinds of grasses and clover.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It With 15c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive a large package of above Giant corn and his mammoth catalogue. W

Generally, the dearest things are those which are advertised as free.

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Dr. J. A. Hunter, Specialist. In diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, Catarrh and Deafness. 815 Main streeet, Dallas, Tex. Send for pamphlets.

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FOR impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

The more stylish a thing is the sooner it goes out of style.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25cts., 50cts. & $1.00.

How good and free from fault we all feel when some other poor fellow is getting a scolding.

DROPSY is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving full information.

When a woman is not at a dry goods store she is at the dentist's.

THROW IT AWAY.

There's no longer any need of wearing clumsy, chafing Trusses, which give only partial relief at best, never cure, but often inflict great injury, inducing inflammation, strangulation and death.

HERNIA (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured without the knife and without pain. Another **Triumph in Conservative Surgery** is the cure, of **TUMORS**, Ovarian, Fibroid and other varieties, without the perils of cutting operations. **PILE TUMORS**, however large, Fistula, and other diseases of the lower bowel, promptly cured without pain or resort to the knife. **STONE** in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, and washed out, thus avoiding cutting. **STRICTURE** of urinary passage is also removed without cutting. Abundant References, and Pamphlets, on above diseases, sent sealed, in plain envelope, 10 cts. (stamps). WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt!

Use ST. JACOBS OIL

You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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TRY THE CURE. **HAY-FEVER**

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists, or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear, in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial send 10c in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga. If you order trial return this advertisement to us.

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WM. MCMANIS, P. M.

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W. E. GILLILAND, ED. STAR.

BLESSINGS OF SIX FINGERS.

Published by vote of Teachers' Institute.

No science, system, faith or philosophy has ever sprung from the mind of man full fledged like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter. Mankind has never been able, in an early and unenlighted age to reach a finality on any profound problem.

All knowledge has come by natural processes—not to ignorant men by cross lots and in lumps, but by slow degrees and by profound research.

Every invention is a virtual creation. Every reformotion is the realization of a once derided dream.

In every age the great masses of men have believed that the climax of the race had been reached; that they were born in a world prepaired for their coming; that their childhood was spent in the eternal day spring of fullness and the twilight of their individual lives was the afternoon of all things. A few, however, have most ignorently imagined that they were a little too late, and their melancholy motto has ever been, "Let us return to the glory that has departed." These men speak learnedly of the "lost arts," speculate on the fashions and fads which their forefathers themselves got tired of and left off, and ruthlessly reverse the old saying by putting it, "Whatever is is wrong."

To the first class all the millions of countless dead, who sleep in mediaeval graves belong, and when I hear a man talk that way I think of the thirteenth century.

The French Reformers were certainly the principal exponents of the second class. They said, "Do what has not been done and you will do what is right."

It is quite an admonition to men of to-day that most of their ceremonial and trapping came from that undefined borderland of development between savagery and barbarism, known as prehistoric times. And if you will "chase suggestion to its remotest cell cell" you will find that every effect springs from a co-equal cause which in its turn is transmuted into another effect, making a series more nearly endless than the presumptious chain of Apostolic succession.

The past, even that part that is prehistoric, projects itself into the present, and with its skeleton clutch and fleshless fingers it grasps us the tighter when we think it gone. Whether we follow in the footsteps or turn away from the old trail it still effects us, in the first place by coincidence, in the second by divergence. It will not down,

I am as firm a believer in the boundless and abiding force of influence derived from former ages as in the immortality of matter or the indestructibility of eternal energy. The Egyptians worshipped an ox; the Hebrews being imbued with his bovine divinity made them a golden calf and put his horns on their alter; and we are to this day still taking hold of the very horns of the alter.

The first words spoken by the evolving savage has effected all after speech and Napoleon "thirty centuries looking down" on us, making every action of life a Battle of the Pyramids, would influence us more forcible than the number of fingers of a roaming savage or the notches cut on his hatchet handle.

Who would have thought that those who first multipled on the face of the earth had so greatly influanced the third principle of Arithmetic? And Adam doubtless did more than he knew in namining the mule with spots and signs a zebra, for his frivolous utterance predestined the name of the most obstrusely exact of all the branches of Mathematics, which we to this day call "Alzebra." But had he known as much about alzebra as he did about zebra he would never have attempted the naming of a half million animals, thousands of which were so small that he could neither see, feel, hear, taste nor smell them. But Noah thought, if Adam could name them, he could house and float them, and so it went on.

I merely make these remarks to show how a mathematical misconception "begets a calamitous necessity for going on." I wish to impress upon your minds the remarkable force of cause and effect. This is seen in the derivations of words. The Sanskrit word "*vridle*" from a language that flourished in the schools of India when Moses was sitting in a bullrush basket cooing to the willowy waters of the Nile—this Sanskrit word, and the Greek tradix, the Latin radius, the Algebraic radical, and the radish that grows in the garden are all roots; they are "kindred and allied by birth and made of the same clay."

Digit, we all know, is derived from *digitus* a finger, and further back from the Sanskit "*deise*," the mother of all languages.

No one can doubt that the twins in our system of enumeration were limited and lengthened according to the number of our fingers, and it is my province to discuss what would have been the probable result if the simble savage had had six fingers on one hand.

I insert two more digits 9 ᘔ leaving their names "ten" and "eleven," and change the name of "twelve" to "teen."

This will lengthen the first panel and at once the reformation is complete.

The enumeration would go up to nine as before; but ten we would make the ten with only one digit, and the eleven in the same way.

Suppose for example that you have six fingers on a hand and commence to count. Ten will fall as a digit on the left hand, and eleven will go to the index finger; the left thumb will be the teen, made 10.

The following will give an idea of the proposed ennumeration from nine through thirty:

TABLE.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and NEW.		OLD.
9 equals	nine.	
9 "	ten.	10
ᘔ "	eleven.	11
10 "	teen.	12
11 "	onteen.	13
12 "	twoteen	14
13 "	thirteen	15
14 "	fourteen.	16
15 "	fifteen.	17
16 "	sixteen.	18
17 "	seventeen.	19
18 "	eighteen.	20
19 "	nineteen.	21
19 "	tenteen.	22
ᘔ "	eleventeen.	23
20 "	twenty.	24
21 "	twenty-one.	25
22 "	twenty-two.	26
23 "	twenty-three.	27
24 "	twenty-four.	28
25 "	twenty-five.	29
26 "	twenty-six.	30
27 "	twenty-seven.	31
28 "	twenty-eight.	32
29 "	twenty-nine.	33
29 "	twenty-ten.	34
ᘔ "	twenty-eleven.	35
30 "	thirty.	36

This would make the hundred equal to a gross, or in multiplication it would be "teen times teen are one hundred a "gross," then there is no difficulty. The dodecimal system of enumeration changes its denomination by twelves instead of tens, and derives its advantage from the facility with which it is factored.

The decimal system of numeration will not factor easily. Two and five are the only numbers under ten that will go into it an equal number of times; but two, three, four and six are primary factors of twelve, and eight and nine are secondary factors because their multiples are very closely kin to the multiples of twelve.

Hence we see that it would be much easier to found a metric system on dodecimal, enumeration than it is to found it on a decimal, since the fractional parts of a higher unit of measure would correspond to the whole numbers of the lower. Decimal, or rather as it would then be dodecimal fractions would correspond more nearly to simple fractions and the transition from one to the other would be made vastly easier. Thus 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and nine would all be equal to the simplest of fractions 1-6, 1-4, 1-3, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4 respectively.

The advantage of one number over another rests in arithmetic primarily upon its kinship and consequent influence with other numbers. Anyone can see that twelve is more representative than ten. It is in a position to catch and assimulate the whole series of numbers that are elvolved from the addition and multiplication as well as division and subtraction of all digits 1. 2. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9.

Those who have seen the trouble there is in teaching common denominators and factiors have seen that the the number "twelve" is an exceedingly good card. The very nature of numbers has decreed that ten and eleven should be digits, and humanity has been crying from time immemorial for a chance to say, "forty eleven." In modern languages the "teens" do not commence till the twelves place is passed, and this is another proof of the force of twelves that has surged against the prevailing custom of tens, We are all inclined to laud the French metric system. It is good because the units of measure and turns in enumeration correspond. But the turns in enumeration do not correspond to the nature of numbers, and what we have so long taken for granted was merely given to us by chance from the fingers of a savage. To make a change would probably broach the impossibility; yet I will ditch myself off on some long pent up considerations that might be considered pertinent.

It would dissociate the name and number "thirteen," and thereby relieve the teacher of a superstition that he is the most unfortunate of mortals because he is the only man in creation who can work thirteen months in the year.

The centuries would go by slower. The boy would stay with his father four years longer; he would grow into the man later in life and not "go West to dry up with the country." Leap year would begin to come at the right time, and "sweet sixteen" would be brought back to many bright faces before me today, because it would then be twice nine.

It would cut down tariff advalorem more than the Wilson Bill if it did not pass the bill itself.

Interest at one per cent a month would correspond to 8 1-3 per cent. It would put one hundred and forty-four cents instead of fifty six in a dollas if it diden' bring free coinage.

It would give the septuagenarian a longer lease on his "three score and ten," and make the millennium longer when it comes if it did not usher it in. BUNYAN L. BOND.

CAPT. POWELL'S REPLY.

MR. EDITOR:

In reply to your "Read the Record," and in respouse to you "Next," I am here again. And as the report of the Engineer has become a record of the town of Baird, and, and their property by virtue of costing them nearly $150, and as you have promised to publish it in full this issue, I join most heartily with you in asking every citizen of Baird to carefully "read the record." I attended the last meeting of the Council when the report of the Engineer was up for consideration, so now for the "record." It said, it was estimated, that the drainage area was from 3 1-2 to 4 square miles, and that was abundant. I asked for the Topographical map, so as to check this estimate, and was told that none was furnished, nor was made, and that no survey was actually made to get at this estimate. Yet "facts are stubborn things, and will knock theories higher than Gilderoy's kite." How did he get at that estimate? Whitley says they "just went to the points of those hills," and that he "jest knowed it." In other words, to give it the semblance of an estimate, he just guessed at one half of the area, and multiplied it by two, and stated the result a "stubborn fact." Four square miles. All of it has to be west of a north and south line through the proposed dam, as none can come east of that, as it would have to run up hill. Commencing at the dam then, one mile north throws you clear out of that drainage, and north of the railroad, and that water comes down the drain north of town. At the dam again. One mile south puts you clear over into another drain that goes off south of town, and two miles west will carry you nearly to Clyde, and across numerous drains that do not empty into the draw of the dam. Yet it takes these measurements to give the estimated territory of four square miles, and we all know that water is just as "stubborn" as any "fact," and is not going to run up hill to get out of one hollow into another, just to accommodate this report. The omission of this Topographical map is a fatal defect in this report. Now again it says, "Our authorities all agree that one-half of the water will be lost by soaking in the ground, and the other one-half will be impounded in the reservoir." Now that statement has not one redeeming qualification. We all know that in very sand soil that all the water will soak in, and none run off, and in perfectly rocky soil none will soak in and all will run off, and that between these two extremes our soil is bound to lie, and between these two limits of drainage our ratio of impounded water is bound to come. But where? For an answer this report is as silent as the tomb. The Engineer is supposed to have qualified himself as an expert, and should have examined every portion of that drainage area, and so classified it as to be able to say, that on this one hundred acres so much will run off and so much will soak into the ground, and the same on this, that and the other 100 acres, even unto the end, and then he could have summarized his grand total and then reported the "stubborn facts" that the average catch in the reservoir is so much, because I have examined it thoroughly and found it so, and not because authorities all agree that half runs off and half soaks in. Instead of doing that he has just simply guessed it, and I impeach the testimony, because he has not put himself on record or qualified himself as an "expert guesser." Now he makes the astounding statement that "an ordinary rain is two inches." On March 26th, 1876, in Massachusetts, there fell a rain as reported by Mr. I. T. Fanning, the most expert and scientific hydraulic engineer of this age, of "one and six-tenth" inches, and in speaking of it he classes it as a "most extraordinary freshet." Now mind you not simply a rain but a freshet, and a "most extraordinary one, (he uses the term freshet as we do water spout) and in face of this "stubborn fact" this report says that two inches is an ordinary rain, and from that gauzy web is spun a most fanciful fabric, pictured with the millions and millions of gallons of pure limpid water, but Mr. Editor the fabric is "too thin" for through it we see the dry dusty hills of old Callahan parched and thirsting for some of that two inch rain. Two inches of rain is a flood, a water spout, and if from that source we are to expect our water supply, pray let us be delivered, for in this country they are too few and far between. This report shows a plan of the reservoir, but no cross-section whatever of the basin itself, simply saying when full depth will be from two to seventeen feet. It does not in any manner show how much is two feet water and how much is seventeen feet, the seventeen feet may be only in the narrow channel of the canyon itself and all the balance be two feet when dam is full, but when not full, by two feet, then we will have fifteen feet of water in the channel and all the balance dry, inasmuch, as no cross-secuion was made and none turned in, the report is fatally defective in that respect. The estimates, figures, etc., of cost, I pass over, as they will vary with the market and cost of labor. I want to notice only the engineering features of the report, and for that purpose I asked the council to let me see the profile of the proposed pipe line. They said they had none and that no profile had ever accompanied the report. I told them they could have no report without that profile, without that, they were powerless to define the size of their supply pipe. The engineer ran his levels over that line, for which the town paid him, paid his rodman, paid his chainmen, and all labor, yet he submits no profile, submits no evidence of what the survey of that line disclosed. I protested against such a report, without that profile, when Mr. Gage said he did make a profile, and when I asked where it was he said for safe keeping it was locked up in his safe, and in that safe is where it is yet. If it contained such valuable information that it was necessary to be kept in a burglar proof safe, under a combination lock, why was the council deprived of it? it belongs to the town, made and paid for, for the use and information of the council, and I asked the direct question, and was answered that that profile had never been before the council, and some of them did not know that there was a profile. Why was this information suppressed? I will tell you why. In the course of that council meeting the fact was elicited from Mr. Gage that the elevation as shown by the profile was twenty-five feet higher on the pipe line nearest my house than at the beginning of said line at Market street. Upon an examination of the ground I estimated that the point on pipe line just east of Dudley Foy's house was about five feet higher than the point at my house, and was the highest point on the line in the town, making it say thirty feet above Market street; with those two points, the one on Market street and the one at Dudley Foy's, with the elevations from their own survey, I drew a profile and put on it the proposed dam with its elevation of 87 feet above Market street for its water surface when full, and this profile disclosed to me the astounding fact that at Dudley Foy's the pipe when laid would be at least 12 feet above the hydraulic grade line and from that point to Market street there would not be a point of the proposed pipe but what would be above that hydraulic grade line. What astounded me was not the fact that the pipe would be above the grade line, for even before any survey was made I had asserted that such would be the case, but the apparent fact of the suppression of this very important and vital information. And when the report stated that there would be enough pressure at market street to throw the water 45 feet high the reporter is bound to have known that was not so, for his profiles would show him that he would not have pressure enough in the pipe for that purpose, and to keep from killing the whole scheme this information seems to have been knowingly and wilfully suppressed. The first proposition I characterized as a ridiculous fake, an insult to any man's intelligence, this one I brand in the manner. And to you, gentlemen of council, I will say that I don't, believe I won't believe and I can't believe that you will allow such an insult to your manhood as to have this most vital information wilfully and designedly suppressed in order that you may be led unknowingly into a most disastrous undertaking, bidding fair to wreck not only the finances of our town, but your individual characters. I have that faith in your integrity that you will turn from this scheme, foul and tainted as it is, with uplifted hands in disgust, with the cry of the leper Unclean! Unclean! Unclean!!

Mr. Editor, I subscribe myself

Yours &c.

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