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# The Baird Star.

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

VOL. 7

BAIRD, CALLAHAN CO., TEX., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

NO. 27

## CALIFORNIA

### And the Mid-Winter Fair, as Seen by Judge B. R. Webb, of this City.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

"O, thou art fairer than the evening air,  
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars."

The fact that a large collection of exhibits gathered at Chicago from all parts of the world was ready to be drawn upon doubtless gave the primal impulse to the conception of the Midwinter Exposition, and to this may have been added a desire to rescue the Sunset City from an impending commercial collapse threatened as the result of the general financial depression. It was certainly a bold undertaking to get up this Fair immediately on the closing of the Great International Exposition, but indomitable energy and public spirit have made it an unqualified success. While not on so large a scale as the World's Fair, it yet presents such an excellent collection and arrangement of fine exhibits and special features as reflects great credit upon the people and state of California. Only five months after the ground-breaking ceremonies, the Exposition was formally opened in the presence of seventy thousand people; and the great work thus so speedily accomplished was all done by private subscription, not a dollar of state or national funds having been contributed to the enterprise.

The Fair grounds occupy 160 acres in the Golden Gate Park, and the official buildings, a dozen or more in number, are of elegant design and exterior appearance, constructed principally of "staff," the largest of them, the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, having a floor area of about 175,000 square feet, devoted principally to the Foreign exhibits. In the Grand Court is an electric fountain and a lofty electric tower, and at night, when the Fair is lighted throughout by electricity, when the waters of the great fountain, thrown high in the air, are glowing with all the colors of the rainbow, the tower a mass of flame, and the large buildings gleaming with thousands of tiny lights arranged along their outer surfaces, the scene is entrancingly beautiful, and lingers in memory like a childhood dream of fairyland.

The marvelous exhibition of fruits and horticultural products here, unsurpassed even by that at Chicago, constitutes the leading feature in the advertisement of the state afforded by the Exposition. In addition to the main Horticultural Hall, several counties, and also several groups of counties, have separate buildings filled with exhibits that strike the beholder with astonishment and admiration at each successive step. Here, in one, is a beautiful pyramid thirty feet high, built of oranges; and here is a vast elephant constructed outwardly of English walnuts; and a great bear made of prunes; and there is a Ferris wheel 25 feet in diameter, revolving by electricity, with all its platforms loaded with lemons that are carried over the circle without the dropping of one. There are great, forked beets weighing 35 pounds, that look like stumps of trees; apples and Irish potatoes of five pounds each; plums as large as goose eggs; peaches larger than your fist, and of the most beautiful tints, colors and shapes.

In the Humboldt county building may be seen a single plank of polished redwood 16 x 30 feet in size—large enough for one entire side of a double roomed house—and also a section of the tree, cut transversely, sixteen feet in diameter, and a piece of the bark lying by two and one-half feet thick. Real estate agents and owners of high-priced California fruit and farm lands have spared no expense here, and have enlisted to their aid the best skill of the world. On the walls they have superb paintings, masterpieces of art, 10 x 15 feet in size, and even larger, representing orchards and improved properties for sale at prices that seem almost fabulous.

Of the excellent collection in the Fine Arts Building, and the still better exhibit of minerals and machinery in the Hall of Mechanical Arts and In-

dustries, and the large and varied assortment of Foreign exhibits, a detailed mention cannot be made here for lack of space.

Owing to the perversity of human nature, and in some instances, perhaps, to the eloquence of the spoliators, the numerous concessions where an extra fee is charged seemed to possess a special attraction. Over the entrance to the Hawaiian Village is written, *Aloha*, which is, Welcome! and over the Hungarian Casarda in the Vienna Prater, it is *Isten Hozott*, that is, God brought you. So we go in here, and also view many others, finding them all worth seeing—the Haunted Swing, the Electric Theater, the Mining Camp, the Chinese Bazaar, the Frith Wheel, the Japanese Theater, the Scenic Railroad, the Maid of the Mist, the Sea Lions, the Syrian Dancing Girls, the Harem, the Esquimaux Village, the Yaquis Indians, the Burning Mountain of Killauca, and so on, *ad libitum*.

The Hawaiian Village presents some very interesting features. A crowd gathers before the entrance, attracted by a fine chorus of songs with guitar accompaniment. The seductive orator holds forth from a rostrum overhung with unshucked coconuts and built with logs of tropical trees covered by nature with a close texture of strange, fibrous growth resembling moss.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have on the inside a complete exhibit of the Hawaiian Islands and their products; of the people there, their residences, methods of life, wearing apparel, manufactures, implements, etc. We have also the royal throne and chairs and the royal bed of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, loaned to us by the Provisional Government, and also her quartet of royal singers. You will also see here the famous Houla Houla dance given by dancing girls from Hawaii, among them Mauna Loa, the most celebrated in the world; and I assure you, ladies, that there is nothing immodest about this dance which you may witness with perfect propriety."

Here some of the listening sons of Adam smile, and some of the daughters of Eve cast timorous glances at each other which plainly say, "If you will, I will too." Then we all get tickets and go in—Conrad leading by a length.

The exhibits are quite interesting, but the singing of the royal quartet, both as heard here, and with yet better effect in the great Hawaiian Volcano building near by, is indeed a rare treat. The people of the eastern nations, Japanese, Chinese, Arabs, Turks and others, seem to have but little musical taste or capacity, and all their efforts in this line which we heard were screeching, discordant failures. But these swart sons of the far Pacific, with their liquid language, their rich, resonant, well trained voices, and the weird rhythm and flow of melody in their songs, made music that will ring for years in memory's halls.

Then comes Mauna Loa, of the Houla Houlas, and Conrad takes a front seat, while I hide my blushing face behind his shoulder.

"Incomparable! Did you ever see anything like it?"

"Never, never; indeed, I never did."

We talk for a moment with one of the cream-colored maidens, and inquire what salary she receives for such artistic work.

"Forty dollars a month."

"Tell us something of your life in that far-distant, sea-girt land."

"My father is a policeman in Honolulu, and is American. My mother was a Hawaiian. I am sixteen, and when I return home from the Fair, I shall go back to school again."

They have excellent schools in Hawaii, where those who have learned too much may yet learn more.

It is in the Cairo Village, or Egyptian Court, that one experiences most fully the delightful sensation of being in a foreign land, of witnessing the strange scenes of oriental countries, of hearing foreign languages, and mingling with the antipodes. What a babel of strange tongues and sounds of music, with the cry of the speller rising above it all! What kaleidoscopic views presented

by this motley assembly and the moving processions of donkey-boys and dromedaries, brilliantly attired Syrian dancing girls, war-bedecked Indians on parade, and the tides of delighted visitors trying to see it all at one time!

We hail a tall, dusky Arab, standing by his kneeling, ungainly camel.

"O, Ibrahim, son of the Faithful, we desire to make a pilgrimage upon thy desert steed."

"Allah is great, and Mohammed is his Prophet. Twenty cents apiece."

Then Conrad and myself mount together and the Ishmaelite precedes us, making proclamation in Arabic that our Majesties will pass. Conrad's smile is like the dawn of morning as it paints the unclouded sky, but ere we have traversed even a league of crowded thoroughfare, or ever reached the desert plain, he becomes sick of the rolling, heaving motion, and like great Caesar buffetting the angry waters of the troubled Tiber, he cries, "Save me, Cassius, or I'm a goner!"

We halt, and at the word of command from his master, the camel suddenly drops on his knees and we take a tumble that would do credit to a Japanese acrobat, whereas the delight of Ibrahim, the faithful, is immense and cavernous, and the sight of it well worth the silver shekel, if not a shining simoleon as well.

"Farewell, Ibrahim!" and the Moslem answers: "Assalamonaaleikom"—Peace be with you!

Six days are devoted to the Fair, and yet much of it remains unseen, or has been only cursorily examined; but time and tide will not wait, and there are other fields to be explored. The Midwinter Exposition has accomplished and will yet accomplish much good, not only as an educator and a stimulus to yet greater enterprise, but as a most effective advertisement to the world of the marvelous resources, fine climate and imperial extent of the great state of California.

The magnificent Golden Gate Park contains deer, buffalo and ostriches, and an aviary covering acres stocked with a choice assortment of beautiful birds whose bright plumage and varied music give a most charming, animating effect. There is also a large conservatory, in part the gift of a wealthy citizen filled with a collection of several thousand choice varieties of tropical plants and flowers gathered from all lands, and presenting scenes of wonderful beauty and bloom. One leaf of the giant palm in the center of the conservatory we found to measure sixteen feet in length.

A lately added feature of this park is an extensive museum containing nearly 17,000 specimens of stuffed birds, animals, reptiles, insects and fishes. This splendid collection is the property of a wealthy gentleman who has spent years in gathering it together from the four quarters of the globe, and it would seem as though he had found the original tally-list kept by Noah in the Ark, and had now duplicated the full inventory. The city pays a modest sum to have the collection kept in the park, open to the public without charge, and the visitors enjoy here a rare treat in the pleasure of beholding an exact counterpart of nearly every strange and beautiful creature, bird or animal, of which he has ever read or heard.

The children's play-ground here, the open parterres of flowers, the fine scenery, the public band of music on Sundays and holidays, the extensive and peaceful woods and ample room all conspire to render this park a most attractive and delightful resort for the people of the Sunset City, and a source of incalculable benefit as well as pleasure.

The finest ocean view is to be obtained from the heights of Sutro Park, at the western side of the city. This lovely spot of perhaps sixty acres, situated on the summit of lofty cliffs that rise from the ocean's edge, is profusely adorned with fine statuary as well as flowers, trees and shrubbery, and has been dedicated to public use by its millionaire owner. Here from the crest of the bluffs, as well as from the Cliff House hotel further below in the face of the cliffs one can look out

across the azure ocean dotted with sails into the infinite blue where sky and ocean blend; or can watch the white-crested rolling waves dash themselves against the rocks or race with sibilant murmurings across the shining sands; or with the aid of an ocean glass, can view the seals as they sun themselves upon great rocks that rise from the midst of the ocean half a mile away. These sea-lions, various in colors, with head like a dog, the body and tail of a fish, the roar of a lion and the waddle of a duck, are indeed an interesting study. The bathing, boating and fine views here render this place the popular sea-side resort of the Sunset City.

A trip out to Napa, forty miles above San Francisco, affords opportunity for inspecting a fine California orchard and witnessing the improved methods of cultivation, the spraying of the young fruit and the wonderful results now attained from budding and grafting. Profits from the fruit-growing business are not made by all who engage in it. Ignorance, inexperience and lack of capital are most serious drawbacks to success, and then the competition here is close, the markets sometimes low, and the young crops not infrequently injured from various causes; but when intelligence, capital and experience are united, the profits are often great and the business at all times most attractive indeed. The climate is bright and exhilarating, the orchards in spring-time are bowers of fragrance and bloom, and in summer and autumn resplendent with crimson, golden, luscious fruits, the gathering and handling of which is a pastime of pleasure and a labor of love rather than of toil.

And now—oh, the sadness of it!—we must say farewell to California and its enchanting scenes, and to the kind friends whose cordial hospitality and charming elegance have contributed so much to the pleasure of our brief sojourn. Farewell to the gathering from the nations, until we shall re-assemble in that morning. Farewell to the beautiful Golden Gate with the white shining towers of Saucelito beyond and the stately ships sailing away into the blue Pacific. Farewell to the Sunset City by the border of the mighty sea. A memory of thee shall linger with us forever, and oftentimes shall thought wing itself lighter than a swift through aerial spaces, over cloud-capped mountains, sun-burnt mesas and verdant vales to watch again the white ships come and go, and hear again the thunder of the ocean breaking on thy shore. Farewell to California, land of pleasure and the sun, of mountains and the sea, of deserts drear and fruitful dells where the passion flowers bloom; vast in thy resources, boundless in thy possibilities, a great future yet before thee—thy destiny who can tell?

THE END.

### Belle Plaine Budget.

June 5.—Messrs W. J. Cutbirth and Cary Hinds returned last week from Brown county with about 300 cows and W. J. C. is out again after the bovines.

J. B. Cutbirth is also in the field buying yearlings on the Bayou.

W. D. Jones went west to Mitchell and adjoining counties buying cattle for Oscar Jones.

Mrs. J. O. Phillips, of Mineral Wells and Misses Lula and Nellie Phillips of Baird are visiting at the Hearn residence.

Capt. Floyd met with an accident last Monday while working on the new store building on Deep Creek. A scaffold on which he and Tom Stratton were standing broke down and while Mr. S. succeeded in getting hold of the rafters Mr. F. fell down and hurt his ankle in the most painful way. He was laid off for several days and had to walk on crutches but is now able to reassume his work.

Messrs Clabe Merchant and J. J. Medaris, of Abilene, who had started for an outing and fishing expedition to the banks of the Bayou were caught in the heavy rain of last week. They had their families along, in all about four or five buggies, and preferred to seek the shelter of the hospital home of Maj. Sam Cutbirth. Although taken entirely by surprise the valiant Major

was fully up to the occasion. A fat yearling was barbecued and host and visitors enjoyed a few delightful days enlivened by dear old reminiscences.

The copious and repeated rains keep our farmers busy in the corn and cottonfields. The cutting of wheat generally only for feeding purposes has begun. Oats promise on several places a fair yield.

Col. Lark Hearn returned yesterday from California hale and hearty as ever. H. B.

### Tomato Ketchups.

June 5.—Rain last Thursday kept people from doing any more work last week and the weeds took advantage of the time and grew at double speed almost. Another shower Monday morning again hindered farm work a short time. Every lady and "all their children" are at work trying to conquer Gen. Green.

Cotton is coming as rapidly as the recent cool weather would permit and is doing it in spite of the weeds. It takes good land to raise cotton and weeds together, but then that is the kind of land in this part of Callahan.

Corn is doing as well as could be expected by the most exacting and the prospects is that good corn will be made this year. It is in silk and tasseled.

There are some who think oats will do to cut, thought they will be quite low.

Peaches and plums are beginning to come in. They will not be more than one-fourth of a crop of peaches in this part.

Leasing, buying and fencing pasture land is the excitement of the day. Land is being looked after that for years has been a free range for the cattle of the people. Almost all the mountain will be under fence if the fencing fever does not abate in a few days.

A summer school is to be taught at Cedar Grove by Prof. J. C. Griffin, as we learn. Prof. J. C. G. seems to be a rustler.

Wonder who will correspond from Belle Plaine when H. B. moves away. Mr. Mills, the mail carrier, seems to be anxiously, gladly waiting the end of the month for then fifteen months will have passed since he began carrying the mail on the Baird—Cross Plains route. T. D.

### DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

Pursuant to an order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Callahan county, Texas, made on Saturday, May 19, 1894, I hereby call a primary election to be held at the usual voting places in said county on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1894, to nominate a full Democratic County and Precinct ticket for the ensuing election. Said election shall be held and conducted and returns thereof made as follows: The said primary election shall be held and returns thereof made by the Democratic precinct chairman in each precinct, assisted by two judges to be appointed by said chairman, who shall also act as clerks. Should any of said chairmen fail, decline or refuse to act, then the Democratic voters present shall elect a presiding officer of election in his stead, who shall have like authority. The polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock a. m., or as near thereafter as practicable, and closed at 6 o'clock p. m., and shall be by ballot.

All persons who will pledge themselves to vote for all Democratic nominees, and who will be qualified legal voters at the general election in November next, will be entitled to vote. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the county for the office for which he is a candidate shall be the nominee of the Democratic party for that office.

The following named persons are hereby appointed to act as a committee to meet in the court house, in the town of Baird, Texas, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, 12th day of July, 1894, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to canvass the votes and declare the results of said election, to-wit:

The County Judge of Callahan county, the Democratic chairmen of Precincts No. 1, 2, 3 and 5; and in case of a failure from any cause of any one or more of them to act, then the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Callahan county shall appoint some suitable person to act in place of such defaulting person or persons.

Duplicate returns certified to by

the officers of election shall be made together with poll lists and tally lists, one to the County Judge and one to the County Clerk of Callahan county, sealed up in envelopes and endorsed as in case of general elections. The ballots to be returned in a sealed box to the County Clerk of Callahan county. Each officer of election shall be entitled to \$2, (for one day only) if demanded, for holding said election and making returns thereof, to be paid for by the candidates.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Callahan county.

W. H. CLIBERT, Chairman.

### COLLECTOR'S STATEMENT.

J. W. Jones, sheriff and tax collector of Callahan county; statement showing full and complete settlement with state and county May 1, 1894.

### STATE ACCOUNT.

Comptroller's statement:  
Total amount charged to tax collector on assessment rolls of '93, occupation tax, and all other accounts with the state of Texas. . . . . \$15,059.81  
Paid state by collector. . . . . 15,077.87  
Leaving balance to credit of J. W. Jones, collector, at Austin. . . . \$18.06  
We only give the totals of entire debits and credits.

The following letter from the comptroller in connection herewith explains itself:

Austin, Tex., May 7, 1894

Mr. J. W. Jones, collector Callahan county, Baird, Texas.

Dear Sir—Enclosing you herewith statement of your account for the year ending May 1st 1894 showing settlement in full with the state, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of your efficiency and promptness in making settlements and other business transactions, which has greatly facilitated the work of this department.

Very truly,

JNO. D. McCALL,

Comptroller.

### COUNTY ACCOUNT.

Total amount charged on county finance ledger to J. W. Jones, tax collector, year 93-94, to May 1st, 94:  
Debits. . . . . \$13,114.41  
Credits. . . . . 13,114.41  
Certified to by I. N. JACKSON, Clerk.

By DUDLEY F. DEUTY.

### SHERIFF'S SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of Tarrant county, Texas, on the 10th day of May, 1894, cause No. 4850, in which M. V. Miller was plaintiff and E. and K. Sigal et al defendants, the said M. V. Miller recovered a judgment against E. Sigal and K. Sigal on the 27th day of January, 1892, for \$1660.72 with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per centum per annum, and the further sum of \$44.40, also a decree foreclosing vendors lien as it existed on the 27th day of February, 1885;

Said Order of Sale being directed to the sheriff or any constable of Callahan county, Texas, that on the 12th day of May, 1894, I levied upon the following real estate and improvements, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in block No. 45, in the town of Baird, in the county of Callahan, Texas, the same being known as the Central Hotel property, fronting fifty feet on Market street in said town of Baird, being on the west side of said Market street and running back from said Market street some one hundred and thirty feet more or less.

I will sell said lots and improvements at the court house door of Callahan county, at Baird, Texas, on the first Tuesday in July, 1894, it being the 3rd day of said month, within the hours prescribed by law, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said Order of Sale, and costs of executing this writ.

Witness my hand this 12th day of May, 1894. J. W. JONES, 274t Sheriff Callahan Co., Tex.

### NOTICE EX-CONFEDERATES

Capt. W. C. Whitley of Camp Albert Sidney Johnston, U. C. V., requests as many of the old Confederate veterans as possible to meet at Baird, Saturday, June 16, to a program for the benefit of July 4th.



Life in Siberia.

In some parts of Siberia there are various tribes who live principally on what they can obtain by hunting.

The Way in China.

In China no feature of society is more curious than the relation between master and servant.

A Canadian Canal.

The Hurontario Ship Canal company of Canada has been incorporated by the Canadian legislature for the purpose of constructing a ship canal from Toronto, on Lake Ontario, to Georgian Bay, near Collinwood.

Where is the Girl.

About a year ago there was printed a highly interesting story about a girl who discovered a broken rail on a railroad bridge and who took off her skirt, signalled a train to stop and thereby saved the lives of many passengers.

Frequent Onslaughts.

On the delicate membrane of the bowels and stomach with drastic purgatives must have their natural consequence—to weaken and disable both organs.

The devil has trouble in introducing himself to people who are busy.



KNOWLEDGE

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

WE WILL MAIL POSTPAID a Fine Picture FREE in exchange for 15 Large Lion Brands, sent from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to our postage. Write for list of other fine premiums, including books, a knife, game, etc. WATSON BROS. CO., 400 Huron St., Toledo, Ohio

TO MARRY A PRINCE.

MAUDS BURKE OF CALIFORNIA WINS A NOBLEMAN.

She is the Most Beautiful Woman in America—He is a Patriot Son of Poland and Loves the American Flag as Well.



THE COMING MARRIAGE of Prince Andre Poniatowski to one of California's fair daughters, though it can hardly be termed an international marriage, as Poland no longer ranks as a nation, is yet of great interest to all Americans, as we recognize our debt of gratitude to Poland for sending to us in our time of need such heroes as Kosciusko and Pulaski.

The engagement of Prince Andre Poniatowski and Mauds Burke, a ward of Gen. G. H. Carpenter of New York, was announced some months ago.

Miss Burke is the daughter of an old friend of Gen. Carpenter, who resided in Oakland, Cal., and it was because of her mother, now Mrs. Tichnor, having remarried that she has made her home with the Carpenter family.

ing their own fortunes. If all Europeans who come over here and marry our heiresses would do likewise, remaining in this country and helping us to develop its resources and spending their wives' large incomes here, foreign matches would not be as distasteful to us as they now are.

On the contrary, such international marriages would benefit us by being an additional bond of sympathy between this country and Europe.



distinguished French nobleman of large fortune. His son, a polished and courtly man, devoted to field sports, is one of the best cross-country riders this country has ever produced.

Hope for a season bade the world farewell, And freedom shrieked as Kosciusko (i. e., Poland) fell. WARD McALLISTER.

NOT ALLOWED TO REFORM.

How Men Are Compelled to Remain Criminals.

If a horse falls on the street, men raise him up. If a man stumbles on life's pathway, men are too apt to spurn him and let him die.

"I was guilty. I bore the penalty of my crime; but," he said, "men avoid me. If I sinned, I suffered. But men are not satisfied to restore me to their confidence."

"A jail bird!" The title is the man's doom all too often. He may have given years of repentance for the mad impulse of a moment, but an outcast once an outcast forever in his life.

It is difficult to make prison punishment reformatory, but if difficult, it is not impossible. And charity has no better, no more needed work than to give a man returning to society from a felon's cell every chance.

That man and every other like him, must have a chance. Give it to him, to use if he will do so, to abuse if still unreformed; but have it he must, ere our duty to God and man is complete.

SWISS ANTI-SEMITISM.

A Law Forbidding the Slaughter of Cattle by the Jewish Method.

The new law just adopted in Switzerland which forbids the slaughter of cattle by the Jewish method has naturally caused great indignation and consternation among the 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants of the Hebrew faith.

Wanted Company. "Hungry, I guess?" said the sharp-faced woman, as she opened the door just a little bit.

New Ships and Lack of Sailors. While Great Britain is constantly adding to the number of her war ships the number of men to man them is increased very little, if actually, at all, and the greatest difficulty is found in commissioning the ships required for actual service.

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort. Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

A Deadly House.

Chicago has a house which has so bad a reputation among the superstitious people of that city that it can not get a tenant.

The Modern Plow.

It appears that Thomas Jefferson invented the modern plow. There were plows, of course, thousands of years before the time of the sage of Monticello, but he first laid down the mathematical principles that underlie the construction of the plow, and so enabled any blacksmith to make one.

Japan Baths.

Nearly all American and European visitors to Japan speak with admiration of the public baths of that country.

Meteor.

Meteorites are growing common in Australia. One fell in the vicinity of Pukekohe a few weeks ago, but did no damage.

To retain one's friends one must also respect their social rights.

Tunnels.

The tunnels of the world are estimated to number about 1,142, with a total length of 514 miles.

Who suffers with his liver, constipation, biliousness, poor blood or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

Woman is like a cigar—you cannot judge the filling by the wrapper.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salva.

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

Debt is the only thing known that enlarges the more it is contracted.

Dr. J. A. Hunter, Specialist.

In diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, Catarrh and Deafness. 315 Main Street, Dallas, Tex. Send for pamphlet.

Republics come to an end by luxurious habits; monarchies by poverty.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures incurable consumption. It is the best Cough Cure, Whooping Cough, etc. & c.

Character cannot be made permanent on a false foundation.

The life that is true in its principles is built in righteousness.

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

A marriage that is not an equal partnership is an unfortunate mistake.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

come from healthy mothers, and mothers will certainly be healthy if they'll take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Nothing can equal it in building up a woman's strength, in regulating and assisting all her natural functions, and in putting in perfect order every part of the female system.

"Favorite Prescription" is indeed the "Mother's Friend" for it assists nature, thereby shortening "labor."

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—I took your "Favorite Prescription" previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before.

Corde. C. Colquhoun

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES PERMANENTLY Rheumatism. TELLS THE SECRET. "SINCE I USED GLAIRETTE SOAP My Clothes are whiter, my health better, my Labor less." BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL SOLD EVERYWHERE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

# The Baird Star.

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## Payable in advance.

W. E. GILLILAND, Editor and Proprietor

BAIRD, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

Rally around the flag of Democracy, boys: Rally once again!

Terrell and his mule are in Texas—for their health.

Fiat money is a delusion, an ignis-fatuus, that has puzzled the brains of more men than any theory that ever existed; theology alone excepted.

Tom Reed threatens to steal all the Democratic thunder on the silver question, while the Democrats are disputing with each other whether a silver dollar is worth 100 or 50 cents.

It looks as though all the coal miners in the country will go out on a strike, and a coal famine is threatened in the United States. Reports from Thurber say that the 700 miners there are likely to go out any day.

War at Cripple Creek Col. between the striking miners and the guards, seems almost inevitable. Gov. Waite seems powerless to act, or is indifferent about the matter, and the United States cannot do anything unless called upon by the state authorities.

The Democrats will settle their differences on the silver question, as they do all questions without the aid of outside help. Our friend the enemy, need not weary their brain over the difference in the party on the silver question. It is a family row of our own, but we can settle it ourselves.

J. G. Kerby of Wills Point is favorably mentioned, and has received endorsement from several counties, for Lieut. Governor. Jasper McCoy of this county says he has been personally acquainted with Senator Kerby for several years. Mr. McCoy says he is a self-made man and a whole souled honorable gentleman and in every way well qualified for the position to which he aspires. The office of Lieutenant Governor is a very important one, though not usually so considered by the people.

The two-thirds rule is a time honored principle of Democracy and is not likely to be easily abolished, though we cannot see why the majority rule should not be adopted. Let the Democrats speak out on this question next Saturday in the primary meetings. The question has been referred to the Democrats for their decision. Every Democrat is familiar with the argument that has over and over again been used for and against the measure and THE STAR will not discuss it.

THE STAR has one consolation in the present gubernatorial contest: We are not going to have any bad dish of crow to eat no matter which of the present candidates receives the nomination. We have always been an admirer of honest old John H. Reagan; and Charley Culberson is a deserving young man, Cochran is an honest and able man, so is McCall. So if we cannot get first choice, which is Col. Lanham, we will support any of the others with just as much zeal and enthusiasm as Col. Lanham. We simply have a preference among a lot of good men. If our man don't get there we will be for yours; that's all.

The Houston Post thinks if a man would come out for United States senator strictly in harmony with the president on the silver question that such a candidate would win with hands down. Strange that no one else can see it this way when there are any number of able men in Texas who agree with the President, and most of them would jump at a chance to go to the senate. Can't the Post induce some one to come out and make a canvass on the lines suggested and just knock the silverites clear over the moon. Is there no Moses to lead the fight against silver in Texas? Mr. Poindexter started out as a candidate for congress in the 6th Dist. on the line suggested by the Post, but Mr. Poindexter has already found it necessary to modify his views considerably or see his candidacy and in overwhelming defeat.

Gov. Waite of Colorado is an ample illustration of the impotency of a Populist ruler. He is afraid of his party, therefore refuses to put a stop to rioting which is liable at any moment to terminate in a bloody war.

The Pops are doing everything they can to keep the Democrats out of the primaries. Of course they are actuated by patriotic(?) motives in trying to create discontent in the democratic ranks—they love us so much, you know.

Lanham is waking up the natives from the piney woods to the turbid waters of the Rio Grande; and from the Red River to the glittering sands on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. You fellows over there in East Texas will have to revise your opinion of the West Texas racer yet before the polls close, if you are not careful.

THE STAR does not believe in sectionalism, but when we see that East Texas opposes a man for governor for the sole reason that he lives in West Texas it looks as though the people of the West should stand together. Thousands of West Texas democrats have been voting for East Texas candidates for twenty years without a murmur; but we have a chance to get a man now that is called a West Texas man at least. Let us vote for Lanham.

The vote for governor in McLennan county in the Democratic primary last Saturday was as follows: Lanham, 2513; Reagan, 1362. Culberson got a good vote, but was away behind Reagan. All the other candidates received more or less votes; but the main contest was between Lanham and Reagan. All talk of a combination of the other candidates against Reagan was exploded as every candidate had his friends out on the day of election and pulling for all that was out. Lanham's plurality was 1151 and McLennan's 17 votes will be cast for him.

Congressman Cockrell voted against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, though it was reported at the time that he dodged the vote. The report was the result of an error on the part of the clerk of the House in failing to record Judge Cockrell's vote either way. This was corrected in the congressional record next day, but many of the papers opposed to Judge Cockrell published the first report of the vote and failed to publish a correction. Judge Cockrell has voted right on the silver question all the way through, and it is unfair to use such false charges against him, when those who oppose free coinage oppose him for voting as he did.

Our constitution makers thought they were acting for the best when they fixed the pay of the members of the legislature at \$5 per day for 60 days and \$2 per day thereafter. This law is perhaps more to blame than anything else for the hasty and ill advised legislation that has been enacted in recent years. Col. Lanham is in favor of reducing the membership and increase the pay. He is right, but doubt if he can make the people see it. By reducing the membership of the legislature one half and paying the members a reasonable salary during the session more time would be given to consider legislation, and the public would be the gainer without one cent additional cost.

There is a movement on foot in this county to defeat congressman Cockrell before the convention. What for? We have asked this question of several and have received various answers. Some openly say they want to defeat him because he voted for free coinage of silver. Did you send the old man there to vote otherwise? If so vote against him; others say he has not done anything. What did you want him to do? In what way has he been derelict in his duty as a congressman? He voted with a large majority of his party on the silver question. He made an excellent speech on the tariff, and has voted in direct line with the democratic national platform all the way through. He has been regular in his attendance day after day in congress. If you sent him there to do something else, pray what was it? Some say he appointed his own daughter as his private secretary, and seem to regard this as an unpardonable crime. If his daughter performs the duties of the position satisfactorily that is his own business—in fact we believe he done exactly right in this matter; now yell nepotism, if you want to. Some say he is a man of no ability. That is just owing to how you look at it. Not having any personal acquaintance with Mr. Cockrell all we know is that

those who do know him tell a different story. Examine the various charges against Mr. Cockrell dispassionately and you will see that the main objections to him is that a good many other very good men would like to get the old man's job. That is the sum and substance of the whole business. If Mr. Cockrell has done his duty, and we honestly and conscientiously believe he has, he should be renominated.

## POP EXTRAVAGANCE.

Our Populist friends are having a great deal to say about democratic extravagance and favoritism.

Good Lord! think of that for a moment. If a pop representative has ever introduced a bill in congress that was not the germ—quintessence of extravagance and favoritism, I have failed to see or hear of it. Listen! Listen! O! do hear me! Senator Peffer now has a bill before congress asking for an appropriation of \$65,000,000 for the paupers of our land, which according to statistics, would be \$1,000 for every pauper in the land. What an inducement to pauperism! The mantle of oblivion has not yet been thrown over Peffer's little bill to donate to the farmers of Indiana \$100,000,000. Seven out of ten Pop representatives voted to increase the pensions of federal soldiers \$110,000,000. Pop Davis, of Kan., introduced a bill to give \$50,000,000 to Coxey and his army. What an inducement to tramps! These four bills amount to the net sum of \$325,000,000 and not a dollar of it needed. Talk about extravagance, favoritism! A pop posing as reformer is a spectacle to make the gods laugh. Weep for joy, ye tax-burdened people, that the pope have not the power to put their reckless principles into laws. Yes shout aloud and rejoice that the pope have not the power to bankrupt this government by extravagant legislation for a few.—Peter Snipes in Merkel Mail

## DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

### EASTLAND COUNTY NOMINEES.

Co., Judge, B. F. Cotton; Sheriff, Tom R. Deens; Tax Collector, R. L. Ramsey; County Clerk, W. C. Bradford; Dist. Clerk, A. T. Hammons; County Treasurer, S. M. Holland; Tax Assessor, J. T. Foster; County Atty, C. D. Spann.

### TAYLOR COUNTY NOMINEES.

Co. Judge, D. G. Hill; Co. Atty, J. M. Wagstaff; Co. Clerk, M. C. Lambeth; Sheriff, J. V. Cunningham; Co. Treasurer, G. A. Witt; Tax Assessor, J. W. Christopher; Inspector, E. Roberts; Public Weigher, J. C. Harkride; Commissioner Pre. No. 1, J. H. Bass.

### ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

I hereby call a meeting of the Democrats of Precinct No. 1, at the Court House in Baird, Saturday, June 9, 1894, at 2 p. m., to elect delegates to the County Democratic Convention, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. I hope every democrat in the Precinct will attend this meeting.

S. T. FRASER.

Dem. Chrm. Pre. No. 1.  
Baird, Texas, June 5th, 1894.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to an order of the Democratic Executive Committee, made on the 19th day of May, 1894, a Convention of the Democratic party of Callahan county is hereby called to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. on June 16th, 1894, at the court house in Baird, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention which Meets at Dallas on the 14th day of August, 1894, to nominate candidates for state officers; and also to elect delegates to the various District Conventions that may meet between now and the general election in November next. Said County Convention will also attend to such other business as may properly come before it in the interest of the Democratic party.

The various Precinct Conventions of the county are ordered held on Saturday, June 9, 1894, to elect delegates to said County Convention.

The votes of the Precincts in the County Convention for the purpose of organizing will be as follows: One vote for each 25 votes, or majority fractional part thereof cast for the Democratic Presidential electors in 1892, and each Precinct will be allowed as many as one vote anyway. The same will be to-wit: Baird, 8; Belle Plaine, 2; Cottonwood, 3; Tecumseh, 2; Clyde, 2; Cross Plains, 2; Callahan, 2; Putnam, 3; Hart, 1; Pecan, 1; Caddo Peak, 1; Rough Creek, 1.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Callahan County.

W. H. CLETT,  
Baird, Tex., May 21. Chairman.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

### PHYSICIANS.

R. G. POWELL.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office fourth door south of the Bank.

Baird, Texas.

D. J. WILSON.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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

OFFICE AT R. at of Flynn's Saddle Shop.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls promptly attended day or night, in city or country.

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BAIRD, TEXAS.

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W. H. CLETT,

Attorney-at-Law,

BAIRD, TEXAS.

Practices in all our State and Federal Courts.

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Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Market Street, [6] Baird, Texas.

W. D. DEAN,

First Door South of Vaughn & Co. Market Street, Baird, Texas.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING.

Polite attention to all customers.

Your patronage solicited.

### DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES ELECTION.

The following is the list of Democratic nominees in adjoining counties so far as heard from. The Democrats show more strength than their friends the enemy ever dreamed of, and shows that their cake is all dough in Coleman and Taylor counties at least. The returns from Taylor and Eastland counties are incomplete, will publish full returns from these counties next week.

### TAYLOR COUNTY.

Sheriff, J. V. Cunningham. Clerk, M. C. Lambeth.

### EASTLAND COUNTY.

All the old officers are defeated except Hammons for Clerk. County Judge, Cotton. Clerk, Hammons. Sheriff, Basham.

### COLEMAN COUNTY.

Official returns complete. Total vote 717. County Judge, B. F. Rose. County Clerk, R. V. Wood. County attorney, J. K. Baker. County treasurer, Sam Gilliland. Sheriff and tax collector, J. T. Sanders. District clerk, J. D. Mann. County surveyor, R. P. Ward. Public weigher, Sam Roach. Assessor of taxes, James Williams. Inspector of hides and animals, Sam Epperson.

### HALF A DOLLAR

To Know it All.

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

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

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

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## HAD YOU HEARD IT?

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

## Very Nice Tan Shoes,

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

**\$1.25 Per Pair.**

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

## At 15 Cents Per Yard.

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

**B. L. BOYDSTUN.**

## Groceries

## DID YOU SAY?

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

## FURNITURE

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

## Wagons and Farming Implements

We carry everything in that line. When you 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  
**8** After he has that there is other things to wish for.  
**9** Men out of ten will tell you that their home is a  
**4** one if their food is pure and wholesome.  
Women out of ten will tell you that they keep their  
bands in a good humor by giving them good  
fresh, wholesome food.  
Things you should remember are, that I carry only  
purest and freshest Groceries, that my prices are  
low, that my stock is always replete and that my  
are always polite and attentive.

Yours for Trade,

## D. W. WRISTEN

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Over \$125,000,000 Capital Represented.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, Capital, \$45,000,000  
Liverpool and London and Globe, \$20,000,000  
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Northwestern National, \$10,000,000  
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Alamo, of Texas, \$10,000,000  
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Wagon Yard, Good Camp House  
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# HON. JOHN H. REAGAN'S OPENING SPEECH

AT SHERMAN, SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

## Hon. John H. Reagan Speaks.

### Outlines His Policy.

SHERMAN, TEX., June 2.—Hon. John H. Reagan opened his campaign here to-day. The gathering was large and enthusiastic, and many from a distance were present to hear the speech and give assurances of their support. Judge Reagan spoke as follows:

#### Friends, Fellow-Citizens:

I have so often and so long been the recipient of public honors at the hands of the people, that it was my expectation, in a short time, to retire from the public service. Circumstances, however, which could not be easily controlled, have made me a candidate for the office of Governor. While this position is one to which any citizen might be proud to aspire, it was not my desire to enter the race. And I do so because others believed it to be my duty. I thought there was no more appropriate place to open my canvass than among the good people of Grayson county. I will not attempt to entertain you by flowers of rhetoric or flights of oratory, but will try to state my views so that you may understand them and judge of their value.

I desire to say in opening my canvass that I have great respect for each of the candidates for governor. I am not in the race to antagonize either of them, but only to enable the people to have one more on the list from whom they are to choose their candidate. I have no doubt but that we shall have a friendly contest, so that when a nomination shall be made, all will cheerfully unite in support of the nominee, and work together for a splendid democratic victory. So far as I am concerned I would give a hearty support to either of the other candidates if nominated. This much is due from the candidates to the democratic party.

I shall have to pass over several topics mentioned in my announcement as a candidate, with but the briefest reference to them, and shall be unable in a single speech to discuss a number of those topics, even briefly.

I have been a citizen of Texas fifty-five years. The people have honored me with many responsible trusts. They know whether I have been upright and just as a citizen and faithful to every duty. In nearly all these years I have participated in the discussion of the current political questions. My views when called for have never been withheld. My opinions on the great political questions of my times have been made known in the state legislature, in two constitutional conventions, from the debates, and are recorded in the histories of congress, and shown in the reports of the state railroad commission. By these I am willing to be judged.

I am here to submit such views as the limits of a speech will permit, on the questions now before the public. I have already announced in a synoptical form, measures and policies which I would approve if elected governor. I thought that due to the public.

#### THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The people of Texas demanded a railroad commission. It was supposed that under the state constitution, as it then was, the legislature did not have power to create such a commission, with authority to make and maintain freight rates. An amendment to the constitution was adopted by the people by an overwhelming majority, conferring on the legislature that power. And the present law was enacted. I cannot enter into a discussion of its details now. Its object was to protect the public against unlawful exactions and unjust discriminations. A commission was appointed to make the law effective. The commission called the freight agents and traffic managers of the State before it, and requested their co-operation, advice and assistance in giving effect to the commission law. The attention of these gentlemen was called to the necessity of correcting some of the abuses of railroad management. Among these was the fact that while members of congress from the States and Territories to the north and west of us had been and were doing all they could to aid the members from Texas to secure sufficient appropriations of money by congress to enable us to make one or more deep water harbors on our coast, so as to secure to their people, as well as to the people of Texas, cheap transportation by water, of their cotton, wheat, and other products to the world's markets, the railroad officials had so arranged their rates that instead of enabling our own people, as well as those of other states, to secure cheap water transportation, and thereby to

build up our coast cities and make them centers of trade and wealth, they had so arranged freight rates that the cotton and other products of our own State were being carried by rail from almost the very coast of Texas to New York and Boston, instead of by the cheaper method of water transportation. They were told that this could only be done by the rates beyond the lines of this State for a part of the distance being made lower than would pay fairly for the service, and then by charging higher local rates in Texas to make up their loss of revenue on lines out of the State. And their attention was called to the fact that while they were charging \$3.75 in hauling a bale of cotton 200 miles in Texas, they would carry the same bale from St. Louis to the city of New York, 1200 miles, for \$1.50. And they were advised that the commission would do all it could to correct this injustice. And that if the railroad officials forced the necessity, they would reduce rates in Texas for that purpose, but that the commission did not want that issue. Some progress was made in that direction before the commission was enjoined by a federal judge from making rates.

It was also found when the commission commenced its work that the prevailing system of freight rates was preventing manufacturing of any kind in this State, to a great extent. To illustrate: Salt made at the Grand Saline, in Van Zandt county, and at the Colorado mines on the Texas and Pacific railway, could only be marketed in a very limited territory, because it was being brought from the salt mines in Kansas and in Michigan to the common points in Texas at rates so low as to prevent competition by the Texas manufacturers of salt. Before the commission was enjoined from making rates we had regulated Texas rates so as to enable our salt manufacturers to market their salt at all common points in Texas; and thus we enabled them to considerably increase their plants and products of salt, and to give employment to a greater number of persons.

Substantially the same result was brought about in the manufacture of various articles of iron, of pottery, of furniture, etc., causing an increase in the investment of capital, enlarging the field of employment for labor, increasing and giving additional profit to the railroads for local transportation, and by such means promoting the public welfare.

The commission did much towards arresting the practice of allowing rebates, special low rates, etc., to favored shippers, and in preventing unjust discriminations, generally, as between shippers; and in preventing excessive rates against them. And while by the action of the commission, in making rates on various commodities, it made some reduction in rates, at the same time, by preventing rebates and the cutting of rates, it preserved to the railroads their accustomed revenues, and in the aggregate increased them. In this way, without injustice to the people, a great deal was saved to the people. As soon as our right to make rates was enjoined, the managers of the railroads substantially fell back into their former course of crippling all kinds of manufacturing in this State. When the commission shall be officially notified of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the commission law, it will again be enabled to protect the public interest in these respects.

This law has been bitterly fought by the railroad companies, and denounced as unconstitutional by stump orators and newspapers, and a judge of the circuit court of the United States was found who pronounced the entire law unconstitutional. The legislature for passing this law; the brave and earnest governor, always true to the interests of the people, who approved it; the commission which was charged with its execution; were denounced as communists, enemies of the State, as driving capital out of the State, and as arresting railroad and other enterprises. But our State has suffered less than any other from the financial disaster which the whole country has experienced. Railroad building has gone on here as successfully as elsewhere, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law is constitutional. It is to be hoped that the same epithets and denunciation will not be applied to it which have been so liberally bestowed on the friends of the measure in this State.

The telegraphic account of this decision states that the rates established by the commission were held to be unreasonable. The only question submitted to the court, in behalf of the State, was as to the constitutionality of

the law. In order to get an early decision of that question our lawyers withdrew their answers as to the facts of the case, at the hearing in the circuit court, and allowed the judgment as to the justice of the rates to go by default against the State. Under these facts the supreme court could do nothing else but adjudge the rates to be unreasonable. This was by our consent, not on a contested issue.

#### ALIEN LAND LAW.

It has been the policy of the most of the governments of the world to prevent aliens from owning land within their territory, but this policy has been somewhat modified in modern times. By the act of the legislature of April 12th, 1892, the alien ownership of land in this State otherwise than as provided in that act is prohibited. The oppressions which have grown out of the alien ownership of land in other countries is a sufficient warning to us to guard against their repetition here.

#### MUNICIPAL BOND LAW.

Provision is made by the act of the legislature of April 29th, 1893, to limit and control the issuance of bonds by counties, cities and towns: which requires that when such bonds are issued, provision must at the same time be made to levy a tax to secure the payment of the interest on them and to provide a sinking fund with which to pay the bonded indebtedness; and providing that such bonds shall not run more than forty years. Such a law is necessary for the protection of the people of municipal corporations. Without it they can never be loaded with debts they can never pay, and most iniquitous burdens might be imposed on succeeding generations of their inhabitants. The making of such provisions as are required by this law to secure the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds, guards the public against the danger of purchasing worthless or partially worthless bonds, and will preserve and protect the credit of such corporations, and will do much to protect the good name of our people and State.

#### LAND OWNERSHIP BY PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Foreign corporations and syndicates own considerable amounts of land in this State. The act of the legislature of March 24th, 1893, prohibits the unrestricted ownership of land by private corporations. It provides that no private corporations chartered in this State, whose main business is the acquisition and ownership of land, shall be permitted to acquire land in this State; and that such corporations shall within fifteen years sell any land acquired before the passage of this act. The true policy of the State is to place the public lands of the State in reach of the people for homesteads of moderate size; and to promote, as far as practicable, the freest alienation of land held by private persons and corporations in large bodies to such persons as will occupy and cultivate them.

#### STOCKS AND BONDS OF RAILROADS.

One of the most valuable and important laws passed by the last legislature, approved April 8th, 1893, was the act to define the franchises, to make public the value of railroads, etc. This act was made necessary because it is generally insisted by those who represent their interests that freight and passenger rates should be such as to enable them to pay for their management and repairs and operating expenses, to pay the interest on their bonded indebtedness, and some dividend on their stock. Stated in this way it looks fair. And if the stocks and bonds issued were no more than necessary to fairly cover their value, and the business of the road was such as to enable them to meet these demands by charging reasonable rates, it would be right. But when it is known that the capitalization of all the railroads in the United States in stock and bonds amounts to between ten and eleven billions of dollars; and that of this amount the sum of between four and five billions of dollars is fictitious and fraudulent, it will be seen that there would be great injustice in taxing the internal commerce of the United States to pay interest and dividends and to extinguish the principal of this enormous sum.

And besides this it is not to be forgotten that the value of railroad property like that of all other property fluctuates, that improvident contracts are made to secure their construction, the general rise or fall in prices, and many other circumstances affect their value. And no just reason is known why they should be allowed to collect revenues to pay interest on their original cost rather than on their present value, or why they should be allowed to collect revenues to pay interest on bonds, or dividends on stock, fraudulently issued. The property of the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer is liable to

fluctuate in value, or to be deteriorated by bad management, by accidents, by mistakes, or by improvident contracts. The government is not called on by them to recognize their right to profits on more than the real value of their property. No reason is known why the railroads should be allowed advantages in this respect not accorded to other property. This law requires the railroad commission to ascertain and make public the value of the railroads of this State, their franchises, appurtenances and property. The purpose of this is to enable the commission to fix such rates on freight and passenger traffic as will pay for repairs, operating expenses and management, and a proper dividend on the value of the property. This seems to be all that could be reasonably demanded.

In obedience to the requirements of the law of April 8th, 1893, the commission has made its determination as to the value of six of the railroads of Texas, and has nearly completed the valuation of two more. Amounting in all to nearly three thousand six hundred miles. In making these valuations it became necessary to ascertain the value of every item which entered into the construction of these roads, their quantities and prices. This involved an amount of measurement and calculation greater than can be realized without inspection of the work done.

The charge has been made and constantly repeated by the enemies of the railroad commission, that its members, since the granting of the injunction by the federal judge, have had nothing to do but draw their salaries. If that statement were it ought to be specially gratifying to its enemies, because their purpose has been, and no doubt is, to defeat as far as possible the doing of any effective work by the commission. But instead of this being true, and to meet the charge, the commission, in its annual report of 1893, made a full statement, covering fourteen pages, which shows what the law required of it, and what it had done, since the granting of that injunction. This has kept the commission and its employes constantly at necessary work.

In the construction of railroads in modern times, the stock of the roads generally represent very little money, because they are not built with money paid in on the subscriptions to the stock, but by money obtained by the sale of bonds. Hence you often see the stock of railroads quoted at merely nominal figures, while the bonds may be at or near par.

And if this law shall be fairly executed, its effect will be to give to the stock and bonds of railroads a permanent value, as is the case with other property, to prevent the fictitious issue of such securities, protect the people from being imposed on by them, prevent the railroads from being driven into bankruptcy as a result of the excessive issue of them, and protect capitalists in the investments made in such securities against loading such corporations with improper issues after other stock and bonds to a sufficient amount have been issued and sold.

It is a necessary law for the protection of the people against excessive freight rates levied to raise revenue on fraudulent stock and bonds; to protect the investors in such securities against being cheated in purchasing them, and for the protection of capitalists by giving a permanent, or at least an assured value to them.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Efforts have been made in the past to produce the impression, in and out of this State, that the measures of which I have spoken originated in hostility to railroads and to the investment of capital otherwise in this State. Nothing could be further from the truth. As evidence of this, Texas has, in order to induce the construction of railroads, given to railroad companies nearly thirty-nine million acres of land.—an amount equal in area to eight of the smaller States of the Union. Has loaned them in the past large sums of money; and the counties, cities and towns, and the people of the State, in their individual capacity, have given them large subsidies in land and money, while as a rule their rights of way have been voluntarily given them by the owners of the land over which the roads were to pass. This has been done because all of our people understand the great value of railroads in furnishing facilities for trade and travel, in increasing the value of land and other property, in utilizing the products of farms, orchards, gardens, and the products of the forests and mines, and in developing the resources of our great State.

While our people are, as they ought to be, friendly to railroad enterprises, and fully realize their value to the State,

they also know that they are managed and controlled by men who, like other men, are given to consulting their own interests and the interests of the corporations which they represent; that they have great power over the pecuniary interests of their patrons; and that it is as necessary that they should be controlled by law as that other people should be so controlled. Experience has demonstrated the danger of allowing them to be the uncontrolled masters of the business of transportation. Hence our laws. Not because of hostility to railroads, but because of the necessity of protecting the people at large.

No persons realize more fully than the members of the railroad commission of Texas, the fact that to promote the prosperity and well-being of the railroads of the State is to promote the prosperity and welfare of the people of the State; and that any policy which would injure or cripple the railroads of the State, and prevent the construction of other railroads, would in like degree be injurious to the best interests of our people.

If I should be elected governor I shall favor any legislative measures which may in a legitimate way secure or promote valuable public enterprises, or invite capital into the State, and protect it when invested here.

#### ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

In the administration of the State government two extremes should be guarded against. The several departments should not be crippled for the want of the money necessary to secure efficient administration. And the government should be so administered as to prevent extravagance, and protect the people against excessive burdens of taxation.

One of two things is necessary; either an increase of the rate of taxation, or there must be a reduction of expenses, an increase in taxable values, a reformation of our tax system, by which all taxable values will be reached and the burdens of government more equally distributed, or an efficient State government cannot be maintained. I prefer to first give the latter plan a fair trial.

There is due to the State largely over a million dollars of unpaid taxes on real estate sold for taxes and not redeemed. It would not be difficult to so frame a law as to ensure the collection of these taxes. And this ought to be done.

It is believed that a considerable reduction in expenditure can be made by revising the laws and limiting the fees and allowances to certain officers. There is also reason to believe that a reduction of expenditures can be made, without injury to the public service, by a re-organization of the judicial districts of the State, and an equalization of the labor of the judges. The fact that there has been an increase of the number of judges of the district courts from thirty-three in 1881 to fifty-six in 1893, shows that this should be looked into by the legislature.

All classes of public officers ought to receive reasonable and just compensation for their services. But when the amounts allowed them become unreasonably great, it shocks the public conscience. It is alleged that the fees and allowances to some of the county officers greatly exceed the salary of the governor of the State, and of the judges of the supreme court. If this be true, it ought to be corrected. This might be done by the legislature fixing a maximum sum to be allowed them, and providing that all they might receive above that should be paid into the county treasury.

#### TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

The problem of giving to the convicts in the penitentiaries healthful and useful work which will reduce to the minimum the cost of keeping them, and come least in conflict with the productive interests of our people, and tend most to qualify the convicts to follow respectable vocations when they are discharged, has been one of anxious solicitude to the legislature and executive officers of the State, and would command my careful consideration. And any measure which would more perfectly protect laborers, material men and mechanics against loss or injustice would meet my hearty approval.

#### EDUCATION.

The future well being of the people and State of Texas will in a large measure depend on the education, intelligence and scientific attainments of our people. To this end the late Republic of Texas laid the foundation, by liberal donations of land, for the establishment of common schools, and for the endowment of two universities. The State has followed this wise policy

by making liberal provisions for common schools, by the endowment of a University, and by the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and two normal schools, one for the education of white, and one for education of colored teachers. These measures have already accomplished much good for the State. And any reasonable measure intended to increase their efficiency would have my hearty concurrence.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.**  
We have a capitol building which meets all the necessities for which it was designed, and is a credit to our great young State. But the grounds on which it stands are in such a condition of uncultivated neglect as to call for and cause regretful notice and comments from such of the people of the State as visit the capitol. And the condition of the executive mansion, except a few rooms, is absolutely discreditable to the State, while other public buildings and property require necessary repairs, and in some cases additions. The interests and honor of the State call for attention by the legislature to these matters.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
The live stock interests of this State are of much magnitude and importance, and nothing should be left undone which it is in the power of the State government to do, to protect the live stock of the State from their importation of contagious diseases, and against unjust discrimination by interstate quarantine regulations. And any measure which will promote the interests of agriculture, horticulture, and domestic material industries, such as improved and cheapened facilities for transportation, the encouragement of home manufactures of such products as can be usefully manufactured in this State, such as salt, fabrics of iron and steel, pottery, furniture, etc., and the establishment of slaughter houses for cattle, hogs and sheep, and generally any measures which will tend to improve and elevate agriculture, horticulture, and the improvement of the breeds of live stock, would benefit the most important interests of the State, and would command my approval and support.

**PRIMARY ELECTIONS.**  
Since it is the custom of the country for candidates for office to announce themselves, and as it is to the advantage, as a rule, to each political party to have but one candidate for each office, some method for the selection of such candidates becomes a necessity. Such selections are sometimes made by public meetings, sometimes by conventions composed of delegates, and sometimes by primary elections. This latter plan, if fairly conducted, is supposed to insure the fairest expression of the wishes of the people. But it has been so often abused by unfair and fraudulent practices, that, if continued, I believe the primary elections should be regulated by law as they now are in the state of Mississippi. In this way fairness in such elections could be obtained, much strife and ill feeling avoided, and greater confidence would as a rule be secured that nominations had been fairly made. I believe such a law ought to be passed.

**RECOVERY OF LANDS FOR THE STATE.**  
The present attorney general and his immediate predecessor have rendered important and valuable service to the State by instituting and conducting litigation through which they have recovered for the State a large amount of land which had been given to the railroads under an erroneous construction of the law. And in doing this they have been careful to protect the interests of actual settlers and bona fide purchasers. The necessary continuance of this policy would have my full approval.

**CONFEDERATE HOME.**  
Gratitude and humanity alike demand of the people of Texas the adoption of the proposed amendment of the constitution, so as to enable the legislature to make proper provisions for the support and maintenance of a home for disabled and dependent Confederate veterans.

**ELECTION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.**  
I am also in favor of the amendment of the State constitution so as to provide for the election of the railroad commissioners by the popular vote, and the passage of a law providing for alternating their elections so that but one commissioner shall be elected at a time, and in this way to retain constantly two commissioners with experience in the duties of their office.

**FEDERAL ISSUES.**  
During the late war between the states it was found necessary by the federal government to expend very large sums of money; and the notes of the government, in different forms, and with different conditions, were issued in such large amounts as to cause their depreciation, until at one time a dollar in gold or silver coin was equal, in its purchasing power, to about two dollars and sixty cents in the notes of the government. In order to reduce the volume and to increase the value of these notes, provision was made by law for

the investment of a large part of them in the interest-bearing bonds of the government. And to induce persons to take these bonds they were allowed to pay for them in these depreciated notes at par, so that the owner of fifty thousand dollars of coin could buy with it about one hundred thousand dollars of the notes of the government, and with these could purchase one hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of the government, the principal of which could be paid in gold or silver coin or in legal tender notes, but the interest was required to be paid semi-annually in gold coin. In this way hundreds of millions of dollars were sacrificed for the people of the United States, and a like amount was added to the fortunes of those who had money and were able to buy these bonds. And whether the necessities of the government forced this condition of things or not, it was a gigantic step in the making of vast individual fortunes out of the financial management of the federal treasury. This was the act of 1869 entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," etc. While after the passage of this act legal tender notes were by law held to be good enough for the payment of all officers, contractors, and others, they were held to be not good enough to pay off bonds which cost the holders about fifty cents on the dollar.

The bondholders, most of them residing in Europe, encouraged by their success in thus robbing the people, by the help of congress, concluded that they could not afford to be paid in coin of gold and silver, but must be paid in gold alone. And they secured, by methods of their own, the demonetization of silver in 1873, by a republican congress. By these two acts, passed by republican congresses, the people were robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars. The national debt, when contracted, was payable in gold and silver coin and in legal tender notes. Now it is payable in gold alone. And while payable in gold and silver coin up to the time of the demonetization of silver, the republican administrations, in obedience to the demands of the bondholders, and in disregard of the law which made the bonds payable in silver as well as gold, refused to pay off the bonds with silver, and paid them in gold alone. Thus commencing the degradation of silver by refusing to use it, as provided by law; and at the same time practically taking from it the character of standard redeeming money. Its partial use was restored by the Bland law of 1878, and the Sherman law of 1890. But by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law in 1893 silver was again stricken down as standard redeeming money; and it is understood the effect of that law is to make it redeemable at the treasury in gold like paper money.

Now let it be remembered that when silver was demonetized in 1873 our silver dollars were worth three cents more than our gold dollars; and that the difference in the relative value of gold and silver now and at that time has been produced by hostile legislation in this and other countries, and by the refusal of our government to use silver in the payment of debts as provided for by law, and not because of the unfitness of silver for use as money. Before this was done the gold and silver of the world measured all values and controlled the amount of bankable paper and exchanges. Now, all values are measured by gold alone, and the appalling result is before the world in the extraordinary reduction of the value of all property and labor; the contraction and derangement of the business of the country in a like degree; in an amount of bankruptcy and financial distress never before known, with a vast increase of unemployed men and tramps and beggars. These measures of legislative robbery for the benefit of the bond-holding and money-holding class, have already cost the people thousands of millions of dollars and an amount of suffering and sorrow almost beyond computation. This great wrong has been done under the pretense of strengthening the public credit, and the deceptive use of the words of "honest money." Its right name would be dishonest robbery. And yet we know that many otherwise sensible men and patriotic men, deceived by the sophistries of sharpers and shysters, are advocating and justifying this scandalous robbery and national suicide, led off by incidental questions as to the parity of metals, their rates, etc.

In this part of the Union the enemies of silver, for the most part pretend to be bi-metallicists. In the eastern States they indulge in no such hypocrisy. There they say they are for the single gold standard. They say so and they are so because political control there is in the hands of creditors. Here we are debtors, and not therefore interested in the increase in the value of money and in the decrease of the value of property and labor.

The Pools in their financial volume of last year show that the corporations of the United States owe fifteen billions

of dollars. The census of the United States for 1890 shows that the debts of the United States, of the several States, of the municipal corporations, and railroads of this country amount to eight billions of dollars. The same census shows that the national debts of the principal nations of the world amount to twenty-eight billions of dollars. The most of these debts were contracted when gold and silver measured all values. The single gold standard policy requires payment when gold alone measures all values. As silver constituted about one-half of the metal money of the world, since it was demonetized and all property is valued by gold the price of all staple commodities has been reduced about one-half. And it now requires twice as much of the products of labor to pay a given amount of indebtedness as was required in 1872, the year before silver was demonetized.

It is assumed by some that the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would drive the gold out of the country, it being now the cheaper money, and what is called the Graham law is appealed to in support of this view. The same argument was used in the effort to defeat the passage of the Bland law of 1878. At that time there was about \$230,000,000 of gold in the United States. Actual experience in this notable instance showed that the Graham law had no influence on our money. The books of the treasury department showed that there was a rapid increase of the amount of gold between the time of the passage of the Bland law, and the first inauguration of Mr. Cleveland as president in 1885, at which time the gold in the country amounted to about \$630,000,000. An increase of \$400,000,000 in a little over six years. And the books of the treasury also showed that during that time we had exported a good deal more silver than we imported. This practical experience is more reliable than the theories of doctrinaires. And these facts show the folly of the assumption that the United States cannot preserve the parity of silver with gold without being joined by other nations. Our hostile legislation and our hostile and lawless executive management degraded our silver bullion, not our dollars, to what it is now. Friendly legislation and friendly administrative action, I do not doubt, would put it back to the condition of 1873.

And besides this if we would restore silver to the place and relation with gold that it then occupied, and the governments of Europe would adhere to the single gold standard I am of opinion it would secure to the United States far the greater part of trade with Mexico and the Central and South American States, and with China and other Asiatic countries.

**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**  
The recent sale of \$50,000,000 of bonds of the United States for the purchase of gold was in disregard of the judgment and wish of all the political parties of the United States, as shown by their opposition to an increase of the bonded indebtedness, and by their political platforms. And it was unnecessary as the government then held fifty-five million dollars worth of silver bullion which could have been used to relieve to that extent the existing financial pressure and in a measure to arrest the falling prices of property. It is a significant fact that during the first month after the purchase of the \$100,000,000 of gold, \$20,000,000 of it went to Europe, and very large amounts of property have been sold to carry the expense of the purchase of gold is being advocated and will be necessary if the present fiscal policy of the government is to be continued.

**THE TARIFF.**  
For many years past the powers of congress have been employed by the republican party in legislation to enrich certain classes through tariff legislation, by the transfer by law of the property of other classes to their use, by levying duties beyond what was necessary to carry the expense of the government and for the protection of certain industries. The collection of revenue for the support of the government is necessary and proper. The levying of tax to enrich some of the people at the expense of others, is nothing short of legalized robbery. I am and have always been in favor of a tariff for revenue only, based as nearly as practicable on the *ad valorem* value of the import.

**INTER-STATE COMMERCE.**  
For ten years or more, I advocated in the congress of the United States the passage of a law for the regulation of the commerce between the states, which would protect the people against unjust exactions and unlawful discriminations, until such a law was finally passed. Its beneficial effects have been felt by the people of every part of the union.

**AN INCOME TAX.**  
I believe it to be the duty of Congress to provide for a tax on incomes, not because of any prejudice against the rich, but because the rich as well as the poor should be taxed for the protection of their property in proportion to the amount of property so protected. Unless an income tax shall be levied, very large amounts of property will be lost to the burdens of government, such as United States bonds and money.

**THE 10 PER CENT TAX ON STATE BANK CIRCULATION.**

The Chicago national democratic convention declared in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of state banks. This tax was originally imposed for the purpose of driving state banks out of existence, so that national banks might take their place, in aid of a financial system which was thought necessary to carry the government through a great war. The constitutionality of the measure was seriously doubted, and was denied by many. But it was thought to be necessary as a war measure, at a time and under circumstances when but little regard was paid to the constitution. When the public debt is reduced, which will be extinguished by 1907, the amount of national bank circulation will be reduced, while the growth of the business of the country demands an increase of circulation. Modern improvements in the system of banking are such that, with proper care, state bank notes may be made as good, and their redemption on demand as certain, as those of the national banks. And state banks would naturally carry the expense of decentralizing our financial system, which draws all money towards the great commercial centers, and it would provide a new field for the investment of capital in the several states. On these accounts I think it would be wise to repeal the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of state banks. And

would not, however, specially benefit our state. A national bank chartered under our present state constitution, but in giving relief in other states its benefits would reach us.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**  
The amount of currency which can be issued by the national banks depends on the amount of government bonds which are or may be available as security for the issue of their notes. The last of the bonds of the United States is due and payable in the year 1907. The gradual reduction of their amount may be expected between that and that time. If this shall be the case, those banks which have issued their notes since that date, while these banks have supplied a good currency, some other system will necessarily have to take its place. The managers of these institutions have for the most part contracted their own rather than the public interest, and along with other groans, objection they have by their subservience to the interests of the great money lords and bond-holders of Europe, and their disposition to control the action of congress in their own interest, gone to such an extent as to produce distrust of their aims and infidelity to their obligations. The principal factor in securing the single gold standard of money, and the consequent financial depression and derangement of the business of the country. They possess, as matters now stand, a dangerous power of contracting and expanding their issues. As these banks have recently exercised to the injury of the best interests of the country. It is understood that many of these banks pending the struggle for the restoration of silver as a part of the constitutional money of the United States, gave or refused their assent to a measure of political control over that question. Instead of confining themselves to the legitimate business of banking they have also been made a powerful and a dangerous political machine. I am therefore opposed to chartering any more of them, and in favor of allowing the now having charters to go out of business as a means of issue when their present charters expire.

**FEDERAL COURTS.**  
The circuit courts of the United States are insidiously but steadily encroaching on the rights and jurisdiction of the several States, and they are becoming a menace to the rights of property and to the liberty of the citizen. I understand that some of them assume that they have the authority to determine who shall be held in contempt and the power to fine and imprison for such contempt for any amount of money and for any length of time at their pleasure. In the exercise of their equity powers, in the case of bankrupt railroads and other corporations, they grant receiverships on a party hearing at that notice to stockholders and others interested in the property, and by their own orders make themselves practically general managers of the business of such corporations, and appoint whom they please as receivers, without consulting the owners of the property, and without requiring such receivers to collect the assets, and pay the debts, and close up the business of such bankrupt corporations, they are allowed, under the control of these courts, to carry on the business of such corporations, often for years, thus making the constitution of the United States, business partners with the railroad corporations, in a way not likely to command respect or to add to the character of those courts for judicial rectitude. The power of these courts over contempt cases, to be defined and limited by law. And the law ought also to define and limit their power as to bankrupt corporations.

**FOREIGN PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.**  
Notwithstanding the provisions which have been made by congress to protect the country against the introduction of foreign paupers and criminals, practically, the United States has been made the dumping ground for these classes under the name of foreign emigrants, for some time past. This has been a means of increasing the class of vicious criminals and worthless vagabonds, especially in the larger cities of the United States, to such an extent as to become a menace to society and a danger to good government. And more vigorous measures ought to be adopted to protect the country against this danger.

**CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.**  
I have long been an advocate of the change of the federal constitution so as to provide for the election of senators of the United States by the direct vote of the people. And I believe it ought also to be so amended as to limit the tenure of office of the federal judges to a less number of years than for life. In the present system, a man who is appointed for life, it is often made painfully manifest that they feel themselves responsible to no authority for their acts. And it seems that many of them regard it a special part of their duty to manifest their contempt for the constitutions and laws of the States; and as a high duty to extend their jurisdiction over the questions which arise in the present system, were never intended to be within their jurisdiction.

A number of the questions I have discussed are not within the jurisdiction of the States. It may be asked, why then discuss them. There is more than one reason why they should be discussed in a serious manner. The questions of coinage, currency, of tariff and other taxation, and of the regulation of interstate commerce, affect directly the interest of every man, woman and child in the State, as do other questions I have discussed. And questions in relation to the amendments to the constitution of the United States affect directly all the people. Though State administrations have not authority to act directly on these questions, their moral influence, one way or another, contributes largely to their just solution, and therefore makes their consideration by the State legislatures, and the declarations of the national democratic conventions were unsatisfactory to the democracy of this State, because they did not squarely favor a tariff for revenue only. No one then said the democracy of this State ought not to make declarations on this subject. Our national State conventions did not follow the declaration of the national conventions on this question, but every recurring State democratic convention incorporated in its platform a plank in favor of a tariff for revenue only. And the last national democratic convention adopted such a platform as the people of Texas and of other States had been demanding. If the democracy had followed the declarations of the national conventions, we would in all probability never have succeeded in securing a platform on this subject, as that on which two splendid victories have recently been won by the national democracy.

Another reason why these questions should be discussed, considered and understood by the people is that this is their right to elect their representatives to congress, and a legislature which is to elect a senator of the United States who are charged with the duty of acting on them. How are such elections to be intelligently made, if the discussion of federal questions is to be ignored?

**CONCLUSION.**  
From the time I began to be mentioned in connection with the office of governor, systematic and insidious efforts have been made, through the press and otherwise, by persons and papers friendly to the policies which they knew I favored, to educate the public mind into the belief that I was opposed to the harmony of the democratic party; that I was opposed to the Chicago platform; that I was opposed to the administration of President Cleveland; that I was a populist; and that I was not a democrat.

I had supposed my views were well enough known to protect me against such charges. But it is no doubt true that some good men have been misled to believe, by the persistent repetition of these charges, that some of them were true. To such, and not to the fabricators of such false charges, I answer:  
1st. That I have at all times desired, and do sincerely desire, the harmony, union and success of the democracy of Texas, and that, to secure the same, I would make any sacrifice short of the sacrifice of correct principles. The only foundation there is or ever was for this charge is that I insisted, if it was the object of the meeting at Dallas to secure the harmonious re-organization of the democratic party of Texas, that I should be elected to either side, the way to attain it was to refer all questions of political principle and policy to the people in their primary meetings and conventions. That it was their right and privilege to pass on these questions; and that no power but the people could be trusted to do so. I declared my principles and policies for the people, those who aimed to use that meeting to force certain declarations on the people,—and who failed to succeed in this,—said that I was opposed to harmony. And the charges have been rung on that issue statement ever since.

2nd. I have never said a word or done an act manifesting opposition to the national democratic platform. As chairman of the platform committee of the State democratic convention at Houston, 1887, I made the report of the committee in which that convention, in strong terms, endorsed the national democratic platform which had been adopted at Chicago. And I have adhered to that declaration at all times since. The only fact which has ever been signed by me, and which I have never repudiated, is that I favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver, opposed the single gold standard, and objected to the demoralizing effects of its adoption. The national democratic platform, after endorsing the free coinage of silver, has never

held to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage." That certainly meant free coinage. The interpretation put upon that and the balance of the declaration in the platform on that subject, by the State democratic convention of Texas, was that we "proclaim our adherence to the principle of the just and necessary coinage of gold and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio heretofore provided by law." And the convention added, "we therefore commend our senators and representatives for their bold and faithful efforts to promote the success of this measure, and that they shall insist on its adoption. Those who construe the national platform to mean that we shall not have silver coinage, and silver as money, until bi-metallicism can be secured by international agreement, assume that I am in opposition to the democratic platform. The democrats of Texas have a right to express their own opinion on this as on other questions, and have done so. I agree with them. If I am to be read out of the party for my views on this question, our senators and representatives in congress, and the great body of the democracy of Texas go with me as does a large majority of the democratic members of both branches of congress, and an overwhelming majority of the democrats of the Union. And if we have to go we will not be honored by the company of John Sherman, Tam Blaine, and the great majority of the republicans in both branches of congress and an equally large majority of all republican voters.

3rd. I am not and never have been opposed to the present democratic administration. But I have been and am opposed to its policy on questions of coinage and finance. And I have, and I have said, limited my objections to these things alone. I said in my published letter of May 3rd, which received a full circulation, that:

"I like the balance of the people, respect Mr. Cleveland where respect is due, but do not understand that it is the duty of the democratic party, or that his office exempts him from criticism where it is deserved. No doubt the next convention will endorse the Chicago National Democratic platform, as the last one did; and it would be just to congress and to the President to endorse the repeal by the next congress of the tariff by the other of the law authorizing the interference by the federal authorities with elections in the States. And if congress shall pass and the president shall approve a bill reducing tariff taxation and taxing incomes, and one reducing the 10 per cent tax on the issues of state banks, it would be proper to endorse their action in these respects. But this does not make it necessary for the people to endorse the financial policy of the president."

And I repeat that now I am a populist, if not a willful perversion of the truth, but a conclusion drawn from the fact, that while I do not agree with some of the views of that party I treat them with respect, recognizing their right of opinion, and stating the points on which they agree with me. I have never seen those on which there is no agreement between them.

In my letter of April 10th, which has been extensively published, I said:  
"There is one other question of serious importance to the democracy of Texas, and one who are disappointed by the course which has been pursued by the president and some of the democratic members of congress have some of them quit, and others of them are considering whether they will quit the democratic party to join the populists. The populists are in the democracy on the questions of coinage, the tariff and a tax on incomes, and as to the necessity for an increase of the volume of currency. In fact, they borrowed these policies from the democratic party. There is nothing, therefore, on these questions to prevent the party uniting with the democracy, but they advocate some other policies which democrats believe to be violative of the constitution of the United States, dangerously paternalistic and utterly impracticable. On these they are not agreed. I refer to their advocacy of the issues of currency by the government to be loaned to the people on land mortgages, and on the deposit of farm products in public warehouses, and their proposal that the government shall buy and own the railroads, telegraphs and telephones. Those who framed and adopted the constitution of the United States certainly never contemplated that the United States should become a lender of money for private use, or a broker in farm products, or the owner of farms, to be obtained by the foreclosure of mortgages. The capitalists of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones of the United States in stocks and bonds amount to something between twelve and fifteen billions of dollars. To buy them with government notes would render the money worthless, and populists will no doubt agree with all others that the government should not issue notes to pay for them. And these principles can not be bought, except upon terms satisfactory to owners of them. They should be regulated and controlled by law, but not owned by the government. And there is not the most remote possibility that any congress will ever be induced to consider the issue of the government to purchase them. This part of the policy of the populists may, therefore, be dismissed as utterly impracticable."

The policy by which it is proposed for the government to take care of the people by supplying them with money was the policy of a race of unmanly dependents, while our theory of government is that people should support the government which protects them, and should support themselves by the ordinary industries, and thus make a race of sturdy, independent freemen. If the populists are uniting with the democracy, it is to promote the welfare of the country and the prosperity of the people, they can do much to that end by abandoning what is wrong and impracticable in their platform and by uniting with the democracy on the policies on which they agree, and in that way pushing forward to success great measures which are practicable. They might well do this, as there are many democrats with whom they agree on these practical questions as there are populists.

I have nothing to add to this, or to take from it. My object was to try to convince democrats that it was better for them to remain in, than to go out of the democratic party; and that democrats who had gone out of it would better serve the country by coming back to it. That and nothing more.  
It has been charged that I was for the undue inflation of currency. I am now, and always have been, in favor of a currency composed of gold and silver coin, and of paper money convertible into those metals.  
5th. Shall I answer seriously the charge that I am not a democrat? Possibly there may be very young men, and possibly persons who have lived in this State but a short time, who might be misled by such a charge. I repeat what I said in my announcement as a candidate: "I was a member of the first State democratic convention which was ever held in Texas, in the Cass campaign of 1848. I have always regarded myself as a democrat of the Jefferson school, and of the straightest sect. All my political honors have been conferred on me by that party. I have never failed to adhere to its principles, to fight its battles, and to sustain its organized action, whether in defeat and disaster or in the triumphs of victory. Every pulsation of my heart beats for the success of its principles and for its unity."  
In the year 1867 I took up the banner of democracy for the first congressional district, and redeemed the district from know-nothingism, in competition with a very able man. In 1869 I defeated another able and eloquent man, who bolted from the democratic convention. In all I was nine times nominated by the democracy of the district in which I lived, and nine times elected to congress, besides filling a number of other positions of responsibility on nomination and election by the democracy. For nine years after the war, while a private citizen and disfranchised, years of gloom and disaster, and of oppression and outrage to our people, in every contest and at all times, I gave my services as actively and as earnestly, and gave my money as freely, and as liberally, as I could, for Texas as if I had been capable of holding office, and a candidate. And if I could have forgotten duty, and abandoned principle, an opportunity was offered me which would have taken me from he flew handles to an important office. Those things were done, and I know, or else they have been forgotten by my traducers, or if they have been forgotten, they are trying to deceive others. I owe all the political honors I have ever received, to the democratic party. I have tried for a long time to do as I know, and to be faithful to principle and to duty. I will try to close my life with fidelity to these.

If nominated and elected to the office of governor my past life is the guarantee I give for the faithful performance of the duties of the office.

# T. & P. R'y SCHEDULE.

**TEXAS AND PACIFIC.**  
 Passenger, East bound.....12 m.  
 West bound.....3:10 p. m.  
 F. S. GAOS, Agent.

**MAILS.**

**BELLE PLAIN.**  
 Arrives Daily..... 11.50 a. m.  
 Leaves..... 3.30 p. m.

**TOMATO, COTTONWOOD, CADDO PEAK  
 CROSS PLAINS.**  
 Leaves Baird..... 8 A. M.  
 Arrives..... 5 P. M.

**PUTNAM AND CLYDE.....**Train schedule.

**TECUMSEH AND EAGLE COVE.**  
 Daily, except Sunday.  
 Arrives.....12 m.  
 Leaves.....3 p. m.  
 W. E. McMANIS, P. M.

NOTICE.—Local reading matter 10c a line first insertion, 5c thereafter.

Locals run until ordered out. Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

All job work spot cash on delivery of goods.

No advertiser is entitled to, nor will they receive THE STAR, unless paid at regular rate.

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

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

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

W. E. GILLILAND, ED. STAR.

## LOCAL NEWS.

BAIRD, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

Note change in Boydston's ad—John Babb was in town Wednesday.

Jasper McCoy was in town Monday. \$15 suit clothes for \$10. Straight goods and straight talk. T. E. Powell.

Go to your Democratic precinct convention next Saturday.

Patty Bros. will sell you groceries as cheap as any one. a26

Mrs. Ed Coppins has been quite sick the past week, but is better now.

Pat. flour at \$165 for \$100 at Patty Bros. a26

Ned Alexander is learning to measure dry goods a T. E. Powell's.

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

Mrs. Emma Henderson is visiting friends in Big Springs this week.

1,000 fans, silk fans at 1-2 price at T. E. Powell's. 26 tf

See statement J. W. Jones Sheriff and Tax Collector.

25 per cent reduction on all straw hats. T. E. Powell. 27 tf.

Capt. Powell wants to sell a fine jersey. See local.

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

Prof. B. C. Chrisman returned home last Saturday.

Three pair 15 cent sox for 25 cts at T. E. Powell's. 27 tf.

J. A. Barnett of San Angelo is in town this week on business.

White dress goods; far below real value. T. E. Powell 27 tf.

J. H. Breeding of Cottonwood was in town yesterday.

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

Walter Foy who has been working in R. Phillips drug store for the past year or more, has moved to Dallas.

Go to Patty Bros. for cane seed, millet, bran and corn as cheap as can be sold. a26

Miss Sallie Gould is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Craig, at Marshall Texas.

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

It is reported that Mr. Ed Hearn and family will soon move to New Mexico.

Our stock is new and we will meet any fair legitimate competition in our line. Patty Bros. a26

Miss Millie Harris returned last Sunday from an extended visit out at Lytle Gap.

Wool challie, beautiful as a dream, at 15 cents per yard, usual price 25 to 30 cents. T. E. Powell. 27 tf

Judge J. E. Thomas, Mrs. Stayton and Miss Ella Thomas went down to Putnam Monday last.

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

County Democratic candidates are shelling the woods for votes these days.

T. B. Hadley was in town this week. We publish Hon. John H. Reagan's opening speech in full. Read it.

New line of cashmere for men and boys and suits, just arrived at T. E. Powell's. 27 tf

The Commissioners Court will meet as a Board of Equalization, Monday June 11, 1894. See clerk's notice.

Five papers of needles, and a package of darning needles all for one nickel, at T. E. Powell's. 27 tf.

Sam Cutbirth and family of Belle Plaine attended the school exercises at Baird Monday night.

Amoskeag fancy gingham 7 cts. Best goods in the market, worth 10 cents. T. E. Powell 27 tf

Miss Fannie Gilliland returned, last Monday, from Tecumseh, where she spent a couple of weeks visiting relatives and friends.

We buy and sell for cash and can make it to your interest to call on us before placing your order. Patty Bros. a26

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

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

E. Sigal has moved into the old Sigal Hotel on Front street, and this old time hostelry will be opened again to the public.

I have more fine shirts at lower price and more anxious to sell than any one. Come and see me. T. E. Powell. 26tf.

Little Montie Moon, son of S. M. Moon, is, we regret to say, dangerously sick with something like typhoid fever.

10 cent shirt for 8 1-3 cts., 8 1-3 cts shirt for 7 cts. 12 1-2 cts shirt for 10 cts. Come and see. T. E. Powell. 26tf.

County Chairman W. H. Cliett has appointed Hugh Moore Democratic chairman at Tecumseh vice S. L. Barnes resigned.

T. H. Floyd authorizes THE STAR to change his announcement, and say that he is an independent candidate for surveyor.

G. W. Slaughter, of Tecumseh came in yesterday morning to bring Grand Pa Seay home. He returned in the evening.

There does not seem to be much of a scramble among the Pops for the offices in this county. 'Tis well! Empty honors are not worth seeking anyway.

"Grand Pa" Seay went out with Sheriff Jones last Saturday, to spend a few days with his old friend Doctor Windham.

W. W. Ogle's two little daughters, Bettie and Lulu come down from Eddy, N. M., a few days ago to pay their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Ogle, a visit.

L. M. Wyatt and family who have been visiting in Hood county for some weeks, returned home a few days ago. Mr. Wyatt is working for the present, in R. Phillips' drug store.

T. B. Morgan was in town yesterday, for the first time since he was so unfortunate as to get his leg broken several weeks ago. He has to go on crutches yet?

A team ran away with W. R. Waid and son out on the O. K. ranch last Sunday and threw them both out of the buggy. Neither were hurt very much but the buggy was pretty badly wrecked.

W. A. Hinds announces this week for commissioner for the Baird Precinct. Mr. Hinds has made a good commissioner and comes about as near giving general satisfaction as any one could. He announces subject to the Democratic primary election.

As we went to press yesterday even Mr. Moon's little son, Montie, was reported very low, but had rallied a little, though his parents have almost lost all hope of his recovery. We hope that this morning will find him better.

A. A. Callahan and W. W. Dunson candidates for district and co. clerk are still out in this (or some adjoining county) hustling for votes. The boys have gone in to win, and if they do not succeed it will not be their fault. Well, if a man is a candidate for an office why not hustle for it.

Robt. Heatly's team ran away with him one day last week, up on the mountain west of town. Mr. Heatly jumped out of the wagon and stove himself up considerably. Runaway's are of frequent occurrence lately which is an indication that these old Texas ponies are getting fat and saucy on the fine grass.

Born to Mr. Mrs. Cary Hinds, June 3rd a boy. Mother and child doing well, and Dr. Wilson thinks the father will fully recover in a few days.

As we were making up the forms late yesterday evening we found that we had omitted to write up the school entertainment last Monday night, and not wanting to slight any of the young folks by a short summary of the entertainment, we decided to postpone the publication until next week.

In looking over the list of Populist Precinct chairmen for the county we see that the Pops have at last discovered a man for chairman at Baird. Our own J. H. Peters is the man. Four years ago Jim was a red hot Republican; two years ago he saw the error of his way, repented and became a roaring Democrat, wore the longest Hogg badge in the procession, and yelled louder at the club meeting than any one—and now he is a Populist. We are s'prised at you, Jim!

Any citizen of Callahan county can get THE STAR by signing and mailing the subscription coupon in this issue. Our object is to extend the circulation of THE STAR and obtain regular subscribers. The only condition is that you must agree to pay by Dec. 1, one full rate subscription. No three or six months subscriptions will be received on this offer.

Miss Gertude Burrill entertained most delightfully Saturday evening, in honor of the Senior class of Oxford College. Miss Burrill received, assisted by Misses Rhea Goddard, and Minna Riker. The beautiful home was artistically decorated in pink and white, the class colors, the large lawn was illuminated with Japanese lanterns. Dainty refreshments were served by Misses Mamie Burrill, Ruth Cook, Mamie and Kate Zerfass.—Oxford (Ohio) Times.

Democrats remember that by announcing in THE STAR before the Democratic primary election your name will go on the ticket free. It will not cost you any more to announce before the primary than afterwards. If you will be a candidate before said primary it will cost you one dollar less to announce now, for this reason; all who do not announce in THE STAR before the primary must pay one dollar for name on ticket, and it will cost just as much to announce after the primary as before just as though you had not been candidate.

Mr. G. P. Johnson who has twice before been in the insane asylum was carried to the Austin asylum by W. M. James and W. C. Asbury. Mr. Johnson's family became alarmed last week at his queer actions; so much so that it was deemed safest to have him confined again in the asylum. It is best that he should be kept in the asylum until all doubts of his sanity are removed. It is doubtful if he is ever entirely cured of his unfortunate malady, old as he is. Every one was afraid of him, though if he ever tried to injure any one besides himself we never heard of it; still there was a dread upon the minds of all that he would become violent sometime and no telling what he might do.

### DIED.

Aunt Rebecca Gilliland died at her home on the Bayou last Tuesday, June 5, 1894, after a brief illness. The remains were interred Wednesday evening at Tecumseh, the family burying ground. The deceased was in town last week on a visit to her son J. E. Gilliland and other relatives. While she appeared to be in poor health we little thought that when we bid her goodby it was for the last time, and that there a week should pass she would be numbered with the dead. Obituary will appear later.

### SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

At the school election in Baird last Saturday T. E. Powell, L. O. Oliver and W. E. Gilliland were all re-elected. The vote was very light and very little interest was taken in the election by the voters. Prof. Chatfield will be in charge of the school for the ensuing term. In drawing for the long and short terms Gilliland drew the short term, Powell and Oliver the long term. The former will serve one year and the latter two years.

### MARRIED.

HADLEY—SUMMERS—L. M. Hadley and Miss May Bell Summers were united in matrimony at the residence of the bride's parents at Vigo, Sunday, June 3, 1894. Rev. B. F. Stone officiating. THE STAR extends congratulations and good wishes for the happiness and future prosperity of the young couple.

## 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 OFFICERS:**  
 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

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.

We are authorized to announce the following named persons as candidates subject to the Democratic primary election, to be held July 7, 1894.

- FOR COUNTY JUDGE.**  
 E. E. SOLOMON.
- FOR DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERK.**  
 W. W. DUNSON.  
 A. A. CALLAHAN.  
 E. D. FOY.  
 J. E. W. LANE.
- FOR TAX ASSESSOR.**  
 W. F. (FRED) GRIFFIN.
- FOR COUNTY TRESURER.**  
 J. E. (ELI) GILLILAND.  
 T. J. NORRELL.  
 FOR SHERIFF.  
 J. W. JONES.  
 W. E. MAYES.
- FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.**  
 T. B. HOLLAND.  
 W. R. McDERMETT.
- FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.**  
 M. R. HAILEY.  
 ARTHUR YONGE.
- FOR PUBLIC WEIGHER.**  
 T. J. WISE.  
 W. C. ASBURY.
- FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.**  
 Precinct No. 4.  
 A. L. H. OLDS.  
 Precinct No. 1.  
 W. A. HINDS.

**FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.**  
 T. H. FLOYD.  
 Independent.

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

**Alert** advertisers advertise in THE STAR.

Go to Foy's for dry goods. 14tf

Tan shoes and oxfords. Powell a19

Go to Foy's for shoes. 14tf

Go to T. E. Powell's for fine dress goods. 11

Window Shades 35 cts worth 75cts at Powell's. a 19

Boy suits at Foy's; wont-rip; extra pair of pants free with each suit. 16tf

Wedding Suits \$10 and up at Powell's. a19

If you want good goods go to Powell's. a19

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

Competition in prices "not in it" New millinery at H. F. Foy's. Come and see it. 16tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have more clothing than all the town together and I will sell them much cheaper than anyone. Come and see. T. E. Powell 26tf

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.

# We Always Keep

—The Very Best—

**GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED, ETC.**

In fact, everything you need in the grocery line.

We are the Leaders in Good Goods and Low Prices.

**DRISKILL & NORTON.**

**LOUIS STELLMAN,**  
 DEALER IN

Implements, Pumps, and Wind Mills.

—AGENT FOR—  
 John Deere, Garden City Clipper,  
 Canton Clipper and Keystone Plows.

## Moon & Crowder

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors,

MOULDING, CEMENT, PAINT AND CEDAR POST.

BAIRD, TEXAS.

## Buy Your Drugs

Where They are the Purest and Cheapest.

We have a complete stock of Pure Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils and Varnishes. Glass, Putty, Wall Paper, Stationery, School Books and Toilet Articles of all Kinds, and for sale.

**T. L. OLIVER & CO.,**

**THE STAR** ON EASY TERMS.

Every Democrat in the county should take THE STAR, during the present campaign at least. If you have not got the money fill out, sign and mail us the following blank and we will send you THE STAR at once.

Read Carefully, Write Plain.

### SUBSCRIPTION COUPON.

1894  
 On or before Dec. 1, 1894, I agree to pay W. E. GILLILAND, or order, one dollar for one year's subscription to THE BAIRD STAR from 1894 to 1895 without interest.  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_

Nothing less than one year's subscription will be received on these terms. This offer is only to citizens of Callahan county.

Interesting Cullings on Various Subjects Taken from the Daily Press.

G. Bush, who lives six miles south of Terrell, left home six weeks ago with his wagon to travel his route, stating that he would return in two weeks. Two weeks passed, but he failed to return. His friends could not account for his long absence and the return of Mr. Bush's horse a few days since without wagon or vestige of harness has aroused the entire neighborhood to excitement over his mysterious disappearance.

The attorney general's department has approved a \$15,000 issue of Motley county 6 per cent court house and jail bonds, the approval being conditional upon the delivery to the comptroller for cancellation of a similar issue of 8 per cents, which the latter issue is supposed to supplant. The same department approved a \$23,000 issue of Wharton county bridge bonds.

The south bound passenger train on the Houston and Texas Central road was wrecked at North Switch, near Howe, Grayson county, a few mornings ago, causing the death of Fireman Jake Gaither by escaping steam. The engine was completely wrecked. The wreck was caused by the removal of a bolt from the connecting rod of the switch, allowing it to partly open.

At Weimar, Colorado county, a complaint was recently made against John Gibson, colored, for criminally assaulting a 4-year-old daughter of Emma Ingram, colored. The child pointed out as the guilty party the defendant. He denied the charge. After hearing the evidence the court placed him under a \$500 bond, in default of which he was jailed.

At E. C. King's place in Nacogdoches county, two negro children were left alone, and while playing with a pistol it was discharged, killing one of them almost instantly. The one doing the shooting was 6 or 7 years old, the other about 3 years. The ball entered near the right eye and came out at the back of the head.

John Chestnut shot and killed Bill Evans while he was plowing in his field in Anderson county. The homicide then went home and himself and wife, after preparing for death, took poison and died. Jealousy, created and inflamed by gossip, was the cause. Chestnut leaves no children. Evans leaves several children.

A mule team ran away with E. M. Arledge, a dairyman, at Rockdale, the other morning, and in attempting to jump off the float with the lines in his hands he fell and was jerked under the wheels, which passed over him, knocking his hip out of place.

By a vote of 124 yeas to 16 nays the Democratic county convention of Dallas county laid a resolution favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 on the table and endorsed the Chicago platform and the administration.

At Tyler recently during the services for negroes only, held by Rev. Culpepper, about 300 arose and pledged themselves to shut their mouths against liquor forever. There was great enthusiasm and many white persons were present.

Will Johnson, a negro, shot W. P. Meadors in the latter's grocery at Dallas a few days since. The ball passed through Meadors' left arm without striking the bone, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous wound. Johnson was jailed.

Walter Pfleger, a student at the university at Georgetown, was accidentally shot in the right hand the night, other producing rather a painful wound, and which may render amputation of a finger or two necessary.

During a heavy rain the other night at Weatherford the dead electric wire in the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern depot was struck by lightning and the office set on fire. The fire did but little damage.

As J. C. Webb and Frank Horseley were driving along in a road cart near Marshall a few days since, a bolt of lightning descended between them, killing Horseley and the horse and fatally injuring Webb.

At the Lamar street crossing in Sherman the other day a stone was thrown into a sleeping car on the Houston and Texas Central railway and the shattered glass cut the face of a lady passenger.

There were 85,158 acres of school land, 6762 acres of public domain and 3560 acres of university lands leased during May. During the month of April there were 137,000 acres of school lands leased.

George Vineyard has sold the last of the ties of the late lamented Pan-American railroad to the Mexican National and is busily engaged shipping them out by way of Boeville over the Aransas Pass.

The jury in the first case of murder charged against Jack Crows at Gainesville for the killing of Thomas Murrell returned a verdict of murder in the first degree and assessed the punishment at death.

At Brownsboro, in Henderson county, E. L. Smith was recently accused by his sister with an attempt to assault her. They were on their way from Cherokee to Kaufman county.

Henry Johnson of Wilson county, the negro who killed a school teacher for seducing his wife and who was pardoned by Governor Hogg, has married again and started life as usual.

At Luling one evening recently Mrs. Kohlhouson, accompanied by her niece, Laura Winmeyer, were driving when the horse became frightened and ran away, throwing both ladies from the buggy. Miss Winmeyer had an arm broken and Mrs. Kohlhouson was badly bruised.

George Glover, who lives near Lyons, Burleson county, has been arrested and jailed charged with shooting his wife. The ball broke her leg, necessitating amputation.

At Gilmer, Upshur county, recently Race Wilson, a white man 25 years old, took forty grains of morphine and died soon after. He lived fourteen miles east of Gilmer.

The corn crop of Nueces county is about gone. Farmers are cutting it down for fodder. Cotton still looks well, but rain is badly needed. Grass is beginning to dry up.

Gustave Walter attempted suicide a few days since at the Washington county poor farm by cutting the large vein in his left arm. He came near bleeding to death.

Wheat is being harvested in Coryell county and is the finest crop ever seen there. Oats is fine and will soon be ready to cut. Corn and cotton prospects are good.

Will Little shot N. K. Dillard near Ambia, Lamar county, three times the other day. Little was working for Dillard and the row was about Little's wages.

The State Farmers' Alliance meets the third Tuesday, the 21st day of August, near Grand View, Johnson county, and will be in session four days.

It is agreed by those who know that there has been fully 200,000 head of cattle shipped from Texas this year to the Indian territory.

At George Mitchell's sawmill in Red River county, a few days ago, Jim Nallie shot and killed Willey White. White attacked him with a knife.

At the recent primaries of Dallas county President Cleveland and his administration was endorsed, as was also the Chicago platform.

A. B. Ayers of San Antonio, has captured the prize at the Metropolitan Art school of New York city, for architectural drawings.

Charles Bowdoin, while riding a wild horse near Pearsall, in Frio county, recently, was killed by the horse falling on him.

Adolph Vauder Stratten blew the top of his head off recently at New Braunfels with a shotgun. His health is the alleged cause.

During an altercation recently between Ed Priest and Gus Price, in Cherokee county, Priest's arm was broken.

Grass is growing nicely around Cotulla and cattle are improving in flesh rapidly.

The corn crop of Gonzales county has been injured some for the want of rain.

Bexar county will issue \$60,000 of bridge bonds, and Hall county \$1000 of court house bonds.

There is a million and a half gallons of water escaping daily through a leak in the great dam at Austin.

John Sutherland, general merchant at Boerne, Kendall county, has failed. Assets not known; liabilities, \$2100.

S. K. Hobgood attempted suicide at Yoakum recently by taking morphine and laudanum, but was revived.

The land owners of Brazoria county have given the right of way to the San Antonio and Gulf road.

Burglars have visited Rockdale again. Even bloodhounds failed to locate the experts.

A mule was killed by lightning near Ringgold, Montague county, a few days since.

The Salvation army at Dallas has organized a brass band from among their members.

John Tickle shot and killed a Mexican at Eden, Concho county, a few days ago.

Palo Pinto precinct has gone "dry" by a vote of 64 for prohibition to 44 against.

The Texas Reform Press association meets at Waco at 10 o'clock June 19, 1894.

Local option has been adopted at Santo, Palo Pinto county, by 32 majority.

Conroe, Montgomery county, has voted a school tax of 25 cents on the \$100.

The harvesting of wheat in Hall county is progressing satisfactorily.

Watermelons are now ripe and plentiful in Wharton county.

They are eating tomatoes and muskmelons at Brownsville.

Whooping cough is epidemic in a mild form at Hempstead.

The colored wheelmen of Dallas have organized a club.

Cattle are in fine condition in Collingsworth county.

Wheat is being harvested at Roanoke, Denton county.

Itasca, Hill county, is to have a high school building.

Citizens of Navasota will organize a board of trade.

Brenhamites are preparing to sink an artesian well.

DUEL ABOARD TRAIN.

MOST DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN TWO MEN.

They Empty Their Six-Shooters at Each Other, and Both are Badly Wounded. An Old Feud the Cause—Two Men Killed by a Blast.

GRANT, I. T., June 5.—A desperate fight in which three men were wounded, was fought on the north bound Frisco train between Arthur City and this place last night. The combatants were Shubel Locke, son of Dick Locke, who figured so prominently in the troubles a year ago, and Will Everidge, son of a warm supporter of Gov. Jones in that contest. The particulars as far as obtainable are about as follows: Both men were in Paris, Tex., yesterday, and boarded the north bound train, Locke to go to Antlers, and Everidge to Grant. They went into the smoker and sat in seats facing each other. They talked and chatted pleasantly for a time. Shortly after the train crossed Red river Locke became angered at something Everidge said and hot words followed in which all feelings of a year ago were stirred up. Both men drew their pistols and grappled with each other. Passengers in the car took in the situation and all ran out, with the exception of Deputy Marshall Ed Garner and Charlie Pierce, the transfer man. Finally they broke apart and opened fire. They fired six times each while not over three feet apart. When they had emptied their pistols and could shoot no longer it was found that Everidge was shot through the thigh and Locke was shot in the body near the right nipple and in the hand. Deputy Marshall Garner, while trying to separate them, received a wound in the left arm. The extent of the injuries of any of the men could not be learned, but it is thought that Locke's wounds are very serious and that Everidge's may be very dangerous. Everidge was sent to Paris on the south bound train last night for treatment and Locke was taken home. Both men are married.

Shot on a Train.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Special Agent James C. Maxwell of the Grand Trunk railroad is under arrest, and is charged with being implicated in the fatal shooting on an incoming train Thursday night of Geo. C. Newcomb, assistant special agent of the Western Indiana railway. Maxwell, after the shooting, reported that Newcomb had been shot by confidence men, but in an ante-mortem statement the latter made disclosures that indicate the existence of a conspiracy between Maxwell, the chief prosecuting agent of the Grand Trunk, and the gang of confidence men, who have been operating on the road, to rob the passengers and divide the plunder. Newcomb, who is dying at Mercy hospital, thinks he was shot because he would not join in the villainous enterprise.

Steamship on Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1.—The fire among the cotton in the hold of the steamship Glendower is still raging without any present prospect of extinguishment without water-logging the ship. The fire started Thursday evening in a mysterious manner among a lot of cotton on deck. Two bales were seen suddenly ablaze, and before any effective steps could be taken the fire had communicated to the cotton in the hold, and in short order every one of the 1100 bales in the hatch was burning. Several men were in the hold at the time, and they had a narrow escape from asphyxiation or cremation. A number escaped with their eyebrows and moustaches burned, and one man had to be taken out of the hold by two companions.

Took Her Own Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Miss Ellen Chase, aged 22, living in the fashionable west end, swallowed the contents of an ounce bottle of carbolic acid and died in half an hour. No reason is known why she should commit suicide, but the fact that she took the entire contents of the bottle of burning acid is looked upon by some as proof that she meant to kill herself. The deceased was the daughter of Mrs. Henry Chase, a widow, whose husband was formerly head of the Chase bagging company of this city. The family until two years ago lived in Boston.

Man and Wife Wounded.

PALMYRA, Mo., June 2.—Thursday two men shot Banker John F. Russell and his wife. The men, bent on burglary, entered through a south window. Mrs. Russell was awake and gave an outcry. The robbers took deliberate aim at her and shot her in the forehead between the eyes. Mrs. Russell fell back unconscious. The cry aroused her husband, who grappled with the burglars and was also wounded. Both he and his wife are in a serious condition. Police are trailing the robbers with bloodhounds.

Kidnaped by Miners.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 4.—H. E. Woods, president of Wood's Investment company, was taken in charge at 8 o'clock last night by a large force of miners and carried up to the fort on Bull hill. His wife was present when he was taken and is almost frantic. The men told her that she need not worry, as they turn Mr. Woods loose the next morning. Business men here look into each other's faces and see nothing but dread and fear. The cause of the kidnaping is unknown.

Oldest Mason Dead.

AMESBURY, Mass., June 1.—Capt. Nathan Peters, the oldest free mason in the United States died yesterday afternoon. He was born in Goshen, N. H., in 1803, and joined the Masonic fraternity in 1828. In early life he was one of the pioneers in cloth making, operating a plant at Haverhill, Mass. His later life was spent quietly upon his farm at Southampton, N. H.

Robberies in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., June 1.—Three highway robberies occurred here last night. Three negroes held up two Correyville saloon keepers at 11 o'clock. In one case the robbers shot the proprietor, not seriously, and secured the money drawer. In the other the proprietor drove them off. Two young men were held up on Lynn street and one of them was shot three times, but not fatally.

St. Louis Killing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in a drunken row at Sixth and Elm streets, Guy Rothschild was stabbed by Fritz Clark. The former shot Clark, killing him instantly. Rothschild, who was not badly wounded, was placed under arrest.

A Louisiana Killing.

BUNKIE, La., June 2.—Henry Frith shot and killed E. M. Taliaferro, traveling for a St. Louis firm, Thursday night at his mother's gate. Taliaferro had been ordered by Mrs. Frith to stay away from her boarding house. He came while the family were eating supper. Mrs. Frith ordered him to leave the house. He finally left. When he got outside he called Henry Frith. They got to quarrelling. L. A. Gibson, who boards with Mrs. Frith, went out to try and separate them. Just before he got to them Taliaferro drew something from his pocket and struck Frith across the forehead and cheek, supposed to be pistol, as one was found on the ground after the killing. When Taliaferro struck Frith he grabbed Taliaferro around the waist and shot him three times, killing him instantly. A jury of inquest was impaneled and their verdict was that he came to his death from pistol wounds at the hands of Henry Frith. Frith is a young man about 20 years of age. Taliaferro was 31 years of age. He leaves a wife and three children. His mother lives in Baltimore and has been telegraphed to. Frith is in jail.

Killed by a Blast.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5.—The first accident on the Little Rock, Hot Springs and Texas railroad occurred ten miles east of Hot Springs yesterday. Contractor R. S. Crenshaw of Springfield, Mo., and a subordinate named Robert McConnell of Jackson, Miss., were instantly killed by a premature explosion while engaged in blasting.

Shooting at Eddy.

EDDY, N. M., June 5.—A shooting affray that will probably result fatally occurred Sunday night at Phoenix, a saloon annex of Eddy. Con Gibson and another party got into a difficulty. After some hot words between the men both went for their guns. Gibson was shot through the head and is not expected to live.

TAKE NO INTEREST.

THE HOUSE DWINDLED DOWN TO FIFTY MEMBERS.

Senator Morgan Offers an Anti-Trust Amendment to the Tariff Bill—Only Thirteen Members of the Senate Present, But a Quorum Appears.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The galleries of the house were unusually well filled yesterday, and on the floor there was a good array of occupied desks during the earlier part of the day. As the afternoon wore on the attendance thinned out, and when the adjournment came there was not half a hundred members on the floor. Two senate bridge bills were passed, one to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Delaware river by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey railway company, and the other extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Calumet river. The Brawley state bank tax bill was discussed by Representatives Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, and Rayner (Dem.) of Maryland, for the opposition, and by Representatives Cobb (Dem.) of Alabama, and Oates (Dem.) of Alabama, in favor of it, and then the house agreed to a senate joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the sugar investigating committee.

Anti-Trust Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senator Morgan yesterday presented an amendment to the tariff bill directed against the formation of trusts in imported articles. The amendment declares all combinations, conspiracies, trusts, agreements or contracts to be contrary to public policy and illegal and void when made by persons or corporations engaged in importing articles from foreign countries for the purpose of restraining the lawful trade or to increase the market price in the United States of any article imported, or of foreign manufacture into which such articles enter. A violation of the provision is made punishable by fine or imprisonment. The seizure of articles imported in violation of this provision is also provided for.

Senate Forecast.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The sugar schedule will again this week be the point around which the proceedings in the senate will revolve. Among numerous senators who were asked for their opinion as to when the debate on this schedule would cease, not one would attempt to fix a definite time. The discussion has already proceeded for three days, which is the utmost time that Democratic senators would admit before the debate began. Some think it will be impossible to reach a verdict to-morrow, while others assert that there are contingencies which may postpone the disposition of the bill until the latter part of the week. Senator Harris adheres to his determination to ask the senate to prolong its daily sessions into the evening.

Thirteen Present.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Thirteen senators, six Democrats and seven Republicans, were in the chamber when the senate entered on the tenth week of the tariff debate. Senator Hoar suggested the absence of a quorum and twenty minutes were spent awaiting the presence of forty-three senators necessary to proceed with business. A resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the bribery and other investigating committees out of the contingent fund was adopted. At 10:30 the tariff bill was taken up, the sugar schedule being pending.

More Improvement.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Yesterday the house passed the senate resolution directing the secretary of war to transmit to the senate reports of any surveys or estimates for the construction of locks or dams in the Mississippi river between the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis railway bridge and the Falls of St. Anthony which he might have in his possession. The senate bill providing for the carrying out of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration for the protection of seals in Behring sea was passed.

A Heavy Deficit.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The treasury statement issued to-day shows that the expenditures of the government for the eleven months of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by \$2,000,000. The aggregate standing in round figures is: Receipts \$268,000,000, expenditures \$340,000,000. These figures indicate a total deficit for the twelve months of the fiscal year of about \$78,000,000.

A Petition.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Yesterday Senator Hoar of Massachusetts presented a petition from the New England industrial army asking "legislation which would guarantee work to the unemployed." It was referred to the committee on rules.

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Will Vote Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The final vote on the state bank question will be taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

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THE STATE BANK QUESTION HAS BEEN DEBATED UNTIL THE LEADERS ARE ANXIOUS FOR A VOTE.

But the debate has shown the bank men that they are liable to be defeated by inability to agree on any of the many plans they have discussed. As the state bank principle was incorporated in the Democratic national platform, the leaders are loath to see the bill defeated, so that a caucus may be called for the purpose of formulating a party measure which will commend united support. It is likely the final vote on the bill will be taken early in the week, unless the whole question is allowed to go over until a caucus committee can frame a satisfactory bill. The rules committee are considering the advisability of giving one day to Representative Cooper's bill for subjecting greenbacks and Sherman notes to state and local taxation. At present these forms of paper money are exempt from taxation. Chairman Holman of the Indian committee is pressing with the Indian appropriation bill and its consideration will come immediately after the state bank debate unless Mr. Cooper secures an intervening day. The Indian bill will cause a warm discussion as there is a disposition to question the wisdom of many of Mr. Holman's reductions. The debate is expected to last a week.

Hawaii Once More.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The rights of newspaper correspondents to refuse to give Senator Gray's bribery and sugar investigating committee the sources of their information was brought before the senate Friday in the shape of a report from that committee. In the morning hour Senator Kyle (Populist) of South Dakota in order to avoid further conflict over the passing of a resolution declaring the sense of the senate against non-interference with the affairs of the Hawaiian islands, agreed to waive a vote on his resolution if a vote could be secured on the Turpie resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations. Senator Vest, Democrat, of Missouri, offered as a substitute for the Turpie resolution one declaring that, from the facts and papers before the senate, it would be unwise and inexpedient to consider a project of annexation; that the highest international interests require that the people of the Sandwich islands should choose their own form of government and line of policy, and that foreign interference with the affairs of these islands would be regarded as and act unfriendly to the United States. A motion by Senator Hoar to lay the Vest amendment upon the table was defeated by 18 yeas to 36 nays. The tariff bill was then taken up and Senator Proctor of Vermont addressed the senate in opposition.

Tariff Prospects.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The tariff leaders of the house do not expect to have another long tariff fight in the house when the bill comes back from the senate. On the contrary, the belief is that ten days will be ample time to settle all differences between the house and the senate. The calculation is that the senate will get through with the bill by June 15 to 18, so that ten days, allowed for reconciling differences, would permit the bill to go to the president for his signature before June closes. The programme of action in the house has been pretty fully outlined although no formal action has been taken by the ways and means committee. As soon as the bill comes back to the house Chairman Wilson will move a disagreement to the senate amendments and a reference to a conference committee. This disagreement is a formality and is not indicative of any line of policy by Mr. Wilson and his associates.

Alliance Amendment.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A list of amendments to the charter of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union was filed in the recorder's office here yesterday. The amendments provide for a farmers' exchange to prevent the prices of American-grown cereals being "dictated by dealers at Liverpool, England," the formation of fire and lightning insurance companies among members of the Alliance, the establishment of the National Aid for sick and indigent members, a life insurance society for the members, and to devise ways and means to protect and benefit agricultural and industrial classes. The list was presented by Marion Butler, chairman of the executive committee.

He Wants to Know.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Yesterday Senator Pepper (Populist) of Kansas offered a resolution which was referred instructing the judiciary committee to report whether the government of the United States could by virtue of an act of congress constitutionally take possession of and hold for public uses, paying compensation therefor, all the coal beds of the country. The tariff was then taken up.

Non-Interference.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senator Mills of Texas, not voting, a resolution was passed yesterday declaring that the United States will not interfere with the affairs of the Hawaiian islands, and that the United States will regard interference with the affairs of the islands by any foreign power as an unfriendly act.

The Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative Hatch, author and champion of the anti-option bill, being asked how soon he expected to overcome delays and pass the bill, said: "I expect to have the bill before the senate before they close the tariff debate, so they can proceed with it any time the tariff is out of the way."



# ALL OVER THE WORLD

## HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL.

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

The official report of the naval board, which conducted the recent trial of the Columbia, has been submitted to Acting Secretary McAdoo. Certain small defects always to be looked for in a new ship were found, but all of them, it is said, admit of easy correction, and on the whole the report makes it evident that the Columbia is one of the finest vessels afloat.

Two bombs exploded almost simultaneously at Rome, Italy, a few nights ago outside the windows of the ministry of finance and the ministry of war. The damage done to the buildings was small. The explosions caused great alarm and a multitude of people soon collected. There is no clue to the authors of the outrage.

Gertie Stewart, a 17-year-old colored girl who has been employed as a domestic at the residence of W. C. Martin, at St. Joseph, Mo., is confined in the woman's cell at the central station on the charge of poisoning M. B. Asbury. She put corrosive sublimate in his coffee. He recovered. He caught her stealing money.

It is reported that M. Turpin, the French inventor, has sold a gun which can be turned in any direction while rapidly discharging 200,000 shots over 2000 square metres of ground to Germany for 5,000,000 francs, and the French are mad. He offered it to the French government and they would make no offer.

By agreement of counsel the case of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, will not be tried until fall. The case will come up June 11, but will be continued until the September term of court to allow Judge Chetlain to preside, as he will be engaged with civil cases until that time.

An urgent plea for the direct shipment of cotton from the United States to Spain is made by United States Consul Howden at Barcelona. The consul suggests that American cotton dealers ship direct, as the duty in that case is only 30 cents per 100 kilos as against 30 cents for indirect shipment.

Recent dispatches from Colorado say that the Pike's Peak railway has been damaged by floods for the first time since it was built, and no trains are running. The Rio Grande and Santa Fe railroads are blocked by washouts and landslides.

George Szirney told a magistrate of Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day that he was an Austrian count left penniless by the rascality of the trustees of his estate and reduced to the necessity of working for 60 cents a day in coal mines.

The czar has taken from Russia's ministers, governors and other officials the power to appoint and dismiss subordinates. Political arrests are reported from all directions. Thirty persons have been sent lately to Siberia.

At St. Louis, Mo., J. S. Breeding, the young forger who flooded the country with Wells-Fargo money orders, pleaded guilty in the criminal court recently, and was sentenced to three and half years in the penitentiary.

A decree issued at St. Petersburg announces that cholera prevails in the provinces Plock and Radom. Arrivals from China and Japan are treated at Russian Pacific ports and at Black sea ports as being infected.

Harry Gill, a colored man, was taken by force from the jail in Lancaster, S. C., the other morning between 1 and 2 o'clock by a party of twenty-five men, carried away about three miles and lynched.

Figuring on a basis of 8000 acres, it will take 5700 hands to cultivate, weed, thin, top, gather and deliver at the factories the best crop of Nebraska this year. These hands will receive in wages nearly \$250,000.

New York has a story of horror in the act of Charles Sansmuller, who killed his 90-year-old mother with a razor and then committed suicide. Sansmuller could get no work.

Lightning struck the chimney of a double residence in St. Louis, Mo., a few days ago, and stunned the members of both families, one young lady being rendered unconscious.

A Wisconsin Central passenger train was derailed at Mannville, Wis., recently, and six persons were either killed or burned to death. A dozen others were injured.

Representatives of the Inter-Lake Yachting association have held a meeting and decided to hold the annual regatta at Put-in-Bay, Mich., August 7, 8 and 9.

Resolutions favoring the nomination of a candidate for senator and eight hours' work a day by legislators were adopted by the Democratic convention at Carmi, Ill.

In consequence of the infidelity of his wife and the use of much bad whisky, Joe Neal tried twice the same day at Greenville, Miss., to commit suicide.

Peru's army threatens mutiny, and Lima newspapers have been suppressed for offending the government.

Joseph Wood, a Santa Fe conductor, was fatally shot at La Junta, Col., a few days ago by a colored tramp whom he was ejecting from a freight car. Wood lives at Raton, N. M. The tramp escaped.

Young Catholics objected to the inscription on a wreath laid on the statue of Joan of Arc by Paris Masons recently, which resulted in a riot and the injury of several persons.

The giant elm at the northwest corner of the city hall of New York, which was cut down because it had rotted and become a public danger, was about 125 years old.

The steamer Grecian, which arrived at New York a few days ago from Glasgow, sighted no less than eighty-one icebergs, to say nothing of icefloes, in the passage.

Virginia comes forward with a negro who is turning white. One half of his face is said to be entirely white, and the other is getting in the same fix.

John Lane, worth \$35,000, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., the other day. At the bedside, while he was dying, his sons, Michael and Daniel, had a fight.

Democratic members of the house of representatives condemn sending out as campaign literature the Gorman comparison of tariff schedules.

More than 7,000,000 bales of cotton of the crop of 1893 have already been marketed, according to the New Orleans cotton exchange statement.

Serafino Scialoia, a little Sicilian girl in Bellevue hospital, New York, has a growth upon her neck which resembles and feels like a snake.

W. G. Lundford, a wealthy citizen of Birmingham, Ala., recently shot and killed his coachman because he failed to carry a horse to suit him.

Miss Catherine Kaiser, aged 28, of Freeport, Ill., was found murdered near Eden, Fla., a few days since. Two negroes are suspected.

The Nicaraguan government is said to be representing to the people that the United States threatens to take possession of the country.

The other day Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, aged 80, of Greenville, Pa., was chloroformed and robbed of \$1100, every cent she possessed.

Stephen Conway, a burglar who was being taken to court for trial at Chicago recently, broke away from the officers and escaped.

Mrs. Lizzie Lockner of St. Louis was killed by her husband a few days since. He has not been apprehended. They are Hebrews.

A few days since three men were killed and one seriously injured in an accident to an express freight train at Sharon, Mass.

Much excitement exists at Danville, Ill., over an attack made by a minister upon two school teachers who played cards.

More cattle are now passing through Raton, N. M., over the Santa Fe to eastern markets than for many previous years.

Coal operators in six states have notified the leaders of the strikers that they propose to open the mines by force.

Twenty thousand persons witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the new \$200,000 city hall at Bay City, Mich.

Directors of the National Sporting club of London have offered a purse of \$15,000 for the Corbett-Jackson fight.

A recent San Salvador dispatch says that the Salvadoran rebels were routed with a loss of over 800 men.

Lander valley, Wyo., is overrun by Mormon or Utah crickets. They devour all vegetation in their way.

The University Whist Club of Chicago won the championship of America at the Philadelphia congress.

Gov. W. J. Northen of Georgia has been elected president of the American Baptist Education society.

The United States revenue cutter Patterson is on the rocks near Point Simpson, Alaska.

Cholera prevails at Myslowitz, upper Silesia, and is spreading over the Russian border.

Much of the city of Portland, Ore., was recently inundated by the Columbia river.

The damage by a recent flood at Idaho Springs, Colo., will foot up \$100,000.

The police are still frequently called upon to arrest pickpockets in New York city.

St. Johns, N. B., recently had a fire that destroyed \$283,000 worth of property.

The North Carolina penitentiary contain 200 white and 921 colored convicts.

Brazil accepts England's offer of mediation in the quarrel with Portugal.

There have been 30,000 trout recently placed in Green river, Wyoming.

Frost a few days since at Middlesboro, Ky., did great damage to crops.

The Iowa Democratic convention will meet in Des Moines Aug. 11.

# THREE BOLD ROBBERS

## TAKE AN OLD MAN'S MONEY IN ANDERSON COUNTY.

They Now Repose Behind the Bars—A Killing Near Waco and an Arrest Follows—A Horse Instantly Killed at Wichita Falls.

ELKHART, Tex., June 5.—A bold and daring robbery occurred in this (Anderson) county Sunday night. About 10 o'clock three masked men entered the house of David Douthitt and, at the muzzle of a pistol, demanded money. They secured \$200 and departed. Douthitt, who is 80 years old, and two daughters, were the only occupants of the house at the time. Sheriff Pierce was notified yesterday morning and blood hounds secured. At 3:30 a posse of twenty armed men marched in town with S. C. Thompson, Granville Waldrip and Henry Thompson under arrest. All the parties were taken to Palestine on the evening train.

Is Instantly Killed.

CISCO, Tex., May 31.—Tuesday evening about sundown A. P. Parks, living three miles west of Rising Star, in this (Eastland) county, was shot and killed from the brush while plowing in his field. A courier reached here yesterday morning, and City Marshal Eppler led immediately for the scene of the killing. Parks was near the end of the row he was plowing. His little son was just ahead of him and had turned his row when a load from a shotgun was fired, striking Parks in the head and killing him instantly. The little boy did not see who fired the shot. During the December term of the Eastland district court Parks was the most important witness in the trial of the illegal executions in this county in 1885. Parks swore that he had been induced to join the mob through fear, and that he stayed in it in order that he might find out who belonged to it, but never participated in any of the hangings, and finally drew out before the final disbanding.

Killing Near Waco.

WACO, Tex., June 5.—Justice J. M. Diviney of West held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Walker, who lay dead at a point near Ross station, on the Texas Central railroad thirteen miles northwest of Waco. Deceased had twenty buckshot wounds in his breast. After investigation the justice issued a warrant for Lee Woods and he was arrested yesterday afternoon and brought to Waco and placed in jail. He said: "John Walker and myself quarreled about \$10 I claimed he owed me. He shot twice at me with a revolver. I used a shotgun in self-defense."

Colonization Scheme.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 31.—An extensive deal in land was closed here yesterday, involving 2,500,000 acres of land lying on the Rio Grande in the Mexican states of Coahuila and Chihuahua. The land was sold by ex-Gov. Gonzales of Chihuahua to the Mexican coffee, cotton and colonization company, with headquarters here, and represented by J. S. McNamara. W. H. Ellis, who is interested in Mexican colonization schemes, will colonize 10,000 negroes on part of the land.

Stabbing at Houston.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 4.—Last night a young man, Will Elmore, was stabbed by an unknown negro. Elmore was walking along Brazos street when the negro approached and stabbed him in the left breast. Elmore walked several blocks after being cut and was bleeding all the time. It is feared that internal injury has been inflicted, worse than appears to the exterior. No arrest had been made up to a late hour.

A Remarkable Accident.

CALDWELL, Tex., June 4.—On the Santa Fe railroad Saturday evening a railroad man came very near losing his life. He was brought to town and treated by the railroad surgeon here. The train was passing rapidly and ran over the handle of an ax and pitched it forty feet, the blade striking the man's right side and cutting a long gash, causing the bowels to protrude.

Wanted a Madstone.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 5.—H. J. Sanders of Montague county was here yesterday accompanied by his little 8-year-old girl, Eunice, who was bitten on the left leg just above the knee Sunday by a pet dog. The canine has since showed signs of being rabid. Finding no madstone here, he left for Denison, where he hopes to find one.

Killed the Horse.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., June 5.—A horse driven by G. B. Stone and Mr. Phillips of Fort Worth ran away Sunday afternoon, overturning the buggy and throwing them out. Stone was not hurt; Phillips was slightly hurt, the horse broke a blood vessel, dying almost instantly. The buggy was converted into kindling wood.

Negro Girl Killed.

CARTERSVILLE, Tex., June 5.—Newt Bowers got into a row with another man and while shooting at him killed a negro girl. The trouble took place ten or twelve miles west of here. Justice Brown has gone to hold an inquest. Bowers is in jail here. The parties are all colored.

A Skeleton Found.

GORDON, Tex., June 2.—J. W. Morris was in here yesterday from his rock quarry. He lives six miles east of here. He reports the finding of a

skeleton of a man which had been thrown in a crevice between two ledges of rock about four feet deep, and from the condition of the bones he thinks they have been there for several years. The crevice was eighteen or twenty inches wide. Small rock had been thrown on top of the body, and not suspecting it was human bones until several had been thrown out, he does not know whether they were together in regular order or if they had been put there long after the person was killed or died. Many old settlers are of the belief that they are the bones of a school teacher who disappeared nineteen years ago. The last seen of him he had left a man's house south of where the bones were found a mile and a half. The teacher was going north when last seen. About a year after the teacher disappeared, Jack Davis, who lived in that neighborhood, reported to the officers at Stephenville the finding of a skeleton in that neighborhood, and a pine box was made and a party, accompanied by S. J. Oden, who then lived at Stephenville, started out to get the skeleton and hold an inquest, but on arriving at the place it could not be found, and at the time it was believed parties had got wind of the discovery and had moved the bones to a better hiding place.

Little Girl Alone.

STEPHENVILLE, Tex., June 1.—The attention of an officer was called to a strange little girl Thursday, who had been roaming the streets alone for several hours. Her wild, frightened look made it evident that she was in a land of strangers, and her scanty raiment, which scarcely hid her body, told that she was poor. She told Deputy Sheriff Frank Freeman the following story: "My name is Annie Favors. I am 10 years old. My father's name is Jesse Favors and lives three miles from Paris. Last Monday week when I was down in the garden alone and before I knew any one was near me a man seized me and carried me to a wagon and drove off with me. I have been with him ever since until to-day, when he went away and left me here." The above is in substance the entire story of the child. Great black stripes all over her back showed that the little one had been brutally beaten. Sheriff Shands ascertained the name of the man who brought her here, and immediately wired Sheriff Hammond at Paris for advice. He is taking care of the child, awaiting developments. Nothing more has been heard from the man in the wagon.

Ground in Pieces.

ATHENS, Tex., June 4.—Yesterday morning at the 5 o'clock west bound passenger train was pulling out from here the engineer saw a mangled mass of flesh and blood lying on the track just below the yard and in front of the Methodist church. The train was stopped and the conductor came back to town and hunted up Deputy Sheriff K. Richardson and reported the discovery. He went to the scene and found the body to be that of John Sullivan, a painter, who lived near the railroad track, about 500 yards from the depot. The body was taken from the track by Deputy Richardson and the train crew and laid upon a plank and the passenger train moved on. Justice Adams was notified and an inquest was held. The verdict was that he came to his death by being run over by a north-bound Cotton Belt extra freight train, which passed here yesterday morning about 1:15 o'clock.

Married Under an Oak Tree.

ROCKDALE, Tex., June 2.—A romantic marriage occurred Tuesday evening, May 29, the contracting parties being C. K. Stribbling and Miss Mary Copeland, daughter of Rev. W. E. Copeland, both of this city. The parties drove out to Little river bridge, near Cameron, where they were met by Judge E. B. Muse and City attorney E. A. Wallace, and the knot was tied under a big oak tree. Six years ago Mr. Stribbling's brother, now deceased, was married under the same tree.

Man Found Dead.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 4.—Fred Miller, aged about 23 years and unemployed, was found dead in a Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway box car at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. Close by his side was found a box labeled morphine. About nine-tenths of its contents was gone. He was first seen by John Sickler, who reported the find to the police. Coroner Kennedy rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated.

Killed by Lightning.

CROWELL, Tex., June 2.—On the Quanah road, three miles from this place, George Holder was killed by lightning. He and Robert Dean were driving ten or twelve head of horses. It was raining very hard and the two men were standing on their horses within fifteen feet of each other. Mr. Dean received a severe shock, but recovered in a few minutes. Holder's horse was also killed.

Rich Smuggler.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., June 1.—T. G. San Miguel, one of the most extensive stock handlers in Maverick county, was arrested Thursday night on a charge of being implicated in the smuggling of 2000 head of cattle while he was in the United States custom service. He is out under bond.

Too Much Morphine.

SAN MARCOS, Tex., June 1.—Harris Dougherty, commercial traveler for Memphis, Tenn., firm, but whose home is at Thorndale, Tex., took twenty grains of morphine at the Phoenix hotel and died about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Supposed to be suicide.

# SPLENDID HORSEMEN.

## Magyar Csikos Equally Accomplished With the American Cowboy.

Picturesquely arrayed in a white linen, wide-sleeved smock or shirt, embroidered in vivid colors, in loose white zouave pantaloons, tucked into high boots, and with a bunch of puszta grass and a peacock's or heron's feather in the band of his wide-brimmed hat, the Magyar Csikos presents the European counterpart of the North American cowboy, or the South American gaucho and of the African Bedaween. His life, says a writer in the New York Tribune, is spent on the vast "pustas" or prairies of Hungary in tending the great herds of semi-wild horses, the breeding of which constitutes one of the most profitable and staple features of Magyar industry. While the summer lasts he often suffers thirst—that thirst which is one of the terrors of prairie and desert life—while his food, which he carries about with him in the little two-wheeled canvas-covered cart, which is his only dwelling place, frequently gives out, and he has to wait for many days sometimes before the purveyor of the Csikos comes on his round to replenish the stock of all the scattered members of this strange brotherhood. Courageous, robust, indifferent to both extreme cold and overpowering heat, the Csikos is, as a rule, of middle height, with well cut features, a dark skin, bright and intelligent black eyes and the long-pointed moustache known throughout all Europe as "la moustache Hongroise."

He wields the lasso with just as much mastery as does the gaucho, and, to my mind, surpasses both the latter and the Western cowboy in horsemanship. A perfect rider, he breaks in the colts belonging to his herd without the assistance of either curb, saddle, rein, bit or whip; simply slinging a rope halter over the young animal's head, he conquers him by the iron pressure of his muscular legs and the magical skill with which he poises his body on the back of the fretting, curvetting steed. The employers of the Csikos are the emperor and the great nobles. One of the favorite pastimes of the Hungarian aristocracy, is horse-breeding on a most extensive scale. About four-fifths of the horses of the imperial cavalry come from Hungary, and it is estimated that with the present breeding stock that country could export from 50,000 to 60,000 horses annually. These Hungarian horses are very strong, with great stamina, and can stand fatigue combined with short rations better than most horses bred elsewhere, while as cavalry mounts they are unsurpassed. The oldest and largest stud farm in Hungary is Mezzobegyes, which comprises 40,000 acres. It was founded as a royal stud in 1785, and here for more than a century various well established types of horses have been formed by crossing different breeds, by the effect of climatic conditions, food, etc. In Hungary alone there are in all 150 private stud farms—a very good proof indeed that the government horse-breeding establishments by no means interfere with individual enterprise.

A Bridge Built by the Devil.

Near Aberystwith, on the west coast of Wales, where the Monk river flows through a black, yawning abyss, there is a single arch bridge of unknown antiquity. The popular legend says that it was built by the devil, and far and near it is known as "The Bridge of Devils" or "The Bridge of the Evil Man." British antiquarians are united in the belief that it was built by the early monks, but that fact does not affect the popular legend in the least. "Old Harry's" part in its erection being never questioned by the inhabitants of Cardiganshire. Grose says that "the bridge is an honor to the hand that built it, whether that hand be Satan's or that of some monk"—St. Louis Republic.

Now It Is the Telephone That Is Old.

It is reported that an English officer named Harrington has discovered in India a working telephone between the two temples of Paj about a mile apart. The system is said to have been in operation at Paj for over 2,000 years. Egyptologists have found unmistakable evidence of wire communications between some of the temples of the earlier Egyptian dynasties, but whether these served a telegraphic, telephonic or other purpose is not stated.

Tea That Is Tea.

The ordinary Oolong tea, costing 50 or 70 cents a pound, has a capacity of about 110 half-pint cups to the pound, while the same amount of Ceylon, silver-tipped tea, costing \$32, will supply over 1,500 half-pint cups, and in addition the beverage is vastly superior to that of common brands. The intrinsic value of imported teas rarely exceeds that figure, but in certain instances, where the tea market has been cornered, as high as \$175 for a pound has been paid in London.

Buddhists and Christians.

It is said that the Buddhists of Japan are awaking to the fact that they must have a statement of the elements of the Buddhist faith to set over against the definite and compact creed of the Christian teachers, and are debating what they will put into this statement.

The Russians' Sacred Icons.

The manufacture of icons, the sacred images so universally venerated by orthodox Russians, is one of the largest household industries of Central Russia, where 2,000,000 are turned out every year.

# The Doctor's Discovery.

## Dr. Brown of David City, Neb., Finds a Medicine of Rare Virtue.

He First Cures Himself with It, and then Prescribes It for His Patients with Gratifying Results.

(From the *Lancet*, N. B., Call.)

Many of the citizens of David City, in this state, believe that the days of miracles are not passed. Dr. Samuel L. Brown is a pioneer resident of David City, having lived there for twenty years. He is well known all over Butler county, having practiced medicine in every part. It is his recovery from a very serious disease that is looked upon as a miracle. When visited by a Call reporter Dr. Brown gladly related the history of his sickness and his final cure.

"I have a hearty appetite now, which is in great contrast to that of a short time ago. This will be my first step into the field of a personal interview, but I am so enthusiastic over my recovery that I feel like conducting a regular experience meeting. I have been troubled with different sick spells for twenty years, these attacks rendering me quite weak, and in the right condition for the severer troubles that afterward came upon me.

"Six or seven years ago partial paralysis set in upon my left side, and I soon became affected by kindred ailments. The pension board found my trouble to be 'partial paralysis of the left side, varicose veins of both legs, and left varicocele.' I was also troubled with Diabetes. I became entirely unable to perform manual labor, having to give up the larger part of my practice. I could hobble around by the use of crutches and cane. I tried every medicine that I ever heard of in endeavoring to relieve my suffering. Patent medicines as well as local prescriptions were exhausted in the search for my restoration to health.

"About a year ago I read an advertisement of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the National Tribune, of Washington, D. C. They seemed to fit my case, so I sent for samples. I was so well satisfied with the samples, that I sent for more, as they acted directly in harmony with nature. Those are the things I look for in treating diseases. I give my patient remedies, not medicines. I used a number of the boxes of the pills, and I am now entirely relieved of all my several ailments, and am able to move about once more, without being hampered with crippling diseases.

"Even at my mature age I again do some practicing, and always use Pink Pills where the diagnosis of the case favors them.

"I now have a remarkable case at Brainerd, which I am treating. Augustus Talbot, the postmaster at Brainerd, was suffering from diabetes and insipidness, and was in the first stages of Bright's disease. The doctors had failed to give him any relief when I was called and took charge of the case. All hopes of his recovery had been given up and his wife did not expect him to live three weeks. He is now on the road to complete recovery. The Bright's disease was headed off, and the other ailments overwhelmed. A happier family cannot now be found than that of Postmaster Talbot, of Brainerd."

Dr. Brown made the following affidavit to his remarkable cure before a prominent notary.

Dr. Samuel L. Brown, being first duly sworn, states the above facts as true.

(Signed.) DR. SAMUEL L. BROWN.  
Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of September, A. D. 1893, at David City, Neb.

(Signed.) E. S. REXFORD,  
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People without doubt mark the beginning of a more healthful era. They were first compounded by an eminent practitioner, and used as a prescription for many years in general practice with almost incredible success. They are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill that flesh is heir to. These pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50)—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ont.

An instance of unusual cost of adjusting a fire loss comes from Springfield, N. Y. Last February a stock of groceries was burned and a damage claim for \$8500 presented. Seven adjusters and special agents finally adjusted it at \$8426, or \$74 less than the claim. The expense of this adjustment is given at \$350 or 4 per cent of the entire amount of the claim.

An Expert.

There is an exceedingly able woman in Boston who can report a speech delivered rapidly in German, she first translating the speech into English and then recording it in stenographic characters. Such celerity of thought is only approached by the tradition respecting Keesuth, who is said to have thought in Hungarian, translated into Latin and retranslated and uttered at a rapid rate the choicest English, born of a study of the Bible and Shakespeare.

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.**

**Judicial District No. 42.**  
 T. H. Connor, Eastland, District Judge.  
 F. S. Bell, Baird, District Attorney.

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

**Commissioners Court.**  
 W. A. Hinds, Precinct No. 1.  
 Phillip Yost, " " 2.  
 Joe McCleskey, " " 3.  
 C. Cummins, " " 4.

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

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

**ALDERMEN.**  
 F. S. Gage, W. C. Whitley.  
 W. A. McLaury, Ed Coppins.  
 W. M. James.  
 H. J. Cook, City Secretary.

**BORN.**

In Eddy N. M., May 26th, 1894, to the wife of Mr. W. W. Ogle, a son. Mother and child doing well, and from present indications it appears the happy father will pull through.—Eddy, (N. M.) Independent.

**After The School Entertainment.**

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

**SCHOOL EXERCISES.**

Owing to the threatened storm the closing exercises of Prof. Chatfield's school was not carried out Tuesday night as per program. The closing exercises will take place at the Schwartz Opera Hall next Tuesday night. All invited.

**BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.**

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner's Court of Callahan county Texas will meet as a Board of Equalization at the Court House of said county in the town of Baird on June 11 1894. Given under my hand this May 31, 1894. I. N. JACKSON, County Clerk.

**NOTICE YOUNG PEOPLE.**

The young people are requested by J. N. Rushing to meet at the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Baird at 4 p. m. Sunday June 10th for the purpose of organizing a Young People's Christian Endeavor Association. It is non-sectarian and all should join.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**

I wish to dispose of my thoroughbred registered Jersey bull, Col. Goodlet, register No. 23019 A. J. C. C. He is eight years old June 2, 1894. Will sell for reasonable price on time or trade for good cows. Reason for selling too close inbreeding. Is a sure breeder and perfectly sound. 26 2t W. C. POWELL.

**ESTRAY NOTICES.**

Estrayed by W. J. Leverett, April 29, 1894, before F. S. Ormsby, Justice of the Peace, Callahan county, Texas, one bay pony mare, 14 hands high, about 10 years old, branded J P A on left hip and thigh; 2 under bits in right ear.  
 One sorrel mare, blaze faced, both hind feet white, 14 hands high, about 5 years old, branded J P A on left hip; 2 under bits in right ear.  
 One brown mare, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, unbroke, branded J P A on left thigh.  
 One bay mare, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, unbroke, branded J P A on left thigh.  
 Reported as an estray April 26, 1894 by W. A. Hinds, Commissioner of Callahan county, one bay mare, about ten years old, branded X on right shoulder. 27 4t L. H. I. N. JACKSON, County Clerk.

**THE STAR ON EASY TERMS.**

Everyone in the county and all Democrats especially should take THE STAR during the present campaign at least. If you have not got the money fill out sign and mail us the subscription coupon (which see) and we will send you THE STAR at once.  
 Last year we made an offer to send THE STAR to all subscribers in the county; many took advantage of this offer, but some came in at the end of six months and paid up and stopped the paper, most of them on the account of hard times. Time about is fair play; if we credit a subscriber for six months or a year he should not be afraid to trust us for the same length of time. So we have changed the offer somewhat and require subscribers to sign an agreement to pay one full years subscription. This is as fair an offer as any publisher can make. We have another short term rate, but cash must be paid in advance. See ad "THE STAR for 5 cts per month."

**FOR THE CAMPAIGN.**

THE FORT WORTH SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1895, FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.

The Semi-Weekly Gazette is issued on Tuesday and Friday of each week. It is an eight-page paper, seven columns to the page, printed in clear type and on good paper.

It is easy to read. It is the best newspaper printed in the South without exception.

Its platform is the organized Democracy of Texas, on which the present state administration was elected.

It is for free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

For an income tax.  
 For tariff reform.  
 For pension reform.  
 For a repeal of the state bank tax.  
 For the election of United States senators by a popular vote.  
 For an effective railroad commission.

For the right of the majority of the Democratic party to announce its platform.

Against the effort of a national administration elected by Democratic votes to perpetuate a Republican financial policy.

Against the control of national finances by a plutocracy of eastern wealth, no matter what political name it assumes for selfish purposes.

Against mugwumpery.  
 Against the maintenance of Republicans in office by a Democratic administration.

Against star chamber politics.

The coming campaign will be full of interest to the people of Texas. A United States senator, congressman, and a state ticket are to be chosen. The Semi-Weekly Gazette will give its readers all the news relating to the campaign without bias.

To the sender of a club of five under the above offer a copy of the paper will be sent free until January 1, 1895.

Remit by postal note or money order.

Send for a sample copy.  
 Address  
 THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE,  
 Fort Worth, Texas.

Notice by Publication of Final Account.  
 No. 118

THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
 To the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County, Greeting:—  
 J. M. Allen, Executor of the Estate of Russell Allen, Deceased having filed in our County Court his Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said Russell Allen together with an application to be discharged from said Executorship.

You are Hereby Commanded, that by publication of this writ for twenty days prior to the first Monday in July A. D. 1894 in a newspaper regularly published in the County of Callahan you give due notice to all persons interested in the accounts of Final Settlement of said Estate, to file their objections thereto, if any they have, on or before the July Term, 1894, of said County Court, commencing and to be holden at the Court House of said County, in Baird on the first Monday in July, 1894, when said Account and Application will be considered by said Court.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office, at Baird this 5, day of June 1894.  
 I. N. JACKSON  
 Clk. County Court Callahan Co. Tex.

By DUDLEY Foy Deputy.  
 A True Copy, I certify.

J. W. JONES,  
 Sheriff Callahan County, Texas.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**

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

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

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

**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 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock, Cedar Grove at 3 p. m. W. L. HARRIS Pastor. M. E. Church, South.

**EXCURSION RATES.**

Reduced rates for conventions and meetings are authorized as will be shown below:

Baptist Y. P. U. & State S. S. Convention at Abilene June 19 to 24, one and one-third fares for the round trip, tickets on sale June 18, 19 and 20th, limited for return to June 26.

State Reform League Ft. Worth June 12th. One fare for the round trip; ticket on sale June 11 and 12 good for return to June 14th.

American Institute of Homeopathy Denver Colo. June 14 to 22nd one fare for the round trip tickets on sale June 10, 11, and 12, limited for return 30 days from date of sale.

Grand Chapter Order of Eastern Star at Paris Texas June 19 to 21 one and one-third fares for the round trip on the certificate plan.

State Teachers Assn. & Colored Teachers Assn. Galveston June 25 to 29, one fare for the round trip tickets on sale June 24 and 25 limited for return to 10 days from date of sale.

Meeting of the Prohibition Party at Waco Tex June 28 and 29, one fare for the round trip tickets on sale June 28 and 29, one fare for the round trip tickets on sale June 27 and 28th limited to return to June 30.

F. S. GAGE,  
 Local Agent T. & P. Ry.

**WANTED.**

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

**The Star for 5ct a Month.**

We will send THE STAR to new subscribers in the county only, for three months for 15cts each, provided as many as 10 names and \$1.50 cash are sent in at one time. No subscription will be received on this proposition for a less number than 10 names and the cash must be sent in at the same time.

**Valuable Pumps.**

The hydraulic pumps at the Combination shaft cost \$3,000,000; the first set put in cost \$750,000. The surface pump plant at the same shaft cost \$400,000. That at the Union shaft cost \$650,000. At the Yellow Jacket's shaft the steam pump plant cost nearly \$800,000, while that at the Forman shaft cost \$500,000. Statistics show that the pumping machinery on the Comstock is not only the most costly but the most powerful in the world.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

**How to Discourage Treating.**

Gayboy—Have a drink with me?  
 Hardhead—Certainly. Here's to you.  
 Gayboy—Ah! That's good.  
 Hardhead—First rate. Order another round if you like. I belong to the Antitreatling league and have promised not to treat, but there is nothing in the rules about accepting treats. Order right along, old boy. You pay, and I'll drink.—New York Weekly.

**Co-operation in Town Building.**

There is no village, town or city but that has an ambition to develop into a manufacturing center. There are but few that realize their ambition. In this day of sharp competition that cheap commodity called "chin music" goes but a short distance in attracting capital and inducing the location of manufacturing industries. A location must possess extraordinary natural advantages in the way of power, fuel supply, transportation facilities or supply of raw material to induce a manufacturing concern to seek it without some effort on the part of its citizens. In most cases a cash bonus, subscription of stock or donation of site is required to secure this end, and generally the most liberal offer secures the enterprise.

The demands of the promoters of these enterprises are often so exorbitant that they cannot be profitably met. Thousands have been donated to corporations by towns throughout the west, and in a great many cases the benefit has been infinitesimal. The remedy for this is in co-operative manufacturing investment. Every community has sufficient idle capital among its people to equip and maintain manufactories which will be both profitable to the investor and advantageous to the community.

For instance, the people determine that a paper mill, cannery, starch factory or any of the hundreds of different branches of manufacture now carried on in the United States could be successfully maintained in their town. A meeting should be called, an incorporation formed, the cost of the plant ascertained and books for the subscription of stock opened. The price of shares should be placed sufficiently low to allow persons of moderate means to become stockholders, as often this class of persons are the most progressive citizens a community affords. Only those in whom the community has the fullest confidence should be put at the head of the movement. When all the stock is sold and the venture established, it will only require good business methods to make it a success—financially and otherwise. After one industry is established and made a success others will follow. The only matter to be decided is the nature of the industry that is adapted to the locality, and when this is done go to work and establish it.

It is good policy to patronize the merchant or mechanic who is the most liberal in his efforts to assist in building up the community.

**THREE  
 A  
 WEEK!**

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

**\$1.75 A YEAR!**

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

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

Address all orders under this offer to

**The Baird Star,  
 BAIRD, TEXAS.**

**PAINLESS DENTISTRY.**



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

**TRAVEL IN COMFORT**  
 BY TAKING ADVANTAGE  
 OF THE  
**SUPERIOR TRAIN SERVICE**  
 ELEGANT EQUIPMENT AND FAST TIME  
 —VIA THE—



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

Take "The St. Louis Limited,"

12 hours saved between  
**Texas and St. Louis.**

and the East.  
 The direct line—to all points in

**Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and Cal.**

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

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

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

**J. H. HOFFMANN.**  
  
**PAPER HANGING AND HOUSE  
 PAINTING ETC.**

**C. S. BOYLES,**

Successor to R. S. FLINN,  
 —DEALER IN—

CALIFORNIA REPAIRING  
 AND A  
 TEXAS SADDLES. SPECIALTY.



Arthur Yonge' Brick Building,  
 19 Corner Market and Second Street.

**I Want Your Trade,**

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

**Solicit an Inspection**

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

Yours for trade,  
**A. COOKE.**

**H. MEYER,**  
 —DEALER IN—  
**GASOLINE**



Call and see our  
 New Monarch  
 Gasoline Cook Stoves.  
 They are the Best.

**R. A. ST. JOHN,**  
 Cottonwood, Texas,



DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC.  
 My prices are as low as any first class dealer can afford to make.

**PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.**  
**R. A. ST. JOHN**  
 Cottonwood, Texas.

**CHOICE GOODS, FAIR PRICES.**

**HENRY L. BUCHEN,**

—DEALER IN—

**General Merchandise.**

**BELLE PLAINE, TEXAS.**

**NEW MEAT MARKET,**

Where you can always get the nicest, tenderest steaks, pork, in fact everything you usually find in a first-class meat market, is at

**E. Sigal' Old Stand.**

The very best cattle, hogs and muttons that can be procured on the market are slaughtered, and fair dealing with everyone is guarantee at all times. Your patronage solicited.

**ELLIS RICHARDSON,**  
 Proprietor.