The Baird Weekly Star.

"TIS NEITHER BIRTH, NOR W''ALTH, NOR STATE; BUT THE 'GIT-UP-AND-GIT' THAT MAKE MEN GREAT."

VOL. 1. BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888. NO. 5.

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op at Ephesus, requesting him to take the office of grand master. He returned for answer, that though well stricken in years, (being then upwards of ninety,) yet, having in his early life been initiated into masonry, he would take upon himself that office. In this capacity, he accomplished by his learning, what St. John the Baptist had done by his zeal, and thus drew, what masons term, a parallel line; and since that time, all masonic lodges, though anciently dedicated to King Solomon, have, in all Christian countries, been dedicated both to St. John the Baptist, and St John the Evangelist.

Such, in brief, my brethren, is the history and character of him in whose honor you will have witnessed the ceremonies of this day; and imperfectly as it has been drawn, I yet indulge the hope that every one may see in that character much that is worthy of admiration and emulation, as well as of greater honor than men can bestow. As masons, proud of the order of which we boast membership, we honor St. John the evangelist, because it was from him and others of like character, that our institution received a sanction and impetus that proved of incalculable advantage, and that, we trust, will cause it to continue to stand and flourish until time shall be no more, or until the dawn of a millennial era, wherein mankind shall no longer need its aid.

This brief glance at the life of St. John incidentally presents to our minds the great age to which masonry has attained; a fact that prominently attracts the attention in any view that may be taken of the order It ante-dates the reign of King Solomon, himself a grand-master a thousand years before the Christian era. Its existence covers a period of time that embraces nearly all of the social history and life of man. During that time, political dynasties have risen and perished; empires have flourished and fallen into lasting decay, and different political and social systems have succeeded each other with almost the regularity that the billows of the ocean follow one after the other; yet masonry has strangely survived all these marvelous changes of time and vicissitudes of men, and, as if endowed with an immortality of youth, continues to flourish today almost in its pristine vigor. Masons point with just pride to this unusual longevity as affording high evidence of substantial merit in their order; and it may prove a matter of interest this evening to point out, if possible, some of those features and characteristics of the institution to which this permanency, this remarkable length of life can be most justly attributed. These features can, perhaps, be presented negatively, by showing what Masonry is not, as well as by giving an affirmative statement of its principles.

It is not, for instance, a life insurance society. Life insurance is a thing to be commended; and there are a number of our most worthy societies that have adopted a form of life insurance on the mutual assessment plan, as an integral part of their business and object. I do not criticise them for this, and could not do so consistently, as I am a member of one of these orders, in which this char- of life insurance is the prin- feature. Masonry, however, ot seen proper to go into the nsurance business; and the f the word "Masonic" in the r name of any company en- in any form of life insur- business, is unwarranted ast to our institution, in arries the idea, the sug- that the order of Masonry e extent, and in some onnected with such com- responsible for the man- of the business. Mason- strongly inculcates the every man owes to his t it leaves its members ect, outside the order, od of insurance and the stitution they may pre- urpose. Life insur- it may involve a atter of finan- hundred years popular method mutual assess- be a thing known history of the past. n not without endan- erpetuity, adventure and changeful chan- cial business nor can

it do so without violating the fundamental principles of its organization. The candidate for admission must declare, in effect, that he is not influenced by any mercenary motives in his application for membership in the order, but solely by a desire for light and knowledge, and improvement in subjugation of his passions.

Nor is masonry a charitable society for the distribution of alms, and the relief of the destitute. Charity is avowedly the great moral and social center of gravity in masonry; it is the principle everywhere taught; the duty inculcated with increasing earnestness at each succeeding stage of advancement; it is the pole-star, ever above the horizon and always in view; it is the life-blood of masonry, as my brother has just said, the motive power that moves all the other parts of the organic machinery, and without which, all its wheels stand still or revolve only in conflict and confusion. It is conspicuous in the alphabet of the apprentice, typified in the rounds of that mystic ladder that reaches from earth, through the clouded canopy, to the starry heaven above; and it is the distinguishing characteristic in the sublime degree of a master mason Of the the three great virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity, the greatest of these is Charity. Faith may be lost in sight, Hope ends in fruition, but Charity extends beyond the grave and throughout the boundless realms of eternity.

"Lasting, Charity has wildest sway,
It is not bound by time nor subject to decay;
In happy triumph it forever lives,
And endless good bestows, and endless praise receives."

Yet, masonry exacts from its members no fixed or forced contributions of money or means for specific purposes of charity, though it may dispense such actual charities as are voluntarily contributed. It is a school where the doctrines of charity and the principles of benevolence are taught in their broadest sense, rather than a business method and channel for the distribution of alms. It is more comprehensive than this in its sphere and scope of usefulness.

Nor is masonry a religious sect or society, although it is so interwoven with religion as to lay us under constant obligation to pay that rational homage to the Deity which constitutes at once our duty and our happiness. It exacts a belief in God and the Holy Scriptures, and a hope of immortality, as essential pre-requisites of membership. The Bible is the great masonic chart, and without the presence of the Holy Book, no masonic lodge can be organized or opened after its organization. Its prayers and precepts are interwoven in all the work of the order; its wondrous facts of history are commemorated in all its figures and symbols. The temple of King Soloman, with all its magnificence of architecture, its pillars and its porches, its columns and corridors, its altars of sacrifice and smoking censers, its guardian angels and manifested glory, now lies in ruins. The flame and the barbarian combined in their mission of destruction, and that temple of glory and renown has been scattered to the winds of heaven. Its walls, the stones of which were of old prepared in the quarries by the skill of the craftsmen, and laid in place without the sound of hammer or other tool of iron, have been razed to their foundations. Its Sanctum Sanctorum, that holy place, wherein were the winged Cherubim and the ark of the Covenant, and the divine Shekinah, the symbol, the visible evidence of the living presence of the great Jehovah, "where clouds and darkness canopied our God"—all these are no more. The worshipers are scattered; the temple a vision of the past; the workmen forced to return again to the vales and mountains, and ruin and desolation now reign where once stood the joy of the whole earth. But masonry aims, through all its plan and all its forms, to perpetuate the history and glories of the temple, and by means of figures and symbols, to stamp its lessons of beauty with lasting impression on the minds of men.

Yet, in religion, as in other things, masonry contents itself with broad, essential principles, without descending to minor details, or attempting to dictate in matters that pertain to form and not to substance. Standing on the broad principle of the universal brotherhood of mankind, and teaching naught but the doctrines of the purest morality, of fraternal union and of duty to God and man alike, it has the wide world for its field and all the ages for its own; and so long as it is true to itself, to its principles and traditions; so long as it steadfastly refuses to be in any way connected with political plans and financial enterprises, so long will its beneficent mission and its grand work continue, while fallen humanity shall require its aid; yea,

"'Till wrapped in flames the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below."

Putnam Correspondence.

PUTNAM, JAN. 3. '88.

EDITOR STAR:—The old year has passed quietly away and the new year with joy to some and sorrow to others. On New Year's day the people of Putnam and the surrounding country witnessed a very sad funeral at the grave-yard at this place; it was the funeral of Mrs. Bert Clemmer, who died on the 30th of Dec. Grandma Randals died near Cottonwood on the 31st. Mrs. Mathews, near Cottonwood, is not expected to live many days. Mr. Bloom, generally known as Dutch John, got his house burned down last Thursday night, the family barely escaping in their night clothes. B. F. Williams succeeded in collecting some money to rebuild again. The young people enjoyed a leap-year party at C. L. Osman last night.

Jess Hart moved from town to his farm in the country on Sunday last. D. A. Hart got his collar-bone broken last Saturday night, by jumping from a freight car while it was in motion, he is, however, doing very well. SUB.

Cottonwood Correspondence.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

COTTONWOOD, JAN. 2. '88.

EDITOR BAIRD STAR.—We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. L. A. Randals, more generally known as "grandma." She was suddenly taken very sick one night last week and remained so until last Saturday, when she was forced to yield to the "grim monster." She leaves a husband and several children, all of whom are now grown, and a host of friends to mourn her death. But our loss is her gain, for she has gone to reap the reward of a life well spent.

County Attorney Palmer has been rustling some of the boys for displaying some of their pugilistic qualifications at a dance below here, a few nights since. Boys you ought not fight, its wrong.

Mr. Wm. Miller, of Fort Worth, has been in the neighborhood for several days, visiting old friends.

Mr. Robt. Palmer, a brother of D. H.'s, has come to take charge of his brother's business here.

Farmers are beginning to prepare their lands for the next crop.

There is a better season in the ground, than has been for years, and if we can only have a few more good rains, Callahan will soon forget that there has been a two year's drouth.

Letter from Fisher County.

ROBY, TEXAS. JAN. 3. '88.

EDITOR STAR.—We failed to write last week on account of being very busily engaged in our Christmas affairs.

Our little town has a newspaper at last, or rather has all the equipments. The paper will be issued next week for the first time. It will be conducted by Messrs. Smith and Crane, and will be "The Fisher County Call."

Roby is looking up considerably. The farmers are preparing for another crop, they are in good spirits and expect a large crop this year.

Stock are doing well, the grass is fine, and water plenty.

Our streets are constantly filled with prospectors. We were visited last week by a stock man of Hamilton county. He thinks he will locate in Fisher county.

Our town voted local option on the 23rd of Dec.

Anyone wishing to live in a quiet, peaceable town, will do well to locate at Roby.

Guess THE STAR will get a copy of "The Call" next week.

As we have the worst cold on earth, we will close, by wishing THE STAR much success.

SOLEMN MISER.

The Democratic party, as a party, never was in favor of a protective tariff.

Immigration.

[Dallas News.]

The executive committee of the State Immigration Association, the members of which are Messrs. D. C. Giddings of Brenham, B. T. Barry of Corsicana, J. P. Smith of Ft. Worth, J. M. Brownson of Victoria, F. B. Chilton of Pecos City E. C. Dickerson of Rusk, A. R. Collins of Denison met here Friday and received the address to the people from the committee on address. The entire address is too long for our limited space, but we extract the most important part.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

Your committee appointed to submit a report of the conference of the state immigration committee with the railroad officials, and to suggest a general plan for the county organization and the method of raising funds, beg to submit that the railroad officials of the lines of railroads entering the state of Texas and those operating in the state met in conference in the city of Dallas on December 29 and 30, with your state committee. The officials not only assured your state committee of their hearty co-operation with the people of Texas in this great movement to induce people to settle in our state and capital to invest here, but in a spirit of the utmost candor and sincerity joined at once with the state committee, in devising the best plan to accomplish the object in view. The proposition made by the railroad officials not only met the view of the state immigration committee, but the railroad officials did more than we had asked to convince the state committee that the railroads are one of the most powerful factors in the success of this movement, and that they would give every aid at their command to make the movement a grand success. The railroad lines entering the state of Texas will give excursions to the state, commencing with one in Jan. During the months of Feb., March, April and May there will be two excursions and one in June, and more during the period named if necessary. Tickets for these excursions will be sold at one fare for round trip, good for return within sixty days, and issued with a view of placing every section of the state on an equal footing. The members of the state committee from every Senatorial district will as soon as the railroads have agreed on dates of excursions, furnish the county committees with these dates and such other information as will enable each county and section to advertise the advantages and induce excursionists to visit particular localities. The manifold advantages and resources of every section of Texas are so great that your committee need only suggest that a statement thereof to the thousands of people who will come to Texas to make their homes and invest their money is all that will be required. To place the advantages of every section of Texas before the home seeker and capitalist, the state immigration convention and the executive committee appointed, have fully concurred that with the hearty co-operation of the people of Texas with your state committee and the railroads, the immigration movement must and will result in great good to the state of Texas and every section thereof.

The people of our state themselves should organize at once, to the end that every section of the state should realize early the advantages from this movement. Your committee suggests that every county in the state of Texas or sub-divisions thereof such as towns and cities, organize an immigration committee for the purpose of obtaining the necessary data statistics, descriptive of the resources and advantages of the particular section, and place it before the people of the world seeking homes or investment in Texas. A full and fair statement should be prepared which of itself will offer greater advantages both to the home seeker and investor than any other state can offer. It has been the effort of your state committee to leave not only the power with the people, but the expenditure of the money, realizing that the greatest success can only be accomplished through the hearty co-operation of the people added as they will be by railroads. The state committee have asked each of the senatorial districts to raise in addition to the $100 already subscribed, the sum of $500 to meet the expenses of the state committee, to be expended for the promotion of the interest of Texas at large, and under the direct supervision of your senatorial representative; and to the end that the people may know how the money is being expended the state committee has required the fund contributed by each senatorial district to be deposited by your representative in some safe bank of deposit, there to remain until the money is actually needed by the state committee, to be paid over in installments by your representative as called for in sums of not more than 20 per cent.

The railroad representatives met the committee and had a conference. They promised to distribute all advertising matter and to place on exhibition products, etc., at expositions. They agreed to start an excursion train on the 11th and one on the 25th of Jan., and one on the 8th of Feb., all to be first-class with sleepers attached. Tickets are good for sixty days, and the holder can return on any regular train within that time. There will be a meeting of the executive committee in Austin on Jan. 24

John F. Elliott's salary as secretary was fixed at $2000 per annum. He was ordered to Austin at once in company with F. B. Chilton, member of the committee, to take possession of the rooms and furniture tendered by Austin.

Soldiers on a Rampage.

[Dallas News.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A revolt occurred at Jefferson Barracks yesterday evening between the white and colored United States soldiers, that resulted in the injury of many men and probably will cost three men their lives. At this time their are many recruits at this station, and yesterday they drew their first pay. Numerous brawls followed, white recruits resenting the familiarity of the colored troopers. In a short time over three hundred men were seeking trouble. Late in the afternoon a drunken colored trooper was seen pursuing a 14-year-old white girl, and a party of white troopers took him to the guard-house. This seemed to enrage a number of his comrades and they forthwith left the barracks, starting for Carondalet Meeting a squad of white troops they proceeded to take vengeance. Hearing of this, part of the white soldiers, armed with revolvers and carbines, started for Carondalet, but were ordered to return and disarm, by the officers. They refused to return to their quarters, but laid down their arms at once and then proceeded after the enemy. At River Desperes bridge they encountered the colored troops returning. Clubs and rocks were used against each other. The white men in superior force were met by the discipline of the colored troopers, who had entered on their second term of service. In half an hour, on the bridge, road and river bed, men lay exhausted and beaten down. Finally the belligerents played out and withdrew. The colored troopers reported the affray at Carondalet Station and were locked up. In the meantime the white soldiers had gathered in force, proceeded to the station and demanded that the colored troopers be given to them. The officers refused and prepared for an assault. Four troops of cavalry were sent from the barracks and arrived in Carondalet in time to save the police from attack.

The disturbance was quelled, all the beligerents arrested, and to-day peace reigns, though bruises, black eyes and gashes on half a hundred heads still tell the tale of a struggle, while in the hospital, at the point of death, lie troopers Living, Good, Peterson and Krummeknocker, all whites.

The Anson Western, referring to the Congressional contest that is anticipated next year, says:

As to whether or not Judge Cockrell would accept the nomination, we do not know, but we do know that in his present position he is giving the utmost satisfaction, and in all probability can remain as he is as long as he desires. Should he enter the race, however, he would make it warm for the other gentleman mentioned, and would make the "Big Eleventh" a representative of whom they could justly feel proud. Judge Cockrell is a man of unusual ability and is head and shoulders above anything mentioned in the list.

Judge Cockrell has a high reputation wherever he is known, and there is no question of his ability to represent this district in Congress with credit. The Texian is not among those who are desirous of shelving the present incumbent, but it has not discovered anything that he has accomplished or is likely to accomplish that especially demands his election to a third term. The impression is abroad that he will be shelved, and if that event really takes place, it is to be hoped that Judge Cockrell or some man of equal ability from near the center of the district will be his successor.—Breckenridge Texian.

The Texian evidently would not be sorry should Col. Lanham fail to succeed himself for the fourth and not the third term as the Texian says. Col. Lanham has made an efficient representative in Congress, and has worked honestly and faithfully for his constituents and has accomplished as much, no doubt, as any other man in the district could have done.

THE STAR sees no good reason why he should not succeed himself in Congress. But if Col. Lanham is to be shelved as the Texian intimates, what is the matter with Lieu't. Gov. T. B. Wheeler of the "free state of Eastland" going to Congress from the big eleventh.

San Antonio modestly reaches out for one of the Democratic conventions this year, and she should have it. If a Democratic convention were held in the Alamo City where the people there could see that officers ruled and laws were made by the grace of a free people's voice, they would understand the institution of the country and perhaps study them, and stop organizing crusades against the true ideas of the American government. Let one of the conventions go there, even if the rangers have to be called in to protect it. —Gazette.

This line fills this column.

Gone up the Flume.

[Dallas News.]

FORT WORTH, TEX., Jan. 4.—This afternoon the Masonic Mutual Benevolent Association of Texas, an insurance concern which has been running in this city for several years, insuring only Master Masons, their wives and children, was closed by the sheriff, who levied an attachment on the office fixtures and furniture, in favor of Mrs Martha H. Austin, who sues for $3,555.64 amount due on two policies. What the liabilities of the concern are is not known, and the records of the District Court show a suit of ouster against it, in which it is alleged that it has no assets outside of office furniture, and that the business was being conducted in violation of law. There are several hundred Masons in the state holding policies in this concern who have paid their premiums up to date.

The greatest raft ever built was put together in an inlet of the bay of Funda, Nova Scotia. This raft was formed of logs to be shipped to Europe. It was over 500 feet long was over 30 feet deep and was 65 feet at the center in its greatest width. It was supposed to weigh 11,000 tons or nearly three times the weight of the great Eastern. It was fastened together with great chains with cross sections of small timbers. The total weight of chains used was 200 tons This raft was owned by Mr James D. Leary, of New York City, and contained 25,550 saw-logs. This raft started for Europe, being towed by a staunch steam ocean vessel. In a storm the vessel had to cut loose from the raft, and when the storm was over could not find it. The U. S. Government sent a cruiser to find it, but it could only find many loose logs and concluded the raft was broken up.

The whole thing results in loss to the owner and if Mr. Leary did not have it insured, he is, perhaps, in good trim to make an assignment.

There is a wonderful amount of uneasiness felt in certain newspaper quarters over the question of finding a successor to Senator Coke. There are the friends of Mills, the friends of Terrell, and the friends of several other very eminent and distinguished gentlemen, stirring the waters, and ex-Governor Joh Ireland sits in mortal dread of being elbowed into the sea, and fain would escape and find security in the Senate. There are several other excellent gentlemen who would not object to a seat in the American House of Lords" if it was tendered them, but when the ballots are counted it will be found that "Richard is himself again."

Col. S. W. T. Lanham represents as to territory, the largest congressional district of Texas. Linked with the fortunes of this territory are some of the most important interests affecting the present welfare and future prosperity of the multitudinous, and intelligent population. Lanham has the brains and the statesmanship to take care of these interests in the national congress as no other man, perhaps, in the district can.—Gordon Courier.

THE Courier is correct. Col. Lanham has worked faithfully and conscienciously for his district and for our part see no good reason why he should not be re-elected. But that he will meet with serious opposition, we do not dobut. We know of several candidates who are looking with longing eyes upon Lanham's seat in congress, and are praying that congressional lightning will strike them ere the year passes away. Somebody is going to get left, and we do not think it will be Col. Lanham, either.

A religious young man writes to inquire whether swearing is ever justifiable. The editor declines the honor of fixing a code of morals for other vocations of life, but simply explains that in the newspaper business swearing is not only justifiable under certain circumstances, but absolutely praiseworthy. One of these circumstances is when an editor sees a pungent thought, which he spent hours in casting, reproduced without credit and subsequently quoted as coming from another paper. Another justifiable circumstance is when his paragraphs are used by a jealous rival and credited "Exchange" or "Anonymous." Under these circumstances, the most highly concentrated cussing becomes a mild kind of religious anathema.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

The new proprietors and conductors of the Ledger are energetic and shrewd young men. They made a very good bargain with their father, paying him in hard cash two dollars for the splendid marble fireproof building at the corner of Spring and William, and one dollar for the historical journal which comes its readers by hundreds of thousands. If they keep on trading this way it will not be long before each is worth a half million in his own right. The three dollars which Mr. Bonner received from the boys has been set aside as a nest-egg. If the founders of the Ledger did not walk out of the office empty-handed. He has a little something to purchase comfort in his old age.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Callahan County Comes.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Callahan County, held at the court house in Baird, Saturday, Jan. 7th, the organization for immigration purposes was as follows:

W. H. Cliett was called to the chair, and D. Richardson was secretary's table.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed, consisting of one citizen from each magistrate's precinct, to act as a county executive committee and for each to act as managers of the immigration business in their several precincts. This committee was appointed as follows:

W. H. Cliett ch'r'n of precinct No. 1.
J. T. L. Annis " " " " 2
S. S. Ramsey " " " " 3
J. D. Windham " " " " 4
J. P. Massie " " " " 5
J. M. Coffman " " " " 6
Rob't Harris " " " " 7
J. M. Foy " " " " 8

Resolved, that W. H. Cliett, chairman of Co. Ex. Committee, be authorized to fill all vacancies in said committee.

Resolved, that D. Richardson be made Secretary of Executive Committee and Treasurer of the Callahan County Immigration Fund.

Resolved, that the several members of the county ex. committee be authorized and requested to make up as much as $5 from each of their several districts for a State Immigration fund.

Resolved, that D. Richardson, B. R. Webb and Otis Bowyer be appointed a committee of three to write up for publication the advantages and resources of Callahan county, and that said committee be authorized and requested to make up as much as $100 to be used in advertising Callahan County as they may deem best for the general interest of the said county.

Resolved, that THE BAIRD STAR, The Gazette and Herald be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Adjourned. W. H. CLIETT, Chairman.

Immigration.

A meeting of the citizens of Immigration Precinct No. 1 of Callahan County, Baird precinct, is hereby called on Saturday, Jan. 14th, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., at the court house in Baird, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the county commendations on Jan. 7th, convention held in Baird may '88, and such other step be brought before the All favoring the m invited to attend.

W. H.
Mem. Co. Ex. Com., Prec'n.

Patents Granted.

To citizens of Texas during the week, and reported especially paper by C. A. Snow Lawyers, opp. U. Washington

W. S. ladder.
C. E. Wagon b
R. E. B
H. J. Bedstead
J. D. Sc per.
W. W. rel truck.
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WEEKLY STAR.

RAN CO., TEXAS.

ON $1 50 A YEAR.

JANUARY, 12, 1888.

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r is the matter with the
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e of that paper after Jan.
We hope that the Doctor
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s with THE STAR. We have
received a copy of the Re-
ter in two weeks.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S confirma-
n as Associate Justice of the
preme court still hangs fire in
e Senate. The Republicans are
eut on making all the political
apital possible out of the ap-
ointment. Lamar is a southern
n and an ex-Confederate and
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oanut.

r is said that the state capitol
me is all right and that there is
danger of the structure falling
d burying the next legislature
nder its ruins. Probably after
e legislature adjourns, many
'l wish it had, as it is the proper
er to swear that every legisla-
re is the worst that ever assem-
d in the State.

THE tariff and foreign immigra-
on both promise to be interest-
ing questions in the present
Congress. The tariff, especially,
will occupy a good portion of the
present session. There is a rat-
tling among the dry bones among
the protected monopolies of the
East. Of course, it is all for the
good of the poor working man that
a protective tariff is wanted.

THE lion and the lamb have lain
down together. The Dallas Times
and Herald have consolidated un-
der the name of the Times-Herald.
We wish the new enterprise every
success, at the same time we do
not feel well about it because
somehow in the new deal, THE
STAR got left off the exchange list.
We had just begun to read the
Times and we feel lost without it.

THE President's message seems
to have knocked the wind out of
some of the leading protectionists
in both parties. But some of th
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E. M. Hedley has been ap-
d Postmaster at Tecumseh,
Gilliland having resigned.

Notice, Subscribers.

We have been sending THE STAR to all subscribers of both The Clarendon and Tecumseh Banner. While we would like to have all the subscribers we can get, at the same time, we do not wish to force the paper on anyone. We will continue to send THE STAR to all who were regular subscribers to either The Clarendon or The Tecumseh Banner, in the county. If any are getting the paper who do not want to take it, please drop us a card to that effect at once, and don't wait a year or two and then say you did not subscribe for the paper. Any parties that were sending The Clarendon to friends out of the county, if they wish to renew their subscription to THE STAR, do so at once, as all papers that go out of the county will be stopped after this issue unless otherwise ordered.

On with the Work.

To the citizens of Callahan Co:

The undersigned having been, by the County Immigration Society, appointed a committee to prepare statistics and procure funds for advertising Callahan County, take this method of inviting the co-operation of all public-spirited citizens in aid of their efforts. We need and desire immigration, and the outlook is now most promising that with proper effort we can secure it. The railroads are giving low rates; a State organization for immigration purposes has been perfected, and the state secretary advises that printed matter for advertising can now be had at about one-half the usual rates. It is, however, largely left with each county to determine the extent to which it will avail itself of these facilities and opportunities. Our county, naturally one of the best in Western Texas, must be fairly presented abroad or when the Summer is past and the other counties have garnered the harvest, we shall be—left. An assessment of five dollars has been made on each precinct, to be raised by the members of the general Executive Committee, but this amount will be required to defray the pro rata share of our county in the general expenses of the state organization. Aside from this, we need at least $200, while $300 will be better, to properly advertise the county. We ask the members of the general committee; Messrs. W. H. Cliett, J. T. L. Annis, S. S. Ramsey, J. D. Windham, J. P. Massie, J. M. Coffman, Rob't Harris and J. M. Foy to send up, besides the $5 mentioned, such additional amounts as they may be able to collect, for advertising the county; together with such data relative to their respective localities as they may wish to go into the general write-up. We desire every part of the county to be fairly represented, and that the name of every one who contributes funds shall appear in the printed matter. The committee, having their own private business to look after, and serving herein without pay, will not have time or opportunity to see every one personally on this subject, and they therefore appeal to every man interested in the general welfare, and willing to aid in the good work, to pay over, without further solicitation, to Mr. D. Richardson the treasurer, or to either of the undersigned, or to Gen. F. W. James such amounts as he may see proper to contribute. The First Nat'l Bank subscribes $20, and a number of our business men and firms have already given $5 each. A list of names with amounts contributed will be published in later issues of THE STAR. There is now before us the dawn of a brighter morning. Let us be up and doing.

D. RICHARDSON.
OTIS BOWYER. } Committee.
B. R. WEBB.

Election of Bank Directors

At the annual election of directors for the First National Bank held Jan. 10, the following named persons were elected to serve as directors for 1888:

F. W. James, W. C. Powell, W. H. Parvin, J. E. W. Lane, A. G. Willis, J. I. McWhorter, J. Y. Gilliland, Chas. Kenyon. At the same time and place the following were elected officials of said bank.

F. W. JAMES, PRES.
W. H. PARVIN, V. PRES.
W. C. POWELL, CASH'R.

Immigration Committee.

The chairman of County Ex. Immigration Committee has appointed a committee to meet such excursionists as may get off the train at this place, for the purpose of extending to them a welcome, and to entertain them while sojourning in our midst. This will be of great benefit to excursionists.

The Tariff Question.

MR. EDITOR:—I deem it a duty to reply to my Republican wool growing friend "Extenuated."

He says the T. & P. Railway has new steel rails now laid nearly its entire length and that the steel was all imported from England.

The fact is steel can be made in England more than $16 per ton cheaper than in America. We know this, 1st, because the English article pays a tariff of $16 when brought here, besides the original cost of production; 2nd, because our people buy it instead of buying from the American steel works, and 3rd, because, other things being equal, our people buy all things in the cheapest market.

Now, this result goes to show that where there is an enormous tax of $16 per ton on steel which is nearly 100 per cent added to its manufacture in England, still the foreign article sells and this heavy tariff for protection does not protect and therefore the protectionists ought to cry for $32 per ton on steel instead of $16. The great mass of the American people are against revenue for protection and the more ignorant are learning that protection is only a good thing for the few and works a harship on the many.

To illustrate protection so that every school boy can see the injustice of the principle we may say a Callahan farmer can put corn in Baird market at 50 cents per bushel. The Tarrant county farmer can put corn on his home market for 50 cents; the same farmer can move his corn to Baird for 10 cents per bushel. Now every reader can see that the Tarrant farmer can thus put corn in Baird at 40 cents, as against our local farmers at 50 cents. Now the Callahan farmers club together and ask for a tariff of 10 cents per bushel imposed on Tarrant county corn, in order that they can compete with Tarrant county.

My plan is for the larger number consuming corn to be allowed to buy where they can do so the cheapest and allow the people of all nations to sell where they can get the best prices; and if the Callahan county corn raiser cannot raise corn without making all his neighboring corn buyers pay 10 cents per bushel more for his benefit, let him raise something else. If the few men who want to raise sheep have to ask every one of our sixty millions of people to pay nearly double for the woolen articles they use, let the sheep men raise something else and let the people use Australian or Indian wool if it is cheaper than American wool. And further, if the woolen mills of Manchester, England can make blankets and ship them to us cheaper than our neighbors at Lowell, Mass., can make them, let us buy from Manchester and let our Lowell people work at some other industry.

Every reader of this article knows, that revenue must be raised to meet the cost of running the government. In order to do this revenue can be laid on all imported articles known as luxuries, but let articles of prime necessity, such as blankets, salt, iron, sugar, lumber and medicines come free.

Local revenues can be kept on tobacco, cigars, wines, beer and whiskey, which people can do as well without.

In this way, the great bulk of tariff revenue would come from the rich people and the larger part of the internal revenue would be in a measure voluntary contributions from the tobacco-using and whiskey-drinking element of our population. X. Y. Z.

Bonds called In.

The holders of the Callahan Co. 8 per cent court house bonds numbered from 6 to 25 inclusive for $1000 each, bearing dates June 11, 1885, July 13, 1885, and Aug. 11, 1885, are hereby notified to present the same to me at my office in Baird, Callahan county, Texas, for payment on or before the 10th day of Feb'y, 1888, and than no interest will be paid on said bonds after said date.

By order of the commissioners court of Callahan county.

C. ESTES.
Treasurer Callahan county.

Jan. 10, 1888.

TECUMSEH, TEX., Jan. 10 '88.

EDITOR BAIRD STAR:—Fine sheep weather.

Hereafter, our ever good natured and generous friend Sam Gilliland will reside within the classic walls of Trickham. Good bye old boy, may your shadow never grow less nor your feet larger.

I must explain—Several persons being desirous to know who 'O. K.' is, I will sign my name in full this time, so that all may know who writes to THE STAR from the Tecumseh Precinct.

Yours very truly,
OWL KILLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 7, '88.

EDITOR BAIRD STAR:—I desire to give notice that a competitive examination of those desiring appointment as a Naval Cadet from the 11th Congressional District of Texas, will be conducted by Dr. L. H. Stout, at Cisco, Texas, on Tuesday, March 6th, next. Candidates must be over fourteen and under eighteen years of age.

Respectfully,
S. W. T. LANHAM.

Washington Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, '88.

The two most important events of the week are the reassembling of Congress and the resumption of work by the special international parliament—the Fisheries Commission. The House of Representatives heard only yesterday the announcement of the arrangement of its committees, but the Senate is already in the midst of a battle.

The first matter of consequence presented in the Senate after the holiday recess was the resolution in reference to the distribution of the President's message. This was made the pretext for Mr. Sherman, in his feverish haste and anxiety to get even with Mr. Blaine in making an open bid for the Republican Presidential nomination, to launch a harangue, something after the manner of a stump speech, in which he sharply takes President Cleveland and the democracy to task on the tariff question. But the consuming aspirations of the Ohio Senator have led him to adopt a course of conduct wholly acceptable to the democracy.

The tariff debate thus bravely opened, may continue for some time in the Upper House, as several of the Senators have announced their intention to discuss that issue in all its bearings. Still it is possible that the tariff debate may be interfered with at any moment by the Blair Educational bill, which has precedence of all other matters on account of its being the only unfinished business.

The New Hampshire Senator declares it to be his purpose to push his bill from day to day until the question is disposed of. He expresses himself as being confident that his cherisaed measure will pass both houses and he believes the President will approve it. As to the latter opinion, a prominent congressman remarked, Mr. Blair's hope for his bill is without foundation. In all of Mr. Cleveland's career, he has never, either by deed or word, committed himself to any scheme of paternal legislation like the Blair bill. He said further, that he knew that his Democratic brethren were divided upon this question, many of the leading men of the party being on the affirmative side, but he thought it would be better to act on the Napoleon military maxim of finding out what our enemies wish us to do and then pursue a contrary course. He thought President Cleveland would be likely to regard it in that light.

Of important proposed legislation in the House it may be well to mention Mr. Springer's bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma, by consolidating the tribes in the Indian Territory under that form of government. It is understood that another bill on the same subject but of an entirely different character will be introduced. The latter scheme proposes to remove the Indians to the eastern part of the Territory and form a new Territory out of the western portion, adding thereto the region of country known as 'No Man's Land', which will make a Territory nearly as large as the State of Ohio. It is said this plan will be strongly urged by the support of the Administration.

There is a probability that Washington, Montana and Dakota Territories will be admitted as states this year upon the condition that they shall not vote for President until the election in 1892. Representative Crain, of Texas, is preparing to submit his constitutional amendment to change the time of meeting of Congress. The 31st of December, at noon is substituted for the 4th of March as the time for the beginning and termination of the official terms of members of the House. Congress shall meet at least once each year on the first Monday in January, unless otherwise ordered by that body. Should the bill pass both houses, it must be ratified of course, by two-thirds of the State Legislatures before it can become a law of the land.

One of the most ludicrous scenes yet witnessed in the House was when Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, who has made some little reputation as a sectional agitator, called up the Rebel Flag inquiry. Instantly there were a dozen objections, but Mr. Campbell, of New York, merely assumed a picturesque attitude and exclaimed "Ugh" at the same moment, bringing his fist down upon his desk with such vigorous energy as to be recognized by the presiding officer as entitled to the floor. The little man from Maine persists in playing the Innocent Abroad for the House of Representatives. He seldom rises to his feet without making himself ridiculous.

The Milliken Judgment Paid.

Last Tuesday there was a called term of the Commissioners' court, for the purpose of considering a proposition from G. M. Bowie of Weatherford, to purchase the judgment of Callahan County against J. H. Milliken and others. The court, after consideration, sold the judgment to above party for $21,256.00 cash, this being full amount of principal and interest and costs due the county. This is good news to the tax-payers of the county, and thus ends a long and vexatious law-suit. The court will at once call in and pay off the bonds issued to build the present court-house, as they draw a higher rate of interest than the Milliken bonds.

THE STAR comes out this week as an eight column paper and "all home print." If we were not afraid some one would say we were boasting, we could say "she was a daisy."

THIS is leap year—now, girls, is your chance.

California Letter.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., Jan. 5, '88.

EDITOR BAIRD STAR:—When I parted with you at Tecumseh, on the 28th of March last and started to Washington Territory, I promised to write and tell you and the readers of The Banner something about that country. I have been thinking of complying with that promise all the time, but have never thought I could write anything that would be of much interest. I will write you a few lines now which you may publish in THE STAR or cast into the rubbish, as you may see proper. I arrived in Tacoma, on the 8th of April, 12 days after I left Tecumseh. I remained in and about Tacoma and Seattle until the 23rd of September, and then started for this place. Washington Territory is the best country I have seen since I left Texas.

The land, timber and water is excellent. The land on the rivers is very fertile, it produces barley, oats, potatoes, clover and timothy in abundance, also vegetables of all kinds, and fruits of all kinds except peaches and grapes. There is plenty of goverment land that can be had yet, and I think it is the healthiest country I was ever in. I was in very poor health when I left Texas, but I improved in health all the time I was in the Territory, and when I left there I felt that I was almost restored to perfect health. The greatest drawback to that country that I can see is that it rains so much during the winter months, and that the good goverment lands that can be had is (the most of it) inconvenient to market, but I had rather have too much rain than none at all, and all the good government lands will soon be convenient to market, as railroads are being built all over the country; but I wish to say to all my friends in Texas who think of moving to that country go and see it yourselves before moving. I believe it is the boss country for poor men to get homes, or any I have ever seen, but don't take my word for it. I don't like this country at all. Land is too high for poor men to get homes, and I think it is a sickly country, as there has been a great deal of sickness in and around this town for the last two months. I will close, and if there is any person or persons who wish to know any more about this country or Washington Territory, if they will write to me at this place, I will tell them all I can. Success to THE STAR; may it twinkle brightly and give light to many readers.

W. B. TWOMEY.

SOME say we can not afford to publish an eight column paper in a seven column town. Hold on "mine friend," Baird will be a ten column town the very first thing you know.

REV. A. A. BAKER, Cumberland Presbyterian, will preach at the Rock Church at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. next Sunday, 15th. All invited to attend.

TO POSTMASTERS: Please notify us immediately if THE BAIRD WEEKLY STAR is not taken out of the office by anyone to whom it is addressed.

Our Putnam letter was crowded out this week for want of space.

How do you like the way THE STAR shines this week.

The Rock Island engineers have crossed Red River. There is some danger of Baird being run over by this road yet—or at least we hope so.

John Blum, better known as "Dutch John," near Putnam, had the misfortune to get his house with all its contents burned last week.

J. W. Campbell & Co of Abilene, who were reported in our last issue as closed out by attachment, have arranged their indebtedness and are doing business at the old stand.

Our county is now in line in the interest of Texas immigration. The people should all extend aid in this cause, for we all know that people make the country and that no country on earth was ever worth a cent to humanity unless occupied by people.

Our farmers must not feel blue over the present "cold snap." Much cold weather will injure a fruit crop. The cold also destroys many insects destructive to crops. We predict an early spring and a grand crop year like we had during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885.

What's the matter with Baird building a first class roller mill? A good mill would be of inestimable value to the town. There is every indication, that there will be a fine wheat crop made in Callahan County this year and a good mill would be the best investment that could be made for both town and county. We would like to hear from the people on this subject. Who will start the ball?

Scientific Miscellany.

Two German medical men of large experience give eight years as the limit of the vitality of most seeds.

An "Astronomical Society of France" has been organized in Paris for promoting astronomical development and study.

Wood-fiber capable of being spun is now prepared in Germany. The preparation of the fiber of pine leaves as a material for carpets is another promising new industry.

In English collieries, roburite has proven equal or superior to gunpowder in blasting effects, while absolutely free from the flame that renders gunpowder so dangerous in the presence of explosive gases.

The plating of microscopes with platinum by the new electric process has been found to be a great advantage, the instruments being thus protected from corrosion. The cost is said to be about that of silver-plating.

From an examination of 101,000 persons, Prof. Erismann, of St. Petersburg, finds that those engaged in textile manufactures, especially spinners, are inferior to other working men in stature, chest measurement, bodily weight, and muscular strength.

Prof. Von Hippel has shown to the Ophthalmological society of Heidelburg his second success in grafting the rabbit's cornea into the human eye. The patient's visual power with the new eye is about one-tenth of the normal, and coarse print may be read.

According to Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, the English foot is used as the standard of length by countries having 471,000,000 inhabitants, the metre by 317,000,000 people, and the Russian foot by 5,995,000. Denmark and Russia are the only countries in continental Europe which have not adopted the metre.

Contrary to general opinion, leprosy is spreading rapidly, according to Dr. Besnier, of the Paris Academy of Medicine. French colonists are last falling victims. Paysicians everywhere are urged to seek a means of abating its ravages. The disease is transmitted by a bacillus resembling that of consumption.

Since the first appearance of the great red spot on the planet Jupiter nine years ago, Mr. W. F. Denning, the well-known English astronomer, has made about three hundred observations of the phenomenon. He believes the red spot to be a feature of Jupiter's atmosphere, and not of the surface of the planet.

The Royal Society, of London, furnishes some interesting examples of the longevity of men dedicate sled for scientific work. The average age of the fourteen Fellows who died during the past year was 75 years, the youngest—Dr. Wilson Fox—being 56, and the oldest—Adm ral Dedham and Dr. Richard Quain—being 87.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Pork for Home Use.

Every farmer should aim to grow and fatten pork for family use. Only by growing it himself can he insure pork from hogs free from disease. As most farmers are situated they can keep enough pigs for their own use, feeding them when young largely on skim milk and refuse from the kitchen. There is always undoubted profit in keeping pigs enough to dispose of refuse that would otherwise go to waste.

Whether there should be many or any more than this in number on East-ern farms and the methods by which they should be bred must depend largely on the relative prices of grain and meat. For a year and a half or more pork has been relatively dearer than corn. It may not be true that corn can be profitably bought to feed hogs save in exceptional cases. What we mean by pork being relatively higher than corn is that thousands of farmers during the last year and a half have been able to feed home grown corn with more profit than they could secure by selling the grain from the farm.

We are quite certain this can be done generally, even at a lower price for pork than is now current, provided farmers will breed and feed judiciously. Corn is everywhere recognized as the staple food for hogs, yet it should never be given exclusively. Corn is a very concentrated food, and for a growing animal it does not give the right proportions of bone and flesh-forming material. Even with full-grown, fattening hogs the greed ness with which they will eat sugar beets while confined in a pen and fed to surfeiting on corn, is sufficient proof that the latter alone is not a perfect ration. The stomach needs something to distend it and insure better digestion.

Western farmers who feed whole corn in the ear to fattening swine find so much of it undigested that they keep a number of store hogs to root among the droppings and eat the undigested grains after they have been wasted. This is a wasteful practice and one who is at all fastidious would naturally object to eating pork thus made.

The best and most economical feed for young pigs after they are weaned is skim milk thickened with wheat or mill feed, also with a very small addition of Indian meal. The object is to make growth rather than fat, and to breed long bodied, straight backed pigs that will have good digestion, and be able in after life to breed or to lay on fat rapidly.

A corn fed young pig has his digestion more or less injured from the start, and such feeding has the effect of stunting the growth. With the right kind of feed there is no danger of this, and there need be no fear that growth will be too rapid. A little later in the season cooked apples, potatoes or pumpkins will come into play, and to this the mill feed and meal should be added while the mess is still hot.

When a large quantity of potatoes is grown it is a good plan to keep enough pigs to use up those which are too small or too scabby for marketing. To do this profitably the potatoes should be cooked. Raw potatoes will perhaps be eaten, but they are poor food for any kind of stock.—*Practical Farmer.*

The Next in Order.

The latest monopoly is the "Slate-pencil Trust." Pretty soon our Trust in God will be incorporated and held at fancy prices.—*San Francisco Alta.*

When the stove is clogged up with climbers and kids wonder that the tired mother-in-law exclaims "Great caught!"—*Goodell's Sun.*

Y STAR.

12, 1888.

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J. D. McCall.
R. Lubbock.
.R. M. Hall.
. J. S. Hogg.
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H. Conner.
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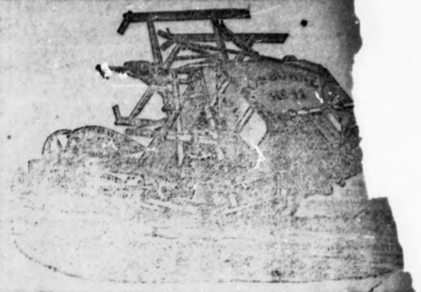

Mr. Jas. Hill and Miss Lizzie Otto were married Tuesday.

There is war between England and Scotland—down on the bayou.

Mrs. Randals, wife of Grandpa Randals of Cottonwood, died very suddenly last week.

Have you paid your taxes? If not, it is time you was hustling up. Time was up Jan. 1st.

Sam Hunter, who was stabbed by Marion Barnhill some time ago, is, we learn, about recovered from his wound.

Mr. Frank Carmichael returned last Saturday evening from his trip to Washington Territory. He expresses himself as well pleased with the far west. While there he saw a party of about seventе-five persons who had just arrived at Tacoma from Texas.

News reached here last Friday that Dick Ware, the gallant sheriff of Mitchell county was killed while attempting an arrest out in Colorado. But it was subsequently learned that it was a brother of sheriff Ware that was killed. Dick Ware is the best sheriff in the state and we hope that he may live long to be a terror to evil doers.

ast Thursday evening a telem was received here that a ther was coming and would be hand about 3 o'clock Friday orning, but Friday was warm and pleasant up to late in the evening when a gentle breeze begun blowing from the north. The weather continued to grow colder all day Saturday, some snow falling at night, and Sunday was the coldest day we have had this season.

PERSONAL MENTION.

County Attorney D. H. Palmer is in town.

Mr. Wm. Cameron of Waco, was in town several days this week.

Tom Windham came in from Presidio county on the train last Tuesday.

Mr. G. O. Cresswell of Tecumseh was in town last week and, of course, called around to see THE STAR.

Mr. Henry Furman and E. E. Chase of Ft. Worth spent a day or two in town last week on business.

Miss Pet and Belle Sublet, of Putnam, were in town last week and paid a visit to Mrs. W. R. Lotz.

Deputy sheriff H. J. Lambert. took an attached witness to Colorado City last Saturday night on the late train.

Mrs. G. Cresswell who has been visiting friends in England for several months, returned home not long since.

Miss Willie Gillespie returned to her school last Monday, and we learn has re-opened with some new pupils on her list.

Miss Bettie Richardson returned from Dallas and Ft. Worth last week, having spent several days with friends, and with her brother Ellis at Ft. Worth Business College.

Dick Cordwent called around to see us last Friday and deposited $1 with us, or at least, we beat him out of that amount. We agreed not to put his name in the paper, so we won't.

John Mathews returned last week from Arkansaw, where he went some time ago with horses for Wm. Babb of Coleman county.

Mrs W. J. Smith of Cleburne, who spent several days last week in town visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Estes, returned home last Sunday.

A railroad detective from Dallas was in town several days last week trying to find out who it was that shot into the passenger train west of here last week.

Judge James E. Ross of Mexico, Mo., father of our townsman, Hugh Ross, is here on a visit to his son, and enjoying some of our Texas winter weather.

Mrs. S. A. Mack, who has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Burke, of this city, for the past two months, left last Monday, for her home in Fulton, Mo.

Miss Manie Wright, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with the family of W. H. Parvin of our city, left for Belle Plain College on the 1st. She is one of the assistant teachers at the college and is an able helper of the faculty.

Capt. W. J. Maltby is now a member of the U. S. Pomological Society, which meets at Riverside, Cal. in a few days, in general convention. The members from the East and North are to pass Baird in an excursion train about Jan. 15th. The Captain will join them here.

Mrs. Fannie Windham and 'Aunt' Rebecca Gilliland of this county, have just heard of an elder brother in Missouri, David Monteith, who they have not seen or heard from since they left Tennessee over forty years ago. Dr. J. D. Windham has also heard of a sister in Mississippi who he thought was dead years ago.

Patents Granted

To citizens of the Southern States during the week, and reported expressly for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co. Patent lawyers, opp. U. S. patent office, Washington, D. C.

E. Aber, Troup, Tex. Apparatus for handling brick.

D. B. Banks, Baltimore, Md. Supporting arm for electric lights.

W. C. Crozier, Knoxville, Tenn. Distributing case.

F. V. DeCoppet, New Orleans, La. Can filler for ice machines.

M. P. Farris, Bethany, S. C. Manure distributer.

W. G. Harrison, Weston, Va., Pilot for locomotive.

W. W. Herron, Conroe, Tex. Ox yoke.

W. Jones, Norfolk, Va. Boot or shoe stretcher.

W. M. Lerch, Baltimore, Md. harness saddle.

H. A. McClelland, Louisville, Ky. Dental pencil.

C. Opperman, Louisville, Ky. Jar fastner.

G. W. Randolph, Memphis, Tenn. Cultivator.

E. A. Seals & W. W. Downing, Brewton, Ala., Vehicle wheel.

C Selden, Baltimore, Md. Duplex telegraphy.

J. A. Stockton, Hartselle, Ala. Reclining attachment for chairs.

J. C. P. Timmons, Timmons, Tenn. Car brake.

J. H. Wilmouth & B. McNairy, Aberdeen, Miss Churn.

W. B. Wrigley, New Orleans, La. Car coupling.

We will send THE STAR and THE FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE to one address one year for $2.25.

THE Blair Educational Bill in Congress should be defeated because it is a delusion and a snare. Appropriations to support the public schools, by the government means governmental control of our schools. Are the people ready to surrender the control of their schools to the national government? We think not.

Notice No. 1.

If you owe us any thing, either note or open account, please come and settle it. Hard times no excuse: the time is as hard with us as you. If you have not got the money we can refer you to parties that have it to loan at 12 per cent. Please heed this, our first warning.

J. D. WINDHAM & SONS.

Car ear corn at S. C. Pack's.

Fresh country ground meal.
S. L. Ogle.

Messrs Pack and Fraser have killed their hog.

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RAILROADING.

Capital—Strange he Oldest Railroad

d treasurer in the n this city, says a N. C., and his ex- ter of railway com- period which em- the inception and that mode of travel ame is William W. n in Granville coun- , in 1821. He bears den of 66 years that he a day over 50. He en- s life as a clerk, in his y, in 1841, and two years s assiduity and quickness, a partnership. In 1833 the n of the Raleigh and Gaston egan. It was a slow work. ept by. The $800,000 given by lders was all consumed. The n a mortgage of the road, ad- a like sum. This was also ex- It was not until 1844 that the mpleted. In 1846 Maj. Vass treasurer.

d any man undertake a work. The debt was im- those days, the receipts road the butt of ridicule and Matters went along from rse until 1849, when the road ited to the state, under the its mortgage. Maj. Vass was year elected president of the it continued to exercise at the me all the duties of treasurer. d thus passed into the control state, and Gov. Manly and the fficers became a board of con-

year there was an exciting campaign, whose memory lingers yet. It was between the railroad and the anti-railroad factions, or rather, as it was then known, a fight between the internal improvement and ant -internal improvement parties. Of the former, James B. Sheppard was the candidate; of the latter, William A. Graham, afterward secretary of the United States. So great was the hostility to always that those who favored them re objects of contumely, and in fact popular hatred. People were actu- ly superstitious. There were two roads in the state—the Wilmington Weldon (now an important link in Atlantic Coast line) and the Ra- gh and Gaston. Most people desired a return to the stage-coach days. The farmers said they could no longer sell their grain and forage, if railways came into vogue, as they did to the stage companies. Old women declared that they could raise neither vegetables nor poultry along the line of the railways, and one woman actually spent much of her time now in cursing and now in praying against the Raleigh and Gaston line. Despite this powerful pressure and clamor, but by a narrow majority, the internal improvement party triumphed.

Under these unfavorable auspices Maj. Vass entered upon his duties as president. The road was seventy-five miles in length. It ran in an eccentric manner, far removed from a straight line, as it passed by the houses of certain large stockholders who demanded that as a condition of their subscriptions. The road had to be operated most capital. A few days before the end of the month President Vass would go before the board of control and make oath as to what sum he believed he could "run" the road on for the next thirty days. This sum was an average about $2,000 per month. He had to be extremely careful. The opposition to the road in particular and to railways in general was such that if it failed to meet expenses it was inevitably doomed. Maj. Vass kept within the limit. He told all the employes how he had to skimp and save. He paid engineers $25 per month, his superintendent $50, while firemen and laborers received from $7.50 to $12.50 per month. The receipts of the road kept at just about $6,000 monthly.

In those days the road was built of stringers of pine or white oak laid upon sills. The latter were about six feet apart. All the timber was cut and [illegible] and. On the stringers, were nailed bars [illegible] thickness, [illegible] little rough [illegible] own- [illegible] errible Spitfire, [illegible] small, [illegible] uttered [illegible] g man- [illegible] engines; [illegible] ather as [illegible] st resin- [illegible] always [illegible] osin for The cars [illegible] twenty [illegible] not longer [illegible] baggage- [illegible] s not over [illegible] ing stops, [illegible] so. The [illegible] very rarely [illegible] as possible [illegible] headed for [illegible] expressed [illegible] would have [illegible] to Raleigh. [illegible] d as to the [illegible] ed to reach [illegible] red: "If the [illegible] get there by [illegible] noy was an [illegible] r and faith. [illegible] attendant cars [illegible] f black smoke [illegible] ge. At such [illegible] the engine [illegible] To get up "a [illegible] sin was thrown [illegible] d wide open, [illegible] snorting little [illegible] dashed up the [illegible] d it could mus- [illegible] was small. So [illegible] Break-downs [illegible] average one [illegible] night. People [illegible] They were not [illegible] and exacting of [illegible] s they are now. [illegible] sent their slaves [illegible] assengers did con- [illegible] n their own se- [illegible] d luck, and partly

projected somewhat above the level of the other rails. Against this a wheel would strike, and the rail, being forced up perpendicularly or at a sharp angle, would enter the car floor. Sometimes these suddenly projected snakeheads would badly injure people. One notable case was that of a bridal party. The groom, seated beside his bride, was enjoying the novelty of a first ride on the cars, when suddenly, with a stunning jar, a snakehead came through the bottom of the car and nearly cut off his leg. As a general thing the motive power was so weak that the snakehead stopped the train and thus itself prevented damage. But the snakeheads are to this day an unpleasant memory of those early days of railroading.

The strap-iron rails, poor articles, wore quickly and bad, and one of President Vass' serious problems was the necessity of replacing them. He had no funds to buy new ones. So, in connection with his roadmaster, a sharp fellow named Rhodes, he conceived of a plan which, though as primitive as any ever devised, was found to work well. Alongside the road grew numbers of young whitoak trees, three or four inches in diameter. These were cut down, divested of their bark, and then nailed down, after being split into two parts, the curved side being uppermost. The use of these wooden rails came to be very frequent, and the white oaks of suitable size became scarce. Then little pine saplings a few years old were used in the same way. They also lasted very well. So it came about that President Vass replaced iron rails with wooden ones, and during his term in that office did not purchase a pound of new iron. He declares that the wooden rails were actually better than the ones they replaced.

A railway president of to-day, going here and there in lordly style in his private car, little imagines the duties, as well as the trials and tribulations, of the president of the Raleigh and Gaston road in those early times. One of Maj. Vass' duties was to inspect the entire line of the road. To do this he went over it on foot, over every mile of it, back and forth, once a month, accompanied by his faithful roadmaster. They literally saw every bit of iron and wood as they footed the 150 miles from Raleigh to Gaston and back. They usually devoted a full week to this business of inspection, camping out at night if no house was near by. Not a few times did they spend the night with passengers les de camp-fires alongside the road. A train would break down, the passengers and train people would build a roaring fire beside the track if the night were cold, and all would pass the time as pleasantly as possible. As has been said, they were not over-fastidious in those days, and most of them, when they saw the baby engines, the rough road, and the wooden rails, wondered that they got along at all. The president, as he laughingly remarked to-day, was then kept walking all the time. For his services as a real railway "Pooh Bah" he was paid $1,000 a year, and thought it a good salary. Just before his term as president ended he was paid $1,500.

Henry Clay visited Raleigh, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railway people, desiring to show him great honor, had a car built at Norfolk especially for him. It would be called a rough affair in these days. It was rather longer than the cars then in use, was of pine, with oak supports, was painted a dirty yellow, and had little windows each of two panes of glass. The seats were of pine, and very nearly resembled those torturing ones in an old-fashioned church. The road thought that in the construction of this car perfection had been attained, and Maj. Vass showed it with peculiar pride to scores of visitors. Another triumph in special cars was constructed for President Polk upon the occasion of his visit here. It took two entire days of his time to make the 75-mile trip from Gaston to Raleigh. That car was preserved for years as a sacred relic. A box-car of this date would surpass it in style and finish.

In 1851 Maj. Vass retired from the presidency of the road. He had engineered it through its darkest days. He was urged to continue in the office. Mr. George W. Mordecai was put in that position, and Maj. Vass again returned to his duties, as treasurer, which in fact had never really been interrupted. Ever since he has held that position, Jan. 1, 1846, was the date of his taking the position, and in commemoration of his forty years' service the company, Jan. 1, 1886, presented him with a solid silver service valued at $1,000. In 1861 he was made treasurer of the Raleigh and Augusta railway; also, a few weeks ago he was elected treasurer of the Durham and Northern railway. He now receives $5,000 per annum, and is a man of large wealth, all the result of of honest careful saving. The receipts of his old road, in 1849 $74,000 are now $1,000,000, and it is a prominent link in the seaboard system, which is now building a $5,000,000 line between Atlanta, Ga., and Monroe, N. C.

Thus North Carolina can boast of the oldest railway treasurer in the oldest railway treasurer in the United States. It is said that the same claim can be made as to railway presidents, and that Hon. R. R. Bridgers, of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, is the senior of his profession.

The Death Penalty in Italy.

The Italian Minister of Justice, Sig. Zanardelli, has just drawn up a new criminal code from which capital punishment has been omitted. There is a good deal of speculation in Italy as to whether the Legislature will finally abolish the punishment of death. Three times within the last twenty years the Chamber of Deputies has voted for its abolition, but in each case the Senate has refused to confirm the vote. Since King Humbert ascended the throne there has not been an execution, and it is argued that it is absurd and undignified to retain in the code a penalty which is never applied. To this it is naturally objected that King Humbert will not live forever, that succeeding monarchs may be less tender-hearted, or that some serious outbreak of crime against the person might render it nec[illegible]

ORIGIN OF PIE.

How the Breeder of Dyspepsia Is Manufactured—Some of the Numerous Varieties.

The evolution of the pie, says *The Philadelphia Record*, is a matter that posesses much interest, both to the diligent consumer of pastry and the student of gastronomic art. For at least three hundred years the pie has been steadily progressing upward and onward to its present state of perfection, and during all these years it has ruled supreme at the delight of reckless children and the terror of timid dyspeptics. From the highly seasoned venison of old England to the modern pie so strangely and wondrously made is a most interesting transition, and one which has doubtless proven a blessing to mankind. Years of study and careful experiment have brought forth a combination of crust, meats, and fruits truly wonderful to behold and marvelous to eat.

The pie is thought to be of English descent, and upon this side of the ocean the yankees have generally been conceded to be connoiseurs in this special line of pastry. The down-east farmer lad, with true intuition, early learns to choose the thin, hard pumpkin pie from the large assortment upon the shelves of his mother's pantry, and, slipping it under his jacket, steal away to feast upon it at leisure. Then, when Thanksgiving rolls around, the Yankee housewife stores away countless pies of mince, savory and delectable. This is what tradition attributes to New England; but the supremacy in point of quantity is passing steadily westward, and away out in Chicago advancing civilization and culture have raised the per capita consumption of pies to a point beyond that claimed by any other city. Right here in Philadelphia, too, the people are not slow to appreciate the attractions of the pie as a delicacy, and the daily consumption of these pieces of pastry is really quite staggering to one not initiated into the mysteries of their manufacture.

The interior of a big pie factory, four or five of which are to be found in this city, reveals the secret of the manufacture of these circular pieces of pastry, and the processes with which every housewife is familiar are reproduced upon a magnified scale. Instead of the pans and dishes of the household kitchen there are huge tubs and kettles, mighty engines for kneading dough, and ovens large enough, but much too hot for comfortable habitations for small families. Pies are still made by hand, as they were in days of yore, and as they probably will be constructed in the distant future. In the big kitchen of one of these bakeries there are several huge kettles of copper mounted upon brick ovens, and a half dozen muscular cooks, stir the seething masses within. Everything, from the utinsils to the floor itself, is clean and neat, and the cooked matter is also pure, and free from anything partaking of the semblance of dirt. Ranged round the room upon low tables are scores of wooden tubs holding eight or ten gallons each and filled with cooked material ready to go into pies. Down-stairs the tubs go the oven doors, where the dough is waiting to be moulded, and then the work of pie-making begins in earnest. On both sides of a long table the bakers stand with dough and filling within easy reach. A lump of dough is sized, flattened out to the proper thickness, placed in a tin plate, in goes filling, on goes the roof of the pie, and with a dash of the hand the edge is trimmed and away goes the pie to the mouth of the oven quicker than the story can be told. Everything is done with amazing quickness, and in an exceedingly short time there is a load ready for the oven. It takes about 180 large pies, 240 of the medium size, or 360 small ones to fill an oven of the ordinary size, and the length of time required for cooking varies according to the kind of pie.

The catalogue of pies made is quite extensive, and there are several brands not found elsewhere. An authority on pies and their manufacture gave some points in this line the other day which are not generally known to the uninitiated. Said he: "Here are the principal kinds of pies that are made in the city: Apple, lemon, mince, raisin, plum, grape, gooseberry, huckleberry, strawberry, pineapple, peach, pumpkin, cheesecake, sweetpotato, and custard of various kinds. Apple and lemon are the best selling pies, and they are in demand all the year round, while many of the others are only made in the fruit or berry season. Cheesecake and sweet potato are exclusively Philadelphia notions, and they are not found in other cities. No dried fruits are used in this city in making pies, but when the fruits are out of season canned goods are used, and the quantity brought here for that purpose is enormous. Last week we received two car-loads of canned apples from New York, amounting to about 96,000 cans. The growth of the pie trade in this city has been remarkable and now Philadelphia ranks as one of the biggest pie eating cities in the country. Taking into consideration only the families in each city, there are many more pies made and eaten here than in New York, in proportion to the size of the city. Now we are not only making pies for city trade, but are also sending them out of the city. During the summer we ship thousands of them to Atlantic City and even to Cape May. Last summer I was at Cape May, and one of the hotel-keepers said that he was afraid he could not use our pies, as he must have them fresh. I told him that if he wanted I could have the pies at his hotel before they would become cold. He did not believe that it could be done. To convince them that it could be done I sent up to the city and ordered some pies to be sent down and said that I wanted them hot, and sure enough hot they were when they arrived in Cape May. I cut one of them for the hotel-keeper, and gave him a piece that was not yet cold, and he was convinced. The trade holds about the same the year round. In the summer there is a bigger demand, of course, for fruit and berry pies, and when their season is over Thanksgiving and Christmas come along and with them a big demand for mince and pumpkin pies.

"To give you some idea of the extent [illegible] figures: the average run of pies 40 tubs of 32 quarts each of fruit, 300 quarts of milk 7 barrels of flour, 500 pounds of lard, 400 pounds of cheese, 60 dozen eggs, and various other ingredients in lesser quantities. Of course, the materials vary according to the kind of pies we make, but these figures represent about the quantity of materials used daily. Now there are three or four other large pie-bakeries, and the total output from all the large concerns is about 20,000 pies daily. Then there are hundreds of small bakeshops, and each of them makes from half a dozen to several hundred pies, or altogether about 25,000 per day. This makes the total number about 45,000 per day, or 15,835,000 in a year.

Taking these figures as a basis, some startling calculations can be made in reference to the pie consumption of this city. Every day there are cooked, sold, and eaten in this city about 28,000 large pies, each of which measures nine inches in diameter and one and one-eighth inches in thickness. Now, if these are piled one above the other they would form a solid pillar of pie 2,625 feet high, nearly eighteen times as high as the tall tower of *The Record* building, or four and nine-tenths times as high as the tower of the public buildings will be when completed. In addition to the big pies consumed daily, there are about 7,000 small ones, measuring four inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch in thickness. These little affairs would make a pie pillar 1,238 feet in height, and if the big and little pies should all be piled in one column there would a solid shaft of pie reaching heavenward for more than half a mile. If all these pies should be laid side by side on the ground they would extend a distance of 461-66 miles, while if the line should be lengthened daily for a year, not including Sunday, it would reach over 1,541 miles. This would give a line of pies from here to Chicago and back again nearly to Harrisburg.

The weight of the pies put away by the people of this city every day is something like 44 tons, or 16,060 tons in a year. Many a sorry dyspeptic who tackles a poorly-baked pie doubtless feels, however, that the single quarter-section he has eaten rests as heavily upon his stomach as would the entire annual product.

The estimation of the effects of the countless mince pies which are eaten every year at Thanksgiving and Christmas opens up another interesting field field for calculation. No one has yet been found able to compute the exact number of cubic feet of nightmare per mince pie, but any sufferer can readily make an estimate to suit himself.

Old-Fashioned Propriety.

Those "society balls" were conducted with great propriety and reserve. The claim of every person of both sexes to be admitted having been previously determined by the responsible and trustworthy committee, there was a sort of temporary and conventional equality on the terpsichorean floor; and therefore every gentleman had the privilege to invite a lady, without the formality of an introduction, to figure in the dance as his partner. After it was over he escorted her back respectfully to her seat, without presuming, if unknown and not duly presented, to remain standing before her, or to sit by her side, to continue the conversation, or prolong the accidental acquaintance. During the intervals of dancing, the gentlemen walked up and down between the rows of ladies that densely lined the hall, some merely bowing, to those whom they knew, and others stopping to converse. No woman, married or single, joined in this promenading with a male companion as is the custom in these present days and the eye of a lynx could not have detected the slightest flirtation. The word itself was not known, for the thing it means is for Louisiana a modern invention which has not been patented and brought out for public use. In fact, this peculiar pastime would have been impossible to attempt; it would have produced a social earthquake.—*American Magazine.*

Modernized Paradise.

"We had pantomimes and charades at our place last night," said the young man that boards on South Divis on street. "Adam and Eve was the first one."

"Were you Eve?"

"No, one of the elderly lady boarders was Eve. I enacted the role of the serpent and my room-mate was Adam. He wasn't a very realistic Adam, however. As I remember the Scripture story Adam didn't wear a three-button cutaway or a celluloid collar. Nor, if I recollect aright, did the serpent trip about with patent-leather pumps on his feet and a clothesline-colored mustache. In spite of these little detractions, however, I contrived to persuade Eve to 'hook' the apple, though she was rather coy at first. We didn't have a tree to hang it on, so the girl brought in a clothes-horse and we tied it to that. Eve had taken but one bite when the red-headed Adam skipped in and snatching the fruit from Eve ate it, core and all. He said that was the way it was done in the revised version. But as there wasn't a copy of that around the place Adam was chased out of Paradise without a moment's delay and the pantomime broke up in disorder."—*Buffalo Courier.*

A Lesson in Phrenology.

A pupil in one of the public schools of this city complied recently in the following manner with a request to write a composition on the subject of a phrenological lecture to which the school has just listened:

"The human body is made up of the head, the thorax and the abdomen.

"The head contains the brains, when there is any.

"The thorax contains the heart and the lungs.

"The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five: A, E, I, O and U, and sometimes W and Y."—*Philadelphia Bem.*

More Work for Anthony.

The disgusting indecency of the trees in our public parks is commencing to call for exemplary punishment.

Every one of them is stripped stark naked of its leaves, and exposes itself in the most shamelessly demoralizing manner to the innocent eyes of our school children, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice.—*New York Truth.*

BORN.

BELL—At Baird, Texas, Jan. 8th, '88, to the wife of F. S. BELL, a son.

PATTY—At Baird, Texas, Jan. 6th, '88, to the wife of R. P. PATTY, a daughter.

JARRELL—At Baird, Texas, Dec 26th '87 to the wife of ED. JARRELL, a daughter

Judge Hare is reported to have smoked a cigar in Washington around which was rolled tin foil and made himself very sick. The story can not be true. Judge Hare surely would not smoke tin foil. However, he can take his seat beside his colleague Martin, among the immortelles. A story does not have to be true to make it stick; it just needs to be told often enough.—Gazette.

The great Lick telescope in California has been mounted, and professors are scanning the skies through it. So far not one of them can lay his hand on his heart and honestly tell in what part of the heavens the Star of Bethlehem is to be found. That star is visible only to the naked eye, and through a mashed glass. Experts cannot find it.

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