Callahan County Clarendon.

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

W. R. LOTZ, Editor and Proprietor. BAIRD, TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882. VOL. III.—NO. 19.

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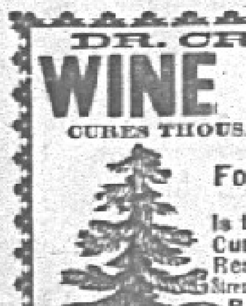
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MY LOVE.

My love's worth all the world to me;
Her walk to others' dance is light,
When she comes by, the sun rides high,
And when she's past, 'tis night.

Her gentle voice, that bids "good-day,"
Is music that my soul loves best;
Her deep-set eyes, her low replies,
The dreams that haunt my rest.

Her presence, like fresh morning showers,
Gives to all things refreshing grace;
If she but stoop, sweet buds that droop
Gaze up into her face.

That May-day face—where nothing lives
That is not bright, for long together;
Thoughts come and go, like winds that blow
The clouds in golden weather.

Life's passing shades have scarcely chill'd
The gladness of her spirit's light—
O when she's by, the sun seems high,
And when she's past, 'tis night!

—*H. Aide.*

SHIPPING GOLD.

Packing the Precious Metal—An Enormous Hoard—Loss of Weight During Its Passage—When It Pays to Ship.

An idea current in Wall street is that the Bank of America has a cooper-shop attachment. This is scarcely true, however, though the great array of kegs which sometimes are rolled out all day long from the rear of the institution would seem to give color to the belief. The kegs are considerably smaller than those which usually ornament beer-saloon sidewalks, and they are always new. But, to those conversant with the subject, the interesting feature of these kegs is their contents. Each keg contains $50,000 in clear gold. It is from the Bank of America that most of the gold shipped to Europe from this city is sent. This does not mean, however, that the shipments are for the bank's own account. They are not. At a first glance persons might suppose that when the demand arises for gold to send abroad the shipper would have only to send in his order for his hundreds or thousands to the Sub-Treasury, where millions of specie are on deposit. But there are sufficient reasons why this plan will not work. The Sub-Treasury can pay out its coin only to creditors of the Government, and a Wall street man can not become a creditor of the Government simply on his own option. He can not present a check upon his banking-house and secure its acceptance by Assistant Treasurer Acton. The laws interpose. The Sub-Treasury can pay out gold only to such an amount as offsets its debits. These frequently are comparatively unimportant. For instance, a couple of days ago the debits aggregated only $100,000, and this was to be distributed among a large number of creditors. But while they can place no dependence upon support from this quarter, the associated banks of the city have a means of their own contrivance for providing the needed gold. They have constituted the Bank of America a sort of trust company for their advantage. And with the Bank of America the associated banks keep on deposit constantly an enormous sum in gold. During the past year this sum has ranged from $35,000,000 to $46,000,000, never falling below the first-named amount. To the members of the Bank Association the Bank of America issues its own certificates against these deposits, redeemable on demand. So, when there is an occasion for making a large gold shipment, the person desiring to forward it secures from his own bank these certificates for the amount required, and, presenting himself at the Bank of America, soon has the privilege of looking down upon the gleaming wealth as it lies piled at his disposal in the rear office of that bank—there, under his direction, to be bagged and kegged and made ready for shipment. It is not always the case that the packing for shipment is done on the premises of the Bank of America. One or two of the biggest houses in the street have "cooper-shops" of their own, and make their consignments secure under their own roofs, but the rule is otherwise. Kegs in which gold is packed—"specie kegs," as they are called—are made of extra hard woods. They must have an extra iron hoop, and their workmanship must be above the ordinary.

Specie is not thrown loosely into a keg, nor, upon the other hand, is it carefully wrapped in tissue paper and piled up one coin upon another. The keg serves only as a protection for canvas bags, into which the gold is placed in the ordinary hit-and-miss fashion of pennies in a Jersey farmer's wallet. The canvas of these bags is especially stout, and the ends are sewed particularly strong. Into each bag go $5,000, and ten bags fill a keg, so that each keg which rolls out from the rear of the Bank of America is worth the round sum of $50,000, plus the cost of the cask itself and the value of a yard or two of rough canvas. In the interests of security each keg is treated to what is technically known among the shippers as the "red-taping" process. At each end of the keg, in the projecting rims of the staves, above the head, are bored four holes at equi-distant intervals. A piece of red tape is run through these holes, crossing on the head of the keg, and the ends finally meet in the center. At the point of meeting the tape is sealed to the keg's head by hard wax, bearing the stamp of the shipper. Any meddling with the keg must break the tape or wax, and so on the trip across the ocean it is an easy matter to watch the valuable consignment and detect any attempt to interfere with it.

Gold crosses the ocean very much as does every other kind of freight. Years ago there were some shippers who detailed an employe with every consignment to act as a sort of detective and hold a watch as best he could over their kegs. No such care is ever taken now. As a rule, the gold shipped is insured. Safely watched till on shipboard, the precious freight is then under the control of the vessel authorities and the marine insurance companies, and upon these parties is all responsibility placed. The average rate of insurance is about £360—something over $1,700—upon a shipment of $1,000,000. There are shippers who do not insure, or rather they insure themselves. One prominent house in Wall street, which sent some $30,000,000 abroad last year, paid no tax to any insurance company. The saving thus effected amounted to about $50,000. In maintaining this policy of no insurance, these shippers say that their savings on this account since they have been in business have been such as would enable them to lose outright a shipment of $1,000,000 or more and still have to their credit in the fund which they have set aside in their own house instead of paying it out for insurance. Carefully choosing the steamers upon which to place consignments, they discount all probability of disaster. As a rule, however, the shipper who does not insure divides up his consignments. Having to ship $1,000,000, he will give it in equal parts to four or five different vessels. It is a strict rule with some Wall street firms never to trust more than $250,000 at a time on any one ship.

One of the singular circumstances connected with the shipping of gold is that for the last twenty years or more every keg which has been taken out of Wall street has been handed down to the vessels by one man, "honest old John Barkley," who is said to have grown rich in the business. For each keg he has taken on board his truck he is paid $1, and the big heavy one which he has had built for the special purpose will carry $2,000,000, or forty kegs. A similar monopoly is held by Cooper Spier, who furnishes all the kegs and packs them, getting $2 for each one completed.

In shipping specie there are many matters of details which the experienced man knows to be of prime importance, but which to a person unacquainted with the business seem valueless. For instance, in making ready a shipment of $1,000,000 to Europe the ordinary individual would be quite as willing to bag five-dollar pieces as double-eagles. Not so the shipper who has his eye upon the main chance. He demands the double-eagles every time. Chief among the reasons for his choice is the fact that specie shipped in any quantity for any considerable distance always loses in weight, and consequently in value, though abrasion. While a five-thousand-bag made up of five-dollar coins would contain 1,000 pieces, the same sum in double-eagles would take only 250 pieces. In the latter instance there is not much if any more than one-fourth of the chance of abrasion which exists in the former. Eight five-dollar pieces show a greater surface and have much sharper coinage lines than do two double-eagles, and the loss by abrasion on a long, rough ocean voyage must, of course, be considerably greater with the coins of lesser value. The uninitiated would be apt to smile incredulously when told that there is a loss—and one of consequence—by this abrasion of coins. Circumstances, varying on different voyages, of course, produce variance in the extent of the abrasion.

"On an average," said a prominent shipper yesterday, "a million of dollars sent across to London will lose—will lose—will—a few dollars." Pressed to estimate more definitely, the shipper said, "A few dollars. Oh, that's definite enough." What the Wall street man considered "a few dollars" was shown by reference to the account books of one of the heaviest houses in the street. Taking shipments of $1,000,000 recently made, one was found to have fallen short in the voyage a fraction more than nine ounces, another a fraction more than eight ounces, another a fraction more than nineteen ounces, while in a shipment of $750,000 there was a loss of a fraction more than twenty ounces. The average loss can safely be estimated at sixteen ounces on a million-dollar shipment. Gold being worth $16 an ounce, sends the few dollars up to about $250. Any movement will have a similar effect. In Great Britain it is declared that a shipment from the Bank of Edinburgh down to the Bank of England will cause the loss of an appreciable percentage, and a Government officer said yesterday that a bag of coin can not be carried down Wall street, a single block, from the Sub-Treasury to the Custom-house without an abrasion which is discoverable.

The only protection to be found against abrasion lies in the shipment of gold in bars instead of in coin. Until quite recently, however, gold bars have not readily been obtainable. To secure them the shipper has been obliged to pay a premium, and generally so high was that premium placed by the bullion brokers commanding the situation that the possible loss by abrasion would not by any means balance it. But not long ago a change came over this condition of affairs, and a law has been passed recently by Congress allowing the Sub-Treasury here to pass out fine gold bars from the vaults in exchange for National coin. This is to the Government's advantage, in that heretofore specie has been obtainable without any charge for the one-fourth of 1 per cent. coinage cost. The issuance of the bars, moreover, will tend to keep United States coin at home. This new law went into effect June 1, and its appreciation in Wall street is shown by the fact that $1,800,000 in bars has been bought within the past fortnight. Another $5,000,000 has been molded and is in the vaults of the Assay Office ready for delivery. The bars or "bricks" of gold average a value of $4,500. Carefully assayed by the Government they are stamped with their weight, quality, and value. The bars are packed in specie kegs, but the canvas bags are not used, sawdust being substituted, a further prevention of abrasion.

It is popularly supposed that all gold received from this side of the ocean by the Bank of England is reassayed there before acceptance. This is probably strictly true of gold shipped in bars, and also, perhaps, of coin which shows much wear or loss by abrasion. The Bank of England managers have tried to convince the world that they assay every ounce of gold received. But the President of a prominent Wall street bank yesterday characterized this assumption as one of the "pretty humbugs" which fill the atmosphere breathed out from behind the counters of the Bank of England. "I always placed some faith in this statement of a reassay of all gold taken in by the Bank of England," added he, "until a year or so ago, when there was a sudden influx of gold into the United States from England. Fully two-thirds of that gold came here in the shape of United States coin, and this, too, in face of the fact that we had shipped no such quantity of coin to England in a long time. This coin came from the vaults of the Bank of England, where it evidently had been treasured, and not melted and assayed as the Directors of that big institution would fain convince us poor Yankees. Yes, indeed, there's a vast deal of humbug about the Bank of England's pretensions in matters such as these."

There is occasionally an interesting item of expense of another nature, the mere entry of which on an account book would be apt to puzzle the man not acquainted with all the petty details of shipping. "Sixty bags" is the charge recently sent from London to one big New York shipper. This signified that the cooper here in fastening the iron bands upon the specie kegs had driven his nails through the bags containing the coin. The result was that the London agents of the New York house were obliged to repack every bag so torn, be the hole ever so slight, before it could be placed on the English market. The cost of new bags was a trivial matter, but it is of trivial matters that the man who handles millions is generally most careful.

Shippers of gold to Europe frequently find it much more favorable to their interests to sell to bullion-brokers than to deal with the bank of England. London bullion-brokers very often are willing to pay as much as an eighth of a penny or even a farthing per ounce above the bank's rate. Under such circumstances the average New Yorker does not deal with the bank. Ask in Wall street at what rate it pays to ship gold, and in nine cases out of ten the answer will be "four-ninety." Some time ago $4.90 1-2 to the pound sterling was considered the safe shipping point, but gold has increased in value on the other side, and can be sold there now for 76s. 3 5-8d. per ounce, an advance of from 1-8d. to 3-16d. Practical operations have shown that a shipment can be made at $4.89 1-8—equivalent to buying here a three-days' sight bill for that amount.—*N. Y. Times.*

Kiss Me Good-Bye, Dear.

That is a phrase heard in the hallway of many a home as the man of the house is hurrying away to exchange daily labor for daily bread in the mart of commerce. Sometimes it is the wife who says it, sometimes infant lips prattle the caressing words, holding up a sweet flower face for the kiss that is its warm sunshine of life, and the strong man waits a moment to clasp his treasure and is gone; and all day he wonders at the peace in his heart; at the nerve with which he meets business losses or bears business crosses. The wife's kiss did it, the baby's kiss did it, and he realizes that it is not wealth or position or luck that makes our happiness, but the influence we bear within us from the presence of those we love!

Kiss me good-bye! Oh, lips that have said it for the last time, would you ever ask again in those pleading tones for the kiss so tardily given? Would we not remember that the relation the flower bears to the universe is as carefully provided for as that of the brightest star; that the little action of a loving heart goes side by side with the deed of heroic worth; that love is the dew of life; that the parting for a day may be the parting of a lifetime.

"How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!
And hearts have broken
For kind words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right."

Make the air vocal with kisses! Many tears have been shed over unkissed kisses—over those "dear as remembered kisses after death," but the time to kiss is the present. Kiss your children, man of business, before you leave home; kiss the mother of your children, and that dear old mother who sits in the chair by the window—no matter if her cheek is wrinkled, her heart is young—and then go about your day's work with a "thank God" in your soul that you have some one at home to kiss.

"For though in the quiet evening
You give us the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for thee
The pain of the heart should cease."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

Catching a Crab.

A San Francisco correspondent writes: They tell a story of a would-be funny broker, who last season adopted a most fiendish method of getting even with one of the chronic flirts who are said to make the piazzas here lively later in the season. He obtained half a dozen energetic crabs from the fishing beach, and, watching for an opportunity when no one was in a particular tank, except the inconstant fair object of his vengeance, he dropped in the crustaceans (way up term for crab). The young lady continued her natatorial exercises (pan up for paddling) a few minutes longer, when she suddenly uttered a blood-curdling shriek, and was helped up the ladder with a crab hanging on her pink little toe. She had several consecutive epileptic fits while the marine corn doctor was being removed. The Mephistophelean glee of the broker, however, gave him away, and for fear of some counter trick he decided to bathe early in the morning thereafter. A few days after that the bath-house keeper was startled by some terrific yells, and, hastily entering the tank house, he beheld the broker floundering out with a big, jagged-toothed spring rat-trap clenched on his heel.

"Who the dickens put this horrible thing in the water?" roared the broker.

"I did, sir," sweetly replied the crabbed young lady aforementioned, stepping out of a bath-room. "I put it there to catch those horrid crabs, you know."

The broker went home on a crutch.

—The other afternoon a horde of winged ants took possession of the foundry building, beyond the Tucson depot, in Arizona, and drove the workmen from the premises. These annoying insects entered through the doors, windows, and skylight, and quickly covered the floor and walls, as well as every article in the apartment. The inmates were covered from head to foot, and it was only by hard fighting after reaching the open air that the pests were set to flight.

—Prof. Gamgee has succeeded in ventilating and cooling the composing-rooms of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* by an apparatus which he calls a circlair. It maintains air in a constant circle, drawing it into inclosed spaces, discharging it and purifying or cooling it at will.

Scene at the Sale of a Church Living.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Cheffins offered for sale at Tokenhouse Yard Debden Hall and the Debden Estate, situate in Essex. The property included what was described as "a highly valuable advowson, or perpetual right of presentation to the rectory of Debden, the gross annual value of which is £1,100. The present rector is in his forty-third year. The population of the parish is 850 souls." As on previous occasions when advowsons have been submitted for sale, representatives of the Curates' Alliance and the National Committees for the Abolition of Purchase in the Church of England were present to protest against the "injury to religion" by the traffic in the cure of souls. Lot 1 being offered, the Rev. E. G. O'Donoughe, Secretary of the Alliance, asked whether this lot included the advowson. Auctioneer: "Are you a bidder?" The Rev. E. G. O'Donoughe: "How can I bid unless you supply me with a copy of the particulars of the bill of sale?" Auctioneer: "You will not have one. I really must appeal to the company to support me." The Rev. G. Hennessey: "Withdraw the advowson." Auctioneer: "No, I will not withdraw it, but somebody may be withdrawn presently." [Laughter.] The Rev. G. Hennessey: "Withdraw the advowson. There is a bill before Parliament which prohibits the sale of cures of souls." Mr. Cheffins expressed regret that clergymen should think it becoming in them to hinder a legal sale, and, addressing the last speaker, he added: "If you are not quiet, as sure as you are a living man, you will have to go out." The Rev. G. Hennessey: "Surely this is a public auction?" Here a clergyman made an ironical offer of a shilling for the "lot." Auctioneer: "You do not know the injury you are doing your cause by these proceedings." The Rev. G. Hennessey: "It is an awful thing to sell souls in this way. Take the advowson out of the lot, and you will get more." Auctioneer: "Hold your tongue." [Cries of "Turn him out."] "I should be sorry to see a priest ejected from the room." £91,000 being bid for the property, the Rev. G. Barr asked: "How many souls do you give for that money?" A gentleman present, speaking as a lay member of the Church of England, said he regarded the interruptions of the clergymen as "indecent." The Rev. G. Hennessey replied that that was the only effectual way in which they could protest against the sale of souls. The auctioneer again reminded the clergy that they would be turned out unless they maintained order. They might find themselves going down the steps of that building involuntarily and very quickly if they persevered in obstructing the sale. The reverend gentlemen were then quieter, but the property comprising the advowson was not disposed of.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

He Jumped off.

People who jump off the cars while they are in motion usually have leisure enough to repent of it by and by—unless their last jump kills them outright. The Newark (N. J.) *Call* paints here with no sparing of colors the appearance of the man who wanted to "save time:"

Last Wednesday, a man on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road met an acquaintance, who may be called Higgins, on the train which left New York at six o'clock. Higgins carried his left arm in a sling, and walked with a limp. His face was seamed with ugly scars, and ornamented on the chin with a rosette of crossing strips of court-plaster. Dark blood had settled in a pool under each eye. His nose, besides being in an attitude of ungraceful flatness, had much of the appearance of raw beef, and one ear had lost its shape.

"In the name of goodness, Higgins, what has happened to you?" asked his friend. "Been ground up in a stone-crusher?"

"No," was the reply, sadly spoken.

"What is it, then? Have you had a tumble through a hatchway?"

"No."

"Did your ceiling come down on you in your sleep?"

"O no, nothing of that kind."

"You had no unpleasantness with one of the wildcats when over at Barnum's, I hope."

Higgins did not seem to enjoy this jocose questioning. Finally he asked:

"Do you still jump off the train going up the hill? If so, I must warn you against it."

"Well," said the other.

"I thought," went on Higgins, "you told me the 5:50 train from New York was a slow train, and last Thursday night I stayed aboard of it until we got to Sheffield street, because it was so much nearer home. We were going very fast; but I got on the rear platform of the last car and jumped in the way you showed me. I had landed all right at other times, but now I was whirled in the air, and when I came down my head went plowing into the ground with the force of a mud digger.

"I was stunned and lay alongside the track for a minute or two. The blood poured from all these cuts, and by the time I had staggered home I was a horrible sight. The doctor said he never knew a man so mussed up and live. I've been in bed five days, and with my knee nearly smashed, this wrist sprained, and my face feeling as if a harrow had been over it, I ought to be there yet. Hereafter I won't jump off even a horse-car until it comes to a dead stop."

—Charles Langheimer, better known as "Dicken's Dutchman," who was recently arrested at Philadelphia for tapping a till of a feed store, entered a plea of guilty. Upon being interrogated by the court he said he was now seventy-nine years of age and had served forty-two years in prison. He wanted to be sent to the Eastern Penitentiary, as it felt more like home to him there. The defendant thought he would be able to reform after serving another term, and if his honor would give him but one year he would begin a new life at eighty. He was sent back to his old quarters in the Penitentiary, to remain there one year.

—Sara Bernhardt gives her son an allowance of $400 a month, since he is "too proud" to live under the same roof with M. Damala.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—At the end of the first year Dr. Sozinsky says that on an average a child should be thirty inches high and should weigh twenty-five pounds.

—A useful packing for steam engines, pumps, etc., is at present made by thoroughly incorporating paper pulp with plumbago, and subsequently forming it under strong pressure, into sheets or rolls.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—It seems to be a difficult matter to make the floors of brick or stone bridges water-tight. The best remedy is to lay a coating of asphalt over the arches and to make proper channels to carry the water away.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A rail for common roads has been introduced in France. It is imbedded in concrete and is flush at the edges with the roadway. From the sides it slopes down to the center, so as to enable the wheels of vehicles to retain their place upon it. The estimated cost is about $2 a yard.

—A new explosive is reported to have been invented by a Viennese engineer. It contains neither sulphuric acid, nitric acid, nor nitro-glycerine. Its manufacture is simple and without danger, and it preserves its qualities in the coldest or hottest weather. It can be made at 40 per cent. less cost than gunpowder.

—A Detroit man has, after a labor of two years, perfected a machine to make needles, which will usurp hand labor in that direction, and which promises to revolutionize the manufacture of that much used article. It is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 of needles are used per day throughout the United States alone. A company has been organized in Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Milk when heated in closed vessels to a temperature of 75 degrees Centigrade remains sweet for ninety-six hours. If the vessel is opened sourness occurs after forty-eight hours. If the milk is heated in the open air it remains sweet only twenty-four hours. A temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees does not alter the taste of milk, and if it be curdled at this temperature the curd is flocculent.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Helmuth Dueburg, of Berlin, has come to the conclusion that the side of the moon which is continually turned from the earth possesses air, water and life. His idea is that in the absence of any centrifugal force due to rotation on her own axis, the only centrifugal force acting upon the moon must be that resulting from her own motion round the earth. This would tend to throw the moon's air and water to the side opposite to that which is always toward the earth.

—The electric lamp, designed for producing intermittent luminous signals, is described in foreign journals. A cam motion is used, by which the carbons are separated at each revolution, and can be operated by clock-work for regular signals, or by hand for irregular ones. According to the preferred mode, the rim of the homogeneous car wheel, as it is called, is cast from melted scraps of wrought iron and steel. When "set," it is taken from the mold and placed in another, the center piece cast of best wheel iron, and the two metals firmly wedded together.—*N. Y. Sun.*

PITH AND POINT.

—A man who does not know his own mind is of so little importance that he need not be introduced to it.

—Do not wear your troubles and misfortunes all on the outside like an overcoat, but keep them hidden within, like a ragged-back vest.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—A Tennessee paper announces: "Subscribers sent to jail for the summer season can have their papers mailed regularly by notifying us of the change of address."

—More than half the newspapers in the world are printed in the English language; that is to say, in such English as the writer happens to have on hand.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—They don't have rains out West. A cloud just saunters up and examines a town and then collapses right over it. Nobody escapes but the newspaper reporters and the book agents.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—It isn't the value we care for when a neighbor wrings the neck of a chicken and flings the body over the fence. What hurts is the fact that he has no dog which can be poisoned by way of getting even.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—They sat by the tower of Pisa.
And he did what he could to plisa;
He looked in her eyes,
He heaved many seyes,
Then stuck out his arms for to squiesa.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—When you find a newspaper announcing that "Miss Arabella Dash, the plain-looking, commonly-educated and passably-tempered daughter of Col. Dash, is about to wed." etc., you will find an honest journalist—who will get the bounce within twenty-four hours.

—"Vy, Adolph," said Mrs. Felderstelderberger, at Long Branch, "you hef been helped tree dimes to dat sherry pies, und you vill be sicks!" "Neffer mind," says Mr. Felderstelderberger, "I bay four tollar mit a tay and Adolph is entitled to a whole pie, anyhow."

—"We have plenty of fresh salt air here; even our lady boarders wear sol-'taires in their ears," said an enthusiastic seaside landlord. "Don't say so," said the press guest. "Have you a salt rheum in the house?" "Yes, sir," said the landlord quickly; "a humorous correspondent has it just now."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Teacher—"What is a score?" Pupil—"The number of runs made at a cricket-match." Teacher—"No, no; what I mean is, how much does a score signify numerically. What idea does it give you? That is to say, if I were to tell you that I had a score of horses, what would you think?" Pupil—"Please, marm, I should think you was stuffin' me."

—All the good people in the country can't crowd into Michigan. There is a man at Lansing worth at least $8,000 who sent his mother to the poor-house to avoid the expense of boarding her, and yet no one has serenaded him with a kettle of tar and a bag of feathers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Clarendon.

Entered at the Post Office in Baird, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

William R. Lotz, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

State Democratic Platform.

The Democracy of Texas, in convention assembled, reannounce the primal elements of Democratic faith as constituting the unchanging faith of the Democrats of Texas, and relies upon the intelligence and integrity of the people for their success.

1. That all men are politically equal, and that the objects of government are subverted when legislation recognizes distinctions between, or favors one class of business pursuits at the expense of another, and by any means impoverishes the many to enrich the few.

2. We oppose centralization, and that dangerous and growing spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments of government into one, and thus create a real despotism, whatever be the form of government.

3. That we are opposed to the present system of national banks of issue; that we favor the free and honest coinage of gold and silver, and are in favor of a paper currency consisting of treasury notes; of the government gold and silver certificates, based on bullion deposited, sufficient in value with gold and silver to answer all of the business and commercial purposes of the people and a strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national.

4. We are opposed to a protective tariff, believing it to be unjust and detrimental to the best interests of our people, and are in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

5. We favor the subordination of the military to the civil powers of the government, and a genuine and thorough reform in the civil service.

6. We declare that the right to a full and free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and should be sacredly maintained in every part of the United States.

7. We favor free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines or monopolies.

8. The Democratic party proposes to protect labor and the laboring men of our country, and pledges itself to protect them alike against the cormorants and the commune.

9. We declare that a liberal provision should be made to endow with the public lands set apart for the payment of the public debt—or the proceeds of the sales of the same—the State University and its branches, but in no case should any portion of the common school lands or fund be used for this purpose. We further declare that the debts due the University and common school funds of Texas, denominated of doubtful validity, should be recognized and paid, with the interest due thereon.

10. We favor the fullest education of the masses, white and colored, in separate common schools, and the advanced education of the youths of the country in our higher schools and State University. We favor the maintenance of schools for the instruction of teachers.

11. We favor the submission to the people, of a constitutional amendment authorizing the levy and collection of a special school tax, separate from the general revenues, to the end that an efficient system of public free schools may be maintained, and that the State taxes may be reduced to the actual necessities of the State government.

12. We favor the protection of the public school lands of the State from waste and sacrifice, and pledge ourselves to secure returns from said lands commensurate with the real value of the same.

13. We declare that the railroads and other corporations are subordinate and subject to the control of the political power of the States, and of the general government, in their respective spheres of constitutional authority, by such conservative legislation as will protect the rights of the people and enforce the provisions of our constitution without injury to the just interests of those corporations.

14. We deprecate and protest against the continuous increase of the jurisdiction of the Federal courts as subversive of the rights of the people, civil liberty and local self-government as contemplated by the founders of our government.

15. As heretofore, we demand the strictest economy in the administration of every department of the government consistent with efficient and full execution of the laws.

16. Recognizing these as the great principles of the Democratic party—principles upon which our civil liberty and free institutions are based—we appeal to all lovers of the Union, the constitution and the government, by the people in the State of Texas to assist in the maintenance and success of the same as essential to the individual rights of the citizen and general welfare of the country

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GEN. AUGER, the Department Commander of Texas, has decided that it is necessary to move the troops from Fort Brown, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever at Brownsville and Metamoras.

CONGRESS has adjourned at last.

THE *Texas Wool Grower*, in copying our article "Big Sale of Sheep Bred in Callahan County," heads it thus: "Big Sale of California Sheep." Now these sheep nor their ancestors never saw California; but the sheep sold are Callahan county, Texas bred sheep, and we have more of them equally as good. Please correct, Mr. *Wool Grower*.

Office of TEXAS SIFTINGS,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Aug. 8, 1882.

ED. CLARENDON:

Do you love us enough to give us a free insertion of "ad" hereon.

SWEET & KNOX.

Well, we ain't particularly stuck on you, but guess we can stomach the notice of that book, especially if you send us a sample copy.

LAST September Col. Blythe and Joe Glover purchased 800 merino ewes, paying $4,800 for the lot. They have this year realized from them 525 lambs, for which they have been offered $3.50 apiece, and 6,000 pounds of wool, worth 27 cents per pound, making a total gross income from the invest- of about $3,457.50 in considerable less time than one year. These figures show a net profit of nearly 50 per cent. of the amount invested, after liberal deduction made for the expense of keepin the sheep and the loses in those that have died. This is a fair example of the profit that may be realized from sheep raising in Bosque county by parties who understand it and attend strictly to their business.—*Meridian Blade.*

Letter from Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, TEX., Aug. 7, '82.

MR. EDITOR: Quiet reigns supreme once again on Battle Creek. Being "satisfied one with another" we can now afford to shake hands across the bloodless chasm. It would indeed be a drawback to the prosperity of our flourishing neighborhood in the valley of Battle creek the Nile of Callahan county—to be always split up with hostile contentions. To those who delight in such conduct we can say

"Shame, oh, man! the devils in hell firm concord hold,
And thou alone disagree and fight."

We are having plenty of rain now to make the fall range good for the cattle, and if your correspondent is any judge he pronounces it *magnum bonum*.

Our friend, Mr. A. J. Chapman, denies that he gets his fine, large water melons at Cisco, and your correspondent hearing of such charges alleged, proceeded to his house to investigate the matter that he might judge for himself. I found a large patch of as fine melons as can be raised on any farm, and the vines were in a healthy state, full of melons from the smallest size to the full grown ripe ones of 50 pounds, notwithstanding the enormous quantity that has been marketed from the patch. The other products of his farm are equally as good as his melons.

Mr. Madison Jobs has a little girl who is seriously sick. She was first taken with swelling in her hands which has since extended all over her body. The physicians do not seem to understand the nature of her malady. With this exception the health of the Battle creek country is very good.

We can now boast of as fine health-giving mineral water in Callahan county as can be found in the State. We have tried it and found it strongly impregnated with mineral. It is a genuine chalybeate well affording an abundance of nature's own health-giving tonic. It has the same mineral properties as the mineral wells of Palo Pinto county with the exception of magnesia and salts; both of which it possesses but not so much as the mineral wells of Palo Pinto. The same chemist analyzed both wells. This well is the property of Mr. E. H. Tabor, one of Bremen's merchants, and is situated in rear of his store. Several persons of this county have been using the water and found that their health has improved from it. Mr. Tabor makes no charges for the use of this water but gives it to all who wish to try its health-giving properties, and only wishes that it may be the means of restoring them to health. We have no need of nauseous drugs to restore our health as long as we are in reach of Tabor's chalybeate well. All that is now needed to make Bremen a general watering place is for some good hotel man to put up a nice hotel for the accommodation of visitors. Bremen has pleasant surrounding and a pretty place for a nice town, and the mineral well is just in the center of the town lots, about 50 or 75 yards from the depot. We cordially invite all those suffering from disease to come and try this water; it does not cost anything, you save Doctor's bill and the trouble of taking the nauseating drug.

On and after October 1st the name of our post office will be changed to Putnam, the railroad has already changed the name of the station to Putnam. More again soon.

LEX LOCI.

County Court.

The following are the proceedings in the county court, August term, Callahan county.

The state vs. H. L. Helton—aggravated assault, dismissed.

The state vs. Rance Tillus—malicious mischief, verdict of jury guilty and fine assessed at $10.

Subscribe for the CLARENDON.

A Visit to Capt. W. J. Maltby's Farm.

Last Sunday morning the editor and editress, in company with our worthy J. P., Mr. N. P. Rice and his family, started out to make a visit to the farm of our friend W. J. Maltby. A very pleasant drive soon brought us to that gentleman's hospitable home where we were welcomed by himself and family in a real good old country style. After several hours very pleasant conversation upon the various topics, one among which was the coming county seat election, we were asked in to the dining room where we enjoyed one of the best vegetable dinners we have ever tasted in the State. The table contained nearly every variety of vegetables ordinarily found growing in any garden, such as potatoes, cabbage, beans, squash, beets, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, okra, pepper, melons, etc., all of the very finest kind. After taking a rest, which, was much needed owing to the partaking of so hearty a meal, the Captain asked us out to see his garden as he had something to show us the like of which we might never see again. Sure enough as we proceed to walk over his splendid farm we behold such a profusion of vegetables, that we and the Squire look up in blank astonishment, as we wonder who authorized Governor Roberts to say that the Captain's farm is within the dry belt. We could scarcely believe our eyes. We had heard so often that nothing could be raised in north-west Texas that when we gazed upon the cucumber vines, from which a barrel of pickels are taken every morning, and the piles of immense melons lying all over the ground, the wagon loads of the finest onions that any country could produce. When we held all this we could scarcely help thinking but that we were somewhere else besides in north-west Texas. We walked over an onion patch. We pulled one of them, (one was enough) which weighs exactly one and a-half pounds. We next unearthed a little beet, not yet half grown but it readily turned the scale at 7 1-4 pounds. Corn, squashes, and everything else are in proportion to the above. Here we saw some of the finest squash vines we ever looked at. They literally covered one field and were making good time getting into the one adjoining. His field of sweet-potatoes looks like a green sea of vines which are knee high, and so prolific that when you push aside the leaves the stems form a complete coverirg over the ground. We walked through this field and every few steps we would stumble over an immense melon completely covered by the thick leaves, so that the melons have never once been kissed by the sun's warm rays.

After almost loading our hack with the finest of fine vegetables we begged the Captain to let us off, that we would repeat the visit and would then take away several wagon loads.

If there is a person having the least doubt that Callahan county is productive let them walk over Capt. Maltby's farm and look at his productions. Besides his excellent garden the whole farm and buildings all show that they have been the work of thrift and good judgment. We found a fine cool cellar large enough for a dance hall, we found several splendid wells of pure water, a good barn, splendid stock corrals, while the dwelling is gotten up with a view to the comfort of its occupants.

But that dinner, we shall never forget. While we were enjoying that feast we could not but congratulate the happy parties who will succeed in securing the Captains two accomplished daughters to preside over their table. For they certainly understand one of the grand secrets of making happy homes—that of knowing how to prepare a good meal. We come near expressing some of these thoughts; but gentle reader, we are married, and you who can sympathize with us, know how it is yourself, especially when some one is near.

The Captain informed us that for the past three years there had been but one month in all that their table had not been supplied with vegetables from his garden. Yet with all these evidences there are people so prejudiced they still insist that our county is fit for nothing but stock, but for all that those who adopt our plan of mixed productions, farm, stock and garden, thus letting the stock enrich the soil and the soil produce food for the stock, are meeting with encouragement and success.

The day was spent so pleasantly that it was with difficulty we tore ourselves away at a late hour. A pleasant drive of about eleven miles brought us home just in time to avoid an approaching storm.

A New Humorous Book.

"Sketches from *Texas Siftings*"—216 pages, containing more than one hundred of the original humorous sketches written by "The Sifters," Alex E. Sweet and J. Armoy Knox, and published in the *Texas Siftings*, the celebrated humorous weekly. The book contains 55 original illustrations. For 50 cents in stamps, it will be mailed by the authors, Sweet & Knox, Austin, Texas, to any address, postage paid. The demand for this book hat never been equaled in the history of American literature. 12,000 copies were ordered by booksellers before the first edition came from the press.

Why not read the CLARENDON? It only costs $2 a year.

Over The State.

Texas will have an available school fund of $900,000 this year.

The accounts at the post office at Hearne show a deficit of nearly two thousand dollars.

Ex-Governor E. J. Davis, of Austin, is announced as an independent candidate for Congress.

The Gould syndicate has purchased the G. H. & H. railroad between Galveston and Houston.

Bryan has raised ten thousand dollars as inducement for the H. N. O. & W. T. railroad to go there.

During the past month 34 vessels arrived at Galveston,—23 were cleared but none for foreign ports.

Some of the railroads of the State inaugurated the three-cents-a-mile system on the first day of this month.

Ben Thompson, the murderer of Harris, at San Antonio, has been refused bail and remanded back to jail.

The apportionment of the school fund amounts to $3.61.5 per capita—a small amount for such a state as Texas.

Two lawyers at Seymour, Wheeler and Preston, quarreled about a book, the other day and Wheeler killed Preston.

Brownsville, Santiago and Corpus Christi have quarentined against Matamoras. The fever is spreading rapidly.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor met last week at Galveston. Their next session will be held at Ft. Worth.

The sons of toil are said to be handling tons of soil, at Ft. Worth. The building boom is greater than ever before known.

Indians are becoming troublesome in the Pan Handle. Captain Neville and his band of rangers are scouting in that section.

There are ninety-two school communities in Travis county, not including Austin with her 3,000 children, within the scholastic age.

Colorado City has a brick-yard, in which splendid brick are made. Masons are paid $5 a day in that town and are in demand.

The corn crop of Texas this year is estimated at 140,000,000 bushels. The value of the agricultural products of the state is $94,071,988.

Belton had a $40,000 fire on the 1st inst. Five fine stone buildings, in one of which was the post office, were among those consumed.

Property destroyed by the late fire at Hillsboro, amounted to $45,000. The *Mirror* office with its contents, we regret to say, was burned.

Distilleries are becoming quite numerous in the counties of Marion, Van Zandt, Cass and Morriss, on account of the enormous fruit crop.

Terrell now boasts of a cotton factory, a cottonseed-oil mill, a grain elevator, three flouring mills, two wagon manufactories and a tannery.

At Paris, Lamar county, where local option was adopted some months ago, eighteen saloons are in full blast. Prohibition does not prohibit in that town.

Track-laying on the Texas and St. Louis Narrow Gauge, westward, has reached the Leon river, and will be completed to Gatesville by the first of September.

Telephonic communication is now carried on between Dallas and Galveston—the distance being 314 miles. Conversations between parties are said to be clear and distinct.

On the night of the 2d, near Lampasas, a man accused of being a cattle thief was taken from a house and is thought to be killed, as fire arms were heard soon after in the direction he was taken.

Captain Arrington, of the Rangers, has sent in his resignation, to take effect the first of next month. Arrington was one of the bravest and most daring spirits that ever roamed the western border, and with his heroic band of Texas Rangers, he was a terror to the desparado and wild savage.

When physicians have made use of a prescription for years in their private practice with certain success, it is a duty they owe to mankind to put such remedies within reach of all, and this is done by "copyright,"—such is the case with Dr. Sherman's PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, and they have proved to be a blessing to mankind.

Camp-Meeting.

BELLE PLAIN, TEX., Aug. 7, '82.

EDITOR CLARENDON:—Please announce to the good people of Callahan county that we will begin a camp-meeting at Belle Plain (on the old picnic grounds), on Friday night, August 25th, which will continue several days. Several preachers are expected to be present and the people generally are invited to attend and camp. Plenty of cistern water will be furnished on the grounds. The good people of Baird are especially solicited to come over and participate in the meeting.

GEO. W. RILEY, Pastor,
M. E. Church, South.

Wool Growers' Meeting.

The Callahan County Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association held a called meeting at the school house last Saturday. The following are the proceedings which were furnished us by the Secretary:

Meeting called to order by the President with the following members present: J. W. Day, E. G. Wagner, M. Mellhany, D. J. Wilson, T. D. Wagner, F. P. Parlin, Mr. Young. On motion of Mr. Mellhany the following gentlemen were voted members: W. C. Powell, W. W. James, J. F. Clegget, A. D. Emerson, J. E. Stanley and J. A. Alvord. On recommendation of the association the following gentlemen will be appointed deputy inspectors: F. P. Parlin, W. C. Powell, Burt Clemor, D. J. Wilson, J. F. Claggett. The scab law and diseases of sheep were discussed. Motion to adjourn till next regular meeting was carried.

T. D. WAGNER, Sec'y pro tem.

S. L. OGLE. W. W. OGLE

Ogle & Son

NEW STORE!

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

And then run and examine the New Grocery Store just opened by the above named firm, in the Odd Fellow Building, on

MARKET STREET, BAIRD, TEXAS.

We keep constantly on hand everything usually kept in a grocery, consisting in part of

Corn,	Flour,	Meal,	Bacon,	Lard,	Syrup,
Sugar	Coffee,	Hams,	Dried Fruit,	Prunes,	Soap,
Canned Goods,	Pickles,	Cigars,	Tobaccos,	Snuff,	Starch,
Candles,	Nuts,	Raisins,	Crackers,	Ginger Snaps,	Etc.

E. S. SEAY

NOW COMES TO THE FRONT,

And announces to the citizens of Baird and his numerous customers that he has removed from Belle Plain to the flourishing town of Baird, where he can be found with the largest

STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever kept in Callahan county.

His stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing, Fancy Goods, Notions. Hardware, Farming Implements, Corn, salt, etc., etc.

AND IN FACT EVERYTHING GENERALLY KEPT IN A

First Class Store.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage received heretofore from the people of Callahan and adjoining counties, he will henceforth be better than ever prepared to supply their wants. His long experience in the mercantile business in the West has made him familiar with its requirements.

—DON'T FORGET THE PLACE—

E. S. SEAY, PROP'R,

Market Street, Corner of Third, Baird, Texas. 24-1y

J. E. WRIGHT. E. S. SEAY.

WRIGHT & SEAY.

GENERAL

RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Special attention given to the Sale and Shipment of Wool and Hides.

Also, Agent for the Celebrated McCormick

REAPERS and MOWERS.

BAIRD, - - - - - TEXAS

ESTRAYED.

Estrayed, by A. G. Woodring, on the 28th day of April, 1882, before J. H. Harbert, J. P., Precinct No. 7, Callahan county, Texas: One bay mare 15 hands high, 12 years old, no brand; appraised at $30.

Estrayed by M. L. Wilson, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1882, before J. H. Harbert, J. P., precinct No. 7, Callahan county, Texas, one bay three-year-old horse mule, branded on right hip ⊏, also, 69 on the right side of neck. One black mare mule 3 years old branded ⊏ on right hip and 69 on right side of neck. Appraised at $100.

n17 JNO W. NEWMAN
Clk. Co. Ct., C. Co., Tex.

NOTICE, TEACHERS.

The Board of School Examiners for Callahan county will meet at Belle Plain on the third Saturday in each month.

F. W. Chatfield,
P. S. Bell,
J. M. Parish, } Examiners.

n13-3m

Fort Worth Marb'e Works.

North Side of Public Square.

Jno. A. Bergin & Son,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Italian and American

MARBLE MONUMENTS.

Tombs, Tablets, Head Stones, Vases and Statuary.

Iron and Wire Railing furnished to order.

All Work Warranted.

n30-y2-1y

GREAT BARGAINS!

Now is your time to buy, Cheaper than the Cheapest,

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hats, Caps

—And all kinds of—

GROCERIES.

PH. SWARTZ & BRO.,

POST OFFICE STORE.

—Agents for the celebrated—

MEDICATED SPECTACLES.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

PAGE'S SALOON,

Market Street, - - Baird, Texas,

Is acknowledged by all lovers of

Cool, Refreshing Drinks,

to be the

FAVORITE RESORT OF BAIRD.

Choice Wines and Liquors of all kinds dealt out to all alike.

Page Windham, Pro.

MONARCH SALOON,

And Billiard Hall,

H. A. LEE, Proprietor,

We keep constantly on hand the best brands of

Wines Liquors and Cigars

Market St. between Second and Third.

BAIRD, TEXAS.

20-2-1y

—THE—

CRYSTAL PALACE

{SALOON}

Catches Everybody in Pursuit of Knowledge or a

Good Square Drink.

All of the Most Popular brands of WHISKIES AND CIGARS on hands.

J. M. WALKER & CO., Props.

GRAND BOOM

—AT—

W. J. POWER & CO'S

—The Leading House in—

BELLE PLAIN, TEXAS.

All because Prices are so Low and Goods to suit All Classes—at

Living Prices.

Call one and all and see for yourself.

Yours, Respectfully,

W. J. POWER & CO.

n13-3m

NEW LIVERY STABLE!

J. F. PATTERSON, Proprietor

Market Street, Baird, Texas.

I have just opened a new livery stable which has been equipped with new hacks, buggies, saddles and good horses.

Thankful for the patronage which I have received in the past, and hope to receive and merit a continuance of the same.

Give me a call when you want anything in my line. n15-1y

TEXAS MIDLAND

The Picturesque Route of Texas

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

CONNECTIONS.

At GALVESTON With Mallory Line Steamers for Key West and New York; Morgan Line for New Orleans, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Brownsville and Vera Cruz.

At ARCOLA with I. & G. N. R. R. for Columbia and Towns in Brazoria County.

At ROSENBERG With G. H. & S. A. Ry. (Sunset Route) for Columbus Weimar, Harwood, Luling, San Antonio, Laredo, Uvalde and Western Texas and Mexico; also for Houston and Star and Crescent Route for Beaumont, Orange, Lake Charles, the Teche Country, New Orleans and all points in the Southeast, North and East, with New York, Texas & Mexican R'y for Wharton, Victoria and stations on that line.

At BRENHAM with H. & T. C. Ry. for Homestead, Ledbetter, Giddings, McDade & Austin.

At MILANO with I. & G. N. Ry. for Hearne, Palestine, Rockdale, Round Rock, Georgetown, Austin, San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and Laredo.

At TEMPLE with Missouri Pacific R'y for Waco.

At MORGAN with Texas Central Ry. for Waco, Ross, Hico, Iredell, Cisco and all points on that line.

At CLEBURNE with C. T. & M. C. Ry. for Alvarado, Cedar Hill, Dallas and the North, East and West.

At FORT WORTH with Mo. Pacific and Texas & Pacific Rys. for all points on those lines; for El Paso, Santa Fe, San Francisco and the Pacific Coast, and for Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, New York and all points North, East and West.

☞See that your tickets read over this
☞For full information address— [line.

OSCAR G. MURRAY,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Galveston, Texas.

THE

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY

WITH ITS CONNECIONS,

—FORM THE—

DIRECT LINE

—BETWEEN—

Texas, New Mexico and California,

—AND ALL POINTS IN THE—

North, East and Southeast.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

DAILY, BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS and DALLAS, FORT WORTH, EL PASO and DEMING, N. M.

Close Connections at Longview and Mineola, with the

International & Great Northern R. R.

—FOR—

HOUSTON, GALVESTON, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO and LAREDO.

For Tickets, Baggage, Checks, or any information as to Rates, and Routes apply to any of the ticket agents, or to

R. W. McCULLOUGH,
General Agent, Marshall, Texas.
F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
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TEXAS TREES

FOR TEXAS.

YOAKUM & CO.,

NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS,

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Business Office, Palestine, Texas

All the new and leading varieties of Fruit Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, Flowers and Evergreens

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—DEALER IN—

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, SPONGES, PERFUMERIES, SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Physicians prescriptions compounded with accuracy, day and night.

Market St. Baird, Texas.

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WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SPECTACLES, &c.

FINE JEWELRY made to order and all kinds of Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by

Frank Austin

An Experienced and Practical Watch Maker.

Watches may safely be sent and returned by mail.

612 Main Street,
DALLAS TEXAS.

HOME TREATMENT.

A certain cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc.

The Recipe used in my practice for 25 Years and an illustrated book of 60 pages giving full directions for self-treatment, sent free. Address DR. T. WILLIAMS, 423 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Clarendon.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

State Officers.

Governor—O. M. Roberts.
Lieutenant Governor—L. J. Storey.
Comptroller—W. M. Brown.
Treasurer—F. R. Lubbock.
Commissioner, General Land Office—W. C. Walsh.
Secretary of State—T H Rowman.
Attorney General—J. H. McLeary.

District Officers.

District Judge—T. B. Wheeler.
District Attorney—J. H. Calhoun.
District Clerk of Callahan County—J. W. Newman.
Congressman of 3rd Congressional District—Olin Wellborn.
State Senator of the 24th Senatorial District—J. H. Davenport of Eastland County.
Representative of the Seventieth Representative District—C. K. Stribling.

County Officers.

County Judge—T. J. Austin.
County Clerk—J. W. Newman.
Sheriff—J. W. Jones.
County Attorney—F. S. Bell.
County Treasurer—J. G. McDonell.
County Assessor—J. P. Brightwell.
County Surveyor—S. R. Dunnagan.
Cattle and Hide Inspector—Jake Farmer.
County Commissioners—S. C. Pack, Prec. No. 1; W. T. Stayton, Prec. No. 2; ——Hudson, Prec No. 3; Capt. Taylor, Prec. No. 4.

Courts.

District Court for Callahan County Convenes on the Eleventh Monday after the First Mondays in February and September
County Court for Callahan County on Convenes on the Third Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
Commissioners' Court, Convenes on the Second Monday in February, May, August and November

Railroad Time Table.

WESTWARD

ARRIVES.

No 1 Mail and Express	5 05 a m
No. 11 Through Freight	4 30 am
No 9, Local Freight	10 10 p m

LEAVES.

No 1 Mail and Express	5 15 a m
No. 9, Local Freight	7 00 a m
No 11 Through Freight	7:25 a m

EASTWARD

ARRIVES.

No 4 Mail and Express	10 10 pm
No 12 Stock Express	12 45 a m
No 10 Local Freight	8 25 a m

LEAVES.

No 4 Mail and Express	10 20 pm
No 12 Stock Express	7 45 p m
No 10 Local Freight	10 50 p m

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVES.

From the East at	5 10 a m
" West at	10 10 p m
" Belle Plain at	5 p m

DEPARTS.

Going East	10 25 p m
" West	5 25 a m
" Belle Plain	7 a m

PH. SCHWARTZ, P. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

A full line of bacon and hams, at Ogle & Son's.

See notice this week of pocket book lost.

Eight pounds of good coffee for $1 at Ogle & Son's.

Mr. J. D. Merchant shipped a car load of 161 head of hogs yesterday, to Pilot Point, there to be fattened for market.

Full line California canned goods at Ogle & Son's.

Three car loads of our fine building stone were shipped this week for Dallas to be used in the construction of the union depot to be built there.

Patronize Parrott's water wagon, good pure well water at 12.5 cents per barrel.

Mr. A. J. Chapman, of Cat Claw, brought us, last week, another fine premium water melon. It was a daisy and took a good sized scale to weigh it.

O, how delicious; that genuine article of pure mountain honey at Ogle & Son's. Every can warranted. Maple syrup ditto.

Parties wanting furniture or house furnishing goods, table cutlery, tubs, buckets, etc., etc., will do well to call at the furniture store.

Childs Carriages, Cribs. etc., at the furniture store.

Our friend Howard Carlile has been down in Eastland county for a week; he returned on Thursday morning. He says Baird is the boss town yet, and that in order to more fully appreciate it one needs to go to see our neighbors.

A few sacks of Missouri and Kansas flour left at Ogle & Son's. Will be sold at a great bargain.

One hundred dollars have been placed in the hands of Judge J. R. Fleming, of Cisco, by the citizens of that place for the first bale of cotton taken there from Brown, Comanche, Shackelford, Eastland, Callahan or Stephens counties.

Still they come. Last Saturday Mr. Thomas McCoy, of Cross Plains, in this county, brought us a water-melon which, in order to bring into our office we had to throw open our double doors. It was just as delicious as it was large.

Take care of your Liver. A great number of the diseases to which mankind are liable arise from a disordered condition of this organ. Keep it in a sound and healthy condition and you can defy disease. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS are especially adapted for this purpose, being composed of drugs which act on the Liver, giving it tone and strength to withstand malaria.

A new engine and pump has been put in at the round house well.

Twelve hundred feet more of side track have been ordered in the yard here and the work of putting it in has commenced.

Ogle & Son have the boss dime cigar now, ditto the nickel cigar.

Our money order department at the post office was regularly opened last Monday, and did a rushing business during the week.

A full stock of Northern potatoes at Ogle & Son's.

Remember the citizens' meeting to be held at the school house next Wednesday evening. Business to be transacted which is of vital importance to all. Let every body attend.

For wallpaper go to the furniture store.

Mr. P. L. Callahan left last Sunday night for his old home in Leavenworth Kansas. When he returns he will bring several car loads of sheep with him.

Just received—a large invoice of goods at Ogle & Son's.

Mr. W. J. Harris, formerly a resident of Callahan county, and well known to many of our own citizens, but now of Ft. Concho, was married to Mrs. C. C. Barefield, of Tom Green county, on the 16th ult.

I am now headquarters for queensware, lamps etc. J. F. Rettig.

The Messrs. Hearn shipped on Thursday two car loads of cattle, one of which contained probably the heaviest lot that ever left this country, many of them weighing as high as 1500 lbs. Mesquite grass does the business for them.

The Domestic sewing Machine is the best in the market.

Messrs. Bush & Braymer came in Thursday night bringing two car loads of registered Spanish Merino bucks which they brought from Addison county, Vermont. They unloaded them at the yards here yesterday morning.

Parties wanting Queensware and glass will save money by calling at the furniture store.

A very heavy rain fell here last Wednesday noon. We are now, instead of complaining about drouthy weather, having almost too much rain. But we live in a country where there is no danger of floods nor sickness. Healthy and wealthy north-west Texas.

We have just received a fine lot of mouldings and are now well prepared to make frames and frame pictures. Call on us at the furniture store.

Mr. John C. McCombs sold his cattle this week to Mr. C. W. Merchant at $15 per head, counting calves. John has now turned out into a full fledged sheep man, having already bought 600 head of these wool producing animals. He intends to increase his heard to 1500 head.

Parties whishing to buy a first-class saddle will do well to send their order to Hugh Corrigan, Cisco, Tex., or call on Harry Meyer, who always has a few on hand of his make. 19-3t

We have received many very handsome compliments upon our article last week touching upon the removal of the county seat from Belle Plain to Baird. Even those who were before opposed to a removal of the county seat now say that it should be done—that Baird is the proper place for it.

Musical instruments will be found at Turner's Drug Store, violins, accordions, &c. Call and see them.

Last Wednesday night the engine from passenger train No. 1, in running to the round house collided with an engine which was on the turntable, throwing both into the pit, and doing considerable damage to the passenger engine. The wrecker came from the west and lifted them out, on the day following.

Mackerel of this season's catch at Ogle & Son's.

We announce this week the name of J. G. McDonel, who comes before the people as a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer. He has filled the office for two preceeding terms and has given general satisfaction, and he informs us that if the voters want him to serve them as the future treasurer he will move to the county seat.

We regret very much to hear that friend Dr. S. K. Smith, that very popular dentist of Sipe Springs, received severe injuries while at Abilene last Wednesday night, by falling from the depot platform, a distance of about five feet, severely bruising the left thigh and fracturing the bones. He suffered excruciating pain but will doubtless recover in a few weeks. His many warm friends here will regret to learn of the accident.

Plover are very plentiful upon our prairies now and sportsmen enjoy the sport of shooting them. Mr. Geo. M. Hathaway, of New York who went out last week bagged quite a number of these birds; he says that for once in his life he succeeded in finding as many birds as he wanted to kill. We frequently see these birds within gun-shot range of our office door, while prairie dogs by the hundreds are feeding upon the fine grass upon our door yard.

Will receive at D. C. Terry & Son's in a few days one car of Good Luck and Diamond flour direct from mills in Kansas, also one car of fine and coarse salt.

Price Brothers, who lately came to Callahan county to engage in the sheep business, have bought the senior Mr. Askey's place a few miles north-west of Baird. Mr. Askey has bought property in town of Mr. F. A. Parrott and will move to town and start a dairy. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope it will prove highly successful and profitable.

Does sheep raising pay in Callahan county? We should smile. One year ago when Messrs. Claggett & James bought the Black Jack spring ranch and a flock of sheep, Mr. C. C. Parkman of Mississippi, became a silent partner investing $1,600. A few days since he sold out for $2,500. Thus he cleared $900 with a $1,600 investment in one year and he never even gave the business his personal attention.

The St. Louis Magazine for August is received and in point of literary merit is the most pleasing number we have received. The leading article, "How to live in Germany" as well as the stories and poetry, is very fine, while the timely articles and illustrated fashions are very pleasing to the lady readers. Send two 3-cent stamps for a sample copy. Address T. J. Gilmore, 213 N. Eighth Street St. Louis, Mo.

A young man named E. L. House, formerly a citizen of Tom Green county, and has been through this county several times with sheep for sale, has been arrested recently, at New Mexico, for the murder of a Mexican who had charge of a flock of 5,000 sheep which he was keeping on the shares. Three others, a man named Crow, Bill Johnson and a negro named Bill Lockwood are also implicated in the murder. The plan was to kill the Mexican and drive off the sheep, but the affair was so bunglingly managed that all were arrested.

Our wide awake postmasters, Phil. Schwartz & Brother, are alive to the growing trade of our young town and are putting their store in splendid shape. They have given the whole building a general overhauling by ceiling and painting it, putting up extra shelving, putting in new doors and fine display windows and putting on a new front. They have also made more improvements in the postoffice, which now is one of the best in the west. The jewelry store will also be enlarged and a large new stock of goods will soon be put it. We admire thrift and enterprise wherever we see it. We are justly proud of our postoffice.

Mr. Joseph Reynolds, known as Diamond Joe Reynolds, has bought out the Parkman interest in the Claggett & James sheep ranch and sheep besides investing about $5,000 more in the business. Their ranch is known as the Black Jack Spring ranch and is located about nine miles north of town. Here we have a man interested in our county who represents great wealth and who is a shrewd steamboat and railroad owner. He sees that there is money in sheep, especially where nature has done so much for a country whereon they graze, as she has for this. We congratulate our friends James & Claggett upon securing so good a financiering partner into their firm.

Capt. W. J. Maltby, although living south of Bell Plain, is a strong advocate for Baird for the county seat. That big body of the Captain's holds a big heart, and he has a well balanced and active mind. He says, "even if Belle Plain should again secure the county seat and should it be deemed prudent to build a $100,000 court house there, that even that would not hold the county seat there; that sooner or later it must come to Baird; and that now is the time to move it, when it can be done without expense to the county. There is no use to kick against the inevitable; and that no man who has the general welfare of Callahan county at heart will ever vote for the county seat to remain where it is.

Quite a number of sheep have died at the Speer & Kerr ranch, on Hubbard creek within the last week. Mr. Speer informed us that he could not tell what the cause was, that he had made an examination of those which died but he failed to find any cause of death. Dr Wilson also examined several and failed to find any direct cause. Mr. S says that they died in large numbers for several days but that the mortality has ceased and that the sheep are doing very well now, and he thinks that no more will die. Mr. Isaac Shaw, an old and success-ful sheep raiser informs us that he has lost sheep in the same way several years ago, and he thinks it is caused by a poison weed which is generally found on the creek bottoms. We hope no more deaths will occur.

Lost.

A pocket book lost on the 1st inst., on the T. & P. train, between Colorado and Abilene. The book contained a note given by J. T. Hazlewood in favor of John Heslep, all parties are hereby warned not to negotiate for said note. The note contained besides other notes and money. A reasonable reward will be given for the return of the property to me at Abilene or to E. S. Seay at Baird.

C. W. MERCHANT.

Personal.

Mr. John M. King left on last night's train for Hillsboro.

Mr. A. G. Webb made a business trip to Terrell this week and returned this morning.

The editor of the Eastland *Review*, Mr. Stanley, was in town yesterday. He returned home in the evening.

Mr. John Skinner, of Pilot Point, who has been here for some time left for home last night by east bound train. He will return to our town in about two weeks.

Mr. G. W. Thompson, formerly a resident of this county, has spent some days here; but left last night for Sherman, where a dispatch called him on business. We hope he will soon repeat his visit.

Mr. J. T. Trundy, who is now serving in the capacity of pumper at Merkel station, called on us yesterday. He says that a postoffice is very much needed at that point, and that application will be made for one. Also that himself and the telegraph operator at that place will soon open a small store there for the accommodation of the settlers in that vicinity.

Messrs. C. F. Hathaway, our depot agent, George M. Hathaway, a brother from New York, and J. M. Archer, a brother-in-law also from New York, called at our office last Tuesday and cheered our den with a very interesting visit, which we shall long remember. The latter named gentlemen have been here on a visit for some days and express themselves as highly pleased with this part of our glorious state. Mr. George Hathaway informs us that it is his intention to organize a company in his state, whose object it will be to raise sheep. He says there is plenty of money lying idle in New York, which, if persons who own it only knew of the splendid opportunities for safe and lucrative investment here presented, it would be of mutual benefit and aid in developing our excellent resources, and give chances for idle capital to be put to profitable use. These gentlemen both returned, during the week, for their homes. A son of Mr. Archer came with them, but remained here with Mr. C. F. Hathaway, and will probably make this his permanent home. We trust the other gentlemen will soon return to Baird, which we think they will. They expressed themselves agreeably surprised at our delightful climate and beautiful cool nights, which they did not expect to find here.

Whenever we find anything really commendable we always like to speak of it. It was thus several weeks since when Dr. Smith showed us some of Spinks Sipe Spring flour. We simply gave our opinion regarding that excellent article. This we did after comparing it with several other of the "best" brands. Since that time Mr. Spinks has been in Baird, started with 5,000 pounds, and a copy of the CLARENDON. He showed the item to several parties on the road, and the result was he arrived at Baird with only 1,000 pounds (having sold the balance) which he left at Ogle & Son's, having made arrangements with them to handle his flour. The article was too good to keep and lasted but a day or two. We found one sack left for the CLARENDON for which Mr. Spinks will please accept thanks.

Notice.

I have lost from my range four head of cattle, one cow four years old and 3 stears, branded W P on right hip and marked crop and two splits of the right and two splits of the left ear. I will pay $2.50 per head for this stock delivered at my ranch just east from Baird. I will also pay $20 per head for any stray mules branded J C K on left hip, delivered at samp place.

19-3t W. C. POWELL.

Notice—Sheep for sale.

I will arrive in Baird about August 15th with 7,000 head of Colorado ewes, which will shear from 3 1-2 to 8 lbs. of wool. I will offer these sheep for sale cheap as soon as I arrive. I will also exchange ewes for weathers. These sheep will be held near the old Farmer ranch north of Baird. Parties wishing to buy or exchange sheep will do well to wait and see me.

DAN CRAVEN.

Call and Settle.

As I am about to close up my business in Baird. I respectfully but urgently invite all who are indebted to me to call at once and settle and thus avoid further publicity and much trouble. All accounts must be squared by the 1st of September. A word to the wise is sufficient.

17 tf P. S. WINDHAM.

Take Notice.

The furniture of the City Hotel will be sold to the highest bidder at public outcry, in Baird, Saturday, August 12th, 1882.

R. M. TURNER,
E. S. SEAY,
Assignees.

17 td

Meal, Meal, Meal.

Being overstocked with meal, we are now offering it at very lyw figures.

17 tf S. L. & A. M. Robertson.

Corrigan puts up the best saddles &c for the price in the State. First class California and best makes of Texas saddles always on hand at Cisco, Tex. 19 3t

Baird Shipments and Receipts.

The following is a list of the shipments and receipts at the depot at this place, for the week, ending Thursday evening.

RECEIPTS.

33 cars merchandise, 8 cars lumber, 1 car posts, 2 cars wire, 3 cars sheep, 1 car salt, 1 car stones.

SHIPMENTS.

4 cars cattle, 1 car hogs.

THROUGH FREIGHT.

East—St. Louis 24 cars, Cairo 8 cars, Galveston 1, Austin 1, Kansas City 3, Cheneyville 12, San Antonio 1, Dallas 3 cars.

Through west, 85.

Are you suffering from indigestion? If so ask your druggist for a bottle of Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. Taken as directed it will cure you. These Bitters have now been before the public for a number of years, have been thoroughly tried, and give entire satisfaction.

Found,

A hand saw. The owner can have it by proving property and and paying for this notice.

BORN.

COPPINS.—In Baird, Aug. 5th, to the wife of Ed. Coppins, a son, weight nine and a half pounds.

WINDHAM.—In Baird, Aug. 9th, to the wife of Page Windham a son, weight ten pounds.

NOTICE, SHEEP MEN.

I will arrive in Baird August 20th, with 200 fine

Merino Bucks.

These sheep have been selected with great care from some of the best registered flocks in Vermont. All persons wishing bucks will please give me a call as I am satisfied I can please them.

19tf J. S. SHERMAN.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF Callahan.—This agreement and certificate of partnership made, entered into and executed this the 25th day of July, A. D. 1882, by and between J. F. Claggett and W. W. James, who each reside in Callahan county, Texas, as general partners, and Joseph Reynolds, who resides at Chicago, in the state of Illinois, as a special partner, witnesses:

That the partnership business shall be conducted under the firm name and style of Claggett & James, who shall be liable as general partners, and that said Reynolds shall be liable as a special partner only to the extent of his interest in the partnership as herein after specified:

That the capital stock and assets of the partnership now consist of property and money as follows: Three hundred and twenty acres of land, known as the north half of section No. 56, block (15) thirteen of land surveyed for the Texas & Pacific railroad, in Callahan county, Texas, with the improvements, farming implements and ranch fixtures thereon; eleven hundred and fifty (1150) head of sheep and seven (7) head of horses, at an aggregate valuation of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500), and five thousand dollars ($5,000) paid up cash, to be invested in the purchase of additional sheep (ewes), making the total capital stock of the business twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500), of which amount each of said partners, Claggett, James and Reynolds has contributed and paid up an equal one-third part,—the said Reynolds having contributed his proportion or share of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six and 66-100 dollars ($4,166.66) in cash, the receipt whereof is by the other parties here acknowledged:

That each of said partners owns and shall own an equal one-third interest in the capital stock of the business, and shall be entitled, after deducting expenses, to one-third of the net profits and proceeds of the business, and each partner shall be equally liable for the losses, expenses and liabilities of the partnership, except that the liability of said Reynolds shall in no case extend beyond his share or interest in the partnership stock as above specified:

That the partnership is formed for the purpose of buying, breeding and raising sheep, and of growing and selling the wool thereof, and selling such of the increase as may be properly designated as mutton sheep. No land or sheep belonging to the partnership stock (excepting mutton sheep) shall at any time be sold except with the assent of each and all of the partners:

That the partnership shall begin from the date hereof, and shall continue for the period of five (5) years, with the option to either and each partner of withdrawing at the expiration of the first, second, third or fourth year, upon payment of his proportionate share of the expenses and liabilities of the business, and such partner shall thereupon be entitled to have set apart to him his proportionate share of the partnership stock and assets, and should the partnership business be thereafter continued by the remaining partners, due notice of such withdrawal shall be given as required by law:

That the place of business of the partnership shall be in Callahan county, Texas, and on the tract of land herein before mentioned, where said Claggett and James shall give personal and constant attention to the business, without charge against the partnership therefor, and where books of account shall be kept showing all receipts and disbursements of the business.

Witness our hands this the day and year above named,

J. F. CLAGGET.
W. W. JAMES.
JOSEPH REYNOLDS.

19 3t

FOR SALE,

600 Head of First Class Sheep

and a 640 Acre Ranch,

The ranch has a splendid well of water. I will sell the above cheap for cash.

19-tf J. D. MERCHANT.

Baird, Texas, Aug. 11, 1882.

NOTICE

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Parties wishing to buy sheep, I will have for sale at Colorado, on or about the 1st of September, 8,000 New Mexican ewes, from 1 to 4 years old, with their lambs; said lambs from full blood Merino bucks. Price $4 per ewe and lamb, or $2.50 for ewes and $1.50 for lambs.

G. W. WADDELL.
Colorado, Texas.

nt-2m

B. R. WEBB.

Attorney-at Law and Real Estate Agent.

BAIRD, : : : TEXAS.

Will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial District, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

Special attention given to collections and land business in the counties of Callahan, Eastland, Stephens, Shackelford, Jones, Taylor, Nolan and Mitchell. Has large amounts of land for sale throughout these counties.

COMMERCIAL.

GROCERIES.

Flour, white per cwt	$3 25	to	$4 75	
" Graham "	lb		5	c
Meal, corn "	bu		$1 20	
" oat "	lb	5	to 6 1-3	c
Hominy "	"	5	to 6	c
Grits "	"	5	to 6	c
Rice "	"	9	to 10	c
Beans "	"	8	to 9	c
Coffee "	"	12 1-2	to 16 1-2	c
Tea "	"	50	to $1 00	
Sugar "	"	10	to 12 1-2	c
Bacon sides "	"		to	c
" clear's "	"	14	to 16 2-3	c
Dry Salt Meat "	"	12	to 13	c
S. C Hams "	"	18	to	c
Lard "	"	15 1-2	to 16 2-3	c
crackers xxxx "	"		12 1-2	c
Salt (coarse) "	sack		$2 00	
" "	barrel		$3 25	

DRIED FRUIT.

Apples per lb	10	to	12 1-2	c
Peaches "	12 1-2	to	15	c
Prunes "			12 1-2	c
currants "			12 1-2	c

PRODUCE.

Potatoes Irish per lb	2 1-2	to	3	c
" Sweet "	4	to	5	c
Onions "	6	to	7	c
Butter "	20		25	c
Cheese (cream) "			25	c
Eggs " doz			15	c
chickens "	$2 00	to	$3 00	

GRAIN.

wheat "	bu	75cts	$1 00	
corn "	"	$1	$1 25	
Oats "	"		75	

MISCELLANEOUS.

coal oil	per gal		30	c
Hides "	lb	10	to 12 1-2	c
Rope			12 1-2 15c	
cotton		9	to 10 1-2	c
wool		15	to 25	c
Lime	bu			
Lumber, rough	M		$28 00	
" matched	M		35 00	
Pecans	bu		2 50	
Tobacco	lb	40c	to 1 00	

Rates of Announcements.

We will insert announcements of candidates for the ensuing election at the following rates, including the printing of name on ticket:

District and state	$10 00
County	7 50
Precinct	5 00
Putting name on ticket	3 00

A sufficiently large number of tickets will be printed free, and the names of those announcing will be inserted without further cost.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress—11th District.

We are authorized to announce SILAS C. BUCK as a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.

We are authorized to announce J. H. DAVENPORT as a candidate for Congress from this the Eleventh Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention, should one be held.

We are authorized to announce S. W. T. LANHAM as a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District, subject to the action of a Democratic nominating Convention.

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce JAMES N. BROWNING, Esq., as a candidate at the ensuing election for Representative in the 18th Legislature of Texas, from the 43d district.

We are authorized to announce G. W. WADDELL as a candidate for Representative in the 18th Legislature of Texas, from the 43rd District.

For District Attorney.

We are authorized to announce J. H. CALHOUN as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney of the 12th Judicial district,

For County and District Clerk.

We are authorized to announce I. N. JACKSON as a candidate for the office of County and District Clerk of Callahan county.

We are authorized to announce J. W. NEWMAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County and District Clerk of Callahan county.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. W. JONES as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff.

For Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce B. L. BELLAMY as a candidate for the office of county Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce J. G. McDONEL as a candidate for re-election to the office of county Treasurer, and if elected says he will move to the county seat.

For Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce W. R. McDERMOTT as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Callahan county.

We are authorized to announce J. P. BRIGHTWELL as a candidate for re-election to the office of county Assessor.

For County Surveyor.

We are authorized to announce L. T. COCHRAN as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor.

We are authorized to announce T. H. FLOYD as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Callahan county.

We are authorized to announce S. R. DUNNAGAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Surveyor of Callahan county.

WM. CAMERON

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SASH,
DOORS,
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PUBLISHED EVERY

Saturday Morning

—AT—

Baird, - - Texas.

W. R. LOTZ,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETO

$2 00 PER YEAR.

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BAIRD, - - - - TEXAS.

From Death to Life.

A reporter for the *Mail and Express* was walking in the vicinity of the Fulton Ferry a few days ago, in the company of one of the officers attached to the life-saving service. There was a rush of people to the Fulton Market slip, and the officer and the reporter joined the crowd to see the excitement. "It was nothing," one of the spectators said, turning to go away; "only a boy drowned!" The life-saving officer, however, seemed to take a different view of the drowning of a boy, and he hurriedly elbowed his way through the crowd till he was at the water's edge, with the reporter at his elbow. Three of the fishing schooners were tied up at this part of the pier side by side, and on the deck of the third lay a naked boy apparently dead. Half a dozen market men and fishermen stood by, saying that the boy was dead and that that was all there was of it. The life-saving officer sprang aboard the nearest schooner, and was immediately stopped by a policeman who was on guard—for the boy had been out of the water for some time.

"Stand back," said the life-saver, "I am a physician," and, followed by the reporter, he was soon on the deck on which the drowned boy lay.

The officer-physician felt the boy's skin, felt for his pulse, drew up one of his eyelids and looked at the pupil, and asked the bystanders how long the boy had been out of the water.

"You can't get no job here unless you are an undertaker," said one of the men. "He was stuck in the mud most ten minutes, and he's been layin' here ten minutes more; so, if you fetches him to life, it'll be a little rusurrection, and don't you forget it."

The officer paid no attention to the man's opinions, but devoted his whole time to the boy in a way that seemed to indicate some hope of saving the life that was apparently gone. The boy could not have been colder or more apparently lifeless if he had been dead for a week.

The officer opened the boy's mouth, an operation that required some force, and found it full of mud. Pulling the lower jaw down as far as possible, he introduced one of his fingers and carefully but quickly cleaned it out. There was enough mud in the mouth to choke the boy if he had not been in the water at all. The officer whisked off his coat, rolled it up into a pillow, and laid it on the deck. With the assistance of two or three bystanders, he turned the boy over on his face and laid him so that the coat-pillow was directly under his stomach. Taking the boy's two ankles in one of his hands and giving them to one of the men to hold up so that the patient's feet were several feet higher than his head, the officer pressed carefully but firmly in the region of the small of his back, and immediately a stream of water gushed out of the boy's mouth. It had been all this time in the lungs, waiting only for proper treatment to help it out. The boy was then, after a minute or two of this exercise, turned over on his back again, and the officer knelt over him. Putting one hand on the boy's right side and the other on his left, just over what are known as "the short ribs," the officer gave them a powerful compression, and then suddenly let go. The instant he took off his hands the ribs sprang back to their natural position, and a draught of air rushed into the lungs. This was repeated a dozen times or more, but still the boy was, to all appearance, a corpse.

"Oh, give us a rest on that," said another of the men. "The boy's dead, and that settles it. Can't you let a drowned boy alone!"

The assertion that the boy was dead seemed to be only too true. He looked like a piece of marble; and the reporter suggested that it was not worth while to make any further efforts.

"Why," said the officer, "I haven't begun yet. The boy may live and he may not. But he's going to have a fair chance for his life, anyhow. Stand back a little, all of you, and give him a little more air."

Discontinuing for a moment the artificial breathing process, the officer took one of the boy's hands between his own and began to slap it vigorously, at the same time setting three of the bystanders at work on the other hand and two feet. The reporter relieved the officer at the slapping business, and the latter resumed the rib-squeezing process, compressing the boy's frame till he must have cried for mercy if he had been conscious. With four men slapping his hands and feet, and an expert trying to start his breathing, the boy must have been unreasonable, indeed, had he been dissatisfied. But he still lay as dead as a stick, and, happily unconscious.

After about five minutes of this treatment, very much to the surprise of the market men and the reporter, and greatly to the delight of the life-saving officer, the boy gave a slight gasp for breath.

Just at this moment of triumph the policeman on guard called across the decks: "Say, you'd better let that boy alone. He's dead enough."

"Never mind what they have to say, they don't know what they're talking about," said the officer. "Get me a glass of brandy."

He redoubled his artificial breathing treatment, and one of the fishing sailors went down into the cabin and soon returned with a tumbler nearly full of not very inviting-looking brandy. The boy meanwhile gasped again; had twitched a little in the legs; had rolled his head to one side, and at length had drawn a good-sized breath. The minute he breathed the officer picked up the glass of brandy and poured the liquid down the boy's throat.

"Now, get me two or three blankets, as quick as you can," said he, and at the same time he unrolled his coat and laid it over the boy. The patient continued to show more signs of life. He soon drew short but regular breaths, and raised one hand to his head. Under the influence of the warm brandy in his stomach and the fresh air in his lungs, he opened one of his eyes.

"He is all right now," said the officer, getting up with difficulty and straightening the "kinks" out of his back. "Wrap him up well in these blankets and put him in a berth. Be sure you make his hands and feet warm. If you have a couple of empty bottles fill them with warm water, cork them up well, and put them against his feet. In ten or fifteen minutes give him another glass of brandy. He will be able to talk to you inside of an hour and tell you where he lives. But he will probably be too weak to walk home; some of you will have to carry him. Come, old fellow (to the reporter), let us go. There is nothing more for us to do."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Increasing the Corn Crop.

Till within the past few years little anxiety has been felt in any part of the country about the supply of corn. There was a general impression that it could be raised with considerable profit in in nearly every State and territory. In most of the States enough was raised to supply the local demand. In some states it was a leading crop, and it was that its profitable production could be greatly extended in others, where the attention of farmers was mainly devoted to the growing of cotton, tobacco, and the small grains. There was scarcely any demand for it for exportation, and its employment for making glucose and starch was not known. It was used to a considerable extent as food for human beings, and was very generally employed for fattening hogs in sections where it was extensively grown. It was rarely fed to other horses than those engaged in work on the farm, and was still more rarely fed to cows. There was no fresh beef or mutton sent abroad, and there was only a limited demand for highly fattened meat at home. As a consequence, sheep and steers were generally fattened on grass, with the aid of a few roots. In most of the Western States corn was a drug in the markets. With poor facilities for transportation, comparatively little of it was sent to Eastern cities. Corn was often so cheap and plenty that it was burned for fuel. Farmers preferred to raise small grains for the market, for the reasons that their price was higher and they would stand transportation better. In parts of the country where corn was very productive it was generally thought that the business of raising it was greatly overdone.

A short time has been sufficient to produce great changes in relation to corn. Its uses have multiplied and increased, it is now employed to make starch and glucose, as well as to make alcohol, whisky, highwines and vinegar. Considerable quantities of it are converted into malt. In all the great dairy districts it is extensively employed for feeding milch cows. There is a growing demand for fancy fattened beef and mutton for export and home consumption. To fatten steers and sheep as the market requires it is found necessary to feed corn in large quantities. Vast quantities of it are now sent to almost every country in Europe this side of Russia for the same purpose. American corn is used to feed both beef and dairy cattle in Denmark. It is also used to feed the coach and dray horses in most of the large cities in Great Britain and France. Now, while the uses for corn have increased and multiplied in a most remarkable manner, its cultivation has not extended in any considerable extent into any new sections of the country, and has not greatly increased in foreign countries. The entire country from Puget Sound to the Gulf of California is opened up to settlement, but no corn is raised except in a very few favored localities. Dakota and Montana are fast being peopled with farmers, yet scarcely any corn is or can be produced there. Few of what are called the new States and Territories produce much corn. They are deficient in warmth or moisture, or in both. Corn was never a profitable crop to raise in the Southern States, and as the soil becomes exhausted of its fertility its production becomes still more difficult. People have finally become convinced that the extent of country adapted to the profitable production of corn is quite limited. It is embraced in a strip of country about two hundred miles wide, and terminating about a hundred miles west of the Missouri River.

If the amount of corn in the country is to be largely increased it must be done by improved methods of cultivation in the places where it succeeds best. Much of the land in the Western States that is capable of producing the largest crops of corn is in no condition to do so during seasons as wet as the present one. It is covered with water in the early spring, and can not be plowed till it is too late to plant without incurring the danger of an early frost in the fall. By draining it with tiles it can be made to produce more corn than any land in the country. It is naturally rich in mineral and organic matter, and its only defect is its inability to part with the moisture that accumulates during the winter and early spring. The drains will not only carry off this water, but will extend the growing season several weeks. Experiments made in the counties of this State show that the average yield of corn is increased one-fourth by putting down grain-tile. The cultivation of the crop is also rendered more easy and the ordinary risks are avoided in a great measure. Improved methods of preparing the soil, of putting in the seed, and of cultivating the growing crop will do much toward increasing production. Generally the farmers of Pennsylvania, and others of the Eastern States produce more corn to the acre than the farmers do in the most fertile of the Western States. They have a much poorer soil, but they prepare it better, pay more attention to manuring, and employ the hand-hoe in connection with the horse-cultivator in working the fields. It is not only possible but practical to produce eighty bushels of corn to the acre on much of the land in the West where only forty is ordinarily harvested.—*Chicago Times.*

Where Sheep Lose Their Wool.

Sheep will lose their wool in the second year that they are on this island. No matter where they are brought from, they will become as woolless as goats. Lambs dropped here will retain wool just about the same length of time, when their woolly coats become nothing else but a soft, short hair, like in every respect to that of a goat. We knew before that there were woolless sheep, but did not think that an importation of any kind to a strictly tropic clime would result as above.—*Key West Democrat.*

—Denver boasts an unusual assortment of curiosities for a place of its size, and among them a wonderful beggar named Mary Cunio, who makes periodical trips through the mountains and always returns with a small fortune, which she at once proceeds to squander in riotous living. Every month she starts toward the South and rarely returns with less than $500. It is said that she now has on deposit in Denver several thousand dollars, and it is a fact that when she was last arrested for drunkenness nearly $1,400 was found in her possession.—*Denver Tribune.*

—A curious freak of lightning occurred at the house of Alexander Avery, Centreville, Ala. None of the inmates were killed, but the shoes of each were destroyed. The stroke fell on Miss Josie Avery's neck, and passing down the body threw the shoe from the foot with terrific force, a great distance. The shoes on the feet of her mother were cut to pieces, while Mr. Logan, a guest, had his shoestrings torn completely out, the sole of one shoe wrenched off, and a hole torn in the other.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Lord Conyngham, who died lately, owned 156,973 acres in Ireland.

—The death is announced at the age of 78 of Joseph Aloysius Hansom, the inventor of the famous cabs that bear his name, and a prominent architect of London.

—A handsome monument is being erected by military subscription to Prince Louis Napoleon opposite the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich, where he was for some time a student.

—During the year 1881, according to the Registrar General's report, 139 persons for every 100,000 of the population of Scotland died of old age, and only 111 for every 100,000 of the population of England.

—There has lately been exhibited in the Botanical Garden of Berlin the biggest flower in the world—the great flower of Sumatra, known in science as the "Rafflesia Arnoldi," and peculiar to Java and Sumatra. It measures nearly ten feet in circumference and more than three in diameter. Sir Stamford Raffles and Dr. Joseph Arnold were exploring in company when they discovered this champion plant.

—Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, daughters of the Prince of Wales, have enrolled themselves as members of the humane society established in connection with the English paper *Little Folks*. The *Little Folks* Humane Society, which was instituted at the commencement of the present year, now numbers nearly 12,000 officers and members, and a large number of children are daily joining its ranks.

—A census of the marriageable princes of Europe appears to have been taken. The age for marriage of a prince is, it seems, from 24 to 40; for a princess, from 18 to 28. There are thirty-eight marriageable princes, and only twenty-four marriageable princesses. Germany furnishes the chief supply. There are twenty German princes now in the market, including King Ludwig of Bavaria, the most eligible bachelor in Europe.

—Mme. Anna Bishop, who was singing in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg when most of the present generation of opera-goers were in their cradles, is still singing to delighted audiences. Thirty-five years ago she was in her prime, a beautiful, sparkling woman, an excellent actress, trilling her notes in twenty different languages. There is something pathetic in her reappearance, after the lapse of all these years, singing the same songs she sang then. It is said that she is handsome yet, and that, although her voice shows the ravages of time, she has not lost the admirable style and method that characterized her youth.

Sweethearts and Wives.

In a recent letter on "Courtship and Matrimony," with particular reference to women, Dr. Madeira, a Jewish Rabbi, said:

Injudicious marriages are causing much unhappiness in the world. In the first place as to the social position of the parties. While we are no great stickler for social position, yet it is necessary that some attention should be paid to it. While it is not very important with a man, it is with a woman. A husband takes his wife into his own social position, whether it is to lift her up or drag her down to it. The woman who marries beneath her is apt to cut herself off from the old associations of friends and family. She will be made to feel this very bitterly; and in many instances the result is that, seeing her friends and family looking down upon her husband, she comes finally to recognize his inferiority and regard him with disgust. God intended that a wife should look up to her husband with a trustful and affectionate respect, and not to look down upon him as her inferior. Such marriages are not fortunate.

The sweetheart relation should be guarded very carefully, because when once formed there is such a glamour upon the eyes that they can not see things as they are. After marriage it is too late. It is a difficult thing for the young lady to believe that the young man of her choice has had bad habits. If any one has the frankness to tell her of them, she either thinks there is some mistake about it, or that her informant is actuated by malicious motives, or that her betrothed will now lay them aside. Some heroic maidens say: "Well, I will marry him despite his bad habits. I will marry him and reform him." There may be a few such cases of reformation, but in nine cases out of ten the man goes to the dogs, and takes the devoted young woman along with him. If she had known at the outset the style of man he was, she would not have suffered her heart to become interested in him; but afterward she has not the moral strength to conquer her attachment.

But vicious habits are not the only ones that wreck the happiness of married life. There may be bad temper, there may be untruthfulness and insincerity, there may be coarseness, there may be habits which are not domestic, there may be an arbitrary and tyrannical disposition. There may be many wrong dispositions that wreck the happiness of married life. If young ladies were a little more guarded in coming into what we term the sweetheart relation, there would not be so many wives with crushed spirits and broken hearts.

Let me advise you as to the behavior becoming this relationship. The sweetheart relationship anticipates marriage, whether as yet it has progressed to engagement or not. In view of this, we would remind you that you should in all respects bear yourself in such a way as to win the respect and confidence of the man you expect to call your husband. Many a foolish girl, in the intimacy of the sweetheart relationship, has utterly lost the confidence of the man who had come to admire her, although he himself may have been most at fault. No man of self-respect and pride of character will be willing to marry the woman in whom he has not entire confidence. She who is not unapproachably modest as a sweetheart will be justly liable to suspicion as a wife.

If young ladies knew how almost every immodesty they suffer comes to light and is made the subject of gossip and of jest, it would make them careful, even if their native self-respect and pride of character were not sufficient. Perhaps marriage does not take place between you and the man who makes you the subject of his attentions. I am sorry to say that men are not always as manly as they ought to be in regard to such matters, and oftentimes make mention of them to their companions, and thus everybody comes to know of them. But even if the gentleman should be more discreet than that, it may turn out that he at length marries some other person, and some time or other, when your name is mentioned between them, he tells his wife what he knows about you. Then she—in confidence, of course—mentions the matter to some other lady friend; and so the information becomes public property.

HOME AND FARM.

—A seed of radish fifteen years old has grown freely on being planted.

—Less grain and more grazing tend to a better development of frame and muscle than when corn is fed to hogs exclusively. Build the frame first, and lay on the fat afterward.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—It is lamentable that so few farms have a supply of small fruits. Many farmers never have a berry of their own raising, while the most hardy fruit, the common red cherry, is not at all plenty. —*St. Louis Globe.*

—Baron Liebig says: "The only method by which you can possibly advance and develop agriculture is by experiments; that is the only plan, for there is no branch of industry so completely built up by experiment as agriculture."

—A piece of rye near a poultry-house is very useful during the fall and spring, and sometimes in the winter, as a hen pasture. The sowing of grain in their yards is also an excellent plan. What is scratched out will be eaten up clean, and plenty of scratching and green food are what they need.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Shaping young trees may be easily effected if taken in time, by summer pruning and pinching. A needless or misplaced shoot, which might become a conspicuous distortion if left to grow, is rubbed off with the thumb when an inch or two long. Branches which are running out too long are stopped by pinching off the ends. By these means a handsome and symmetrical head is easily given to a young tree, if taken in time.—*Ex.*

—A correspondent says his fowls have white scales on their legs, and asks what will cure it. The descase is known as scaly leg or elephantis, and is occasioned by damp fowl houses or exposure. It is caused by a minute parasite which burrows under the scales of the fowl's legs. The best way of removing them is to grease the legs with a mixture of sulphur and lard several times. Some use kerosene, but this is liable to make their legs sore.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Only the finest roe shad should be used in frying. After cleaning, washing and wiping, split it and cut each side into four or five pieces. Sprinkle on salt, allowing a large teaspoonful to each one; pepper lightly; roll in flour and fry in lard or sweet dripping, seeing that it is at boiling point before the fish is put in. Fry to a bright brown, which will require not less than ten minutes; drain well and serve hot on a hot platter, garnishing with sliced lemon and parsley.—*The Household.*

—A pretty wall-pocket or sort of hanging basket is made of a common fan, not a so-called Japanese fan, but one that spreads. Take out the wire that holds the sticks together at the handle, then spread the fan and fasten the two outer sticks together, then wind a piece of wire around the sticks at the bottom, tie a ribbon over this, and make a bow with short ends. The handle by which the pocket is to hang is of ribbon, all of the same width and color as the other, and is fastened at each side of the pocket with a smal bow.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Walking Horse—How to Improve It.

The English have a saying: "A riding horse is not worth its corn if it can not walk well." We condense some excellent "walking" talk from an English contemporary:

The walk is one of the principal paces of a town hack, one of the greatest luxuries of a hard-worked man, be he lawyer, doctor, artist, judge, politician, or city financier. A horse may be a very good hunter, yet a bad walker, but then he is fit only for the stable of a rich man. A hunter that can walk safely and fast home is a luxurious treasure.

The walk is the pace that may be vastly improved without the rider having any of the natural and acquired talents of the professional horse-breaker. But he must have patience. "To make a hack walk well," says the author of "The Book of the Horse," "there is nothing more stupid than ill-temper, the use of the whip, and the abuse of spurs."

A hack, to make a first-class walker, must have the courageous temperament that never shies, when once settled down from early morn freshness, and also the natural form and action that make him carry his head in the right place and step out of the ground.

Four miles an hour at a stretch, done in harmonious cadence at the first asking, without stumbling, dropping, shuffling, or breaking, is very good work. To do five miles an hour in good form is a very rare performance.

We are told that there are some horses that can walk six miles an hour with a light load, but have never seen anything like this. We were once riding a nearly thoroughbred horse, over sixteen hands high, with the wild stag-hounds, and left off nine miles from the horse's stable. He did the distance, and brought us back in time to dress for dinner, in an hour and twenty minutes. That is about five miles and one-third in an hour.

To improve the walk the first step is to sit down on the horse and ride at a sharp pace until he is settled, without fatiguing him. Then, if he is young, be content with the slowest pace of walking, as long as he does not break and jog. At every break he must be stopped firmly, collected, and made to begin again. This is the best practice in returning home to your hack's stable and corn. Of course, it is of no use to waste time over an aged hack whose habits are fixed, or a horse foaled to stumble all his life.

The young one must be firmly and tenderly held, so that he will be compelled to move each leg alternately and evenly. By a judicious, smooth, firm, and even grasp of the reins, the curb-reins held very lightly, the horse's head will be drawn into the right place (provided always that it be properly put on his neck), and thus induce him to bring his hind-legs under him in regular time, in support of his fore-legs. While the reins restrain him, the spurs, gently used, urge him, and the corn invites him to step out his best. By these means, patiently practiced day after day, a really clever hack will get into the habit of walking at his best pace as soon as the rider mounts and indicates by the pressure of his legs that such is his pleasure.

Young horses and thoroughbreds drafted from the turf into hack or hunter stables should be often ridden across the deep furrows of plowed clay fields, both at the walk and trot. Riding across turnips set on the ridge will improve the action of four-year-olds both at the walk and trot, if their fore-limbs are so made as to be capable of high, true action. Finally, with time and patience, most young horses' style and pace in walking can be greatly improved.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Pineapples.

We are having, this season, the largest pineapples ever brought to this market, enormous fellows, selling for 90 cents and $1 each. "How is it," I asked of a dealer, "we never had fruit like this before?" "Because," he answered, "they were not grown." It is only of late they have taken to cultivating the pineapple, by clipping off the young ones and cutting close the trees, growing only a few on each, after the manner of grape growing for wine. Hitherto pineapples grew wild, and no care was taken of them." If they get such great pines in England as we are having, possibly they fall down and worship them. Brother Bull has always venerated "the pine," as he calls it. He values it so highly, that he seldom buys one outright. He rents a pine for his grand dinners, and, as the custom is well understood, nobody thinks of cutting it, though jokers have now and then insisted upon a piece, to the sore discomfiture of their hosts. Pineapples like those we buy for a few pennies each cost an untold amount in England. The perfume of the pineapple is so much liked by some persons that they hang the fruit in their rooms. It does not take long for the delicate odor to pervade an apartment.—*Progress.*

—A Wisconsin man claims to have been drugged, carried forty miles in a wagon and married to a widow before he recovered his senses. This is a great State for living curiosities.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Physical Perfection.

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If a maiden says she is twenty, yet looks fifty, add the figures together, divide by two, and you will 'aver age.

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A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs. Therefore while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps off the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper, and there is no sleeper in the sleeper on the sleeper.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

What constitutes a revolution of the earth? First comes the spring, then the summer set and the fall. Needless to go winter further details.

Personal.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Appliances, on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vitality and manhood. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed.

Call me an octagon! said Mrs. Partington; why, the next thing you will call me a centurion, a relic of antipathy, and send me to the next imposition.

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"I have a fresh cold," said a gentleman to his acquaintance. "Why do you have a fresh one? Why don't you have it cured!"

The Bilious,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

When his cousin Annie got angry and told of the alleged mean way in which he had treated her, Fogg simply remarked that it was an Annie mad version, and he had nothing to say.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases of Women (96 pages). Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is not true that the author of "The Poppy in China" is about to write a work on "The Mummy in Egypt."—*Jewish Messenger.*

If the hypothenuse of a triangle is equal to the distance between the accession of King James I. and the Stamp act, and the small angles equal to the Angles who landed in Britain before the time of Alfred the Great, what is the third angle? Express the result in terms of the specific gravity of carbonic dioxide, or any one of the forms of Egyptian hieroglyphic writings.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Lecture upon the rhinoceros: Professor—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

When the young man stepped up to the soda fountain engineer with his country cousin, he said he would take the usual thing, giving the engineer a peculiar wink. You can bet the engineer was dazed when the country girl said: "Well, that's good 'nough for me; I'll take the same," and gave him the same kind of a wink.—*Syracuse Times.*

"What a fine protuberant forehead your baby has, Mrs. Jones! Did he get it from his father?" "No," replied Mrs. Jones, "he got it from a fall down stairs."

Little Johnny, who had been observing the difficulty with which gorged mosquitoes fly, remarks to his little brother at the breakfast table: "If you eat so much you will die, Billy, and be an angel, but you won't be able to fly much."—*Texas Siftings.*

Edwin Booth has been guilty of a pun. He says no matter how many quarrels over petty jealousies actors may have, they always "make up" before going on the stage.

A Tallahassee man has secured an almanac dated 1762. He has applied for the position of humorous paragrapher on a paper issued every 29th of February.—*American Queen.*

A shirt has two arms, the same as pantaloons have two legs. Yet one is called a pair, and the other is only one. Isn't it time that we let up on astronomy and paid more attention to the everyday trifles that vex the clearest minds?

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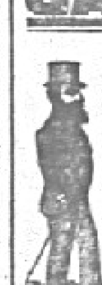
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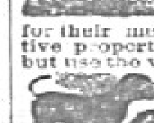
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