Callahan County Clarendon.

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER"

W. R. LOTZ, Editor and Proprietor. BAIRD, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881. VOL. II.—NO. 12.

A FLOWER FANCY.

Some flowers are like faces of friends that died;
This lily, that's pure as a flower can be,
Sets sail a thought on memory's tide;
And down from the past it drifts to me,
A thought of a face with a lily's grace,
In it's pure, white beauty of youth. Ah me!
Where it used to be there's a vacant place,
And the face like a lily I no more see.

Here is a rose. I am thinking now
Of a face as sweet in the days gone by,
With the sun of life's June on its cheek and brow,
And its light in the depth of it's loving eye.
Oh, beautiful face, I shall not forget,
I see you again in the roses here,
And think, while my eyes grow dim and wet,
The happy dead do not need a tear.

I catch the odor of Mignonette,
And a face from the fragrance looks at me;
Oh, dear old friend, I remember yet
The faithful face I'd be glad to see;
Though it lacked the beauty that others wear,
A heart right royal beneath it beat,
And, shining through, made the features fair;
Dear, plain little flower, you are wondrous sweet!

And here is a violet fair and shy,
With the spell of the spring-time captive here
In its yellow heart, and I think, with a sigh
For the sweetest blossom of all the year.
Of a face like the flower, with violet eyes,
And hair a-tangle on neck and brow;
Away on the hillside of Paradise
The face like a violet's shining now.

And here is a snow-drop, dainty and white,
A delicate creature of frost and air;
I feel tufts run of the flower re-light,
The face of a child that is strangely fair;
And I think with tears of the babe whose years
Were only two when she went away;
Oh, the flower that the angels took from me,
Fair in the Garden of God to-day!

—*Eben E. Rexford, in Vick's Magazine.*

THE BIBLE.

History of the Manuscripts Upon Which It Is Founded.

The appearance of the seventh revision of William Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, made three hundred and fifty years ago, is the most noteworthy literary event of the day. The vast and increasing popularity of this book is significant. During the present century about 122,000,000 copies have been issued by the three leading publication societies of England, Scotland, and America. The demand increases each year, for these societies now print over 3,950,000 copies annually. Even this number is inadequate to supply the popular demand, as is shown from the supplementary issue of several hundred thousand copies more by scores of large publishing houses in these three countries.

Various schemes toward a revision or retranslation of the New Testament have been put forward during the last hundred years. In 1764 Anthony Purver, a Quaker, issued a new translation, designed to remove the "obsolete, uncouth and clownish" expressions of the authorized version; and his work had some merit. Four years later Harwood produced a translation, made, as he announced, "with freedom, spirit, and elegance," the bathos of which is indicated by a single sample, Luke xv., 11: "A certain man had two sons," is spread into, "A gentleman of splendid family and opulent fortune had two sons." Three revised versions were issued in the last decade of the eighteenth century, but failed to secure more than transient public notice. Dr. John Bellamy issued a mediocre translation in 1818, and Dr. Conquest's Bible, with its many thousand corrections, followed it in 1841. Since then the discussion has grown in interest and vigor. A number of revisions of single portions have been put forth, and a few of the whole New Testament, the most ambitious of which was that of the American Bible Union in 1862.

Since 1856 efforts have been made at different times to have the work of revision taken in hand by representatives of the English Church; but the motions to this effect, whether in ecclesiastical convocations or in the House of Commons, came to naught. But the public demand grew apace.

While the general current of discussion is turned upon these, it is also interesting to notice the explorations and discoveries by paleographists which have furnished to the great libraries of Europe the ancient copies that are appealed to as authorities for the changes now made, and to sketch the changes in the book world during the fifteen centuries since these antique manuscripts were first written. The revolution in the business of book-making in general—and the changes of form and material in the Christian scriptures are brought into prominence with the publication of a volume which appeals for the authority to make its corrections to the times and the books so long anteceden t to the discovery and the use of printing.

There is little probability that the identical leaves on which the apostles and evangelists wrote were long in existence. They were doubtless in active use while they remained in the hands of the Christians who first received them, and were soon worn out. The material on which the Gospels and epistles were written was undoubtedly the papyrus—paper which is alluded to in the twelfth verse of the second letter of John, which we have already seen to be very fragile and perishable. Of course it is within range of possibility that veritable pages once traced by the hand of an apostle may still remain, decaying undiscovered in some obscure spot; for we have many papyrus pages, from buried cities and ancient tombs, of greater age than these would possess. But it is not at all likely that the apostolic autographs were in existence more than a few generations. Jerome remarks of a library in Cæsarea that its papyrus manuscripts had partly perished in less than a single century. If this was true of books carefully preserved in a library, it would be much more likely to be the case with autograph letters passing from hand to hand and from church to church.

The most ancient Scripture manuscripts now in existence are not only copies, but copies of copies at the third or fourth remove.

In ancient times copying was a distinct profession or business, as printing now is. There were great centers of the copying business, and books were much more largely multiplied than many have supposed in modern times. The fact that the pursuit was a business followed by many for a livelihood conduced to accuracy in the work. For men were, of course, paid in proportion to the neatness and faithfulness of their books. This made a powerful motive to fidelity. But there were also many amateurs in the work. Nobles, persons of rank, others of a retiring literary disposition, gave much time to the transcription of books.

In the case of the Christian Scriptures another very effective motive was added. It was long esteemed a meritorious religious act to transcribe a part or the whole of the Bible. Bishops, nobles and princes often employed themselves on the Scriptures as a religious duty, and esteemed themselves happy in aiding the good work of multiplying the sacred books.

But after a while the business of copying was almost entirely transferred to the monasteries. Each religious house had its scriptorium, or copying-room, and its scribes, who gave their time regularly and industriously to an employment better suited than any other that can be imagined to the rules and usages of monastic life. The churches, libraries and convents of Asia Minor, the islands of the Ægean and Eastern Mediterranean were rife with copyists. The multitude of religious establishments on the sides of Mount Athos, the monasteries of the Morea, Calabria, Western Europe and the British Islands contribute large numbers of manuscripts.

During the last century extensive explorations were made throughout Europe and the East in these old monasteries, and the collections have been large and invaluable. Undoubtedly many important Scripture manuscripts remain undiscovered, or are inaccessible because of the unwillingness of their present owners to part with them.

Of late European scholars have found far more difficulty in purchasing Scripture manuscripts from Eastern convents than formerly. The monks, though unable to use them, have a superstitious reluctance to parting with them, which is probably stimulated by the evident desire of scholars to secure these decaying books and place them on the safer and more useful shelves of European libraries.

At Cairo, in the library of the patriarch of Alexandria, there are five copies of the Gospels, ranging from six hundred to nine hundred years in age, with three copies of the Acts and Epistles. The patriarch of Jerusalem has at least seven ancient manuscripts of the Gospels. In the monastery of the Holy Sepulcher, at Jerusalem, there are known to be at least twenty-four copies of different portions of the New Testament.

The gloomy convent of Mao Saba lies in a wild and rocky ravine between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. This strange group of buildings is placed in a situation of singular grandeur, clinging to the steep sides of the precipices, springing from the sharp points of the rocks and connected by a labyrinth of covered galleries and narrow stairways. The deep chasm below, down into which the buildings seem about to plunge, is shrouded in gloom. The massive and heavily buttressed walls are surmounted by a stately square tower commanding the strong iron gate which is the principal entrance.

The large dome of the church, which is very solidly built, rises from the point of the rock. Within the church a traveler who was there forty years ago climbed a rickety ladder rising about ten feet to a small door, which opened into a square closet hollowed out from one of the great buttresses supporting the walls. This was the library. He found there about a thousand old manuscript books, many enormous folios, a copy of the first eight books of the Old Testament, and a Bulgarian volume in ancient letters. Since then visitors have experienced great difficulty in getting permission to see the library. It is, however, known that the monks hold at least twenty-three manuscripts of portions of the Bible, some of them nearly a thousand years old. They are in wretched keeping and condition, some of them falling into rapid decay in the old lumber-room, miscalled the tower library. But they are tenaciously retained and left to fade and pass away untouched by their present keepers.

The little island of Patmos, rugged and bare, rises to a commanding height at its southern end, which is crowned by the celebrated monastery of "St. John the Divine." Here was once a great library, which contained until lately over 600 more or less valuable manuscripts. Of these only about 200 remain, among them five ancient Gospels, two copies of the Acts and Epistles, one of the Apocalypse, and a number of interesting Greek Church service books dating variously between the tenth and fourteenth centuries. The patriarch of Jerusalem, at Constantinople, has at least seven ancient Gospels, some of which were once brought to England by Mr. Carlyle, but had to be restored in 1817. There are known to be over two hundred of these antique Bible manuscripts in the different Oriental monasteries of Turkey.

The number of the Christian Scriptures transmitted to us by the industry of these ancient copyists is remarkable. Notwithstanding the vast mass of Scripture manuscripts which have perished, and without considering those yet to be recovered from unexplored localities, we have many more ancient copies of the Bible in Greek than of all the writers of classical antiquity together. A law of the Jewish Talmud, commanding the destruction of any synagogue roll as soon as it became torn or imperfect through age, has deprived us of Hebrew copies of the Old Testament older than the tenth century. But we have two Greek Bibles, undoubtedly copied more than fifteen hundred years ago, and several written within a century later. From that time the number of our copies increases so rapidly that they are counted first by scores then by hundreds.

The libraries of Europe now contain nearly two thousand ancient copies of the Bible, entire or fragmentary. Of these more than a hundred are written in the antique uncial letters. Every year adds to the number by its new gains. Since the wonderful discovery of the Sinai Bible, by Tischendorf, we may well suppose that other copies of Scripture, as antique and as precious, may yet be found buried in the decaying monasteries of the East.—*Chicago Times.*

—The net cost of 1,000 cubic feet of gas of sixteen-candle power, the price of coal being $4.30 per 2,000 pounds, is not over 62 cents.

—Wall Street is easily moved; a bulrush will do it.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Reminiscences of Colonel Scott.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott died worth about $13,000,000. He might have been much richer had he cared to be so. But he was in the habit of saying that $10,000,000 were quite enough for any one man to possess, and rather too much for any one to leave to his heirs.

Colonel Scott's administrative and executive abilities, were of the first order. He knew how to do everything himself, and he inspired his subordinates with his own energy and belief that whatever was necessary was possible. He possessed in a remarkable degree the affection of his subordinates and associates, and he had a way not only of making friends but of keeping them.

Simon Cameron early learned to appreciate his abilities, as also did President Lincoln in the spring of 1861, when the outbreak at Baltimore severed railroad communication between Washington and the Northern and Eastern cities. Cameron, who was then Secretary of War, telegraphed to Scott that "a man of great energy and decision with experience as a railway officer" was needed to restore the broken communications, and that he was just the man for the place, and he fully justified Cameron's high opinion of him, for before the President and the country fairly realized the nature of the work, a new railway line between Washington and Philadelphia, by way of Annapolis, was opened, and troops from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania came pouring in for the defense of the Capital. For this he was made Colonel of the District of Columbia Volunteers, and subsequently Chief of all Government railways and telegraphs and Assistant Secretary of War.

Colonel Scott's personal bravery was as great as his energy. As an illustration of this the story is frequently told by the employees of the Pennsylvania road how he ran a train loaded with ammunition into Antietam just before the battle there. He took charge of the train himself and ran it so fast that the wheels of both cars and locomotive began to smoke, much to the alarm of the brakemen. He would not stop, however, until the army was reached, despite the danger.

He was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Mulison, of Columbia, Pa., and they began housekeeping when his salary was fifty dollars a month. After her death, more than twenty years ago, he married Miss Anna Riddle, daughter of the editor of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Commercial*. He had two children by each, the elder in each case being a boy and the younger a girl. Those by his second wife are respectively eight and six years old.

Colonel Scott, like many other Philadelphians, was never lacking in public spirit. He was ever ready both with his time and money to serve his fellow-citizens. His connection with the public works of the Quaker City was ever honorable, and in one case at least quite remarkable. When a new bridge was to be built over the Schuylkill River in 1875 he undertook the contract to have it ready at a certain time and at a certain price. He turned it over to the authorities a month sooner than was required, and subsequently he repaid to the city a large percentage of the contract price, explaining that the work had not cost so much as he anticipated.

Colonel Scott held the following offices during his life: Collector of Canal Tolls at Columbia, Pa., Chief Clerk in the office of Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia, General Agent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, General Superintendent of the same road, Vice-President of the company, Colonel of the District of Columbia Volunteers, Chief of Government Railways and Telegraphs, Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster on General Hooker's staff, Chief of Transportation, President of the Pennsylvania Company, President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, President of the Union Pacific and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroads, and Director of the Southern Railway Security Company.—*New York Graphic.*

Locomotive Engineers.

A practical engineer says, through the Detroit *Free Press*:

So much has been said of the dauntless courage and self-sacrificing heroism of locomotive engineers, as displayed during the few seconds intervening between the discovery of immediate impending danger and the actual occurrence, that it has become the subject of much annoyance to our profession. During my experience of over ten years as engineer of both slow and fast trains, on various prominent lines, there has never been, to my knowledge, one accident where the presence of an engineer on his engine, after certain acts have been performed (unless as a precaution of personal safety), was not the height of foolhardiness, and this in justice to all concerned in the general result.

On a passenger train, after the air-brakes are applied, the engine reversed, and the sand-lever open, the presence of a whole cabful of cool-headed, experienced engineers would not alter the result one single bit. Now as to the "eagle-eyed hero" who has so many lives at his mercy in times when mortal danger stares his train in the face. What is the man there for, if not to use every possible exertion to avert impending calamity? Is it not the intention of his superiors that he shall take the train safely to its destination, and in passing over his run to use every known precaution for safety? We are familiar with and use daily methods for safety unknown to the public and not definitely provided for in the regulations of the company. An engineer who would abandon his engine at the first sight of danger, without having first used the means at his command to lessen the result, would (save in very exceptional cases) be hooted out of the country. From the very earliest stages in the apprenticeship of an engineer, it is daily brought to his notice that the correct and proper thing to do in all cases where a sudden stop is required, is to reverse and open the throttle, using sand to keep the wheels from slipping, and in his usual work on local freight trains he has it continually in use before him, while doing switching, etc. Thus long before he becomes a passenger engineer it is second nature to him to adopt this method when occasion demands. In addition to this means all passenger engines are provided with air-breaks, and their application becomes from frequent usage quite as mechanical under all circumstances as in the previous mentioned means provided. It takes much less time than those uninitiated can imagine to accomplish all that is possible for an engineer to do to stop his train; a very few seconds suffice, and nearly always he has ample time to jump and save himself from quite probable injury. We who are daily liable to be subjected to the requirements know the uselessness of running unnecessary risks, and how few are the thanks we receive from our employers when (and they are the ones we are most concerned in keeping on the right side of), perchance, one of our number, by an error of judgment, suffers personal injury. If the truth were known, it is not quite freely [illegible] stop have been made, many a good man has gone to his death by reason of being seized with a sort of paralysis, and being rendered helpless for the time being by the thought of the terrible calamity to follow. It is customary to tell the fireman to jump, and as he can in nowise assist in these emergencies, he usually escapes unhurt.

Occasionally on crooked roads collisions occur so suddenly that both men on the engine are killed without the usual few seconds' warning, and then it is customary to laud those killed as brave men who went to their death rather than desert their posts of duty, while in reality the poor fellows had only time to feel the sudden choking sensation always present when sudden mortal danger stares at us.

The Lawyer's Boy.

Anybody who thinks that the boy employed around a lawyer's office has nothing to do but empty the paper basket, run to the post-office, sweep the room and read the jokes of Blackstone, is grandly mistaken. A boy—that is, a prize of a boy, and one that will eventually become a great lawyer himself—has a heap on his mind, and no time for sling-shots or tops. Yesterday while a Detroit lawyer was in court, with his boy in charge of the office, a newspaper man who was hunting through the Moffat Block stumbled upon the young attorney and was received with:

"Come right in. The papers in your case are ready to be signed."

"What case?"

"Application for divorce."

"But I'm not the man."

"Ain't you? Well, you look like him. Let's see? Are you the defendant in the Jones vs. Brown case of trespass? If so, I am to tell you that the case is put over until next Saturday, at the same hour in the afternoon."

"No, I am not Brown."

"Well, that's all right. Let's see again? I was to tell Ryan that his case against Peters for slander would not come on this term, and to suggest that he amend his declaration. You have not given the dates whereon the defendant called you a 'reptile' and a 'sneak.'"

"But I am not Ryan."

"Is that so? That's too bad, but perhaps you can't help it. Was it your wife who eloped with a man named Blake?"

"No."

"Then you are not Mr. Clem. I was to tell him that he forgot to state the particular time at which he first noticed a coldness in her demeanor. Let's see? Oh! there's that bigamy case. I was to say to the defendant that the prosecution appear to have hunted up and got hold of the testimony of a third female who claims to have married you in Toledo in 1864, and that your case looks shaky. We will, however, do our best to pull you through, as we do all our clients."

"You are off again; I am not the m—"

"Dear me, that's another. Well, all right. I was to say to any new client that Mr. —— would be back in an hour. Come in and sit down and look over the City Directory. We will take your case at the lowest cash price and do our level best to win it. Consult no other firm until you have given us a trial.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Profit of the Revision.

The question has been asked again and again: Where do the profits of sales of the revised New Testament go? There is no Bible Society or Missionary Association to profit thereby, but after paying expenses, which by the English Committee are given as $100,000 for work thus far done on both Testaments, all other profits go to the University Press publishers, who at the outset in lieu of the copyright guaranteed all expenses to the revisers there. The American Committee, however, do not receive and will not get one cent. Their expenses, not for labor, but for travel, correspondence, stationery, etc., have been paid by private subscriptions up to this time. The profits must be very great if the Oxford publishers have already sold, as reported, 2,000,000 copies. But this number includes the 500,000 sent to this country. The different styles are sold cheaper in the United States than they are in England, Canada and the colonies, because of the lack of international copyright here. For example, the very popular twenty-cent edition sold here in New York sells in London and Quebec for twenty-five or thirty cents, and the higher-priced copies are proportionally increased.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Lightning did terrible work at Cedartown, Ga., recently. In a double log house occupied by a family named Prince and another named Brazier, the bolt entered the roof and struck dead Mrs. Brazier, who was standing by the fire roasting coffee. Her neck was broken and her head split open by a piece of the mantel that was torn off by the lightning and hurled at her with terrific force. Mr. Powell, who was holding Mrs. Brazier's infant, was knocked senseless. Jeff Yancey, who was in the same room, was struck deaf. Mrs. Prince, who stood in the hallway between the two rooms, was instantly killed, and a hole was made in the floor under her feet as if a rifle-ball had pierced it.

—Assessors have a way of finding out how poor a man is.—*N. O. Picayune.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Toledo has a skewer factory which made and sold 45,000,000 skewers last year.

—Tobacco smoke contains about eight millilitres of carbonic oxide per 100 grains burnt.

—A Cincinnati paper says that there are over five hundred men in that city studying and making experiments with electricity, with a special view to utilizing it as a light.

—Cases of tetanus and trismus are said to have been successfully treated by Dr. Sporer, who merely applied to the nape of the neck and along the spine of the patient large pieces of flannel dipped in hot water of a temperature just bearable to the hand.

—An immense galvanic battery, consisting of 14,400 cells of chloride of silver and zinc elements, has been constructed for use in the lectures at the Royal Institution, London. The charging of the battery occupied three persons a fortnight.

—Dr. William James, the Harvard Professor and brother of Henry James, Jr., has been giving practical talks to the students on physiology and hygiene. As to the vexed question whether alcohol is food or not, the Professor thinks that it takes the place of food by temporarily reducing the normal demand for it, but that "this effect is not desirable" or consistent with perfect health.

—A special committee of the English Institution of Mechanical Engineers have set forth the following explanation of the hardening of steel: Referring to the generally held opinion that ordinary steel contains a certain proportion of occluded gases consisting of hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbonic oxide, they suggest that the application of heat expels these gases through minute fissures, and that sudden cooling shuts the door, so to speak, to the re-entrance of these gases, and perhaps forces out what of them may remain in the metal, thus rendering it harder and denser than before. When the metal is reheated the gases are reabsorbed, and the various changes it undergoes in consequence are indicated by variations in color.

—The Agricultural Department has received samples of jute fibre prepared by American machinery from green stems grown in Virginia. It satisfactorily solves the problem that has engaged the attention of the Department for over ten years. The fibre is largely used in the manufacture of gunnybags, paper, ropes, carpets, bagging, and oilcloths. It will be impossible to glut the market with it, as its use is so diversified and essential. The plant can be successfully grown in any section south of New York. For several years it has been raised in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia. To clean and prepare the fibre by hand for market is a slimy and profitless business, and the American laborer in this work could not compete with the women, children, and other cheap labor of the East Indies. A machine to do the work was essential to make the cultivation of jute a success on American soil. The Commissioner is satisfied that such a machine has been invented.

PITH AND POINT.

—The best thing for a boil, about these days, is a nice bunch of asparagus.—*New Haven Register.*

—Time to plant dogmuzzles.—*Yonkers Gazette.* Better plant the dogs, and you will have a doggone sure thing of it.—*Yawcob Strauss.*

—The Western Indians have a green corn dance. If it is anything like the green apple dance that white men indulge in, there can't be much fun in it.—*Boston Post.*

—For simply trying to get ahead in the world a poor little Philadelphia boy was sent prison. He stole a head of cabbage.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

—An epicure is a man who knows what is good to eat, and who talks about his food incessantly. All an epicure needs is bristles, and then he could be classed at a glance.—*New Haven Register.*

—"The Bible says, 'Love your neighbor as yourself,'" the parson remarked; "but of course we must not take this literally. If you manage to love your neighbor one-hundredth part as much as you do yourselves, many of you, it will be all that can reasonably be expected of you."—*Boston Transcript.*

—It is remarkable how many things will explode—bottles of catsup, doughnuts, soda water fountains, boilers, roast potatoes, and now man. At least, we read in a novel that "Eugenie's father, upon hearing this, exploded with indignation." This should teach fathers never to fool with indignation.—*Norristown Herald.*

When to Use Gestures.

A writer in the *Golden Rule* rebukes the tendency to a gushing and over-fine style in literature as well as in oratory, and emphasizes a useful hint as follows:

A young lady in France, placed under the tuition of (we think) Madame Clairon, was constantly offending her teacher by excessive action with her arms. She was in the habit of flinging them about in a supererogatory way which tore passion to tatters, "in Erckes vein."

After many admonitions, the lady resolved to tie her pupil's hands to her sides with a piece of string.

"Now," said the girl, "I can't move them at all!"

"Go on with you part," kindly replied the other, smiling.

And go on she did, with elocution all the better for action the less. At last, on reaching the climax of her part, her excitement nerved her little wrists, she burst the strings and, as your charwoman would phrase it, she "gestulated" with great vehemence. When it was over, she apologized, with tears in her eyes, saying she really "could not help it." To her surprise, her instructress praised her action this time.

"That, *mon enfant*, is what we want. Reserve your vehement displays of feeling till you can not help making them, and they will be both appropriate and successful."

Surely the lesson is a large one. Quiet energy, with readiness to strike the iron when (but not before) it is hot, is the secret of success in most undertakings.

Our Young Folks.

A RUNAWAY TRUNK.

"No, sir," said John, determinedly, "we won't give it up if we have to go on foot."

"Well," said Fred, "I don't see any way, unless we do go a-foot, for we have only got two dollars between us and the fare to Portland is more'n two dollars apiece."

"Pete Ratestaff got over harder spots than this," said John, "and I know we can."

John Sheldon, a bright, quick-witted boy, of about fourteen, is the son of a well-to-do farmer of Oxford County, Maine. The other boy, Fred. Harding, is the village doctor's son, a few months younger. The two are excellent friends. They have been reading "Perilous Adventures of Pete Ratestaff, the Boy Sailor." Roused by the daring deeds and wonderful escapes of the hero, a mania to go to sea has fallen upon them. They think there's no good in asking their father's advice, so they are laying plans in secret.

John has learned that the fishing-schooner Brittomart sails for Newfoundland the 25th, and it is now the 24th. The two boys start from beneath the "High Top" sweeting-tree, in the orchard where they have been sitting.

"Ain't there no way to go on the freight train?" asked Fred, throwing an apple-core toward a chipmonk, chattering on the stone wall.

"No, I guess not," said John, thoughtfully. "But I've got an idea!" he exclaimed exultantly, crumpling up his old straw hat, and giving it an upward fling.

"Quick! out with it," said Fred.

"There's an old trunk of grandpa's up in the garret! Do you see, Fred? Chuck what we want in that, get in, and one of us goes as baggage! What do you say to that?"

"You've struck it!" exclaimed Fred. "Let's go at it. I'm in for that. Why you're as cute as 'Pete.'"

"We'll have to start in the morning," said John. "We'll have a gay time. We'll see a bit of the city when we're through our business with the Captain."

Not a doubt but that they could go as sailors had once entered their heads. Of course Captain Daly would take them.

It was decided that Fred should get leave, and come down and stay all night with John. He was to take with him what he wanted, and they'd pack what they could in the trunk.

A little after dusk, Fred came over, bringing his best suit, a lot of doughnuts, a small pistol, and his new base-ball, tied together in an old handkerchief. These, with some of John's possessions, were packed in the trunk, leaving not a very roomy place for a boy. Half a dozen or more air-holes were bored in the sides. All was ready for an early start in the morning.

The boys retired in good season, but not to sleep. At half-past eleven, John looked at his watch, for he had a pretty silver one given him at his last birthday. He said:

"Why, Fred, if you'll believe it, it ain't but half-past eleven."

The same was repeated at one, and again at half-past two. At three they rose and dressed, went softly down the stairs, and out into the cool, drear, September morning.

Each taking a handle of the trunk, they went toward the station, about three miles off. They reached the depot, as they hoped to, before any one was about.

It required some talking, on John's part, to persuade Fred that he, being the smaller, ought to go in the trunk. There was just room for him to curl down on his side.

He got in, John shut the cover, locked the trunk, and sat down beside it.

"How d'ye feel, Fred?" he asked, at length.

"Kinder boxed up," said Fred. "There ain't no room to spare."

Soon the depot was opened.

John bought his ticket, got his check and when the train came steaming in he first made sure the trunk was put on, and then he got on board, and off they went.

At D—— Station, in a yard just behind the depot, were kept some deer, a fox, a raven and other animals.

Their fame had reached John's ears, and, as there promised to be a stop of several minutes for breakfast, he left the car and went round to see them; and, for a time, they quite drove his sea-voyage from his mind.

There came a sudden reminder, however, when he heard the puff, puff, of the engine and the rumbling of the cars.

Then he started and ran round to the front of the depot, only to see the train moving off—without him!

"Well, now, I was a fool!" he thought, as he looked after the vanishing train.

He asked a man, standing near, when the next train went to Portland.

"Not till afternoon," was answered.

This was a blow to John. Added to his desire to reach the city was not a little anxiety as to Fred's condition in the trunk.

"What a long four hours he had to wait! Time had never dragged so before!

At last the longed-for train came, and John reached Portland in safety.

The next thing was to find his trunk. He went up to a man standing near some baggage, and asked him how to get trunks.

"Where's yer check?" asked the man.

John showed it.

The man looked among the trunks.

"There ain't no trunk like that here," he said.

John stood a minute, dismayed.

"There must be one somewhere," he said, not a little anxious. "Is there another place to find trunks?"

"Not's I know of," said the man. "Did yer trunk come along with you?"

"I've just come," said John; "but my trunk came this morning."

The man looked again.

"Wal, the trunk ain't here, that's sure," he said.

Poor John! What was to be done? One thing was certain—he must find the trunk. He was sure it was put on board. Where was it now, and where was Fred?

"Can you tell me what to do to find it?" asked John, very earnestly and anxiously.

"Lor', boy, I'll help you all I can," said the man, good-naturedly. "Did you say yer trunk come on the early train? Did you see it put on?"

"Yes, sir," said John; "I saw it put on that train myself."

"Well, well," said the man consolingly. "You wait here a minute and I'll see if I can find out anything about it. I guess it's all right."

John's frame of mind was anything but an enviable one as he stood awaiting the man's return. A few minutes later he came back, and Conductor P—— with him.

"You are John Sheldon, are you?" asked the conductor.

"Yes, sir," answered John, a little surprised.

"You've lost a trunk, have you, my boy?"

"Yes, sir. Can you tell me where to find it?" the latter questioned, eagerly.

"Did your trunk contain anything very valuable?"

"Very!" said John; "and I must find it," looking anxiously around at the trunks.

"Any objection to telling me what your trunk contained?" asked the conductor.

John hesitated. Yes, he had decided objections. He half-wished himself out of this scrape.

"There was a boy shut up in that trunk, was there?" questioned the conductor, narrowly watching John, who started visibly. "Do you think a boy could live till this time shut up like that?" went on the conductor, in a sterner tone.

"I—don't know," said John, with a catch in his voice.

Running away to sea thus far had proved a doubtful pleasure.

"That's a thing you should have thought of before trying such a foolhardy trick as this," said Conductor P——. "If you wanted to go to sea, why didn't you do it like a man, and not sneak off like a thief?"

John stood abashed, terror-stricken, too, at the thought of what might be Fred's fate.

"You want to go to sea, do you?" continued the conductor, ironically.

"I—don't know," said John. "But I want to find the trunk."

"Naturally you do," mercilessly said the conductor. "I should suppose you would, after leaving a boy in a dangerous situation like that!"

"Oh, sir, if you know anything about Fred, please tell me!" with a sharper catch in his voice.

"The best thing you can do is to go home and learn the result of your folly. You may be in time to attend the funeral!"

Poor John! No one to blame but himself! He feared the worst had come, and certainly wished himself at home—more, that he had never left home.

The conductor turned away, saying that he had an engagement of a few minutes, and that John could wait there if he liked till he came back.

Unhappy John he waited; for he didn't know what else to do.

Meantime, let us return to Fred in the trunk.

Fortunately, the trunk was put in right side up, and, for a time, he went quite comfortably. At one of the stations where more trunks were put in, one came crash on top of Fred's. The cover cracked, and Fred shrank down.

"Gracious, that came near smashing me!" he thought. "Hope they won't put in many like that!"

His bones were beginning to ache, and he felt stiff from being cramped in one position so long.

He tried to stretch—in vain; he then tried to turn a little, with a like result.

"Oh, dear!" he groaned; "this is anything but fun."

All this time other trunks were piling up about him, thus lessening his supply of fresh air.

To add to his discomfort, he began to feel sick; his head ached—yes, and he ached all over.

"I'd give ten dollars to be out of this," he thought. "I wish I hadn't come in this sneaking way."

He grew sicker—real seasick. He wondered if he were going to die; he was sure he felt sick enough.

If any of you, readers, were ever seasick you can sympathize with poor Fred and know a little of the misery he was suffering.

At last he could endure it no longer. He heard men in the car, and he cried out:

"Let me out!"

"Hello, there!" exclaimed one of the men. "What's that?"

They stood still a minute, listening.

"Let me out! Oh, let me out!" came in muffled tones to their ears.

"Robbers!" shouted the man, jumping back. "Thieves in here!" and, for a few minutes, there was quite a lively time in the car.

The trunks were pulled out, and guided by a rather stifled howl, Fred's trunk was broken open, and a miserable, haggard, homesick boy was found.

The conductor came along, and Fred, in a bit of shamefaced way, confessed all about the sea-going plan—but only after various questions from the conductor. Even John might have forgiven him for telling, if he had seen what a wretched, homesick boy he was.

"Well," asked the conductor, with a dry smile, "do you want to keep on and go to sea?"

Fred's longing for the sea had cooled. His experience in the trunk had taken the romance all out of a sailor's life for him.

"I'd rather go home than do anything else in the world," said Fred, with more energy than he had before displayed.

Conductor P—— knew the boy's father, and he decided to send Fred home. He had looked through the train for John, thinking to see if his mind had changed; but no boy answering his discription was found, as we, who remember his adventure at D—— Station, know.

But Fred, a sadder and somewhat wiser boy, was left to take the next train home.

Quite late in the evening, there was a rap at the Sheldon door, and a shamefaced, though quite light-hearted, boy was let in.

Running away to sea was never a pleasant subject to the two boys afterward.—*Golden Days.*

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, JUNE 25, 1881.

Baird.

It is indeed gratfying to see how our town is steadily increasing in size and importance; almost every day do we see some new improvements on our steets, and every hour do we see new faces; and these new comers invariably express astonishment at the rapid growth of our town and they do not hesitate in saying that Baird with her numerous advantages is bound to be the boss place west of Fort Worth on the T. & P. line. To illustrate how our trade is increasing, although our business houses are constantly increasing in numbers, yet all our merchants say their trade is steadily improving. Last Monday in taking a ride to Belle Plain, a distance of six miles we met going and coming seventeen teams, all loaded with goods or produce. Another illustration of the fact that our trade is on the increase, we would say that a short time since one man handled all the goods at the depot while now Mr. Callahan has a corps of three men besides himself, and this is only the beginning. But a very few months ago Baird was unheard of and now she is astonishing every one who come here. Two months ago scarcely a team from the country could be seen on the streets and now to see half a dozen congregated before each store is a usual sight. We will revert to this matter again soon and explain why we have a solid town, and not one only depending upon unscrupulous lying to convince any one that we have a solid town here. Time will tell.

Severe Drouth.

From all parts of the country we hear reports of extreme drouth. The crops south of us are already a complete failure and this seems to be the case on all sides of us. If rain does not come to the rescue in a very short time all late crops will be a complete failure, and grass is drying up very fast. We have been in the county for nearly four years and this is the first dry June we have seen during that time. In addition to the very dry weather, we have had a series of very warm winds—warmer than any we have ever experienced in the country, and these tend in a measure to drying up the country.

Our proposed New Capitol.

The new Capitol, if built upon the plan adopted, will be of four stories including the basement. Length of building 589 1-2 feet, without portico; 966, including porticoes, depth of centre, 288 feet; height, including dome 311 feet. The basement is admirably arranged for heating, sewerage, etc. There are fifty one rooms in the basement.

In the second story is the Senate chamber, 72 by 60 feet, surrounded by lobbies, cloak rooms, wash rooms, closets, lieutenant governor's postoffice clerks and committee rooms, to the number of eighteen. Representative hall is on the same floor, seventy two by ninety-six feet, surrounded as the senate chamber, with officers' and other necessary rooms. Height of senate and house walls, forty-eight feet. On this floor, in front centre, is a portrait gallery; and in the north center the State library room, one hundred and twenty-two by sixty-five feet.

The third story consists of the galleries of the Senate and House of representatives and rooms for the supreme court and court of appeals, thirty-seven by sixty-eight feet each, and the law library, twenty-six by forty-eight feet; nine judges' rooms, marshals', clerks' and janitors' rooms for each court, wash rooms, water closets, etc.

The fourth story contains nine rooms for committee and miscellaneous purposes.

There are two elevators, one on each side of the grand south entrance, connecting the several stories, to be run either by steam or hydraulic power. The changes in the original plan, proposed by the architectural conference, are neither material in character nor such as will incur extra cost. The expert speaks in the highest terms of the samples of building material collected by the commissioners from various sections of Texas, and advises that they be submitted to mechanical and chemical tests in New York or elsewhere as early as practicable. He also suggests that the building commissioners, in view of the heavy responsibility resting upon them, visit Northern States and familiarize themselves with the work of similar structures now being built. Unfortunately, however, there is no provision for the last item of expense.

The Baird City *Clarendon* wishes a new radical newspaper at Dallas abundant success. This is the same as wishing success to the radicals of Dallas City and county. Evidently our Democratic neighbor made a miss cue that time.—*Albany Sun.*

Thank you, neighbor. We like to be shown our duty by one who knows(?) our business better than we do ourselves.

Over the State.

The S. P. Railroad will erect commodious hospital buildings at El Paso.

Cotton caterpillars or moths have made their appearance near Navasota.

Rumor has it that a $225,000 hotel is to be erected shortly in San Antonio by the Astors.

The artesian well at Galveston had, up to Thursday evening reached a depth of exceding 698 feet.

At Sherman the saloon and whisky traffic men are agitating the question of organizing a secret order to fight all prohibition movements.

Col. T. W. Pierce, president and principal owner of the Houston & San Antonio railroad, will shortly erect a $100,000 residence in San Antonio.

Dan Cary, charged with stealing stock, was arrested by the rangers in Mitchell county a few days since and four mules and two horses taken from him.

Ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton have been shipped from Huntsville this season. The largest shipment ever made from that point, and more still coming in.

There will be a star route investigation in the case of the Brownsville and Corpus Christi mail route, before the United States court, at San Antonio, at the October term. The original contract was for $4,700, but was increased to $27,000.

At Beaumont, Joe Lewis, who was convicted of stealing at the last term of the court, and who was released on bond, having obtained a new hearing, fell dead Thursday morning of last week. He was of the most powerful physique, and a form truly Herculean reminding one of the pictures of health on a patent medecine advertisement. Heart disease is the certificate rendered by the jury of inquest.

El Paso Times: We understand that Clinton Rice Esq., our enterprising international real estate and mining solicitor and agent, and his agents have, after much careful investigation, concluded to erect here their reduction works, for Mexican, west Texas and southern New Mexico gold, silver and copper ores, and that $75,000 have already been subscribed towards the $100,000 estimated to be necessary for the purpose. The remaining $25,000 has in part been promised.

The *Seymour Cresset* says that Messrs. A. E. Williams, of Knox county, and Mr. Heifren, of Young county, came in Wednesday from the Knox county mines, and report everything lovely in the mining regions. These gentlemen favored the *Cresset* with two parcels of clay, brown and blue gray, the first of which they think is rich in gold, and the latter in silver. They report the location of a town site about a mile and a half south of the Goldburg.

A young man named Kemp was adjudged guilty of murder, with the death penalty in the district court at Gatesville, Saturday. When the verdict was announced by the foreman of the jury, the young man's father made a rush toward him, but was stopped by an officer. Great excitement prevailed, during which sixshooters were flourished in the court room, and the prisoner made a break for liberty, leaping from a window in the second story of the building, spraining his ankle by the jump. He however made his way to a horse and had mounted him, but an officer reached and secured him before he could get off. The Coke guards, a volunteer military company, was called out to prevent Kemp's rescue by his friends.

Spirit Rappings.

Don't spend your cash for beer and wine
But buy your girl a valentine.
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

And if you would do the proper caper.
Send her a first-class weekly paper.
—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

And the proper paper if you have the dimes,
To send her is the Boston Times.
—*Boston Times'*

Or, as we should rather say it
The proper paper is the Yonkers Gazette.
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The only paper by the eternal
Hills, is the Elevated Journal.
Elevated Railway Journal.

If other papers will not do shun
All, and send the Constitution.
—*Keokuck Constitutson.*

If she's a girl of brain and fervor
She'd rather have our old Observer.
—*Waterloo Observer.*

Why should this wrangling rhyme so far go?
He long since sent the girl the Argo.
—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

If he her love desires to merit,
He'd better send the St. Louis Spirit.
—*St. Louis Spirit.*

Of course he'd send the one she'd choose,
And that is the Denson Herald-News.
Denison Herald-News

To the working man and autocrat,
(And you too, girls,) take the Democrat.
—*Fort Worth Democrat.*

To win his suit he'll need a pleader,
Then send your girl the Graham Leader.
—*Graham Leader.*

You think you are smart, sirs; but have you all done?
Then he will mail her the CLARENDON

WHY will the *Fort Worth Democrat* copy articles from the CLARENDON (and sometimes too, without proper credit,) and accept our paper, without sending to us in exchange.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Texas.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 17, Article V., of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 17, article 5, of the constitution of the State of Texas, shall be so amended as to read as follows:

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIARY.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and six associate justices, four of whom shall constitute a quorum of the whole. A quorum being present, they may organize two divisions, each to consist of three judges, the chief justice to cooperate with either section. Two judges of a division shall constitute a quorum. One of the members in either division dissenting may refer any question in a case, or the whole cause, to all the members of the court, when a decision shall be made by a majority of a quorum of the whole that may be present. No justice shall be permanently assigned to any division, but the justices may alternate under such rules as the court may prescribe. The judges of the supreme court in office at the time of the adoption of this article, and four judges to be appointed by the governor, shall compose the supreme court, until the next general election; and the chief justice of the present supreme court shall be chief justice of the supreme court created by this article, until the next general election, at which election there shall be elected seven justices, whose term of office shall be six years, and who shall select a chief justice from among their number, who shall hold his office for two years, or until otherwise ordered by the court. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at a general election for state or county officers. They each shall be a qualified voter, and shall have arrived at the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practising lawyer or a judge of a district court in this state, or such judge and lawyer together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and each of them shall receive an annual salary of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election for state or county officers, and the justices so elected shall hold the offices for the unexpired term.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only except as herein specified, which shall be co-extensive with the limits of the state. Its appellate jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases of which the district or county court has original or appellate jurisdiction, and of such other cases as may be prescribed by law; but in appeals from interlocutory judgments, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the legislature my prescribe. The supreme court and the justices thereof shall have power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, as may be prescribed by law, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law the said court and the justices thereof may issue the writs of mandamus, procendo, certiorari, and such other writs as may be necessary to enforce its jurisdiction. The legislature may confer original jurisdiction on the supreme court to issue writs of quo warranto and mandamus in classes of cases specified by it, except as against the governor of the state. The supreme court shall also have power, upon affidavits or otherwise, as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction. The supreme court shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October in each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital and two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature shall hereafter so provide.

SEC. 5. The court of appeals shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to a decision of said court. They shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at a general election. Each shall be a qualified voter, and shall have arrived at the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or judge of a district court in this state, or such lawyer and judge together, at least seven years at the time of their election. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and each of them shall receive an annual salary of not less than three thousand six hundred dollars, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. In case of a vacancy in the office of judge of the court of appeals, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment until a successor be elected at the next general election, and the judge or judges so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 6. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the state in all criminal cases of whatever grade. The court of appeals and the judges thereof shall have power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, issue such writs as may be necessary to enforce its own jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall have power, upon affidavits or otherwise as by the court may be thought proper, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the exercise of his jurisdiction. The court of appeals shall sit for the transaction of busines from the first Monday in October of each year until the last Saturday in June of the next year, at the capital, and at two other places, or at the capital only, if the legislature will hereafter so provide.

SEC. 8. The district court shall have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases of the grade of felony; of all suits in behalf of the state to forfeit the rights of property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration or attachment, issuing out of said court without regard to value; of all suits, complaints or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest; of contested elections; and the said court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction and certiorari, and all writs necessary to enforce their jurisdiction. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control, in probate matters, over the county court established in each county, for appointing guardians, granting letters testamentary and of administration, probating wills, for settling the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and for the transaction of all business appertaining to estates, and original jurisdiction and general control over executors, administrators, guardians and minors, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The district court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general supervisory control over the county commissioners' courts, and shall have general original jurisdiction over all causes of action what ever, for which a remedy or jurisdiction is not provided by law or this constitution. All cases pending in the court of appeals, of which the supreme court has appelate jurisdiction, under the provisions of this article, shall be certified and the records transmitted to the supreme court, and shall be decided by the supreme court as if the same had been originally appealed to such court.

SEC. 17. The county court shall hold at least four terms, for both civil and criminal business, annually, as may be provided by law, and such other terms each year as may be fixed by the county commissioners' court of each county, or as may be provided by law; provided, the county commissioners' court of any county, having fixed the times and number of terms of the county court, shall not change the same again before the expiration of one year. Said county court may dispose of probate matters either in term time or vacation. Prosecution may be commenced in said court in such manner as is now or may be provided by law, and a jury therein shall consist of six men, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe.

Be it further resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby required to issue his proclamation, directing an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1881, for the purpose of submitting the foregoing amendments to the qualified voters of the state, and to cause to be published, once a week for four weeks, at least three months prior to said election, the above proposed amendments in one weekly newspaper of each county in the state in which a newspaper may be published, and he shall direct said election to be held in accordance with the law regulating general elections. Upon the receipt of the proclamation of the governor, the county judge shall proceed to issue his writs of election, appointing judges of election in accordance with the election law. Those desiring to vote for the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "For amendment to article five." Those desiring to vote against the amendment shall have written or printed upon their tickets: "Against amendment to article five." Immediately after the election the officers of each precinct shall forward to the county judge of their county a duplicate return showing the number of votes cast for or against the amendment, and on the tenth day thereafter the county judge shall open and count said returns, and forthwith forward to the secretary of state, in a sealed package, a tabulated statement thereof showing the total number of votes cast in the county for or against the amendment, and on the fortieth day after said election the secretary of state shall, in the presence of the governor and attorney-general, open and count said returns; and if it shall appear from the returns that a majority of the votes were cast for said amendment, it shall be the duty of the governor on the following day to issue his proclamation setting forth the fact that said amendment has received a majority of the votes cast at said election, and shall proclaim that said amendment has become and is a part of the state constitution, and this amendment shall take effect from and after said proclamation.

Passed March 14, 1881, by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

Joint Resolution Amending Section 24 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

SECTION 1. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That section twenty-four (24) of article 3 of the constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows (viz):

SECTION 24. The members of the legislature shall receive from the public treasury such compensation for their services as may from time to time be provided by law, not exceeding five dollars per day. In addition to the per diem, the members of each house shall be entitled to mileage in going to and returning from the seat of government, which mileage shall not exceed five (5) dollars for every twenty-five miles, the distance to be computed by the nearest and most direct route of travel by land, regardless of railways or water routes; and the comptroller of the state shall prepare and preserve a table of distances to each county seat, now or hereafter to be established, and by such table the mileage of each member shall be paid; but no member shall be entitled to mileage for any extra session that may be called within one day after the adjournment of a regular or a called session; provided, the regular session of the legislature shall not continue longer than one hundred days.

And be it further resolved, That the governor be requested to submit to the vote of the electors of the state the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution, at an election to be ordered on the first Tuesday in September, A. D. 1881, in accordance with the provisions of article 17, of the state constitution.

Passed March 22, 1881, by vote of two thirds of all the members elected to each house.

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, T. H. Bowman Secretary of State for the State of Texas, do hereby certify, that the foregoing are true copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution of this State, passed by the 17th Legislature, and published by direction of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and laws of the State.

Witness my official signature and the seal of State affixed, at the city of Austin, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1881.

[L. S.] T. H. BOWMAN,
Secretary of State.

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PURE DRUGS, FINE TOBACCOS, BEST CIGARS, and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, or anything in the STATIONERY LINE, ETC.

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W. J. Power, Proprietor.

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No pains will be spared to serve our WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS with fidelity and dispatch, and at PRICES that will compare and compete favorably with the Markets of the North and East.

It is a fair Presumption in Our Favor that we are better prepared than a foreign house to meet the wants of the Merchants of Texas, from the fact that we maintain, ourselves, the largest and best appointed Retail Establishment in the State, and buying everything in duplicate, have at all times on hand just such goods as are suited to all classes of trade in Texas.

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Is an artist of rare attainments and his equal is seldom found in Western Towns. In Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, &c., George can't be excelled.

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Cheap Cash Store.

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New Goods!!
New Prices!!!

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W. J. Power,
BELLE PLAIN, - - - - TEXAS.
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Trains Arrive and Leave Fort Worth as Follows:

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2:30 p. m.	No. 3, Accommodat'n	
	No. 4, Accommodat'n	6:20 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

At Texarkana, with all trains on St. Louis & Iron Mountain and So. Rwy. for all points North, East and South-East.

At Longview Junction, and Minneola, with all trains on International R. R. for Tyler, Palestine; Houston, Austin, Galveston and San Antonio.

At Dallas, with trains of the Houston & Texas Central Rwy. for Corsicana, Mexia, Bremond, Waco, Calvert, Bryan, Hempstead, Brenham and all points in Middle and Southern Texas.

At Sherman, with H. & T. C. Rwy. for all points on the line of that road.

At Fort Worth, with Stages for all points in Western Texas.

At Shreveport, with Red River Steamers for New Orleans.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
—FROM—
FORT WORTH, DALLAS AND SHERMAN
—TO—
ST. LOUIS.

Any information in regard to rates of Freight and Passage, Time and Connections, will be cheerfully given on application to

Geo Noble, Gen'l Supt. Marshall, Tex.
W. H. Newman, Gen'l Pas. Agent, Marshall, Tex.
R. W. Thompson, Jr., Gen'l P. & T. Ag't, Marshall, Tex.

THOMAS RUSSEL,
ARCHITECT & BUILDER
will take Contracts for Furnishing and Building
Stone, Wood, or Brick Buildings,
Abilene, Texas.
n1-tf

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumptions there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Clarendon.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

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 Bowman.
Attorney General—J. H. McLeury.

District Officers.

District Judge—T. B. Wheeler.
District Attorney—A. R. Coleman.
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. Slayton, Prec. No. 2;—Hudson, Prec. No. 3; Capt. Taylor, Prec. No. 4.
Justice of the Peace Prec. No. 1—R. B. Brown.

Courts.

District Court for Callahan County Convenes on the Eleventh Monday after the First Mondays in February and September
cember.
County Court for Callahan County 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

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

Belle Plain Lodge, No. 522, A. F. and A. M. meets at Belle Plain, on Saturday on or before each full moon.
T. J. Largen. W. M.
W. H. Parvin Secy.

Belle Plain Lodge, No. 247, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday night at the Court House Hall. J. E. Thomas, N. G. J. N. Reeves, V. G. J. W. Jones, Secretary. Tom Russell, Treasurer.

Baird Lodge, I. O. of O. F. meets at the Academy every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. Philip Schwartz, N. G. C. H. Rust, Secretary.

Church Directory.

Preaching by the Baptist organization, at the school house on third Sunday and Saturday previous in each month.

Railroad Time Table.

WESTWARD

ARRIVES.

No 9 Through Freight.....6 00 a m
No 7 Local Freight.....6 50 p m
No 1 Mail and Express.....10 00 a m

LEAVES.

No 9 Mixed.....10 30 a m
No 1 Mail and Express.....10 00 a m

EASTWARD

ARRIVES.

No 2 Mail and Express.....6 30 a m
No 10 Mixed.....6 00 a m

LEAVES.

No 2 Mail and Express.....6 50 a m
No 8 Local Freight.....9 00 a m
No 10 Stock Express.....3 15 p m

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVES.

From the East at.....10 00 a m
" West at.....6 30 a m
" Belle Plain at.....7 00 a m
" Albany at.....1 00 p m

DEPARTS.

Going East.....7 00 a m
" West.....10 15 a m
" Belle Plain.....1 00 p m
" Albany.....7 00 a m

PH. SCHWARTZ, P. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

Hot, hotter, hottentot, hotternhades!

Stockmens' private room at the I X L Saloon.

Hurrah for "Sawed off" at the Cattle Exchange.

Postmaster Schwartz has received his commission.

The cow boys all go to see old Baldy at the I X L Saloon.

A good move—moving the rubbish away from Market street.

Another lot on Market street sold this morning for $215,00.

Nine car loads of freight for Baird at the depot, arrived last night.

Fruits and vegetables are finding their way into our market now.

The I X L Saloon got the silver cup and is still ahead. Go and see the boys.

Mr. F. E. Jacobs is erecting a neat building for a residence near that one of J. F. Bettig.

The two brothers, that is John and George are the boss boys in a saloon. Call and see them at the I X L.

The wreck at the tank just below town has all been clear away, and a new tank put in place of the old one.

Postmaster Philip Schwartz has our thanks for a box of nice blackberries, presented the early part of the week.

Mr. E. H. Newlon has built a residence house upon his addition to the town of Baird and has moved his family into their new home.

The Laird boys at the I X L Saloon sold the largest number of tickets for the show—twenty-two, for which they received a beautiful silver cup.

We learn from the *Pilot Point Post* that Kelly Kendall arrived home all right and is doing well, and will, no doubt soon recover from his injuries. We are glad to hear it.

Mr. F. A. Parrot was in town last Wednesday looking just as happy as a big sunflower. The reason is obvious—it is a fine auburn-haired boy. Mother and child doing well.

A Trip to Abilene.

I went to Abilene yesterday. My intention was to write the town up and give it a good send off; not that I think that Abilene needs any help, of course not, she is big enough to take care of herself, but when you see a population of about one thousand souls flocking in knots of twenty or so to look at a hole 800 feet deep; when you contemplate these same individuals coming back from the hole telling their aunts and cousins that they have been looking at an artesian well; when you take into consideration that there are fourteen bar rooms in Abilene, all well supplied with water and ice, you will naturally ask youself: What in thunder do they need water for? Newspaper men all over the world are of an inquisitive turn of mind, and of course I inquired about the curiosities and historical monuments that could be seen in the city. The natives answered me that there was nothing worth seeing except the hole which I went to visit. It is indeed a magnificent sight. Fancy 800 feet of emptiness! The only particulars I could learn were from a working man who told me that the bottom of the hole was as dry as a peanut and as hot as blazes; he concluded by telling me that if they keep on boring, they will undoubtedly reach the Hades, so poetically described in the new edition of the Bible; but I believe he is a slanderer, as I don't think Abilene is as near L as his words would imply.

But I must say in good earnest that Abilene can boast of a factory that would be a credit to any city in the State; I am talking about the saddle and harness manufactory of which Mr. N. Porter is the enterprising proprietor; and any man who would ride bare back after a visit to Mr. Porter's workshop ought to be kicked out of the community. Mr. Porter is a saddler in the full meaning of the word, and he has the capital to carry on a big stock, to buy it cash down and from the most reputable leather dealers in the Union. He keeps no trash on his premises; for instance, the saddle trees manufactured by H. C. Still & Bros. of Austin, are the best in the market, Mr. Porter uses them almost exclusively. He also told me that Pennsylvania and California leathers are the best and that he buys only these brands and the best of them. The factory is situated on Pine street, one door from North front street, and if a man has traded with Mr. Porter and is grumbling about his bargain, that man is not ripe for heaven. Mr. Porter employs all the time from four to eight working men, they are generally ugly looking fellows, but the best workingmen that can be found in the State, and Mr. Porter deserves the liberal patronage bestowed upon him by the citizens of Taylor and adjoining counties.

The smell of leather made my throat very dry, and I poured into it so much ice water, that a short while after I left the shop I could not notice or think about anything else except Mr. Boom. I hunted him all over town but could not find even his shadow; whether he has drowned himself at the bottom of the well, or whether he had gone to Colorado City to spend the glorious Fourth, is a mystery that I was unable to solve.

I. B. DAMPHINO.

Mr. J. F. Hervey and family gave an entertainment last Thursday evening at Hodes & Veit's hall to a large and appreciative audience, and we understand that they made quite a hit.

Mr. J. D. Merchant sold to Colonel Frank Byler, last Monday, 400 head choice cows, to be delivered at Byler & Waddell's ranch in Mitchell county. $14 per head is the handsome price paid.

Since the new time table has gone into effect on the T. & P., our Fort Worth dailies now frequently reach us at ten o'clock on the morning of publication. This is an improvement on not receiving them until next morning.

I have refitted the Cattle Exchange Saloon with new bar and billiard table and the great renowned "Shorty," or "Sawed off," will serve my many friends and patrons with all the sweet beverages of the age in the future.

JOHN F. HART.

The first number of the *Abilene Reporter* is before us. It is a neat, newsy seven-column sheet, published by C. E. Gilbert, formerly of Navasota and also proprietor of the *Tablet* at that place, who is a talented man and a practical printer. We exchange gladly and wish you abundant success.

Pat and a cow boy had a little difficulty on the street yesterday and a fight was imminent, but Pat was full and wanted to sleep, but he had a companion who stood guard and tried to rouse Pat, but failed, and then turning to a bystander said: "Be Jasus! got three fights on hand, and only one man to do it."

We have heard considerable said lately about greatly reduced rates by the express companies,—rates being cheaper than by freight; but we fail to see it. Last week we paid 90 cents charges on a package weighing seven and a half pounds, and valued at 75 cents, and $2.95 upon a package weighing seventy-one and a half pounds, both from St. Louis. This was by the Texas Express Company. The former package was less than ten inches square. Now, if these are greatly reduced rates we pity the poor devil who has to pay high rates.

Treasurer's Report.

We give below the report of the treasurer of the school building committee. It embraces the subscription by our citizens and also that of some of the liberal business men of Dallas and Fort Worth. Especial credit is due those parties who so liberally aided us in this commendable enterprise.

In behalf of our citizens we would say to Sanger Bros. and the other liberal persons on the list, we thank you most cordially, and the children now receiving instructions within those walls you so liberally helped to erect will grow up to appreciate and feel grateful for your aid:

J W Adams	$25 00
W C Whitley	10 00
Taylor & Laird	5 00
C H Rust	5 00
M J Blakely	5 00
J M Walker & Co	5 00
Geo P Johnson	10 00
Joe E Wright	5 00
Griffin & Teboe	5 00
A M Beal	5 00
Herman Schwartz	5 00
O M L Parker	10 00
F W Smith	5 00
N J Harrison	2 50
J H Parish	5 00
W R Lotz	5 00
W G Jacobs	2 50
C L Sweet	2 00
S L Robertson	5 00
Wm Cameron	25 00
P L Callahan	5 00
Lapowski & Bro	10 00
M N Killough	1 00
	$163 00

WORK.

L K Dillard	$ 5 00
D A Baker	3 00
G A McInturff	5 00
Strain & Lee	5 00
E H Newlon	15 00
S N House	5 00
John Gillis	5 00
E Fairhurst	5 00
P L Davis	2 50
	$50 50

DALLAS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Sanger Bros	$25 00
Schneider & Davis	10 00
Hughes Bros & Co	5 00
T L Marsalis	10 00
Cann Bro & Co	5 00
Thompson George & Co	5 00
	$60 00

FORT WORTH SUBSCRIPTION.

Evans & Martin	$10 00
Joseph H Brown	10 00
Dahlman Bro	5 00
A M Britton	5 00
Jno Nichols	5 00
C B Daggett	5 00
	$40 00

EXPENDITURES.

April 8th	Lumber	$132 09
" "	"	77 11
" 10th	"	65 30
May 10th	Work	12 25
" "	" Hauling	6 00
" "	"	26 00
" 12th	" Hardware	18 00
		$342 60

Personal

Col. Mellersh, representing P. J. Willis & Bros. passed up the road last Thursday morning. He will return and call on our citizens in day or two.

Messrs. E. S. Seay, Sam L. Chalk and W. H. Parvin left Belle Plain on Monday morning, on a prospecting tour through Throckmorton, Knox and King counties. They will be absent about two weeks.

Col. Frank Byler of Belle Plain, left last Tuesday morning with his little daughter Dollie, en route to Shulenburg, Fayette county. He will return in about two weeks; but Dollie will remain there with relatives.

Mr. Harry Flanders arrived here last Monday morning. He comes from the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, and will occupy a position as one of the train dispatchers at this place. His family will arrive soon.

We are glad to see Mr. A. J. Hammer, the telegraph operator, who left here a short time since, for Big Spring to take charge of the office at that place, among us again. The company needed his services here and called him back. We understand he will be here permanently.

Mr. Geo. B. Loving of the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, and J. H. Zook of St. Jo. Mo., came up from the Fort last Thursday morning. They staid but a short time, got conveyance and left for Coleman City. George looks as hearty and good natured as usual. He will return in a few days, when he will remain long enough to "take in" our town.

Mr. John O. Ford, of Gainesville, gave our sanctum a pleasant call last Tuesday. Mr. F. is traveling in the interest of the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, of Fort Worth. He will hereafter conduct the branch office of that popular stock paper at Gainesville; but is now on a trip West as far as the plains. Mr. F. is well pleased with our city and predicts for it a prosperous future. Bon voyage.

Sheep for Sale.

Messrs. Bennett & Noble have 3,600 head of graded sheep which they offer for sale. They will remain at Baird for 15 days. Enquire at Hodes & Veit.
June 17th 1881.

Confederate Soldiers, Attention

The last legislature gave to each surviving Texas Veteran, or their widows, and to each permanently disabled Confederate soldier, or their widows, a Land Certificate for 1280 acres of land. Britain R. Webb, real estate agent at Baird, will make application for parties entitled to them. Call and see him, or write to him in relation to this matter.

Free concert at the I X L Saloon Saturday night.

Too Much Rucket.

One of the principal advantages our town has boasted of for some time is the quietness and good order generally observed on our streets; but that last Saturday night was certainly an exception to the rule; for, instead of quiet and orderly, it seemed as though pendimonium had opened and the devil and all his imps had come forth and were making the night hideous with their howls and shooting off of pistols, annoying everyone who was endeavoring to obtain a night repose. From early in the evening until near three o'clock A. M. this incessant racket was kept up. Now, this *may* be unavoidable, but we think it could be and ought to be stopped. Where are our officers? Or have we none? and if not, can't we have officers who will put an end to this nuisance.

Decent society cries out against all such lawlessness. It is now time we were putting away these remembrances of a half civilized age, and falling in line with the demands of a progressive town.

Belle Plain Correspondence.

BELLE PLAIN June 19, 1881.

Prof. Chatfield arrived here this morning from Henderson College Rusk Co. The Prof. says he has had a desire to come West for some time, and has chosen Belle Plain for his future home, where he intends building up a school inferior to none in the State. Mrs. Chatfield will assist the Prof. in the good work. They have left many warm friends in Rusk Co., and no doubt they will soon find many warm friends here who will be pleased to aid them in their undertaking.

The school will be opened next Monday June, 27, and boarding furnished for pupils from abroad at reasonable rates.

Real Estate Transfers.

June 22, A. M. Beal to E. H. Newlon, lots 8 and 9 in block 46; consideration $500.

June 53, E. H. Newlon to T. J. Walls, resident lot in Newlon's addition; consideration $60.

June 23, E. H. Newlon to L. B. Perry and J. M. Walker, lot on south-east corner of block 45; consideration $800 and use of stone wall 60 feet long one story high.

June 23, E. H. Newlon, agent for D. Dopplemyer, to Jacob Weisman and W. C. Pierce, of Marshall, Texas; consideration $360.

Go to the Whitley House.

Thurmometer stood at 102 in the shade at Belle Plain Thursday.

We regret that Mrs. Moore mother of Ed. Northrup is quite sick.

There have been shipped from this point in the past week 26,263 lbs. of wool.

A large lot of ready mixed paints just received and for sale at Turner's drug store.

Miss Bennet, sister to Mrs. Donohue, of Callahan, is stopping for a few days at the Adams House.

Pay car came up last Thursday, and Assistant Superintent G. L. Sands made the boys happy,

T. J. Dean has put up a lemonade and fruit stand on the corner of Market and First streets.

The only second class hotel with first class fare in town is the Whitley House. Call and be convinced.

No matter how hot the weather gets, still people will go to the Whitley House for good, square meals.

Prof. Tice said, we were to have rain and storms between the 21st. and 25th; but still we wait for the rain—and still it does not come.

Mr. E. H. Newlon has purchased the two lots lying East of the City Hotel from A. M. Beal, for the sum of $500.

Friend Webb has been at Abilene for several days, taking in the town. What delighted him most among the sights was the menagerie and the gladiatorial exercises.

Large assortment of jewelry and fancy goods just received at O. M. L. Parker, and more coming soon. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

In addition to all her other booms Abilene now has a genuine badger fighting boom, and strange to say the "hostler" of the badger den is generally the victim.

Every thing is moving along smoothly since the new time card took effect. Conductors Geo. Harre and R. J. Duncan run the mixed train between Baird and Big Springs, on the new schedule.

Maj. Perry has bought the corner lot of J. H. Newlon, on Firts street, fronting on Market upon which he will at once begin the erection of a stone building, 26x75 feet. He will occupy it as a saloon. This will be another decided ornament to Baird, and especially Market street.

We are informed that the post office has been discontinued at Caddo Peak, owing to the Post Master Mr. Thom having moved away. This leaves a number of good citizens without mail facilities. A Post Office should now be started at Cottonwood springs which is in the same neighborhood and is really a better place for the office than Caddo Peak was.

Our Stock Pens.

At last, we are told that Assistant Superintendant Sands has ordered that stock pens be put in at this place, and the lumber has been ordered for the same. We had already prepared a petition asking that yards be given us, when we heard from agent, Callahan, that it was now a certainty that the pens would be built. Parties now wishing to ship stock can govern themselves accordingly. To illustrate whether stock pens are a necessity at this place, we would say that we heard J. D. Merchant say a few days since, when our citizens were about to take the matter in hands, that he would give $25 towards the move, and that he would obligate himself to ship one thousand head of cattle from here this season. This opens to shippers one of the best points on the T. & P. line. Had it been known positively in time, that the pens would be built in time for shipping this season, quite a number of cattle would have been shipped from this point this season.

Almost a serious accident happened last Thursday at the building being built for Harry Myer on Market street. Mr. John Grant, one of the carpenters fell with a piece of scantling from the top of the building to the ground, spraining both wrists and cutting him slightly about the mouth. Nothing serious however.

To avoid the danger of collisions in future, by loose cars escaping from this station and running down the main track, a dead or safety switch has been put in just below the round house. This consists of the main track rails being cut and a switch put in to throw the cars into the bank, should they get away.

The other day when one of the future belles of Baird, and by the way, one of the Sunday school scholars, upon being catechised upon her lesson, was asked to repeat that portion of the testament where Christ speaks to the little ones, she rendered it as follows: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kindlings of helldom."

Mary E. Dye and Francis A. Dye filed a complaint in the district court at Dallas, against the T. & P. Co. praying for $15,000 damages to them by the death of William Dye, the fireman who was killed in the Sweetwater wreck on the second of May last. The complaint sets forth that the death was occasioned by negligence on the part of said company. These parties are the wife and mother of the deceased fireman.

MARRIED.

SCHUELKE—OBERWERTTER—At Belle Plain, June 15th, 1881, Mr P. H. Schuelke to Miss Bertha oberwertter, both from Austin, Texas. Rev. T. J. Austin officiating.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

R. M. Turner, and T. J. Largen, of the firm of Turner & Largen, of Bell Plain, and Baird, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent, and R. M. Turner assuming all liabilities.

R. M. TURNER,
T. J. LARGEN.

Baird, Texas, June 6, 1881. n9:4t

FOR SALE.—One good, half cabinet "Centennial" Sewing Machine, with full set of Attachments. Apply at this office.

$66 a week in your own town; $5 ourfit free No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. Hallett & co, Portland, Maine 34:1y

J. W. HEDLEY,
Watch Maker and Jeweler.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Kept Constantly on Hand,
—ALSO—
LAZARUS & MORRIS' SPECTACLES.
Special attention given to repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.
Store in Turner's Apothecary Shop,
BAIRD, : : : TEXAS.

Hardware & Stoves.
CAMERON & PHILLIPS,
—DEALERS IN—
Hardware, Stoves, Wagons
—AND—
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Abilene and Colorado City, TEXAS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges,
Early Breakfast Stoves and Ranges,
Fairbanks Standard Scales,
Furst & Bradley's Plows, etc.,
Miller & Aultman's Buckeye Mowers.
Chieftain Rakes.
Erie City Engines,
Fish Brothers' Wagons
And Proprietors of the Celebrated
WM. CAMERON WAGONS.
v2-n4-3m

C. R. SHAPARD, M. D.,
has resumed the practice of Medicine, and will be pleased to receive call from his friends.
Office, during the day, on second floor of McMinn & Seay's stone building, and at night at E. L. Huffman's residence.
Belle Plain - - - - - - Texas
n36:1y

Robert Estes, Justice of the Peace of precinct No 5, residence about 8 miles west of Baird.
J. W. Merrick, Constable of precinct No. 5, residence 8 miles west of Baird, on the line of the railroad.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. v1-50-1y

A REIGN OF TERROR.
The Alarming Increase of Heart Disease and the Symptoms Which Precede it.
Leading to Scientific Investigation and an Attempt to Check its Increase.
The Wonderful Properties of "Sedatinede-India?" and How to Properly Use It.
Facts of Importance for All Regarding a New Discovery.

The mortality statistics of this country show that a great proportion of deaths arise from Heart Disease. But aside from the fatality which attends it, the inconvenience and suffering which even the first stages bring make it necessary to take prompt measures for relief. Undoubtedly the greatest remedy of modern times for curing diseases of the Heart is "Sedatine-de-India," which is accomplishing such wonderful results and attracting so much attention. This great remedy possesses ingredients specially designed for all the numerous troubles of the Heart. The combination is the result of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. Do you ever have Nightmare, oppressed feeling in side and breast, Irregular Action, Throbbing, Jumping, Fluttering, Momentary Stopping, Slow Circulation of the Blood? These are all symptoms of Heart Disease. Those who are suffering and have never tried it should do so at once; those who have ever tried it do not need to be urged to do so again. If your druggist has not got it send one dollar and fifty cents to our address and it will be mailed to you. Sole agents Lobdell Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
y2n1:1y

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Vital Weakness, Prostration from Overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by "St. James' Vitalic Pills." They renew the vigor of youth and are a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Sexual debility, etc. Price, one dollar and fifty cents per box, sent by mail by the sole agents, Lobdell Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. n1:1y

I. EX- X. CEL. L.
SALOON.
TAYLOR & LAIRD,
PROPRIETORS.
CHOICE Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

HENRY ROBERTS,
Contractor for
ROCK BUILDINGS AND PLASTERING.
Baird, - - - - Texas.

J. E. WRIGHT. W. F. SHARP.
WRIGHT & SHARP.
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.

JOHN ROZENBURG,
HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTER.
BAIRD, - - - TEXAS.

R. M. TURNER,
DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,
—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.

J T. CUNNINGHAM,
Dealer in
GROCERIES, FINE CIGARS,
TOBACCOS, DRUGS, &c.
Also keep on hand
STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c.
Store on East side of Market Street,
Baird - - Texas.

J. W. AUSTIN,
—DEALER IN—
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.

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Getting Used to It.

A great many questions may be asked which admit of only one answer, and that is: "He has got used to it." I could fill this entire column with such questions, but it would not be very lively reading. A few specimen's will suffice, taken from the conversation of my friend over the way, who is in the habit of dropping in of an evening, and never fails to have some forty or fifty things to ask about: "How do you account for it that Mr. A is willing to have Mr. B live with him in his house? With his peculiarly offensive ways it must be a terrible infliction to have the man always hanging round and prying into everything that is going on. I should think he would rather pay his board at a hotel or send him to the almshouse." Again: "How do you suppose that Mr. C can bear to live where he does, and in such an old rattle-trap of a house, away from everybody, without even a tree near him, and with that dreadful bog right in the rear of his house? I should think they would all die in six months, and that, at any rate, life would not be worth living in such a hole as that." Again: "How do you imagine Mr. D can manage to support his family on such a small income? And how can he endure to earn his living in such a disagreeable business?" To all which, and sundry other questions, all that I could say was that he had got used to it.

There is an astonishing power in human nature to conform itself to circumstances. We can become habituated to almost any sort of diet, and after a while begin to thrive on the strangest kind of food. A man who has lost one of his limbs, or his sight, or his hearing, soon gets accustomed to it, and manages in some way to supply the deficiency. Chronic invalids get used to lying in bed and doing nothing, and even come to be more or less unconscious of pain, if it is of a steady, persistent nature and does not rack the body.

People get used to doing the most extraordinary things, and to exposures, which seem to give them no concern. They will scale precipices, traverse lofty ridge-poles and steep roofs, climb church spires, swing out on the yard-arm in a midnight storm when everything is cased in ice, shoot rapids and cataracts, ride tip-toe on the back of a galloping horse, walk on their heads, leap about among flying trapezes, thrust naked swords down their throats, breathe fire and smoke out of their mouths, and perform a hundred other inscrutable tricks before our eyes, simply because they are used to it. A tired workman will lie down and go to sleep in the inside of a copper boiler while forty brawny arms are riveting bolts on the surface, because he is used to it. If the noise should stop he would wake up. A car conductor will tell who has paid, and who has not, let the bustle and crowd be ever so great, because he is used to it. A porter will swing a trunk upon his shoulder which others could not possibly lift, because he is used to it. A blind man will tread his way through the streets, turning the corners and allowing for the curbstones with marvelous facility, because he is used to it. A deaf man will find out what is said by watching the lips of the speaker and studying his expression, because he is used to it. Other creatures besides man have the same gift of adapting themselves to circumstances, in a limited degree. How is it that the dog, who is second cousin to the wolf, can be willing to become the servitor of man, and run and fetch for him, take his food from him, follow his footsteps, and, if need be, even die for his master? How is it that the descendant of the wild steed of the desert could ever be reduced to the menial position of a poor omnibus horse, stumbling over rough cobblestones and gutters, with a whip over his head, and a heavy load of human beings dragging behind? How is it that the haughty elephant does not break his heart when he finds himself marched about as a show, subject to the tyranny of a keeper, whom he could wipe out of existence at a blow—forced to bow and snort and wave his trunk about, and make a fool of himself in general, and all for the amusement of such a pigmy race as ours? How is it that the bird, whose home is among the clouds, can be content to sing in a little cage of wire, and even lay aside his wild-wood notes, to copy the tinkling melody of a piano of wire? They get used to it, that is all you can say.

Even the vegetable creation, to some extent bends to the power of circumstances. A tree, transplanted from the close protection of the wood to the open lawn, where the sun beats upon it unchecked and the winds toss it about at their pleasure, gradually conforms to its changed condition and strikes its roots farther and deeper into the soil, and braces itself to bear the new strain to which it is subjected as best it may. The willow, that craves the water courses, if it is taken away from the stream and placed in some other region searches about under ground for the springs and the rivulets, and so manages in some way to thrive. It is true that the oak cannot accommodate itself to a flower-pot, neither could a very great man adapt himself to the condition of a boot-black. There is a limit to both vegetable and animal endurance, and there are some things to which neither a tree, or a beast, or a man can get used. Nothing can get *used* to being *abused*. I do not believe that any one, unless he has the skin of a rhinoceros, can ever become so habituated to calumny as not to suffer under it. I wonder if certain eloquent defamers of their fellow-men, who hurl their arrows, tipped with steel and saturated with venom, at almost every distinguished citizen of the Republic, ever think of this.

It is easier to accept the inevitable than it is to submit patiently to a calamity which might have been avoided. To grow old in the course of nature is not hard to bear, but to become prematurely old as the result of irregular habits or of disease brings with it a peculiar bitterness. To become poor by the dispensation of Providence is more endurable than it is to lose your all by the treachery of a friend or your own folly and carelessness.

It is a bad sign when a man gets used to certain things which he ought not to be willing to tolerate. When one becomes indifferent to his own shame he is past redemption. When profane and blasphemous words become so habitual to his lips that he does not know how offensive he makes himself to all decent people, his unconsciousness of evil shows how low he has fallen. There are some things which it was never intended we should "get used to."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Col. Jones, of Cincinnati, is very odd. The way he does it is to get one boot blacked one day and the other the next. It tickles everybody.

Book-Farmers.

A few years ago the phrase "book-farmer" was used as a term of reproach. It was intended to refer to a man visionary, ignorant, unpractical, and, of course, unsuccessful. It was used by persons who believed that the art of farming could all be learned behind the plow, and that nothing remained to be known beyond what was already known by the most ignorant man who ever plowed a furrow. Now, it is a sad and serious truth that none think they know so much as they who know the least, and it has turned out that those persons who were used but a few years ago to scorn a book-farmer, or a farmer who read agricultural papers and books, have been more helped and benefited by these very studious men than they know of. In fact, they owe nearly all that they know to books and book-farmers, for if they have learned something from other farmers, and have adopted plans and methods and the use of tools and implements and seeds and crops from them, they have either directly or indirectly gained this knowledge from book-farmers, who learned it from books. There is nothing new under the sun, we are told. And book-farming is by no means new. Some persons are apt to think that the present age is the only one in which men knew much, and that the old times were scarcely worth living through, so ignorant were the people of those days. But this is a great mistake. There were no railroads or telegraphs in those times, and people were not so refined or cultured as we now claim to be, but so far as farming is concerned very much of what we know and practice now was quite commonly known then. Some of the highest arts of farming were practiced thousands of years ago. The merino sheep was at its best at the time of the Roman Emperors, whose royal robes of imperial purple were woven from the finest fleeces from Spanish merinos, which were carefully protected by coverings wrapped around the sheep. That old book-farmer, Virgil, teaches us the art and practice of the selection and breeding of seed, and our modern "pedigree" corn and wheat is nothing more than the practice of what he advised. In many things those old Romans could give odds to our best farmers, shepherds, cattle-breeders and feeders, horsemen, and even bee-keepers, and take the premium every time. After them certainly came dark ages, in which the arts of peace were lost in the midst of wars and bloodshed, but when men emerged from these the books, fortunately, were left, and there were some book-farmers then who read these books, profited by them, practiced their suggestions, and other farmers learned by the example of these reading farmers.

And so we come down to what we may call the modern age, that in which America was peopled; and in a measure we may claim it as our own age, because our country and people were planted and began to grow at the beginning of it. And if we go back to that period, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we may find not only book-farmers but books on farming in plenty. The farmer who flings a gibe at a book-farmer to-day may be told that it is to an old book-farmer that he owes the knowledge of clover as a farm crop; that the practices of drainage, of the rotation of crops, of green manuring, of summer fallows, of cultivating crops, of soiling cattle, nay of the very practice of ensilage, about which some person are at their very wits' end of excitement, as being something decidedly novel and worthy of the very highest consideration, because they have been experimenting on it—that all these and more, in fact, are all mentioned in old books, and moreover, that those persons who wrote about these practices were treated very much by farmers of that day as books and book-farmers are treated by some now. For it was nearly sixty years after clover was first described and recommended by an English author in a book on agriculture that it was tried in a small way, and then only after a second book was written about it and a prominent and wealthy land-owner imported seed for distribution. We can easily fancy the farmers of that day joking about this new plant as the vagary of a book farmer, and treating it as something to be despised and rejected because the knowledge of it came to them in a book. But the fact should not be lost sight of, because it goes to show that some things may be learned from books that never could be learned in the field.

But it may be said, Why lay so much stress upon this matter, now that we are learning better about it? To which might be replied, It is very well, so far, that farmers are discovering that some knowledge can be gained from books, and are frequently ready to sit on the fence of a book-farmer and watch his new methods and criticise them, and when he sees their value and advantages to adopt them; to beg some new seeds from him; to borrow the services of his breeding-animals and the use of his improved implements; all this is well, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, for we would have every farmer to be a book-farmer himself, that is, to be a reading farmer, a studious and thoughtful man, and one that finds a delight in knowing all the ins and outs and the secrets of his business.—*Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.*

Destroying Tree Growth.

We observe much discussion in some of the papers on the various operations of pruning, cutting back, cutting up and grubbing out, in which no distinction is made between a dormant and growing condition of the trees or shrubs operated on. One inquirer asks for a method for getting rid of an Osage hedge, set where it is not wanted. The answer is, cut it off even with the surface of the ground. If done when the hedge is dormant, the result would be a profuse sprouting up from the stumps or roots; but if performed while in a rapidly growing state, a severe check would be given, requiring little repetition of the operation. For the same reason, if we wish to promote the growth of a young hedge, cut it back when not in leaf; but if making an overgrowth which requires checking, cut it at midsummer. Bad mistakes are made by deferring the shortening back of young or newly transplanted trees until the buds have opened; in doing which such trees as the cherry, which do not reproduce shoots freely, have been actually killed by the operation. Remedies are sometimes prescribed to prevent or remove the suckers which spring up around fruit or ornamental trees by digging them out. If the removal is done early in spring, before growth has commenced, there will be plenty to spring up and take their places; but in June or July, little trouble from new suckers will be the result, and few repetitions of the work will be needed. We have before urged the importance of this distinction, but many seem slow in receiving and appreciating it. On old trees it is less essential than on younger ones.—*Country Gentleman.*

—Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is said to be worth a million dollars.

HOME AND FARM.

—Some farmers do not know that seasoned fire-wood gives more heat than green wood. But that is the fact.

—H. W. Hill & Co., Decatur, Ill., report 100,000,000 of Hill's *triangular* hog rings sold since 1872, using 550,500 pounds of wire measuring 3,408 miles.

—Alsike clover gives smaller crops than red clover, but of better quality. It is especially recommended for soils liable to heaving by frost, and affords excellent ground for bees.

—The red louse or spider, if once they get a good foothold in the hennery, are more tenacious and troublesome to hens than are the common body lice. The ordinary methods employed to dispatch these insidious pests fail to dislodge the red louse. Kerosene oil rubbed through the feathers to the flesh is a good remedy.

—Cake or Fruit Sandwiches.—Four eggs, their weight in flour, sugar and butter; warm the butter and beat it to a cream, then stir the flour and sugar into it gradually, beat up the eggs and stir them in. Beat the cake well for about half an hour and bake in a rather quick oven. If for sandwiches slice the cake in half and put preserves between.

—Leachings from the manure pile were poured eight or nine times during the season into small holes made with a sharp stick four or five inches from young rose plants set in clay soil, and the surface stirred with a hoe the following day, and the result, according to the *Rural New Yorker*, was a "wonderful" show of bloom, continuing through the summer into October.

—Float.—One pint of sweet milk, six eggs; separate the whites from the yelks. Beat the yelks with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Pour the yelks and sugar into the milk and boil it till thick. Flavor to taste. Beat the whites to a froth. Put a few spoonfuls of the whites in a dish and pour the boiled custard in it and then put the remainder of the whites on top of the dish.

—Stomach staggers is the common name for a congested or apoplectic condition of the brain consequent upon indigestion. The stomach, being overloaded with food, acts upon the circulation in such a way as to gorge the brain with blood and produce excessive pressure. The result is temporary loss of sight, giddiness and inability to stand; the horse falls and struggles for a few minutes, and then gets up, but remains dull and stupid for some time. The remedy in bad cases is to bleed at once from the neck, and then to give a quart of linseed-oil to relieve the bowels. In moderate cases it is better to give a pint of oil and repeat it the third day for three times. Then feed lightly and give a dram of ginger and as much sulphate of iron in the feed twice a day.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Strawberry Tartlets.—Make some short paste with two oz. of sugar, two oz. of butter, the yelks of four eggs, a little water, a pinch of salt and flour just enough; work it lightly and roll out to the thickness of one-eighth of an inch. Line some pattypans with it, fill them with uncooked rice to keep their shape, and bake them in a moderate oven till done. When brown remove the rice from each tartlet and fill it with strawberries which have been previously heated through in an oven in a covered dish, with sugar, but no water. To be served cold.

—Manuring of grapes should be regulated by the nature of the soil. If it be damp—in most cases a bad condition for grape-growing—stable manure in great quantities means diseased vines. In dry ground, it has a beneficial effect. Many persons of small places have grapes in damp ground, or can have none. They must take care to keep the roots near the surface; never crop the ground about them to destroy the small fibres, if it can be avoided, and even good may often follow, when the vines seem failing, to carefully follow up the roots left near the surface, and encourage, as much as possible, those remaining there. Wood ashes, bone-dust, and such like fertilizers are best for grape vines in low ground.

—In preparing salads for the table great care should be exercised in cleaning them. Vermin of various sorts may be inadvertently taken into the mouth. This is particularly the case in regard to those boiled, such as spinach, turnip-tops, beet leaves, corn salad, or asparagus. They should be boiled in clean water with a little salt thrown in and drained quite dry. They look nicer chopped fine, pressed still drier, and formed into shape in the dish, seasoned with a little butter before shaping, and slices of hard-boiled eggs placed around the pile. In selecting the *menu* for a dinner, two sorts of vegetables are seldom too much, and this dish will occasionally form one for a perfectly plain dinner.

Flaxseed for Stock.

From all accounts, the amount of flaxseed sown this season is unusually large. In many places where the prospect for a crop of fall-sown wheat was poor, the ground was plowed up quite early in the spring and sown to flax. In some parts of the West, farmers sow flax on newly-turned sod for the purpose of preparing the ground for a crop of wheat the following year. It requires less labor to sow and harvest a crop of flax than to plant and gather a crop of corn, and many state that the ground is in better condition after the flax than the corn. Sod corn is not salable, but flaxseed always finds a ready market. The expense of marketing flaxseed is less than for any crop that can be raised on the same amount of land. It is generally worth more per bushel than any kind of grain, and it is manufactured in the West instead of in the East. In many sections the manufacturers of linseed oil furnish seed to homesteaders and other poor farmers with a view of securing their crop when harvested. The manufacture of this oil is very profitable, as the oil-cake sells for more than half the sum paid for the seed from which it is made. Nearly all of it goes to Great Britain, where its value for feeding to all kinds of stock is better appreciated than in this country. But little use is made of oil-cake or of ground flaxseed in the United States, except to feed to calves and milch cows that are in poor condition in the spring. Few have employed either of them as a part of the regular diet for stock, or for the purpose of preparing animals for the butcher. There is no necessity for extracting the oil from flaxseed before feeding it to stock. In fact, the oil it contains is the most valuable portion of it. Pure ground flaxseed, when fed alone, is too rich, but if mixed with meal, bran or shorts it is excellent for all kinds of stock. An experienced feeder recommends mixing one bushel of flaxseed with seven of corn and the same number of oats and grinding them together. There is no better feed for calves "brought up by hand" than boiled flaxseed and skimmed milk. It is the best substitute for fresh milk. A small amount of flaxseed should be fed at first, but the amount can be increased to a pound a day by the time the calves are a month old.—*Chicago Times.*

—Jonas Heywood murdered a man at Monongahela, Pa., and fled. His disguise was so perfect that he could not be recognized from the printed description of him sent to the police throughout the country; but two words in that document, "He stutters," were fatal to his chance of a permanent escape. Detectives kept their ears open for a stutterer, arrested several innocent ones, and finally caught Heywood.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See another column.—*Republican.*

SUNDAY evening courting must be a hard thing to understand, for after years of experience young folks are very much in the dark about it.

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"I FEEL quite a tome here, how do you feel?" as the bound volume upon the library shelf said to a neighboring album. "I feel just like a book," replied the album.

DID you ever have a sort of cramped feeling in your hands, a weakness at your elbow, a slight touch of lameness in the deltoid muscle, find your clavicle and scapula working with an awful creek, the muscles and cords that brace up your spine sore, your legs a little bit uncertain and tremulous, the perspiration oozing out from every pore, and your lungs all out of "breath?" Never did. Then you have omitted to saw half a cord of wood before breakfast.

LAW PROFESSOR: "What constitutes burglary?" Student: "There must be a breaking." Professor: "Then, if a man enters your door and takes five dollars from your vest pocket in the hall, would that be burglary?" Student: "Yes, sir, because that would break me."

A PLEASANT little girl: "So you enjoyed your visit to the menagerie, did you?" inquired a young man of his adored one's little sister. "Oh, yes? And do you know, we saw a camel there that screwed its mouth and eyes around awfully, and sister said it looks exactly as you do when you are reciting poetry at the evening parties."

"THE fact is," said Smith melodramatically, "my heart goes out to the distressed. I am all heart." "I guess you are," remarked Fogg, more in sorrow than in anger; "I know you are always on the beat."

"I CANNOT sing the old song," shrieked an amateur soprano the other night, and while she took in breath for the next line a young man who had looked in for a moment was heard to remark casually but emphatically, "You just bet you can't." It broke up the concert on the spot.

HER HAND was evidently not on good terms with soap and water, but was heavily loaded with jewelry. "By George!" whispered Fogg, "there's some rich digging over there. I should say that dirt would assay a dollar an ounce."

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I am well known here, as well as in Zanesville, Dresden and Cochocton, and would refer you to the druggists and others in these towns who will remember my wife's case as a very bad one. I have recommended your Medicines to a great many, and have never known them to fail in making cures where they have been given a fair trial.

I am induced to send you this by the thought that it will be of such great use to suffering humanity.

A. W. WHITE,
Proprietor White House, Pekin, Ill.

Mr. Isaac Miller, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Writes:

February 7th, 1881.

Ten years ago I contracted a severe cold, which brought me very low. I went from one doctor to another, getting prescriptions from each, but the medicines they prescribed seemed to do me no good. I kept getting worse and worse, until at last I became so weak that if I went any distance from my house it seemed that I would never be able to get back. I was in despair, and had almost given up all hope of recovery. As a last resort, I went to Strope's Drug Store, in this city, and asked him if he had any medicine that would help me. He said he had, and he was so confident of it that he said, "Here, take this bottle of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and if it does you no good you need not pay for it." I took the bottle home and commenced using it, as you directed, and it worked like magic. By the time it was gone, I felt very much better, and so I got another bottle which completed the cure.

I have since used the Pulmonic Syrup in my family many times with the best results. I have also recommended it to many friends, among others, Mrs. Hesser, of Plymouth, Indiana, who had Consumption, and she was cured in a very short time by its use.

ISAAC MILLER,
Engineer on Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Residence No. 44 William street, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

DR. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir—We are well acquainted with Mr. Isaac Miller, and can vouch for the truth of the statement he sends you in regard to the great benefit he received from the use of your medicines. Yours truly,

D. B. STROPE & Co., Druggists.
Ft. Wayne, Ind., Feb. 8th, 1881.

From Well-Known Citizens of St. Louis, Mo.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—I have used your Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills in my family for years and have always found them good and reliable medicines. I believe that they will do all that you claim for them.

W. H. BLAKE, Captain,
Steamer John B. Maude,
Memphis and St. Louis Packet line.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 12th, 1879.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In the fall of 1871 my son was taken sick, and several of the prominent doctors of this city pronounced his disease Consumption. By their advice I took him South, but the change of climate did him no good. Soon after this, Captain Blake, an intimate friend, told me how good your medicines were in such diseases and advised me to give them a trial. I did so, and he soon began to gain flesh and strength, and finally was entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend your medicines to all who are similarly afflicted.

Yours truly,
PORTER LEONARD,
Corner Ninth and Pine streets.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup has been used in our Institution for several years, and has proved a very efficacious remedy in the numerous cases in which it has been employed, by removing inflammation and otherwise relieving the patient. We keep a constant supply of this valuable remedy in the house, and confidently recommend its use to all who are subject to affections of the throat and lungs.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY
OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOUSE.
Emmittsburg, Md., June 10th, 1880.

From La Porte, Ind.—Consumption Cured.

DR. SCHENCK:

My wife was a victim to that horrible disease—Consumption of the Lungs. The Doctor attended her for six weeks, she growing worse all the time. Finally he told me that he could do nothing more for her, and that there was no hope for her recovery.

I had heard of the cure of a case of Consumption by the use of your Medicines, and as a last resort I determined to try them on my wife; accordingly I bought a single bottle of each—the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic. When she had taken but this one bottle of each medicine she was able to get out of bed and move about. I bought more of the medicine for her, which she continued to take until there was no further use for any more; her lungs healed up and became sound again. Nothing but your medicines saved my wife from the grave.

JOHN ENGELSBERGER.

From Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Jan. 29th, 1880.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—From a feeling of gratitude and a desire to benefit others, I send you this certificate that all may know of the virtue of your remedies. For over one year my case seemed hopeless; I had night sweats, loss of appetite, a very severe cough and a complete prostration of my whole system. My physician pronounced my disease Consumption, I was reduced almost to a skeleton and all the medicines I took failed to give me any relief. I had fully made up my mind that I was incurable, when an acquaintance recommended your remedies. I had little faith in them however, having lost all hope, but in a very short time after commencing their use, I found to my great surprise that I was getting stronger and that my worst symptoms were fast disappearing. I persevered in taking them until I was restored to perfect health. I assure you that language fails to express the gratitude I feel towards you for your skill in preparing so good and great a remedy.

Gratefully yours,
CATHERINE A. STEWART.

From Mr. Robert W. Jones, of London, Ohio.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—About four years ago I was taken sick with what my physician told me was Consumption of the Lungs. I had a bad cough, and was reduced very much in my weight. At different times, I had seven physicians of this place, and also one from Bloomsburg, attending me, and although they all thought they could help me, I grew worse very fast under their treatment. I was compelled to give up all business for two years, and no one believed, nor did I myself believe, that I should ever get well. One day I happened to call at Mr. Auburn Smith's Drug Store, in this place, and picked up one of your pamphlets. In reading the certificates of cures, I found one case so nearly like my own that I at once concluded to give your Medicines a trial. I bought the Seaweed Tonic, Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills, and began their use according to the printed directions, and I can truly say, that from the first I saw a marked improvement in all my symptoms. This encouraged me to continue their use until I was entirely well. I have had good health since my recovery, and I believe your Medicines saved my life. I know of several other persons in this city that have been cured by your remedies.

Yours truly,
ROBERT W. JONES.
London, Ohio, October 9th, 1880.

Where Dr. Schenck's Medicines are Used the People are Cured—Another Case of Consumption Cured at La Porte, Ind.

DR. SCHENCK:

About twelve years ago I was dangerously ill with Lung Fever. I had great trouble in breathing; every breath I drew caused me pain. I had three Doctors treating me, but I grew worse all the time. I was at that time connected with the Lake Shore R. R. Co. One of my fellow clerks induced me to get some of your medicines, saying that he had used them himself with entire success. I sent for some of your Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and the Mandrake Pills. I used them according to the directions, and in a short time noticed a marked improvement in my health, which kept up as I continued using your medicines. After taking several bottles each of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic I got entirely over my sickness. Since that time I have recommended your Medicines to many other people living in La Porte, who used them with great success.

F. W. NEBELTHAU,
Ex-Trustee of La Porte Co.
La Porte, Ind., Jan. 31st, 1881.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That we have sold the medicines mentioned in these certificates to Mr. Nebelthau and others, and their statements are authentic and reliable.

FREDERICK WEST & Co.,
Druggists.
La Porte, Ind., Jan. 31st, 1881.

From Bay City, Mich.—Another Case of Consumption Cured by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—I write this to give you an account of the cure of my mother by your medicines. Six years ago, from the effects of a heavy cold, she was reduced very low with Consumption, and was pronounced incurable by her physician. She had a terrible cough, and some of her coughing spells would last so long that she would turn black in the face and often raise as much as a pint of blood at a time. When she was first taken sick she was quite stout, but from the loss of blood by hemorrhages, and loss of sleep, she was at last reduced to almost a skeleton. While in this terrible condition, I happened to read your advertisement in an Oswego, N. Y., paper, where we were living at this time. The statements of those who had used your medicines seemed so candid and reasonable that we concluded to give them a trial, and I can truly say, that by coming to this conclusion my mother's life was saved from a Consumptive's grave. She commenced by using all your remedies, as directed by you, and we soon saw a marked improvement in all her symptoms. In conclusion I will say, that she continued their use until she was entirely well, regaining her former weight and strength. Yours respectfully,

BENJ. TIFFANY.
Bay City, Mich., Nov. 10th, 1880.

From Cyrus Laverty, Esq., of Charlotte, Mich.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS CURED

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—Nine years ago I was suffering with a severe Bronchial affection which reduced me very much in flesh. I had a severe cough with hoarseness, and sometimes an entire loss of voice. For several months I was compelled to give up my work; and I was sick for over two years. All this time I was trying many remedies that were recommended by my friends, but without any benefit. At last, Mr. J. S. Upton, of the firm of Upton & Brown, Machinists of Battle Creek, Mich., advised me to try your medicines, at the same time telling me that it had cured him of a serious affection of the lungs, after spending hundreds of dollars with physicians without benefit. I took his advice and bought some of your medicines of Schuyler Bros., druggists of this place. The first bottle gave me great relief, and after using several bottles was entirely cured. My cure, I am satisfied, is permanent, as I have had no return of the disease. I candidly believe that your remedies are the best that can be used in throat and lung troubles, not only from my own experience, but from many others that I know who have used it with great benefit.

Yours truly,
CYRUS LAVERTY.
Charlotte, Mich., Dec. 8th, 1880.

☞ **Dr. Schenck's Medicines, Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are for sale by all Druggists, and full directions are printed on the wrappers of every package. Dr. Schenck's Pamphlet on the Causes and Cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia is sent free post paid.**

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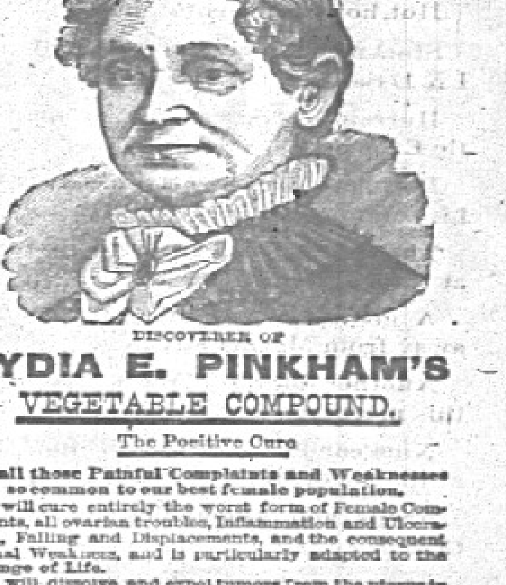
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