Callahan County Clarendon.

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

LOTZ & STANLEY, Editors and Proprietors. BAIRD, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885. VOL. VI.—NO. 7.

VOICES.

Voices! voices! I kin hear 'em, folks, so plain!
I kin hear 'em in de mornin', en at night dey comes again.
Driftin' en a-shiftin', like de san's out on de bar;
Sighin' en a-whisp'rin': "Thar's a grave fot you somewhar."

Voices! Voices! I kin tell 'em eve'y one,
Doa dey comes a mouty distunce from de lan' beyon' de sun,
Jes' t' bring a solim' messidge to de mourner lef' behin',
Jes' to p'int de shinin' paffway to de one dey lef' so blin'.

Voices! Voices! It is Daddy's voice I hear,
W'en de cott'n 's ripe fur pick'n an' de co'n is in de ear.
I used t' think de ole man hard (he wur a little rough);
But ef I could, I'd have him back, I would dat, quick enough!

Voices! Voices! It is Mammy's comes to me,
Wid de smell uv apple blossoms, en de hummin' uv de bee;
Wid de lowin' uv de cattle, en de bleatin' uv de sheep,
For 'twas de busy Springtime w'en Mammy went to sleep.

Voices! Voices! Dat little sassy Jim!
He was a mouty peert 'un! I thought a heap er him!
W'en de pickon nuts is drappin' en de 'simmons growin' sweet
I hears my baby's voice, en his leetle pat'rin' feet.

Voices! Voices! It's his Mammy's now I hear!
(W'en we meet beyon' the river, kin it soun' a bit mo' clear?)
It comes to me uv evenin's w'en de quarter lot is still
En I hears de owl a hootin' at de mo'nful w'ipperwill.

Voices! Voices! I hears 'em everywhere?
A flittin' through my dreams, a-floatin' in de air,
Driftin' en a-shiftin', like de san's out on de bar;
Sighin' en a-whisp'rin': "Thar's a grave for you somewhar."

—*J. W. Walworth, in N. Y. Independent.*

ASIATIC GEOGRAPHY.

Interesting Facts Developed By the Boundary Commission.

Whether or not the imbroglio of the great European powers in the northwest of Afghanistan shall have any more serious result, a substantial and permanent benefit will remain in the shape of important contributions to the geography of regions in Central Asia heretofore almost unknown. Happily the British section of the Joint Commission appointed by England and Russia for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary moved to the place of rendezvous by way of Teheran and the frontiers of Northern and Eastern Persia. On this horseback ride of more than a thousand miles the intelligent eyes and ready pencils of the staff of Sir Peter Lumsden and of the correspondent of the London *Illustrated News* accompanying him were actively at work, and as their routes traversed in part a region perhaps never before visited by a Frank traveler, their observations and pictorial sketches possess unusual interest. The map of the disputed territory east of the famous Persian Province of Khorassan already needs thorough reconstruction in the light of their discoveries, and many of the facts disclosed have important relation to the pending questions between Russia and England, and to the gigantic struggle that may be coming. From the narratives so far published, and to some extent from other sources, the following summary has been made up for American readers:

The tract involved in the boundary dispute lies mainly between the two streams called the Heri-Rud, or River of Herat, and the Murghab, or River of Merv, each named from the chief city on its banks. [illegible] ... in ordinary stages has a limited volume, which can be crossed anywhere the banks can be reached.

The Murghab has its source in the ancient Paropamisus of the Greeks, the present White Mountains of Afghanistan, or Safeid-Koh. It is divided into the Bala or Upper and Lower Murghab at the Village of Marchah ("the snake-well"), above Penjdeh. Until near the latter place its valley is narrowed and shut in by rounded hills pushing down from the higher country, which at times reduce the river valley to a mere defile; but at Bund-i-Nadir the valley opens out, and thenceforward to the desert it is one to four or five miles wide, richly fertile and once highly cultivated. At Penjdeh it is about at its widest, and the river here appears as a fairly broad stream ("wide as Regent street," says one writer) of considerable depth, and flowing with a steady, strong current of bluish-gray water. The practicable fords upon the river are very few. At Pul-i-Khusk, which names a venerable bridge of nine arches, decayed, but still serviceable—six miles above Penjdeh, it receives the waters of a smaller stream, the Kushk-Rud, from the direction of Herat, crossing almost completely this "Mesopotamian" or-between-the-river's country. The lower valley of this also contained a numerous population of old, but has been long deserted, and only within two or three years has come to be repeopled by the Salor Turkomans fleeing from oppression at Merv. Up the Valley of Murghab runs the only direct road from Merv to Herat, the possession of which may have importance by and by.

The major part of the tract between these two principal waters, from Herat to the deserts, is called the Badghis district, from the nomadic tribe chiefly inhabiting it. It is one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles in width from west to east, and until about a century ago supported a large if not dense population, as is indicated by numerous earth-mounds and other ruins of villages and cities. Most of these have been entirely abandoned through the terrible raids of the fierce Turkomans of Merv, and the Oxus, who came but to plunder, to massacre, to carry into slavery men, women and children. The more peaceful tribe of the Salor Turkomans, however, occupies in part the lower or northern part of the strip, back from Sarakhs, and the Sarok Turkomans, who were driven out of Merv many years ago, the region about Penjdeh. Some districts, nevertheless, are still so far a wilderness that game is found in them in great abundance, as partridges, small deer, wild boars and asses, and other animals and birds. The whole region, like most very ancient seats of empire, is almost treeless, and in parts waterless, though the fluid, so precious in eastern countries, may generally be had a short distance below the surface. Little of it is sandy desert, but much is rocky or otherwise barren, except in the river valleys. In the interior two ranges of moderate hight, one of them with many rocky peaks, connect the Elbury Mountains of Persia with the loftier hights of Afghanistan. The country thus possesses important strategic advantages, and the officers with the British Commission deem the holding of it absolutely necessary to the defense of Herat and the political security of Afghanistan. Any large body of troops moving through it from north to south, however, must keep mainly to the Valley of the Heri Rud or the Murghab, from deficiency of water and other difficulties of the inland march. At the former river the more steppe-like country drops down in bluffs one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet high, which have natural passes at very few points, although the skill of military engineers could soon open others. One of these, the Zulfagar Pass, on the east side of the Heri Rud, has recently been occupied—also the position at Ak Robat—as advanced posts of the Russians. The former is one hundred and twenty miles from Herat, and the other is in the vicinity.

Thirty miles down the valley, or north, is Pul-i-Khatum, the position which has jumped into sudden fame as the principal Russian outpost toward Afghanistan. It is not at all a village, much less a city, but merely a bridge, as the name implies, on the Persian side of the Heri Rud, the Muscovites being encamped upon the other, just below the bridge. This bridge, however, has some interest from its title, the "Bridge of the Lady," having been built, tradition says, by a wife of Timon, or Tamerlane, the great Asiatic conqueror. The ruins of a caravanseral of Timon's time are observable on the Persian side. Here the road from the "sacred" and wealthy City of Meshed comes down the valley of the Keshif-Rud, but can not cross the bridge, from the ruin of the central arch, which was destroyed sixty years ago, and has never been replaced. Here some of the maps place the beginning of the Northwestern Afghan frontier, and the position is said to have important military advantages.

Fifty-two miles farther down the valley we come to the pair of towns known as Old and New Sarakhs. The latter is on the Persian side, is comparatively modern and has a small population, besides a Persian garrison of a few hundred, with six old-fashioned, small brass guns. A mud wall of about seven hundred yards' diameter incloses the citadel and town. On the opposite side of the river, [illegible] ... without fortifications. The traditional tomb of Abel is here; that of Cain is shown at Old Sarakhs.

Eight miles above this point, at [illegible], may be seen the "bund," or dam, a very primitive affair of wattles and earth thrown across the Heri-Rud, by means of which the inhabitants of the two villages received their water supply for irrigation and other purposes. All cultivation of the soil in this region is done by the aid of irrigation.

Returning to the Valley of the Murghab, the only place here demanding special attention is Penjdeh, which has figured largely of late in the foreign dispatches, and where the recent fight occurred.

This is another abandoned and ruined town, evidently once of some importance. But up and down the river valley hereabout for a length of twenty miles are scattered the tented and reed-hut villages of the Sarak Turkomans, of whom this is now the chief seat. It is about one hundred miles north of Herat, and even the maps published in British India show the Afghan boundary line running nineteen miles south of it, about where M. Lessar, the French engineer in Russian service, proposes to the English Government the line shall remain. An Afghan outpost was pushed across the border several months ago on account of Russian movements in the Murghab Valley, one of which brought the troops of the Czar close to Penjdeh. The older travelers, from Abbot down, always mentioned this place as belonging to the Khanate of Khiva, now under Russian domination.

Further up the valley and on undisputed Afghan territory is the frontier Town of Bala Murghab, where Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, had, until a few weeks ago, his encampment with an escort of about 2,000 troops sent from India, the Eleventh Bengal Lancers and the Twentieth Punjaub Infantry. This was the appointed place of meeting for the joint commission in November last, where Sir Peter has since waited in vain for the wily Russ. A pretty strong fort is here, protected in part by the waters of the Murghab flowing around it.

Herat, the reputed objective point of the Russian movement, is the large city well known in ancient as well as modern history, on the right bank of the Heri-Rud. It is one of the oldest capitals in the Orient, its time-honored name, "Hariwa," indicating its relation to Ariana, one of the richest provinces of the Persia of Cyrus and Darius, and the principal seat of the very ancient Arians, ancestors of all the English-speaking nations, and most of those of Europe and parts of Asia. Our language in its roots goes back to these old homes of the race. The modern town has probably about 50,000 people, and derives chief importance in Asiatic politics as the "Gate of India," holding the only practicable route from the west across Afghanistan to Hindostan. It is fortified with a stupendous earthwork, most of it, no doubt, very ancient. It is 250 feet thick at the base and fifty feet high, crowned on top with a wall twenty-five feet high and fourteen thick, supported by 150 circular towers and further protected by an immense ditch. Some engineers think the place is impregnable if well defended; others believe it can speedily be reduced by modern military appliances.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HANGING BASKETS.

How They Should be Filled and the Treatment That is Afterward Necessary.

Hanging baskets for plants are made of different materials, and in a great variety of forms. Some are formed of wire, others of clay, and ornamented with fancy moldings, etc. Very pretty baskets in rustic style are made by covering the outside of a wooden bowl with fantastic knots and roots; this makes a pleasing basket, but we know of none so desirable as the old style of semi-globular wire basket, when properly filled.

To fill a wire basket, first obtain some of the green moss to be found on the lower portion of the trunks of trees in almost any shady piece of woods. This is to be used as a lining to the basket, turning the green side out, and entirely covering the inside of the wire form with the moss. Before filling the basket with soil, place a handful of charcoal or gravel in the bottom, which will hold the moisture. Fill the basket with rich, loose loam, such as will not harden by frequent waterings. Plants that are peculiarly suitable for hanging baskets are quite numerous, and from them a selection may be made that will please the most exacting taste. It is a mistake to crowd too many plants into a basket; if they grow they will soon become root-bound, stunted, and look sickly. If the hanging basket be of the ordinary size, one large and choice plant placed in the center with a few graceful vines to droop over the edges will have a better effect when established and growing, than if it were crowded with plants at the time of filling. Hanging baskets being constantly suspended, they are exposed to draughts of air from all sides, and the soil is soon dried out. Hence careful watching is necessary in order to prevent the contents from becoming too dry. If the moss appears to be dry, take the basket down and dip it once or twice in a pail of water; this is better than sprinkling from a watering-pot. [illegible] —*American Agriculturist.*

THE HADENDOWAS.

A Brave Race Who Are the Principal Followers of Osman Digna.

Osman Digna's principal followers are Hadendowas by race. They may be called by the generic name of Soudanis. But to call them Arabs, as they are always called, is a mistake. The Hadendowas have very little Arab blood in them. They are mostly an indigenous African race, just like their neighbors the Bishareen (the Beja of the Arabian writers, the [illegible] of classical history), with whom they are included by ethnographers, under the convenient, if not very lucid, designation of "Hamitic." Their complexion is dark brown—almost black brown—and their hair is more suggestive of the negro than of the Arab; and, though all their sheiks and most of their rank and file speak a kind of mongrel Arabic, the Hadendowas have a language of their own, just as the Bishareen have. There have been a certain intermingling of Arab blood among the Hadendowas, as among other Hamitic populations of the Soudan (Belad es Soudan, country of the blacks), but it has been very small; and their religion constitutes the main connection between the Hadendowas and the true Arabian race. But even their religion is the grossest, the most superstitious corruption of the simple and severe faith of the prophet. Osman's Baggaras, the Beni Amer clans between the Suakim Hills and Kasala, the Shukriyeh people between the Atbara River and the Blue Nile, have far greater claim to the proud name of Arab than the Hadendowas and other tribes of the Eastern Soudan. Indeed, in some parts of the Central and Western Soudan there are large numbers of tribesmen who have maintained a great deal of the purity of their race even to the present day. It is often said that the Soudanese owe their splendid fighting qualities to the strain of Arab blood in them. But the example of the Hadendowas is fatal to the theory. Not only are the Hadendowas a brave race—they are far and away the bravest savages whom British troops have ever encountered.—*London News.*

CANCER.

The Life History of Epithelioma of the Tongue.

Although scirrhous carcinoma of the tongue is occasionally met with, the most important of the neoplasms of that organ is epithelioma, the natural history of which has a special interest at this time, in connection with the case of a distinguished citizen, in which minute examination has disclosed that the disease is a cancer of that type.

Lingual epithelioma, as a rule, rapidly progresses toward a fatal termination. When left to itself, the life of the patient from the first appearance of the disease varies, in accordance with the estimates of different observers, from 10.5 to thirteen months, the average being 11.7 months. Death ensues, first, from the generalization of the disease; secondly, from septic pneumonia, from the inhalation of the putrid emanations which result from the decomposition of the products of the ulcerated surface; thirdly, from starvation, through the pressure of the infected lymphatic glands and surrounding parts upon the œsophagus, thereby interfering with deglutition, and lastly, from hemorrhage proceeding from the ulcerated lingual arteries, or the vessels of the neck.

The duration of life of those who survive an operation averages nineteen months. Not only does operative interference prolong life and relieve suffering, but it effects a final cure in fourteen per cent. of all cases. In attaining these results it must, however, be remembered that excision of the tongue is attended with a mortality of twenty-three per cent., the principal dangers being shock, hemorrhage, œdema of the glottis, septic lung affections, pyæmia and erysipelas, some of which risks can be avoided by taking careful precautions during the operation, and by the perfecting of antiseptic measures during and after the procedure.

When, in addition to disease of the tongue itself, the palate and the tonsil are involved, the prognosis is far more grave, whether the disease be permitted to pursue an unaided course, or whether it be subjected to the knife. In the latter event, not only will the tongue have to be extirpated, but the disease of the palate and tonsil will have to be reached either by Langenbeck's or Mikulicz's method of operation. In the former, the jaw-bone is divided just in front of the masseter muscle, while, in the latter, the ramus of the jaw is resected. For carcinoma of the tonsil alone temporary section of the inferior maxilla has been practiced by Cheever, Genamer and Von Bergmann. In Cheever's case the disease continued to progress; in Gensmer's there was freedom from recurrence for thirty-three months, while we are not aware of the fate of Von Bergmann's patient. In Mikulicz's case of resection of the ramus the patient was well at the expiration of six months.

So far as we can learn there is no example of the performance of the double operation on record, and it is, in our opinion, not justifiable. The only available measures are those directed toward the relief of suffering, the prevention of septic complications and supporting the powers of the system. Should deglutition be greatly interfered with gastrostomy might be resorted to, but this procedure under the circumstances is of such a questionable nature that the prudent surgeon would doubtless not take it into consideration.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal.*

GRANT'S SELF-CONTROL.

How He Restrained His Appetite for Smoking at the Beginning of His Disease.

His extraordinary power of self-control has not been lessened by his dreadful malady, [illegible] ... repeated that the General should see his family physician immediately. It was not until almost the last week in October that the old soldier thought it necessary to consult Dr. Barker. What he suffered in the intervening months only he can tell. In addition to his other troubles, he had a severe attack of neuralgia, and upon the advice of his dentist had four teeth extracted, so that now nearly all his teeth are gone. His physicians recommend that he should limit his smoking to the first half of three cigars a day. Having followed this advice for a few days he gave up smoking, the habit and solace of a lifetime, altogether.

His control over his appetite was such that he showed none of the craving that might be looked for in an inveterate smoker abruptly giving up the indulgence of years. Before he fell upon a New York sidewalk, an accident that was the beginning of his physical troubles, he was broad, robust, and weighed nearly 200 pounds.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

PITH AND POINT.

—Professor (to a lazy student)—"You may pass on to the 'Future Life.'" Student—"Not prepared, sir." Professor (grimly)—"True; quite true."—*Golden Days.*

—"Is Jones waiting on that Miss Wiggs?" "Well, he has been going with her for several years, and it rather looks to me as if she was waiting on Jones." *The Judge.*

—Time—winter. In the country—nothing to see and plenty of time to see it. In the city—plenty to see and no time to see it. Conundrum—Which is preferable?—*Boston Globe.*

—A doctor advertised "a wonderful discovery for preserving the scalp." We don't know how it is made, but our prescription is to stay East where there are no Indians.—*Boston Transcript.*

—A citizen of Philadelphia has a collection of suspenders numbering 940 pairs; but what doth it profit a man if he have 940 pairs of suspenders and no buttons to fasten them to?—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Vim, Vinegar and Victory" was the motto of an amateur paper started by some boys at a school in Ohio. When they had spent all their funds, the motto in the last issue was: "Mild, Mouse-like and Moneyless."

—In describing the reception tendered to Miss Emma Nevada the other night, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "Everybody cried when Emma Nevada sang 'Home, Sweet Home.' Even the boxes were in tiers."

—"Hello, Smith! Suppose a man marries his first wife's step-sister's aunt, what relation is he to her?" "First wife—um—step-aunt—er—let's see—I don't know." "Bright fellow. He's her husband."—*Chicago Times.*

—What she didn't know.
She had views on coeducation,
And the principal needs of the nation;
And her glasses were blue, and the numbers she knew
Of the stars in each high constellation,
And she wrote in a handwriting clerky,
And she talked with an emphasis jerky;
And she painted on tiles, in the sweetest of styles,
But she didn't know chicken from turkey.

—"My brudder Moses nefer get rich if he vhas in der clothing peesness for a tousand years." "Don't he buy goods close enough?" "Dot doan make somepody rich. Der troubles mit Moses vhas dot he vhas too excited. Vhen he belief dot England and Russia go to war he put $300 into wheat, and in five days he lose efery cent." "What should he have done?" "Keep dot money in his pocket and mark his stock up twenty per cent."—*Wall Street News.*

—An absent-minded man went into a basement in New York to have his shoes blacked. The boot-blacks were busy with other customers at the time and he was obliged to wait. He drew a paper from his pocket and became absorbed in it. Shortly the boot-black called "next," and the absent-minded man hastily stripped off his coat and collar, and sat down in the boot-black's chair. When he reached his head back and failed to find a rest, he realized his mistake, and sheepishly said, "Oh, I thought I was in a barber-shop."—*N. Y. Sun.*

PARIS DRESSES.

Some of the Features Which Distinguish Paris Made Garments.

The modistes who remain late in Paris confirm many of the designs noted early in the season, and add to these the freshest novelties. The short basques, long draperies, and polonaises already described are repeated with various new accessories. Short dresses are shown for all occasions, even for formal dinners in the summer; demi-trains with the medium or three-quarter trains are the exceptions, and these are usually for matrons and older ladies. [illegible] ... One of the favorite ways of adding this is to have a square panel front made of a single width trimmed squarely on three sides with galloon if the skirt is silk, or with wool braid on wool, and to this is added another panel on each side which has a row of the trimming at the foot and up one side. For thin surahs and silks a lining of crinoline lawn is used to keep these panels in place, and the front breadth laps slightly over the sides. An apron droops low on these, or else is draped in many folds across above it, with its lower edge turned under and sewed to the lower skirt. The black drapery may be of two single breadths, but is often also of three breadths gathered to a very narrow space at the belt, lined throughout with lawn, deeply hemmed at the foot, and interlined on this hem; it is sewed in at the sides, and is there tacked across (on tapes) and at the foot to form three large soft flutes or organ-pipe pleats. There are other straight backs made with the double box pleats used during the winter, and still others hang in straight gathered fullness.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—He was a dude. He was fairly captured. She had roused him to that point of adoration that he absolutely knelt on the carpet, oblivious of his dress. The parting was all out of his hair from impetuous rubbing of it. He was funny, very, very funny to her, as in excited but mincing tones he swore he loved her. "Those violet eyes—they are so bewitching—and there I see a tear—is it a tear? Dearest, let me wipe the dew-drop from the violet." "Dude drop," she murmured—and he dropped.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

BOBBY HOTCHKISS.

A Little Boy Who Punished His Father by Running Away—His Safe Return Home.

Bobby Hotchkiss was the only son of Reuben Hotchkiss, the village blacksmith, a rough, hard-fisted man, but a steady worker and a hearty hater of notions and nonsense. Bobby was about fourteen years of age, and, as his mother expressed it, "big for his size."

Reuben Hotchkiss had decided that Bobby should follow in his footsteps, and be a blacksmith, too. He had duly given notice to Bobby to that effect, but the plan did not meet with the latter's approval. Bobby had a very lively imagination. The fact was, Bobby had a decided aversion to learning any trade at all. Sundry books containing adventures of sea life had fallen in his way, and he was determined to be a sailor. When he made known his intentions to his father the response he got was not exactly of a kind to encourage him. Instead of providing him with "a sailor's outfit" and sending him to sea at once, the matter-of-fact mechanic gave his son to understand, in very blunt English, that if he ever mentioned the subject again we would "strap him," a very unpoetic performance, indeed.

Bobby knew that his father was a very resolute man, and not at all backward in using the strap when he chose to consider it necessary; so he took care to say nothing more in his hearing about going to sea. But he by no means relinquished his purpose. On the contrary, this purpose grew more determined than ever. So he read his old sea-stories over again, and the blacksmith's life of Lord Nelson, and he fancied himself another hero of the Nile and Trafalgar. One day, happening to be alone in the shop for awhile, the thought that was always in his mind spoke out aloud, and he began to sing:

"Ho, a sailyer's life for mee,
On the big briny sea e o,
Where from keer I kin be fro-o-o-o,
On the sea o-o-o-o! On the sea!"

I don't know whether this rhyme was original with Bobby or not, I suppose it expressed his feelings as well as if Barry Cornwall wrote it.

Another song greatly affected our young hero's imagination. It began—

"Silver buckles on his knee—
Bobby Shaftoe's gone to sea."

Was not his name Bobby—or nickname? Might not he be supplied with silver buckles on shipping, and have a monument at last like that of which the boy Nelson dreamed? He thought the poetry prophetic. The poet meant him.

Bobby sat down and wrote the following affecting lines with a pencil on a leaf torn from his father's account-book:

"DEAR MOTHER,—When you git these few lines, your Bobby will be many miles from you. Father he treats me awful for threatening to run away; he'll wish he hadent some day. I am going to sea; I am going to the West Indee Ilands. When I come home, I will bring you a shawl; I sha'n't bring pa nothing. Tell little sister Katie not to cry. Good by!
"BOBBY."

He enclosed this letter in a huge yellow envelope, and having directed it, he stole out by a round-about way to the post-office. Arrived there unperceived, he dropped it in the box, and then made his way out of the village across lots, as fast as his short legs would carry him.

The nearest seaport to Bobby's residence was distant about seven hundred miles. Bobby proposed to walk this distance. He had a twenty-five cent piece in his pocket with which to pay his expenses. [illegible]

"Of course he'll be comin' back when he gets tired and hungry," said the unsentimental mother.

"He'll be here inside of twenty-four hours," said the father.

Even small Sister Katy thought the same, and did not appear to have a bit more sentiment than the rest.

At last morning came, and our young runaway crawled out from under the haystack tired and disheartened. He was disenchanted of a sailor's life already. But at the same time he could hardly make up his mind to go back. His father had not been punished enough yet, he thought. Uncertain what to do, he approached a house not far off to try and procure something to eat.

"I'd like to get a loaf of bread," he said to a big, red-faced woman, who came to the door in answer to his knock.

"You would, hey?" said the lady. "I guess there's many a person in the same fix. Bread's scarce now, an' tramps plenty. I've nothin' to give away to a stout chap like you."

"I didn't want you to *give* it to me," said Bobby; "I'd pay for it."

"You would, would you?" said the woman. "S'posin' you show me your money before I climb down cellar."

Bobby put his hands into his pockets, and then he discovered that his money was gone; he must have lost it when he crawled under the haystack. He tried to explain this to the woman.

"A likely story that is!" said she; "you never had no money. Be off, now, right away. Go!"

Bobby walked away dejected. He went back to the haystack and hunted for his money, but he could not find it. Then his courage forsook him. He sat down in the road, very disconsolate, feeling like Caius Marius amid the ruins of Carthage. Suddenly he heard the sound of wheels, and looking up, he beheld his father and mother and sister Katy riding towards him in the old family buggy. Overjoyed, he sprang to his feet. He expected his mother and sister to scream with delight and welcome him to their arms.

"Aha! trying to run away, was ye? *This* is the way you treat your pairents, is it?" cried Mrs. Hotchkiss.

The father said nothing, but Bobby saw him stop the horse and get out of the buggy, and he had reason to guess what his silence meant. In a second, the rough blacksmith had his boy by the collar. Then he bounced him up and down in the road, and twitched him about by one ear and then by the other.

"We're goin' over to your Uncle John's," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "and I'll just fix you so you'll stay put while we're gone. See here, Mis' Birchard," he called to the red-faced woman, who had come down to the road to see what the matter was, "this is my son. He's been tryin' to run away, and I've just catched him. If ye'll set him to work in the house, and keep an eye on him, till I come back, I'll give ye half a dollar."

"Well, I never!" said Mrs. Birchard. "Then that's *your* boy, Mr. Hotchkiss? Wouldn't a thought it. But *I'll see to him.*"

Poor Bobby! If there was anywhere in the world that he liked to go it was to his Uncle John's. And there he was, in shame and disgrace, guarded by a red-faced woman, who set him in a corner of the kitchen and kept him paring and cutting apples all day.

Bobby returned safely. He had found the world unsentimental and cold.

"Weren't you worried, mother?" he asked.

"I never had a doubt that you would come back, and be wiser," she replied.

"Nor I," said his sister.

His father said nothing at all.

Bobby looked at the patches on his knees, and thought of the silver buckles that might have been there, but he never sings "sea-songs" now in the hearing of others. They recall disaster. He helps his father manfully and is preparing for some good work in life by being a faithful scholar in the district school.—*Jeff. L. Harbour, in Youth's Companion.*

SUCCESS.

A Schoolmaster's Address to His Students, Who Were Going Home for the Holidays.

"I tell you, boys," said the schoolmaster, "it doesn't depend half so much on special talent as on energy and ambition, for success in life. You've got to work, work, work, and dig, dig, dig, right at a thing if you are going to succeed. If you have a special talent, all the better; but the finest talent in the world will not amount to much without invincible energy and industry along the line in which your talent leads. There are few who have special talent; but, boys, there are none who have ordinary abilities but can so direct and cultivate them as to make of them a success.

"As for genius—genius has been defined as 'an immense capacity for taking trouble,' which means, simply, capacity for work.

"There were two boys at school together. One could draw and caricature anything; the other could not. But one day one twitted the other:

"'You couldn't draw a cow so it could be told from the side of a house!'

"'I can!' said Morgan Gray.

[illegible] ... his work. He would sit for hours before a glass distorting his face in various ways and then trying to get the lines on paper as he struggled for some particular facial expression. It was solid, hard work for him—but he succeeded.

"One other thing, boys, don't divide your energies. Decide on what you want to do, and then do that one thing. Don't dabble in half a dozen different lines, trying this and trying that. Where is Elliot Mandall to-day? Dilly-dallying between literature, art and music—able to do a little in each but not much in any one. He claims that the world does not appreciate his genius, when the fact is he has done no worthy work for the world to appreciate.

"Now, boys, you are going home for the holidays. Many of you will not return, but will go into the world to succeed or fail, according as you work. Use the talent God has given you. Decide on what you want to do or become. Make your mark, then aim for it. Concentrate your energy. But above all, work, work, work, and dig, dig, dig! Be not discouraged, but persevere, and surely success of the best kind will attend you, for you will have done the best of which you are capable. And the Lord asks no more—neither any less—of any man."—*Morning Star.*

A New York prisoner tried to jump out of a window seventy-five feet from the ground. He said that he would rather die than go to prison for ten years.

The Clarendon.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

Official Directory.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John Ireland.
Lieut-Governor—R. Gibbs.
Comptroller—W. J. Swain.
Treasurer—F. R. Lubbock.
Com. Gen'l Land Office—W. C. Walsh.
Attorney-General—J. D. Templeton.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

District Judge—T. B. Wheeler.
District Attorney—I. P. Hutchison.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge—E. E. Solomon.
Clerk—I. N. Jackson.
Sheriff—J. W. Jones.
Attorney—F. S. Bell.
Treasurer—Cornelius Estes.
Assessor—W. R. McDermett.
Surveyor—T. H. Floyd.
Hide and Animal Insp'r—James Hart.
Com'r Prec't No. 1—Thomas Taylor.
Com'r Prec't No. 2—S. C. Pack.
Com'r Prec't No. 3—J. E. Healey.
Com'r Prec't No. 4—J. A. Coats.
School Com'rs—B. D. Brown, Miss Sue Foy and Miss Media Dudley.

COURTS.

District Court of Callahan county convenes on the Eleventh Monday after the First Mondays in February and September.

Criminal County Court convenes the First Monday in each month.

Civil and Probate court convenes the First Mondays in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Commissioners' Court convenes on the Second Mondays in February, May, August and November.

Society Directory.

Baird Lodge, No. 47, K. P., meets at Castle Hall every Thursday night. N. H. Warren, C. C.; J. S. Foy, K. of R. and S.

Belle Plain Lodge No. 822, A. F. & A. M., meets at Belle Plain on Saturday on or before each full moon. L. Hearn, W. M.; I. N. Jackson, Secretary.

Callahan Lodge No. 281, K. H., meets the first and second Monday nights at the I. O. O. F. Hall. S. L. Ogle, Dictator; A. W. Oliver, Reporter; Herman Schwartz, F. R.

Baird Lodge I. O. O. F. meets at their hall every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. J. F. Duncan, N. G.; W. W. Ogle, Secretary.

Parker Encampment, No. 94, I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Herman Schwartz, C. P.; Ph. Schwartz, Scribe.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. P. White, pastor, will hold services at the Stone church the first Sunday in each month, morning and evening.

METHODIST (North).—Rev. W. A. Cooper, pastor, will hold services on the second Sunday of each month at the Stone church, morning and evening.

BAPTIST.—Rev. J. F. Duncan, pastor, services at the Stone church every third Sunday in each month, morning and evening.

METHODIST (South).—Rev. R. J. H. Thomas, pastor, hold services at the Stone church every fourth Sunday in each month, morning and evening.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. G. H. Higgins, rector, will hold services at the Court House on the fourth Sundays in every month, morning and afternoon.

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL.—R. L. McKamey, superintendent, meets at the Stone church every Sunday morning at 9:30.

EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Gen. F. W. James, superintendent, meets at the Court House every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVES.

From the East..... 5 20 a m
From the East..... 3 30 p m
From the West..... 10-10 p m
From Belle Plain and Coleman... 5 00 p m

DEPARTS.

For the East.....10 20 p m
For the East.....12 05 p m
For the West..... 4 55 a m
For Belle Plain and Coleman .... 7 00 a m

The General Delivery opens at 7 a m and closes at 6 p m., except on Sunday, and it only opens from 9 to 10 a m. The Money Order Department opens at 9 a m and closes at 6 p m

Railroad Time Table.

WESTWARD—ARRIVES.

Mail and Express.....5 20 a m
Passenger (Sunday excepted).....3 40 p m

EASTWARD—ARRIVES.

Mail and express.....10 10 p m
Passenger (Sunday excepted).....12 01 p m

WESTWARD—DEPARTS.

Mail and Express.....5 25 a m
Passenger (Sunday excepted).....3 45 p m

EASTWARD—DEPARTS.

Mail and Express.....10 15 p m
Passenger (Sunday excepted).....12 05 p m

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Best sugar house syrup at Pack's.

McCarty's blacksmith shop for sale.

Houses to rent by the CLARENDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All popular brands of tobacco at Pack's.

Sulphur for sheep dip, at Turner's drug store.

Smoke James' Selection, 5000 just received, at W. M. James'.

Ten pounds of splendid apple butter for one dollar, at Ogle's.

All kinds of sewing machine needles and machine oil. We are also agent for the Universal Pattern Co's dress patterns of all kinds.
PH. SCHWARTZ & BRO.

Buchan's Silver Fleece Dip, and all other dips, will be found at Turner's drug store, for your sheep.

Snow-white lime, 75 cents per bushel, Gray lime, Portland cement, Rosendale cement, Plaster Paris, Plastering hair and laths, at Cameron's.

The Crystal Palace Saloon is the place to spend a pleasant hour either in games of billiards or to engage in a pleasant conversation with the proprietors.

We have employed a first-class baker and can fill all orders for everything in the bakers and confectionery line. Our restaurant and bakery is open day and night. JAMES & BRO.

Just received, a large invoice of staple and fancy dry goods, and more in transit, which will arrive in a few days. Call and examine our stock.
PH. SCHWARTZ & BRO.

Cedar posts nine cents. 1, 1 1-2 and 2 inch (Cypresss) wide, native pine, Poplar and White pine siding and ceiling; dressed pickets etc., etc., at Camerons.

Flour Horse Raddish, at Ogle's.

Dean is the chief on hair cutting.

The Boston Chocolate, at Ogle's.

All best brands baking powder at Pack's.

15 lbs Sugar for $1.00, cash, at Ogle's.

Call on Joe; he keeps the best beer in town.

Everything kept in a first-class grocery at Pack's.

Twelve pounds of dried apples for one dollar, at Ogle's.

Sheep dip sulphur at a bargain, at Gould's drug store.

Fresh mackerel cheaper than ever in Baird, at Ogle's.

New mattresses, at L. Goulds Star Furniture store.

Just received, fresh plug smoking tobacco, at Ogle's.

T. J. Dean has the only first-class barber shop in the town.

Nine pounds of good coffee for one dollar, at Ogle's.

Twenty loaves of bread for one dollar, at W. M. Stewart's.

A fine lot of cigaretts and May Lee smoking tobacco, at Ogle's.

Joe has started a lunch counter in connection with his beer stand.

The best ice cold beer in town kept constantly on hand, at the Crystal Palace.

Why is the beer at the city restaurant always fresh. Because he sells so much.

Try the Golden Bar Soap, the best in the market. Moon & Crowder have it.

Joe is now fixed up all O. K. with good, cool beer and nickle cigars. Call on him.

Three lbs. soap and silver spoon for 25 cents at Pack's.

The latest novelty in bustles at Ph. Schwartz & Bros'.

Foy has bargains in a full line of groceries and dry goods, for cash.

Summer silks, changuble colors, at 75 cents per yard, at Ph. Schwartz & Bros'.

Go to Moon & Crowder's for dry goods and groceries, at the lowest cash prices.

I have in transit a fine assortment of Pickles, table mustard and sauce.
S. L. OGLE.

To keep cool and keep out flies, buy some of those nice wire doors, at Cameron's.

Ten pounds of choice mince-meat for one dollar, at Ogle's.

The nicest King's trimmings ever brought to Baird, can be found at Ph. Schwartz & Bros'.

Gould & Co. guarantee their oil and lead to be strictly first class and the best in the city.

A splendid assortment of pipes, from a Henry Clay to any price you wish to pay, at Ogle's.

We want to close out our stock of mixed Paints. Will give a bargain by the lot.
WM. CAMERON & CO.

T. J. Dean wishes to say to his customers that he has moved into his new shop, and can serve them in first-class style.

M. B. Hawks & Co. have a full line of whiskies, wines, cigar and every thing usually kept in a first-class saloon give them a call.

A car of Kansas flour just received and every sack guaranteed. Fresh groceries of all kinds received daily at S. L. & A. M. Robertsons.

Ogle has just received a large assortment of canned goods, consisting of corn, tomatoes, fruits, etc., and will not be undersold by any one.

We will pay taxes, render for taxation, buy or sell or lease lands on commission make collections; and in fact do a general agency business. CLARENDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

I have a large assortment of California canned goods, such as Green Gage, Damson and Egg plums, besides various other pie fruits, which I will sell at cost to make room for the new Spring supply. S. L. OGLE.

Five hundred thousand cypress shingles, 2,000 cedar posts, 100 barrels fresh Portland cement; one car of doors and windows, blinds and transoms; a full and well assorted stock of all kinds of lumber, all at the lowest prices at Cameron & Co's.

We are receiving almost daily new goods, keeping our already large store complete and full in all departments. We are more fully than ever determined to meet competition from every source; except where the business has become demoralized from circumstances now prevailing at some of our neighboring towns. We are strictly in favor of low prices in a legitimate business way, and always guarantee fair treatment to all; and cordially solicit their patronage.
S. L. & A. M. ROBERTSON.

LOCAL NEWS.

A stiff south wind was blowing yesterday.

Uncle Jack Rust has moved into his new house.

Pronounce the benediction. Let the next couple stand up.

Dr. Rettig has been upon the sick list for several days this week.

Both new barber shops have had bright ornamental poles put up in front.

The Baird Wool Pulling company have finished their work and disbanded their force.

Mr. S. S. Henson says that his firm have received an order to supply Big Springs with vegetables.

Mr. Ph. Schwartz & Bro's, are having some more neat signs painted this week. The job is finished nicely

The meat market has a new sign.

Large lots of wool are constantly arriving in town, and Joe E. Wright is kept busy buying and shipping.

Capt S. S. Henson has our thanks for some very large, full grown Irish potatoes. They are ahead in size.

The commissioners court met last Monday, but we have been furnished with no proceedings, and hence can not tell our readers all that was done.

The little child of Mr. John Rice which has been so very sick, we are pleased to note has about recovered

The Baird Fish company will organize soon, and from what we can learn, will be a good thing for the town.

Mr. Little & Bro sent to our house a fine mess of new potates, raised in their garden—the first we have seen this year.

Another barber shop has been opened in the old stand east of Petty's saloon. This makes three shops in Baird.

Both Mrs. Sam Cutbirth and Mrs. J. B. Cutbirth have been seriously ill for some time but we are glad to say both are convalescing.

Mr. H. E. Jones has received his new wind mill and put it in place near his residence yesterday. He feels justly proud of it.

Another large addition has been built to the new lumber shed of Mr. C. Smith. The new lumber yard looks as if it meant business.

Murry Harris' surveying outfit left for the Pecos river yesterday morning. Mr. Harris went to Dallas, but will join his men in a few days.

Mr. Adam Brown of Coleman county sold his clip of 10,000 pounds of wool in our market yesterday. It brought the snug sum of seventeen cents per pound.

A Mrs. James Edwards died here on Friday of last week and was buried on Saturday. She was sister to the lady (Mrs. Woods) who died a short time previous.

Mr. M. J. Blakely has purchased the lot just north of the furniture house of Ph. Schwartz & Bro., and has erected a new building in which he will open a meat market.

Mr. Brown Seay has placed two beautiful settees in front of his building, for the benefit of the tired public. He has a corps of artists at work beautifying the inside of his establishment.

Our post master with his usual enterprise has placed a neat new locked letter box in front of the store. This is a convenience to parties mailing letters as it saves a walk through the large store to the post office.

The center of lower Market street is fast washing away. Now during our rain storms that street presents the appearance of a young river. It ought to be filled in the middle and water courses left on either side.

We are pleased to announce the rain fall here during the month to date as being one inch; the fall has been in three showers, and the ground is now in fine condition, and the garden and crop prospects stand A No. one.

Paul McCombs, surveyor for the T. & P. railroad, came in this week off a long western trip. He reports grass, stock and new-comers in a flourishing condition out west. Mr. McCombs went to Dallas yesterday and will go thence to Austin.

The second-story joists have been laid in the new court house. The elevator, run by mule power, has been placed in position and most of the material is now upon the ground for the construction of the building, and the work is being pushed to a rapid completion.

We spent several hours at Abilene last week and were most of the time in the large store of S. Lapowski & Bro. This firm are running one of the largest dry goods establishments in the place and Mr. S. Lapowski says that while other merchants are making big talks about "selling at cost," his house is doing the actual selling, and judging from the number of customers streaming into the store concluded that he is right about it.

Our town has been billed for a show for next week. The Crescent Comedy company are to show at the Schwartz Opera House on next Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Among the artistes, we noticed the names of Messrs. J. E. Powers, T. J. Robinson, Jas. Fox, Mrs. J. E. N. Powers, Miss Mamie Merrett, Mis Cora Kendall, and Mr. Fred Fletcher. They will appear "in the latest laughable and Musical success entitled 'perplexities.'"

The Sunday schools pic-nic which was announced for Friday of last week, but owing to inclement weather postponed until Saturday, was held at Mount Airy, just west of town. A large number of the little ones and many grown folks all had a fine time. Remarks were made by the superintendent, Mr. J. N. Rushing, A. A. Bell and others. Recitations were also read and sweet music rendered. The basket dinner was a grand success, and was hugely enjoyed by all present. The Sunday school children of the various schools of Baird will long remember their May-day pic-nic.

Personal.

Mr. J. W. Day has been to Austin on a business trip and returned last Thursday.

Mr. T. D. Wager left last Sunday with three car loads of mutton sheep which he is taking to the Chicago market.

W. B. Quarles, of Aberdeen Mississippi, who owns land in the south part of the county, was in our town this week.

Mr. J. E. Ross of Mexico, Missouri, arrived in town last Saturday and is the guest of Mr. R. A. McKamey, his partner.

Mr. J. D. Merchant went to Dallas last Thursday night and is attending the called meeting of the stock convention there.

Mr. Rosenthal, of Dallas, a brother of Mrs. Ph. Schwartz, is here on a visit with his sister. He arrived this morning and will be here a few days.

Rev. Father T. K. Crowley, of Fort Worth, came in last Tuesday afternoon to perform the marriage ceremony at the residence of Mr. Cassidy.

Mr. A. B. Burrell came in from Marienfeld last Tuesday night, and will spend a few days with his family. He reports sheep doing splendidly at the ranch.

Mr. A. Jaquett, a merchant Taylor doing business in Abilene, was in town last Thursday, drumming for some Baird patronage. He succeeded in taking orders for several suits.

Miss Prendergast, who has been spending some days with Misses Joy, returned to her home in Abilene last Wednesday. She was accompanied by Misses Fannie and Emma Joy.

Mr. Andy Young was in town last Thursday, having been out to his Pecos ranch. He says cattle are all fat there, many being ready to ship to market. Grass is very fine and prospects good.

Mrs. J. B. Smith, wife of our contractor, after spending some time visiting, will return to her home in Austin to-night. Mr. Smith will accompany her home and will return about the middle of the week.

Capt W. J. Maltby, returned from his exposition trip last week, having visited Washington City, during his absence. He went on business in connection with his patent wheel. He thinks he has the boss wheel ever yet invented.

Mr. John Hedley the jewelry man was at Sipe Springs this week on business, and returned on Thursday night. He reports the wheat crop prospect there as very fine, the wheat in several fields averaging fully five feet in height.

Mrs. Rev. J. P. White and Mrs. M. H. Donahoe left last Monday night on the east bound train. The former goes to Chelsea, Mass., where she goes to visit her parents, and will be absent all summer. Mrs. Donahoe goes near Detroit, Michigan to visit her parents and will be gone several months. We wish both the ladies a very pleasant visit.

Our matrimonial market is on quite a boom. Messrs. A. G. Wills and I. L. Stanley furnish the items this week. Next.

Our jail, Mr. C. Estes informs us, is now and has been for some time, entirely empty. This speaks well for the good behavior of our people.

Mr. M. J. Blakely wishes us to inform our readers that he will be ready to furnish meat at his new market next Monday where he hopes to see all his old customers flocking to see him.

We call the especial attention of our readers this week to the new card of Judge W. H. Cliett. He is one of the pioneer attorneys in the county. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

The gardens about Baird are much finer than ever before. There are some gardens on soil plowed three years ago that are as good as any gardens in Fort Worth or Dallas. our orchards also look well and many trees now bearing.

Mr. J. P. Massie was in town yesterday and informed us considerable excitement was caused in his neighborhood by a Mr. Willard Cannon, a brother of Mr. Jesse Cannon, the sheepman, having become demented and escaped from the family. He has been living with the family of his brother, Jesse, and about a week ago his reason failed him, apparantly caused from ill healths. His affliction did not seem to be verry serious and for the last few days he was thought to be much better but while at dinner with the family last Thursday he suddenly jumped up and ran out; diligent search has been made since that time, by the family and neighbors, for him, but to no avail. He was seen at one time yesterday morning by a Pecugue, at which time he was throwing up his hands, shouting and running in a wild manner towards the Bayou. Nearly all the neighbors are diligently searching for the unfortunate man and the officers here have been notified. It is hoped that the man will be found before any more harm befalls him. His brother and family feel very badly over the great misfortune which has overtaken him.

Baird is now the best lumber market in the west.

A Revolution in the Iron Industry.

The fact that iron can be produced in North Alabama and in contigious regions cheaper than in Pennsylvania has created quite a disturbance to the iron markets of this country. In Western Pennsylvania, however, a new factor has come into play that has enabled certain manufacturers also to produce very cheap iron. This is accomplished by using natural gas for fuel, instead of coal. This saves labor and money outlay.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

The people of Baird are arranging to go into an organization to raise German carp. The plan is to organize a stock company of twenty or thirty shares, at ten dollars per share, secure grounds, build a dam and have a large pond made. The Mineral well and a picnic ground is to be part of the undertaking. We think our town would be largely benefitted by such an enterprise.

Callahan County Bank,

Secured by best vault in Texas. Hardened steel safe with time lock, do a general banking business. Accounts solicited.

Found.

A small flock of 40 or 50 goats The owner can get information regarding their whereabouts at CLARENDON Office, by paying for this notice

Sheep Men Take notice.

Parties shipping wool to eastern parties and wanting to get the most money should communicate with Lucas & Wynn 221 and 223 Kenzie street Chicago. They will make liberal cash advances. Any information and reference cheerfully given, and satisfaction guaranteed. nf 7w

The Medicine Saved Them.

At the stone querry one-half mile south of town where the stones are being got for the court house, great excitement prevailed for about two hours on Wednesday morning. The quarrymen began to feel weak and nervous; they could not account for this, but the longer they stood the worse they got. Finally all at once they discovered, about the center of the quarry, a low rumbling was heard first, and then a report something like a cannon; black smoke and vapor began to rush forth from the bowels of the earth; men began to fall right and left, dying groans could be heard all around. The hole made by the report still continued to pour forth its deadly poison A man who had just left Baird for Belle Plain saw that something was wrong at the quarry and hastened to the scene of trouble. On reaching the quarry, he took in the situation at a glance, he just happened to think that he had purchased a bottle of that old seventy-two, Kentucky Bourbon whisky that is handed over the bar at the Pick Wick Saloon, and the life of every man was saved by just taking a few drops.
C. H. RUST.

"Permanent."

There are medicines which give only temporary relief and then leave the sufferer worse off than before, especially in cases of dyspepsia. Remember that this is not the way with Brown's Iron Bitters. See what Mr. J. M. Gaines, of Gaines, S. C., says about this prince of tonics, "My wife has been greatly benefitted by it; she had been troubled with dyspepsia for years. It also cures liver and kidney complaints.

The "Boss" Liniment.

How weary the time when pain is our constant companion. That marvelous remedy, "Magic Arnica Liniment," will cure. Thousands testify as to its almost miraculous cure of wounds, hurts, sprains and bites. Have it about the house. It is the liniment for man and beast; It is a good liniment for all emergencies. It cures rheumatism when all other remedies fail. Send for our Almanac for 1885, and read about this and our other wonderful remedies—"La Creole Hair restorer," "Hungarian Lung Balsam," and our other standard preparations. For sale by druggists, and manufactured by the Mansfield Medicine Co., Memphis, Tenn.

MARRIED.

WILLS—BEATIE.—On Wednesday, May 13th, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Deep creek, Mr. A. G. WILLS to Miss NANNIE B. BEATIE. Rev. E. P. Palmer, of Abilene, officiated.

As soon as the happy couple were united they left for Putnam where they boarded the east-bound train upon their bridal tour to New Orleans. When they return they will begin life in the beautiful new residence recently completed by Mr. Wills. The CLARENDON takes pleasure in extending hearty congratulations for their future happiness and welfare.

STANLEY—CASSIDY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Baird, Texas, Thursday, May 14th, 1885, Mr. IRA L. STANLEY to Miss M. FANNY CASSIDY. T. K. Crowley, Catholic Priest, of Fort Worth, officiated.

The young couple were married with the ceremony of the Catholic religion, probably the first in the county. Mr. Stanley has been with the CLARENDON for several years during which time he made many warm friends here. We congratulate his blushing bride upon her capturing so worthy, and moral a young man. To our young journalistic friend we whisper: "Stanley, you are a lucky dog, or you would never have captured so handsome, good and true hearted a girl as Miss Fannie, who was one of the belles of Baird, as you did." In conclusion we hope you will prove through life worthy of each other, and as you walk, hand in hand, up the rugged hill of life, many storms and hard-ships will overtake you, but we hope that many rays of sunshine and much happiness will lighten your way. The bride has resided in Baird for a long time and for many months has successfully conducted one of our best schools. The happy couple will continue to reside in Baird.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY DRUG STORE.

L. T. GOULD & CO.

EVERYTHING COMPLETE.

Compounding a Specialty.

BAIRD, - - - - TEXAS
n2.

Central Hotel,

BAIRD, TEXAS.

Mrs. K. Sigal, Proprietor.

I have bought the above house and renovated it. Thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, I will be pleased to have my old friends and patrons call at the Central, where everything will be done to make it pleasant for all.

R. M. Turner,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,

—DEALER IN—

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY

—SPONGES,—

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY

Sheep Men's Supplies, Etc. Etc.

Physicians prescriptions compounded with accuracy day or night.

MARKET STREET, - - - - - BAIRD, TEXAS
1-19y

Schwartz & Bro.

Have removed into their new two-story Store Building, and in order to make room for their New Goods, will sell goods at low figures.

We have the largest and best stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS.

ever brought to this country.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere

Don't forget the place

PH. SCHWARTZ & BROTHER,

POST OFFICE STORE,

BAIRD TEXAS.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

J. D. HARDGRAVE, Prop.,

BAIRD, TEXAS

Pictures Taken in Various Styles.

A Good line of Frames and Albums always on Hand

F. W. JAMES, President.
W. L. GILLILAND, 1st Vice-President.
SAM CUTBIRTH, 2d Vice-President.
A. G. WILLS, Cashier.

The First National Bank of Baird,

BAIRD, TEXAS,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Exchange drawn on principal cities of Europe and Canada.

DIRECTORS.

W. L. Gilliland, Sam Gutbirth, A. G. Wills, W. G. Edwards, L. Hearn, I. N. Jackson, W. C. Powell, J. W. Jones, F. W. James, Jasper McCoy.

Will buy all classes of County Scrip. jun28

C. J. ENGLISH

Architect, Contractor and Builder,

Baird, Texas.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished.

Stone and Brick Work a Specialty.

Contracts taken in Baird, Cisco, Abilene; or in fact any where on the T. & P. line, or vicinity.

SATISFACTION GUARANTED. 6-tf.

For Neat

Job Work,

CALL AT

Clarendon Office.

The Clarendon.

Entered at the Postoffice in Baird, Texas, as second class mail matter.

W. E. LOTZ. IRA L. STANLEY.

LOTZ & STANLEY,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885.

GEO. B. LOVING we are glad to state, has experienced religion. George is in dead earnest and we predict that he will prove a valuable acquisition to the church and carry many sinners from among his stockmen friends into the fold.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

The spirit in which some of our North-western exchanges refer to the predicament in which Texas has been placed by the quarantine, instead of being kind, is absolutely heartless. It is the same spirit that prompts a coward to kick a prostrate foe. There are some exceptions, however, and the *Cow Boy*, published at Dodge, is a notable one.—*Texas Stockman.*

When every state and territory in the Union quarantines against every other state and territory, a pretty kettle of fish we will have. But this silly exageration of state right will probably never go so far. In good time the people will set down on free grass and the bureau of pleuro pneumonia, the cow doctor will learn a little sense, and the Breeders' Ga— but never mind, there will soon be an end of such nonsense.—*Texas Stockman.*

One of the largest land and cattle trades ever made in America was made in Fort Worth on the 10th inst. The Espuela Land and Cattle company, consisting of 60,000 head of cattle and 500,000 acres of land, was sold to an English syndicate incorporated in London. This land is situated in the counties of Dickens, Kent, Crosby and Garza, is fenced, well watered, and in a solid body of the finest section in the Panhandle. The entire property is valued at $3,500,-000.

SANTA Clara county carried away the bulk of the honors at the New Orleans World's Exposition. In addition to the premiums heretofore reported we can announce that Mr. C. P. Bally carried off first premiums on all his entries of Angora goats, fleeces and products in the departments where he exhibited. Among his exhibits were kid fleeces weighing 27 and one-half pounds; 5 grown goats fleeces weight 43 pounds; 1 buck fleece weight 10 and one-half pounds: We believe this was on an average 50 per cent heavier than can be shown by any other herd in America. The fleeces above mentioned were afterwards sold by McNaughtan Sons, N. Y., for 55 cents per pound.—Santa Clara Valley, San Jose, April 1. 1885.

We have received another communication from Rich'd Cordwent; but owing to its length and much of it simply repetition of that published last week we decline to give it space. We are always ready to show all due courtesy to correspondents who will send us news items or treat upon some subject which will prove beneficial to the general reader; but to devote a column of our space to a letter which cries out against as important an item as improving our roads and then another column in brushing away the cob-webs from the writer's eyes is neither sensible nor justice to the paper nor its readers. In the first place we did not order him to work the roads; the laws of the state does that, then why complain of us, or the merchants or the commissioners court? The fact that he does not want to travel over a certain road is no reason that there should be no such road. He should bear in mind that he is not near all of Callahan county, and the fact that he wants a certain road discontinued is no earthly reason that it should be done.

Deferred, not Averted.

The prospect of war between Russia and England is more remote, but it is not less inevitable. The superficiality of the cheerfulness assumed by the Gladstone ministry is the surest indication of their uneasiness.

Nothing has been decided except that an arbitrator shall be appointed to determine a merely subordinate issue. The settlement of the main difficulty is as remote as ever, and is surrounded by new vexations. One of the most serious of these is that the British government led the people up to the Russian bayonets and then retreated without firing a shot, at the enormous cost of thirty-five million dollars.

In fact, having got a credit of fifty-five million of dollars with which to do much, they spent within twenty million of dollars of it without doing anything.

The announcement that Russia has ordered her commissariat to provide for 200,000 reserves does not look as if she hoped for peace, while the semi-official demand that, if the arbitrator decides against England she shall pay Russia's bill, shows that Russia does not lack in pretexts for provoking war.

Information Wanted.

To know the whereabouts of Wm. Miller, formerly a resident of Cotulla. He has a wife and five children here in destitute circumstances, and his wife desires to know if he means to abandon her or not. Texas papers please copy and confer a favor upon a family in distress.—*El Paso Lone Star.*

A Locust Plague Coming.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Prof. S. V. Riley, the entomologist of the agriculture department, says the country will soon be visited by two great broods of locusts of the seventeen and thirteen year varieties. This will be the first time in 221 years that they have appeared in conjunction. They will not prove greatly destructive and the injury they will inflict will probably be confined to the fruit tree. The visitation will be prolonged until late in July.

Texas Patents.

S. A. Haseltine & Bro., patent solicitors, Springfield, Missouri, send us the following list of Patents which were issued to citizens of Texas during the past week:

J. C. Awalt, Stewards Mills, Boot and shoe brace.

V. T. Cummings, Groverton, Device for jointing, gaging and setting saws.

J. L. Griffin, Cusseta, Car-coupling.

J. F. Hale, Stevensville, Churn-dasher.

J. L. McIntosh, et al., Vehical-brake.

W. J. Rogers, Terrell, Churn.

A Bloody Battle—Officers Killed.

Bonham, Texas, May 13.—Monday evening Sheriff A. T. Ragsdale of Fannin county, summoned a posse of forty or fifty men and located the Dyer boys, named Eli and Sam, in a field about ten miles southwest of Bonham. They were in a small house, which the sheriff, Mr. Buchanan and another man approached to make the arrest. Ragsdale opened the door and called on them to surrender. The only reply the man received was the crack of a Winchester rifle. The ball entered his head behind the ear. Another shot from within took effect in the bowels, and the brave man staggered, but never fell until a charge from his own weapon had brought his murderer, Eli Dyer, to the ground. The outlaws then rushed out and fired upon Buchanan, wounding him mortally in the thigh. Sheriff Ragsdale lived only a few moments. Buchanan died early Thursday morning. Eli Dyer was conveyed to jail in a spring wagon. His wounds are not pronounced serious.

Sam Dyer escaped to the thicket and at last accounts had not been captured. He is believed to be making for the Territory. A large posse is in pursuit. A reward of $1,000 is offered for his arrest. He is an ex-convict and a desperate character.

Will the World be Better?

Suppose the dream of Russian ambition in the East should be gratified and Persia, Afganistan, and British India fall under her power, the next step would be the conquest of China. The Czar would then rule over half the human race. The child is living, who will probably witness this vast extension of Russian power. The British are detested by the Hindoos, who will welcome any change, not indeed so much that they have been badly governed, as on account of the humiliation to which they have been subjected by the British authorities. Natives are allowed to fill but few, and those the minor offices of trust or honor, in Hindostan. The principal ones are all filled by Importations from the United Kingdom. Hence there is no opening for the ambitious youth of the great Asiatic peninsula. And hence the desire is universal to throw off the British yoke. The appearance of a Russian army would be the signal for a general rising, and the comparatively small British army would soon be overwhelmed. It is not at all likely that the change would better the condition of the Hindoos, for it would probably be merely a transfer from King Stork to King Log. Still it must be confessed that Russia has proved to be a great civilizing power in central Asia. Law and order has been introduced in a vast region of the earth's surface heretofore given over to turbulance and semi-barbarism. The Czar's government, judged by Western ideals, is not up to the most advanced standard, but it is admirably suited to bringing under control the wild tribes that have heretofore placed Central Asia outside of all civilizing influences. Any government is better than no government. But the situation of affairs is such that for many long years to come the news from that quarter of the world will be eagerly scanned by Americans. There is a strong bond between Russians and Americans. It is believed somehow that they are eventually to divide the world between them. Both are growing powers—increasing in number and in extent of territory at a swifter rate than any other of the nations. Some time in the not distant future we shall be supreme in this continent.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

THE wheat crop in Texas is the best for years.

Herat.

But the eyes of the civilized world are now directed to Central Asia. Within the last ten years the Russian armies have overrun the vast plateau from which issued the Aryan race, the same mighty breed of men which has from time to time repeatedly conqured the rest of the world. A study of language has proved that the Hindoo and the European have come from one common stock, whose birthplace to-day is controlled by the forces of the Czar. From its base on the Caspian Sea, the Russian armies have marched steadily southware, until now its outposts are within striking distance of Herat. This is one of the most important places on the map of the world. It was contended for by mighty armies long before the beginning of recorded history. This is shown by its defensive works which are of great extent and magnitude, but of the construction of which no record has come down to us. When various waves of Aryan invasion moved southward, Herat was first seized, as it was the key to the military possession of India. Should it fall into the hands of Russia, that event would mark the beginning of the end of British rule over Hindostan. Weak as she is in a military sense compared with other nations, Great Britan would risk a war with any other power against heavy odds rather than allow Herat to come into the possession of the Muscovite. The war may be postponed, but come it will, for Herat is of vital importance to Russia from a trade point of view. That city is now the gateway through which pours the commerce of Great Britan with Central Asia. British goods worth thirty million dollars are annually distributed to those parts of the Asiatic continent now under the dominion of Russia. This great trade, the Muscovite authorities would like to secure for their own manufacturers. Hence every consideration of power and interest impels Rusia to obtain possession of the gateway to the Indies. The country about Herat too is exceedingly fertile, and would support an army of a hundred thousand men.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

War at our Doors.

There has been trouble in Central America. An effort has been made to form a union among the so-called republics just south of Mexico; but Nicaragua proving recalcitrant, it was proposed to coerce that country by force of arms. But Central American wars are contemptible affairs. The races that inhabit the region lying between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean have proved so backward in the past that there is no hope for them in the future. They are a God-forsaken lot, whose destiny it is to some day disappear from the face of the earth. Much of the soil of Nicaragua, Yucatan, and the other Central American States, would yield large returns to intelligent investors in capital and labor; but the unsettled and capricious governments effectually check all attempts for improvement from the outside. This land once had a civilization of its own. It is filled with monuments, showing that the race which inhabited it had made notable advances in industry and the arts; but the Spanish conquest was an almost unmixed evil to Mexico, Central and South America. The half-civilized natives have deteriorated physically and morally, and the mixed breed of Spaniards, Negroes and Indians that now contend for mastery are mere cumberers of the earth, and are destined to give way some time to a superior race.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

A Fight for Freedom.

MILLICAN, TEX., May 14.—News reached here this evening that forty white convicts escaped from the Clay farm on the brazos river, near here. Nothing definite has been learned but the report says that friends of the convicts overpowered the guards and turned the convicts loose. They hid in ambush and as soon as the squads, eighty in number, reached the end of the road they were plowing, these men opened fire on the guards and a pitched battle ensued. The guards seeing they were outnumbered surrendered. In the fight a horse was shot from under one of the guards. Many of the convicts took the mules out of the plows and are riding them. The majority of the convicts are making their way up the Brazos. Several were seen opposite Welborn in the Brazos bottoms.

Men Are Frauds.

Miss Mary Markher arrived at Chicago a few days ago with ten car loads of cattle, worth about $10,000 which she had brought from Walla Walla, W. T. a distance of 2500 miles. She reported that she stood the trip well and never failed to get a good night's rest in the bunks of the way cars, though she had to crawl out several times during the night to get cattle up. She raised the stock herself and if her present venture proves successful will ship 400 head more. Miss Barkher is a bright, intelligent lady of about thirty-five years. She says men are all frauds, and she "would not marry the best one living."

Send in two dollars for the CLARENDON for one year.

Over the State.

The Houston Light Guards got away with first money at the Mobile drill.

The Aransas Pass Railroad Co., have purchased depot grounds embracing 34 acres, on south Flores street, San Antonio, for $21,000, from John M. Campbell, the well known West Texas ranchman.

"A pair of Texas mares worth $50," says the Texas Stockman, "raised two half breed Norman horses that recently sold in San Antonio for $500. A slight improvement on raising bronchos worth from $7 to $35." Some horse sense is beginning to crop out in Texas as well as in Colorado.—Live Stock Record.

ABILENE, TEX., May 13. A heavy hail-storm, followed by a deluge of water, visited this city this evening. Some of the hail was the size of a goose egg.——The Abilene Publishing company is the style of a new firm opened here to-day. They make a specialy of fine job work. C. W Crozier, Sr., is the manager.

ABILENE, May 6.—Last night a band of cattle thieves entered the stock yards situated in the eastern limits of the city and drove away a herd of cattle belonging to a ranchman named Pierce. A detachment of officers started in pursuit this morning and will endeavor to make the desperadoes surrender at the point of the six-shooter. The thieves are supposed to have gone towards the Indian Territory.

EASTLAND, TEX., May 13.—Considerable excitement was created to-day by the arrest of C. N. Connellee, on a charge of assault with intent to murder his wife, making a considerable gash over her eye, cutting to the skull. She says her husband did it and thus led to his arrest. He was promptly placed under $5,000 bond to appear at the next term of the district court. By some persons here it is doubted that Mr. C. made the assault.

General News.

Maxwell, the supposed murderer of Preller at the Southern Hotel St. Louis has been arrested at Aukland, New Zealand and is being held for a requisition from this country.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., May 14.—J. D Blandsett, a reputable citizen of Gerald, Ark, was shot last night and mortally wounded by Jasper Marlow. Blandsett died to-day. Marlow insulted Blandsett's wife and was knocked down by the latter, whereupon Marlow shot him. Marlow has not yet been captured.

We are glad to know Cole Dupre correspondet Fort Worth *Gazette*, at Washington City, has accepted the secretaryship of the legation to Japan under our "Dick." Col. D. once lived at Memphis and recently at Austin and is an old newspaper man.

The Western Hunters' Day With the Plover.

Messrs. Terry Houser, M. E. Thompson and Jim holland vs., G. W. Boyce, C. W. Roberts and W. W. Allen, in a bird-shooting match returned yesterday evening, the first parties having killed 229, and the second parties 175 plover, in the hours allotted, from 7:30 a. m. to five o'clock p. m. The first trio killed quite a number of birds after hours, but did not include them with the lot killed in the time prescribed. This is one of the finest gunning exploits in the world, and perhaps no better one has been recorded. These birds are as large or larger than a quail, and there is no sweeter bird meat found among the bird tribe. They are easier killed on the wing, and they fly in flocks of indefinite numbers.—*Abilene Quill.*

REPORT of the CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Baird, in the State of Texas, at the close of business, May 6th, 1885.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$39,107 00
Overdrafts	1,381 42
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	761 56
Due from other National Banks	5,625 00
Due from State Banks and bankers	161 75
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	5,218 80
Current expenses and taxes paid	732 45
Premiums paid	1,071 87
Bills of other Banks	520 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	8 44
Specie	880 00
Legal tender notes	2,200 00
TOTAL	$69,005 29

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$30,879 33
Undivided profits	1,623 93
Nation Bank notes outstanding	11,250 00
Individual deposits subject to check	9,452 66
Time certificates of deposits	150 00
Due to other National Banks	4,517 03
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,202 34
Notes and bills re-discounted	10,000 00
TOTAL	$69,005 29

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Callahan, SS: I, A. G. Wills, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

A. G. WILLS, Cashier.

{SEAL} Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1885.

F. S. BELL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
F. W. JAMES,
SAM CUTBIRTH,
I. N. JACKSON, } Directors.

To All Whom it May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that my wife, Mary Crowley, has, without reasonable provocation voluntarily left my bed and board, and I will not be responsible for any debts she may incur.

CHAS. CROWLEY.

BAIRD, TEXAS, May 7, 1885. -ruaw.

W. H. CLIETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
Land Agent,
BAIRD, TEXAS.
May 16th, 1885. t f.

LETTER HEADS, Note Heads Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes Circulars, Dodgers, at the lowest possible prices, at the CLARENDON JOB OFFICE.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
BAIRD, TEXAS,
T. J. WALLS. Proprietor.

I have changed the name of the Sigal Hotel to the Commercial Hotel, and have thoroughly overhauled the establishment and fitted it up in first-class style, and ask for a reasonable share of public patronage. 5-11.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR SALE.

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND LOT, either with or without tools, at Belle Plain. Cheap for cash. Apply to Clarendon Real Estate Agency.

JOB WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION executed in the best and latest styles and with dispatch, at the CLARENDON JOB OFFICE.

Estrayed.

Estrayed by Robert Jordan, May 11th, 1885; before G. W. Charleville, J. P., Callahan county, one bay horse about 12 years old branded CI on left shoulder.

ESTRAYED, by John Q. Wheeler, April 27, 1885, before T. J. Myers, J. P. of Callahan county, one brown horse, about 7 or 8 years old, branded J on left shoulder, and J D on left thigh. One dark iron-gray mare, 4 years old, branded same as horse. 5-14.

I. N. JACKSON
C. C. C. C. C.

IF YOU WANT to save money, send your Job Work to the CLARENDON Job Office. Fort Worth and Dallas prices duplicated.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 47-ly

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Portland, Maine. 47-ly

MANSFIELD'S MAGIC



ARNICA LINIMENT

Prepared from Extract Arnica, Oil of Camphor, Rare Essential Oils, Chloroforme and Magnetic Fluid, Chemically combined.

The Best Certified Medicine in the Union!

Warranted to Cure Pain in Five Minutes.

It penetrates through the tissues, muscles, and to the bone itself, thus producing a healthy reaction, which can not be had with any other remedy. The overwhelming testimonials from all the Middle, Southern, and Western states, prove that by its use Rheumatism, Swellings, Wounds, Aches and Pain, no matter from what cause, either in man or beast, is rapidly and radically cured. Pain can not exist where this Fluid is applied.

Directions, treatment and massive proof around each bottle.

Beware of imitations. Sold by Dealers at 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle.

MANSFIELD MEDICINE COMPANY,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

E. E. SOLOMON.
(COUNTY JUDGE.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND LAND AGENT.
BAIRD - - - TEXAS.

D. J. WILSON. R. G. POWELL.
Wilson & Powell,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BAIRD, TEXAS.
Office one door south of Turner's Drug Store. 4-11.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 47-ly

CITATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Callahan. } Justice Court, Precinct No. 1 in said county.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded, that you summon John Oversreet by making publication as required by law, of this citation, in the CALLAHAN COUNTY CLARENDON newspaper, to be and personally appear before me, a Justice of the peace in and for Precinct No. 1, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to answer the complaint of W. M. James upon an open account for board, filed on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1884, the No. of suit being 8, for the sum of eight dollars and fifty cents, with interest.

Herein fail not, and of this writ make due return as the law directs.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1885.

G. W. CHARLEVILLE,
J. P. Prec. No. 1, Callahan Co., Texas.

n3-4t

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE.



45 Govt. and 40-60 Grain Cartridges. Very Strong. Perfectly Safe.

THE BEST RIFLE in the world for Large Game. Much more effective than 44-cal., which uses small amount of powder and lead. Superior in accuracy, rapidity, model and finish, to any other.

BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles. Send for Catalogue.

Marlin Fire Arms Co. New Haven Ct.
5-37-1y

T. C. Youree. F. P. Hilburn
T. C. YOUREE & CO.,
PAINTERS AND PAPER-HANGERS
Baird, Texas.

All work guaranteed or no charge will be made. All classes of graining neatly done, such as French and English walnut, French, Bur and Oaks in all varieties. One trial is all we ask, oct4

NEW CASH STORE,
Moon & Crowder,
Market Street, between Third and Fourth
Baird, Texas,
A good supply of new goods, both
DRY GOODS
—and—
GROCERIES,
kept constantly on hand 21-tf

J. H. SMITH,
Attorney-at-Law
and Land Agent,
[In Cliett's office.]
BAIRD, - - - - TEXAS.

Wanted.
250,000 SHEEP PELTS,
for which we will pay
The Highest Market Price.
Delivered at Baird or any railroad station from Cisco to Pecos.
Baird Wool Pulling Co.,
42-tf BAIRD, TEXAS.

T. THOMPSON. R. WILLIAMS.
THOMPSON & WILLIAMS
Contractors and Builders.
Second St., North City Hotel.
☞Estimates furnished on application. All work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. 40-3m

JAS. F. DUNCAN,
(Railroad Surgeon.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at City Drug Store.
BAIRD - - - TEXAS

A PRIZE. Send 6 cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of April the firm known as SCHWARTZ & RICE, furniture dealers, by mutual consent, dissolved, N. P. Rice withdrawing from said business.

All those indebted to the above firm will call and settle with Ph. Schwartz, who is authorized to collect all outstanding debts.

PH. SCHWARTZ,
N. P. RICE.

Having dissolved the partnership existing between N. P. Rice and myself, I beg leave to inform the public that I intend to carry on the furniture business at Baird under the firm name of PH. SCHWARTZ & BRO. Thanking the public for past patronage, we ask for a continuance of the same under the new name, as we intend to keep a large and well selected stock.

PH. SCHWARTZ & BRO.

ACHES! PAINS!



"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

OFFICE OF THE
Texas & Pacific
RAILWAY COMPANY.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, April 1st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Board of Directors of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of said company at Marshall, Texas, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1885, at the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M., respectively.

C. E. SATTERLEE,
Secretary

CLARENDON
Real Estate Agency.
LOTZ & ALLEN, Proprietors.

We render and pay taxes on lands, make collections, and transact a General Agency Business. Buy and sell all kinds of property on Commission; will lease or rent lands or city property. Parties having property for sale will do well to plce same upon our books. Correspondence solicited and information cheerfuly given.

CALLAHAN COUNTY
CLARENDON.
PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning
IF YOU HAVE
Printing
Of any Description call on
THE
Clarendon Job
OFFICE.
FORT WORTH and DALLAS PRICES
Duplicated in Every Instance

$2 00 PER YEAR.

It is our aim to have the CLARENDON visit every family in Callahan County, and we feel confidant it will become a welcomed weekly visitor to all such if the interest of the family is taken into consideration, and such should be the object of every man so situated.

Certainly there is no one living in this progressive and intelligent age, who attempts to keep abreast with the events of the day, but rightly understands the position and aim of the modern country press.

Who expects to find by perusing the columns of a weekly newspaper, published in a town of from 500 to 1500 inhabitants, a complete and accurate account of all the minor and important foreign and domestic happenings that are constantly occurring? None but the thoughtless and non-progressive.

The object of the CLARENDON is to acquaint its many readers with the facts of all the doings and occurrences transpiring in our midst. Without a knowledge of which no one can keep pace with his better posted neighbor.

Every man and woman in Callahan county, who is not at present a subscriber to the Clarendon is respectfully invited to bring or send the sum of two dollars to pay for a copy of their home paper for one year.

$2 00 per year, in advance.

CALLAHAN COUNTY CLARENDON.

You Should ADVERTISE.

By a liberal use of printer's ink P. T. Barnum, the great showman, made a fortune and became famous. Others have been likewise blessed through the same agency. The CLARENDON has a subscription list of which it is not ashamed and the same is increasing daily. Immigrants are arriving and settling in our county very rapidly and they lose no time in finding their way to the CLARENDON office and subscribing for the paper, and reading the advertisements therein, find out who deals in that and other classes of goods and know just who to call on when in need of any article of merchandise, and every business man knows the advantage there is in selling a new settler his first bill of goods—by fair dealing he secures his trade for the future. In view of this fact, we consider it an advantage for all the business men of Callahan county to make liberal use of our columns for the purpose of securing a share of this constantly increasing trade. Our prices are very liberal and within reach of the peanut vender as well as the wholesale merchant.

Any one having stock or other property for sale, should advertise the fact through the columns of the CLARENDON if you really want to sell.

You Should ADVERTISE

LOTZ & STANLEY.
Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
BAIRD. - - - TEXAS.

THE WAIL OF A WIFE.

Truthful William Gives Some Good Advice to Unmarried and Self-Supporting Girls.

"Ethel" has written a letter to me and asked for a printed reply. Leaving off the opening sentences, which I would not care to have fall into the hands of my wife, her note is about as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: ——, VT., Feb. 28, 1885. * * * * [Tender part of letter omitted for obvious reasons.] Would it be asking too much for me to request a brief reply to one or two questions which many other married women as well as myself would like to have answered?

I have been married now for five years. To-day is the anniversary of my marriage. When I was single I was a teacher and supported myself in comfort. I had more pocket money and dressed fully as well if not better than I do now. Why should girls who are abundantly able to earn their own livelihood struggle to become the slave of a husband and children and tie themselves to a man when they might be free and happy? I think too much is said by the men in a light and flippant manner about the anxiety of young ladies to secure a home and a husband, and still they do deserve a part of it, as I feel that I do now for assuming a great burden when I was comparatively independent and comfortable.

Now, will you suggest any advice that you think would benefit the yet unmarried and self-supporting girls who are liable to make the same mistake that I did, and thus warn them in a manner that would be so much more universal in its range and reach so many more people than I could if I should raise my voice? Do this and you will be gratefully remembered by ETHEL.

It would indeed be a tough, tough man who could ignore thy gentle plea, Ethel; tougher far than the pale, intellectual hired man who now addresses you in this private and underhanded manner, unknown to your husband. Please destroy this letter, Ethel, as soon as you see it in print, so that it will not fall into the hands of Mr. Ethel, for if it should, I am gone. If your husband were to run across this letter in the public press, I could never look him in the eye again.

You say that you had more pocket money before you were married than you have since, Ethel, and you regret your rash step. I am sorry to hear it. You also say that you wore better clothes when you were single than you do now. You are also pained over that. It seems that marriage with you has not paid any cash dividends. So if you married Mr. Ethel as a financial venture, it was a mistake. You do not state how it has affected your husband. Perhaps he had more pocket-money and better clothes before he married than he has since. Sometimes two people do well in business by themselves, but when they go into partnership they bust higher than a kite, if you will allow me the free English translation of a Roman expression which you might not fully understand if I should give it to you in the original Roman.

Lots of self-supporting young ladies have married and have to go very light on pin money after that, and still they did not squeal, as you, dear Ethel. They did not marry for revenue only. They married for protection. (This is a political bon mot which I thought of myself. Some of my best jokes this spring are jokes that I thought of myself.)

No, Ethel, if you married expecting to be a dormant partner during the day and then to go through Mr. Ethel's pantaloons pocket at night and declare a dividend, of course life is full of bitter, bitter regret and disappointment.

Perhaps it is also for Mr. Ethel. Anyhow, I can't help feeling a pang of sympathy for him. You do not say that he is unkind or that he so far forgets himself as to wake you up in the morning with a harsh tone of voice and a yearling club. You do not say that he asks you for pocket-money, or if so whether you give it to him or not.

Of course I want to do what is right in that solemn warning business, so I will give notice to all simple young women who are now self-supporting and happy that there is no statute requiring them to assume the burdens of wifehood and motherhood unless they prefer to do so. If they now have an abundance of pin money and new clothes they may remain single if they wish without violating the laws of the land. This rule is also good when applied to young and self-supporting young men who wear good clothes and have funds in their pockets. No young man who is free, happy and independent need invest his money in a family or carry a colicky child twenty-seven miles and two laps in one night unless he prefers it. But those who go into it with the right spirit Ethel, do not regret it.

I would just as soon tell you, Ethel, if you will promise that it shall go no farther, that I do not wear as good clothes as I did before I was married. I don't have to. My good clothes have accomplished what I got them for. I played them for all they were worth, and since I got married the idea of wearing clothes as a vocation has not occurred to me.

Please give my kind regards to Mr. Ethel, and tell him that although I do not know him personally I can not help feeling sorry for him. Very sincerely yours.—*Bill Nye, in N. Y. Mercury.*

KNOWLEDGE IN BREEDING.

The Points Involved in Breeding Improved Farm Stock.

Most farmers and many breeders err as to the correct method of getting the mastery over all the points involved in breeding improved farm stock. There is not a fact or principle involved in breeding or feeding that does not rest upon a base as intricately scientific as any fact or principle to be found in chemistry or physiology. The science of reproduction and of existence during and after maturity come in play, unwittingly to the breeder, every day of his life; yet many readers of live-stock literature imagine that they can, if the editor would make a slight effort in that direction, get their reading matter served up in as plain terms as though the subject was the recital of a railroad accident, or the report of an after-dinner speech upon the most commonplace topic. The most abstruse scientific topic—and there is none involving nicer questions than conception, generation and growth—is brought to the notice of farmers and breeders continually.

What have farmers and breeders learned from the commonplace matter put in print, with, perhaps a column devoted to saying what could be summed up in ten words or less? thus: "Farmers should improve their farm stock, because improved stock pays the best;" or, "Winter is now upon us, and the merciful man should be merciful to his beast." The occupying of a column to say this much, making the injunction in no wise effective and convincing by giving the points and principles involved, upon an understanding of which conviction hinges, is entirely superfluous. It were about as well that one look up a farmer's almanac, published half a dozen decades since, in which we are told the periods when it is time to plant potatoes, early beans, etc., and about how farmers should house their farm animals. This may be all very well as reminders to the boys upon the farm that certain things are thought of sufficient importance to be put in print; hence important enough to be borne in mind in a general way.

We are not unaware of the fact that farmers need pungent facts, and pointed, convincing logic in the stock literature furnished them. They are more readily impressed by brevity, and are averse to wading through a bulky book, or an elaborate technical treatise. Yet no progress can be made, in the sense that we speak of progress, in other complicated pursuits, upon any generalizations. It takes brains to succeed as a breeder. This conceded, it necessarily follows that the brains will avail little unless cultivated. This cultivation will avail nothing if in the direction of any pursuit not in the line of facts and principles involved in breeding and feeding. The inwardness of breeding rests upon a series of facts and principles *not peculiar to any other pursuit;* and the man who succeeds best in it will be the one who, all other things being equal, most thoroughly informs himself of the innermost facts that relate to the calling. It is hardly possible for any man to successfully carry on so important and complicated a business, upon opinions made up from floating talk, based upon the vague impressions that men who are not students are quite likely to imbibe. The man who has occasion to buy for breeding purposes can hardly be too well-informed, and the man who sells should know the innermost peculiarities of each individual animal in the herd, that he may know what animals he will be benefited by retaining upon his premises.

The art of breeding has been enriched, it is quite true, by many an accidental occurrence, but to depend upon occasional and accidentally favorable turns is a very unsatisfactory way of making improvements in breeding, and will hardly put any man ahead in so difficult a pursuit. There can be no complete success without confidence, and there can be no confidence without an understanding of the subject. When one who is entirely a novice takes the laws of physiology into his hands, he may make many sad mistakes before the evidences of these will appear in the progeny. Breeding merely involves a question of successful compounding, and the breeder no more than the chemist can get successful results from his mixtures without careful study of the materials to be brought together.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

BEEF.

It Should Be Neither the Immature Nor the Aged Variety.

Avoid extremes. Eschew "baby beef," but do not attempt to chew aged beef. Stewart is sensible in decrying immaturity in connection with immoderate fat; and Curtis is right in saving his bacon "with a streak of lean and a streak of fat." Nevertheless, Gillett's steers that weigh 1,600 pounds at two-and-a-half years are worth, pound for pound, twice as much as the victims of alternate starvation and plethora of double the age. The fact is, a very small portion of the beef of the country is made by stuffing according to the formulas of science and the practice of men hasting to be rich by short-cuts in feeding. Half of the so-called beeves slaughtered in this country have never seen an ounce of corn in their lives; and more than half of the remainder get neither corn nor cotton-seed meal until their last days.

Far more than four-fifths of the beef of the United States—not of New York or New Jersey, perhaps—is made of grass unmixed with corn, meals, roots, glucose or starch refuse, or anything else. The beef most objectionable in village and city markets is not young and over-fed, "half beef, half veal, overlaid with a thick covering of fat;" but old, tough and indigestible fiber, juiceless and hard, flavorless or worse, the flesh surmounted with layers of yellowish fat, the result of six weeks of stuffing, after six winters of semi-starvation. For one pound of "baby beef," other than veal, there are ten, more or less, amenable to the above indictment. Tough fiber, calloused muscle, gristle and patches of fat, are worse even than immature beef unnaturally forced.

And this is the bull beef, the aged cow beef of the good old times when growth went backward in winter and forward in summer like the frog's effort to get out of the well. Alas! it is the beef of the present day as well, for a very small portion of the feed of the winter goes to anything else than respiration, motive power and a little growth of bone. The want of the time is still a feeding practice that will give steady growth of good flesh, summer and winter, without excessive stuffing; and, the result will be better beef at three years, juicer and richer, than the average beef of the past of four or five years. Let us watch sharply the attempt to swindle with immaturity disguised in fat, without forgetting the great majority of beeves unequally nourished, living in winter on their summer flesh, and coming to their death in maturity and unedible toughness.—*J. R. Dodge, in N. Y. Tribune.*

—The spirit of the world just now seems to be pretty generally beligerent. "Knock-downs" in the legislative halls, quarrels among statesmen, cabinets broken up, cities burning in the tropics, and rebellion among the half-civilized in the far north, while red-handed war rages in the Soudan and in the Chinese kingdom. The great nations of the earth generally seem to be walking around with chips on their shoulders daring some other to knock them off. The condition seems to be endemic, epidemic and contagious.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The humming sound made by telegraph or telephone wires, which is often ignorantly supposed to be caused by the passage of the electric message, is produced by currents of air crossing the wires.—*Chicago Times.*

—There were but 700 enlisted men in the battle of the San Jacinto, which took place fifty years ago, yet a Texas paper announces that there are nearly as many names on the pension list as answered to Sam Houston's bugle call.

—The power of Niagara Falls, exclusive of the velocity with which the water reaches the brink, is calculated to be 5,000,000 horse power, or nearly one-fourth of the whole steam power of the earth.—*Buffalo Express.*

ROOTS.

A Crop Which, in Addition to Its Value for Food, Has an Excellent Effect Upon the Soil.

The culture of roots is not only useful for itself as productive of a most valuable crop for the winter feeding of the stock of all kinds, but it has an excellent effect upon the soil from the good culture that is needed, for the large quantity of stock food provided; and for the increased product of manure which is furnished by the more numerous stock. It has another and a still more valuable effect than all these in the discipline and instruction of the farmer himself in the higher branches of his art. No farmer can expect to realize all these benefits very easily. "Nothing comes out of nothing," and no man can gain all these advantages without a good deal of thought and labor and determined effort. The farmer who has passed through the first lessons and experiences, as we have, and has learned how to grow a full crop of roots, knows fully the truth of what we have here said, and the farmer who has never tried a crop of roots, or who has tried and failed, will know the same, but in a different way, because, although he may have had no experience or has failed, he will have feared to venture, knowing the difficulties of the task, or he will have known by his failure where he missed success and will have learned by his failure how to succeed in a new trial.

A good crop of roots will provide six months' good feeding for six head of full-grown steers of for eight cows, from each acre, allowing sixty pounds for a steer or forty pounds for a cow daily. We refer now to mangels, which are really the easiest roots to grow and the best for feeding, and are useful for all the farm stock from horses down to geese and fowls. It is one of those remarkable proofs so often afforded of man's perversity that a farmer will grow crops for ensilage and build costly silos for the provision of succulent food for winter use, and thus reach by a roundabout method the easier result he might attain by growing a crop of mangels, which are easily preserved in pits in the field in excellent condition up to June of the next summer; thus providing for full seven months of feeding. But this is a human peculiarity to choose the most difficult way of reaching an end, and taking the longest way round to get at any point. The fear of the labor of good culture of the soil is the cause of this, but it is very much of a bugbear after all, which disappears the moment it is attacked. It is now a good season for considering what is involved in growing a profitable crop of roots. There are, first, the soil; second, the planting, and third, the cultivation. Mangels require a good soil to produce a full crop, but if the land is in good heart a large yield may be produced by the aid of the artificial fertilizers. The element mostly needed is phosphoric acid, and if the soil is well plowed and is given 600 pounds per acre of a good special fertilizer, or of fine bone, as large a crop may be grown as could be by the aid of farm manure. In our own practice we make use of both, and are quite liberal in feeding this crop, because it not only pays well for it itself, but the land is left in the finest condition for a succeeding crop of barley, and seeding down to clover or grass, or both. And just here we might incidentally ment on the advantage of the introduction of this root crop in a rotation. It follows the corn, the corn stubble being plowed and manured in the fall, then cross-plowed and fertilized in the spring, the corn having been grown upon a clover sod or grass after wheat or rye. After the roots follows barley seeded with clover, or oats may follow the barley, and the clover is then sown with the oats. The clover lasts two years, and the aftermath is plowed under for wheat. This is the best possible practice for a grain and stock farm, as it gives seven or eight fields—wheat, corn, barley, roots, hay, clover and pasture—affording the largest possible quantity of fodder and feeding for the stock, two grain crops for sale, and straw for litter and manure. And the root crop is the pivot and key of the whole rotation, deserving, therefore, as we have said, the most liberal treatment. A dressing of 600 pounds of salt per acre is of great use, and with such management we have grown 1,200 bushels to the acre.

The kind we prefer is the long red. It is the old standard kind and surpasses the globe and other kinds in several points. A test for one year, we think, will convince every one who tries it of the superiority of this good old kind. Six pounds of seed are sown per acre; this is a large allowance, but the seed is not always perfect, and a good even stand is indispensable for a full crop. A hand seed drill does the planting evenly and perfectly and the rows should be thirty inches apart.

The cultivation needs to be thorough. The first to be done is to cut out the roots to ten inches apart with the hoe or by running a hand cultivator across the rows, which is a far better plan and admits of cross cultivation, which is beneficial in weedy ground. The horse hoe is then run through the rows twice, carrying it each time close to the right hand row of plants and clearing the ground up to the very edge of the row. The next is to run a plow up and down the middle, throwing the soil up to the plants—when they have attained some size and are not in danger of being buried. The leaves grow rapidly, and soon cover the rows and keep down the weeds, but up to this time the ground should be kept clean and mellow.—*Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.*

Electric Gas-Lighters.

Several very efficient electric gas-lighters have for some time past been before the public. In one of these a button is pressed, which sets in motion a vulcanite arrangement, thereby exciting frictional electricity, and causing a train of sparks to appear at the top of the instrument. These sparks will readily fire the gas. Another contrivance contains within it a bar of zinc and one of carbon, together with an exciting fluid, which is only brought into contact with them when the instrument is inverted. Directly this occurs, a thin platinum wire becomes red hot, and the gas can be lighted. A modification of this latter arrangement is for the purpose of detecting gas-escapes without the usual catastrophe. It consists of a similar platinum wire enclosed within a safety envelope of wire gauze. When brought into a gaseous atmosphere the temperature of the platinum is much increased, and a warning bell is set ringing.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HOME AND FARM.

—If your spoons are stained from eggs, rub them with a little common salt.

—Use of sulphur in bleaching evaporated fruit is referred to by *Green's Fruit Grower* as "at all times unsafe." Better have darker color with flavor and healthfulness

—To take rust out of steel, rub the steel with sweet oil; in a day or two rub with finely-powdered unslacked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woolen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Sponge Cake.—Two eggs and one cup of sugar well beaten together, one-half cup of sweet milk; mix one teaspoon baking powder or one-half teaspoon soda and one teaspoon cream tartar with one cup of sifted flour.—*The Household:*

—Alum water will restore most all faded colors; brush the faded articles thoroughly to free it from dust, cover it with lather of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water, and the color will usually appear much brighter than before.—*Boston Budget.*

—Beef essence should be made in the oven. Cut one pound of good lean beef into small square pieces. Put them in a brown jar; sprinkle them with a little salt and pour on a teacupful of water. Tie brown paper firmly over the top of the jar, and leave it for five or six hours in the oven until all the goodness has been extracted.—*The Caterer.*

—Boiled Indian pudding is improved for some people if suet is added to give it richness. Chop a quarter of a pound of beef suet very fine, add an equal quantity of sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of salt, enough sweet milk to moisten the meal, and a teaspoonful of baking powder, or about a cup of sour milk and a teaspoonful of soda. This should boil in a bag for at least three hours, and be served hot with sauce.—*Boston Globe.*

—Charcoal is often recommended for pigs and fowls, but it is not generally understood that it is good feed for any kind of stock fed with corn or other heating material. There is a slight alkaline effect from charcoal which helps to correct acidity of the stomach. It is excellent for mixing with the food of animals that are being fatted, experience showing that the increase of fat is greatest when a proportion of charcoal is allowed.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Any rule in regard to quantity of food for poultry is difficult to establish and unsafe to rely upon, because the appetite of a flock is not always the same. They may eat a given quantity for breakfast one morning and leave half of it the next. Nature is the only infallible guide. A fowl is naturally a most incessant feeder. At liberty they are continually searching for something to eat: In confinement we should imitate nature as far as we can in caring for them.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

POULTRY.

A Vermonter's Idea of the Construction of a Poultry House.

There is very great complaint among poultry men of the freezing of combs, and other injurious effects of cold upon their fowls the past winter. There is no more justification for this condition of things than there would be for permitting their children's feet to be frozen in bed. It is the result of stupid indifference to the necessities of the fowls, or of more stupid ignorance of the principles which should govern the construction of the fowl-houses. A good illustration of the prevailing ignorance in this respect is afforded in the very recent awarding of a prize by a popular New England newspaper, for a plan for a poultry house which, if it had been got up with an eye single to the purpose of freezing the fowls, would have been a complete success. The entire front is of glass, six feet high; the rest of the covering, roof and walls, is of a single thickness of matched spruce boards; the ventilator is a square box three feet long set on the ridge, which of course at all times secures almost precisely the same temperature within the house as without. The only actual protection afforded is from wind. There is no conservation of heat in winter; no protection from heat in summer. The popular idea of a fowl-house is plenty of glass and a free circulation of air, without much reference to anything else, unless it be some complicated inside trappings in the way of feeding boxes, nests and perches with attachments for catching the droppings.

A fowl-house should be constructed with especial reference to three things; the retention of the heat generated by the fowls, which is the only source of heat to be depended upon; a sufficient supply of good air; and a sufficient supply of light. Every square inch of glass beyond what is actually required properly to light the apartment, and every breath of air beyond what is actually necessary for healthful consumption are detrimental, because they reduce the temperature. This is the point which more than anything else needs to be enforced upon the popular mind, not only as regards fowl-houses, but stables and all other occupied apartments. The closer and better built the house the more perfect the control of the air supply, with proper appliances. The flue for carrying off the vitiated air of the apartment should extend from the ground or floor above the highest part of the building, and be placed in the warmest part of it. The induction flue may come from any direction, but preferably from an unoccupied attic over the apartment, as the temperature may be thus much ameliorated without any detriment to its purity. In any event it should enter the apartment low down. No window in any of this class of buildings should be over two feet in height, as it is always a positive evil in cooling the air in contact with it and producing active currents of cold air in the apartment.

Confined air is the best non-conductor of heat. Hence the inclosing walls of such buildings should be made hollow, the wall timbers being so arranged as to subdivide the space into as many air-tight compartments as practicable. It is not enough in constructing the frame to put in just sufficient timbers to hold the boards in position, but enough pieces should be cut in to prevent all circulation of air within the walls. An outside door is another fruitful source of discomfort in a poultry house. An ante-room, hall, or some other intermediate space between the outside door and the door of the apartment should be provided.

"Such a structure, it is true, costs a little—but not much—more than a mere hovel or barrack, but it will repay the investment long before the other will.—*O. S. Bliss, in N. Y. Examiner.*

—A harmless crank has made an affidavit that the ice at the poles of the earth is causing such hydraulic and hydrostatic pressure that earthquakes are frequent in this neighborhood, and that the planet is in immediate danger of smashing up. He has asked the New York Board of Education to send three well-known professors to investigate the impending calamity. The board, with that sense of congruity which is one of its most pronounced characteristics, referred the subject to its committee on warming and ventilation.—*Chicago Times.*

DR. PENINGTON, Baltimore Md. says: Myself and family have used Red Star Cough Cure for coughs and colds. Prompt, satisfactory results.

WHERE time is money—at a watch factory.—*Boston Post.*

Tall Oaks from Little Acorns Grow.
Great and good results often spring from small deeds and so fatal diseases come of a seemingly trifling neglect. Colds neglected often lead to serious catarrhal troubles. If this is your case lose no time in becoming acquainted with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its healing virtues will surprise you. It is simple, efficacious, speedy, sure. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges from the nose into the throat are symptoms of this horrible complaint.

IF a man loses the tail of his dress-coat it is spoiled for society use; but he can wear it round-about.—*Texas Siftings.*

"FROZEN FACTS" is a purely American expression, and one, too, of recent origin. It has the merit of attracting attention, and also seems to bear conviction of truthfulness on its face. We make room in our issue of to-day, for a fact of this character. A correspondent, Henry Whiting, Esq., of Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my son of a fever-sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude." We believe it to be a fact, whether "frozen" or otherwise, that America needs more men like Mr. Whiting; men who act, men who investigate truths, and seize opportunities.

AMEER protest is a serious thing with the Russians.

IF all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

GOAT'S milk ought to make good butter.—*St. Paul Herald.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—*Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Gratz, Ky.* 25 cts. a box.

"THAT man has no teeth." "A freak of nature. He was born without them."—*Washington Hatchet.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE letters of the word "poetry" make the words "rot, yep." "Yep" is a Northern word, meaning "yes."—*Chicago News.*

"I SAY, Charlie, who was that I saw you talking to this morning?" "Aw, he was a man who had made me a slight advance on a note." "Have you known him long?" "Yes; he used to shave my father." "Barber?" "No, broker."—*Merchant Traveler.*

THEY are going to dinner. He: "May I sit on your right hand?" She: "O, better take a chair." He takes one.

WAVES of trouble roll from the owe-shun of debt.—*Washington Hatchet.*

A TRAMP thinks air is a humbug. You can't live without it, and yet you can starve to death on it, if you have nothing else.

AN exchange says there is a considerable amount of bad coin afloat. Coin that can float must be of exceedingly light weight.

"I AM a belle ringer now," remarked a Bedford avenue young man as he put an engagement-ring on the finger of his dulcinea.—*Norristown Herald.*

"WILL the coming women talk?" inquires Estelle. Will the coming duck swim?—*St. Paul Herald.*

"WHAT shall I get for moths?" We should not get anything; but if the correspondent is fond of moths, a very acceptable present would be a sealskin jacket.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"PAT, what time is it?" "Oi don't know, Mike, but let's guess at it and then, begorra, the man as comes furthest off can go out to the kitchen and look."—*Life.*

A GREAT composer—Ether.—*Life.*

IS CORN-POPPING an agricultural report? *Chicago Tribune.*

A BIRD'S-EYE view in a hen-yard is only a fowl prospect.

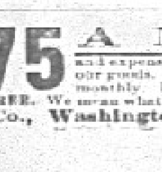
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CATARRH


HAY-FEVER
From Rev. B. F. Liepsner, Red Bank, N. J.: I was so troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored and my head feels better than for years.
Ely's Cream Balm cured me of catarrh—restored my sense of smell. For cold in head it works like magic.—E. H. Sherwood, Banker, Elizabeth, N. J.
CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.


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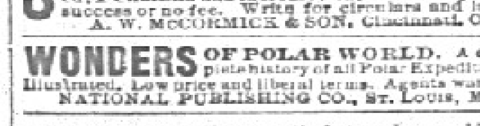
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Is a Reliable Remedy for Liver Complaints and ills caused by a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver, as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the system, assists digestion. AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE. Thousands of testimonials prove its merit. ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

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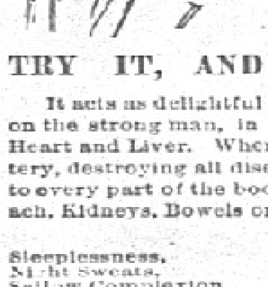
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