Callahan County Clarendon.

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

W. R. LOTZ, Editor and Proprietor. BAIRD, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883. VOL. III.—NO. 51.

THE SPORTS AND THE STRANGER.

Three sports not into a railroad car,
A railroad car with a pack of cards;
They called "hear" "hyar," and "there" was "thar,"
And they always spoke to each other as "pards."
For sports there are, both good and poor,
Professional and amateur,
Where railroad trains are running.

They wanted a fourth at a euchre hand,
Taree were they, and they were one short,
And they asked a stranger if he'd the sand
To try a little game for sport.
For strangers there are where men abound,
And you'll always find a stranger around
Where railroad trains are running.

The stranger didn't know the game,
But he was willing to live and learn;
To him the cards were all the same—
"They wasto all at first he'd learn"
And the sports laughed loud and dealt the pack,
And gave him four queens and a thick-legged Jack,
As they will, when trains are running.

And then they bet on the poker hand,
And fattened the pot to a goodly pile,
And they asked the stranger if he would stand,
And the stranger stood, with a simple smile,
And one sport raised the other two,
And the stranger him, as strangers do
Where railroad trains are running.

And then, in a solemn breathless hush,
The three sports showed what they had got;
But aces won's best a royal flush,
And the stranger raked the inbese pot.
For strangers and sports are natural foes,
And the former carry cards in their cloʻes,
Where railroad trains are running.
—*Traveler's Magazine.*

SELFISH JOHN CLARK.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of the intense heat, and there was more singing done by the mosquitoes than the human species.

John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable; and then he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties, and its freshness was an additional comfort.

His first crop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barns without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, prosperous, and therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the new horse took them though Cairnley Woods with sure, fleet feet, he felt that life was very bright; and as he thought of Brother White's remarks about weary burdens and feet tired with the march of life, he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in the carriage, resting her tired body and turning over in her mind the remarks her John had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one another's burdens," had been the subject of the evening talk, and John's speech had been listened to with evident relish.

"Your husband has the root of the matter in him," said the pastor, as she passed out. "I hope we shall all take heed to his well-timed words."

"I think of hiring Tom Birch as a sort of spare hand or call-boy generally. I find this hot weather takes the starch out of me," John said, as the horses trotted through the cool pine grove, amid flickers of moonlight.

"Will you board him," asked Mary Clark, in a constrained voice, with the memory of her husband's exhortations still in her mind.

"Of course. I want him evenings to take the horse when we come home from meetings, or if I have a friend out. It is rather hard to go right to work directly one gets home."

"You are going to hire him to help bear some of your burdens," said Mary, in the same hard voice.

"Just so, wife. It stands me in hand to practice, if I preach; don't you say so?"

"I do! I am glad you are going to have help; as you say, it is hard to go to work the minute you get home. I have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two baskets of clothes to fold before I sleep, for the ironing to-morrow, and dinner to get for four hungry men, and baby to care for."

"Don't crowd to-morrow's burdens into this present ride. And it seems to me that it would be better to get all the house-work done before meeting time."

"If I could; but that is impossible; milk to strain, dishes to wash, Benny and baby to put to bed—all these duties come together; and then I am tired enough to go to bed myself."

"Take it easy, Mary, keep cool, avoid all the hot work you can."

"I wish I could have a girl, John?"

"Mother used to say girls were more hindrance than help. I guess you would find them so; and then they waste and break more than their wages. I don't see how I can afford a girl. Do what you can, and leave some things undone; that's the way to work it," and John sat back with a satisfied air, and Mary thought of her husband's glowing words in the prayer-meeting.

"I will do what I can," said Mary, in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is much beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and ironing must be done, baby shall not be neglected, and, of course, I must keep the clothes well mended."

"One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties. Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. I have made up my mind to do so in the future."

"So I see by your thinking of having an extra hand."

"Yes, I feel that I must take care of my health for your sake and the children's."

"Certainly!" Mary answered, in a sarcastic tone; "how thoughtful you are for us!"

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer-meetings did Mary the good they had once done, and wondered why his wife had so changed.

"I am going with Squire Town to see a new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy without my opinion." This was the next day.

John left his wife ironing with the half-sick baby sitting at the table in the company of an army of flies, and, in spite of the home-scene, enjoyed his ride along the pleasant shaded road, well pleased to be seen in company with such a big man of the town. At supper-time he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two we made a handsome saving, and as I intended to buy one, I thought I might as well take it now," he remarked, by way of explanation. "It will save time and strength, and pay for itself in a year."

Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered that she had asked in vain for something to make her work easier. A sewing-machine had been pronounced "hurtful; better have fewer changes of clothing than run a machine," John had decided when the subject was discussed; "a clothes-wringer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring the water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Mother would never have a pump in her day."

"My mother used to say all men are selfish; and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered, as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was so fond of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good; but from fatigue and overheating herself Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic; but there is no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.

"A commonplace life," she said; and she sighed as she cleared away the tea dishes, while John tilted back in his arm-chair on the cool, drafty porch and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you buy Widder Patch's cranberry medder?" asked Mr. Jones; "it is going dirt cheap and you can afford it." The sum was named, figures that astonished Mary, and she was more surprised when she heard her husband say:

"I have half a mind to buy it. I've had an old bill paid in, and to tell the truth, affairs in the money market are so squally, I don't know just where to salt it down."

No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she stood, dish-pan in hand, before the disordered table, and thought how cheaply she had sold herself, really for her board and two dollars a week, to a man who had promised to love and cherish her until death. The beautiful piano she had brought to the farm was never opened, but looked like a gloomy casket wherein was buried all the poetry of her life. The "closed parlor" had long since assumed the grimness and mustiness of country best parlors, of which in her girlhood days she had made such fun. John was a rich man; and in spite of his marriage vows and his glowing prayer-meeting talk, was allowing burdens grievous to be borne to press on her slender shoulders in order to "salt down" his dollars.

Had she not a duty to perform? Ought she to allow him to preach and never to practice? Had she not rights to be respected? which were not by her husband; for, she reasoned, if he allowed her to do what could be done by a hired woman at two dollars a week, then he rated her at that price.

"Widder Patch has had a tough time on't," said neighbor Jones; "she is going westward to Tom, if she sells the medder, and Jane is going out to work. She tried sewing, but it don't agree with her. Dr. Stone recommends housework, as it's a healthy business."

"'Tis healthy business," chimed in John. "Now my wife is a good deal better than when I married her. Why, she never did a washing in her life until she came to the farm. I think washing and general housework much better than piano-playing and reading."

"So I say to the girls who pester me to buy an organ; better play on the washboard enough sight," was the elegant response.

"Are you going to buy that cranberry meadow, John?" Mary asked, as she saw her husband making preparations to go from home.

"Yes—why?"

"Can you afford it?"

"We shall have to figure a little closer in order to do it, but it's going cheap."

"You will have to give up Tom Birch won't you, and do the chores yourself?"

"I have thought of it; but Tom is poor and to give him a home is a deed of charity. Now, we will save in some other way."

"How much do you pay Tom?"

"Three dollars and his board. And, by the way, he says you didn't wash his clothes. Washing and mending was in the bargain."

"I think Tom will have to go, for I have hired Jane Patch. She will be here to-night. Two dollars a week I am to give her. You want to practice 'Bear ye one another's burdens,' as well as preach from the text; so I will give you a chance. I will sit on the cool piazza after tea with a neighbor, while you do the chores. I think the time has come for my burdens to be lifted. By exchanging Tom for Jane you will have one dollar a week for the cranberry meadow. You say strong, active Tom is in need of a home; he can make one for himself anywhere. It is a deed of charity to give Jane a home, and an act of mercy to give your wife a little rest."

Before John could recover from his astonishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and, taking the children, went to the shut-up parlor. Throwing open the windows to let in the soft summer air, with baby in her lap, she sat down to the piano and began to play a "song without words," a piece John had loved to hear when he used to visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. The song crept out through the open windows and round to John as he sat on the porch, and memory compelled him to give the song words. Not musical poetry, but rather somber prose, wherein washing, ironing, hard days at the churn, hours of cooking for hungry men, stood out before his mind's eye in contrast to the fair promises he had made the pretty girl he had won for his bride.

Jane Patch came that evening, and at once took upon herself many of Mrs. Clark's cares, and no one greeted her more cordially than did the master of the house. Nothing was ever said about her coming, and Tom Birch did not go away; so Mary knew her husband could well afford the expense.

She told me how she helped to make one man thoughtful and unselfish, as we sat on her cool piazza one hot August night; and I was glad that one woman had grit enough to demand her rights. If John Clark had been poor his wife would have borne her burden in patience; but she had no right to help make him selfish and indifferent as to her health and comfort.—*Christian Secretary.*

Luscious Pigs' Heads.

The recent banquet of the Pig's Head Club and the wager made at that time between Mr. William Geoghegan and Mr. Daniel O'Brien, has excited much discussion as to the value and importance of pig's head as an article of food. According to the statistics of the Produce Exchange, more than 1,200,000 hogs are annually sold in this market. Nearly everybody except Hebrews and Mohammedans eat more or less roast pork, which has been a favorite and succulent diet ever since its discovery by Charles Lamb's Chinaman, who, trying a bit of a pig which had been roasted in the accidental burning of his house, became so enamored of the flavor that he frequently thereafter burned down his houses with a pig or two in it in order to gratify his appetite. Smoked hams and bacon are so important as articles of food, both in Europe and America, that they have given rise to much legislation in the German Reichstag and the French Chamber, as well as in the American Congress. Pigs' feet—particularly pickled pigs' feet—are very popular among the Irish, who style them "cruibeens," and among Americans, English, Scotch and Germans. But to many people the problem: Where do the heads of the million of hogs eaten in this city every year go to? is almost as much a mystery as the ultimate destination of the pins. In Shaksperare's time the great wild boar's head was the principal dish at royal and baronial banquets in England, and to this day in some parts of Germany and in Southern Europe and Italy no hunting feast is complete without the head of the wild boar. Smoked pig's jowl and cabbage is a dish much appreciated at English country inns, and "boiled jowl and turnips" is a familiar dish in Virginia country houses. Although more than a million pigs' heads are sold every year in this city, who remembers ever seeing "pig's head" on the bill of fare of any restaurant. On what boarding-house table is the eternal round of boiled, roast and hashed varied by pig's head cooked in any style? In making known the gastronomic possibilities of pig's head the Pig's Head Club is, therefore, doing the public a service and throwing light upon an interesting economic subject. A reporter of the *World*, in investigating this matter yesterday, conversed with a number of gentlemen on the east side who are members of the club and enthusiastic admirers of the dish to which their club owes its name.

Mr. Fred Miller, a well-known member of the Produce Exchange, who has an extensive packing-house on Brome street, was asked how the pigs' heads supplied by him to the club were prepared.

"I will show you it all," he said. "John [to an assistant], bring me a big cleaver." Lifting the cleaver, which had a heavy blade about three feet long and six inches wide, Mr. Miller brought it down on the neck of a porker and the head fell into a basket, severed by the single blow. Picking up the head by the ear, Mr. Miller said: "We first split it and carefully take out the brains and tongue in this way," suiting the action to the word. "Then the head is put in a briny pickle in the cellar and allowed to soak about two weeks. It is then taken out and soaked in cold fresh water for several hours, after which it is smoked. To smoke a pig's head properly takes about three days and nights. The heads lose about twenty per cent. in weight during this process. The fresh ones are sold at retail for five cents a pound, the corned heads at the same price, and smoked heads at seven cents. The tongues and the brains are sold separately, the usual price being ten cents a pound for the former and eight cents for the latter. Ever eat pigs' brains? Ah! you have missed something. A nice pig's brain rolled in cracker-dust and fried like an oyster is a delicacy far superior to calves' brains. Take a look at my smoke-houses. As you see, they run from cellar to roof, and are about ten feet by six, inclosed in brick and with close-shutting iron doors at the openings of each floor. A slow fire of hickory wood mixed with sawdust is built under a grate at the bottom, and about eight hundred hams, heads and shoulders are smoked at one time. I sell about forty heads a day at retail in the immediate neighborhood, but people don't know what good eating pigs' heads are, and, although I make about a ton of head-cheese a day, I have frequently had to sell a thousand heads to Mr. Charles Sabin, who buys daily an enormous number for three cents a pound. He puts them in barrels with brine, and ships them to the West Indies, where they form the staple food of the negroes on the sugar and tobacco plantations. Fresh heads are used only for making bologna-sausages. The corned heads are bought principally by the Irish. Many Irish families have pigs' heads three or four times a week; others less fortunate come here on Saturday night from distant parts of the city to buy one for Sunday's dinner. You may not know that pig's head is often called the Irishman's turkey. Although a pig's head is not at its best until it is smoked, few people are aware of the fact, and I sell fewer smoked than corned heads. The taste for smoked heads was imparted to the east-siders by one or two Austrians. In Vienna smoked head is nearly always eaten at ten o'clock lunch. Grated horse-radish and sour-krout generally accompany it." Here Mr. Miller smacked his lips, and overcome by the reminiscence, tears started to his eyes. "I would rather eat that pig's head than the best chicken in the world, and if you will only tell me when you will come and eat one with me I will have it cooked and you can see how it tastes for yourself.—*N. Y. World.*

Fashion Items.

Honeysuckle yellow is the latest tint of that color.

Pelerines and shoulder capes are in greater favor than ever.

Redingotes and polonaises in a score of forms are highly popular.

Among new shades of color are Cordova leather, Russia leather, deerskin, oak, antique blue (which is a delicate blue tinge with very pale green), a peculiar pink called "heart of the tea-rose," a dark bluish gray called orage, and malatesta, a warm russet brown.

Elaborately braided jerseys will be very much worn with skirts of tweed or cheviot. The newest patterns in braid work resemble rich passementeries, being wrought in close elaborate designs.

The newest Pekins have three narrow stripes of satin, alternating with a wide stripe of Ottoman silk. Handsome skirts are made of this material, and they require no trimming unless it be a double ruche of ravelled silk, giving a light and feathery effect to the edge of the skirt, this being particularly effective and appropriate when the Pekins are in light evening tints.

Transparent French mull is much used for handkerchiefs, decorated with tied work and simply edged with a slightly gathered ruffle of Oriental lace. In one corner is a finely embroidered wreath of white silk roses, and in the center of this wreath is the initial, which must be worked very small, as large kerchief monograms or initials are out of fashion, and now only considered appropriate for marking bed and table linen.

Genoa velveteen in dark ruby, deep wood green, or seal brown, makes very serviceable and stylish spring suits for children, the most effective costumes being those having kilted skirts with panels lined and piped with gay plaided surah. The tiny babot coat opens over an inner waistcoat of the surah, and the outside jacket is trimmed with very narrow bands of fur, with Glengarry cap to match. These suits can be comfortably worn until June.

Roman pearl beads have never been more fashionable than at present. The newest strings show delicate and beautiful tints of palest pink, shading to a most delicate mauve, which is only seen upon the edges of a sea anemone. Other beads show a combination of the softest tints of rose, gold, pearl, and palest sea green. Neck laces of Florentine and Cloissonee beads are also much worn. Some of these are encrusted with tiny stars and dots, which sparkle like gems in the gaslight.

The fashionable shade of pink for evening wear is topaz, which has a delicate golden shade through it, and is very becoming both to dark and fair complexions. A very beautiful evening dress lately made of this hue was of satin, with small pompons of raised velvet, shading from cream to pale brown; the bodice, panels and demi-train were of the material. The tablier was made with a series of small frills of the palest blue crepe, delicately embroidered in silver pompons. These frills were repeated half way up the skirt between the train and the panels. The costume would look equally well with the colors reversed.

The Latouche braiding, which has been so extensively used upon winter costumes, will remain a favorite trimming for spring suits. Many of the new cloth dresses from Paris are plainly made but elaborately embroidered. The tailor-made jackets and Newmarket coats which accompany these costumes are finished with handsome braid-work in arabesque designs. In a few instances the three scantily-shirred ruffles are nearly covered with braid-embroidery. This style of decoration is, however, not half so tasteful or stylish-looking as when the braid-work in specially designed patterns quite covers the two wide panels set on each side of a kilted front breadth. The drapery in the back on the last-mentioned skirt is wholly untrimmed, but the wide pockets on the jacket, the cuffs, revers and collar are each covered with braid-work in a design particularly formed for each separate portion.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Very Reckless Woman.

"I want to know if there is any law in this country for poor folks?" began a woman, as she stopped a policeman on Michigan avenue yesterday.

"There ought to be, I suppose," he replied in a doubting way. "What is your case?"

"Well, the other night I was going home, and in front of a vacant lot owned by a rich man, I fell down and almost killed myself. I want to make him pay damages, but all my neighbors say that I can't do it. Isn't there a stringent law about ice on the sidewalks?"

"Yes'm. In case you are a poor man you must clean it off. In case you are rich you can wait for a thaw."

"But would you begin suit?"

"I'll leave that to you. In the first place the defendant will claim that you were drunk when you fell."

"My stars! but I never touch a drop!"

"No matter, then he will claim that he hires a man by the year to keep the walk clear."

"Yes, but it wasn't clear."

"Of course not, but he'll prove that the man died suddenly, and he didn't know it. Have you a weak ankle?"

"Mercy, no!"

"Well, he'll prove that you have, or you wouldn't have fallen. And then, does he own the lot?"

"Why, I suppose so."

"Your supposing so may be all wrong. Begin a suit and you may find that his wife has a deed. Sue the wife, and you'll find she has gone to Florida to spend the winter, leaving the care of the lot to a man who was called to Chicago to see his brother die just at the time he should have been salting that sidewalk."

"Then I have no remedy?"

"It is a doubtful one. No one even saw you fall. The jury would only have your word for it, and the plaintiff might even prove that you were a chronic liar."

"Dear, dear me!" she gasped, as she picked up her basket, "what a lucky thing for me that I met you! I shall look upon this as one of the most miraculous escapes of my whole life. Stars and garters! but how could I have ever been so foolish as to think of a law suit!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—An amusing incident occurred recently in the County Court. Brandt, the lawyer, was examining a German witness who could not speak English, and was very deaf besides. His questions were put through an interpreter, and, much to the amusement of the court and spectators, the lawyer seemed to think that because the witness was deaf that the questions had to be bellowed to the interpreter, and he roared himself hoarse, and he couldn't see for the life of him what every one was laughing at.—*Chicago Herald.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A farmer living near Maplesville, Ala., has practically demonstrated the fact that fine rice can be grown in Alabama.

—Typhoid fever in Texas seems to bear a pretty constant relation to the sanitary condition of the dwellings occupied by the afflicted.

—An inexhaustible quarry of blue marble has been discovered near the Dalles, in Polk County, Oregon. It is susceptible of receiving a high polish, and is very hard.—*Chicago Journal.*

—If Professor Kolbe is to be believed, an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas will preserve beef sound and of good flavor for some weeks, but mutton treated in the same way turns offensive in the short space of eight days.

—To drill glass, M. Gouzy, of Paris, recommends that a three-cornered sawfile be sharpened in the usual way, but with one corner taken off, so that the cross section of the drill, near the point, is that of a truncated cone, and the end of the drill is of narrow chisel shape.

—Dugong oil, which is yielded by an herbiverous cetacean of the waters of Australia and the Eastern Archipelago, has all the medicinal qualities of cod-liver oil, without the repulsive taste and odor and tendency to decay. The dose is the same in quantity as cod-liver oil.

—During the past five years the average of export of umbrella sticks from Jamaica has been more than 3,000 bundles, each bundle containing from 500 to 800 sticks. The sticks are made of young pimento or pepper trees, and the demand is likely to cause a scarcity of pepper.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—Something new and very nice in the way of stationery is a writing paper made of jute stock. Being of a deep cream tint, it is exceptionally comfortable for one's eyes, while the hue prevents the writing from showing through. Being in reality nothing but a finer kind of "brown paper," it ought to be cheap.—*Boston Post.*

—A machine for plastering walls has been invented. It consists of a receptacle for the mortar, the segments of a cylinder in form. It is provided with a hinged leaf or press plate that moves rapidly against the mortar, and as the receptacle is moved upward against the wall the plaster presses out through a narrow-gauged opening at the bottom.

—Hungary is entering the field of silk culture on a large scale. Reports for 1881 show that there were then 2,976 producers, who turned out 41,537 kilograms of cocoons, which yielded a profit that, augmented by State aid, provided for the establishment of a model school which has already given great impetus to this easily managed and profitable industry.

—Additional tests made by M. Bacle seem to prove that low temperatures has but little to do with the fracture of railroad ties. Other things being equal, the ties are as strong, be it severe frost as when the temperature is normal; but low temperature increases, of course, the rigidity of the road and its inequalities, and so renders the shocks received by the ties very violent, producing at times disasters which are attributed to changes in the metal.

PITH AND POINT.

—There are some people in this world who closely resemble mosquitoes. There isn't much of them, but they tease and fret you all the time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A fashion writer says the "leg-of-mutton sleeves have not proved successful." An opinion got started that they looked sheep.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—If you really dislike a man, it is well to remember that nothing will mud him more than to catch him near a hand organ and go up and offer him some coppers.

—It rather annoys a woman, after she has had her child christened some romantic Indian name, to learn that the name translated means "old boots."—*Boston Post.*

—We hear a good deal about the "rage for speculation;" but Fogg, who speaks from experience, says the rage generally comes after the speculation.—*Boston Transcript.*

—We hear of a lady, who lives near by, who has changed her religion, being determined, she says, to avoid her husband's company in the next world.—*Atlantic (N. Y.) Herald.*

—An Irish baronet has just died, leaving an estate with an income of $50,000 to a daughter whose whereabouts are unknown. We shall expect to suddenly lose our servant-girl if she sees this item.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—While so many people in this country are being seriously injured by the accidental discharge of firearms isn't it a little curious that such a small number are injured by the discharge, accidental or otherwise, of their duty?—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Don't lose your presence of mind. A Nevada man who was carried half a mile by a snow avalanche estimated the pressure at twenty-two tons to the square inch. Some men would have been content to simply know that they moved.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Said a distinguished politician to his son: "Look at me! I began as an Alderman and here I am at the top of the tree. And what is my reward? Why, when I die, my son will be the greatest rascal in the city." To this the young hopeful replied: "Yes, dad, when you die; and not till then."—*Chicago Herald.*

—A few nights ago O'Rafferty said to Teddy. "What is it, me bye, that you have to do first thing in the morning?" "I know well enough, fayther, what I have to do first thing in the morning," replied Teddy, laughing. "What is it, ye spalpeen?" "The first thing I have to do in the morning is to get the kindling wood ready the night before."—*Texas Siftings.*

—On a railway line a passenger stopped the guard and asked: "Why don't the trains go faster?" "They run fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed, get out and walk," was the rejoinder. "I would," replied the passenger, "but that my friends won't come for me until the train comes in, and I don't want to be waiting about the station for two or three hours."—*London Punch.*

Our Young Folks.

THE SPHINX.

She doesn't live in Egypt—
Not in those later years;
She sits in a car-seat rocker,
And this is what she hears:

"Mamma, where's my pencil?"
"Mamma, where's my hat?"
"Mamma, what does this mean?"
"Mamma, what is that?"
"Who was General Taylor?"
"Which is this horrid town?"
"Have I got to do it?"
"Say, is 'rest' a noun?"
"Can I have a cornet?
Don't I wish I had!"
"Ma, if I get rich some day,
Wouldn't you be glad?"
"The book says the dew-drops
Climb the morn my eggs;
Oh, what makes them do so?
Tell the reason why."

Hear the gentle answers,
Risking matters vain,
Should she speak in riddles,
They will ask again.

"Something ails this slipper—
Doesn't it look queer?"
"Must I do it over?
Fix it, mother dear."
"We must write an essay
On a piece of chalk;
Mother, what would you say?"
"Ma, why don't you talk?"

Children, come to auntie!
Let mamma alone!
I soon timed this for the patient sphinx
Will really turn to stone!
—*Anna S. Richards, in St. Nicholas.*

ABOUT CLOTHES.

The fourth of the John Spicer course of lectures was given in the usual place, Barn Hall, and to the usual audience. Superintendent Dick announced that the lecture would be upon Clothes, upon which Jumper, Whistler, and others of the boys, and some of the girls, were seen to brush their clothes a little as if to brush off of them anything which should not be on. Lecturer John Spicer entered Barn Hall promptly on time, made his bow, and gave out his subject:

CLOTHES.

It is very good fun to take off your clothes and go in swimming. [Applause.] Clothes are the things that you wear. They have arms and legs to them, and ever so many button-holes and buttons, and have pockets. Pockets are the best part of your clothes. We have two kinds of clothes, best ones and old ones. We hang up the best ones, and I wear the old ones. When you wear your best clothes every day you most always get something on them. Once I hitched the picket of a picket fence into the leg of some best clothes and pitched over head first, and the picket went through, and then I had to take that pair for everyday ones. Gudgeon grease that you get off of wheels will not come off very well. I do not mean it will not come off the wheels very well, but off your clothes. Ink spots stay on, but you can get paint off if you can get anything to take it off with. Mud brushes off when it gets dry, and your mother doesn't say anything when you get mud on your everyday ones, but she does on your best ones. Sometimes when you go to places you have to stop and change your clothes, and sometimes you fall into wet mud and have to go home and take them off. One time I had to go to bed and wait for some clothes to dry that got wet when I was having "darings" on some thin ice of a great puddle down in a hollow place when it had been raining and that puddle froze over. [Laughter.] One time when I was a little fellow, when I was going to a party with two little fellows about as big as I was, and we had on our best clothes, we climbed up a tree to see if some birds' eggs had hatched out, and a dry twig on a branch tore a hole on one side of one of my trouser legs, and I did not want to go back home because that pair was all the best pair of trousers I had. A big fellow—he was not very big, but he was bigger than we little fellows—he told me to go to the party and keep my hand down over the hole, and I did, and somebody that was at the party asked me if my arm was lame [laughter], and I said No, ma'am; but when the ice creams came round I forgot and took away my hand to take the saucer in it, and that some one looked at it, and laughed some, and she said: "Oh, now I see what the matter was with your arm!" and I laughed a little when she did, and she told me not to think any more about the hole then, but to have a good time and think about the hole afterwards, and I did. She told me a funny story about a hole that was torn. I will tell it. Once there was a very small boy named Gussie, and he tore his clothes most every day, and his mother mended them after he had gone to bed and he did not see her do it, and he thought the holes grew up of themselves during the night. [Laughter.] And one day when his little cousin Susie tore her dress her mother told her not to tear, and cried. Gussie told her not to cry, for the hole would grow up again in the night, just as holes did in his clothes. And when Susie went to bed she put her dress over a chair to have the holes grow up, and first thing in the morning she went in her night-gown to look, and her mother found her standing there crying, and when her mother asked her what she was crying for, she said: "Because that hole did not grow together in the night. I thought it would grow up in the night!" [Laughter and applause.]

I know another story. It is about a pair of trousers and a poor boy. Once there was a very poor boy, and his mother had no money to buy him clothes, and his clothes were very old and bad, and the other boys laughed at this one because he wore that kind of clothes. [Groans from the audience, and cries of "Oh! oh! mean! mean!"] And the boy used to go home from school and cry because the boys laughed at him. And his mother said: "No matter if they do laugh at you. That won't hurt you. You just keep to your book and learn all you can; that's what you go to school for. It won't hurt you to be laughed at. Keep thinking of that." The boy went to school every day, and when he was laughed at he said to himself: "Laughing won't hurt me"—just as his mother had told him—and studied his lessons and learned a good deal. And one day the teacher said to the other boys: "Why do you laugh at that boy for his clothes? You are no better for having good clothes. Where did you get your clothes? You did not make them yourselves. You did not earn the money yourselves to buy them with. Somebody bought the cloth, and somebody made them, and all you do is to put them on and wear them out. [A voice: 'That's so.'] So *you* need not feel proud of your clothes. Clothes do not make anybody any better." Some of the girls and boys in that school were very proud of their clothes, and when they had on nice new things, they would keep looking at them, and feeling proud of them. That poor boy's name was Oliver, and I know a little story about him and some quite good clothes. A woman that had a great deal of money, had a boy named Edward, and one time when Edward's clothes grew too small for him, she sent them to Oliver's mother, for Oliver. They were summer clothes. The first time Oliver put on the trousers, he found a silver pencil in one of the pockets. Two quite large boys were playing there, and he said to them: "Why—here's a pencil been left in! Edward's pencil!" The boys said: "No! your pencil! The trousers were given to you, and everything in them is yours." He told them Edward's mother and Edward did not know the pencil was there. They said: "No matter. They will think it is lost." And one said that may be it was left in on purpose for Oliver. Oliver said he would go and ask. The boys told him he was a *cooty* to go. And one of them said: "Sell it to me. I'll give you forty cents for it." Then Oliver jumped right up off the ground and spoke very quick: "Do you think I'll cheat! [Applause.] I'm going to ask about it!" [Applause.] He went and asked Edward if that pencil was meant to be left in, and it was not meant to be. Edward's grandfather gave it to Edward, and he wanted to keep it always; but he thought it was lost. They were summer clothes, and they were put away with that pencil in a pocket of them, and stayed a year put away. One I had some mittens put away in some winter clothes. Mittens are clothes to wear on your hands, and hats are clothes to wear on your head. Once my aunt told me a hat riddle. I will say it:

"Two poor little brothers they had but one hat,
And both wore the same one, can you guess how was that?
Each boy have a head? Oh, yes! each had a head in it
And both heads had one hat on, as just has been said.
Their grandfather's? No! a boy's hat made for one.
Yet worn by two heads! Can you guess how 'twas done?
Did one boy stay in? No, nothing like that!
Both went out together, and both wore the hat.
Small heads? No, indeed, sir! Their heads were not small;
You've not guessed my riddle, not guessed it at all.
I'll tell you the answer: The hat was of straw,
As old an old hat, sir, as you ever saw;
It was torn round about, just under the band,
And left in two parts; do you quite understand?
And when these small brothers walked forth in the town,
Why one wore the rim, and the other the crown."

—*Mrs. A. M. Diaz, in Wide Awake.*

A Troublesome Parcel.

Messenger Hesse, of the Adams Express Company, recently brought over his division of the route from Washington an express package, which it would have been superfluous to mark "handle with care." The package weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds avoirdupois, and it was consigned to a preacher of this city, living in Green street, with a "C. O. D." of thirty-five dollars. The package had come all the way from Dalton, Ga., and was nothing more nor less than a young lady of eighteen tender years, whose parents had sent her to New York by express in order to preclude all possibility of losing her on the way, or to be able to collect damages if she should be mislaid. Messenger Hesse was in somewhat of a quandary how to pack his precious burden when he received a receipt for her at Washington. He thought the only safe plan would be to put her in the corner of a car and pile a lot of trunks on top of her, or to get a crockery crate and cage her in that, but he finally decided to ship her through in a passenger car, and get the brakeman to watch her. One of the necessities of this unique freight package was an occasional meal, and the brakeman was anxious to bring the young lady's provender on these occasions. Messenger Hesse, however, sternly bade him to stick to his stove and his brake-wheel and not to try to usurp other people's duties. The expense of the fair express package's meals was put on a tag and added to the C. O. D. After a great deal of mental suffering, lest his charge should fall out of a window or be spirited away at intermediate stations, Messenger Hesse finally got her safely to Jersey City. There she was loaded into an express wagon and brought over the Cortlandt street ferry to New York and taken to the office of the Adams Express Company, at No. 59 Broadway, where another agent signed a paper acknowledging her safe receipt, and Messenger Hesse breathed a sigh of relief and went forth and took a drink to drown his sorrow at parting. The express package was again put into an Adams express wagon and driven to its consignee in Greene street, who paid all charges and received it with open arms. Messenger Hesse is anxious to have this branch of the express traffic developed.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Rev. Joshua Hudson, who resided near Gainsboro', Frederick County, Va., went to the hog-pen for the purpose of feeding his hogs. Staying longer than usual, search was made or him, and to the great horror of the family he was found in the pen dead, with the side of his face and throat terribly lacerated by the hogs.

—Although Connecticut may be the home of many of the impositions practiced upon the American public, it is also the seat of much temperance and religious teaching. Recent statistics show that the State contains only 1,189 saloon-keepers, while the number of clergymen is nearly as great—1,055.

—Fifty-three employes, conductors and drivers, of the People's Street Railway Company of Philadelphia have been discharged for stealing fares. The boldest of them, it is said, were dishonestly keeping from two dollars to five dollars a day.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Clarendon.

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

William R. Lotz, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

The New Land Law.

The following is the full text of the land bill as passed by the Texas Senate a few days since. It has probably been adopted by the House, with slight amendments:

Bill passed by a vote of 22 ayes to 4 noes; Messrs. Davis, Jones, Martin and Pfeuffer voting in the negative.

Following is the bill passed:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas, that all lands heretofore or hereafter surveyed and set apart for the benefit of the common school, university, lunatic, blind, deaf and dumb and orphan asylum fund may be sold and leased as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. There shall be and is hereby created a state land board, which shall be composed of the governor, attorney-general, comptroller, treasurer, secretary of state and commissioners of the general land office, who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 3. The state land board shall under such regulations as they may prescribe, cause the said land to be classified into agricultural, pasture and timber lands, and ascertain which tracts have water on them or bordering on them, and cause a tabulated statement of the land in each county to be made, showing the number of the survey block, quantity of each survey, name of the company or individual to whom the certificate was granted, the value of the improvements, the owner, and such other description and information as may be deemed necessary, and a permanent record thereof shall be made and preserved in the general land office, and a copy of such record relating to a county shall be forwarded to the surveyor of such county or land district in which the land is situated.

Sec. 4. Said land shall, in no case, be sold for less than two dollars per acre for surveys of land without water on them, or bordering on them, nor for less than three dollars per acre for lands with permanent water on them or bordering on them, nor for less than five dollars per acre for lands having timber thereon suitable for lumber and classed as timbered lands.

Sec. 5. Surveys having water on them, or bordering on them, shall not be divided, but shall be sold as a whole. Persons who were on the 1st of January, 1883, actual settlers upon such lands, and have since been actual settlers, shall have the right for a period of six months from the time the land is placed upon the market to purchase at the minimum price fixed by law, the survey upon which the improvements are situated, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres.

Sec. 6. The land, when placed upon the market, shall be sold in the county or land district in which it is situated by such a system of competion as may be prescribed by the said land board provided, that no person or corporation, either in person or as an agent, shall be allowed to purchase more than six hundred and forty acres when the same is classified as agricultural land, but when the same is classed as pasture land, the same may be sold in quantities to suit the purchaser; provided, that land shall be sold to actual settlers only, unless it is so situated as to be used more advantageously in the sale or lease of large tracts of land more suitable for grazing purposes. The board may in their discretion, require the purchaser of any particular section of watered pastur land to take with the same such a number of dry sections as they may designate. Every attempt to evade the limitations of this act as to the amount of land they may purchase, either by using the name of another or by any other device, shall be deemed fraudulent, and the fraud may be shown and the purchase cancelled by the state at any time before the issue of the patent.

Sec. 7. Until otherwise prescribed by the board, the land shall be placed upon the market in the following manner: When the tabulated statement shall have been forwarded to the surveyor of the county or land district, and the board shall have designated some one to represent the state in the disposition of the land in such county or land district and notice of such facts shall, under direction of the board, have been published in not more than three newspapers in the state and shall have been published under the direction of persons authorized to sell, for thirty days in the section where the land is situated, the lands of such county or land district shall be considered upon the market for sale, and the person designated to represent the state shall receive bids for the same.

Sec. 8. The person desiring to purchase any of said land shall file his application with the person authorized to sell, designating the particular section or tract less than a section which he desires to purchase and accompany it with a sufficient sum of money to pay for advertising the bids in such manner as may be prescribed by the board, and on the first Tuesday in each month designated in the advertisement, and after at least 20 days notice, the person having authority shall sell the same to the highest and best bidder, at the court house of the county in which it is situated, if in an organized county, or if in an unorganized county, at the court house door of the county to which it is attached for surveying purposes. The application shall be considered the first bid unless raised, before offering at public outcry, and any one desiring to raise the bid may do so by notifying the seller in writing at any time before it is put up at public outcry or orally at the public auction. No bids shall be received at a less sum than the minimum price fixed by law, nor shall any tract of less than 160 acres be left on such sale, nor shall any fraction of less than 320 acres be divided; nor shall such section be divided into other than half a quarter section. Should the person advancing the sum of money for advertising the bid as above provided, not become the purchaser of the land bid for, said money shall be returned to him and collected from the purchaser.

Sec. 9. The purchaser shall at once pay to the persons selling for the state one-thirtieth of the amount bid, and execute his obligation for the remainder of the purchase money, payable to the state of Texas, and binding the purchaser to pay one-thirtieth of the whole price on the first day of each succeeding year, until the whole is paid, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the whole unpaid purchase money from date, payable annually on or before the first day of March of each year, and provided that after the expiration of seven years, the purchaser shall have the option to pay the unpaid principal, and providing that a failure to pay the annual installments of principal shall not work a forfeiture until the whole sum is due.

Sec. 10. If upon the first day of March of any year the interest due remains unpaid, the custodian of the obligation of the purchaser shall endorse on it "land forfeited," and the account kept with the purchaser shall show such failure to pay and such forfeiture; and failure to pay the interest shall, *ipso facto*, work a forfeiture, and the entry on the account shall be evidence of the fact, and there shall be no necessity for judicial ascertainment of the facts of the forfeiture; and no defaulting purchaser, or those claiming under, him, shall evade or avoid the effect of such forfeiture at once by reason of any statute or law, which for conventure, infancy or the like would otherwise give them additional time for payments or action, except as follows: Should any purchaser die, the representative or heirs of the deceased shall have one year within which to pay the interest due on the first of March next after such death.

Sec. 11. The person authorized to make sales shall execute such obligations for the state and account for the money and notes received by him at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by the board.

Sec. 12. That in case any purchaser desires to sell the land purchased by him, he may do so after his first payment, and in case of such sale, his vendee shall file in the office of the custodian of the original obligation of his vendor, a properly authenticated transfer signed by said vendor and vendee, duly acknowledged and recorded in the proper county, and said vendee shall thereby assume the obligation and be liable to the penalties imposed upon the original purchaser, and said original purchaser shall thereby be relieved from any further liability upon his obligation.

Sec. 13. Upon payment of all the purchase money and interest given for the land under this act, the commissioner of the general land office shall issue a patent to the purchaser or his assigns, or heirs, upon payment of the fees prescribed by law; provided, that no patent so issued shall include more than 640 acres, nor shall it contain portions of any two sections.

Sec. 14. The land board shall have the power and it shall be its duty to employ a geologist and mineral expert, and cause him to examine the mineral lands within the state, and furnish a description and classification thereof, and of the probable capacity, value, class, etc., and perform such duties relating thereto as may be prescribed by the board.

Sec. 15. The said land board shall cause the timber on the school land suitable for lumber or shingles to be sold at not less than five dollars, for that on each acre, cash; no less than 640 acres shall de included in one sale. The purchase shall be required to remove timber sold within a specified time, not exceeding two years. The board shall appoint such agents and make such regulations relating to the sale of said timber as may be necessary, in their judgement, to effect the objects herein sought. Land which has on it timber suitable for lumber and shingles shall not be sold except to actual settlers and at a price not less than five dollars per acre, under such regulations as the board may prescribe.

Sec. 16. Pasture lands or agricultural land not timbered, may be leased in suitable quantities for stock and ranch purposes for not less than four cents per acre per annum for periods not exceeding ten years, by such agents and under such regulations as the board may prescribe. The regulations shall provide for competition Leases shall be made in the localities where the land is situated. Where there is an application for both sale and lease, the sale shall have the preference.

Sec. 17. When more than five sections are leased to one person in the same locality, it shall be so leased that it will remain subject to purchase for actual settlement, in bodies not to exceed 640 acres; but before said purchaser shall be permitted to buy leased land, he shall swear that he intends to actually settle on it, and until he does actually settle, and commence building thereon, the lessee shall remain in possession: provided that when the lessee has but one wtered section leased from the state in the same vicinity, such section shall not be subject to sale and settlement during the term of the lease; and provided further, that when a sale is made of leased lands then the lessee shall be entitled to have a portion of any rent that he shall have paid in advance refunded to him by the treasurer of the state, upon warrant drawn by comptroller upon order of the land board.

Sec. 18. The said land board shall have the power to employ and discharge such persons as may be necessary to enable them to cause this act to be efficiently executed, and fix their compensation, and may delegate to them such power as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the provisions of this act. The expenses of selling and leasing the school land shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sales and leases, except that paid by the purchaser under such regulations as the said board may prescribe.

Sec. 19. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. The fact that there is no law authorizing the sales and lease of the lands herein for a sufficient price, under fair competiton, and the fact that this measure may fail, it is delayed to come up in its regular order, creates a necessity and emergency that the rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and it is suspended; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage; and it is so enacted.

Œstrus Ovis, or Sheep Bot.

PARKVILLE, Mich., Feb., 16, '83.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan *Farmer*.

Dear Sir:—There have of my several sheep died, and by examining them I found some white grubs about one-half inch long, one-eighth inch thick and three-sixteenths of an inch wide in a cavity leading from the nostrils between the eyes. What is the cause of them being there; what are the symptoms by which you can tell when a sheep has them; how can they be prevented, and how can they be removed? Some tell me I should pour one-half teaspoonful of kerosene oil in each nostril to kill the grubs. Please answer in next issue of the *Farmer* and oblige a subscriber.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

Answer.—The grubs you describe are the larvæ of the Œstrus Ovis or gad fly of the sheep, found in the frontal sinuses or cavities, situated in the head between the bones of the face and cranium or skull, their natural habitation. The presence of these grubs is a great annoyance to the sheep when on their way up the nostrils. This is a fly of the order diptera (two-winged). It is composed of five rings; is tiger-color on the back and belly, sprinkled with brown spots, with striped wings. In the months of July and August, more particularly in woody sections of the country, they are a great annoyance to sheep at pasture. Their presence is always indicated by the unusual excitement and alarm manifested by the sheep, which collect in groups, with heads inward and their noses close to the ground and into any loose dirt if within their reach, which offords them temporary protection from an attack of their common enemy. When the fly makes a successful attack upon a sheep it runs from its companions in great alarm; the eggs are deposited upon the margin of the nostrils, where they are hatched by the warm temperature of the parts; they now commence their journey up the nostrils to their home where they are developed. During the ascent of the larvæ, the sheep manifests much uneasiness; arriving at their destination they attach themselves by two tenacula or hooks, one on either side of their mouth, to the mucus membrane lining the cavities, feeding upon the natural secretion of that membrane. Having remained in the frontal sinuses during the fall and winter, as the warm weather approaches in the latter part of spring, they leave their winter quarters, creating greater irritation and excitement than when they originally ascended. Passing from the nostril they drop to the ground, working their way rapidly beneath its surface. In a few hours the skin of the larvæ contracts, changing to a brownish color and assuming the form of a crysalis. The Œstrus Ovis never eats. The male, after impregnating two or three females, dies; the latter having deposited their ova in the nostrils of the sheep also perish. The larvæ of the Œstrus Ovis, (sheep bot), like those of the Œstrus equi, (horse bot), and the rings around the body. The presence of these larvæ in the head of sheep, probably add to the irritation of inflammatory diseases, such as catarrh, which attack the Œstrus bovis, (ox bot), are encircled by mucus membranes liping the nasal cavities, upon the surface of which these grubs are a great source of temporary irritation, when ascending to, or descending from their lodging place in the head. But in the interval between these events, extending over several months, not a movement indicates the presence of this larvæ. "Mr. Bracy Clark and Mr. Youatt, so far from regarding the larvæ of Œstrus ovis as the cause of a fatal disease, suggest that they may even promote the health of the sheep by diminishing the tendency to cerebral disease, especially determination of the blood, by establishing counter irritation. Mr. Spooner does not speak of their producing fatal effects in any instances." These are all recognized authorities. As you have given no symptoms of disease to guide us in attempting a diagnosis, we can hardly attribute the cause of death to the presence of these parasites. It is, however barely possible that they may have been, in which case unmistakable symptoms would have been observed. If you have any more taken sick, please note the symptoms closely, should any die, make an examination of their carcasses, and send as accurate a description as possible, when we will attempt a solution of the difficulty. Though the presence of the grub constitutes no disease, some breeders think it well to diminish their number by all convenient means. One simple way of effecting this is by turning up with a plow a furrow of earth in the sheep pasture, in which the sheep will thrust their noses on the approach of the fly, and thus many of them escape its attack. Pine tar smeared upon the nose is said to be a preventive. The removal of the grub when in the frontal sinuses is a difficult and dangerous undertaking. Tobacco smoke blown up the nostrils is perhaps the safest and best means of destroying the parasite; this may be accomplished by blowing the smoke through the stem of the pipe up the nostrils.—*Michigan Farmer.*

TAX SALE.

I, J. W. Jones, Sheriff and Tax Collector of Callahan County, Texas, do hereby notify all parties interested that in accordance with and by the authority vested in me for the collection of Taxes, have this day levied upon each and every one of the tracts, town lots or parcels of land described in the list herein given, in order to sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the State and County taxes due and unpaid thereon, as specified for all cost of advertising the same as herein stated for the year 1882, the owners of which are unknown or fail or refuse to pay the Tax.

Unrendered Roll.

No. Abstract	Original Grantee.	No. of Acres	Value	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax and Cost.
59	B B B & R R Co	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.80
117	Alfred A Cole	80	80	24	52	3.55
126	Jesse Dyson	200	200	60	1.30	4.61
127	Jas Drake	1230	1230	3.69	11.06	17.55
161	Geo Eubanks	320	320	96	2.08	5.70
224	Louis Herbert	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.89
225	Robt Henderson	350	350	1.05	2.28	6.08
227	W C Hays	240	240	72	1.56	5.03
230	E S Heath	80	80	24	52	3.51
253	H & T C R R Co	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
254	H & G N R R Co	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.89
266	Ira Lettinger	427	427	1.28	2.78	6.81
272	Wm J Morgan	1113	1113	3.34	7.24	13.33
279	Joseph McGinnis	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
285	Gabriel Padillo	1476	1476	4.42	9.59	16.76
294	Jno B Robinson	177	177	53	1.14	4.42
295	Seaborn Robinson	1071	1071	3.21	6.96	13.92
296	do	713	713	2.14	4.60	9.49
342	S P R R Co	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
343	do	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
348	do	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
349	do	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
350	do	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
363	do	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
365	do	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
376	do	738	738	2.21	4.80	9.73
377	Jacob Trask	393	393	1.18	2.55	6.48
448	David Thomas	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
455	T E & L Co	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
490	do	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
502	do	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
519	do	1206	1206	3.62	7.84	14.91
549	Jno Van Wicken	538	538	1.61	3.50	7.50
552	T & P R R Co	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
552 1-2	F M Williams	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
553	B B B & C R R Co	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
608	N W Anderson	350	350	1.05	2.27	6.07
610	W B Price	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
613	J Pointevant	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
615	do	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
625	Hugh H Stevenson	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
630	T & P R R Co	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
635	J W Townsend	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
640	R C Atwood	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
641	C M Breckin	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
643	J W Bennett	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
644	Saml L Chalk	78	78	23	50	3.51
645	C & M R R Co	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
646	do	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
640	C J English	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
655	J W France	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
656	G M Hart	80	80	24	52	3.51
657	J C Hightower	195	130	48	1.04	4.27
658	H & T C R R Co	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
676	do	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
340	C H Rust	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
263	S P R R Co	80	80	24	52	3.51
	Joseph Lavine	411	411	1.23	2.66	6.60

Non Resident Roll.

Names of Owners	No. Abstract	Survey No.	Original Grantee	No Acres	Value	State Tax	County Tax	Total Tax and Cost
M L Massie			Improvements owned by M L Massie land owned by T P R R Co		800	2.40	5.20	10.35
Mrs E R Bingham	138		Jesse Dyson	2261	2000	6.00	13.00	21.79
J T Turney	353	19	S P R R Co	424	424	1.27	2.75	5.79
Geo W Gentry	299		E Shipman	372	372	1.12	2.52	6.19
R E Lyles	523		G M Vigal	1184	592	1.78	3.85	8.38
F Robinson	14		Uriah Hass	640	320	96	2.08	5.79
Johnson & Dillworth	229		Wilson Helm	427	427	1.28	2.78	6.81
J R Fleming	302		Maxwell Steel	840	840	2.52	5.46	10.75
C W Davenport		154	C W Davenport	320	694	2.08	4.51	9.51
do	150		G H and S R R R Co	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
Hrs of L M & Thos Gates	411	2050	Texas Em & Land Co	160	240	72	1.56	5.03
do	423	2277	do	160	240	72	1.56	5.03
do	490	3165	do	160	240	72	1.56	5.03
Fannie S Moore	430	2989	do	320	480	1.44	3.12	7.31
do	432	2275	do	320	480	1.44	3.12	7.31
Mrs M H Stewart	431	2309	do	320	480	1.44	3.12	7.31
Wm Foster	268		Cade K Lorgin	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
W R Boatwright			Bal Orph Home	160	160	48	1.04	4.27
J W Scurlock	397		Wm Scurlock	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
E P Horn & L P Allen	303		Miaf Scurlock	541	541	1.62	3.52	7.89
W W Wade	529		W W Wade	214	214	64	1.39	5.78
J R Johnson	303		Miaf Scurlock	108	108	32	69	3.76
* W H Letchford	4	338	Isaac Applewhite	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
† W H Letchford	172	393	David Ford	640	640	1.92	4.16	8.83
Mrs A Thompson	180		J G Graham	218	218	65	1.41	5.82
J F Oat	180		J G Graham	102	102	31	67	3.74
S S Rankin Estate	110		Matilda Cherry	640	300	90	1.95	5.60
J A Rankin	110		do	488	500	1.50	3.25	7.50
H L Rankin	312		J W Scott	120	120	36	78	3.85
do	311		do	100	100	30	65	3.70
J Y Rankin	311		do	100	100	30	65	3.70
T F Steele	260		Jas Knight	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
Royal T Twombly	222		D P Heath	520	267	1.68	3.64	8.07
J H Eversole	223		Jas W Hicks	640	640	1.32	4.16	8.83
J E Rector	290		S C Pittman	1250	1280	3.84	8.32	14.01
J P Steveson	564		Swanson Donahoe	300	300	2.40	5.20	10.30
do	617		J P Steveson	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
J Christian			Bal Orph Home	160	200	60	1.30	4.65
Isaac McConnell	13		Anthony Bates	157	157	47	1.02	4.24
E Marqueze & Co	4		Isaac Applewhite	320	320	96	2.08	5.79
Jno W Ferguson		2	Jno W Ferguson	160	300	90	1.95	5.60

* Certificate No. 2126 2227 † 2127 2228.

Town Property.

NAME OF OWNER.	TOWN.	LOT.	BLOCK	VALUE.	STATE TAXES.	COUNTY TAXES.	TOTAL TAXES AND COST.
Ike Exlein	Baird	9	35	100	30	65	3 70
do	do	17	44	100	30	65	3 70
D Dappelmayer	do	2 4 5	45	150	45	98	4 18
do	do	12	35	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	7	35	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	18 19 20 21	46	300	60	1 30	4 55
do							
do							
	Belle Plain						
A B Godard	do	1 2	20	80	24	52	3 51
Eli Thayer	do	4 5	19	300	90	1 95	5 60
do	do	9	10	1			
McDannell & Co	do	12	6	75	22	50	2 23
S R Crittendon	do	7 8	11	10	3	7	2 83
do	Huffman addition						
	Baird	2 3	3	10	3	7	1 10
Unrendered	do	12	25	100	30	65	3 70
do	do	6 18	26	100	30	65	3 70
do	do	6 10	29	100	30	65	3 70
do	do	3	32	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	7	34	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	1 2 3 4 5 6 10 12 13		A 17	55	450	135	2 93	7 62
do	do	5 9 15 17	39	200	60	1 30	4 65
do	do	8	27	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	1 3 6	39	150	45	98	4 18
do	do	1 9 10	42	150	45	98	4 18
do	do	5	43	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	1 3 4 5 16	44	250	75	163	5 10
do	do	6 10 14 19	45	300	90	195	5 60
do	do	11 12	49	100	30	65	3 70
do	Newlons Additions Baird						
do	do	1 4 5 6	2	40	12	26	3 13
do	do	1 3	3	20	6	13	3 54
do	do	1 2 3 4 5	5	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	2 6	6	10	3	7	2 55
do	do	1 2 3 4 5 6	7	60	18	39	3 82
do	do	1 2 3 4 5 6	8	60	18	39	3 82
do	do	1 2 3 4 5	9	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	1 2 3 4 5 6	10	60	18	39	3 82
do	do	1 2 3 4	11	40	12	26	3 13
do	do	1 2 3 6	12	40	12	26	3 13
do	do	1 2 3 4	13	40	12	26	3 13
do	do	1 2 3 4 5	14	50	15	33	3 23
do	do	1 2 3 4 5 6	15	50	15	33	3 23

Resident Roll.

Owners Names	Abstract No	Survey No	Original Grantee	No. of Acres	No. of Lot	No. of Block	Value	State Tax	County Tax	Total Tax and Cost
C P Bacon		5	Bal Orph Home	120			1080	4.74	7.27	1.482
H C Berry	4	3	Isaac Applewhite	320			435	2.81	3.82	9.38
F M Boykin	638		F M Boykin	160			360	2.58	3.34	8.67
D C Clemmer		5	Bal Orph Home	80			138	1.91	1.16	5.82
A J Chapman		16	do	160			792	3.88	5.40	12.03
Francis Cook	642		Francis Cook	160			297	2.39	2.19	7.33
R P Derington	126		Jesse Dyson	300			300	90	1.95	5.60
Thos Donaho			M H Donaho	160			327	2.48	2.38	7.75
P L Davis		78	P L Davis	160			210	.63	1.37	4.75
E J Dunagan		17	E J Dunagan	160			343	2.53	2.48	7.76
W M Edwards		16	W M Edwards	220			535	3.10	3.72	9.57
G W Ellington	572	27	G W Ellington	80			160	2.88	3.29	8.92
H L Gill			Newlons' Addition, Baird		4	5,12	150	1.95	1.23	5.93
I G Harris		20	I G Harris	320			1483	5.95	9.89	18.57
do	71	17	B B B & C R R Co	320			320	96	2.08	4.04
do	76	27	do	320			320	56	2.08	4.04
W J Harden		18	Bal orphan home	120			175	2.03	1.39	6.17
Robt Henderson	2		W G Anderson	80			347	2.45	2.78	8.07
R N Hale			R N Hale	160			180	2.04	1.42	6.15
J F Hayman	654		T B Hatfield	160			265	2.30	1.97	6.02
I N Jackson	286		R R Puckett	423			426	1.28	2.77	6.80
C C Jackson		78	C C Jackson	160			1318	5.45	8.75	16.95
J J A Jackson		79	Bal orphan asylum	160			1025	4.57	7.91	15.23
S A Jackson			Newton's Addition, Baird		2	3-100	50	65	3.70	
G P Johnson					12	46	1450	5.85	9.77	18.37
W J Kenedy		1718	Bal orphan home	200			867	2.60	2.64	7.99
L N Lacy	501		L P Scott	209			436	1.31	2.84	6.90
H C McQuoin		54	H C McQuoin	160			300	90	1.95	5.60
Wm Murphy	220		Wyatt Hickman	200			673	2.02	4.26	8.18
J D Mitchell		80	State school	160			855	4.06	4.81	11.65
Walter Mcpaniel			Walter McDaniel	160			2564	.77	1.67	5.19
R A Marshall		80	R A Marshall	160			340	2.52	2.46	7.73
J M Martin			Newlon's Addition, Baird		6	9	277	2.33	2.05	7.13
F M Prince					4	5 6	6 240	.72	1.51	4.08
R M Parrish		79	Bal orphan home	454			413	2.74	2.91	8.40
J H Parrish		78	do	160			999	4.81	6.36	18.42
S C Pack	339	95	S P R R Co	160			160	80	65	3.70
O F Peterson	118	333	Walter Conyers	145			255	2.27	1.91	6.93
Geo W Riley	677	66	Geo W Riley	160			660	3.48	4.55	10.57
W F Riley	113	333	Walter Conyers	250			988	4.46	6.67	13.88
J W R Russum		32	J W R Russum	160			1701	5.10	10.55	18.91
do		33	Jas Dunaway	160			240	72	1.57	6.23
do		32	R A Russum	160			240	72	1.57	6.23
do		33	Francis Russum	160			240	72	1.57	4.48
R Y Scott			R Y Scott	40			89	1.77	83	4.35
Seay & Reeves					13	46	600	5.30	4.10	10.15
Turner & Seay	104	E H Newlon	Baird	114	1 2 3 4 6					
assignees for	104	Baird		160	4 5 6 46		3910	1173	25.41	39.89
E H Newlon	104			160	7 8 9 46					
J W Thomas		24	J W Thomas	160			460	2.38	3.24	8.87
E P Turner	624	8398	E P Turner	160			340	2.52	2.45	7.72
M B Tepton		7	Bal. orphan home	82			284	85	1.55	5.45
J E Thomas	108		Geo Click B Plain	160		59	605	3.82	4.18	10.75
do			J E Thomas	640			640	1.92	4.16	7.08
do	2		W G Anderson	100			100	30	65	1.95
Chas J Udick		27	Chas J Udick	80			237	2.21	1.80	6.76
W E Whiteaides		13	Bal. orphan home	160			105	1.82	93	5.50
August Wiek		14	State school	80			80	1.71	77	5.26
W P Wilcoxen	299		E Shipman	400			304	2.41	2.23	7.39
W T Wheeler	620	26	Wm Smith	160			672	3.52	4.67	11.14
Warren & Patterson					4 5 6	34	2280	6.84	18.62	28.21
P S Windham			State school	160	16	46	639	3.42	4.40	10 57
do					1	38	200	60	1.30	2.90
J C Wheeler		12	Bal. orphan home	320			1095	4.78	7.38	14.90
do			D Woods	160			160	48	1.04	2.52

‡ Received $2.75 county tax.

I further notify all parties that I will offer each and every one of said Tracts, Town lots or Parcels of land for sale, and will sell the same to the highest bidder for cash the party who will pay the State and County Taxes specified in each entry in said list, and cost thereon in advertising each entry against which taxes are charged for the least number of acres being considered the highest bidder for cash and the amount considered necessary to sell in order to satisfy the State and County Tax and all cost. Said sale to be held in front of the Court House door, in Belle Plain and from day to day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., commencing on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1883, and continuing until all of said lands are sold.

Belle Plain, Texas, March 1st, 1883.

J. W. JONES
Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector, Callahan Co., Texas.

SANGER BROS.,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
FOR THE FALL TRADE!
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Notions, Millinery,
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
CARPETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

The attention of the Trade is invited to an Unusually Large and Fine Assortment of Goods in all the above lines for

THIS FALL AND WINTER.

We have received the largest and most complete stock of Boots and Shoes, Notions, Dry Goods, Etc., that we have ever had the pleasure of showing the trade, and our entire stock is now complete. We would be pleased to have you call on us when in our city, or reserve your orders for our agents.

SANGER BROS., Dallas, Texas.

Wm. Cameron & Co.,
BAIRD, TEXAS.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Lumber, Blinds,
SASH, DOORS,
Shingles, Mouldings, Lime, Hair,
Plaster and Cement, also Vane Calvert's Mixed Paints.

Purchasing for cash and in large quantities enables us to offer our patrons advantages that our competitors cannot.

Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished. Special attention to car-load lots.

We are now prepared to do JOB WORK in the very best Styles and low prices.

The Clarendon.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

LOCAL NEWS.

Fresh cider at Ogle's.

Painter Huffman has returned to Baird.

Hand corn planters at Harry Meyer's.

Garden seed and onion sets at D. C. Terry & Son's.

Tinsley's hard pressed, natural leaf tobacco at Ogle's.

See elsewhere notice of sheep wanted on shares.

A barrel of number one mackerel at L. O. Oliver's.

One barrel of choice pickles at D. C. Terry & Son's.

More potatoes and better potatoes still arriving at Ogle's.

A car load of sulphur just arrived at Turner's Drug Store.

All kinds of spices free from dust at L. O. Oliver's.

Number one nickel harness at G. W. Charleville's.

Senator Fleming has our thanks for continued favors.

One barrel of the best candied honey at D. C. Terry & Son's.

There are a few pounds of that good kraut yet at Ogle's.

Another barrel of tripple strength vinegar at L. O. Oliver's.

Four, six and eight ball setts of croquet at Rettig's.

Our merchants still continue to receive large lots of goods.

Turner has swinging lamps and lamps and lanterns in variety.

The Central Hotel has been equipped with a fine set of lightning rods.

The west bound passenger train was five hours late yesterday morning.

The best variety of smoking tobacco, cigars and cigarettes at Ogles.

I am still giving bargains in dry goods and groceries. J. F. RETTIG.

The largest and best variety of tobacco, natural leaf and navy at Ogle's.

Call on S. L. & A. M. Robertson for barrel salt. Also pure Louisiana syrup.

Now is the time to buy dry goods, notions, etc., cheap at Ph. Schwartz & Bro's.

Mr. F. A. Parrott, the popular water man, has sold his water business to Mr. Baily.

G. W. Charleville has just received a lot of Colorado saddle trees, leggins and quirts.

Ladies' and misses' spring and summer hats just arrived at S. L. & A. M. Robertson's.

A frost one night this week killed some of the tenderer vegetation in the gardens.

D. C. Terry & Son has just received a car load of Kansas flour and white bolted meal.

J. M. Walker & Co. have taken out license to sell liquors at wholesale at this place.

Boys', youths' and gents' spring suits just arrived at
S. L. & A. M. ROBERTSON'S.

The Crystal Palace saloon is the place to get the finest liquors, cigars wines, etc.

The weather for the past week has been very pleasant with the exception of high winds.

Send in your orders for some of our fine job printing. Everybody uses our stationery.

Quite a number of new subscribers have been added to our subscription list this week.

For clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes at reduced prices, go to Ph. Schwartz & Bro's.

If you want a fashionable hair cut, shave, etc., go to the new barber shop Burdens, artist.

The best kraut ever brought to this market at L. O. Oliver's. A trial will convince you.

Mr. John Whisenhunt, who has lately come to town, is now with H. A. Lee in the Monarch.

The Kitchen Gem is the best cook stove in the market. Every one fully warranted at Harry Meyer's.

I have just received a nice lot of bureaus, bed steads and chairs, call and see them. J. F. RETTIG.

If you have a cough or cold, call on Mrs. D. B. Copeland and get a bottle of cough syrup. It is sure to cure.

I mean what I say, I am positively giving bargains in sewing machines for the next 60 days. J. F. RETTIG.

The standard Rose and Blue Ribbon brands of flour at Oliver's are the best in market. A trial will convince you.

We are glad to see conductor John Hughes again running his passenger train between Big Springs and Fort Worth.

If you want to spend the evening pleasantly go to the Crystal Palace saloon where you can play pool, billiards and get the finest liquors and cigars.

Mr. Moss, the lightning rod man, is doing up the town. He has rodded a number of buildings and does some neat work.

Messrs. S. L. & A. M. Robertson received a car load of corn this week which contained 37,000 pounds. A good load.

Two cars off the track at Abilene last Wednesday evening detained the east bound passenger train about four hours.

If you want to get your hair cut, a shave or hair dress in the best styles call on Burdens at the new barber shop.

Mr. Thos. Durham who has been conducting the Whitley House for some time has now leased Mr. Stewart's restaurant.

Messrs. Olds and Hedley are having a neat fence built around their residences, which greatly adds to the beauty of that part of town.

All farmers who will need reapers are requested to call at Harry Meyer's and examine the Osburns before purchasing elsewhere.

Postmaster Schwartz has received his commission as postmaster of Baird. Vickery will be no more after the 1st of April next.

Don't use paper bags any longer to write your letters on, but come to the CLARENDON job office and get some of those fine letter heads printed.

Judge Wheeler has set next Friday the 30th inst. for the hearing of the county seat contest case. It is to be hoped that the matter will not again be deferred.

Uncle Jack Berry has bought 320 acres pasture land, this week, two miles south of town to add to his already large landed interests in our neighborhood.

We now have in stock some of the best ladies' shoes that we have ever handled. They will give perfect satisfaction. Call and examine.
S. L. & A. M. ROBERTSON.

We are glad to announce that Mr. L. K. Dillard, who has for about two months been lying dangerously ill, has so far recovered that he is again able to walk about town.

S. L. & A. M. Robertson are still receiving large quantities of dry goods and groceries. Their stock is now very large and they are prepared to supply the wants of all.

The large delegation of Scandinavians who arrived here last week have decided to locate on Steel's Creek, in Bosque county, where there has been a Norwegian settlement for twenty years.

In order to make room for our spring stock of goods, which Mr. Ph. Schwartz is now east purchasing, we are selling all our goods at the lowest possible prices.
PH. SCHWARTZ & BRO.

We have ordered another car load of the Sea Foam flour, and want every one who desires good flour to try a sack of it and be convinced of its merits.
S. L. & A. M. Robertson.

We are still able to supply the large demand for printed stationery. Try some of our neat letter heads once and you will never be able to do without them again, at least if you are economical.

We are constantly turning out lots of fine job printing for our business men, who are fast finding out that it is cheaper to have their letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, etc., printed than it is to buy the bare paper.

See the new advertisement this week of that staunch firm of architects, contractors and builders, Messrs. McInturff & Rice. They are experienced workmen and guarantee satisfaction, both as to quality of work and prices. They solicit orders from town and country people.

Mr. Ed. Coppins has moved a part of his sheep to his new ranch near Putnam in this county. We regret that our good friends, Ed. and his estimable family will soon leave this neighborhood, and hope that the change of locations will prove advantageous to his business.

The contractors, Messrs McInturff & Rice, have completed their work on Mr. Rogers' new hotel, and to say that the front of the house is handsome, only about half expresses it. It is a fine piece of work, and fully demonstrates the fact that these gentlemen are masters of their trade.

Our enterprising townsman, J. F. Rettig, is building a fine new residence in front of his present home. The building when completed, together with the splendid garden Dr. Rettig has, will make it one of the most homelike places in town. The doctor is a very proficient gardener and horticulturist, and our citizens who are inclined to garden could get many valuable hints from him.

We are told that some smarty went to the house of old man Fannin, last Wednesday night, shot at the house and then ran off. Mr. Fannin took a shot gun and aimed it at a retreating form, but the gun snapped and he then fired the other barrel, but failed to bring his man, who had by this time gotten down among the weeds. Prowling around houses after night is dangerous business and some one will yet be hurt.

Personal.

J. D. Merchant and Lark Hearn went to Pilot Point one day this week.

Miss Sue Duddley, of Belle Plain, spent several days in town this week.

P. L. Callahan, his father, Dr. Callahan and L. B. Perry went to Coleman last Wednesday morning and returned Thursday evening.

Mr. H. M. Chapman, one of Weatherford's prominent attorneys, is a guest at the Sigal House.

Mr. and Mrs. Driscol, of Austin, came in on the train yesterday and are visiting relatives at Belle Plain.

Mr. Bufe Young, for a time a resident of Belle Plain several years since, is at present reading law in the office of Judge Thomas.

Miss Alice Coffee, of Weatherford, came up on the west-bound passenger train yesterday and is a visitor at the residence of Dr. Rettig.

The family of conductor Elliott, together with Mr. Darlington left here last Sunday night to go on the Texas Central railroad, where Mr. Elliott will henceforth be employed.

We note the arrival of Mr. Cassidy and family, from Audubon, Iowa. Mr. Cassidy has bought a 320 acre tract of the T. & P. land in the Hubbard Timbers and will move on his new place in a few days.

Miss Callahan, a sister of Messrs. P. L. and Will Callahan, accompanied her father Dr. Callahan here from Leavenworth, Kansas, last Saturday. Baird society is fast gaining new and valued acquisitions.

Mr. W. B. Leverett and lady, of Overton, arrived on the train yesterday and are guests at the City Hotel. Mrs. Leverett is a sister to Mrs. P. L. Callahan and, we are glad to say, will make their home here in future. Welcome.

Our old friend, Eli Gilliland, made our office a pleasant call last Monday. He left by the evening train for Fort Ewell in La Salle county, where he will remain for one or two months. Eli is a regular prince of good fellows and we hope he will have a pleasant trip.

Mr. F. W. Heyn, of the firm of Seay & Heyn, came down from Big Springs last Sunday night, staid in town Monday and left in the evening for Dallas, where he went to buy goods for his firm. He speaks in glowing terms of the future prospects of his young town. We are always glad to see Fred.

Dr. Callahan, the father of our fellow townsman, P. L. Callahan, arrived in town last Saturday morning from Leavenworth, Kansas. The doctor comes on a visit to his two sons of this county and will remain several months. We had the pleasure of meeting him, and find him to be a very intelligent genial gentleman. We hope that his stay in Baird will be a very pleasant and extended one.

Whitley House.

Having again taken possession of my hotel, I take this method of announcing to my former patrons and to all others that I am better than ever prepared to cater to their wants and furnish them with good hotel accommodations. Call and see me.
W. C. WHITLEY.

A Huge Hole.

The largest well in the world is now being dug in Wilmington, California. It is twenty-five feet in diameter, and is so build that the bottom is much wider than the top. There is room in it for some thirty men to work. The water supply is so abudant, that the whole town of Wilmington is supplied, and there is enough to spare to supply the ships in a port near by. California is the land o. big things.—*From Demorest's Monthly.*

County Court.

P. H. Hill vs. Thompson & Martin; suit for damages for $1000; verdict in favor of plaintiff for $25.

J. M. Foy vs. J. G. McNeary; sequestration suit; bond quashed and cause continued.

W. F. Moore vs. Porter & Aiken; suit on an account for $69; appealed from justice's court; verdict for defendants.

Changes in the Meat Market

Hereafter it seems Chicago is to be the great market for dressed beef. For many years past that city has been the largest pork market in the country, for the reason that it was the great *entrepot* for the corn of the West. The hog may be called the "product of corn," and it is found to be economy to slaughter the animal where he is fed and fattened. But the beef and mutton consumed in the East was taken from animals transported for thousands of miles, and then killed in the slaughter houses and abattoirs of the cities where the meat was consumed. But Chicago has entered the field to supply dressed beef and mutton as she has heretofore dressed hogs. The meat is tansported East in refrigerated cars, and is not only better but also cheaper than meat from cattle in Eastern cities; for the reason that the animals are in better condition before a long journey than after it. There is a great waste in railroad traffic, when live beeves and sheep are transported instead of dressed meat. Chicago is fast becoming the greatest food market in the world.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

TARRANT county's total debt is $23,579.26.

WE have received several numbers of the Semi-Weekly Abilene *Reporter*, a neat, newsy little sheet. We wish it abundant success.

THE demand for Texas grass fed cattle is already looking up. Good natives are selling for $6.75 per hundred pounds at St. Louis.

DAN WAGNER & SON, of Decatur, Wise county, have recently sold their cattle and ranch to a Scotch syndicate for $1,500,000 payment to be made on April 1st.

DURING the second week in February ten National Banks were authorized to commence business in eight states and territories. Some of these were probably simply renewels of charter. The aggregate capital stock represented by the ten is $1,180,000.

INDIANAPOLIS has been for years considered the great railroad centre of the west, because twelve railroads run direct into it. But at the present time Des Moines has eleven main roads centering there, and two others that, for want of accommodations, run in on leased lines, making thirteen distinct companies.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is felt in London, England, over Queen Victoria, who slipped on the stairway as she was about to go out for a drive. She took the drive but on returning could not walk and had to be carried into the palace. Her physicians report her as resting easy. Her knee was considerably swollen. Her advanced age and previous delicate health is the principal cause of alarm.

A MAN in St. Louis became convinced that his soul's salvation depended on abstaining from food for forty days, and he at once began the fast, but after five days of total abstinence from food and water the police carried him to the hospital, where sustenance was forced upon him. He declared that the responsibility is all transferred to his captors, who will be doomed to eternal torment in his stead.

A Come-outer Clergyman.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has somewhat startled the Christian world by withdrawing from the Congregational fellowship and announcing his disbelief in some of the fundamental tenets of the orthodox Christian faith. He rejects the doctrine of the fall of man and the depravity of the human race, while he has long been a disbeliever in eternal punishment. At a recent dinner at Delmonico's he avowed himself a follower of Herbert Spencer, and said he was a disciple of the theory of the survival of the fittest before Chales Darwin published his famous work on the "Descent of Man." Mr. Beecher went even further, and boldly declared that the best part of theology was ethics, and that a great deal which passed for religion was only imagination. These utterances of Mr. Beecher have caused much disquiet in the churches, but there is very litte prospect of his having many followers and imitators among the leading clergymen of the day.—*From Demorest's Monthly.*

Wanted.

A farmer and a sheep herder. Apply at this office. 50

Baird Shipments and Receipts.

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

SHIPMENTS.

1 car merchandise.

RECEIPTS.

1 car flour, 2 cars corn, 1 car beer, 7 cars merchandise, 4 cars cattle, 2 cars wire, 5 cars lumber.

THROUGH FREIGHT.

EAST.

St. Louis 12 cars, Cairo 3.

WEST.

305 cars.

Sheep Wanted on Shares.

By a party who has good range, water and sheds, situated in the lower part of Shackelford county. Can give good references. Address R. A., this office. 2w

Notice.

PARTIES penning COWS without CALVES and milking permission, in C F and J A K brands, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. KERR & COCHRAN. 49-4t

COPELAND'S
RESTAURANT.
Market Street,
Baird, - - - - - Texas.
D. B. Copeland, Prop.

This restaurant is conveniently located to the business part of town, and table supplied with the best the market affords. Meals can be had from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. FISH AND OYSTERS EVERY FRIDAY. 49

McInturff & Rice,
CONTRACTORS
—AND—
BUILDERS,
BAIRD, TEXAS.

Contracts Taken for all class of buildings in either town or country and all work guaranteed. Plans of specifications furnished if desired. 50-2 y

For Sale.

A GOOD substantial residence, conveniently situated to the business part of the town. For price and terms apply at the CLARENDON office. 49

Take Notice.

I hereby warn all parties not to cut or remove any timber from the northwest quarter of section 61 B. B. B. & C. R. R. land. The above is situated about one and a half miles west of Clyde. Any parties trespassing on the above described lands will be dealt with according to law. W. M. LOTZ.
Baird, Texas, March 9, 1883.

ESTRAYED.

ESTRAYED before L. M. Marshall, J. P., Callahan county, on the 24th of February, 1883, by J. P. Hill, one red roan horse, about 10 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, branded JD on left shoulder and shoe bottom on left thigh in two places, hind feet white, white spot in forehead. Appraised at $30.
48 I. N. JACKSON, C. C. C. C. C.

NEW GROCERY STORE!

I have just opened a Grocery Store on Market Street, Baird, Texas, and expect to keep a

Full and Complete Stock.

I will also keep feed of all kinds, salt, and in fact everything pertaining to my line. Give me a call, price my goods, and don't float around but come at once and be happy.
L. O. OLIVER,
24 1y Propr. etor.

GREAT BARGAINS!

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

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hats, Caps

—And all kinds of—

GROCERIES.

PH. SWARTZ & BRO.,
POST OFFICE STORE.

—Agents for the celebrated—

MEDICATED SPECTACLES.

JOS. H. BROWN
WHOLESALE
GROCER,
Agent for
DUPONT POWDER CO.,
8, 10, 12, & 14 First St.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
3-25-1y

J. W. AUSTIN,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SPECTACLES, &c.

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

Frank Austin
An Experienced and Practical Watch Maker.
Watches may safely be sent and returned by mail.
612 Main Street,
DALLAS TEXAS.

R. M. TURNER,
DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST
—DEALER IN—
PURE DRUGS CHEMICALS
PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES
BRUSHES, WALL PAPER,
WINDOW GLASS,
SPONGES, PERFUMERIES
SCHOOL BOOKS
AND STATIONERY.
Physicians prescriptions compounded with accuracy, day and night.
Market St., Baird, Texas.

CITY HOTEL,
C. J. MILLER Prop.,
BAIRD, - - TEXAS

This house has lately been refitted and improved, and is now first-class and complete in all departments. The proprietor is an experienced hotel-keeper, and will see that his guests are accommodated in the most acceptable manner. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Sample-room furnished commercial tourists. 21

GRAND BOOM
—AT—
W. J POWER & CO'S
—The Leading House in—
BELLE PLAIN, TEXAS

All because Prices are so Low and Goo
—at
Living Prices.

Call one and all and see for yoursel

Yours, Respectfully,
W. J. POWER & CO
a1-3m

PH. SCHWARTZ. R. KILPATRICK.
SCHWARTZ & KILPATRICK,
BAIRD, TEXAS.
—DEALERS IN—
WATCHES, CLOCKS
and Jewelry.
Practical Watchmakers.
All Work Guaranteed.
44-tf

Don't stop until you get to
S. L. Ogle's
CHEAP STORE,

And then examine the New Grocery Store just opened by the above named firm, in the Odd Fellow Building, on
MARKET STREET. BAIRD. TEXAS.

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

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

W. F. LAKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware, Iron, Nails, Gas Pipe, Stoves
Wagon and Carriage Wood Work,
PUMPS, PUMP SUPPLIES.
Agent for Halliday's Wind Mill.
CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS
The Oldest and Largest Stove and Hardware House in the City.
34-1y Every description of Job Work done on Short Notice

E. S. SEAY
NOW COMES TO THE FRONT,

And announces to the citizens of Baird and his numerous customers that he has removed from Belle Plain to the flourishing town of Baird, where he can be found with the largest
STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Ever kept in Callahan county.
His stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing, ancy Goods, Notions, Hardware, arming Implements, Corn, salt, etc., etc.
AND IN FACT EVERYTHING GENERALLY KEPT IN A
First Class Store.

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

—DON'T FORGET THE PLACE—
E. S. SEAY, PROP'R,
Market Street, Corner of Third, Baird, Texas, 24.1

HURRAH FOR THE
NEW
BLACKSMITH SHOP.
W. L. Henry and M. H. Allen
Now inform their patrons and the public generally that they have removed from Belle Plain and opene
SHOP IN BAIRD,
where they are prepared to do all work in their line. All work warranted. Give them a call. 22-1y

NEW LIVERY STABLE!
J. F. PATTERSON, Proprieto
Market Street, Baird, Texas.

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

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

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

J. F. RETTIG,
—DEALER IN—
Furniture and General House-
Furnishing Goods.

My stock consists of all styles of Furniture, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cabinet, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Sewing Machines, Etc.

I also have a complete line of Undertaker's goods COFFINS, COFFIN HARDWARE AND TRIMMINGS.
To this line we pay SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Market Street, Baird, Texas

MONARCH SALOON
And Billiard Hall,
H. A. LEE, Prop.

We keep constantly on hand the best brands of
Wines Liquors and Cigars
Market St. between Second and Third
Baird Texas.

Fort Worth Marble Works.
North Side of Public Square.
J. A. Bergin & Son
Manufacturers and Importers of
Italian and American
MARBLE MONUMENTS,
Tombs, Tablets, Head Stones, Vases and Statuary.
Iron and Wire Railing furnished to order.
All Work Warranted.
n50-y2-1y

—THE—
CRYSTAL PALACE
SALOON
Catches Everybody in Pursuit of Knowledge or a
Good Square Drink.
All of the Most Popular brands of WHISKIES AND CIGARS on hands.
J. M. WALKER & CO., Props

The Clarendon.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

BAIRD, . . . TEXAS.

An Agrarian War.

The murder of Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, the California land-owner and politician, recalls the Glenn-Murray land dispute of several years since, in which Glenn came near being shot. Murray was an Irishman who had located a quarter-section of land that prevented the scientific adjustment of the boundaries of the great Glenn ranch. Glenn was therefore anxious to obtain the possession of it, but the first advances to Murray with this object in view were made so clumsily as to antagonize Murray. Murray was a man of exceptionally resolute temper, but otherwise was a peaceable citizen, an obliging neighbor, and a firm friend. How far he had been angered by the brusque efforts of Dr. Glenn's agents to purchase his ranch may be inferred from the conversation of Murray and Glenn, when finally Glenn in person made the proposal. "Just tell me," said the doctor, "what you will take for your ranch?" "Just tell me," replied Murray, "what you will take for your ranch?" "Why, Murray," said the doctor, "my ranch is the largest in the State. You haven't money enough to buy it." "And my ranch," replied Murray, "is one of the smallest in the State, and you are one of the richest men in the State, and yet you haven't money enough to buy it."

Murray, to eke out a living, started a wayside drinking place, but was compelled to close it by threats of prosecution for selling liquor without a license. Next, two vaqueros of Glenn's ranch one Sunday rode their mustangs into the interior of Murray's cabin in a custom more suited to the latitude of Mexico than of Colusa County. Murray seized the horses by their bits, backed them out and warned the riders against a repetition of the indignity. In spite of the warning and within the hour the vaqueros attempted a repetition, but as the first one came in Murray leaped for his Henry rifle and shot the horseman dead. The second horseman, affrighted, galloped away. Murray was arrested, but on preliminary examination was discharged as merely having fulfilled the part of a good citizen in the defense of his castle against the efforts of mounted cowboys to turn it into a circus.

Soon thereafter Glenn's plowing forces appeared on the borders of the Murray quarter-section with the avowed intention of plowing it into the Glenn estates. Murray harangued them thus: "Boys, I want no trouble with you. I know for whom you are sent to do this plowing. Go send me Dr. Glenn." A horseman carried the word to the Doctor, and the Doctor came in response to it. To him Murray, leaning on his trusty rifle, quietly remarked: "Doctor, if you take the handles of that plow and plow one hundred feet of a furrow on my ranch I'll make you a quit-claim deed of the whole property." It is needless to say the situation was accepted, and that there was no plowing done by either the Doctor or his men. But Murray was an intractable man whom it was desirable to have move away. Although on preliminary examination he had been discharged for killing the vaquero, the next grand jury indicted him, he was tried upon the indictment, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in State prison. On the day of the sentence Dr. Glenn was in court and as the sentence was delivered Murray drew from his pocket a button and, turning to the Doctor, said: "Dr. Glenn, I will live ten years and come out of prison, and if when I come out I find you have cut one blade of grass or turned one sod of turf on my ranch your life won't be worth that button. Judge, I thank you."

While Murray was in prison a blacksmith on Glenn's ranch borrowed a sum of money from Mrs. Murray, for Murray had been an industrious and thrifty man and had left his wife and daughter comparatively well provided for. Subsequently Mrs. Murray died, and then the same blacksmith obtained some kind of formal authorization of guardianship of the daughter. Murray's conduct in the State prison was of the best. His credits materially shortened his term, and about a year after the commencement of the wardenship of Mr. Ames he was discharged. With all speed he returned to the disputed territory. With a neighbor and the neighbor's wife he forthwith repaired to the blacksmith's residence and formally demanded immediate possession of his daughter and payment of the loan made by his wife. The blacksmith laughed the "old con." to scorn, claimed the legal guardianship of the daughter, and that the loan had been more than repaid by care bestowed upon her. Murray went away.

At daybreak the next morning as the blacksmith emerged from the house to go to his work, suddenly from behind the corner where he had been patiently waiting a stern-faced man stepped into view, halted him, and covered him with the old-time Henry rifle. It was Murray. "You know me," said Murray. "Now stand where you are and do just exactly as I tell you, or you are a dead man. Call your wife." The wife was called, and in swift obedience to Murray's orders the girl was properly clad, her portable property was made into a bundle, and she was brought forth and delivered to her father. "Now," said Murray, "hitch up your mules to your wagon and drive me where I bid you." This was done, and Murray, in the rear of the wagon with his rifle ever ready, was driven into Colusa. There the blacksmith, ready to make any sacrifice to get rid of his terrible avenger, hypothecated his turnout for sufficient to repay to Murray the money borrowed from the wife, and the grim man with his recovered daughter went away; nor was any effort ever made to call him to legal account for what he had done.

Colusa people aver that about contemporaneously with the release of Murray from prison Dr. Glenn found it prudent to remove his residence to the bay shores. At the time of the prosecution of Murray the case caused a great deal of comment, and Dr. Glenn, as the owner of an enormous ranch, was roundly charged by those opposed to large grants as making of the law an instrument to crush a financially weaker man whose few acres were also coveted. Murray was held up as a very fine model of a martyr, but he appears to be of a somewhat too determined turn of mind to serve as the average martyr.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—King Humbert, of Italy, drives himself about in a T cart, like any other quiet gentleman in Rome. When his carriage gets blocked, as it frequently does in the narrower streets, he takes it more patiently than the foreigners do, who admire the way in which he sits and nods and laughs to acquaintances in the crowd.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Turkish Government has ordered the construction of a railroad from Acre to Jesci Muhalna, on the sacred soil of Galilee.

—Instead of looking at the dress of a Siamese to estimate his rank, it is necessary to cast the eye upon the servant following him, who bears upon a tray the badge which designates his master's rank.

—It is the fashion in Paris to wear green hair, the verdant hue being, of course, produced by artificial means. As the dye used will take effect on white hair only, those whose locks are not already snow must subject their store of hair, including their store hair, to a bleaching process if they want to keep abreast of the fashion.

—Mr. Gladstone is the constant care of Mrs. Gladstone, and everywhere that William wents, his wife is sure to go. She is with him when he speaks in the hall, she is with him when he speaks from the stump; but wherever it may be, she is prompt, on the conclusion of his remarks, to muffle him and convey him away from the botheration and delays of crowds of admirers.

—The *Gardener's Chronicle* (London) tells of the effects of the so-called sting-ing tree. The sting of a single hair of it on the hand of a victim gave rise to severe pain over the whole of one side of the body, followed by numbness and partial paralysis. A sensation of losing the senses or "becoming insane" was experienced, and the severe symptoms lasted for two hours. The punctured spot remained painful for nearly a month.

—The Governor-General's agent in Rajputana reports that a case of suttee, or widow-burning, recently occurred at Utarna, in Jeypore. The victim was the widow of Sham Singh, chief of the village. The Jeypore authorities have acted promptly in the matter. The principal offenders, who were sons and brothers of the deceased chief, have been sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, while minor accomplices received sentences of three years' imprisonment.—*St. James Gazette.*

—It is announced that the sculptor, Gerard, who obtained a medal at the last salon in Paris for his "Tobie et l'Ange," has just, without any premonitory symptoms, lost his reason. He was working in his studio, and giving the last touches to a remarkable group called "Maternity," when he suddenly went mad. His friends succeeded in getting him into a cab under the pretext of a drive, but the vehicle deposited the unfortunate man at the Asylum Sainte Ann.

—One day recently a woman wearing a pair of long pendant earrings of mother of pearl, which are much admired, was walking with her father and her lover in the Arenaccia, outside the city of Naples. A fellow, who had seen the earrings, followed the party, and, watching his opportunity, tore them from the ears of the girl. The father and lover gave chase, but were suddenly confronted by another man, who, presenting a pistol, threatened to shoot them if they continued to follow his companion. The father of the girl drew out a pistol with which he too was provided, and put both men to flight. Later in the day they were both captured.

The Archbishopric of Canterbury.

The King of Kent, Ethelbert by name, established the See of Canterbury 1,286 years ago, and Augustine, whom Gregory the Great sent over to England as a missionary to convert the Anglo-Saxons, was its first incumbent, but not until during the time of his third successor, Theodorus, was the holder of the office invested with metropolitan authority and powers. Many great and noble men have filled the office, and some very mean and narrow ones have been clothed with its authority. The royal succession itself has not been more full of interest or more vitally associated with the prosperity and progress, or otherwise, of the centuries than the influence and polity and deeds of the primates of England. The names of Lanfranc, Anselm, Thomas Becket, John Morton are great names; so is Simon Islip, who is represented a giant in size also, if tradition is correct, for this prelate is said to have been six feet three in height. Cranmer stands sixty-eighth on the list, and down to his time nearly all the primates were bred monks, except an occasional lawyer. The reformation came in with Cranmer, and his sixty-seven predecessors were under the Pope. Twenty-four have ruled since, and they have governed under the throne.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is both diocesan and metropolitan. In his metropolitan character and capacity he is guardian of every vacant see within his province—presents to all benefices which fall vacant while such see remains without a bishop, and by special commissionary exercises a bishop's ordinary jurisdiction therein. He has likewise appellate jurisdiction over all bishops of his province. As diocesan he exercises, through the Consistory Court of Canterbury, the ordinary jurisdiction of a bishop over that diocese.

Anent degrees he has, as primate, university powers invested in him. He can confer the degrees of doctor of divinity and laws, as also of B. A. and M. A. These are known as Lambeth degrees, and are valued according to the views entertained of the primate and the position occupied by the estimator. In social position he overranks all other subjects not of the blood royal. He crowns the Kings and Queens of England, and is the spiritual adviser of the royal family. He is ex-officio president of the convocation of the prelates and clergy of his province; and by royal writ summons it to meet whenever Parliament assembles, and dissolves it when Parliament prorogues. He is entitled to no less than eight chaplains, and is ex-officio an ecclesiastical commissioner, having also the right to nominate one of these commissioners. He has two palaces and £15,000 a year. Thus will be seen the importance of the office and the obvious influence which its incumbent must wield. His induction to office is not designated a consecration, but an enthronement which attaches almost regal dignity to it.

Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, in Cornwall, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Tait. It has been announced in the papers that Dr. Harold Brown, of Winchester, and Dr. Church, canon of St. Paul, were offered the position, and both declined it; but such statements require authentication, and have no certain basis. The Bishop of Winchester may have declined it, for he is "old and well stricken in years;" but it is not at all probable that Dr. Church would have done so, for his name was at once mentioned when Private Tait died, and was kept before the public as the most likely and eligible appointment that could be made; and hence, if the choice of the Premier had been made in harmony therewith, it would have been eagerly accepted. Dr. Benson is a moderate High-churchman, that is, he is not in sympathy with the Ritualists, nor will he grant them the same concessions that his Broad-church predecessor yielded to them. He signalized his advent to the diocese of Truro by proclaiming the Wesleyan ministry illegitimate, and has just signalized his departure from Cornwall by referring in courteous and gracious terms of recognition to the valuable labors of the Wesleyans in his late diocese.

He is a man of strong and earnest convictions; able at organization, able and firm as an administrator, untiring as a worker, and he imbues those with whom he has to do with much of his own spirit. He has liberal views as to church work, for he licensed many lay helpers in Cornwall to preach in unconsecrated buildings, and to do other and various kinds of religious work. He will be a great improvement upon his predecessor, and in many respects quite a contrast to him. The Nonconformists need not expect much from Anglican dignitaries of any school. Dean Stanley, with all his catholicity and liberality, held intercourse with them in a one-sided and patronizing manner. When he invited ministers to preach in the Abbey he gave them the layman's desk, which Max Muller occupied, and not the pulpit. Dr. John Stoughton was so treated. Now, I would much prefer the attitude of High-churchmen to such recognition as that. Dr. Benson will be loyal to his position; but as it is probable he has a true and comprehensive discernment of the situation, its responsibilities and its needs, it is reasonable to conclude that he will subordinate his churchly sympathies and preferences to the spiritual and religious claims of the primacy, and that he will see that it will be the highest wisdom, as well as a principal duty, to recognize the fact that there are other churches in England than his own, and that combined they constitute a larger and stronger factor in the religious life and political influence of the nation.—*London Cor. Western Christian Advocate.*

An Anecdote of Gambetta's Mother.

As the "Bazar Genois" was in the market-place its business lay in a great degree with rustics. Leon got sick of dealing with haggling rustics, and prayed to be removed from behind the counter to the desk. As he was a quick accountant, and wrote in a neat, legible and flowing hand, this was granted. He did his best to give his mind to the business, but failed, and his health sank under the tedium of uncongenial pursuits. No device to which the watchful and tender mother resorted could get the better of his splenetic state. He had a fixed ambition which, as it appeared to him a chimerical one, made him restless, discontented and miserable; it was to study law and become a teacher to a Legal Faculty in a provincial city. One day his mother called him to her. She said she had been unhappy in witnessing his growing depression, and she handed him a bag of money which she had saved unknown to anybody—enough to defray the cost of his journey to Paris and enable him to study law there for some time. A trunk full of clothing had been prepared, and was at the office of the stage-coach, where a place was booked for him to the nearest railway. Madame Gambetta instructed him to slip quietly away, in order to avoid a painful scene with his father, who was determined that his son should succeed him in the business.

This communication was so unexpected and delightful that for the rest of the day Leon was in a state of bewilderment. He rose betimes next morning, and stole off as instructed. Before Madame Gambetta had instructed her son to follow his vocation, she had taken steps to keep him out of misery when the hoard placed in his hands should be exhausted. In 1856, the year in which Gambetta left Cahors, M. Emile Menier went there on a business tour. He had just opened the chocolate factory at Noisiel, and traded in medicated biscuits and sweet-stuffs. Calling at the "Bazar Genois," he was received by Madame Gambetta. In answer to his proposal to sell his goods on commission she, with tears in her eyes, met it with another. It was in the nature of the one enunciated by the unjust steward. "I have a son of great promise," she said, "whom I want to send to Paris against his father's will, to study law. He is a good lad and no fool. But my husband, who wants him to continue his business here, will, I know, try to starve him into submission. What I am about to propose is that if I buy your chocolate at the rate you offer it, and buy it outright instead of taking it to sell on commission, you will say nothing if I enter it at a higher price, and you will pay the difference to my son?" M. Menier, from whose lips I had this anecdote, agreed, and for some years carried out the arrangement. —*The Century.*

Hungarian Grass and Hay.

Hungarian grass is yearly growing in favor with dairymen and stock growers as a valuable substitute for hay as a winter feed, and in the place of, or in connection with, fodder corn for soiling in midsummer, or whenever grass fails from drought. The largest varieties are best, but all are valuable. It will flourish in any good corn land, but a sandy loam suits it best. If properly managed on such land it will produce more food value to the acre than meadow on the same land would do. Four tons of cured grass to the acre is no uncommon yield. The average quantity of seed to the acre is half a bushel, but some sow more and others less. The time for sowing is not till permanent hot or summer weather sets in—from June 1 to the middle of July. It is emphatically a hot weather plant, and sowing should always be delayed till frosts are all out of the way. It has a fine seed and special preparation of the ground is required or its minute roots and leaves dry up and perish if a ready and strong hold of the soil is not obtained.

A very fine tilth is absolutely essential to its successful growth. There is no use sowing it on cold and wet ground, nor on ground that is dry, hard and lumpy. On such ground the seed will not be likely to come up at all, and if it does, it will perish in its early growth and leave the ground free to the hardier weeds which will follow it. On light, fine and rich soil it makes a quick and heavy growth. The value of the crop for fodder depends very much upon the time of cutting. If left standing till the seed begins to fill it becomes so full of woody fiber as to make it harsh to the mouths and stomachs of animals and greatly to reduce its value. It is most profitably cut for fodder when the heads are well started out, but before they get their full size, and certainly before blossoming. If left till blossoms are out, it will be past its prime and will quickly become worthless as straw. When cut thus early it is an unusually rich fodder and makes excellent milk, butter and flesh. It is one of the best crops grown to mix with fodder corn for ensilage.—*Professor L. B. Arnold.*

HOME AND FARM.

—To cultivate the soil with success, requires both thought and study.

—It is easier to grow rhubarb from the seed than to get old roots, as these seldom give satisfaction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A plaster of soft lye-soap and corn-meal if applied in time will cure a felon. Renew the plaster every morning and evening until all soreness has disappeared.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—The farmers of Indiana are making rapid progress in draining and reclaiming their wet lands. The annual report of the Statistical Bureau shows that there are in the State 9,824,297 rods of tile drainage.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A dark colored soil, neither too sandy nor too clayey, overlaying a subsoil of sandy loam, makes the best ground for vegetables. A clay subsoil always matures its crop later than a sandy or gravely one. Land that is at all stiff or clayey can never be got in good condition if plowed or harrowed while wet.—*Exchange.*

—A sore neck is often caused by an ill-fitting collar or by the weight of an ill-made wagon-tongue. The sore must be healed as the first part of the remedy, and the collar should be provided with cushions on the sides near the top to relieve the pressure. The parts should be dressed with solution of sulphate of copper and protected by a soft pad.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The *Indiana Farmer* says one of its subscribers kept a record of the time employed in cultivating fourteen acres of corn last season in the old-fashioned way, and finds he gave about two days to the acre. The yield was 800 bushels, over fifty-seven bushels to the acre. He estimates the value of his crop at $320, and the labor expended on it at $120, and deducting expenses he claims a profit of $14 per acre.

—To aid farmers to arrive at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given: Five yards wide by 968 long contains 1 acre; 10 yards wide by 484 long contains 1 acre; 20 yards wide by 245 long contains 1 acre; 40 yards wide by 121 long contains 1 acre; 70 yards wide by 69 1-2 long contains 1 acre; 80 yards wide by 62 1-2 long contains 1 acre; 60 feet wide by 726 long contains 1 acre; 110 feet wide by 397 long contains 1 acre; 130 feet wide by 383 long contains 1 acre; 220 feet wide by 181 1-2 long contains 1 acre; 440 feet wide by 99 long contains 1 acre.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Dr. Danford Thomas, in his capacity as Coroner, has directed public attention to the mortality which follows the neglect of measles. It is a common opinion that a child must have the measles, and that when it gets the disease it requires no treatment and but little care. This is a mistake. In the records of vital statistics it may be seen that it often proves more fatal than any other zymotic disease, more even than scarlatina. With medical and parental care the disease generally does well, but without this it is liable to serious complications and apt to leave disagreeable consequences.—*London Lancet.*

Specialties in Agriculture.

What are special crops? We think every product of the farm may be called a special crop if special care and culture is given to it. It is not some new and unheard-of crop; not hops, or teasels, or peppermint-oil, onions, or melons, or fruit alone; but these when there is an opportunity for them, and when there are not special crops of wheat or oats or barley or corn or fodder, and special kinds of butter or cheese or milk, specially prepared for sale, or specially fed beeves or mutton or lambs or poultry, for all of which there is a market and a profitable sale if the product can be made as much larger or better or heavier than that from other and cheaper localities. The Eastern farmer has his market at his door, and if he can by special methods or culture produce as much larger or more valuable crops as will extinguish the advantages gained by cheaper land and culture elsewhere he will have all the benefits of the greater nearness of the markets. The Nebraska farmer is now considering if it would not pay him to borrow money at one per cent. a month to hold back his corn from twenty-six for thirty cents a bushel by and by. The Ohio farmer gets thirty cents a bushel more than that and the New York farmer forty to fifty cents more. If either of these can produce seventy-five or eighty bushels per acre by special culture against the forty bushels of the Nebraska farmer he may well consider this a special crop and a profitable one to grow. So with all other products of the farm.

But there are special crops, in the significance of the term—fruits, vegetables, fancy cheese, early lambs, and poultry and various other products—which have a high local reputation on account of their high quality, which has been gained by long and skillful cultivation and which gives them a high value in the markets. The market reports sometimes contain notices of these. There are Long Island potatoes, New-Jersey melons and sweet corn, Pennsylvania poultry, of which capons are especially highly valued; New-Jersey and Pennsylvania lands, many kinds of fancy cheeses, Delaware peaches, Kelley's Island grapes, Southern Illinois fruits and vegetables, the white Burleigh tobacco of Kentucky, the Berea (Ohio) onions, and others of which a long list might be given. Every locality offers some opportunities for enterprise in this direction; every city and town has its market, every village its select customers, and everything that is more than usually good, or early or novel, its unusually large price. A market gardener undertook to grow strawberries under glass in the winter near a large northern city, and at once found customers for all he could raise at one dollar to five dollars a quart. Every year he built a new glass house, until he had a dozen of them and twenty-five acres of ground outside for later crops. A young farmer makes a special business of feeding light pork for family use and of making sausages, for which he gets a double price. And so it is all through; the man of one thing becomes known and succeeds because he devotes his attention to that one and excels in it. The secret is to find what the one thing needful is, and when this is found the genius which has enabled the man or the woman to find that will always enable him or her to make a success of it.—*N. Y. Times.*

—It is said that the art of making Damascus steel has been lost to the world, but no one need grieve over it. We have State Treasurers in this country who would steal Damascus herself if they could get a tow line fast anywhere. —*N. Y. News.*

—Lebanon County, Pa., has a man forty-eight years of age, who never had any hair or teeth. The Philadelphia *Press*, which tells this story, is very trustworthy on most subjects.

Cigarettes and Snuff.

Cigarettes are in many respects the symbols of the age and its influences. The social authority exercised by royalty never received a greater tribute than in the popularity which the cigarette has won. Fifteen years ago cigarettes were furtively smoked by school boys and fast young ladies. They were regarded as foreign and effeminate abominations, and they were never seen in the lips of any person of mature years save the Gallic exile, temporarily resident in Leicester Square. The example of the Prince of Wales changed all this. His royal Highness, in the course of his peregrinations, had contracted the habit of smoking cigarettes. Straightway the habit of the future King of England became the fashion of Pall Mall and St. James street. Other influences were at work. The cigarette was held to have about it a certain cachet of Orientalism, and ever since the Crimean war all the vanities and ways of the Asiatic have been in more or less fashionable repute. Cigarettes were at first regarded as an exclusively Turkish product, and addiction to them was accounted a mark of personal distinction. They had other claims upon public consideration than this. Upon the continent of Europe they had long been favorites with statesmen and diplomatists. Tolerable cigarettes were naturally preferred to execrable cigars, and the fancy for cigarettes was soon acquired by the Englishmen moving in political diplomatic circles. Such is the force of association that a cigarette-box gradually became the distinctive sign of the citizen of the world. The cosmopolitan financier was behind the scenes in every European capital. The affectation had its advantages. If it was not very enjoyable it was economical. Good cigars were increasingly difficult to get and dear to buy; perfectly smokable cigarettes were generally to be procured and on very modest terms. In this way the practice has grown till it has become to the present age what snuff-taking was to our grandfathers. The Bath footman in the "Pickwick Papers" found it at once more agreeable and cheap to fill his box with coffee than with rappee. Gentlemen of all degrees "snuffed," not because they liked it, but because it was the correct thing to do. The art of opening a snuff-box and of handing it to one's friends was as diligently studied as the art of bowing or of entering a room. Snuff-taking in society was in fact not a pleasure, but an accomplishment. This is the sort of position which cigarette-smoking may be said to have secured in our own time.—*London World.*

—The eagle feels best at a height of 12,000 feet above the earth, while the minute you get a man on the roof of a horse-block his knees begin to weaken and he can't remember a word beyond "Feller-citizen."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Now that Gorringe has left the navy he ought to tell just where he left it, so that his successor may not waste the whole summer in looking for it," thoughtfully suggests the Troy *Budget.*

A Fireman's Fortune.

The San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle*, in an article on the Fire Department of San Francisco, gives the following from Asst. Chief Engineer Matthew Brady: "I have been subject to an aggravating pain in my chest for over four years. I resorted to various modes of treatment to obtain relief. I have had my chest terribly blistered. No physician could tell what was the matter with me. Two weeks ago I commenced using St. Jacobs Oil. It has cured me."

PLANTATION PHILOSOPHY: Nature is de mudder ob de chile, but edycation is de mudder ob de man.—Some men says dat de human family is a fraud. Dese men is sorter loose themselves.—De law ob the State only axes a man to do half way right.—De man what is ashamed ob the fact dat he's growin' ole acknowledges dat his work has been badly performed.—It is impossible fur a man ter be successful an' retain de friendship ob his neighbors, 'case ebery move toward success is regarded by de public as dishonest.—De wust whippin' dat a feller gits is from de man what doan' wan' ter fight. De wasp is mighty quiet, but his sting is awful.—De boy what thinks dat his fodder is a fool will arter awhile complain ob de roughness ob de fare in de penitentiary. Dis 'sertion may miss it once, but it will hit it three times.—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is very pleasant to take and exhilarating in its effect. It acts as a strengthening cordial and system renovator, effectually cleansing the system of all blood impurities, cancerous affections, and many other ills that human flesh is heir to, restoring and renewing perfect health and strength.

THE dog who stepped on the disc over a coal hole stopped long enough to discover that it was only a slip pup.

Personal!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

A HUMBUG—Reduction in the price of Arctic overshoes.—*Puck.*

"FIRST a cough, carried me off,
And then a coffin they carried me off in!"

This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all druggists.

A LAND-MARK—a dirty face.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

A PAIR of slippers—Orange and banana skins.

IT is reported that a lady in Boston was promised a seal-skin cloak if she would not speak for a quarter of an hour. She set her lips for silence, but at the end of a few minutes she exclaimed: "Mind you, its got to be a $250 one!"—*Boston Post.*

WHEN a drummer gets the mumps it increases the size of his face without adding anything to his inherent cheek.

NO INTELLIGENT lawyer will ever take the will for the deed.

A GENTLEMAN who had taken the right of shooting over a moor in Ayrshire at a high rent, bagged only two brace the first day. After counting the price, he grumblingly remarked to the tenant of the moor that the birds had cost him two guineas the brace. The tenant very innocently replied: "Aweel, sir, ye may be thankfu' ye hae gotten sae few o' them; they're far too dear."—*Exchange.*

A WIFE may be a blessing, but a dumb wife is an unspeakable blessing.

A DEAF mute has been arrested in New York for stealing two shirts. He will now have a he ring.

LOVE is much like a kitchen-stove, in being keenly susceptible to the action of a damper.

AN author who was eulogizing his own works as containing much "food for thought," was rather taken back by the remark of a friend: "They may cont in food for thought, but it is wretchedly cooked."

IS TAKING ground against a man the same thing as throwing mud at him?

THE slowest man ever heard of was one who could not get out of his own way.—*Rome Sentinel.*

THE song of the bricklayer—"Still there's mortar follow."

A MAN never knows what genuine poverty is until he has to shave with soft soap.

—LORD BYRON, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend—"Lady —— has been dangerously ill; but now she is *dangerously well again.*" American belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept *killing*, and avoid being killed, by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.

"AT last I know there is such a thing as a cold snap," remarked the burglar to the Sheriff, as he clapped the steel shackles on the shekel stealer.

THROAT, Bronchial and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"OVEN in Mexico, where the soil is poorer than an amateur concert," etc.—*Texas Siftings.*

"I BUY *Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills and introduce them wherever I go. Personal knowledge and experience of their effects on others prompts this act.*"—Rev. J. P. Fugett, Rector St. Luke's Church, Myersburg, Pa. 50 cents at druggists.

A POINT has position, but not size. That is probably the reason why so many fail to "see the point."

NO MATTER what may be the name, or how long standing the trouble, Dr. Benson's Skin Cure will always cure skin diseases. Grateful hundreds of cured patients attest this fact. $1, at druggists.

A PRIZE fighter should be paid in English money. The pounds are symbolic of his profession.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

"What is bred in the bone, will never out of the flesh." But rheumatism, piles, malaria, constipation and all other confluents from derangements of the functions of the liver, kidneys and bowels will "out of the flesh" without fail after the thorough use of Kidney-Wort, the cure for all such diseases.

NAIL-KEGS are now made of sheet iron, and the old wooden ones are covered with felt and sold as high hats.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is unequaled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it.

THE electric light is so much superior to gas that it is a wonder politicians don't dispense with the latter.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. *Sold only in boxes.*

THE new patent door closers are called "checks," because they prevent a draft.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago, a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc. Sold by all Druggists.

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar Thoroughly cures a cough. Remember! Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

STRAIGHTEN old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

TRY the new brand. "Spring Tobacco."

An Internal Revenue Officer Saved.

PROVIDENCE, August 21, 1882.

Editor of Boston Herald.

DEAR SIR—During my term of service in the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, at the time my office was in this city, I was afflicted with a severe attack of kidney disease, and at times suffered intensely. I received the medical advice of some of our best physicians for a long time, without being benefited by their prescriptions. Being discouraged by the failure of the doctors to help me, and being urged to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had tested its merits, although reluctant to try a patent medicine, I was finally induced to try it, and procured two bottles of it, and commenced taking it faithfully according to the directions.

Before I had taken it three days the excruciating pains in my back had disappeared, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Whenever, from over-exertion or a violent cold, the pains in my kidneys return, a few doses of Hunt's Remedy quickly effects a cure.

Before closing I beg to mention the remarkable cure of a friend of mine in New York City, to whom I recommended this valuable medicine. He was suffering severely from an attack which was pronounced by his physician a decided case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I obtained two bottles of Hunt's Remedy for him, and he commenced taking it, and began to improve at once, and was speedily restored to health, and he attributes the saving of his life, under the blessing of a merciful Providence, to Hunt's Remedy.

Another friend of mine in New York, to whom I recommended Hunt's Remedy, was suffering severely from kidney disease, and was entirely cured of it after using this wonderful medicine only a short period.

Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits experienced by my friends and myself from the use of Hunt's Remedy, I feel it to be my duty, as well as a great privilege, to furnish you this voluntary and unsolicited statement of facts for the information of your large number of readers, many of whom are undoubtedly suffering from this widely-spreading scourge, and I believe that it is the best medicine now known, and that it will cure all cases of kidney diseases that can be cured.

I shall be pleased to confer with any one who may desire an interview regarding the statements herein contained.

Truly yours,

RICHMOND HENSHAW, 96 Messer Street.

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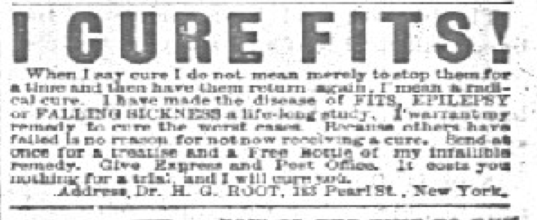
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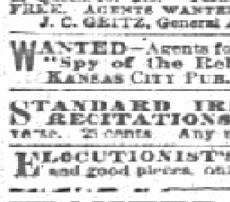


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