Callahan County Clarendon.

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER"

W. R. LOTZ, Editor and Proprietor. BAIRD, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881. VOL. II.—NO. 14.

THE CHILDREN.

"I'm tired of this ceaseless worry" thus the weary mother said:
"I rise up betimes in the morning, and I'm al-ways the last to bed;
Yet my labors are never ended, and the chil-dren's frolic and strife
Seems sometimes to drive me crazy, and I'm tired of this wretched life."

I grieved for the weary mother, for her face was worn and wan,
And a rosy bride I'd seen her but scarce five summers gone;
But, while I looked at the children—so happy, so healthful and gay—
I spoke not a word of pity, but turned with a sob away.

For I minded how once my dwelling, now orderly, still, and neat,
Ere echoed her children's voices, and the pat-tering of their feet,
As they scampered thro' hall and parlor, and in and out at the door,
While stones usurped my sofas, and picture-books strewed my floors.

And I minded the day they stickened, and their voices grew sad and weak;
As the fatal fever brightened, and wasted the burning cheek,
Till over the pale, pinched features, so changed from their winsome grace,
Crept the look—O so hard to witness!—of woe on a baby's face!

O God! Thou dost all things wisely, and I cu-cation not Thy decree!
Perchance I had else forgotten that my treas-ures were lent to me,
But, ah! the benumbing anguish to list for the failing breath,
As the dear form chills and stiffens in the cold, cold clutch of Death!

To-day, thro' my lonely dwelling, so quiet, precise and neat,
Where the echoes are sadly silent, I wander with restless feet,
I find not that old confusion which once did sorely annoy,
But I moan, 'midst the drear precision, for the sight of a broken toy.

O courage! ye weary mothers, whose labors seem never o'er;
Ah! vain and vain your being should your little ones need no more!
My children are gone forever; but all that a mortal might strive
Were bliss—but bliss—could I clasp them safe, safe in my arms, alive!

—*M. E. Harmon, in Chicago Tribune.*

THE WRONG VERDICT.

"Do I want any tapes and shoe-lace?" said Mr. Penfield, in his big, comfortable voice, that always seemed to have the supicion of a laugh down in its sonorous depths. "Do I look like anybody that is likely to want tapes and shoe-laces. No, sissy, I don't!" And then, as Flora Rawson was moving slowly away, with a mute, uncomplaining expression of despair in her face, he added, kindly, "But, all the same, you had better come in and warm yourself; you look half frozen to death."

"Thank you, sir," said Flora, and she came gratefully to the fire, setting her basket of cheap wares on the floor, and warmed herself, shyly glancing around the while at the cozy little private room with its cheerful red carpet on the floor, the curtains at the window and the leather-cushioned easy-chairs. The fire blazed and crackled in the grate. Flora secretly wondered how anyone could have the heart to waste coal so recklessly—a clock with a plate-glass front ticked leisurely on the wall, and Mr. Penfield, making entries in his big ledger and day-book, whistled softly under his breath as he did so.

"What is your name, child?" he asked, at last, without turning his head.

"Flora Rawson, sir," was the meek reply.

"How old are you?"

"Going on fourteen, sir, I believe."

"And how does it happen that you're selling gimcracks like these around the country, instead of being put at some honest trade," said Mr. Penfield, with his quill in his mouth, while he got up to search for some blotting paper.

Flora hung down her head. "There's only me," said she. "Father and mother are dead, and my step-mother says I've got to earn my own living!"

"Where do you live?" said Mr. Penfield, brusquely.

"In Holmes' Lane—the little cottage just this side of the china factory."

"Humph!" said Mr. Penfield. "That locality has a bad name!"

"Yes, sir," Flora made haste to explain, "there was a bad set lived there last year. But my step-mother, sir, she tries to be decent and honest—and she goes out washing and cleaning, by the day, to support my little half-brothers and sisters, and—"

But here she became conscious that Mr. Penfield was intently surveying her, and colored scarlet, all of a sudden.

"Would you like to learn the gold-leaf business?" said he. "And work here in the factory, with these girls who are coming up now for their wages?"

Flora glanced timidly at the long line of bright-faced, neatly dressed young women who were collecting outside Mr. Penfield's sliding window, which afforded easy communication with the ware-room without.

"*Could* I, sir?" said she, drawing her breath quickly, with a sort of sob.

"I don't know why not," said Mr. Penfield. "It's a pity that a smart, likely girl like you should be tramping around the country, selling buttons and pins, when there are respectable trades to be learned. I'm busy to-night. Come here at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and I'll see if we can make room for you. No—you needn't go until you are thoroughly warm," he added, with a sudden sentiment of compassion, as he noted her blue fingers and slight, shivering frame. And then he applied himself with energy to the task of paying off the hands—a ceremony which took place every Monday afternoon at five precisely.

Flora Rawson stood by the fire a little longer, but she felt the eyes of the smartly-dressed operatives upon her, and became painfully aware of the deficiencies of her faded dress, shabby worsted shawl and frayed straw bonnet with its mangy velvet bows—so presently she crept away, without disturbing kind Mr. Penfield.

He finished his task presently—all except paying old Mrs. Reilly, who scrubbed the floors, polished the windows and carried out the ashes.

"Hallo!" said he, glancing uneasily around. "This is very strange. I'm sure I laid out a five-dollar bill here for you, Mrs. Reilly—just here by the glass paper-weight, but I don't see it now!"

He lifted up papers, pen-rack, inkstand—even shook the daily newspaper which lay there, to see if, perchance, the missing bill had hidden itself away in its folds—but all to no avail. He searched through his pockets—and all the time, old Mrs. Reilly, who was very deaf, stood smiling and courtesying in front of the sliding window.

A sudden light flashed across his mind—he turned quickly and cast a searching glance around the office.

"I thought so," said he. "The girl is gone. And so is the money. What a fool I was to listen for a moment to her plausible story. Well, its rather an expensive little lesson, but it serves me right!"

He paid Mrs. Reilly out of his own private money drawer, shut up the office and went home, rather disenchanted with his ideal view of respectable poverty.

"There's no use in going to Holmes's Lane," thought he. "The girl don't live there—and never did."

But the next morning, as he sat over his books, just as the clock was striking nine, in its slow deliberate fashion, there came a knock at the panels of the door, and Flora Rawson presented herself, with her raven curls brushed tidily back under a net, her face shining with recent soap and water, and some attempts made at mending up the more hopeless of the rents in her dress.

Mr. Penfield's face grew hard as adamant, as he beheld her.

"I am surprised at your audacity in coming here, girl?" said he, sternly.

"Sir?"

Poor Flora looked at him in amazement not unmingled with terror.

"Leave this office," said he. "And never dare to show your face here again."

She shrank away like a chidden dog, while Mr. Penfield went grimly on with his writing.

"I suppose I'm a fool for not giving her up to the police," thought he. "But she is very young, and somehow I hadn't the heart to do it."

He went home that night—and his wife, a cheery, apple-cheeked little woman, looked up with a smile as he entered the sitting-room where she was at work.

"Well, Bob," said she, "I've mended that coat you left here this morning. I sewed on new buttons, bound the sleeves with fresh binding, and—"

"That's right, Kitty; that's right," said Mr. Penfield, drawing off his gloves.

"But that isn't all," persisted Mrs. Penfield. "I found a rip in the bottom of the upper left-hand pocket; and when I was sponging off the skirts I came across something hard, so I ripped it open and found—what do you think?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Penfield.

"Well, a pocket-knife, a business-card, three cough lozenges, and a five-dollar bill," said Mrs. Penfield, laughing.

"A—what!" almost shouted Penfield.

"A five-dollar bill," triumphantly repeated his wife, holding it up. And he instantly recognized it for the same bill, slightly discolored with some sort of acid, which he had laid aside yesterday for the payment of old Mrs. Reilly!

"I must have put it in my pocket in a fit of abstraction," said he to himself, "and it slipped down through that unlucky hole, of which I never dreamed! And that poor little girl with the big eyes and the loose mane of black hair—I've condemned her without judge or jury!"

Robert Penfield, however, though an impulsive man, was not unjust. He put on his hat, and went straight to the cottage in Holmes's Lane, where Flora Rawson lived.

It was a dreary place, uncarpeted, without much fire, and the broken window panes stuffed with rags, where Flora was tending a flock of untidy children, while the shrill tones of her step-mother's voice sounded from the back yard, where she was hanging up clothes to dry. She started and looked frightened when she saw him standing in the doorway.

"My good girl," said he, "I have misjudged you. I am sorry I sent you away so harshly this morning. We'll try and make a place for you if you'll come again to-morrow!"

And then he explained to Flora and her step-mother, who had by this time hurried in, with a pocket-handkerchief tied around her head, and steaming, soapy arms, the peculiar combination of circumstances by which Flora had been adjudged to be guilty of theft!

Mrs. Rawson tossed her head and bridled as she listened.

"Our Flora has her faults," said she, "and plenty of 'em—but, thank the Lord, she ain't a thief; no, nor never was!"

And Flora herself burst into tears.

"I am so thankful that you found the money," said she. "Because—because you had spoken kindly to me, and I couldn't bear that you should think me such a one as *that!*"

So Flora Rawson got an excellent place in the gold-beating establishment, and Mr. Penfield was always a little kinder to her than he would have been if it had not been for that one act of injustice toward her in the very beginning.

"It only shows," said he, "how easy it is to be mistaken!"—*Fireside Companion.*

A Natural Bridge of Snow.

On the east fork of the Yuba River, about five miles above Downieville, Cal., is a snow-slide, which completely covers the river for a distance of several hundred feet. This slide formed a year ago this winter, and was then perhaps 75 feet deep. The summer sun of last year failed to melt it, and it is now, with some of the winter's snow, at least 40 feet in depth, the old snow being as hard as ice almost. The river has worn its way through, and the arch is as regular as though formed by human hands. It lies in a gorge where the sun strikes it only a few hours in the day.—*Downieville Messenger.*

The number of Scandinavians coming to this country at present is unparalleled. Whole towns and villages of Northern Europe are becoming depopulated. The Swedish Government has commissioned Capt. Emil Lindburg, a native of Stockholm, general agent at New York City, to look after the interests of these emigrants and forward them to desirable localities. Many of them will be sent into the Southern States.

—When an American colt wins the Derby it is about time for England to discover trichinæ in American horses.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

Marrying Foreign Titles.

An American lady, who "loves those dear aristocrats" devoutly, was telling me some time since about an American girl, Miss X——, of one of our Western States, who was sold to a Baron De——. This high aristocrat married her with the distinct understanding that he should receive with her a *dot* of $700,000. But as this sum constituted the whole of the fortune left Miss X—— by her father, the noble Baron De—— was obliged to ask that the family of the intended bride should raise an additional sum of 400,000 francs to pay off the gaming and other debts. This the mother of Miss X—— paid out of her own private fortune, so eager was the mamma to have her daughter well married! The noble Baron De—— would take the daughter on no other condition. How humiliating it must be to a girl, if she has the slightest self-respect left, to know that she gains a husband only by such ignoble barter and upon such base terms! "But then," added my lady informant, "you must recollect that she had the honor of dining after her marriage with some of the best families in Europe, with the Prince De Thingumbob, the Count Von Wsatshisname, the Princess De Whodyecallem and all those! And I have heard say she has even been presented at court in Vienna and Berlin and spoken with the Emperor and Empress!" Just think of it. Contemplate the tremendous honor, and then say if you do not think that all that glory was dirt cheap at the price Miss X—— paid for it. To have had three minutes' conversation with an Emperor—is that not cheap at $500,000? To have sat at the board of a Prince—is that not worth at least a million?

An American, now a resident of Paris, who married one of his daughters to a Prince De L——, about five years since, and gave the husband $500,000 to take his daughter off his hands, says that he has one more daughter left and another $500,000 to spare for the right prince or other nobleman when he comes along. Mr.—— ought not to have to wait long for a bridegroom. The price is sufficiently high, in point of fact extravagant. There are plenty of played-out noblemen to be bought for one-fifth that amount every day in the year in Paris, plenty of counts, dukes and not a few princes who would bite eagerly and hungrily at a bait gilded with one or two hundred thousand dollars. It sounds much grander and looks a great deal larger when multiplied by five, and converted into francs. One million francs certainly seems a great deal more money than $200,000. Apropos of marrying for money, I am reminded of a funny story told me by an American young lady who has been studying music for some time in Vienna and Paris, and is now singing with great success in Italy. I allude to Miss Clara Bernstein, of Cincinnati, O. One evening at a social gathering a Frenchman asked her: "Your musical education must have cost you a great deal of money, has it not, Mlle. Bernstein?"

"Oh, yes; quite a sum."

"Well, now, don't you think you would have acted more wisely to have saved that money and got married?"

Miss Bernstein looked at her interrogator quizzically and responded: "Perhaps so, but on the other hand I don't believe I could have bought just the husband that would suit me for that amount of money, you know!"—*Paris Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

Brother Gardner on Education.

"It am not edleashun dat makes de man, any mo' dan it am de harness dat makes de hoss. I daily meet enthusiasts on this subjeck. I know white men who imagine dat a son's fuchur am all serenely settled as soon as he kin write fo' lines of Latin an' translate six lines of Greek. I know cull'd men who have worked night an' day an' worn old clothes an' libed on nuffin to cram deir boys full of edueashun. It am true dat de more edueashun we have de less vice we have, but doan' go too fur. America stands to-day in de front rank of nashuns, an' yit her loadin' men am not her college graduates. Take de men in Detroit who were educated de mos' an' you h'ar de leas' of dem. Dey am not at de head of our big factories, in our big stores, or plannin' an' carryin' out our big enterprises. Mo' dan five hundred college an' high-school graduates am book-keepin' an' sto'-clerkin' in dis werry city on salaries of less dan $20 a week. Fin' me a college graduate among de merchants. Fin' me one along de ribber front. Fin' me one among de ship-owners. Fin' me one among de tobacconists. Does a college edueashun direct de affairs of our big stove works, our locomotive works or our dozen railroads?

"I tell you, my friends, a boy wid hoss sense in his head to begin on, tempered up with two or three y'ars of union school edueashun, will make his way where a college graduate can't go. Our mos' successful business men am almost self-educated. Men who nebber saw a college have invented our reapers, mowers, sewing-machines an' labor-savin' mashecnery. Men wid deestriek school edueashuns have built our biggest ships an' planned our grandest enterprises. Star-gazin', poetry an' philosophy am well 'nuff, but it has been native genius an' business push which made dis kentry what it am.

"Fust feel of your boys an' see if de Lawd gin 'em any hoss sense. If he did, it am your duty to develop an' direct it. If he didn't de only way to prevent men from callin' dem fules an' idiots am to pack 'em off to college an' stuff 'em so full of Greek, Latin, Oratory, ancient history an' classical slop dat some of it will spill obef whenever dey open deir moufs. We will now proceed wid our reglar pureeedings."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A newly varnished carriage is liable to spot. To prevent this, some wash the carriage two or three times in clean, cold water, applied with a sponge instead of using a hose; this will help harden the surface and prevent it, to some extent, from being injured by the mud or water getting splashed on it.

—The New York *Post* says that a Boston theatrical manager has paid $800,000 for theatrical advertising—but it paid.

Sleeping with an Alligator.

A corrrspondent of *Forest and Stream* has a pleasant word for the hideous reptile, the alligator, and suggests that kind treatment may make it docile:

The long wharf at Mandarin, Florida, stretches some six hundred feet out into the peaceful St. Johns, and hither repair the fishermen, after their night's toil in their row-boats with their nets, to sell the quivering fish to the inhabitants, and ship the surplus by morning steamer to Jacksonville. I strolled down the wharf in quest of mess and met a tall, bony fisherman on whose face the habit of fishing all night had left a very plain impression.

"Haven't got a fish," said he. "No luck at all last night. I should have had some luck, too if it wern't for an alligator. He got into my net and it took me nearly all night to get him out, and thar was two of the prettiest schools of bass flopping close by that I ever saw. Instead of getting a good lot of um as I ought ter hev done and would hev done if it wa'n't for that alligator, here I am this morning with nothing at all in the boat except the thing."

"Have you got him in the boat?" I asked.

"Yes; don't yer want to come down and see him?"

I followed him down to the end of the wharf, and preceding us went his fisher companion, a lad of about seventeen. The boat lay moored to the bulkhead, and up above on the wharf, under a shed, sat about a half-dozen negro women with their babies, waiting for the next steamboat. The boy, with an animated grin, ran down the flight of steps into the boat, and as we approached pulled out an alligator, four or five feet long, by a cord that was fastened about its neck, and held it on his knees, bending its tail around from side to side. The negro women at the first look grabbed their babies, and fled in all directions, notwithstanding the boy's good-natured "He won't hurt you." He picked him up and put him down, coiled his tail, rubbed his sides and put his ugly head upon the boat thwart for general exhibition, and through it all the alligator was as quiet as a lamb. Indeed, he seemed rather to like the process he was undergoing. Perhaps he liked the jolly disposition of the boy.

"Won't he bite him?" I asked.

"No; alligators won't generally bite," said the fisherman, "unless you tantalize um. That boy there," he continued, "is jus' like a baby; jus' as quick as his head is down in the night he's asleep."

Now this seemed just unlike most babies to me. I said nothing, while he went on—

"Last night, sir, after we ketched that 'gator we put him in the bottom of the boat forward, and that boy there went and laid right down alongside of him, and sir, of he and the alligator didn't sleep together, rolled in the same blanket the rest of the night!"

I looked in the boy's face for some trace of kinship to the ugly saurian, or some sign of that which had won its mild behavior, but the kind eyes and look of jolly good-nature were all I could see. Possibly, if all the winter visitors to Florida were endowed with good-humored, rollicking natures, the ugly brutes might yet be transformed into affectionate domestic pets, which we might lead about with a pink ribbon, or dandle in our arms with interested love.

How Successful British Generals are Rewarded.

Grants to successful warriors have generally been made in England, varying in manner and amount according to circumstances, and the more or less imposing services of the recipients. Thus Marlborough got manors and broad estates, a sumptuous palace, and a perpetual pension. Wellington received marks of the national munificence in various installments; a peerage and a pension after Talavera; increased rank and a double pension after Cuidad Rodrigo; a hundred thousand pounds after Salamanca; half a million more, to purchase an estate, at the close of the Peninsular war; after Waterloo an additional two hundred thousand pounds, to help build and furnish Apsley House and keep up Strathfieldsaye. Nelson got a couple of pensions for three lives; Rodney, a couple of thousand a year for himself and his heirs forever. Lord Lake, the hero of Laswaree, received a peerage and a pension; Lord Keane, the same after Ghuznee and the Afghan campaign of 1839. Lords Hardinge and Gough were very liberally treated after the Sikh war, the first with a pension of eight, and the latter with one of four, thousand a year. More recently Sir Henry Havelock was granted a baronetey, with a pension for three lives, after the relief of Lucknow. Sir Garnet Wolseley got a lump sum of five-and-twenty thousand pounds, and refused a baronetcy, for his "courage, energy, and perseverance" in the Ashantee war; and now Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts are to have a similar sum divided equally between them.

Something About the Barnacle Family.

The young barnacle, writes Dr. Andrew Wilson, is a "nauplius," three-legged, free-swimming, single-eyed, and possessing a mouth and digestive apparatus. In the next stage we again meet with the six pairs of swimming feet, with enormously developed front pair of legs serving as "feelers," and with two "magnificent compound eyes," as Darwin describes the organs of vision. The mouth in this second stage, however, is closed, and feeding is, therefore, impossible. As Darwin remarks, the function of the young barnacles "at this stage is to search out by their well-developed organs of sense, and to reach by their active powers of swimming, a proper place on which to become attached and to undergo their final metamorphosis. When this is completed," adds Darwin, "they are fixed for life; their legs are now converted into prehensible organs; they again obtain a well-constructed mouth, but they have no antennæ, and their two eyes are now reconverted into a minute, single, simple eye-spot." A barnacle is thus simply a highly modified crab-like animal which fixes itself by its head to the floating log, and which "kicks its food into its mouth with its feet," to use the simile and description of biological authority.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The manufacture of oil from American cotton seed has begun in Italy on a large scale. It is mixed with olive oil, and sold for table use.

—The first rolling-mill in America was built at Middleboro, Mass., for Peter Oliver, one of the Crown Judges in the Province, in the year 1751.

—The German Post-office has adopted and uses postage stamps whose colors can be canceled by water. This prevents fraud, for as soon as the stamps are washed the color is obliterated.

—Mr. W. H. Preece suggests that the flow of tidal waters, and in elevated stations wind power, might be used to reduce the cost of producing the current for the electric light.

—Efforts are now in progress to attract to Louisiana the silk-growers of Provence, whose prospects in France have been blighted by plagues affecting grapevines and the silk culture.

—A Dresden man has made a good lubricant for shafts by mixing the whites of eggs with the finest graphite powder, until the consistency of a firm dough. This is kept in boiling water until the whole is coagulated. The mass is then reduced to powder.

—Belgium promises to become the great industrial teacher of Europe. Many foreigners are now attending her schools. She has fifty-nine technical schools, thirty-two industrial schools, and a higher commercial school—all receiving funds annually from the State.

—It will surprise many to learn that rice has a nutritious percentage of 88, while beef has but 26. Still civilized mankind will adhere to the latter with the idea that it has the most nourishment. The difference between a pound of beef and a pound of rice is very marked, the latter being 100 per cent. cheaper and 100 per cent. more valuable to the common laborer than the beef diet.

—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus describes a filter which he says he uses with perfect success for all the water his family requires. It is a gallon-glass funnel with a small piece of sponge in the bottom, and on which rests half a dozen slender sticks to facilitate the percolation, then placed at intervals all around and beneath a piece of muslin a foot or so square. The muslin is filled with, say, a pint of closely powdered charcoal. Through this he filters the water. At first a little of the charcoal passes through, but it soon becomes a perfect filter.

PITH AND POINT.

—Two million hobby-horses were made in the United States last year. This is an average of about two and a half to a politician.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The man who was the coolest person at the battle of Waterloo has just died. He hid in the ice-house at the chateau during the contest.—*Boston Post.*

—Edison is at work on an electric dressing machine which will do its work so rapidly that the owner can change his clothes with the weather and yet have time to eat two square meals and a lunch each day.—*Philadelphia News.*

—When a Boston girl is presented with a bouquet she says: "Oh, how deliciously sweet; its fragrance impregnates the entire atmosphere of the room." A down-east girl simply says: "It smells scrumptious; thanks, Reuben."—*Waif's.*

—An over-fastidious fellow at a first-class restaurant was complaining because a beef-steak was not cooked to spit his taste. "It takes away my appetite," he said, "to eat it." "Then it must suit you," said a friend. "Why so?" "Because that is what you are eating it for."—*Philadelphia Sun.*

—When a boy sees a big hornet's nest depending from the branch of a tree he is not satisfied that it is loaded until he hits it with a stone. He would rather heave a rock at it than to have five dollars. In a few seconds he would rather five dollars that he hadn't heaved the rock.—*Norristown Herald.*

—"I can't think that all sinners will be lost," said Mrs Nimbletung. "There's my husband, now. He's a bad man, a very bad man, but I trust he will be saved at last. I believe he has suffered his due share in this life." "Amen!" shouted Nimbletung from the back seat. Mrs N. gave him *such* a look, but said nothing.—*Boston Transcript.*

Do Birds Bury Their Dead?

While strolling through the woods at Goguac Lake yesterday afternoon, I suddenly came across half a dozen birds of the variety known as brown-thrush or mocking-bird. They were all busy working at some object on the ground, and did not notice my intruding till I was upon them, when, with a shrill cry, they flew off a short distance, and perched on the trees to watch my movements. Having my curiosity aroused, I went to examine what I supposed was a nest of young birds, when to my surprise I found the dead body of a female thrush, which had been killed by a shot from some hunter's gun, and had fallen where it lay. The birds which I noticed about it had been covering it over with leaves, sticks, little tufts of grass, etc., until only its feet stuck out. Immediately the story of the Babes in the Wood covered with leaves by robins came to my mind, and all seemed real as the time when in childhood I read the story and believed it to be true. Anxious to see what the birds would do, I stepped back of a large tree to a little distance and watched them. Slowly the birds came back one by one, and continued the work of burying the dead bird. While engaged hopping about after leaves and grass, they would chirp, in a low, melancholy key, what I took to be the dirge-notes of the little bird's funeral. I did not have it in my heart to disturb them, and watched them at their labors for a full half-hour, at the end of which time the dead bird was completely buried.

This in some way answers the questions so many times asked: "What becomes of all the birds? Do they ever die? And do their mates bury them?" I have no doubt but that the various species of birds thus dispose of their dead.—*Battle Creek (Mich.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Our Young Folks.

I WISH I WAS A GROWN-UP.

Oh, I wish I was a grown-up,
And nobody could say:
"No, no, you can't do so and so."
Or, "If you're good, you may."
If grown-ups wanted to be good
Before they had their fun,
A great deal that is going on,
I guess, would not be done.

Oh, I wish I was a grown-up,
Then I'd play with bigger boys,
And spend a hundred dollars
For nothing else but toys.
I'd give the fellows all a boat,
A knife and rifle and hat;
I'd sit up late, and sometimes
Wouldn't go to bed at all.

Oh, I wish I was a grown-up,
I'd wear my very best,
With long gold chain a-dangling
Across my stiff white vest;
With big top-boots so heavy
I could walk out anywhere,
With a gold watch in my pocket,
And a close shave on my hair.

Oh, I wish I was a grown-up,
As tall as my papa,
I'd have a pistol and a cane,
And marry Margie Carr.
I'd have a party every night—
How jolly it would seem!
I'd have a house of citron cake,
And a lawn of lemon cream.

Oh, I wish I was a grown-up,
I'd have a stunning yacht;
And eat at the first table
While the beef-steak was hot;
I'd go right in the parlor,
No matter who was there;
I'd have a span of horses,
And keep a dancing bear!

But, then, I ain't a grown-up,
I'm a boy that has to mind,
With a little blue-checked apron,
That buttons up behind;
And then women come and kiss me,
And call me "little dear;"
And I shan't be a grown-up
In many a long year.

—*Mrs. M. F. Butts, in Youth's Companion.*

A WORD TO SCHOOL-BOYS.

Whenever I meet a party of you on your way to school, I am strongly tempted to stop and have a little chat with you. Possibly you might call what I would say very much like preaching. Well, it might start earnest thoughts, and we are apt to call words which do that preaching. I wonder, boys, if you realize what it costs to get an education. Have you ever heard how much your own city or town annually devotes to the schools. Have you ever considered how much your parents must expend to keep you clothed and in school for ten or twelve years? How much parents often deny themselves, how many pleasures and luxuries, that the boys may have a good high-school education, and then, perhaps, go to college. Then how much labor you yourself must give, how many years of labor it costs you to obtain even an ordinary education to fit you for a business life, and if you study for a profession there must be three or four years more of hard work.

So you see it costs a great deal in money, and in that which is of more value than money—in time, self-denial and close application to acquire an education; but let me tell you a secret. It costs much more not to have one! For without it how helpless you are; all your life long you will have to be paying others for the use of their brains, and are at a disadvantage at every turn in life. If you have capital and go into business, you must pay a high-priced man for doing much which you ought to be capable of doing, and even then you are in a measure in the power of another. If you are so unfortunate as to have a dishonest book-keeper or cashier, he may swindle you out of half your profits, and you will never be able to discover it.

I remember years ago a janitor employed in our school building who could neither read nor write. He frequently hired the boys to add up a bill for him, or write a letter, and they invariably charged him ten or fifteen cents for their service. It was not very large-hearted for the boys to ask payment for such a small service; but that is not the point I want to make. The ignorant man had to pay for the use of a little learning, and you will find it the same the world over; all business men will tell you that knowledge and judgment are hired only at a great expense. In any profession or trade you will find (other things being equal) the man of the best education has the advantage.

And lastly, the lack of knowledge will cost you the society of cultivated people, for of course you cannot associate with the educated if you are ignorant; they would not enjoy your society, nor you theirs. Ignorance will cost you much mortification and many regrets for lost opportunities, so when you grow disheartened that you are giving up so much for your education, remember it will cost you much more not to have one.

If you will carefully observe men you will find that most of them have an ambition; by that I mean a fixed determination to possess something, or to succeed in some undertaking. One man longs to become learned, and will spend his days and nights in study, giving up many pleasures that he may have more time to spend over his beloved books. Another wants to be famous as an explorer, so he turns away from all the comforts of a quiet home, and wanders over strange countries, suffering untold discomforts that he may become noted as a traveler or discoverer. Another has set his heart upon riches, and toiling early and late turns his heart and mind from much that is ennobling, becoming old and worn in his pursuit for gold.

Now, do these win the object for which they are striving? Invariably, if they are persistent in their efforts; there are few things within the bounds of possibility that you cannot possess if you patiently and perseveringly work for them. Then how important is it that your ambition should be a noble one. Have you ever asked you self the question, "What is my aim in life?" Probably you will say that you are now too young and inexperienced to determine what trade or calling you will follow. That is true, but if you are old enough to be in school you can understand that you may work for some object, and this should be clearly defined. You want to get the most thorough education possible. Your advantages may be limited, or may be very good; in either case you want to make the most of them. Having set your heart on this, do not look far ahead and expect to accomplish great things when you take up advanced studies. Do not expect algebra and geometry to make you accomplished mathematicians unless you have first conquered arithmetic. Remember the duty which is of first importance is the one which lies nearest.

Do you remember the legend of the man in pursuit of the four-leaf clover? When a boy he was told that if he could find a four-leaf clover it would be to him a talisman of good fortune, and with it in his possession success in any undertaking was sure; so early in life he started out to search for this little token of good. He left his home and friends to wander alone in this pursuit, traveling across continents and oceans in his search, but all in vain. At last, a disappointed and worn-out old man, he returned to the old homestead to die: and as he tottered up the familiar pathway, lo! close beside the doorstep grew a four-leaf clover. It may be that your assurance of success lies hidden between the leaves of the despised speller; it surely is somewhere among your school books.—*Golden Rule.*

Work and Play.

Don't loiter, boys and girls. When you know what you ought to do, then go about it promptly; and work at it diligently, and finish it. Work first, and rest afterward. Never dawdle. Is there a garden to be weeded, corn to be hoed, hay to be raked, coal to be brought up, an errand to be done, a lesson to be learned? make that the first thing, and if possible, the only thing, until it is finished. Your comfort and your success in life depend very much upon the habits you form in this matter.

You find some people who are always saying they have so much to do, and yet they seem to accomplish very little. They are not comfortable, and they are not successful. Perhaps they have a letter to write; and they worry over it every day for a week, exhausting as much strength in this useless worry and "dread to go about it," each day as another would in writing and posting half a dozen letters. The successful men—railroad presidents, bankers, manufacturers, merchants, farmers—are men who have what we call executive ability, or "dispatch." It is the power of forming an accurate judgment quickly, doing a thing, or giving order for it, at once, and then dismissing it from the mind, so that the next thing may be taken up and dispatched. The hour's duties are done in the sixty minutes, the day's duties within business hours; and then the man may read, ride, talk, sleep, rest, with a mind free from care. If the boys and girls manage their work thus, then they will enjoy their play.—*Scholar's Companion.*

Insects Killing Insects.

It is often found that human interference with the arrangements of animal life does more harm than benefit. Many a time the destruction of birds as the supposed foes of the farmer has left the ground free for the worse devastations of unchecked insect life. In a recent article, commenting on some of Sir John Lubbock's entomological observations, the writer says:

"While men have been devising scientific schemes for the amelioration of insect plagues, and fondly imagining that upon ourselves has rested the burden of keeping the animal world within proper limits, the insects themselves have taken the matter in hand and been actively carrying into effect the plans and suggestions which, if left to us, would never have got beyond the preliminary stages of consideration. In the orchard the fruit farmer watches with lamentation the depredation of the wasps among his plums, and his children come crying to him with the tale of their sufferings, how they picked up a fallen pear and were stung by the wasp inside. Yet all this time, so naturalists tell us, there are wasps that sting wasps and hornets that lie in wait among the tempting fruit to carry off or decapitate the smaller depredators. In the hot summer days flies annoy us, but it is a comfort to know that whenever they sit down on bushes their enemies are on the watch for them; that not only spiders catch and eat them, but winged things of their own kind devour them readily. The cockroach is an abomination in a kitchen, but if he ventures to walk abroad the *Pompilus* takes him by the nose, and, having stung him senseless, drags him away to some convenient chink that serves it for a larder. The spiders that creep about where they have no business to be, and spin threads across pathways, so as to catch the faces of passers-by, are constantly beset by fly foes, who treat them with a delightful contempt, using their fat, round bodies to lay their eggs in, and even storing them up like apples to feed the young flies when they are hatched. The caterpillars that destroy our vegetables and work havoc in the flower garden are not the irresponsible tyrants that they seem, for they go in mortal terror of their lives all day long, not only from other caterpillars that eat them, but from a number of winged creatures that take a truculent delight in their tender bodies. The beetle which we call a cockchafer, and which in France does almost incredible damage, has another beetle told off to it, whose only duty is to hunt and kill it. The wheat-fly, snug though it thinks itself tucked up inside the husks of the grain, is found out by a special fly whose whole work in life is to lay its eggs in the other's body; and even the gall-flies inside their secret chambers, the clover-fly hidden in the little flower, and the wireworm under ground, are each of them the particular objects of pursuit and slaughter to appointed insects. To this complete chain of crime and punishment man can add nothing, but he can at any rate take the broad hint which the insects give him, and assist them to indulge their beneficial appetites."

—The old Childs house at Norwich Town, (Conn.), has not been tenanted for many years. It was decided the other day to smoke out the myriads of swallows that year after year had found lodging in the wide-mouthed chimney. Straw was procured, placed in the fireplace and lighted. As the smoke went billowing up, the swallows came down by the dozens and hundreds. Not less than four or five hundred were killed.

The Clarendon.

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

William R. Lotz, Editor.

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SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

Dastardly Attempt on the Life of President Garfield.

Last Saturday morning, in Washington, at the Baltimore and Potomac depot, while on his way to New England, President Garfield was shot by a man named Charles Guitteau. He was shot two times, once in the arm and once between the hip and kidneys. The would-be murderer was immediately arrested and taken to jail. The shooting occured in the ladies room of the depot. The President, and Secretary Blaine were walking arm in arm when the shooting occured. Guitteau is about thirty years old, and is supposed to be of French descent, and has been a consul at Marseilles. He was an office seeker and wanted a position from the President. When the news was first received, some doubted that the man was insane, as has been alleged, but that it was a deep laid plan, and more parties than the murderer were guilty; but the developments indicate that the man is really insane.

The following is a copy of a letter which was picked up on the street shortly after his arrest, the envelope unsealed, and adressed to General Sherman or his first assistant in charge of the war department: "To General Sherman: I have just shot the President, I have shot him several times, as I wished him to go as easily as possible. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, a theologian, a politician. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I am going to the jail. Please order your troops and take possession of the jail at once.

(Signed) CHARLES GUITTEAU.

By this unwarranted disgraceful act, not only the United States, but the civilized world are deeply affected; from all quarters of the globe letters of sympathy and good wishes to the President and family, are daily received.

For the first few days it seemed hard to determine whether there was a possibility of Garfield's recovery, and reports of all kinds were in circulation, some even going so far as to state that he was dead; but there is now little doubt that he will recover, as none of the vital organs have been harmed by the bullet, which, by the way, has not been found yet, probing for it was unsuccessful. This has been a fortunate and narrow escape, and the nation gives a sigh of relief over the favorable termination of so unfortunate an affair.

EDUCATION.

With Reference to Practical Life.

In presenting the subject of education at this time, I will direct my remarks more especially to the combining of the moral with the intellectual as being the true and real education of the day.

I will begin with the present system of common schools, and I cannot help but admit that the results of free school education are not what they should be, and I make the broad assertion that we have more lazy men and useless ones from false pride and and self-conceit in the educated class than in the uneducated, or those who have attended only primary or secondary schools. Our public schools when first instituted, were to be the hope of the country, the safe-guard as it were of national liberty; but the faith of our most intelligent and thoughtful men in the ability of the public schools, has of late been rudely shaken by the stern logic of facts.

Quite recently a prominent educator of New York city, has shown by statistics that the amount of crime in the country is in no degree diminished by education, though the nature of crime is somewhat changed. It is also a fact, which is proven by the statistics of our penal institutions, that improving the intellect will not always elevate the character.

The question of education is National—and should be promulgated by every citizen. All are interested who love freedom. It is the very first essential quality to good government, and to have the latter we must be able to vote intelligently—hence the great necessity, in fact the duty of every parent to educate their children to be independent thinkers and readers. What society needs is true education, the building up of character, such that will elevate and build up all parts of our being, especially the weaker portions. Instruction is not education, though the two are often confounded. True education is the harmonious development of the whole being.

I do not, however, for a moment, wish to be understood that I disparage the public school system. I think it is right that every child who is to be a citizen of this great and glorious country, should have a chance to get an English education, that he may be fairly armed and equipped for life's battle. The State has a right, and I believe its duty to see that this chance is afforded every child. But moral training is needed to make honorable and useful citizens.

Educate a people in intellect alone, without the restraint of moral principle, and the balance of a moral character, and you increase crime, and make civil government a difficult problem. This fact has been verified of late years, and in fact so recently has this been the case, that at this moment the whole nation feels the great, and immediate necessity of true moral education. Too strong ambition, with a lack of true moral judgement very often causes bad results. Unwarranted ambition is a term applicable to most candidates in every profession. Take the bar for instance, of any of our judicial districts, and you see that there are twice as many men as are wanted, and that the business is done by half the remainder. Nature endows only a few and not the masses with wonderful intelligence. But the masses, under a strong ambition forget this and push on to disappointment. The study of the law requires a high order of intellect. And let me now tell you, gentlemen, if you have not plenty of time, money, brains and inclination, do not start out to become a celebrated lawyer. The science of medicine should not be practiced by tramps and quacks. No one should have a diploma unless he earns it. This rule is also applicable to the church. The ministry is too often chosen because it seems an easy life.

A representative of the American Board of Education, recently, in an address delivered before the Educational Society of Boston, said that only the very highest order of intellect, combined with christian character, vitality and energy could be received into that institution, and that two-thirds of the applicants failed, and the remainder were tested by trial. So we see the great need in those professions is not more men, but *better* men.

Let me impress all you young men of America, some of whom may soon be called to the head of the different departments of this great government of ours, that you must help yourselves. Spare no labor or self-denial in whatever you undertake, but depend on your own exertions and have no fear of failure, it is the best disiplinarian.

Men must be the active agents of their own lives, and their own best helpers. It is individual industry that so largely contributes to the nation's thrift, and is its best educator.

70,000 Lost Children.

They form a large item in police duties, and during the last year they numbered 5096, besides 100 foundlings. The aggregate of lost children during the past nine years is nearly 70,000. It seems quite remarkable that the largest number occured during 1862, when 9806 lost children were picked up in the street, an excess over 1869 of more than fifty per cent. I can only explain the difference by the war excitement of that time, and by the fact that nearly 60,000 soldiers were enlisted in this city, thus depriving many females of their guardians. About 800 foundlings have been cared for during the nine years referred to.—*New York Cor. Troy Times.*

The Census of 1880.

The census of 1880 gives the population of the United States at 50,152,554, an increase of nearly 12,000,000 in ten years. The five largest States in their order are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri; the five largest cities, New York, which has 1,206,590; Philadelphia, 846,984, Brooklyn, 266,789, Chicago, 503,304, Boston, 362,535. The population of New York city alone exceeds the entire aggregate population of the five States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Nevada and Oregon; and should we add to its population that of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other suburbs, which are really a part of New York, we have a population of over 2,000,000; to equal which would require the additional states of Florida, Delaware, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.—*Fort Worth Business College Journal.*

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Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Texas.

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. H. BOWMAN,
Secretary of State.

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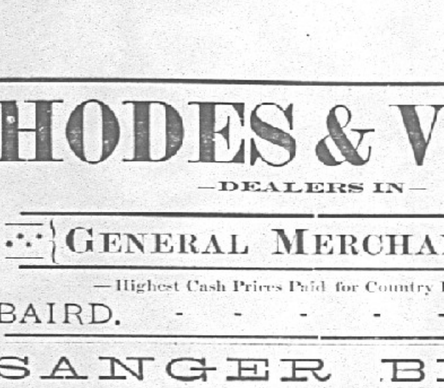
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WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE.

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

A. SUMNER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

—THE—

LITTLE BROWN JUG

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.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT, 711 Main St., Dallas.

ST. LOUIS DEPARTMENT, 708 & 710 Locust St.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Most Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, O.

L. C. McALLISTER, Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

G. WESBROOK,

Proprietor of the

TONSORIAL PARLORS

Adjoining the Adams House,

First Street, Baird, Texas,

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

Genuine Sea Foam Kept in Stock

Cheap Cash Store.

New Store!
New Goods!!
New Prices!!!

I have opened a Grocery Store in the building formerly known as the Harrison building, and am prepared to sell better Groceries at cheaper prices than ever before sold in Belle Plain.

I keep constantly on hand everything usually kept in a first-class grocery store, such as

SUGAR, COFFEE, BACON, HAMS, LARD, RICE, BEANS, MOLASSES, CONDENSED MILK, CANNED GOODS, DRIED FRUITS, POWDER, SHOT, AND WOODENWARE, ALSO CIGARS, TOBACCOS, Etc., Etc.

W. J. Power,

BELLE PLAIN, - - - - TEXAS.

2 1-6m

THE

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND ITS CONNECIONS,

—FORM THE—

Most Direct and Quickest Line

—FROM—

ALL POINTS IN

TEXAS,

—TO—

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CAIRO, INDIANAPOLIS, TOLEDO, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, CHATANOOGA, ATLANTA,

—AND ALL POINTS—

North, East and South-East

Trains Arrive and Leave Fort Worth as Follows:

ARRIVE.		LEAVE.
1:35 a. m.	No. 1, Mail and Exp's	
	No. 2, Mail and Exp's	3:45 p.m.
2:30 p. m.	No. 3, Accommodat'n	
	No. 4, Accommodat'n	6:20 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

At Shreveport, with Red River Steamers for New Orleans.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

—FROM—

FORT WORTH, DALLAS AND SHERMAN

—TO—

ST. LOUIS.

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

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

THOMAS RUSSEL,

ARCHITECT & BUILDER

will take Contracts for Furnishing and Building

Stone, Wood, or Brick Buildings,

Abilene, Texas.

n1:1f



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Ayer's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Clarendon.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State Officers.

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

District Officers.

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

County Officers.

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

Courts.

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

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

Church Directory.

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

Railroad Time Table.

WESTWARD

ARRIVES.

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

LEAVES.

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

EASTWARD

ARRIVES.

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

LEAVES.

No 2 Mail and Express	6 30 a m
No 6 Local Freight	3 00 a m
No 10 Stock Express	3 15 p m

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVES.

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

DEPARTS.

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

PH. SCHWARTZ, P. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

Kerosene at City Pharmacy 85 cents per gal.

Watermelons, peaches, apples, grapes and cat fish in town.

Post Master Schwartz has our thanks for a nice lot of grapes.

Scrofula always yelds to the potent influence of Ayer's Sarsparilla.

Head quarters for wall paper at City Pharmacy.

A round up to day north of town, about four miles.

Clocks! Clocks!! Clocks!!! at the furniture store.

Lamps and lamp fixtures at City Pharmacy.

Another car load of the very finest flour just arrived at Hodes & Veits.

Mr. E. H. Newlon moved his house which he lately built on his addition to Baird, down to near his Lotel.

We have had considerable wind during the week; with some threats and a few sprinkles of rain but no rain comes to cheer us yet.

Fine chewing and smoking tobaccos at City Pharmacy. Also select cigars.

Mr. E. H. Newlon is erecting another building to the already large group which constitute the capacious City Hotel.

Just received at O. M. L. Parker's, a large supply of corn and corn meal, which will be sold as cheap as possible.

Fine pocket cutlery, razors, straps, shaving mugs and fancy soaps in endless variety at City Pharmacy.

The Cotton Wood Mills are now in running order, and the proprietors are prepared to grind flour and meal and to gin cotton.

ELMS, CRAIG & Co., Props.

Major Perry has let the contract for putting up his stone building to a Mr. McDermot of Weatherford, who will be here next Monday with his force of workmen to begin the work at once.

Go to the furniture store for clocks of all kinds and prices.

Col. Adams is erecting another building upon the vacant space between the Adams House and the post office.

Screw worm destroyers in large quantities at City Pharmacy.

Mr. Ed. Northrup has completed his neat residence and moved his family down from Belle Plain last Wednesday. They seem to prefer city life to too much retirement.

One car load of corn meal, also one car of corn just received at Hodes & Veit's.

Mr. W. H. Parvin gave us several specimens of copper ore which he obtained during his trip West to Knox county. This ore has every indication of being rich in copper.

The finest assortment of toilet and fancy articles in town at the City pharmacy.

Our old friend F. A. Parrott has also concluded to move to town, and is building a residence upon the lot he bought in the Newlon addition to Baird. It is strange how good men will flock to Baird.

Just arrived and for sale, one car load of Flour, and another car load expected in a few days at

HODES & VEIT'S.

There is quite an increase in the ice business in town. A few weeks ago about three or four sacks supplied the demand, while now the daily shipment to Baird amounts to from twenty to thirty sacks.

There has been quite a reduction made in town in the price of ice. A week ago we were glad to get ice at five cents per lb. while now it is delivered to us at two and a half cents per lb. and good lake ice at that.

The largest lot of Dry Goods ever brought to this town, will arrive today at the stone building. Call and price the goods at

HODES & VEIT'S.

See the fine advertisement this week of our enterprising druggists, Drs. West & Fraser. These gentlemen have a fine drug store and invite the public to call and examine their extensive stock. These gentlemen by strict attention to business and sterling integrity have made for themselves an enviable reputation in our sister town of Brownwood. We bespeak for them a successful business and professional career among us.

They are coming. Hardware, Tinware, Queensware and all other kinds of ware usually kept in a first class "Ware" house, and will be sold cheaper than ever. Come and see me and I will do you good.

S. L. ROBERTSON.

Last Tuesday, as Mr. D. A. Baker's water wagon, with a boy driving, was crossing the railroad track near the round house, the double tree broke, which frightened the horses, causing them to run, but they did not go more than about twenty yards, when one of them put his foot into a prairie dog hole causing him to break his left fore leg in two places. The leg has been set and splinted, and he will probably be saved.

A subscription paper has been in circulation in town during the week for the purpose of raising money to pay Mr. Brown Seay, deputy sheriff to come and live in Baird and put a quietus to the shooting, yelling, using profane and obscene language etc. on our streets. About fifty dollars was raised, which amount is to be paid monthly. We have every confidence in Mr. Seay's ability and determination to put a stop to this lawlessness, and our citizens should give him their hearty aid and co-operation.

Personal

Mr. T. James, insurance agent and adjuster from Tyler called on us last Wednesday.

Mr. C. E. Gilbert, of the Abilene *Reporter*, and family, passed through last Thursday morning on their way to their new home. Mr. G. informs us that he sold the Navasota *Tablet*.

J. F. Bennett called at our office last Wednesday, he has about 3500 head of sheep which he is offering for sale, they are from Lavacca county, and are all graded sheep. 7500 more will be here in a month, all for sale.

Maj. John Y. Rankin of Brownwood paid our town a visit, and we acknowledge a pleasant call from that gentleman. He has enough faith in the future of Baird to cast his lot among us, and will embark in the real estate business,

Hon. C. K. Stribling of Shackelford county, was in town this week, and enlivened our den with a pleasant call. The judge is dealing extensively in sheep, and was here attending to the sale of some of them. Those wishing to purchase flocks would do well to call on or write to the judge.

Pay Up.

All who are in arrears with me, will please come forward and settle their accounts, especially those made last year. O. M. L. PARKER.

Stove-! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

Just received a car load of the celebrated General and Republic cook stoves, and for sale cheap by

J. C. WEAKLEY.

An Abundance of Water at Baird

Some questions having been raised as to the supply of water to be had at Baird, several of the citizens, ourself among the number, together with Capt. Vaughan and Mr. Flanders of the Railway service, on the 28th ult., made a tour of inspection, and examined the surroundings with reference to this subject. The largest present supply of water was found in the branch of Mahair creek that runs south-east of town. Here, on section 122, and about a mile and a half from town, the bed of the creek, for a distance of nearly 300 yards, has a depth of about six feet of water, with an average width of about 30 feet, while, whithin a distance of half a mile along up the creek, are two other large bodies or holes of water, each nearly equal in volume and extent to the one first mentioned. This water seems but little if any affected by the present drought of two months continuance, and stock men who have resided in this county for some years past, say that it is never exhausted even during the most protracted dry spells. Between these holes of water, in the bed of the creek are found living springs which run for a short distance and disappear. From this fact, and the further one that the water in these holes, besides being inexhaustible, is at all times comparatively fresh; it is evident that they are supplied constantly by under ground springs, the same, doubtless, that appear at intervals in the bed of the stream. By the use of the water engine, and about treble as much water piping, or tubing, as is now here, the water can be readily supplied from these natural reservoirs in abundance for all needs of the citizens, as well as for all railroad purposes.

Abundance of water can also be readily and quickly obtained by digging large wells or reservoirs, 15 to 25 feet in depth at the springs north and south of town, from which our present supply of water is procured. These springs are still running, and the under ground current that can be found in the valleys here, could fill and continue to supply these wells though they were larger than mentioned above. This is evidenced by the fact that a quarter of a mile above the south spring, in the valley, is a 14 feet well half full of water, which, though only three feet in diameter, can scarcely be drawn dry. No attention has been paid to this well for nearly a year, and indeed but little attention has been given to the water question, as nature has been so lavish as to give us plenty without our having to dig for it at all. Except the forgotten one just mentioned; but one well has ever been commenced in or near the town of Baird, and it is now 36 feet deep. All the surroundings indicate that good well water can be obtained any where here at less than 100 feet. On the water question, the facilities of Baird are unequaled by any town west of Fort Worth.

Belle Plain Correspondence.

BELLE PLAIN, JULY 7, 1881.

Mr. Edward Northrup to-day moved to Baird with his family. They will occupy the new house he recently built. May success follow Ed. wherever he goes.

Prof. F. W. Chatfield will occupy the residence of the late Dr. E. Thayer.

P. S. Windham is building a residence house at Baird, and will move his family there in a few days.

Mr. Sam. Cutbirth bought the dwelling house of Mr. Windham in Belle Plain and will take possession in a few days.

Mr. J. W. Patty and family who left for Macon, Miss., some three or four weeks ago, will return by the first of August. They will receive a warm welcome from friends at Belle Plain.

Mr. J. E. M. Hedley has rented Prof. Norman's house and expects to move into it soon.

No demonstration of any kind on the Fourth at Belle Plain.

Belle Plain College opened last Monday a week, and has already an attendance of 42 pupils and still they come.

John W. Hedley, who is at present sojourning at Belle Plain, will leave for Parsons, Kansas, next Monday, where he intends to engage in the jewelry business. May success attend him.

Our old friend, W. B. Chittum paid us a visit yesterday. He says the country between here and Burnet is as dry as ours, and no prospect for any corn crop. He is the same old 7 & 6.

Real Estate Transfers.

Lot 3 block 8 in Newlon's addition, to A. Levi. Consideration - - - - $60 00

Lot 1 block 4 in Newlon's addition, to H. Roberts. Consideration - - - - 60 00

Lot 4 block 12 in Newlon's addition, to F. A. Parrott. Consideration - - - - 60 00

E. H. NEWLON,
Real Estate Agent.

Fish Wagons.

I am daily expecting a car load of the celebrated Fish Bros. wagons. There are no better on wheels, and I will sell them cheaper than you can get from Fort Worth or Dallas. I have also just received a stock of wagon and plow timber to which I respectfully call the attention of all woodworkmen. S. L. ROBERTSON

A Collision

Yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock as train No. 2, mail and express, was coming to the depot, the rear truck of the Pulman sleeping car switched off on the south switch, thus turning the car around and running quartering on the two tracks. Both trucks then jumped the tracks, and plowed along on the ground and on the ties, until the car struck engine 92, which was on the side track, hitched to a train ready to start west. The collision broke the rear end of the sleeper considerably, doing several hundred dollars worth of damage, and knocked the cab off of the engine. Had the engine not been there, the sleeper would have been rolled over by the swinging side motion. There was no one in the car but the conductor and porter, who were both jolted up considerably but not hurt. There was no one on the engine with which the car collided. Both tracks for a considerable distance were moved out of position, both rails and ties being moved bodily.

A Correction.

The following is a corrected report of the school building committee:

J W Adams	$25 00
W C Whitley	10 00
Tayler & Laird	5 00
C H Rust	5 00
M J Blakely	5 00
J M Walker & Co	5 00
Geo P Johnson	10 00
Joe E Wright	5 00
Griffin & Tebo	5 00
A M Beal	5 00
Herman Schwartz	5 00
O M L Parker	10 00
F W Smith	5 00
N J Harrison	2 50
J H Parish	5 00
W R Lotz	5 00
W G Jacobs	2 50
C L Sweet	2 00
S L Robertson	5 00
Wm Cameron	25 00
P L Callahan	5 00
Lapowski & Bro	10 00
M N Killough	1 00
T J Dean	3 00
F E Jacobs	2 50
P H Oberwerter	2 00
	$170 50

WORK.

L K Dillard	$ 5 00
D A Baker	3 00
G A McInturff	5 00
Strain & Lee	5 00
E H Newlon	15 00
S N House	5 00
John Gillis	5 00
E Fairhurst	5 00
P L Davis	2 50
	$50 50
Hodes & Veits' account of Dallas and Fort Worth's subscriptions	$85 00

EXPENDITURES.

April 8th Lumber	$28 76
" " "	77 11
" 10th "	55 30
" " "	13 32
May 10th Work	12 25
" " Hauling	6 00
" " Work	26 00
" 12th Hardware	18 00
Doors and Windows	12 50
Seats & B B & Paint	2 90
	$252 14

The Glorious Fourth at Abilene

ABILENE, July 5th, 1881.

The glorious Fourth is over. That is, if I consult the almanac, I find out that to-day is the 5th of July, but if I judge by the size of my head, the glorious Fourth has left there a few impressions that will require some days to disappear.

People commenced to pour into town in wagon loads very early in the morning, and by nine o'clock the streets were litterally crowded with jolly looking people. I counted twenty four human beings in a wagon, but they were all so terribly thin, their stomachs looked so very flat, that there was hardly material enough in the whole outfit to build up three ordinary sized men. I learned afterwards that they had been three weeks without eating anything at all, in order to do justice to the barbecue, and that they had bought and consumed all the pills that could be had in their neighborhood. Indeed, if there had been a few more crowds like this one on the ground, there would not have been grub enough to fill them up. They ate constantly from twelve to six P. M., and when they got ready to go home, the wagon that brought them in could contain but four of the crowd, and they hired a prairie schooner and a six ox team to carry home the balance of the family. O, but they were so supremely happy!

The ground selected for the barbecue was about a mile east of town, and plenty big trees protected us from the burning rays of the sun. An elegant platform for the speakers, and benches with a sitting capacity of perhaps 2000 had been erected, and when you know that the fumes of roasting porkers and calves were perfuming the atmosphere for hundreds of yards all around, you can safely conclude that I was more interested in the prospective eating than in the Fourth of July speech. At about 11 o'clock Mr. Lanham delivered the Fourth of July oration. Shall I tell you what he spoke about? Well, you ought to know. I have read and heard a hundred Fourth of July speeches, and I solemnly declare that they are almost invariably the same! For me a Fourth of July speech looks as much like another Fourth of July speech, as a grasshopper looks like another grasshopper of the same size and family. It is always the same flowery language, the self-same praise of our country; it is very nice once in a while, we ought to be proud of being American citizens, but a fellow gets tired of the best of things; I once wanted to live exclusively on quails on toast, but got disgusted of them at the fifth meal. I don't wish to throw any shadow on Mr. Lanham's speech, as he made a real *good* one, but then it was only the photograph of any other good speech that I heard on some previous Glorious Fourth.

After the oration, which lasted about an hour, everybody and his wife was graciously invited to walk towards a table about 200 feet long, on which was spread the best barbecued meat that I ever tested. The chief cook, I am told, was imported from Baird, and he displayed culinary talents that would be appreciated even on a king's table. I proclaim him an artist. After dinner Mr. Paddock delivered a speech in which he tried to be funny, but he only partially succeeded, as I noticed a few children in their mothers' arms crying as if for dear life, but perhaps they had no fun in their souls, or may be they were suffering from the toothache, at any rate nobody bursted his buttons or laughed himself to death.

At about 4 o'clock people commenced to go back to town, and the elite of the city kept busy the balance of the evening preparing themselves for the grand ball. Messrs. Smith & Steffens had generously tendered the use of a large building they are erecting on Pine street, and indeed the ball was conducted as well as could be desired. Not a drunken fellow was admitted.

Abilene can boast of the biggest bed bugs that can be found in the state, and if the few specimens I saw last night can be induced to stay here after the glorious Fourth is quite over, we will soon have material enough to start a new boom in the shape of a first class menagerie; this is how I found it out. About 3 o'clock A. M. I went to bed, I was pretty tired and soon commenced to sleep when all of a sudden I felt something catch hold of my foot and pulling at my leg as if some one wanted to wrench it out of its socket; thinking it was a burglar I hallooed murder, jumped through the window and ran to the stable where I armed myself with a pitch fork. Coming back in my room, I stuck the prongs of the fork beneath the bed and hit something which I took for the burglar as I could hear his bones cracking under the pression of the fork, and could feel the warmth of his blood spouting to my face. By this time the landlord came in with a light, when I discovered that my assailant was a bed bug. I told the landlord to have the animal stuffed and sell it to Barnum, while I went to sleep on the prairie.

There are perhaps things that happenet on that memorable day, that I have forgotten to mention, but I have spent all the truth there was in me, and I am afraid, if I write any more, to tell things that I could not prove if I was pushed to the wall.

I. B. DAMPHINO.

ESTRAYED.

Estrayed before J. H. Harbert, J. P. Precinct No. 7, Callahan county, Texas, by G. W. Ellington, June 28th, 1881. One brown mare mule, 14 hands high, about 20 years old, branded A with a half circle over and a bar below on left shoulder, also an indescribable brand on left thigh and another on left hip. Appraised at $30.

J. W. NEWMAN,
C. C. C. C. Co.

GO TO

—THE CITY PHARMACY—

Front Street,

Baird City, Texas.

WEST & FRASER, Props.,

—FOR—

PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
WALL PAPER,
PATENT MEDICINES,
all kinds of STATIONERY,
Fine CHEWING and SMOKING
TOBACCOS.
SELECT CIGARS.

Everything usually found in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Look for the sign the Illuminated Mortar.

Hardware & Stoves.

CAMERON & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Stoves, Wagons AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Abilene and Colorado City, TEXAS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges,
Early Breakfast Stoves and Ranges,
Fairbanks Standard Scales,
Furst & Bradley's Plows, etc.,
Miller & Aultman's Buckeye Mowers,
Chieftain Rakes,
Erie City Engines,
Fish Brothers' Wagons
And Proprietors of the Celebrated WM. CAMERON WAGONS.

y2-n1-3m

I. X. L.

SALOON.

TAYLOR & LAIRD,

PROPRIETORS.

CHOICE Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

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

WRIGHT & SHARP.

GENERAL

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants

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

Also, Agent for the Celebrated McCormick

REAPERS and MOWERS.

BAIRD, - - - - - TEXAS.

JOHN ROZENBURG,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

BAIRD, - - - TEXAS.

R. M. TURNER,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,

—DEALER IN—

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

Physicians prescriptions compounded with accuracy, day and night.

Market St. Baird, Texas.

J. T. CUNNINGHAM,

Dealer in

GROCERIES, FINE CIGARS, TOBACCOS, DRUGS, &c.

Also keep on hand

STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c.

Store on East side of Market Street,

Baird - - Texas.

J. W. AUSTIN,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.

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

Frank Austin

An Experienced and Practical Watch Maker.

Watches may safely be sent and returned by mail.

612 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

JUL. HERVEY'S

RESTAURANT,

No. 7743 Market Street, (East side)

BAIRD, - - - TEXAS.

I would respectfully inform the public that I have opened a first-class restaurant, and will be pleased to have everybody call and see me. The table will always be supplied with *more* than the market affords.

JUL. HERVEY, Proprietor.

PAGE'S SALOON,

Market Street, - - Baird, Texas,

Is acknowledged by all lovers of

Cool, Refreshing Drinks,

to be the

FAVORITE RESORT OF BAIRD.

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

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SADDLES and HARNESS!

A. A. PRINCE

Having opened a Saddle and Harness shop in

Baird City, on First Street,

Is prepared to do all work in his line in good style and on Short Notice.

When in town call on him.

WALLACE & WAGGENER

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES,

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A. J. LITTLE, Attorney at Law. J. W. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent.

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Abstract of title furnished to lands lying in any of the United States. Lands and other property bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Office one door east of Adams House. 2-8tf

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PROPRIETOR OF

CITY HOTEL,

Baird, Texas.

THIS house is entirely new, large, well ventilated, commodious and neatly fitted up with new and First-Class furniture. All the rooms large, neat, clean and airy.

Sales Room for Commercial Travelers.

Give us one call and you will never in the future pass us by.

C. R. SHAPARD, M. D.,

has resumed the practice of Medicine, and will be pleased to receive call from his friends.

Office, during the day, on second floor of McMinn & Seay's stone building, and at night at E. L. Huffman's residence.

Belle Plain - - - - - - Texas

n56:1y

NEW WAGON SHOP.



Edward Northrup

Would inform the public in general that he is now ready to do all kinds of manufacturing and repairing of Farming Implements,

WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
PLOWS,
&c., &c. &c

Coffins made to Order.

All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop west of Public Square,

BELLE PLAIN, TEXAS.

n21:1y

T. J. LARGEN, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and OBSTETRICIAN.

Will attend Calls Day or Night, in TOWN OR COUNTRY.

BELLE PLAIN - - - - - - TEXAS

Office hours at Baird, from 2 to 6 in the afternoon. His office for the balance of the time will be at Turner & Largen's Drug Store at Belle Plain.

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N. PORTER,

PINE STREET,

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—FOR—

Saddles and Harness.

Largest Saddlery in the West. None but First-Class Workmen employed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Large Stock always on hand.

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

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

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—DEALER IN—

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS,
BLINDS,
MOULDING,
LIME,
CEMENT,
MIXED PAINTS,
BARBED WIRE.

BAIRD, - - TEXAS,

You are Respectfully Invited

To Call and Examine the Large Stock of General Merchandise on hand and ready for Distribution *FOR CASH*, a

O. M. L. PARKER'S,

MARKET STREET,

Baird, - - Texas.

A full Stock of Saddles, Harness, Queensware, Hardware, Stoves, Dry Goods, Groceries and Family Medicines.

Country Produce Wanted Here.

The Clarendon.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

BAIRD, - - - - - TEXAS.

A Fearful Half-hour.

In the early days of the Cincinnati Southern, before it had attained its present system, and immediately after the road had been opened for traffic to Somerset, occurred an event the recollection of which even to this day serves to bring out goose-flesh on those who were cognizant of the impending disaster.

Within a few days after passenger travel began, the officers of the Southern sent invitations for a trip over the road to all of Cincinnati's wealthiest men and heaviest tax-payers, and on the morning of the excursion dozens of carriages left the Burnet House, the place of meeting, and conveyed them across the river to Ludlow, where the "special," headed by No. 1, the crack engine, with Mat Coombs at the lever, was in waiting. Miles N. Beatty, now Superintendent of the Southern Division, was conductor. When all the excursionists were on board, the engineer and the conductor went into Train-Dispatcher Cooledge's office, where they read and signed the following order and placed copies in their pockets:

"Meet and pass No. 2, north-bound passenger train, at Williamstown."

To Williamstown, for delivery to north-bound passenger train on arrival, was sent the following order:

"——, *Conductor:* Meet and pass south-bound special at Williamstown."

So that the situation stood thus—either train reaching the place indicated first was to go on the siding and wait there until the one coming from the opposite direction had arrived and gone ahead on the clear track. Of the wealthy passenger-load some were seated chatting, others were standing on the platform, and still others on the summer-car, when, glancing up and down his train, the conductor, finding everything in good order and readiness, waved his hand to the watching engineer, and the special pulled out, slowly at first, but as it moved on the speed increased until it went out of sight around the curve a-flying, and a little later a rumbling sound told of its crossing the trestle, and that it was well and fairly started on its way south. It was understood that extra fast time was to be made, and to offer no obstacle the track had been cleared of everything save the passenger train referred to.

One-half hour after the start from Ludlow, No 2, fifteen minutes behind time, reached Williamstown, at which place the standing rule was imperative that conductors should at all times stop and inquire for orders. Stopping only long enough to unload a passenger in the mud, the conductor, thinking only of making up lost time, signaled the engineer, and the train went on.

The horrified operator saw No. 2 dash northward to what seemed inevitable destruction, as the telegraph line between his room and Ludlow was unbroken by a single instrument, and at that moment two trains at high rates of speed were rapidly lessening the distance between each other on the single track. He telegraphed at once to Ludlow that "No. 2 had passed without stopping for orders."

All color left the face of Train-Dispatcher Cooledge as he received the message, and as he communicated the dire intelligence to Jack Redmond, Master of Transportation, that individual's countenance assumed a similar hue. With him to think was to act. Stepping to the station-door he quietly beckoned several men to him and composedly gave instructions to each. One-half dozen of them went on the double-quick in different directions for physicians. The station-keeper went into the warehouse and gathered together sponges, baskets, material for splints and soft muslins for bandages. Meanwhile other employees had run up to the engine-house, and starting a fire under an idle locomotive, had hitched on to a caboose and backed down in front of the station, where the car was transformed into a hospital-coach. To all save Redmond and Cooledge these preparations were mysterious. The relief train was soon in readiness, but did not start. Redmond, seated at his desk and estimating the rate of speed at which the trains were moving, calculated about where the collision would take place. Some of the passengers would escape unhurt, and one of them would hasten at once on horseback to Williamstown, the nearest point, for medical aid. Here the operator would learn the exact locality of the accident and send a dispatch to Ludlow. Possessed of this information Redmond could send his waiting engine and car, with its corps of physicians and nurses, to the spot at the rate of nearly a mile a minute. The other and slower plan would be to have let the "relief" start out and cautiously find its way around the many curves. He chose the wiser course. The scene in the train-dispatcher's office was painful. Cooledge, leaning over the silent instrument, watched it with feverish eyes as if to read its secrets before transmission. On another chair was Redmond, with big globes of perspiration coming from the pores of his face and rolling down unheeded. Neither man spoke. Five, ten, twenty, thirty minutes that seemed like ages passed, when came a sharp click. It was Williamstown calling Ludlow. Cooledge's hair rose up on end as he gave the response. Redmond stood up and placed a hand on the door-knob. The next moment Cooledge fairly yelled, "No collision. No. 2 has just backed into Williamstown." The two men shook hands with the same vigor as if they were twin brothers and hadn't met for a thousand years.

It was then ascertained that, by the most fortunate circumstances, the trains had simultaneously entered from opposite ends upon the longest piece of straight track between the two telegraph stations, and instantaneous applications of brakes had brought them to a stop within twenty feet of each other. No. 2, recognizing the "special's" right of way, backed to Williamstown, where it went on the siding, and Cincinnati's millionaires and capitalists proceeded unhurt on their journey.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, of Boston, proposes to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000, to erect a building to promote the interests of manufacturers, and the Hon. E. R. Mudge and Mr. James L. Little have informed the Trustees of the Institute of Technology, of the same city, of their willingness to take $50,000 of these bonds for presentation to that institute, provided other friends of the institute will present the other $50,000 to it.

—Judge Wilson, of Polk County, Fla., has an orange tree that bears annually seven thousand oranges.

Thomas Blanchard, the Inventor.

Blanchard was a born genius in Mechanics, so that he seemed to comprehend its laws and motions by intuition. His faculties were largely concentrated in constructiveness, and while by no means deficient in others, in his youth he seemed so to strangers from a perverse impediment of speech. This he overcame in after-years.

When he arrived at the age of eighteen, his elder brother Stephen started, in a bordering district in West Millbury, Mass., a factory with horse-power, to make tacks, and he appointed his unfortunate brother to the position of heading them in a vise, one by one. Once in a mechanic shop, his dormant genius began to wake up. Ere that youth had spent many months in this dull task he had designed, constructed and put in operation a machine that made tacks at one motion, faster than the ticking of a watch, and more finished than those made by hand. So perfect in design and construction, it was operated over twenty years, and experts who have seen it say no essential improvement has ever been made upon it. The neighbors could not at first be made to believe that that stammering youth ever invented it, but when they found he had hardly been out of the shool district, they were constrained to give him the credit.

In the same town of Millbury, a few miles below his shop, on the Blackstone River, were extensive armory works, engaged in manufacturing guns for the United States. The proprietor was then intent upon improving on the English mode of making gun-barrels, which was to weld them by hand, and grind them down before a revolving stone. He had invented a process of welding them under trip-hammers, by which the work was done better, quicker and cheaper, and it was adopted at the National and other armories in this country and Europe. Finding that the grinding process left the barrels of unequal thickness around the calibre, and made them liable to explode, his next aim was to turn them in a lathe. In this he succeeded, by a lathe patented December 19, 1818, so far as the barrel was round, but to turn the irregular shape of the butt baffled all his efforts, and not his alone, but of all the most ingenious mechanics in all the armories, of which there were eight—two National, at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, and six private in United States service, for supplying the different States. Most of them succeeded in turning the barrel so far as it was round, but all failed in their attempt to turn the butt. It could only be reduced to shape by hand-filing, and that cost a dollar on each gun. The prices paid to the contractors by the War Department were limited to the cost of making arms at the National armories, and the reason given was that, as necessity is the mother of invention, they would be compelled to make labor-saving improvements to secure their profits, while the mechanics in those armories, being paid by the day, had no such motive.

The wisdom of this policy was abundantly verified, and the public of to-day are little aware how much they are indebted to the private armories for mechanic improvements. Guns were formerly made entirely by hand, and most iron-work was reduced to shape by hand-filing, which a large class of mechanics followed as profession. It has now become nearly obsolete, the work being done by machinery. The contractors having labored a year or more in fruitless attempts to solve the problem of reducing the butt by a machine, at length the proprietor of the armory works at Millbury, in shear desperation, hearing of a budding genius in a border farming district, sent for him to come to his armory. When he came he seemed a stranger to all present, diffident, had a stammering tongue, and not much was expected of him. Being told what was wanted, he glanced his eye over the machine, began a low, monotonous whistle, as was his wont through life when in deep study, and ere long suggested an additional, very simple, but wholly original cam motion, which upon being applied relieved the difficulty at once, and proved a perfect success. The proprietor was delighted, and turning to him said: "Well, Thomas, I don't know what you won't do next. I would not be surprised if you turned a gun-stock!" naming that as the most impossible feat in mechanics he could conceive, it being neither round nor straight in any part. Thomas began his peculiar whistle again, and then stammered, "We-we-well, I'll t-try that." Whereupon the workmen who had gathered round burst into a loud laugh at the absurdity of the idea. The germ of the stocking machine lay in that cam motion, and it was then and there, as he afterward said, that the idea of his world-renowned machine for working out irregular forms first flashed through his mind, although it required many months to elaborate it.

Blanchard was soon called to Springfield armory to adjust similar cam motions, and on a return journey, when riding solitary and alone in his carriage, he suddenly exclaimed, like Archimedes of old, with great glee, "I've got it! I've got it! I've got it!" Two men by the wayside overheard him, and one said to the other, "I guess that man is crazy!"

He sold his tack machine for five thousand dollars a mere trifle for its worth, but a great fortune to him then. He built a shop, filled it with tools, and kept himself locked in for about two years. At last he emerged, and brought to the armory at Millbury a miniature model of his stocking machine, and it operated so well that a full-sized working machine was decided upon. The aid of other mechanics was called in, and Blanchard's first eccentric lathe was built in Millbury. In the meantime the fame of it had reached Washington, and the Ordnance Department were desirous of having it launched into notice from the National Armory at Springfield. Blanchard, feeling a just pride in this recognition of his great invention, ordered it sent there. It remained long enough to build a new one, was then returned to Millbury and set up in the armory, where it was continued in operation about twenty years.

When the news was first proclaimed from Springfield of a machine running there which turned gun-stocks, it was generally discredited. But mechanics came flocking from far and near to see the mechanic phenomenon.—*Asa H. Waters, in Harper's Magazine.*

—Two Toronto suitors of the same girl wanted to take her out for a drive on the same afternoon. They fought in the street for possession, and finally seized her; each pulling her with all his might toward his own carriage. Her clothing was badly damaged before the victor had secured her.

—The *Monitor*, of Union Township, Huntington County, Pa., says it is true that a large viper was killed in front of the residence of D. P. Pheasant that had two legs protruding from its body the length of one's little finger, and feet like that of a toad.

Rye a Profitable Crop.

During several months past the price of rye has been higher than that of wheat in all the leading markets in the country. The crop last year was somewhat short while the demand for it was unusually large. A very large class of our foreign inhabitants were accustomed to the use of rye in their old homes, and continue to eat it in preference to wheat after they come to this country. Bread made of rye retains its moisture longer than that made of wheat. It has more flavor, and on that account is more palatable when eaten without butter or fruit sauce. The great number of persons who are daily arriving from various portions of Germany and the Scandinavian countries will cause a large demand for rye next season, and farmers will do well to consider this fact in deciding what grains to sow. The circumstance that the price of rye is higher than that of wheat shows that the former is a neglected crop, and one that is deserving of more attention than it receives. Rye is a more productive as well as a more hardy plant than wheat, while it is less liable to be injured by insects. It will produce a good crop upon a poorer soil, and one that has received less preparation. Many tracts of loose, sandy soil will produce large crops of rye, on which a paying crop of wheat, corn or potatoes could not be grown. There are many large tracts of sandy land in the Western States, considered almost valueless, that will produce large and excellent crops of rye. These tracts could be purchased and utilized by growing rye to most excellent advantage. With very few exceptions rye is only raised by small and poor farmers. A large proportion of all the rye produced in the country is raised on little patches of from one to five acres in extent. We have wheat fields extending over several thousand acres, but it is an unusual thing to find even a quarter of a section of land in one body devoted to the grain that is worth more than wheat.

Other plants classed as cereals are of little or no value except for the grain they produce. Their foliage and straw are not of sufficient worth to take into the account in estimating the value of the crop. In many parts of the country the straw of wheat, barley and oats is burned in the field. In other places they are only used for feeding stock. The straw of rye, however, is very valuable for a large number of purposes. It makes excellent paper stock. It forms the best material for thatch. It is superior to any other kind of straw for use in packing furniture, glass, and crockery-ware, for tying round nursery stock, for filling beds, and for covering the tops of stacks. Next to flags that grow in marshes and water courses it is the best material for bands for tying up bundles of grain and corn stalks. When designed for this purpose the stalks should be cut at the season of blossoming. They are then strong and pliable, and bands made of them are easily applied to bundles. These bands will be readily eaten by stock of all kinds. Bands made of rye straw, cut when the plant is in blossom, are also useful for tying up grape vines. If rye is harvested at this stage in its growth the ground can be plowed up sufficiently early to admit of raising another crop on the same land. Rye is an excellent crop to raise for feeding off at those seasons of the year when grass affords but little food. The seed may be sown to excellent advantage between the rows of standing corn, and covered with the cultivator when the crop is worked for the last time. In a favorable season it will afford much food during the latter part of the fall as well as during the winter and early spring. Rye is also a very valuable crop to raise for the purpose of plowing under with a view of fertilizing the soil. A heavy growth of it may often be raised on land that will produce but very little red clover, which is generally raised for the purpose of plowing under. The seed costs less and the period of growth is much shorter.—*Chicago Times.*

Sensible Advice on Training Horses.

Forty-six years ago, David Lewis, then a handsome, round-headed Welshman, was driving from Utica, N. Y., to Hamilton College, having a load of lads returning after a spring vacation to their studies. As he neared Middle Settlement attention was called to a farmer maltreating a colt which could not and would not keep up in his work with an older horse harnessed beside it. David, displeased at the unreasonable farmer, murmured, "Tu-ra-lu-ral," (but did not swear,) and stopped for the farmer to come to the roadside, and the two commenced talking in Welsh. We college boys had no Welsh professor, and were ignorant of the language. The tongues of David and his countryman had a short spat. As we started on our way, I asked for a translation of the Welsh dialogue. Says David: "The man asked me how to break his colt, and I told him to go in the house and first break himself." No man can master a colt properly who can not control himself. There is no mystery in education. The whole method is according to law. Rewards and punishments underlie just government. Beware of an improper punishment of a colt, as you would of a human being; for you must command respect if you would educate either. Never trifle nor deceive. When you must draw the whip to compel attention, remember to reward obedience with sugar, or some pleasing gift. First make your colt your friend, and then educate without impatience or severity. Condescend to talk to your horse and be clear in your language, for he can hear and is glad to be coolly and intelligently directed. "Go on! Steady! whoa!" are magic words which should be used to start, to moderate, or to stop the movements of a colt. Repeat them clearly as you have occasion to use them, for just what they mean; and the colt will soon obey them, and be proud of his knowledge. Be at all times considerate, kind, fair and firm, remembering there is a limit to every sensitive organization. It does no harm to tire a colt, but never exhaust one. Groom well, after work, rather than before. If you hate a colt let some one else educate him.—*Brentano's Monthly.*

—The editor of the Santa Rosa (Cal.) *Republican* is provoked at a telegraphic account of a forest monarch 315 years old being cut down to make lumber, and says: "We know of one tract of 440 acres of redwood and other timber on Russian River, almost the last compact body of it there, that the saw mills won't get leave to touch while the writer is above ground. Talk about 315 years! There are redwood trees there 45 feet in circumference and 300 feet high that were (by all evidence) large trees 2,000 years ago.

—There is only one way to eradicate weeds such as plantains, docks and the like in lawns, and that is pulling them out when the ground is moist or cutting them out well below the surface. Annual weeds will give way to successive mowing, which prevents them from seeding.

HOME AND FARM.

In thinning apples while small we have experimented long enough to know that it is very profitable.—*Prof. Beal.*

—Fodder corn is best cut when the ears are partly formed—that is, if any ears appear upon it; if not, it should be cut when the blossom is fully developed. It is then in its best condition for feeding purposes.

Batter Bread.—White Indian meal, two quarts; cold boiled rice, one cup; eggs, three (well beaten); melted butter, one tablespoonful; sweet milk, two and a half cups; salt, one teaspoonful; soda, half a teaspoonful. Stir the eggs into the milk; then the meal, salt, butter, and last of all, the rice. Beat all three minutes and bake in shallow pans in quick oven.

—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says the best way of relieving choking cattle is to pour from half a gill to a gill of oil—sweet oil, castor oil or linseed oil—down the throat of the afflicted animal, having first turned its head up to facilitate the operation. As soon as it reaches the obstruction, relief is instantaneous, as the apple, potato or whatever it may be, can be easily swallowed or ejected.

—Tomato Catsup.—Cut one peck of ripe tomatoes in halves, boil them in a lined saucepan until the pulp is all dissolved, then strain them well through a hair sieve, and set the liquor on to boil, adding one ounce salt, one ounce mace, one tablespoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of red pepper, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, five of ground mustard; let them all boil together, for five or six hours, and stir them most of the time. Let the mixture stand eight or ten hours, in a cool place; add one pint of vinegar, and then bottle it; seal the corks, and keep in a cool, dark place.

—Butter Rolls.—Butter, one tablespoonful; unsifted flour, one quart; baking powder, three large teaspoonfuls; sweet milk. Sift the baking powder thoroughly with the flour and add the butter. With sweet milk, form a dough, knead and roll it half an inch thick and cut: fold each one over to form a half round, wetting a little between the folds to make them stick; place on buttered pans, wash over the top with milk to give a gloss, bake in quick oven twenty minutes, and let stand half an hour before using.

—Old black straw hats that look rusty and dirty may be made to look almost as nice as new, providing they are not battered up so as to be out of shape. The operation is very simple and consists in nothing more or less than blacking them with ladies' shoe polish. It makes a wonderful difference in the looks and no one can tell that they have been blacked. One I saw that had been done this way I was sure was a new hat, and I could scarcely believe it when the lady told me it was the hat I had seen her wearing every day for a long time.

—Catarrh, or nasal gleet, is contagious, and may be communicated from one horse to another. It consists of purulent inflammation of the nasal membranes, and may degenerate into glanders through poisoning of the blood by absorption of the purulent discharge. No horse should be permitted to remain subject to this disease for months or years without an attempt to cure it. The treatment proper for this disease is to spray carbolic acid, diluted with forty times its bulk in water, into the nostrils, and to give an ounce of hyposulphate of soda daily for some weeks. The nose should be sponged with clean water and carbolic soap twice a day.—*N. Y. Times.*

—To get the better of hoof-rot in cattle, the part affected must be thoroughly cleansed. There are many sores on cattle which if kept constantly washed clean with cold water and kept free from dirt would heal of themselves. A Maryland practice of curing hoof-rot is to thoroughly cleanse the affected parts with warm water and soap, and then apply warm tar between the hoofs. In very bad cases there will be a very large core come out—remove it carefully with the thumb and finger; cleanse the cavity as above with soap and water, and then fill it with warm tar. Keep the parts thoroughly tarred, even if necessary to use a bandage. Keep the animal in a clean, dry pasture. It is no more liable to affect the whole system than any other ulcer. When once cured there is no danger of its appearing again unless from the same cause.—*Christian at Work.*

"Handling."

In speaking of the quality of stock, and especially of that of "beef" cattle, there is scarcely any expression that is used more frequently than "handling," or "touch," and there is none the signification of which it is harder to explain. By "handling" the butcher can tell, before purchasing, the quality of the flesh of a living beast; and by it the breeder can ascertain the aptitude to fatten, the constitutional vigor, and the quality and quantity of the flesh an animal can carry. It is the peculiar sensation of softness and pliability under the pressure of the fingers on different parts of the body. The nature of this sensation depends on the degree of perfection of the capillary circulation of the system, by which the nutriment prepared by the digestive organs is freely conveyed to every part of the organization. If the capillary circulation is actively carried on in the skin, at the greatest distance from the large circulatory vessels, it can readily be inferred that the internal parts, which are more favorably situated, will be abundantly supplied with materials for the renovation and increase of their tissues.

In testing by "touch" the first thing to be observed is the hair. A fine, long, mossy coat indicates a good feeder, whose flesh will be fine-grained and marbled. A fine but short coat shows a tendency to the accumulation of too much internal fat, instead of a uniform distribution of it through the system. Harsh, coarse, wiry hair denotes poor feeding capacity and late maturity. A soft, mellow, elastic skin, moderately thick, that yields readily under pressure when the animal is in a moderate condition, but grows firmer as the beast "ripens," indicates good health, early maturity, and a fine quality of flesh that can be rapidly laid on. A hard, harsh, unyielding skin denotes a slow feeder and inferior flesh; while thin, flabby skin portends a feeble constitution, coarse, stringy flesh, and soft, oily fat. In all cases the skin should be elastic—springy; the indentations made by pressure should be effaced promptly, not sluggishly, as are those made by pressing the fingers on a dropsical limb. To discriminate correctly by this method requires a delicate sense of touch that can be acquired only by a great deal of practice, and where there are differences in the condition of the hair and skin frequent comparisons of different animals are needed to avoid mistakes. By examination of his own stock, however, any farmer could acquire a good deal of useful information with regard to the "handling" qualities of animals.—*Rural New Yorker*

—At Castle Rock, Grant County, Wisconsin, there is a curiosity in the shape of a well. It is eighty feet deep, the last forty feet of which is through solid rock, and the first forty shaly sandstone. At the point of junction between the hard and soft stone a current of cold air comes into the well, so cold, indeed, that the workmen in drilling through the solid rock were obliged to work with heavy gloves, and ice formed on their whiskers. Below this point the temperature is that of an ordinary well, and the water is of the same temperature. The current of air is sufficient to blow any light substance out of the well.

—"Rosalind May," a New York correspondent, speaking of the price of garters, says, "Some have been shown me marked $100 the pair, and I was informed that a pair had been made to order and sold for $1,500." Very few young men dreamed that the female garter came so high. Young man, if your salary is too weak for $100 garters, you'd better remain single or marry the daughter of an Indian chief. She paints her l—imbs, and has no use for garters. And economy continues to be wealth!

[Chicago (Ill.) Western Catholic.]

The Family's Best Friend.

We are not believers in every trash that is called medicine, and have, on many occasions, warned our readers to beware of the stuff; but there is an article which has been before the public for a long time, and which has been indorsed by the most eminent men in the land, including many of our most respected and learned bishops and priests. We refer to the world-renowned St. Jacobs Oil. We have known a great many people who were suffering from that terrible disease called rheumatism, and who believed their cases hopeless, they having tried almost everything. We recommended St. Jacobs Oil, the cures were almost miraculous, and now these good people remember us in their prayers, and are never without St. Jacobs Oil in their houses. The Oil is possessed of a great deal of merit, and we heartily recommend it to our readers.

LAVATER says the more honesty a man has the less he affects the air of a saint. Newspaper men have no saintly airs about them.

Get Out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—*Christian Recorder.*

WHEN a Boston man walks instead of riding in the street cars, the *Globe* credits him with saying: "A fare saved is a beer gained."

Refined Women.

Refined and educated women will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney disease, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney-Wort. Druggists sell both dry and liquid.—*Home Journal.*

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, &c.

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

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE meets with wonderful success in all cases of skin diseases.

THE little knots of hair on the head of a Chinaman are curly-queues.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

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MR. PRIM went fishing, and on his return told some terrific lies about what he caught. Said sharp to him: "What do you want to tell such yarns as that for? Tell something possible, if not probable. Don't you know that everybody saw that you were lying?" "Yes," answered Prim. "Then, what the blazes did you do it for?" "Why, I wanted them to know I was lying. I didn't want them to think I was eccentric."—*Boston Post.*

NO MAN is wholly bad. There is the forger, for instance. He is ever ready to write a wrong.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT always produces a queer kind of sensation to meet a lady relative or friend after an absence of ten or fifteen years. You look at her and think: "dear, dear, what a change to be sure, what an old-looking hen she has grown to be." And she looks at you and thinks: "Well, well, and this podgy, baldheaded old rooster is all that is left of my handsome Jim, Dick, Bill or whatever your hideous name may be." Then you both exclaim with one breath: "Why, how well you're looking; not a day older." What liars we mortals are.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

IF "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," where shall we look for the proof of a printers' pi?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

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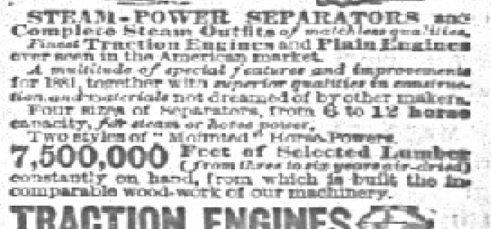
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