

AND SHOES.

## GOODS - FIRM.

### BOYDSTUN,

to S. L. Robertson, Baird, Tex.)

## DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We want your trade now, will want it this fall, and will in the future want it, and shall endeavor to treat our customers fair and square.

We can't be excelled either in PRICE, STYLE or QUALITY.

LOUIS BOYDSTUN, - - - MANAGER.

## HO, FOR CHRISTMAS.

:- Holiday Goods---Fancy, Ornamental, Useful and Substantial :-

If you want a present suitable to the season for some loved one, call and see me. I have some very unique articles, appropriate as a gift to your sweetheart. Wagons, velocipedes, base ball goods, etc., a variety for the boys. Plush, shell China and glass goods. Albums, mirrors, work boxes, perfumery, frames, toilet and smoking cabinets and cases for ladies and gentlemen. Fine assortment of dolls and other choice presents for the girls. Toys in endless variety for all. Gift books. Nice souvenirs for the little ones. Violins, accordions, flutinas, harmonicas, etc. Fancy stationery and toilet goods.

I would also call attention to my stock of drugs and medicines, school books, stationery, window glass, paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, sponges, etc.

PRICES AND QUALITIES GUARANTEED.

With thanks for past liberal patronage and a Merry Christmas to all. Respectfully,

R. PHILLIPS.

## A BIG OFFER!

From November 15th to January 1st we offer our entire stock of

# JEWELRY.

Consisting of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Musical Instruments, Fine

Mother of Pearl, Vienna, Bohemian, and

French Glassware at

- PER CENT REDUCTION - 20

ing purchased the goods direct from the manufacturer, saving 20 per cent that most Jewelers pay and wishing to reduce our stock, are the reasons we make this extraordinary offer.

We can suit you in

is - Presents, - New - Year - Presents - and - Wedding - Presents

All at a Big Reduction.

Our stock must be reduced and we give this special

PER CENT DISCOUNT STRICTLY FOR CASH,

out part of our stock. Come now before the assortment is broken, and when you get our prices, we'll sell you your Xmas goods. We do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing.

DAIR & CLARK, Jewelers,

STREET,

ABILENE, TEX.

### MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Confederate Chieftain Joins His Paladins of the Cause that Was Lost--In the Silent Bivouac of the Dead.

The Idol of the Chivalrous South Is No More, and a Nation that Was In Tears Above His Bier.

(Dallas News.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—Ex-President Jefferson Davis died at his home, Beauvoir, at 12:05 to-night.

SKETCH OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Jefferson Davis was borne June 3, 1808, in that part of Christian county, Ky., which now forms Todd county. Soon after his birth his father moved to Mississippi and settled near Woodville, which he left in 1824, having been appointed by President Monroe a cadet in the military academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1828. He remained in the army seven years, and served as an infantry and staff officer on the northwestern frontier in the Black Hawk war of 1831-2, and in March, 1838, was made first lieutenant of dragoons, in which capacity he was employed in 1834 in various expeditions against the Comanches, Pawnees and other hostile Indian tribes. He resigned his commission June 30, 1835, and having married the daughter of Zachary Taylor, afterward President of the United States, but at that time a colonel in the army, he returned to Mississippi and became a cotton planter. For several years he lived in retirement, occupied chiefly with study. In 1843 he began to take an active part in politics on the Democratic side, and in 1844 was one of the presidential electors of Mississippi to vote for Polk and Dallas. In 1845 he was elected a representative in congress and took his seat in December of that year. He bore a conspicuous part in the discussion of the session, on the tariff, on the Oregon question, on military affairs, and particularly on the preparations for war against Mexico, and on the organization of volunteer militia when called into the service of the United States. In his speech on the Oregon question, Feb. 6, 1846, he said "From sire to son has descended the love of union in our hearts, as in our history are mingled the names of Concord and Chandler, of Yorktown and Saratoga, of Moultrie and Plattsburg, of Chippewa and Erie, of Bowyer and Gulford, of New Orleans and Bunker Hill. Grouped together they form a monument to the common glory of our common country, and where is the southern man who would wish that that monument were less by one of the northern names that constitute the mass?"

While he was in congress in July, 1846, the first regiment of Mississippi volunteers, then enrolled for service in Mexico, elected him their colonel. Overtaking the regiment at New Orleans on its way to the seat of war, he led it to reinforce the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was actively engaged in the attack and storming of Monterey in September, 1846; was one of the commissioners for arranging the terms of capitulation of that city, and distinguished himself in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, where his regiment, attacked by an immensely superior force, maintained their ground for a long time unsupported, while the colonel, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. At the expiration of its term of enlistment in July, 1847, the Mississippi regiment was ordered home; and while on its return he received at New Orleans a commission from President Polk as brigadier-general of volunteers, which he declined on the ground that the constitution reserves to the states respectively the appointment of the officers of the militia, and that consequently their appointment by the federal executive is a violation of the rights of the states. In August, 1847, he was appointed by the governor of Mississippi, United States senator to fill a vacancy, and at the ensuing session of the legislature

Jan. 11, 1848, was unanimously elected to the same office for the residue of the term, which expired March 4, 1851. In 1850 he was re-elected for the ensuing full term. In the senate he was chosen chairman of the committee on military affairs and took a prominent part in the debates on the slavery question, in defense of the institutions and policy of the slave states, and was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of state rights. In September, 1851, he was nominated for governor of Mississippi by the democratic party in opposition to Henry S. Foote, the candidate of the union party. He resigned his seat in the senate on accepting the nomination, and was beaten by a majority of 999 votes, a marked indication of his personal popularity in his own state, for at the "convention election" two months before the union party had a majority of 7,500. After his defeat he remained in retirement until the presidential contest of 1852, when he delivered speeches in behalf of Gen. Pierce in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana.

In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce secretary of war, which post he held until the inauguration of President Buchanan in 1857. His administration of the war department was marked by ability and energy, and was highly popular with the army. He proposed, or carried into effect, among other measures the revision of the army regulations, the introduction of camels into America, the introduction of the light infantry or rifles system of tactics, the manufacture of rifled muskets and pistols and the use of the mini-ball, the addition of four regiments to the army, the augmentation of the seacoast and frontier defenses, and the system of explorations in the western part of the continent for geographical purposes, and for determining the best route for a railroad to the Pacific ocean.

On his retirement from the war department he re-entered the senate for the term ending March 4, 1863. In the thirty-fifth congress he was conspicuous in the discussion of the French spoliation bill, which he opposed, and on the Pacific railroad, for the southern route, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was also prominent in the contest growing out of the Lecompton constitution for Kansas, in which he opposed Stephen A. Douglas, and in the settlement of which by the Kansas conference bill he took a chief part, declaring in a letter to the people of his state that the passage of the bill was "the triumph of all for which we contended." In the Thirty-sixth congress which met in December, 1859, he was the recognized leader of the democrats in the senate. His name for years has been frequently mentioned as a candidate of the democratic party for the presidency. At the convention of 1860 he received many votes, although his friends announced that he did not desire the nomination. On the assembling of congress in December of that year he was appointed one of the committee in the senate to consider and report on the agitated distracted condition of the country and the grievances between the states, but on his request he was excused.

Mississippi seceded Jan. 9, 1861. On the 24th, Mr. Davis being officially informed thereof, returned to his home. Before his arrival he had been appointed by the convention commander-in-chief of the army of Mississippi, with the rank of major-general. On Feb. 4, 1861 the confederate congress met at Montgomery, Ala., organized a provisional government for the seceded states, and on the 9th, by a unanimous vote, elected Jefferson Davis president. He arrived on the 16th and was inaugurated on the 18th. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia having been inaugurated as vice-president about a week earlier. On May 20 the confederate government was transferred from Montgomery to Richmond, and a few days later Mr. Davis followed it. He remained in that city, with the exception of a few visits to the army,

until the fall of the confederate capital, when he started southward.

On the 10th of May, 1865, Mr. Davis and party were captured near Irwinville, Ga., and conveyed to Fortress Monroe, where he was confined for two years. In May, 1867, he was brought before the United States circuit court at Richmond on a charge of treason and was admitted to bail, the charge of complicity in the assassination of Lincoln being dropped, as there was no evidence to substantiate it. At the term of the court held in Richmond in December, 1868, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case and he was accordingly discharged. He was included in the general amnesty of December 25, 1868.

After his discharge he lived in Memphis, Tenn., for a number of years, where he was president of an insurance company. Several years since a Mrs. Dorsey of Mississippi, who owned a place on the sound called Beauvoir, died, and in her will bequeathed the place to him. He has since resided there in retirement, and was moved to New Orleans on the occasion of his last illness, a short time since.

### Mercurial Rheumatism.

Mr. J. C. Jones, city marshal of Fulton, Arkansas, writes: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poisoning. The leading physicians of the city were called in, and they prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without affording me any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with the same unsuccessful result, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of untold agony. After suffering four years I gave up all former remedies and commenced taking Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. I consider Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

### Notice.

For any information about property advertised by this company apply to the secretary, Judge E. E. Solomon. Office at court house, Star Land Co.

### Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church wish to announce that they will take patching, darning and fancy work of all kinds. Anything left with Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. F. Dunn or Miss Sallie Gould, will be promptly attended to.

Mrs. Brown, President.

### A Prompt

Two bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) cured me of a breaking out all over my body, caused by blood poisoning. VICTOR STEWART, 24 S. Royal Street, Mobile, Ala.

For thirty years I was afflicted with blood poison, from which I suffered untold agonies. I commenced taking S.S.S., and after using five bottles I am entirely cured. WM. SCHENK, Flushing, L. I.

I suffered for twenty years from blood poisoning. Three bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) cured me entirely. CATHERINE MOSHER, Mineola, L. I.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

### For Sale.

Three hundred head of half-blooded Durham heifers 1 to 2 years old, bred to full blooded Durham bulls imported from Illinois. A bargain.

WM. McMANIS,

49.1m Fifteen miles south of Baird.

A preventive for croup. There no longer exists any doubt but croup can be prevented. Truc croup never appears without a warning, and if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as directed as soon as the first indication of croup appears, it will invariably dispel all symptoms of the disease. This can always be done if it is kept at hand. 50 cent and \$1 bottles for sale by Baird Drug Co. 52

THOSE THAT suffer from that dangerous and loathsome disease, catarrh, have at last a remedy that will never fail to permanently cure, and it is in the reach of all; for bronchitis, ozana, asthma and catarrhal consumption it has no equal, and therefore can't be excelled. For sale by R. Phillips. 25

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. R. Phillips. 6

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle Sold by R. Phillips.





