There was a Jere Clemens who was a United States senator and in his day eijoyed the usual senatorial fame—a fame which perishes whether it spring from four years' service or forty. After, Jere Clemens' fame as a senator passed away he was still remembered for many years on account of another service which he performed. He shot old John Brown's Governor Wise in the hind leg in a duel. However, I am not very clear about this. It may be that Governor Wise shot him in the hind leg. However, I don't think it is important. I think that the only thing that is really important is that one of them got shot in the hind leg. It would have been better and nobler and more historical and satisfactory if both of them had got shot in the hind leg. But it is of no use fer me to try to recellect history. I dever had a historical mind. Let it go. Whichever way it happened I am glad of it, and that is as much enthusiasm as I can get up for a person bearing my name. But I am forgetting the first Clemens, the one that stands farthest back toward the really original first Clemens, which was Adan.—From Mark Twain's Autobiography in North American Review.

At what use did the great components.

According to a lectuage on health, people that breathe through the mose, the mouth, habitrally ueglecting the mose, in the mouth decayed teeth, pigeon chests, polyted chins and pointed or upturned noses."—a dreadful list of dire penalties, in truth, fearful enough the convert us all in a nomeet, yet greatly exaggerated, of course. However, as we have bearing as we pass by it is decidedly, injurious to breathe through the mouth, habitrally ueglecting the nose, the course had been deeth, pigeon chests, polyted chins and pointed or upturned noses."—a dreadful list of dire penalties, in truth, fearful enough the convert us all in a nomeet, yet greatly exaggerated, of course. However, as we have heading as we pass by it is decidedly, injurious to breathe through the mouth. However, if don't think it is introduced to see for ourselves several common s

The Great Composers.

At what age did the great composers write their masterpieces? This question is answered in the London Musical Times. The following table gives the composer's name, his recognized masterpiece, the age at which it was composed and the composer's age at death:
Bach. Mass in H moll. 48. 56
Handel. Messiah 64. 74
Haydn. Creation 65. 77
Mozart Don Glovann 31. 35
Beethoven Cimell Symphony 35-38. 56
Weber. Prieschutz 30-33. 39
Schubert. Cdur Symphony 31. 31
Mendelssohn Elias 57. 33
Schumann Plane concert 31-55. 63
This goes to show that composers between thirty and forty created the greatest masterpieces. Yet the composers and the first mass far in the first m

A certain suitan of Turkey was very fond of gossip and sent for the banke. Abraham Beg, to learn the small talk of Fera and Stamboul. As Abraham was being conducted to the sultan's residence by the master of the horse that functionary begged him, should the sultan question him on the subject, to say that the funds were at 30, his majesty having been so informed by his ministers.

Foor Abraham consented.

He had not been long with Abdul Aziz when he was questioned as to the funds and replied as he had promised.

To the borror of the banker, the sultan expressed himself delighted and handed Abraham sold at 12 and paid Abdul Aziz 10. The sultan had originated that little "joke."

The Last Word.

"Having the last word," said a naval officer, "reminds me of a story I heard not long ago. A certain man died, and a clergyman was engaged to offer a culogy. This worthy minister prepared a sermon of exceeding length and strength, but just before he entered the parior to deliver it he thought that it might be advisable to learn what the dead man's last words had been. So he caned to one of the weeping younger sons and asked:

"My boy, can you tell me your father's last words?"

"He didn't have none, the boy replied. 'Ma was with him to the end.'"

Absentinided.

La Fontaine, the famous fable poet, was a most absentminded man. Meet ing one day in a saloon a young mah, he was so favorably impressed by his onversation that he expressed his admiration for him in the most flattering terms. "But he is your own son!" exclaimed a guest in astonishment. "Is it so?" replied the poet. "Then I am the more delighted to make his acquaintassee."

A Remedy.

"For some time past I've been buyng a dozen eggs every week at this
tore, and I snyariably find two bad
mes in every dozen. Something's got
to be done about it," said an trate

Love Potions.

Love potions as used by the peasants of lower Austria and Syria are generally taken by the person who wishes to be loved. The common habit is to consume minute portions of white dresnic, which will in a few weeks/develop a thin, pale girl into a pimmp, rosy cheeked beauty. Great care has to be exercised in taking the arsenic or death resuits, and when the habit is once formed it usually lasts for life, since the body becomes uncomfortable and even diseased, showing all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning. If the habit is broken off.

Some of the eastern nations use love

habit is broken off.

Some of the eastern nations use love potions differently. If a girl loves a man and ho seems cold, she contrives to give him a drink of hasheesh, distanced from Indian hemp. The man's brain becomes fogged, and he is ready to believe anything that is suggested to him. The girl suggests to him that she is beautiful and thus, compels him to regard her unlovely features as she desires.

The Human Electric Batters The superstition that human b

The Human Electric Battery.

The superstition that human belogs should sleep with their beads to the north is believed by the Freach to have for its foundation a scientific fact. They affirm that each human system is itself an electric battery, the head being one of the electrodes, the feet the other. Their proof was discovered from experiments which the Academy of Sciences was allowed to make on the body of a man who was guillotined. This was taken the instant it fell and placed upon a pivot free to move as it might. The head part, after a little vacilitation, turned to the north, and the body then remained stationary. If was turned high way round by one of the professors, and again the head end of the trunk inoved slowly to the curdinal point due north, the same results being repeated until the final arrestation of organic movement.

The Tebacconist's Effigy.

One of the most peculiar things in the whole history of signs is the fact that while all other shopkeepers were patronizing the embryo painters the tobacconist always called upon the woodcarver on the continent as well as in England. As long ago as Elizabeth's reign the wooden image of the black boy was the favorite sign of the tobacco dealers. Later the customary sign was the highlander or a figure of Sir Walter Raleigh. In Holand, for some strange reason, the tobacconists adopted the dairymaid as their sign, with the motto, "Comodation for sucklings." The Indian, naturally enough, has always been the predominant sign in this country, although once in awhile a reversion to type crops out with the ancient black boy.

The Great Jenner.

An Englishman had occasion to go often to an eminent physician and said to Jeames, "You will be tired of opening the door for me." "Not at all, sir." was the gracious reply; "you are but a hunit in the hocean."

Another Jeames was accustomed to say during his master's occasional absences: "You had better try hopposite. There's a very respectable man hopposite as we often sends to when Sir William is babsent. His name is Jenuer."—London Mail.

IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL

Id one of the German hospitals of our country is observed a custom quite in accordance with the beautiful sentiment the Germans weave about Christmas.

Christmas belongs to the children-everybody knows that—but it belongs to then; in a deeper, more beautiful sense than "everybody" knows. One is reminded of it, however, if he wit

to then in a deeper, more beautiful sense than "everybody" knows. One is zeminded of it, however, if he with nesses such a scene as is portrayed in this hospital on Christmas eve. One of the nurses dresses in a long, soft flowing robe of white, bearing in her hand a fir bough covered with snow. The snow is cotton sprinkled with diamond dust. This is the Christmas angel.

The children are told of the gentle visitor and walt in their little cots. When dirkness is outside they hear the strains of sweet music in the distance. The nurses are singing Christmas carols, and the sounds come through open doors. Then the Christmas angel comes. She goes to each little cot, beuding over each little form to listen to the whispered secrets. Each one tells her what he wants on Christmas day. Then, with a tender word, she passes out, and to the sound of the carols they all fall asleep—those who can slip away from pain.

When the day dawns all the children are taken into the kindergarten. Some are caried, some are rolled, and some can walk. Sure enough, each finds there what he asks for—drums and doils and trumpets and books. On a long, low table is a plate for each one, flied, with candles and queer little German cakes. On one wall is a tableau of the Nativity made of small wax figures, and a painting on the wall completes the pespective of hills and shepherds and the guiding star. Hanging from the wall in the center of the ward is a large boop covered with laurel. At in tervals around it are set lighted candles. It is suspended from the celling by four wide ribbons.

In the fever ward, where the contagions diseases are carried for, the little palients of course cannot leave, but they have their Christmas tho. Two large, the spruce trees stand to contagions diseases are carried for, the little palients of course cannot leave, but they have their Christmas tho.

adiens of course caunot leave, but hey have their Christmas too. Two age, fine spruce trees stard in each end of the ward, brillantly illuminated doy iny, many coloned electric lights. -Philedelphia North American.

Another Triumph of Art.

A young New York artist says that he was in Vermont on a sketching trip one summer. One day while strolling along a pretty lane he overtook a particularly picturesque little fellow who was sauntering along with a fishing pole on, his shoulder and a string of small ish in his hand. He looked so much the part of the small country boy of poetry and fiction that the artist decided is would like to make a sketch of him, and after considerable negotiaof poerry and action that the artist de-cided is would like to make a sketch of him, and after considerable negotia-tion the was arranged for, the lad, in accordance with directions, perching himself on a rail fence. As the artist worked away at his sketch an old coun-tryman came down the line and stood-looking over his shoulder. looking over his shoulder.

booking over his shoulder.

"By gum! Thet certainly beats all hemlock!" the old fellow presently exclaimed admiringly.

"Like the picture, do you?" the artist asked, with a pleased flush.

"Oh, 'tain't thet, though it ain't so bad. What I meant was the way you manage to keep thet boy quiet so long."—New York Herald.

To Tell a Fashionable Restaurant.

When I was young, said an old becheber, "at all the fashionable restaurants you wrote your order. That was the way to distinguish the really fashionable restaurant. You wrote your order there, whereas in the common one you gave it to the waiter orally Ordering is a difficult matter. It is a thing, especially when one has guests, that one is likely to get flustered over; hence I always liked to write my order. It kept me cool. But a waiter, standing over me, suggesting dishes I didn't want, hurrying me, had the power to rattle me completely. But fushionable restaurants no longer are to be distinguished by this writing basiness. Writing has disappeared from them. They are to be distinguished now by their French menusbethersome things that call a sweetbread ar is de veau, a potple a vol au went and a leg of mutten a gigot."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

william is habsent. His name is Jen mer."—London Mail.

May wants to be comfortable as a cat on a warm hearth rug, to feel no prick of conscience, to see nothing unpleasant, such as teams or a wan face.

The Original "Village Blacksmith?"

It exasperates him to madness when is obliged to see his wife sad, but it never occurs to him to try to prev her sadness.—Spinster in London

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