

SPECIALTIES

Lots of Nice Goods, but Pushing just now:

Shirt Waists;
Straw Hats;

These are going at Cost.

Ladies Oxford Ties

At Cut Prices.

Dimities and Organdies

Greatly reduced.

PRICE LINE

TRUNKS and VALISES.

We want to see you
this Week at

SAM SANGER'S.

A YANKEE PRIVATEER.

As Action in Which "Long Tom" Did
Some Effective Shooting.

Late one September day in 1814 the Yankee privateer General Armstrong anchored in the harbor of Fayal, a port in the Azores. The new young captain on her deck, Samuel Chester Reid, had a fighting reputation to sustain for his vessel and one to make for himself. Altho bred to the sea, he had always been a merchantman and was always known as a privateer.

In three British men-of-war, 135 guns and 2,000 men, were anchored within pistol range of the privateer and began to bombard her. Reid, in spite of the enormous weight of the British guns, ordered his men to take up their arms and to take on board the privateer. He called for action, Reid, in spite of the enormous weight of the British guns, ordered his men to take up their arms and to take on board the privateer.

One gun was the new "Long Tom," which is among the most famous in the world. It is a long, thin, pointed gun, mounted on a pivot, and is loaded with men. Reid called for action, Reid, in spite of the enormous weight of the British guns, ordered his men to take up their arms and to take on board the privateer.

That ended the struggle. All the boats hauled off but two, those manned with dead only. Next day the three ships attacked, but in order to spare the town which lay behind his ship from bombardment Reid scuttled and abandoned the General Armstrong. However, his battle delayed the British fleet in the Azores until New Orleans, its intended prize, was securely defended.

One of Drink's Slaves.
The fact that "things are not always what they seem," is well illustrated by the false freedom which many assert in refusing to bind themselves to a course of action, however noble or praiseworthy, which would limit their own desires or passions. The following true incident is to the point:

Joel H. was at one time one of the most prominent and respected citizens of a town in New York State. He had been eminently successful in business and was financially interested in the leading industries of his community. He had, however, become addicted to the use of liquors to excess, and when on a "spree" would spend large sums of money recklessly. This continued until his resources were so diminished that he was obliged to appeal to a brother for assistance. This was promised on the condition that he sign the pledge.

A few days later he was talking of his affairs to another man.

"Six the pledge?" he exclaimed.

"Read, I'll not do it. I'll be a free man."

Some time later one of the friends of his earlier days chanced to drive into a neighboring town. As he stopped at the hotel the hostler came forward with tottering steps to take his team. He could scarcely believe his eyes, for that poor wretch was none other than Joel H.

In a few years he had ruined not only himself, but his family, and died a poor, degraded sot—one of that vast army of 80,000 souls which annually goes down to the drunkard's grave.

No one would be a slave. So it behooves each to "stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

A Poison.
Among the radical opponents of the use of alcohol as a beverage, whether in large or small portions, is Dr. A. Pick, professor of physiology in Wurzburg. He pronounces alcohol a poison, and as a specialist in physiology he declares that its effect on the mind and body is most pernicious. Respecting the strengthening influence of alcohol he says: "It is altogether beyond question that even the moderate dose of alcohol diminishes the power of work. All that is said about the strength produced by alcohol is deception. The small glass of the poor man taken during his hours of labor is undoubtedly injurious. Every penny which the laborer pays for alcoholic drinks is not only wasted, but also works destructively. The laborer would use his money productively if he spent for fat and sugar what he gives for alcohol."

He Abolished Grog in the Navy.
In christening the last new torpedo boat in honor of Admiral Foote, Secretary Long has given due recognition, not only to a brave naval officer, but to one who abolished grog in the navy. The sailors used to sing of Admiral Foote as the man

"Who raised our pay ten cents a day
And stopped our grog forever."

In 1843 Admiral Foote conducted a total abstinence campaign at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, where he was stationed, and persuaded a number of the inmates to give up their rations of grog. Then he increased the scope of his temperate operations, devoting his efforts to inducing the navy department to abolish the allowance of liquor to each enlisted man. In this he was successful, and there has been no free grog in the service since.

What Drunkenness will do.
Drunkenness will make you a pauper, an invalid, a lunatic. It will send you an empty purse, an empty wardrobe and an empty shelf. It gives you a taste for swearing, obscenity and impurity. It inclines you to choose begging for a profession rather than independence. It qualifies you to become an undutiful child, an unnatural parent, a cruel husband, or a disgusting wife. These are but a little of what drunkenness does.

Old Items From Everywhere.
Senator Allen, of Nebraska, declares that there are 25,000 lambs on the payrolls of the Government departments in Washington as dead.

An elephant fell from a car at New Albany, Ind., and broke its leg. Its sufferings were horrible, and it was killed with whiskey and opium to keep quiet while its leg was set.

The wall in which hung "The Old Aiken Bucket" is situated on the edge of Marshfield, only a short distance from Setaute Centre, on North Setaute, in the Cape Cod part of Massachusetts.

COCOONS THAT JUMP.

They Can Throw Themselves Several Inches Into the Air.

The curious movements of jumping beans have lately attracted some attention, though to stifle the spasmodic jerks of the beans jumps is to court disappointment. Some "jumping cocoons," described by Dr. D. Sharp in The Entomologist were, however, remarkably good athletes, for they could spring out of a small vessel, such as a tumbler, in which they were placed. These cocoons were from South Africa, but in spite of their exceptional gymnastic efficiency Dr. Sharp hardened his heart and sacrificed them upon the altar of science, in the hope of discovering something unusual that would explain the powers of jumping.

The cocoons looked like a piece of oval pottery, about 5 millimeters long, and having a rough surface. In each of the two investigated a pupa was found. The two were similar in every respect, and they no doubt belonged to the larvae that made the cocoons. "This little pupa," says Dr. Sharp, "is shut up in a remarkably hard, thick cocoon, and it has got out. Nature has not provided it with caustic potash for the purpose, but has endowed it with a mechanism of complex perfection to accomplish this little object. On the front of the head

it has a sharp, chisel edge, and with this it has to cut through the pottery, contracting itself to the utmost in its posterior part of the cocoon and retaining itself in this position by the hooks on the mobile part of the body. It is a condition of elastic tension in consequence of the stiffer side of the body being so differently formed and immobile. "Therefore, releasing the hold of the cocoon—the pupa is discharged forward, and the chisel piece strikes the front part of the cocoon. Repeating this an enormous number of times, a circle may be gradually described on the inside of the far end of the cocoon, which gives way when sufficiently weakened and the insect becomes free. In both the specimens the inside of the cocoon is about half cut through. Either this is done as the result of a prolonged series of wriggles of shocks such as I have described, or it is by no means improbable that the early part of the performance is carving the groove by wriggling, the latter part knocking it off by jumping against it." The pupa is thus a most interesting one to entomologists. The order of insects to which it belongs appears to be somewhat uncertain, but Dr. Sharp thinks it will prove to be an anomalous lepidopterous insect allied to trichoptera, and possibly somewhere near to adela.



THE DAILY EAGLE

Will be reduced in price, beginning next Tuesday, to meet the slaughter of subscription rates by the big dailies. One of the city competitors having come to the price heretofore charged for the Eagle, The Eagle will go a notch below, and will go hereafter at

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

To people who wish to pay by the month, the price will be 40 cents a month.

This is Enough Said.

Everybody who doesn't already take the Daily Eagle will take it now. The boy will collect in advance or at the end of the week. If he doesn't call on you, phone us to start it, or send us word, and it will be delivered to your door before breakfast

A TRIFLE TOO MUCH.

How an Old Darkey's Sympathy Was Unfeelingly Imposed Upon.

General Nichols of Louisiana commanded a brigade of infantry during the valley campaign in Virginia which so immortalized the name of Stonewall Jackson. In one of the three famous victories over Banks, Milroy and Shields, says the Nashville American, the Louisiana brigade bore a conspicuous part, and its gallant commander was carried from the field mortally wounded, as every one supposed, but good nursing and skillful surgery saved the life of the general. He left a leg and an arm on the battlefield and lost one of his eyes. He wears an artificial leg on one side of his body and an arm on the opposite. The pluck which enabled him to withstand these terrible wounds, and to which he is indebted for his life, perhaps, more than to any other cause, sticks to him yet, and he is one of the most jovial of men, enjoying a good joke as much as anybody. He tells this of himself:

When canvassing for governor, he was invited by a lady who knew of his loss of limbs to make her horse his home, and he accepted. She ordered her

servant, who knew nothing of the general's misfortune, to see that he was comfortably put to bed. The darkey felt proud of the honor of serving a distinguished general and the next governor, and the general was inclined to be communicative, which delighted the negro very much and made him feel at home with his guest. When he took the general's arm off and laid it on the table, he commenced to express great sympathy, saying:

"It sho is bad for a man to lose his arm dat way! Au de Yankeeos done dis, did dey?"

When the general told him to take his leg off, the negro thought he was joking, but went at it in a businesslike way, though he was almost ready to shed tears of sympathy this time. Placing the leg on the table by the side of the arm and looking at the general, he said:

"Umph! Leg off on one side an arm off on t'other. Dat is too bad, to cut a man up in dat sort o' way."

The general saw the opportunity for a little fun had come, so, leaning his body forward, said:

"Come, now, take my head off."

But the negro was gone.

introduced a new line of

Moulding

FOR PICTURE FRAMES

to the Book of Books, Stationery, Wall Paper and Paints. Call on me for PRICES and SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.

Tyler Haswell.

Notice to Republicans.

By virtue of authority vested in me as chairman of the Republican executive committee, Brazos county, and by the advice of said committee, I hereby call a county convention to convene in the courthouse at Bryan, Thursday, July 21st, 1906, at 12:30 p. m., to elect delegates to the State Republican Convention called to meet at Ft. Worth, August 16, 1906, and the Congressional Convention (date to be fixed). Precinct chairmen are requested to call conventions at earliest convenience to choose delegates to above county convention.

Representation as follows: Precinct No. 1, 2 votes; No. 2, 4 votes; No. 3, 5 votes; No. 4, 25 votes; No. 5, 15 votes; No. 6, 3 votes; No. 7, 7 votes.

N. A. Albersou, Chairman.

S. L. Albersou, Acting Secretary.

A Call.

The republicans of precinct No. 4 are hereby called to meet at the courthouse on Saturday July 16 at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing your chairman for the next two years and to elect delegates to the County convention, which meets in Bryan July the 21.

S. S. McLewis, Chairman.

W. H. Harris, Secretary.

Way to Treat the Many Perplexing Problems That Vex Christians.

In one of his letters touching a very important question in his life, George Fox wrote: "Therefore I let the thing rest, and went on the work and service of the Lord." There is a deep and vital truth of practical living suggested by this fragment of a sentence—a truth which, received and acted upon, goes far to make the mind calm, the heart peaceful and the hands effective. There are a great many conscientious but anxious people who find themselves continually tempted to postpone work until all questions can be settled; who attempt, in a word, to anticipate the education of life by grasping at the beginning of those results which come only at the end. For there are a great many perplexing problems which can never be thought out; they must be worked out. The man or woman who wants to settle them in advance will fall alike of the settlement of the question and the doing of the work. It is through the active putting forth of one's power that light continually streams in on the questions which concern what one ought to do. In any education the understanding of the ultimate uses of things must be postponed; those uses are revealed only when the educational process nears its close. This is pre-eminently true of the supreme educational process which we call life. There are thousands of questions weighing upon every sincere and conscientious mind which cannot be settled by any amount of thinking, but which in a way settle themselves as one slowly but faithfully does the duty which lies next. This comes very near being the whole philosophy of life, which is in no sense a settlement of ultimate questions, but which is always primarily the doing of the thing that presses to be done. He who is able to do faithfully and heartily that which lies in his hand is on the road to the settlement of all the final questions. He is working his way through the experience which is to be, from the spiritual side, one of the great sources of personal illumination. To learn to leave things with God, and to do one's work as if God could be trusted, is to gain repose and full-heartedness which permit one to pour out his whole strength without anxiety, worry or distraction.

The Small Act.

It is the bubbling stream that flows gently, the little rivulet that runs night and day by the farm house that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the powerful greatness of God there as He pours it forth from the hollow of his hand. But one Niagara is enough for the continents of the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets that water every farm and garden, and shall flow on every day and night with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of martyrs, good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtue of life.

Work For a Consecrated Church.

The world has often seen what God can do through a consecrated man, but the world has seldom seen what God can do through a consecrated and united church. A church cannot be "run" on the principles that secure unity in the working of a mill or a railroad or an army. There must be sympathy, voluntary co-operation and subordination on the part of every member to the welfare of the whole body. Where these exist, the condition is fulfilled not simply for an occasional revival of religion, but for continuous triumphs of the gospel in the community blessed by such a church.

DOREMUS & BUTLER.

Law Offices.

1 and 2 Parker Building.

BRYAN TEXAS

NOTICE.

JOHN M. CALDWELL will occupy a portion of the North Side of DR. READ'S Drug Store on and after

AUGUST 1st,

with elegant new Fixtures and an up-to-date Stock of Jewelry, etc. During July he will inaugurate a

REMOVAL SALE of which Buyers will do well to take advantage.

W. H. LAWRENCE, DENTIST.

Office Front Rooms over Postoffice.
Bryan, TEXAS

—BUY YOUR—
Bread, Cakes, Rolls, Etc.,
—FROM THE—

HOME BAKERY.

Full weight loaves of the Best quality. Always fresh, and Fair treatment is what I guarantee!

OTTO BOEHME. Phone 30

Be Your Own Barber.

The experiment does not cost much. We sell guaranteed Razors all the way from \$1.25 to \$2.50 each. We also keep in stock the adjuncts—Mugs, Brushes, Sponges, Soaps and Straps. Come to see us and let us supply you.

B. S. Read,

The place to get your Prescriptions and Family Remedies filled and to buy your Drugs.

Telephone 5.

DR. E. P. DAVISS, Specialist.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
Office Dixie Bldg, rooms 305 and 306, Houston St., 436.
N. B.—Will visit Bryan 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
Bryan office will be in parlors of Exchange Hotel.