

The McLean News

ELEVENTH YEAR

McLEAN, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915

NO. 19

DO YOU NEED

Paints
Screen doors
Cement
Wire
Post
Hog fence
Nails
Lumber or
Coal.
See

Western Lumber Company

From Over The Panhandle

The Miami Chief reports four weddings in its last week's issue. Miss Lelia McDonald to Mr. Ed Laird and Miss Celeste Peck to Mr. George Laird, a double wedding on the 2nd. Miss Gertrude Douglas and Mr. John Weekes and Miss Elva Jonns to Mr. Rural Webster on the 3rd.

The Canyon State Normal closes its term the latter part of this week. Owing to this being the first year in which all state normals have added a fourth year work there will be only eight graduates.

Roberts county is taking steps to send a big agricultural exhibit to the International Soil Products Exposition in Denver the latter part of September. The Santa Fe Railroad is making an effort to have all counties along its line represented.

The Groom ranch near Groom, Texas, will be cut up into small tracts and sold to actual settlers. E. Boesen of Amarillo will have charge of the sales department.

Shamrock is the only town in the Panhandle to have a "jitney" service. It isn't really a jitney either as a charge of 10 cents is made. The car will carry passengers to any part of the city anytime between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. for 10 cents.

Mr. C. C. Powell and Miss Ivey McLean of Clarendon were united in marriage at that place on the 5th inst. Both young people are long time residents of Clarendon and among the most prominent citizens. Mr. Powell is the Clarendon post master.

W. G. Sears, principal of the public school at Silverton, shot and instantly killed Sheriff J. O. Long at that place Wednesday afternoon. No reason for the tragedy has been given.

Cupid has been working overtime in this part of the Panhandle this week. Our exchanges reported sixteen weddings in this immediate vicinity.

Made-in-Texas Exhibit at Fair

A Made-in-Texas Exhibit at the State Fair of Texas October 16-31 in which will be shown manufactured products from various sections of the State is now attracting a great deal of attention. One of the largest buildings at the ground will be utilized for the purpose. To interest Texas people in patronizing home-made products by showing them what is made in Texas and convincing them that Texas-made goods are just as good in quality as those made outside the State, is the main purpose of the exhibit.

A movement among county exhibitors assures for the Fair the largest display of farm products in history. Dallas county will use four exhibit spaces. Applications have already been received from various counties engaging space. All counties heard from so far report splendid crop prospects, and especially is this the case in small grain, the small grain exhibition promising to be a record breaker.

For Sale—Jersey cow two years old, natural milky, good stock. Fresh about middle of June. Bargain if sold at once. G. W. Stratton. 17-4p

For Sale—Rich Jersey milk, 25 cents per gallon at the house. Phone 18, Mrs. J. T. Howell. 17c

Much wheat is being sold at Glazier the price paid last week being \$1.50 per bushel.

The Lockney Beacon claims that Lockney is the best market in the Panhandle for poultry. Last week S. B. Davis of Silverton bought a wagon load of poultry which brought him \$121.54.

Two car loads of Floyd County hogs tipped the market at Fort Worth Monday. One car, owned by S. A. Greer and N. A. Armstrong averaged 241 pounds. The other car owned by J. E. Riley averaged 259 pounds.

The enormous wheat crop in the Pampa country is already bringing in many workmen and prospectors. Quite a bit of building is reported in Pampa and it is stated that there is not an available house or room for rent in the town.

Pres. Wilson Faces Problem

The sinking by German submarine of the English passenger vessel, Lusitania, with its consequent loss of many lives, including a number of American citizens, has stirred the entire civilized world to various expressions of disapproval and the United States government is seriously studying the different phases of the matter with a view to taking such steps as will be in harmony with justice and fairness, both to its own people and to the German government.

President Wilson has often been faced with matters of very grave import since his incumbency of the White House and on the whole he must be given credit with having displayed a remarkably keen insight and a calm deliberation in his actions that demand admiration and respect. Consequently, we believe he will come out of the present difficulty without embroiling his nation in an untimely war, and at the same time uphold the national honor and respect.

This problem, undoubtedly has two sides that deserve careful consideration before any judgment should be passed. The English people claim, as is shown by the coroner's verdict, that the act was nothing less than wholesale murder and a species of piracy as despicable as the world has ever known.

On the other hand, Germany assures the world that the Lusitania was carrying munitions of war, was passing through the prescribed war zone and had been warned that she would be in danger of destruction should she proceed on the journey.

With these facts before us, we should not hastily recommend the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany, but should await with calm assurance the result of the President's findings and his consequent disposition of the matter.

Following is the verdict of the coroner's jury:

"We find that the decease met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles south-southwest of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and convention of all civilized Nations.

"We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

"We desire to express sincere condolence and sympathy with the relatives of deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack upon an unarmed liner."

The official German statement is as follows:

"The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British Government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in

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Offers to Depositors every facility which their balances, business and responsibility warrant.

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case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.

"They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Buresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

"Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war materials. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of the cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk and thus light heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to the armament and cargo was liable to destruction, the German Government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt inclined to trust to English

promises rather than pay attention to the warnings from the German side. FOREIGN OFFICE."

Cotton School.

The Cotton Department of the Bowie Commercial College will open this year June 21, and continue thirty days. We have procured the services of the best instructors that money can get, and we expect to have treble the number of students that we have ever had any previous season.

In addition to teaching the students to grade or classify cotton, they will be taught listing, invoicing, shipping, averaging, foreign exchange—in fact everything pertaining to the cotton business.

The price for the entire course is only \$20, which includes all stationery, etc. All gin men and farmers should know how to grade cotton—in fact, nearly all gin men are required to know it now. We have ample facilities for handling 150 students.

Don't let some knocker who pretends to be a cotton man, keep you from taking this course. He is afraid of losing his job. Some of our former students are now holding the positions of those who have knocked before. Write at once for description circular.

Address Cotton Department, Bowie Commercial College, Bowie, Texas.

Service and Solidity The Banking Requisites

The satisfactory bank—the only bank which can be of real benefit to the business public—is that which, while assuring absolute security, is prepared to give expert and courteous service not only to depositors but to the public generally.

The success of the AMERICAN STATE BANK has been built upon this winning combination of Service and Solidity. Your account is solicited.

CAPITAL \$25,000.00
SURPLUS \$10,000.00

American State Bank

(GUARANTY FUND BANK)
McLean, Texas

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GEO. W. SITTER, VICE PRES.
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INDIVIDUAL WORTH OF STOCKHOLDERS \$1,750,000.00

Ladies!

Are you looking for face paint or house paint? We are headquarters for house paint. We handle the

Low Brothers High Standard Paint

You should see some of the inside paints such as flat white, rose tint, coral pink, light tan, dark tan and some other of the best colors that have ever been offered.

We GUARANTEE our paint to be as good as any made or sold. If we have not the kind or color in stock that you wish we will get it for you. Look at some of the houses that have just had a new coat of our paint and see how bad yours needs the same.

We have just unloaded another car of Nigger-Head Nut Coal the BEST COOKING COAL ON EARTH.

We strive to please and want your business.

Cicero Smith Lumber Company

Phone 3

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barriers surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state. The judge awakes, Miss Weeks explains to him what has occurred during his seizure. He secretly discovers the whereabouts of the veiled woman. She proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and executed for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers. She plans to clear her husband's memory and asks the judge's aid. Alone in her room Deborah Scoville reads the newspaper clippings telling the story of the murder of Algernon Etheridge by John Scoville in Dark Hollow, twelve years before. The judge and Mrs. Scoville meet at Spencer's Folly and she shows him how on the day of the murder, she saw the shadow of a man, whittling a stick and wearing a long peaked cap. The judge engages her and her daughter Reuther to live with him in his mysterious home. Deborah and her lawyer, Black, go to the police station and see the stick used to murder Etheridge. She discovers a broken knife-blade point embedded in it. Deborah and Reuther go to live with the judge. Deborah sees a portrait of Oliver, the judge's son, with a black hand pointed across the eyes. That night she finds, in Oliver's room, a cap with a peak like the shadowed one, and a knife with a broken blade-point. Anonymous letters increase her suspicions.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"I have been told—" thus Deborah easily proceeded, "that for a small house yours contains the most wonderful assortment of interesting objects. Where did you ever get them?"

"My father was a collector, on a very small scale of course, and my mother had a passion for hoarding which prevented anything from going out of this house after it had once come into it."

"My husband—" began Mrs. Scoville, thoughtfully.

Miss Weeks stared in consternation at Mrs. Scoville, who hastened to say: "You wonder that I can mention my husband. Perhaps you will not be so surprised when I tell you that in my eyes he is a martyr, and quite guiltless of the crime for which he was punished."

"You think that?" There was real surprise in the manner of the questioner. Mrs. Scoville's brow cleared. She was pleased at this proof that her affairs had not yet reached the point of general gossip.

"Miss Weeks, I am a mother. I have a young and lovely daughter. Can I look in her innocent eyes and believe her father to have so forgotten his responsibilities as to overshadow her life with crime? No, I will not believe it. Circumstances were in favor of his conviction, but he never lifted the stick which struck down Algernon Etheridge."

Miss Weeks, who had sat quite still during the utterance of these remarks, sidged about at their close, with what appeared to the speaker, a sudden and quite welcome relief.

"Oh!" she murmured, and said no more. It was not a topic she found easy of discussion.

The sadness which now spread over the very interesting countenance of her visitor, offered her an excuse for the introduction of a far more momentous topic; one she had burned to introduce, but had not known how.

"Mrs. Scoville, I hear that Judge Ostrander has got your daughter a piano. That is really a wonderful thing for him to do. Not that he is so close with his money, but that he has always been so set against all gayety and companionship. I suppose you did not know the shock it would be to him when you asked Bela to let you into the gates."

"No! I didn't know. But it is all right now. The judge seems to welcome the change. Miss Weeks, did you know Algernon Etheridge well enough to tell me if he was as good and irreproachable a man as they all say?"

"He was a good man, but he had a dreadfully obstinate streak in his disposition and very set ideas. I have heard that he and the judge used to argue over a point for hours. And he was most always wrong. For instance, he was wrong about Oliver."

"Oliver?"

"Judge Ostrander's son, you know. Mr. Etheridge wanted him to study for a professorship; but the boy was determined to go into journalism, and you see what a success he has made of it. As a professor he would probably have been a failure."

"Was this difference of opinion on the calling he should pursue the cause of Oliver's leaving home in the way he did?" continued Deborah, conscious of walking on very thin ice.

But Miss Weeks rather welcomed that resented this curiosity. Indeed, she was never tired of enlarging upon the Ostranders.

"I have never thought so. The judge would not quarrel with Oliver on so small a point as that. My idea is, though I never talk of it much, that they had a great quarrel over Mr. Etheridge. Oliver never liked the old student; I've watched them and I've seen. He hated his coming to the house so much; he hated the way his father singled him out and deferred to him and made him the confident of all his troubles. When they went on their walks, Oliver always hung back,

and more than once I have seen him make a grimace of distaste when his father urged him forward. He was only a boy, I know, but his dislikes meant something, and if it ever happened that he spoke out his whole mind, you may be sure that some very bitter words passed."

"Was this meant as an innuendo? Impossible to tell. Such nervous, fussy little bodies often possess minds of unexpected subtlety. Deborah gave up all hope of understanding her, and, accepting her statements at their face value, effusively remarked:

"You must have a very superior mind to draw such conclusions from the little you have seen. I have heard many explanations given for the breach you name, but never any so reasonable."

A flash from the spinster's wary eye, then a burst of courage and the quick retort:

"And what explanation does Oliver himself give? You ought to know, Mrs. Scoville."

The attack was as sudden as it was unexpected. Deborah flushed and trimmed her sails for this new tack, and insinuatingly, "Then you have heard—" waited for the enlightenment these words were likely to evoke.

It came quickly enough.

"That he expected to marry your daughter? Oh, yes, Mrs. Scoville; it's common talk here now. I hope you don't mind my mentioning it."

Deborah's head went up. She faced the other fairly, with the look born of mother passion, and mother passion only.

"Reuther is blameless in this matter," she protested. "She was brought up in ignorance of what I felt sure would prove a handicap and misery to her. She loves Oliver as she will never love any other man, but when she was told her real name and understood fully what that name carries with it, she declined to saddle him with her shame. That's her story, Miss Weeks; one that hardly fits her appearance, which is very delicate. And, let me add, having once accepted her father's name, she refuses to be known by any other. I have brought her to Shelby where to our own surprise and Reuther's great happiness, we have been taken in by Judge Ostrander, an act of kindness for which we are very grateful."

Miss Weeks got up, took down one of her rarest treasures from an old etagere standing in one corner and laid it in Mrs. Scoville's hand.

"For your daughter," she declared. "Noble girl! I hope she will be happy."

The mother was touched, but not quite satisfied yet of the giver's real feelings towards Oliver, and, after thanking her warmly, remarked:

"There is but one thing that will ever make Reuther happy, and that she cannot have unless a miracle occurs. Oh, I do not wonder you smile. This is not the day of miracles. But if my belief in my husband could be shared; if I should be enabled to clear his name, might not love and loyalty be left to do the rest? Wouldn't the judge's objections, in that case, be removed? What do you think, Miss Weeks?"

"There! we will say no more about it." The little woman's attitude and voice were almost prayerful. "You have judgment enough for two. Besides, the miracle has not happened," she interjected, with a smile which seemed to say it never would.

Deborah sighed. Whether or not it was quite an honest expression of her feeling she will not inquire. She was there for a definite purpose and her way to it was, as yet, far from plain. The negative with which she followed up this sigh was one of sorrowful acceptance. She made haste, however, to qualify it.

"But I have not given up all hope. I know as well as any one how impossible the task must prove, unless I can light upon fresh evidence. And where am I to get that? Only from some new witness."

Miss Weeks' polite smile took on an expression of indulgence. This roused Deborah's pride and, hesitating no longer, she anxiously remarked:

"I have sometimes thought that Oliver Ostrander might be that witness. He certainly was in the ravine the night Algernon Etheridge was struck down."

Had she been an experienced actress of years she could not have turned into this question a greater lack of all innuendo. Miss Weeks, already under her fascination, heard the tone but never thought to notice the quick rise and fall of her visitor's uneasy bosom, and so unwarned, responded with all due frankness:

"I know he was. But how will that help you? He had no testimony to give in relation to this crime, or he would have given it."

"That is true." The admission fell mechanically from Deborah's lips; she was not conscious, even of making it. Then, as her emotion choked her into silence, she sat with piteous eyes searching Miss Weeks' face, who had recovered her voice, who had added this vital question:

"How did you know that Oliver was in the ravine that night? I only guessed it."

"Well, it was in this way. I do not often keep my eye on my neighbors (oh, no, Miss Weeks!), but that night I chanced to be looking over the way just at the minute Mr. Etheridge came out, and something I saw in his manner and in that of the judge who had followed him to the door, and in that of Oliver who, cap on head, was leaning towards them from a window over the porch, made me think that a controversy was going on between the two old people of which Oliver was the object. This naturally interested me, and I watched them long enough to see Oliver suddenly raise his fist and shake it at old Etheridge; then, in great rage, slam down the window and disappear inside. The next minute, and before the two below had done talking, I caught another glimpse of him as he dashed around the corner of the house on his way to the ravine."

"And Mr. Etheridge?"

"Oh, he left soon after. I watched him as he went by, his long cloak flapping in the wind. Little did I think he would never pass my window again."

So interested were they both, that neither for the moment realized the strangeness of the situation or that it was in connection with a crime for which the husband of one of them had suffered, they were raking up this past, and gossiping over its petty details.

Mrs. Scoville sighed and said: "It couldn't have been very long after you saw him that Mr. Etheridge was struck?"

"Only some twenty minutes. It takes just that long for a man to walk from this corner to the bridge."

"And you never heard where Oliver went?"

"It was never talked about at the time. Later, when some hint got about of his having been in the ravine that night, he said he had gone up the ravine, not down it. And we all believed him, madam."

"Of course, of course. What a discriminating mind you have, Miss Weeks, and what a wonderful memory! To think that after all these years you can recall that Oliver had a cap on his head when he looked out of the window at his father and Mr. Etheridge. If you were asked, I have no doubt you could tell its very color. Was it the peaked one?"

"Yes, I could swear to it." And Miss Weeks gave a little laugh, which sounded incongruous enough to Deborah, in whose heart at that moment a leaf was turned upon the past, which left the future hopelessly blank.

"Must you go?" Deborah had risen mechanically. "Don't, I beg, till you have relieved my mind about Judge Ostrander. I don't suppose that there is really anything behind that door of his which is would alarm anyone to see?"

Then, Deborah understood Miss Weeks.

But she was ready for her.

"I've never seen anything of the sort," said she, "and I make up his bed in that very room every morning."

"Oh! And Miss Weeks drew a deep breath. "No article of immense value, such as that rare old bit of real Sassafras in the cabinet over there?"

"No," answered Deborah, with all the patience she could muster. "Judge Ostrander seems very simple in his tastes. I doubt if he would know Sassafras if he saw it."

Miss Week's sighed. "Yes, he has never expressed the least wish to look over my shelves. So the double fence means nothing."

"A whim," ejaculated Deborah, making quietly for the door. "The judge likes to walk at night when quite through with his work; and he doesn't like his ways to be noted. But he prefers the lawn now. I hear his step out there every night."

"Well, it's something to know that he leads a more normal life than formerly!" sighed the little lady as she prepared to usher her guest out.

"Come again, Mrs. Scoville; and, if I may, I will drop in and see you some day."

Deborah accorded her permission and made her final adieu. She felt as if a hand which had been stealing up her chest had suddenly gripped her

throat, choking her. She had found the man who had cast that fatal shadow down the ravine, twelve years before.

CHAPTER X.
Anonymous Letters.

Deborah re-entered the judge's house a stricken woman. She reached her room door and was about to enter, when at a sudden thought she paused and let her eyes wander down the hall till they settled on another door, the one she had closed behind her the night before, with the deep resolve never to open it again except under compulsion. A few minutes later she was standing in one of the dim corners of Oliver's study room, reopening a book which she had taken down from the shelves on her former visit. She remembered it from its torn back and the fact that it was an algebra. Turning to the fly leaf, she looked again at the names and schoolboy phrases she had seen scribbled all over its surface, for the one which she remembered as, "I hate algebra."

It had not been a very clearly written "algebra," and she would never have given this interpretation to the scrawl, had she been in a better mood. Now another thought had come to her, and she wanted to see the word again. Was she glad or sorry to have yielded to this impulse, when by a closer inspection she perceived that the word was not "algebra" at all, but "Algernon. I hate A. Etheridge—I hate A. E.—I hate Algernon E." all over the page, and here and there on other pages, sometimes in characters so rubbed and faint as to be almost unreadable and again so pressed into the paper by a vicious pencil point as to have broken their way through to the leaf underneath.

The work of an ill-conditioned schoolboy! but—this hate dated back many years. Paler than ever, and with hands trembling almost to the point of incapacity, she put the book back and flew to her own room, the prey of thoughts bitter almost to madness.

It was the second time in her life that she had been called upon to go through this precise torture. Then, only her own happiness and honor were involved; now it was Reuther's; and the fortitude which sustained her through the ignominy of her own trouble failed her at the prospect of Reuther's. And again, the two cases were not equal. Her husband had had traits which, in a manner, had prepared her for the ready suspicion of people. But Oliver was a man of reputation and kindly heart; and yet, in the course of time this had come, and the question once agitating her as to whether Reuther was a fit mate for him and now evolved itself into this: Was he a fit mate for her?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LIGHT ON JOHN'S "BARGAIN"
But Unsuspecting Mrs. Brown Could Only See Humorous Mistake Made by Store Clerk.

"I see you have one of those cake pans that Bargun's ten cent store sold last week at their special sale," said Mrs. White, as she was visiting in Mrs. Brown's kitchen one morning.

"Yes, isn't that good value for ten cents?" replied Mrs. Brown, holding the pan up proudly.

"Indeed it is," said Mrs. White, taking the pan in her hands. "I wanted one, but the good ones were all gone before I could be waited on. How did you manage it?"

"Oh, I sent John," smiled Mrs. Brown. "I was busy and couldn't go that morning, and you know John passes there each morning about eight o'clock, when the store opens. So I asked him if he wouldn't stop and get me a pan, and he said he would."

"I should think you would be afraid to trust him to buy one. Some of them were quite badly damaged, you know," said Mrs. White.

"Oh, John is careful," Mrs. Brown assured her. "He always gets the best of everything. The one he got me is absolutely perfect as far as I can see."

"Well, isn't that wonderful! I didn't see a perfect one in the store. But didn't your husband object to carrying the pan home? Mine would, and they never deliver anything sold at the special sales."

"They delivered this," said Mrs. Brown. "John is well known and the stores are anxious to accommodate him. Then he has a way of getting things done."

"I shall certainly send Robert to Bargun's the next time they have a special sale," said Mrs. White. "Why, this pan is just as good as the ones they sell for a quarter at Jones' hardware store, next door to Bargun's."

"Yes, it is exactly the same," said Mrs. Brown, triumphantly. "I thought it was, but I wanted to make sure; so I went into the hardware store the other day and asked to see their pans. They showed me one for a quarter that is exactly like mine. I told the man I had got a pan just like it for ten cents, and then he made the funniest mistake—he said he had sold John one only a few days ago. Wasn't that queer?"

"It certainly was," said Mrs. White. —Youth's Companion.

Cost of Fame.

Soon after victory had declared itself in favor of the British arms at the memorable battle of Blenheim the Duke of Marlborough, in traversing the ranks, observed a soldier leaning in a pensive manner on the butt-end of his musket. His grace immediately accosted him thus: "Why so pensive, my friend, after so glorious a victory?" "It may be glorious," replied the son of Mars, "but I have only earned fourpence by contributing to all this acquisition of fame!"

"Was the Difference of Opinion the Cause of Oliver's Leaving?"

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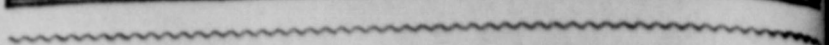
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NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



President Wilson, Believing in Slang, Said "Rats"

WASHINGTON.—Though the diction of President Wilson is elegance itself, he is not so hide-bound in his exactions of the refinements of it as to be intolerant to the lapses in style called slang. He frequently uses it with great force and has apparently long long a student of it, and at a time too, when the classic shades of his university surroundings should have made the sound of it unusual to his ears.



Not long ago the president was called upon to comment on the report current and printed that some person authorized by him was circulating a document in Wall street signed by his name urging big business to get together to help business. "Was the president really back of the document?" he was asked. "Oh, rats," was his sententious reply.

Now, in cold type it looks as if the president was not observing the presidential proprieties in dignity. But the president conducts himself ever in such a manner that his dignity is never in question. There is a wonderful graciousness of manner in him and an ever prevailing smile on his face and a merry twinkle in his eyes, so as to pass as natural and consonant with the utmost requirements of the dignity of his station whatever he utters, though couched in language which on other lips would be called vulgar.

These sallies and departures of the president are sure to be followed by a hearty laugh, which it was intended they should occasion. In short, the president will laugh a question or a proposal out of court. A good story, of which the president has a great store, or a sharp word in slang is the insanity mentality used.

Uncle Sam Searches the World for New Fruits

FROM the office of information of the department of agriculture comes the delectable announcement that a smoothstone peach has been brought from China and is to be used to improve our commercial fruit of the same family. We are told also that a beautiful Chinese quince, "golden on one side and reddish on the other," is doing well in its new American environment, a condition of thriving and promise, which is also true of Chinese hazelnut bushes brought to America, and which now are bearing nuts that ought to make our inferiorized fruit crack for the very shame of insignificance.



There is no joke about these importations. The bureau of plant industry of the United States government never make announcement of the addition of new fruits, plants and flowers to the American field until the successful growth has been proved.

The government employs explorers to go into lands new and old for the purpose of finding valuable trees and plants which can be added to the native growths of the United States. The explorer must know his own country well, for in his work of discovery he must bear in mind just what section of the homeland it is which resembles the region in which his work is being done.

These explorers are a hardy lot, and their work is at times dangerous. They delight in it, apparently, and always are ready to undertake journeys into new fields, no matter how forbidden. Comparatively little is known of Uncle Sam's bureau of plant industry. Its work, however, is apparent all over the United States.

Treasures in Crypt and Vaults Under the Capitol

THERE are all kinds of treasures in the crypt and vaults under the capitol rotunda, but during the last few years many of them have been taken out in order to make space. Immediately under the central dome is the largest crypt and vault, a subterranean museum of historical works of art. The first object of historical interest is the tomb built for Washington, immediately under the centerstone of the floor of the rotunda, which is the exact center of the building. It is a small, square, vaultlike room, with about two-thirds of its side wall deeply recessed in arched alcoves, rather more like the recessed reliquary chambers in the tomb of Napoleon. This vault was built up in the masonry of the base walls of the building and designed as a tomb for the immortal Washington, but other influences of a more sentimental nature defeated the object.

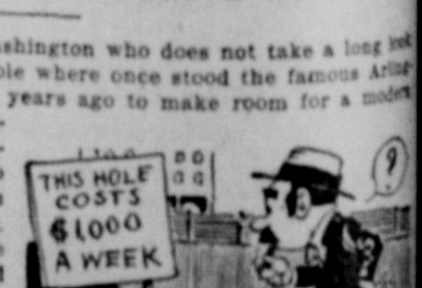


In an adjoining vaulted room the plaster cast of Cranford's "Goddess of Liberty," from which Clarke Mills cast the bronze figure that surmounts the dome of the capitol, was kept for years. In another room are the plaster statues of Alexander Hamilton, Thomas H. Benton and also a sitting figure of Hamilton by the artist Stone.

In various portions of the crypt are paintings of large size in bas-relief waiting for their owners to claim them. Among them are the "First Nebraska Homestead," by a lady who desired to present it to the government; "Rescue of Greely," by Operl, and "Farthest North," the subject of which is two of Greely's men taking observations.

Washington Has a Thousand-Dollar-a-Week Hole

NO one does justice to a visit to Washington who does not take a long look at the huge crater which is the hole where once stood the famous Astor hotel. This was torn down four years ago to make room for a modern hotel, but the hole has gone no further than down about forty feet into the ground. An immense fortune has been lost in the speculation so far. While construction was begun, the plans fell through, because the capital required was not raised in toto. Everything went under the creditors' hammer a year ago, and what had cost about \$1,600,000 was sold for half that sum. Another hotel project was started to include a theater and office building, but it is understood that everything is off again and the loss of more fortunes seems in sight. Charles P. Taft, brother of former President Taft, having lost about \$200,000. The hole is so deep that nothing can be done with it except to provide a foundation for a great structure, and as matters now stand the owners of the hole pay \$1,000 a week in interest and taxes. It is the costliest hole in Washington, and has become one of the sights of the city.



On this land formerly used to stand the home of Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. Hard by is Lafayette square and near it the White House. Two prominent clubs look right into the hole from their windows used formerly to be the British embassy, in which the power-Letton was "Lucille."

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Poet's Business Is to Express Himself

By George Jay Smith, Boston, Mass.

At a luncheon in his honor given by the Poetry society in New York, Mr. William Butler Yeats averred that the poet, the true artist, should never attempt to teach; the didactic is quite opposed to the artistic; the poet's business is to express himself, let the consequences be what they may. Not only that, but he should be given all freedom and encouragement to express himself as he chooses.

This is a line of talk we have all heard—a form of the "art for art's sake" cant of some three decades ago. There is something grandiose in something immensely flattering to the artist, who thus declares himself superior to ordinary human and social considerations, a soul like a star, that dwells apart, a lofty being who condescends even in living among common mortals, and whose wings must on no account be clipped of a single feather.

What is the common sense of the matter? If I were to comment on Mr. Yeats' remarks I should agree that the artist should not attempt or propose to teach—that he must avoid the didactic attitude. A good many of Longfellow's and Bryant's and Holmes' poems were injured by a bitterness of teacheriness. There is a certain opposition between the spirit of art and the spirit of instruction. This is a matter of mental posture. The poet's moods, like oil and water, do not mix.

Furthermore, we as readers resent the teaching attitude in poets or artists. We subject ourselves willingly to their spell, we open our susceptible hearts to enjoy their beauty, and then if the poet suddenly begins teaching at us he breaks a tacit compact, takes an unwarranted liberty, begins hammering at an intellectual effect when we had rightly assumed his purpose was emotional. We tolerate didacticism in scientists, in pedagogues and in ministers. But we are frankly learners from the scientist; we were children under the pedagogue, and a great many of us are no longer any too ready to be absorptive and humble listeners to our fellow-artists, the clergy.

Granting, then, that the poet or artist should not attempt to be instructive, if we go a step further and ask, Should the poet or the artist be instructive? we can but answer, Of course! Should he teach us anything? The question is superfluous. If he is at all worth our while he can't help teaching us. Each one of us, in fact, merely by existing among our fellows, necessarily teaches, influences. There are esthetic and moral elements in every life, nay, in every action, in every object—in a fly, in a sunset. The bigger and nobler the man the greater his unconscious influence.

Shopping More Harmful Than Manual Labor

By C. P. SMITH, London, England

We are constantly hearing about overstrain in professional and business men, but very little is said of the same condition in women. The family doctor, however, sees many cases of this kind in his practice. Women may not work so hard as men in money getting, but the rush of modern life affects them nevertheless. The old quiet life of women is gone. Social functions are carried out now under much the same conditions as business, and women with their more excitable nerves, in fact, suffer more acutely than men. A day's shopping produces extreme nervous exhaustion.

It is a mistake to suppose that work alone is responsible for nervous breakdown. Modern nervous tension is due to many causes—the increase of education, the haste and speed characteristic of every affair of life, the irritability resulting from dazzling lights, bewildering noise and the whirl of amusements.

The result of natural fatigue is a lowering of sensibility, which passes away entirely after rest. But the overfatigue so common in the present time produces a state of irritable weakness which a night's repose fails to remove.

A woman suffering in this way will find that her heart beats more quickly and weakly, that her breath is "short," her temperature slightly raised and that she has lost her ordinary strength and vigor.

To add to these evils many busy women nowadays do not get enough sleep, and what sleep they have is often disturbed by city noises.

To get the most out of life it is well to go slow. The only preventive and cure of overstrain is rest, and the woman who leads a tranquil life will usually succeed in enjoying a maximum of its pleasures.

Three Vital Choices in Life of Pastor

By REV. IRVING E. PUTNAM, Pastor of Albany Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago

God pays his child no finer compliment than when he trusts him with his own destiny. Man is regnant in the realm of choice. He cannot choose when or where or into what conditions he shall be born. The period of helpless childhood soon passes into youth, and from youth unto the grave conflicting issues are drawn before the mind and a decision is imperative.

To be responsible for our choices, to reckon with their consequences, and to render at least a wholesome account of time and talents—this commands the attention and the capabilities of divine personalities. No choice of life! But choice of sides in life—this is its glory or its shame.

In view of such possibilities it is important to weigh well each new decision.

Some are so freighted with immortal consequences that no earnest soul can view them save with the long-range vision of eternal valuations.

These most vital issues are, first, the choice of eternal life; second, the choice of a life work, and, third, the choice of a life companion.

This is their logical order if one would be certain of highest usefulness and happiness.

No Such Thing as Typical American

By Bascom Green, Indianapolis, Ind.

I have been reading recently someone's description of "the typical American girl." I often read some such description, and others of the "typical American man." They all induce extreme weariness, for the authors and all sensible people know there is no such thing.

I wonder why we go to so much trouble to describe things as "typical" when everyone who stops to reflect knows that this country still is in the formative stage and has not yet evolved a type of manhood or womanhood?

It is no more true that there are "typical Americans" than that we are a branch of the "Anglo-Saxon" family.

It would be far better if, instead of talking about a nonexistent "typical American type," we were to devote our energies to evolving a type that will be creditable to America.

HEAVY HORSE A MONEY-MAKER FOR FARMER



Better and Heavier Horses for Work in the Field—They Are Good Money-Makers.

(By J. M. BELL.)
Both for farm work and for sale, the heavy horse is a good money-maker. In past years the so-called "fast horse" was the ideal animal, but now the automobile has driven the running horse out of business. The carriage horse of today is a heavier animal than in days gone by.

The farmer now who goes to work in the field, or who hauls loads on the road, cannot afford to spend his time with a light team that can draw only a small load. Labor is too scarce and too high priced. Deeper plowing, and more work must be done on the same acreage. It is imperative that heavier teams must be used.

For a number of years the weight of best selling horses on the city markets has steadily increased. Only a few years ago horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds each were considered large enough for heavy teaming. Now the demand is for 1,600

pounds to a ton. No city company can afford to hire an expensive man to drive a light team. Increased supply and sale of commercial products has brought this condition.

For these reasons the heavy horse has risen in value of late years, and the importing and breeding of heavy horses has been taken up on a large scale. But the demand for heavy horses has always exceeded the supply. Good heavy drafters weighing around 1,800 pounds find ready sale at over \$300, and choice ones of this class in the largest cities bring from \$400 to \$500.

There is every evidence that the heavy horse is the coming work animal for both farm and city, and that good prices will hold, if not increase, for years to come.

The farmer who is in the field for making side money from his horses will be wise to breed for weight and finish.

PROPER CARE FOR HORSES AND COLTS

Oats Go Well With Timothy Hay—Straw and Corn Diet Is Liable to Cause Trouble.

Oats are the best general food for a horse, and go well with timothy hay. Once or twice a week give a feed of corn and clover with bran mash. Give only what will be eaten up clean.

Some horses are predisposed to colic, and a straw and corn diet is almost sure to cause trouble at frequent intervals with such cases.

Horses fed regularly often get in the habit of pawing in the stable. Feed them regularly, and if not driven or used every day turn the horses out into the yard for exercise.

Many horses are ruined by being brought into the barn too hot and left to stand in a cold draft, or hitched to a post to stand, unblanketed, facing the wintry blasts.

If you starve the colt the first winter, he is liable to come out very thin in the spring and worth less than when weaned.

Some farmers keep their horses on straw with just a little grain in winter. Bran should make part of such a ration.

It is believed by many that clover hay gives the horses heaves. This is a mistake. If a horse is fed the proper quantity of clover and not overfed, there is no danger of the heaves.

Do not give horses water immediately after eating. An hour after they have finished their meal is soon enough to water them.

The colt's training must begin shortly after birth. A halter should be put on so he can be caught and handled every day. Never tease him.

WEED OUT USELESS RAMS AND WETHERS

Keep Sheep Supplied With Salt—Variety of Feed Is Best—Keep Lambs Growing.

Weed old rams and wethers out of the flock and send them to the market. They are a nuisance with ewes and small lambs.

Don't let the sheep get half-starved for salt. If you do, when you salt them they will eat so much they will be sick. Give some every day. In everything be regular and moderate.

Feed rations that will keep the bowels regular. Variety is what we need to aim at.

There is little to eat in the pastures yet, so keep the sheep in. As soon as they get a taste of green grass they will not want dry hay, and are apt to fall off in flesh; that you do not want, for the lambs must be kept growing.

When your lambs get enough good milk from their mothers they will grow. It is the hungry lambs that stand around bleating and with backs humped. It looks bad. Lively lambs are the ones that will bring you the money a little later.

Make a Cold Frame.
Every farm woman should have her own cold frame. If she is at all handy with the saw, hammer and nails she can construct one herself, if necessary. The only expense about it, then, is the glass sash. Any sort of glazed sash may be used, and the cold frame made to fit its dimensions.

FEEDING ENSILAGE AND DRY ROUGHAGE

Success Depends Upon Producing Most Milk at Least Cost—Safe Rule to Follow.

No fixed rule can be laid down to feeding that will apply to all cows alike; and yet success depends upon procuring the most milk at the least cost, from each cow in the herd.

Cows must be fed to their full capacity, to obtain the best results, but there is as great a necessity not to overfeed as there is not to underfeed.

Care should be exercised not to feed too large an amount of grain to proportion to roughage.

A safe rule to follow is to feed twice as many pounds of roughage as of grain. If the cow will eat ten pounds of grain food and 20 pounds of roughage there will be little, if any, danger of her going off her feed.

When feeding ensilage it is safe to estimate three pounds of ensilage to one pound of dry roughage.

As a rule the kinds of roughage that have the greatest protein content will be found preferable to carbonaceous forage and fodder plants.

WEANING THE PIGS IS NOT DIFFICULT

Little Fellows Should Be Given Sufficient Food to Make Them Independent.

If the pigs have been properly managed for the first month after they begin to eat, and are taking feed in amounts sufficient to make them more or less independent of the sow's milk, weaning will not be a difficult matter.

The time to wean will depend on the way the pigs are eating. If they are not thoroughly accustomed to a grain and skim milk ration the time must be delayed. If the sow is not to be bred soon there is no harm done by letting the pigs run with her until the age of twelve weeks or longer.

Breeders differ widely as to the age at which pigs are weaned. The majority wean at six to ten weeks; some wean earlier than this.

A considerable number let the pigs run with the sow until her instinct tells her that they are old enough to shift for themselves. If the sow is taken away and is still milking she may be returned to the pigs once a day for two or three days until drying off is complete.

COMFORT OF HORSE IS OF IMPORTANCE

Remove Harness at Noon While Animal Is Eating—Remove All Dust and Sweat.

The work horses should be fed early in the morning and they should have a liberal feeding. The comfort and rest of the horses will be vastly promoted if the harness is entirely removed at noon while they are feeding. Rub them down carefully and cleanse from dust and sweat.

Allow them plenty of time for a good meal and partial digestion before they are put to work for the afternoon. It is poor policy to put them to work after eating a hearty meal.

MAKE PASTURES A FEATURE

Variety of Grasses Should Be Selected to Conform to Soil Conditions—Use a Little Thought.

We often hear people say that they believe dairymen might do pretty well in certain neighborhoods if they only had pastures. The idea these people intend to convey is generally that all the land is cropped and that there is no low land too wet or high land too rough to crop. In other words, these good people do not know what a pasture is. They have misinterpreted the Lord's intentions when he made land too boggy or too hilly for cultivation.

An ideal pasture should contain a number of grasses and clovers so that in its turn some one of those grasses or clovers is coming to its best each week during the pasture season, writes Ben R. Eldridge in Utah Farmer. The variety of grasses planted in a pasture should also be selected so that if there is a variety of soils or of soil conditions in the pasture there will be some variety of grass especially adapted to each variety or condition of the soil.

Some grasses, for instance, provide excellent feed in the spring. They lie dormant in the warmer weather of summer and make another very excellent growth in the fall, and these grasses are excellent in their way, but should be planted with other varieties that are drought resistant and grow fairly well during midsummer.

Some grasses do well on well-drained soil; others require low land, where the soil is continually damp and where the surface water is at a shallow depth below the ground level. Laying off permanent pastures the ground should be built up; that is, well fertilized, laid off if it is to be irrigated so that the greatest amount of good can be gained when water is applied.

Then, if a proper variety of grasses is selected, a sod can be produced that will stand a wonderful amount of tramping and for many years furnish feed for several animals to the acre during four to five months of the year. That is what a pasture really is. Our swamp lands and our rocky hillsides are misnamed, when we call them "pastures."

I don't think it's much to the credit of some of us who call places pastures that have been used for forty years and never known the planting of a single seed from the hand of the owner. We can have most excellent pastures if we only use a little thought and make them.

A few acres of good, well-made pasture will furnish more and better feeding than can be gathered from a quarter section of much of the ground that we dignify in its unbroken state by the name of "pasture." There are many places where there is a fair natural sod, but is very seldom those places cannot be immensely improved by re-enforcing the native grasses by a few reasonable seedings of domestic grasses.

Why leave these things all to the Lord? He has done a great deal for us. Let us do our share and make some pastures.

HARM DONE BY OVERSEEDING

Great Many Dry-Farming Failures May Be Attributed to Practice—Rate of Planting.

(By JAMES D. MARSHALL, Colorado Experiment Station.)
One of the most important problems associated with dry farming is the determination of the rate of seeding per acre. A great many failures in dry farming may be attributed to overseeding. The one limiting factor of crop production on dry lands is moisture, and it is largely because of its deficiency that care must be exercised in the rate of planting. Each plant in the soil takes out large quantities of water which are evaporated into the air through the leaves, consequently when a thick stand is obtained exceptionally large amounts of water are drawn from the soil. A thick, luxuriant stand in the spring or early summer is no indication of a good harvest, as the probabilities are that such a heavy stand will deplete the soil of moisture and prevent complete maturity of the crop, while a thin stand would be able to withstand the dry periods and yield fairly well when harvested. Thin planting does not of necessity mean a thin stand. Whenever the moisture conditions are favorable the plants will stool or branch out and make a stand that will warrant a satisfactory yield and at the same time be heavy enough to shade the ground and reduce the losses from excessive evaporation. When plants are crowded very little, if any, stooling occurs and the plant is unable to adapt itself to its immediate conditions. As a general rule the rate of planting for dry lands is just a trifle more than half of what would be used on irrigated lands.

Moisture for Hatching.
The amount of moisture required in the hatching of eggs in our low altitudes is so little that a saucer containing water and a sponge set in the saucer to absorb the water and make the air humid is all that is necessary. If the incubator is set in a cellar good hatches, in fact the best, are often made without any more moisture given than the air of the cellar. Even a basement room will often supply enough.

Farmers Who Prosper.
The men who have stuck to hogs and sheep, improving their breeds and method of feeding and marketing, have come into great prosperity. The quitters in bad times have been the only losers.

ONE CENT LETTER POSTAGE BEING AGITATED

One cent postage rate on letters is again being brought into prominence and many high officials declare that it is sure to come in the near future. All classes of business would be greatly benefited by its adoption, and estimated statistics show there would be such an increased demand for stamps that the apparent loss of revenue would be more than made up.

It is an impossibility to place an estimated value on health, it being a most priceless possession—but, perhaps you have been careless or negligent and have allowed weakness to develop until you are now in a badly run down condition, with poor appetite, impaired digestion and constipated bowels.

In order to get back to health and strength you must first help Nature restore the Stomach, Liver and Bowels to a normal condition. This suggests the friendly aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You will find it an excellent tonic, appetizer and strength maker and well worthy of your confidence.

It is an absolutely pure medicine, adapted to all ordinary family ailments, and your health will be greatly improved by giving it a fair trial at once. Be sure you get the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with our Private Stamp over the neck of Bottle.

Mother Knows What To Use

To Give Quick Relief

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Stiff Neck, Chills, Lame Back, Old Sores, Open Wounds, and all External Injuries.

Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It.

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00

All Dealers G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Helpless Man.
The late Fanny Crosby, author of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and innumerable other hymns, was blind, but this did not prevent her from seeing straight into the hearts of men.

A Brooklyn friend of the aged hymn-writer was repeating some of her epigrams.
"A Brooklyn bank clerk," she said, "had stolen a lot of money and run off with a chorus girl. When I told Fanny Crosby about this she sighed and said: 'Every man becomes a fly when a web of lace is spread.'"

After the Meeting.
Orator's Wife—Did the people applaud?
Orator (with bitterness)—Applaud? They made less noise than a rubber heel in a feather bed!

A Golf Widow.
"Is it true that Mrs. Brown's husband has deserted her?"
"Almost. He has taken up golf."

His Standing.
"Is he successful as a writer of sensational literature?"
"Is he? Why, he has no inferior."

A Mean Question.
"I have been to consult a beauty doctor about my complexion."
"Does he hold out any hope?"

Had a Reason.
Cat—Doesn't her singing move you?
Nip—It did once; when I lived in the next flat.—Town Topics.

After Winter's Wear and Tear

one requires a food in Springtime that builds up both brain and body.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD
made of wheat and malted barley—supplies in splendid balance, the elements necessary for upbuilding and keeping in repair the brain, nerve and muscle tissue.

Grape-Nuts has a rich nut-like flavour—always fresh, crisp, sweet and ready to eat direct from package.

Thousands have found Grape-Nuts a wonderful invigorator of both brain and body.

"There's a Reason"
Sold by Grocers everywhere

THE McLEAN NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

McLEAN

TEXAS

By A. G. RICHARDSON

SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.00

Entered as second-class mail matter May 8, 1906, at the postoffice at McLean, Texas, under the Act of Congress.



BEFORE

COFFEY'S
McLean - Texas

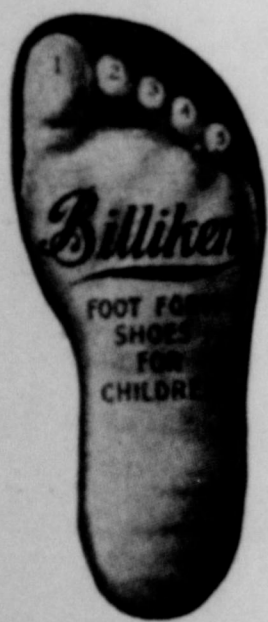
New line of ladies' waists just received. All of the newest.

Something nice in hosiery.

Big line of summer trousers.

Men's suits while they last to close out at a bargain. Ask to see them.

Ask to see our line of Ladies' and Misses dresses.



Complete line of Ladies' and Misses slippers in all styles and prices.



AFTER

The general crop conditions continue propitious in this great section of the state and with the harvesting of a bumper grain crop in June, a bumper melon crop in September, and another bumper grain crop in November, there is no apparent reason why flagrant and unrestrained prosperity should not be rampant in the land. There are persistent rumors that the large tracts of land adjoining the town are soon to be placed on the market in tracts suited to the small farmer and should such be the case the resultant increase in our rural population during the next two or three years will be enormous. With these two conditions upon which to base our optimistic tendencies, why not bring that long sweet sleep of community indifference to a happy end and step out into the bright morning of effort, fully clothed and equipped for a full days work in the development and advancement of this splendid section of the Panhandle. With every implement that nature can provide convenient to our hands there is no reason why we cannot bring some things about that will eventually redound to the good of all.

Alanreed Articles.

Our school will close on the 28th inst. On account of the sickness of Mrs. Enod Hearn, Neville is teaching in her place this week.

J. M. Huntsman has begun work on his residence which, when completed, will be one of the nicest little buildings in our town.

A few nights since Kerz Hill was going home when his horse became unmanageable, ran through a barb wire fence falling and rendering Mr. Hill unconscious for several hours, but horse and rider are now out of danger.

Master Byron Ball went to Erick Thursday to visit the family of Byron Stubbs.

Mrs. D. B. London has returned from Oklahoma where she had gone to attend the burial of her cousin.

B. S. McKinney, formerly of this place but now a citizen of Mineral Wells spent several days here recently with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Craig from Oklahoma is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lester Kennedy.

Very few farmers are seen in town now as they are very busy in the fields. Prospects were never finer for a "bumper" crop than this year.

It seems that America will not stop selling ammunition as long as there is a fool in Europe. If the United States keeps out of war she will soon be the leading nation in the world in population, wealth, science and civilization.

We have wandered so far away from Alanreed we will quit until next time.

Board of Equalization.

The Commissioners' Court of Gray county will meet as a board of equalization at the court house in LeFors, Texas, on the second Monday in June, and the tax payers of the county are hereby notified of that fact.

Done by order of the Commissioners' Court in session Monday, May 10, 1915.

C. L. Upham,
County Clerk.

Railroad Rate Meeting

A mass meeting of local business men was held at the Odd Fellow's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, presided over by C. S. Rice, for the purpose of discussing the matter of pending legislation by the State Railroad Commission which contemplates a considerable raise in the freight rates of the state and which, it is claimed by those who have gone into the matter carefully, will fall heavily upon this section of the state. Frank A. White of Amarillo was present at the meeting and told the citizens of the fight Amarillo is making to prevent this discriminatory ruling from becoming effective, and asked that our people send a delegation to Amarillo for the purpose of co-operating with them in making a fight at Austin the first of next month.

There was no definite action taken, but it seemed the consensus of opinion that we should co-operate to what extent we could and if possible send a man to Austin to present our petition.

We have no authentic information at hand concerning the exact extent to which McLean will suffer by reason of the raise in freight rates, only in a general way, but it is claimed by those who are making the strong fight against the ruling that ninety per cent of the increased revenue accruing to the railroads by reason of the raise will be paid by this section of the state. If such is the case, we should use every effort to prevent it, and to this end every citizen at all interested in freight rates should inform himself in the matter at once.

Commissioners Court Monday.

The Gray county Commissioners Court held its regular bi-monthly meeting at LeFors Monday, and while the session lasted but one day, there was numerous business of importance disposed of, including the approving of the sheriff and tax collector's annual report and the report of the county treasurer, both of which reports they found to be correct and gotten up in proper detail.

Owing to the fact that the assessor's rolls were not quite ready for inspection they deferred the matter of setting the county tax rate until a future meeting. They will meet as a board of equalization on the second Monday in June.

It is pleasing to note that the county's affairs are in excellent shape and all departments of the county government are apparently in capable and efficient hands.

Presbyterian Meeting.

A series of Gospel Sermons will be preached at the Presbyterian church by Evangelist P. M. Fitzgerald, beginning Sunday, May 10th.

It will be a special treat to come and listen to this noted speaker.

V. H. Rollins, Pastor.

At the last meeting of the city council J. Lee Turner was elected City Marshall.

Grass to let for 50 to 100 cattle. See W. T. Wilson. 17-2c

Non-Stop Service

You can imagine what it means to run a natural gas plant, pumping gas to four or five towns for their light, heating, cooking, etc. Those towns absolutely depend upon the continuance of the service.

Should a breakdown occur they would be in darkness and cold, with little or no means available for relief.

Of course the machinery of such a plant is of the very best, but the operation of that machinery depends quite largely upon the lubricating oil used.

A poor lubricating oil, by allowing the cylinders of the engines to score, might cripple such a plant for days and even weeks.

TEXACO LUBRICANTS

are particularly successful under such requirements of service. They have performed in the non-stop service plants in such a way that the results are hardly to be credited.

Texaco Quality and Service make this success possible—the Quality which makes the Red-Star-Green-T Oils in your town valuable for all purposes. Be sure you have Texaco and you can go ahead with perfect confidence.

The Texas Company
General Offices, Houston, Texas

No. 16

Sheriff Sale.

THE STATE OF TEXAS)
COUNTY OF GRAY) In the
District Court of Gray County, Texas
March term A. D. 1915.

W. L. Studebaker, Plaintiff vs Jas. F. Heasley, Defendant.

Whereas, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Gray County, Texas, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 31 day of March, A. D., 1915, in favor of the said W. L. Studebaker and against the said Jas. F. Heasley numbered 496 on the Civil Docket of said court, I did on the 6th day of May A. D., 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M. levy upon the following described lot, tract or parcel of land to-wit: Beginning at a point one hundred and seven rods five and one half feet North of the South boundary line and fifty rods West of East boundary line of Section number 23, in Block "R", same being the North-West corner of a certain ten acre tract. Thence South along the West boundary line of said ten acre tract sixteen rods from corner. Thence East parallel with the North boundary line of said ten acre tract, ten rods for a point for corner; Thence North parallel with the West boundary line of said ten acre tract sixteen rods to a point for corner in the North boundary line of said ten acre tract; Thence West along said North boundary line of said ten acre tract ten rods to the place of beginning. Said tract to contain one acre of land and being a part of Section number twenty-three in Block R. Alfred Rowe Original Grantee, known as the Charlie Upham place and located about Twenty-Two miles South-East from the Court House, and lying being in Gray County, Texas. Said land being levied upon as the property of Jas. F. Heasley.

The judgment upon which this order of sale is issued is for the sum of \$376.50 besides interest and cost and said judgment decrees the foreclosure of the vendor's lien upon the above described property.

And on the first day of June A. D., 1915, being the first Tuesday of said month between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day at the court house door of said county, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right title, and interest of the said Jas. F. Heasley in and to said property.

Dated at LeFors, Texas, this 6th day of May A. D., 1915.

W. S. COPELAND,
Sheriff of Gray County, Texas.

(A true copy)

BEN HUR German Coach Horse, will stand season 1915 for \$10.00 to insure foal.

STAR STATE Black Spanish Jack, will stand season of 1915 for \$12.50 insure foal.

Will take care to prevent accident, but will not be responsible should any occur.

Breeding hours from 1 to 2:30 p. m. each day

Joe Clark at A. P. Clark Farm

BOB My registered Mammoth Jack, No. 8953, is 15 hands and 1 inch high and 8 years old will stand season at my place two miles north of Heald.

TERMS: \$10.00 to insure foal. Will take care to prevent accident but will not be responsible should any occur.

W. N. HOLMES

HUGH

Is a dark bay Percheron Stallion 9 years old. He is 16 hands high and weight about 1400 lbs. and for style and action unsurpassed. His sire was imported Percheron Stallion, Lynx, registered number 39721. Hugh's dam was sired by Oscar Wild, the best French Percheron horse ever imported from France by W. B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

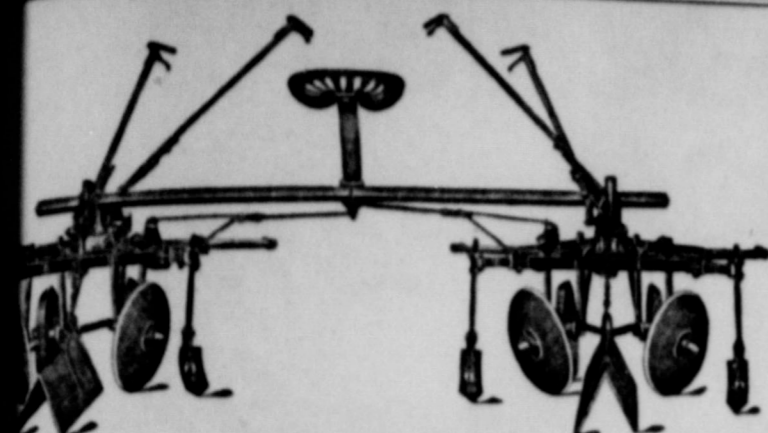
TOM AND DAN

Are Black Jacks, white points, ages 5 and 6 years, respectively. They are very large jacks with heavy bone.

TERMS: \$10.00 to insure colts to stand up and suck. One fourth of the above price if party pays by January 1st after service. Money is due when mare is traded or removed from the county without the written consent of the undersigned. Care taken to prevent accidents but will not be responsible should any occur. Mare and colt stand for the service.

The above horse and jacks will stand for the season of 1915 at our barn 6 miles west of McLean and 14 miles east of Alanreed.

J. W. Sherrod & Son



MR. FARMER

Answer this question. Why is it that there are more CANTON tools used than any other line on the market? There is a reason for this, and the way for you to find out is to ask the man that uses the Canton line for they are BOOSTERS for it. If you are once a CANTON customer you are always one. We carry a complete line of them, including Listers, Double and Row Go-devils, Cultivators and anything that you need in the farm line. We stand behind the implements. Before you buy implements don't forget to call and let us show you our line. Trusting that we may make a CANTON CUSTOMER out of you.

We are yours for business,

Overton Hardware Co.

Don't buy your Sunday's dinner from us? Melrose.

Call for your laundry—just a trial. Vester Cooke.

P. Homel was over from Saturday.

Fruits and candies at the Melrose.

Sale—A few nice big laying young. Phone 54 or 47.

Music—We have all the latest music. The Melrose.

W. Haynes returned Monday on a short visit to Pampa.

Popular songs and instrumental at the Melrose.

S. Loyd has our thanks for his contribution favors.

Complete line of everything at the Melrose.

For Sale—5 bushels of Spanish nuts. See C. E. Francis. 2p

Cream every day at the Melrose.

McLean News and Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News for \$1.75.

Don't forget that Sunday dinner at the O'Dell.

Sunday Oklahoman at the Melrose.

You can get ice at all times at the O'Dell Ice House.

Mrs. Susie Guill returned Wednesday from a short visit with relatives at Clarendon.

For Rent—Good 5 room house with water. Apply at Hindman Hotel. 2p

S. F. Brown has closed his blacksmith shop and will move to Canadian.

I have every first class magazine and they are all for sale. Earp's Confectionery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hindman and Mrs. Siandia Manning are prospecting in New Mexico this week.

Wanted—To buy a good second hand lister. See or phone Geo. Bourland. 2p

W. W. Breeding of the Abra community was a visitor in the city Wednesday.

The New Perfection Oil Cook stoves give satisfaction. McLean Hardware Co.

See me for plans of the Panhandle Relief Association. Geo. Cash.

Everything nice and clean in our short order department. Give us a call. The O'Dell.

Miss Ruby Cook has been re-elected to a place on the faculty of the Groom school.

We have Hills humane oil, healing powders and salve for your stock. McLean Hardware Co.

J. S. Denson went over to LeFors the first of the week and brought back his household goods.

Fresh meat always on hand—the very best cuts. O'Dell Meat Market.

W. D. Biggers has gone to Austin, where he will enter the University for the summer.

Mrs. C. C. Cook and son, Bob, are spending this week in Pampa guests of relatives.

The Detroit Vapor Oil Cook Stove, cooks like city gas and is perfectly safe. Use either oil or gasoline. McLean Hardware Co.

J. R. Hindman and A. G. Richardson attended the commissioners court meeting at LeFors Monday.

M. L. Steel and Ira Unsell, president and cashier of the Bank of Groom, were business visitors here the first of the week.

Mrs. W. L. Caldwell returned Saturday from Erick, Okla., where she had been for surgical treatment.

Lost—One brown horse about 15 hands high. Tug marks on shoulders and sides. Will pay \$5.00 for his delivery. C. C. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Harris left Saturday of last week for Elmer, Okla., where they will visit their sons for several weeks.

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Erwin Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. S. Copeland was here the first of the week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Turner and other relatives and friends.

Mrs. R. F. Hamilton attended the closing exercises of the Shamrock public school this week and visited with friends. She was accompanied by Miss Lillian Donnell.

We are in receipt of a letter from the Plainview Chamber of Commerce enclosing a check for \$5.00, being one of the prizes in the contest for the best articles about Plainview.

Program Tuesday and Friday nights, selected western and comedies. Thursday nights "Runaway June" and Saturday nights "Million Dollar Mystery." Electric Theatre.

See D. Bassel who will tell you about the Panhandle Relief Association of Clarendon. Has an average death fund of \$1,656.25. Cheap and equitable rates. Or write R. M. Stone, Clarendon, Tex.

Rev. J. C. Henson, District Superintendent of the Nazarine Church preached a series of excellent sermons at the Presbyterian church, beginning Saturday night and closing Monday night.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend the graduation exercises of the Amarillo High School on the 19th inst. Our brother, Robert L. Morgan, is a member of the class.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the graduating exercises of the Palacios High School on the 26th inst., our cousin, Phillip Ross Key, being a member of the class.

Friends will be glad to know that Minnie Mossay is recovering nicely from an operation. He is in a sanitarium at Greenville, Texas, accompanied by his father and brother.

Mrs. J. S. Morse and children spent the latter part of last week in Amarillo. They went overland in the Morse Cadillac driven by Culbertson Bogan. Mrs. Morse reports her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cubine, as slowly improving after a serious operation.

W. D. Biggers has been selected by the school board at Groom as principal of their school for the next term. The young man has taught in the schools here for several years and it is a pleasure to his many friends to know that he is thus advanced in his work.

We are glad to report the condition of Mrs. A. R. Guill as slightly improved this morning. Besides her children her brother, Hugh Brown and wife of Clarendon, and her niece, Mrs. Kate Madison of Amarillo, are at her bedside.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. A. T. Russell entertained a number of little folks with a party, honoring the birthday anniversary of her daughter, Hazel. Many nice little gifts were received by the honoree and refreshments of ice cream and cake were served during the afternoon's entertainment.

Miss Pearl Rice has returned from El Paso where she has been in the Homan Sanitarium for the past year. It will be remembered that her health gave way last spring just prior to her graduation from the Canyon State Normal School. Miss Pearl is one of McLean's most promising daughters and friends are delighted to know that physicians pronounce her entirely cured.

Study Club Program.

Mrs. J. H. Crabtree will be hostess to the Study Club next Friday afternoon with Mrs. Upham as leader. Following is the program:

1. Name other great men in that day, besides Jefferson, who were Virginians.
 2. Why were the people of Tennessee and Western Kentucky so anxious as to who controlled Louisiana?
 3. Name the different flags under which Louisiana had passed.
 4. What important invention under Jefferson's administration? Name the inventor and tell how the invention was received.
 5. Why was our country almost the only neutral power at that time?
 6. What was the embargo act? How was it a disappointment to its authors?
- Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—Class.
Mention his most important poems—Mrs. Boyett.
Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne—Class.
What is his masterpiece—discussion.
Name some of his other books—Mrs. Holt.

FOR SALE

About six empty barrels one dollar and twenty-five cents each

BUNDY - HODGES

Parents Please Read.

No matter what vocation your children are to follow in the future, a business training fits them for it. We will make it stronger: You will make a mistake if you do not send your boys and girls to a reputable commercial college for at least a partial business education. As a means of earning a living, there is no other training that will fit them so quickly and so thoroughly.

The average training in a good business college will prepare a boy or girl to earn more money and get farther ahead in the world, than will four years of University training. We have young men and women graduates now working for others as bookkeepers and stenographers at salaries ranging from \$75 to \$150 per month, while we know of many others of our former students who have still larger incomes in business for themselves.

A student in our school will be at work and will accumulate a small fortune before the college-bred boy is even ready to start in business, and at less than one tenth the cost. Another point to be considered is this: Not every boy is fitted by natural inclinations to pursue the college course mapped out for him. Only a small per cent of the college students ever finish the course they begin, and a still smaller per cent, no doubt, who finish the course, ever achieve success in the professions you have chosen for them. A busi-

ness training, however limited, is useful in every vocation of life.

The Bowie Commercial College, Bowie, Texas, has placed more graduates in good positions the past few years than any other school of its kind in the south. Write for particulars today—they can be had for the asking.

BOWIE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Bowie, Texas.

School Board Elects Teachers.

The School Board met on Saturday of last week and besides the routine work, took up the matter of selecting teachers for the next school term, and elected the following members of last year's faculty:

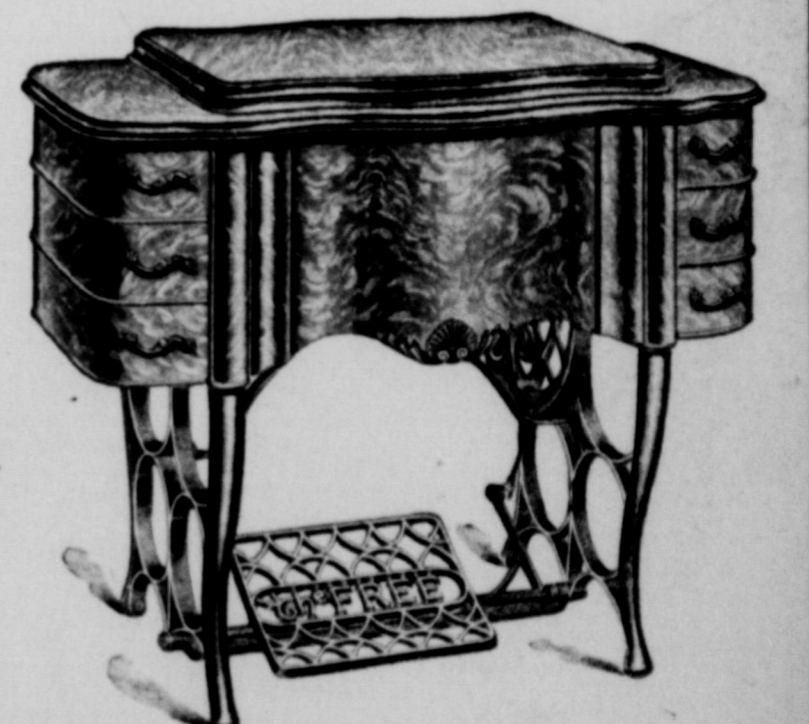
Prof. and Mrs. L. H. Potts, Herman A. Glass, Mrs. Susie Guill and Miss Boyles.

Other teachers are yet to be selected and we hope to give a complete list in the near future.

Sweet Potato Plants For Sale

Nancy Hall Pumpkin or Dooley Yam Triumph or Florida Yam. Price 25 cents per 100; \$1.15 per 500; \$2.25 per 1000; \$2.00 per 1000 in lots of 5000 or more. Terms cash with order. Ready for shipment May 1 to July 1.

J. A. Hawk
Lelia Lake - - - Texas



- THE FREE SEWING MACHINE is guaranteed for life and is insured for five years against Fire, Water, Cyclone and lightning without additional cost.
- It runs lighter, sews faster and lasts longer than any other machine. Come in and see it.
- Remember we also carry a full line of sewing machine needles, Shuttles, bobbins, belts, etc.

McLean Hardware Company

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the financial condition of the Bank of Alanreed at Alanreed, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 1st day of July, 1915, published in the McLean News, a newspaper printed and published at McLean, State of Texas, on the 14th day of July, 1915.

RESOURCES

Cash and discounts, personal or collateral	\$25,905 89
U.S. bonds, real estate	640 00
Notes and drafts	152 09
Real estate (banking house)	4,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,000 00
Loans from approved reserve agents, net	4,004 81
Reserve fund	385 00
Due from Depositors Guaranty Fund	1,301 73
	1,686 73
	274 03
Total	\$37,663 55

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$10,000 00
Surplus fund	3,000 00
Undivided profits, net	2,678 54
Individual deposits subject to check	11,386 84
Certificates of Deposit	1,098 17
Demand Certificates of Deposit	5,500 00
Loans payable and rediscounts	4,000 00
Total	\$37,663 55

STATE OF TEXAS } We, F. R. McCracken as president, and
County of Gray } S. R. LOFTIN as cashier, each of us, do solemnly
swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowl-
edge and belief.

F. R. McCracken, President.
D. B. LONDON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 6th day of May, 1915, at McLean, Texas, D. B. LONDON, Notary Public. [SEAL]

J. A. COPPEDGE Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: { S. R. LOFTIN }
S. R. KENNEDY } Directors
D. B. LONDON }

Get a Coupon FREE

With every glass of the Tinglyng-Tang-That-Tones Delightful-Satisfying-Refreshing

El Maté

Pure as Mountain dew The ideal family beverage to serve at home, no trouble, no sugar, better than any other iced drink that can be used

El Maé

The celebrated gum De Luxe a delight after every meal at all El Maté fountains, secured with the coupons that you get with every glass, 25 coupons with each bottle

FREE

Ask the fountain man for these coupons while they last.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITTMAN

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Sassafras -
Sulphur -
Cinnamon -
Cloves -
Mace -
Nutmeg -
Peppermint -
Sage -
Tansy -
Wormwood -
Zinc Oxide

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK

At 6 months of age
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Available for Wear With Various Frocks



A separate coat, which becomes a suit-coat when worn with its own particular skirt, but is available for wear with various frocks, will commend itself to every woman, especially to her who contemplates a journey. Many of these coats have been designed this season, and they have been enthusiastically welcomed. They are shown in tans, grays, black and white mixtures, and in checks. In these neutral colors they go well with frocks or skirts in any color.

One of the newest and smartest of coats of this kind is shown in the picture. It is cut with almost straight lines at the front and back and trimmed in braid and buttons with a crisp military precision. At each side, a little below the waist line, there is an insert of fan plaits, giving the desired flare, and the double turnover collar, set on at the back, is another concession to demands of the vogue.

The skirt to match is plain, fitted about the hips and with a very conservative flare from hip line to bottom edge. It is a little longer than ankle length, but short enough to be a correct tailored model.

In nearly all coats of this kind the fit is vague, the waist line either raised above or dropped below the normal, and only a suggestion, at most. In many of them lines are perfectly straight or show a gradual flare from the shoulders down.

New Towels.

Some of the newest Turkish towels have an initial quite four or five inches long, worked in French knots at the left of the towel, above the border, instead of in the center, as is usually done. For a man's use towels worked with these large letters are very good looking.

Among the newest designs for small guest towels is one of a fine damask of a very small pattern without a woven border. The latter is hemstitched on and consists of an inch-wide hem of colored linen, pink or blue.

The initial may be embroidered in white on the hem or worked on the towel itself in a color to correspond with the hem.

Separate Coats.

Separate coats are receiving a great deal of attention; motor coats continue to be full length or seven-eighths. Some of the newer coats are of uneven length.

Headwear for All-Weather Motoring



Now that the return of spring lures everyone to the out-of-doors, devotees of motoring are happily busy getting together their "motor togs." Coats and headwear for rain-or-shine driving must be considered from every point of view, and let no one think that becomingness is not as important in motor apparel as in any other. But this is a hint hardly needed for the buyer of headwear. Women are accustomed to placing becomingness as the paramount essential when choosing any kind of millinery. In the choice of motor hats there is so great a range this spring that one can afford to be exacting and to look until the very best model is found.

Two motor bonnets are pictured here that may be depended upon for good service. They are made of silk. One of them boasts a brim and is quite like a hat in shape. It is developed in pongee with brim-rever turning up at the back over the folded-over crown. A silk cord and fan of fringed braid supply the decoration and these are supplied in any color demanded.

The bonnet at the left of the picture is made in changeable taffeta piped with a dark color in the same silk.

The "body" possessed by this silk makes it especially well suited to soft crowns. Also, in the better grade, it has fine resisting qualities against dampness, and sheds dust readily. This bonnet is finished with broad ribbon ties in a soft weave that will not crush. A buckle, made of the silk used in the pipings, over a foundation of buckram, and two flat buttons of the same, are used for trimming.

Many of the new veils are large squares of chiffon hemmed all around. Among them is a novelty showing a square insert of net or lace in the chiffon at one side. This is placed over the face, when the veil is not needed for actual protection, and allows the wearer to see clearly.

Spring Waists.

Spring waists are both novel and wearable. The most noticeable features are the continued use of high collars and the return of jabots and ruffles. That the jabot has returned is good news, for never did women look more attractive than when they wore jabots and ruffles of crisp lines and lace—Vogue.

The truth is always getting in the way of some people. That's why it is crushed to earth so often.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murre's Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granular Eye. Murre's Eye Remedy is the only eye medicine that has been used for over 50 years. Murre's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

When she reads a historical novel she skips the historic part.

Wash day is smile day if you use Red Cross Ball Blue, American made, therefore the best made. Adv.

Little things console us because our afflictions are little ones.

Stop That Backache!

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story. Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness. Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

An Oklahoma Case

Mrs. C. Ford, 217 Cherry W. Choctaw, Okla., writes: "Kidney trouble clung to me for years, bringing pains in my back and sides. I could hardly stoop and I had awful rheumatic twinges in my limbs. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened and regulated my kidneys and rid me of every sign of kidney complaint."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Bleeding Pills. Lymphatic, fresh, reliable, performed by Western, chemists, because they prevent where other venous fail. Write for booklet and booklet. 10-cent package. Bleeding Pills 40c. The one bottle, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter's medicine is due to over 15 years of experimenting in various and serious cases. Least as Cutter's. If unsatisfactory, order direct. The Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Harold Somers, 150 1/2 East Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Official Denial

No War Tax on Homestead Land in Canada. The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having been given considerable circulation in the United States, this is to advise all owners that no such tax has been placed, nor is there any intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands. (Signed) W. D. Scott, Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, March 15th, 1915.

DEFIANCE STARCH

Is constantly growing in favor because it Does Not Stick to the Iron and it will not injure the finest fabric. For laundry purposes it has no equal. 16 oz. package 10c. 1-3 more starch for same money. DEFIANCE STARCH CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

CLIP HORSES NOW

They will feel better, work better and are less liable to accidents. Increase their value by clipping now. Get a Stewart Clipping Machine from your hardware and harness dealer today. Price \$2.50 for the World's Best Clipping Machine. Clipping Machine and comb equally well. Absolutely guaranteed to please or money refunded. Don't delay—do it now.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

Wells and Ohio Sts. Chicago, Ill.

CARBON PAPER

BEST GRADE \$2.50 BOX
Typewriter ribbon free with each order.
COLUMBIA CARBON & RIBBON CO., Oklahoma City

Sudan Grass: valuable fertilizer. Booklet Free, and attractive prices on improved, spotted, guar, seed. C. Wiley, Lubbock, Tex.

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 1975

EXPLAINING SONGS OF BIRDS

Beautiful Notes of the Nightingale, for Instance, Are Inspired by Paternal Love.

It is generally assumed that a bird sings because he is happy, but science goes deeper for an explanation of the why and wherefore of the bird's song. Nature's optimistic joy in constructive progress is expressed in the singing of the male birds who charm their mates to further their wooing, and continue after eggs are laid to encourage the fulfillment of hatching.

The song stops when the little birds come out of the shell. The nightingale, for weeks during the period of nest-building and hatching, charms his mate and human ears near him with the beautiful music of his love song. But as soon as the little nightingales come from the eggs the song changes to a sort of guttural croak, implying anxiety and sense of responsibility.

If the nest and contents were destroyed the nightingale would at once resume his beautiful song to inspire his mate to help him build another nest and start all over again the loving work of being fruitful and multiplying.

A Record-Breaker.

"And do you really love me?" "Love you? Darling, you're dearer to me than my wheat."—Buffalo Express.

A smile may hide a man's thoughts, just as paint occasionally conceals a woman's complexion.

Dampness caused by a woman's tears is always oppressive.

A FOOD DRINK

Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.

A lady doctor writes: "Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment obtained daily from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee."

"I began to use Postum 5 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day."

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it was my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look. 'Like a new saddle.'"

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years."

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by C. S. S.

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend, and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. RICHMOND, 84 Progress Avenue, Providence, R. I.

From Mrs. Maria Irwin, Peru, N. Y.
PERU, N. Y.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was very irregular and had much pain. I had lost three children, and felt worn out all the time. This splendid medicine helped me as no thing else had done, and I am thankful every day that I took it."—Mrs. MARIA IRWIN, R.F.D. 1, Peru, N. Y.

From Mrs. Jane D. Duncan, W. Quincy, Mass.
SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. DUNCAN, Forest Avenue, West Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The work is rapid, and all other distempers are superior to it. It is the best for use in all cases, by using SPONN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER. It is the best for use in all cases, by using SPONN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER. It is the best for use in all cases, by using SPONN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER.

SPONN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Distillers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Only a nonsalaried office is compelled to seek the man.

TOUCHES OF ECZEMA

At Once Relieved by Cuticura Quite Easily. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all troubles affecting the skin, scalp, hair and hands. They mean a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair and soft, white hands. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Warranted

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A perfect preparation of natural oils to restore faded hair. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and 1.00 a Package.

Standing Rock Indian Reservation

Open to Settlement in May

An Opportunity to Get a Home in NORTH DAKOTA

Part of this land will be open to free homestead entry and the remainder will be sold at a very low price. The reservation is located in North and South Dakota and settlers should

FILE AT BISMARCK

On Main Transcontinental Line of Northern Pacific Ry.

For the land located in North Dakota. This is the capital of the state and from this point settlers stopping en route to or from the North Pacific Coast, may make a side trip to Cannon Ball or Sully, located on the border of the reservation and inspect the land.

Send at once for free copy of Standing Rock Indian Reservation and North Dakota booklet, and any other information desired relative to this Big Land Opening.

L. J. BRICKER, Gen'l Imm. Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

L. J. BRICKER, General Immigration Agent
44 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
I am interested in the opening of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation and would like to receive information, rates and booklet.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

COTTAGE HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS

Structural Skill Employed to Give Structure More Solid Appearance.

WARM-AIR FURNACE BEST

the Most Economical and Satisfactory Way of Heating Such a Structure as This—Kitchen Designed to Save All Unnecessary Steps.

WILLIAM A. RADFORD, William A. Radford will answer all questions and give FREE OPINION on all subjects pertaining to the building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1927 Prairie St., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose a stamp for reply.

Eight-room cottage house 27 feet by 40 feet in size, exclusive of front porch, is shown in this plan and floor plan. The heavy front porch gives this house a rather massive appearance as you see it from the street. The porch is 7 by 24 feet and is covered by a gable end roof with considerable projection of eave, that projects the porch in all kinds of ways.

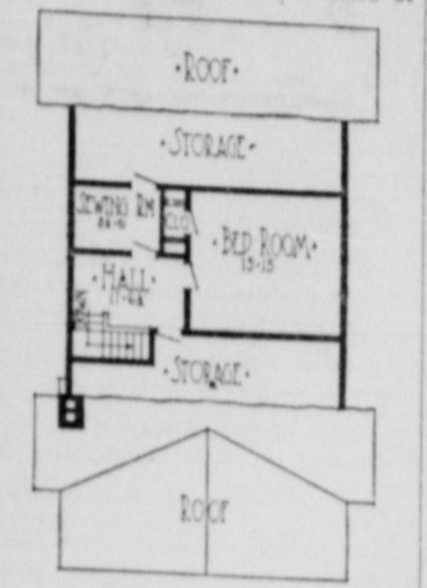
The plan of building two solid about six feet up from the ground with short wooden pillars to support a heavy arch that reaches one pier to the other across the entrance helps to establish a design that looks much more expensive than it really is. The porch foundations are entirely inside from the cellar wall. The foundations reach below frost. The work above ground is made of brick covered with metal lath and plastered with stucco. The work is strong, but is much cheaper than concrete or stone.

The same character of finish is used on all outside parts of the front porch as well as the side walls and dining room extension. A good quality of metal lath and the first coat of stucco makes plenty of hair this kind of work may be permanent and satisfactory.

The main part of the house is plain, built in brick and covered with a red roof. The manner of building is to construct a stone wall up above the line. The framework is plank construction above the wall. The necessary bedroom in the front of the house is started

work into the different partitions without making trouble anywhere. The plan of building eight rooms into a house as small as this is a notable economy. The two upper rooms extra, as the space is taken entirely from the roof. This arrangement gives four bedrooms, besides the ten, which may be used for sleeping purposes if necessary.

The regular living rooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen, are laid out in the most approved order. The kitchen is built in such a way as to save steps in the every-day work of preparing meals. There is a great deal in designing a kitchen, pantry, cellar stair and back porch in such a way as to condense the business of



Second Floor Plan.

housework into small quarters. Also, the arrangement of the sink and kitchen cabinet helps very much in saving labor.

There is more work and expense in the dining room in this house than in any other room. It is finished with built-in cabinet work from the hardwood floor to the crown molding at the ceiling. The extension window is carefully well built by boxing it in with sheathing boards and covering the sheathing with building paper, so as to cover all the cracks and joints. The same style of finish is carried through the parlor and den.

The particular pattern is usually selected by the owner of the building. Fashion dictates that inside woodwork shall be plain, no beading whatever, and very few curves. Many expensive rooms are finished with plain, straight bands of wood instead of moldings. The baseboard, window and door casings and the crown molding at the ceiling may be light or heavy, but in either case they are all plain, usually with square corners.

There is a double sliding door between the dining room and parlor, which may be opened as occasion requires to make the two rooms into one. A great deal of the time this door will be left open, which is a benefit in the circulation of air for ventilation. Houses of this type are so closely built that some means of



6660 x

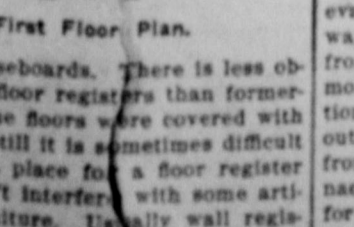
disposing of the excess of air brought in through the furnace is a problem.

In this plan the stairway door may be left open, which will lead the air to the upper rooms. An open window upstairs will complete the ventilating system from the cold air box that supplies the furnace through the different warm air pipes and registers, so the air will be kept in constant motion.

This is one of the valuable features of a warm-air furnace and one that is seldom mentioned. In fact, some warm-air furnaces are set in such a way as to take the air from the front hall or some other room in the house, so as to use the same air over and over again. If house owners understood the advantage of taking fresh air from outdoors they would refuse to deal with a furnace man who advocated the self-contained inside circulation of foul air. Misguided furnace men get the idea that a house may be heated cheaper if the heating is done with a smaller-sized furnace, by cheating the inmates of the oxygen that their lungs require.

Another feature about taking air from the inside of a house is the dryness of the air that has been passed several times through the furnace. Besides the extra load of carbonic acid gas which it contains it is robbed of the moisture that helps to make outdoor air so enjoyable.

There is a great difference in the water that a warm-air furnace will evaporate, according to the different ways of setting the furnace. Air taken from outdoors contains considerable moisture, so that with proper ventilation it goes through the house without loading up with much moisture from the evaporating pan. All furnaces are provided with receptacles for the evaporating of water into the air that passes through the furnace. The comfort of a house depends very much on the amount of moisture contained in the house air.



First Floor Plan.

for baseboards. There is less objection to floor registers than former when the floors were covered with carpets. Still it is sometimes difficult to select a place for a floor register which won't interfere with some article of furniture. Usually wall registers are placed near a door, because it is necessary to keep the furniture away from the doors, anyhow. In this plan the furnace pipes would

"LIFE, LIBERTY AND PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

A Western Canada Farmer Writes as to Conditions.

A. G. Hansen is a farmer living near Clavet, Sask., and as an old resident of Minnesota, takes strong exception to some of the articles appearing in American papers disparaging the true conditions in Western Canada. The "Cottonwood Current" of Cottonwood, Minn., an important weekly paper in the southwestern part of the state, recently published a letter from Mr. Hansen, which is interesting reading in his letter Mr. Hansen makes a splendid case for Western Canada against those who seek to deter farmers in the States from settling in Canada. He says:

"The district in which we live is a fair comparison to any other district in the country, made up mostly of settlers from the States. The majority here consists of Americans from Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas, with a few Canadians and an odd Englishman. We have been here eleven years, ever since this part of the country was settled, and the majority have done well. If they have not, it is certainly not the fault of the country.

"There has not been a crop failure in this district since settled. This year was the poorest, caused by lack of rain, although a fair estimate of wheat is about twelve bushels per acre, average, and oats about ten. Some farmers got as much as twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, and we all got good prices.

"The laws of Canada are nearly the same as those of Minnesota, and we enjoy the same privileges.

"So far as the European war is concerned, we suffer to a certain extent as all the world does. Canada is giving a helping hand to her Mother Country, and we American-Canadians firmly believe it is Canada's duty to do so. I have not heard one American-Canadian who has expressed a different opinion. Canada is not compelled to send her soldiers. The service rendered is all voluntary service.

"The accusation that old settlers are considered undesirable citizens and are forced out of business, even in danger of being 'mobbed' at their own fireside, is all false, a mere fabrication in the mind of badly informed correspondents. There are a few who have been discovered carrying letters, others papers and plans to prove them spies, and whose object it is to conspire against the government. These have justly been arrested. Such a class of people cannot be considered good citizens, whether living in Canada or in the United States.

"Some people are failures wherever they are, and as an excuse for failure in their country it may seem easy to put the blame on the Canadian people and the Canadian government. Fact is, thousands of people from the United States are emigrating to Canada at the present time, which shows they are not afraid of the Canadian government.

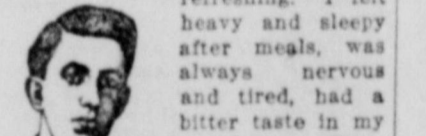
"The government is giving away, free of charge, provision through the winter to farmers in certain districts affected by the drought, and is also sending seed grain to those in need of help. This is very different from driving settlers away from their own homes.

"I have always observed that the people who love their Mother Country most are those who make the best citizens of their adopted country. The glorious 'Stars and Stripes' will always stand for what is good and noble to us, though we live in a neighbor country where we also enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. — Advertisement.

The Case. "Our telephone girl tells me she has broken her engagement." "Ah, a case with her of ring off."

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts and was troubled with shortness of breath. Dodds Kidney Pills have cured me of these complaints. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of Dodds Kidney Pills."



Mr. F. C. Case. "Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodds Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion have been proved. 50c. per box.—Adv.

Many a girl shatters her ideal by marrying him.

Suggested a Dental Compromise. "Boss, dis yuh toof am mighty high killin' me!" wailed Brother OGGY. "How much will it cost to have de blame' thing pulled out?" "Fifty cents," replied the dentist. "But, looky yuh, sah! I hasn't got but a quawtah to mah name. Kain't yo'-all pull it out half way for dat?"—Kansas City Star.

Educated. "Making much progress in the classics?" "Sure; I can do every one of the steps."

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE for the THROPS Over 10,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the Front. Because it relieves the feet, gives relief to corns and bunions, hot, swollen, tender feet, and makes walking easy, sold everywhere, try it TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

The man who acquires the reputation of being great usually looks bigger at a distance.

An optimist is one who never is disturbed by anything that happens, unless it happens to him.

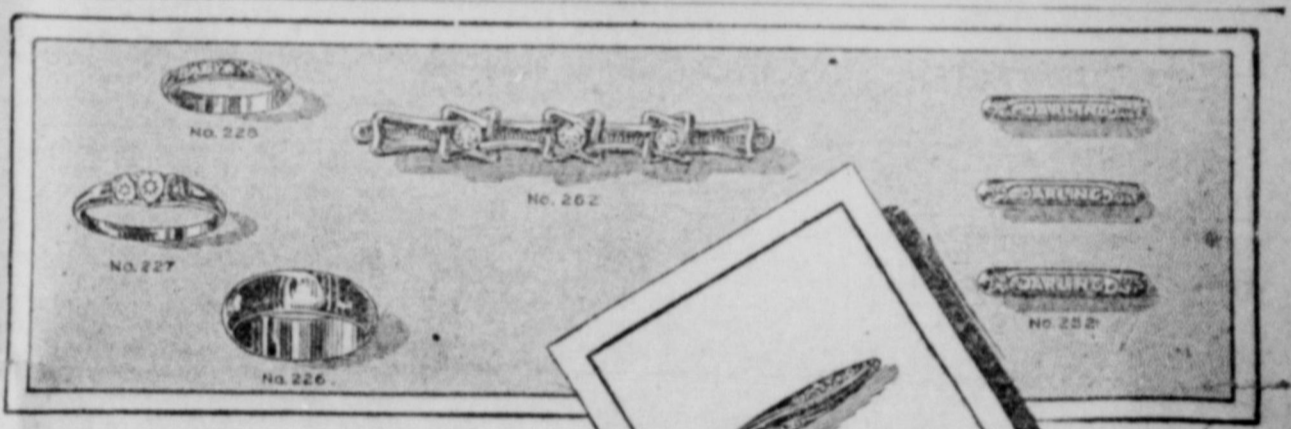
CALOMEL SICKENS! IT SALIVATES! DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED

I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver. If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone

under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you can have your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick. I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable, liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist or storekeeper about me.

W. L. DOUGLAS MEN'S \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5 \$5.50 SHOES WOMEN'S \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES BOYS' \$1.75 \$2 \$2.50 \$3.00 MISSES' \$2.00 & \$2.50 YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal price, can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed. The \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing \$4.00 to \$5.00. The \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00. There are many men and women wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for price. CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for the NAME W. L. DOUGLAS stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are exactly worth the price paid for them. For W. L. Douglas shoes guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND FULL NAME stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be deceived to take some other make obtained to the same. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES



Two beautiful Collar Pins for you

With a signature from a one-pound package of Arbuckles' Ariosa or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee and eight cents in stamps. Special introductory offer, ending May 15, 1915.

Cut out the Coupon now and mail it today

Collar pins will be worn more than ever this season. Fashionable high collars have made them absolutely necessary. These pins have absolutely solid rolled gold tops and will last for years. If they do not give excellent wear, we guarantee to exchange them without question.

This special offer is made to get you to buy your first pound of Arbuckles' Coffee now. When you use this first pound you will know why more Arbuckles' Coffee is sold than any other packaged coffee, and why its sale is continually increasing.

Get a package today, and earn these two beautiful collar pins for yourself or some one else. Cut out the coupon now; buy one pound of Arbuckles' Ariosa (whole bean) or Arbuckles' Ground Coffee; cut the signature from the package, and mail it with the coupon, and 8 cents in stamps now. This offer positively ends May 15, 1915.

Better Than Ever. This is the signature you cut from the package and save to get valuable premiums. WEDDING RING, No. 225—Mail coupon, with 7 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid gold-filled ring for men and women. Size 7 1/2 to 8. Give size. Good weight, wears well. G. W. Ring. Baby Ring, No. 228—Mail coupon, with 11 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid gold-shell ring for ladies or misses. Give size. Three Baby Pins, No. 252—Send coupon, with 8 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Solid rolled gold plate tops. Word "Darling" on each pin. Bar Pin, No. 262—Send coupon, with 10 Arbuckles' signatures and 2-cent stamp. Three large, beautiful imitation diamonds set in three-knot design. Length, 2 1/4 inches. ARBUCKLES BROS., 71 21 Water St., New York. With this coupon, I enclose..... signatures from Arbuckles' Coffee, and..... two-cent stamps for which please send me: State here article desired..... If ring, give size wanted..... Name..... No. and Street..... or P.O. Box..... City..... State.....

Death Lurks in A Weak Heart

If Yours is fluttering or weak, use RENOVINE. Made by V. H. West-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto a provision authorizing a qualified voter to vote for State officers, or on any proposition submitted to the voters of this State in a precinct other than the precinct of his residence under certain conditions, and making an appropriation therefor. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Sec. 2. Every male person subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector, and every male person of foreign birth, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have become a citizen of the United States in accordance with the Federal naturalization laws, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding such election and the last six months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall also be deemed a qualified elector; and all electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence; provided, that electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes, and providing further, that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before he offers to vote at any election in this State, and holds a receipt showing his poll tax paid before the first day of February next preceding such election. Or, if said voter shall have lost or misplaced said tax receipt, he shall be entitled to vote upon making affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths that such tax receipt has been lost. Such affidavit shall be made in writing and left with the judge of the election. If any qualified voter in this State shall have personally paid his poll tax in the county and precinct of his residence, or secured an exemption certificate showing that he is exempt from paying a poll tax, he shall be permitted to vote in the county in which he may be on election day on any proposition which may have been submitted to the voters of the entire State, and for any office to be filled by the voters of the entire State; also for members of either branch of the Legislature and Congress and judicial officials; provided, no voter shall vote for members of either branch of the Legislature, Congress, or judicial officials outside of the legislative, congressional or judicial district of such voter's residence, and nothing herein shall permit a voter to vote at any place other than his residence, if he be within the county of his residence on election day. Any person offering to vote in any county other than the county of his residence shall deliver to the election managers his poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, who shall retain same until the following day, and then mail same to the person depositing same to any address he may name; and in addition to depositing the poll tax receipt or exemption certificate, such person so offering to vote shall make an affidavit:

(1) That he is absent from home, and it will be impossible for him to return to the precinct of his residence in time to vote; (2) that he has not voted at any other election precinct on that day, and will not offer to vote at any other precinct in this State; (3) that he personally paid his poll tax within the time provided by law, or personally secured the certificate of his exemption from the payment of a poll tax.

Sec. 3. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in July, 1915, the same being the twenty-fourth day of July, 1915, and the Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and to have same published, as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. Those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For amendment to Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution, authorizing qualified voters to vote in precincts other than the precinct of their residence under certain conditions." Those opposing the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "Against amendment to Section 2, of Article 6, of the Constitution, authorizing qualified voters to vote in precincts other than the precinct of their residence under certain conditions."

Sec. 4. No legislation shall be necessary to put into effect this article of the Constitution, but when adopted same shall be self-enacting.

Sec. 5. The sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18.

A Joint Resolution proposing and submitting to a vote of the people of Texas an amendment to Section 52 of Article 3 of the Constitution, authorizing the issuance of bonds for public improvements, and levying of a tax to pay the interest and sinking fund on same, and for maintenance.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 52, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follows: "The State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the public debt, and of the taxes to defray the expenses of the public schools, shall not exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors voting at an election held for that purpose, and making an appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this resolution."

Section 2. That Section 3, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows: "The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue his necessary proclamation ordering this election, and have same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. The sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of publishing said proclamation, and printing and distributing the necessary tickets and blanks for use in said election."

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas proposing and submitting to a vote of the people of Texas an amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution, authorizing the levy and collection of a special road tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors voting at an election held for that purpose, and making an appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follows: "The State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the public debt, and of the taxes to defray the expenses of the public schools, shall not exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors voting at an election held for that purpose, and making an appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this resolution."

Section 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue his necessary proclamation ordering this election, and have same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. The sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of publishing said proclamation, and printing and distributing the necessary tickets and blanks for use in said election."

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Adopted, and have the same published, as required by the Constitution and the laws of this State. Said election shall be held on the fourth Saturday in July, 1915, and the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any fund in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of printing said proclamation and of holding said election.

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

A joint resolution to amend Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto a provision authorizing the creation of a vote by law for the creation of a student's loan fund in each county in connection with the public schools thereof.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 2b, which shall read and be as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 2b. The Commissioners' Court of each county in this State shall have the power, and is hereby authorized, when a majority of the qualified voters of such county shall vote to create such fund, to create a loan fund, to be known as a "Student's Loan Fund," for the purpose of enabling students of the public free schools of said county to borrow money to be used in their education for the purpose of graduating from the county public schools and after graduation to continue their education in any higher State institution of learning, such fund to be created and administered by the Commissioners' Court of each county, and the Legislature may sub-

thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; and no county, city or town shall levy more than twenty-five cents for city or county purposes, and not exceeding fifteen cents for roads and bridges, and not exceeding fifteen cents to pay jurors, on the one hundred dollar valuation, except for the payment of debts incurred prior to the adoption of the amendment, September 25, 1883; and for the erection of public buildings, streets, sewers, water works and other permanent improvements, not to exceed one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation in any one year, and except as is in this Constitution otherwise provided; and the Legislature may also authorize an additional annual ad valorem tax to be levied and collected for the further building and maintenance of the public roads; provided, that a majority of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county or of any political subdivision or subdivisions of the county, or of any defined district now or hereafter to be described and defined within any county, who has been assessed a property tax and paid said tax for the next year prior to the time he offers to vote, voting at an election held for that purpose, shall vote such tax, not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of property subject to taxation in such county, political subdivision or subdivisions, or described or defined district. And the Legislature may pass local laws for the maintenance of the public roads and highways, without the local notice required for special or local laws.

Sec. 2. The foregoing amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution of Texas shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the fourth Saturday in the month of July, 1915. All voters on this proposed amendment at said election who favor its adoption shall have printed or written on their ballots the following: "For amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution, authorizing the levy and collection of a special road tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors at an election held for that purpose." Those voting against its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the following: "Against the amendment to Section 9, Article 8, of the Constitution, authorizing the levy and collection of a special road tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified electors at an election held for that purpose."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue his necessary proclamation ordering this election, and have same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of publishing and printing of tickets and necessary blanks to use in said election.

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas, amending Article 5, Section 2 of the Constitution of said State, so as to provide that the Supreme Court of this State shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, describe their qualifications, tenure of office and compensation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 3 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three judges shall be necessary to the decision of a case. No person shall be eligible to the office of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court unless he be at the time of his election a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or a Judge of a Court, or such lawyer and Judge together, at least seven years. Said Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at a general election, shall hold their offices six years, or until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars until otherwise provided by law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the next general election for said officers; and at such general election the vacancy for the unexpired term shall be filled by election by the qualified voters of the State. The Judge of the Supreme Court who may be in office at the time this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until the expiration of their term of office under the present Constitution, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Immediately after the adoption of this amendment the Governor of this State shall call an election for the purpose of electing two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, one of whom shall, when elected, hold said office for four years and one of whom, when elected, shall hold said office for six years, and the question of which of them shall hold for four years and which of them hold for six years shall be determined by lot, as now provided by law.

The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation, ordering an election to determine whether or not said amendment shall be adopted, and to have same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of publishing and printing of tickets and necessary blanks to use in said election.

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 34.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 7, Section 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing for the establishment and separate maintenance of the University of Texas and fixing its permanent location in Travis County; providing for the permanent location of the medical branch of the University of Texas in Galveston County, providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas as an independent college, and providing for its permanent location in Brazos County; providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas as an independent college, and providing for its permanent location in Denton County; authorizing the establishment of junior agricultural college subsidiary to and under the government of the Agricultural and Mechanical College Board; establishing the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, and declaring it a branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and fixing its permanent location at Prairie View, in Waller County; making an equitable division of the State permanent endowment fund between the University of Texas, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College; making an appropriation to defray the expenses of advertising the Governor's proclamation and submitting same to a vote of the people.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 10. The University of Texas is hereby established and permanently located in Travis County, and shall be a university of the first class. The Legislature shall provide for its organization and for its development, maintenance and permanent improvement and shall make by appropriation and otherwise such provision as may be necessary for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences, pure and applied, in a university of the first class. The affairs of the University of Texas shall be administered by its own governing board as provided by law. The present members of the board shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms. The location herein made of the University of Texas shall in no way affect the location of the medical branch thereof situated in Galveston County.

Section 11. All lands and other property granted by the Republic of State of Texas to the University of Texas, or the University of Texas and its branches, except the lands transferred by Section 13 of this Article to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and to the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, shall together with the proceeds of the sale of such lands, constitute the permanent university fund. All the income derived therefrom shall be available fund, and shall be applied to the support and development of the University of Texas and to meet its obligations. The proceeds from the sale of University lands shall be invested as authorized by law for the investment of the permanent school fund. The one-tenth of the alternate sections of lands granted to railroads, reserved by the State, which was set apart and appropriated to the establishment of the University of Texas by an act of the Legislature of February 11, 1858, entitled "An Act to establish the University of Texas" shall not be included in or constitute a part of the permanent university fund.

Section 12. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is hereby established and permanently located in Brazos County and separated from the University of Texas and constituted an independent college. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of said college and for its development, maintenance and permanent improvement, shall make by appropriation and otherwise such provision as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of said institution, which, without excluding classical and cultural studies, shall be to teach and develop those branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith, the various branches of engineering, the mechanical arts and military sciences and tactics. The affairs of the Agricultural and Mechanical College shall be administered by its own governing board as provided by law. The present members of the board shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms. The Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Colored Youth is hereby established and its government and control shall continue under the governing board of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Provided the Legislature may establish junior agricultural colleges subsidiary to the Agricultural and Mechanical College Board.

Section 13. Of the land heretofore set apart to the University and to the State of Texas, and its branches by this Article 7 of the Constitution, adding thereto Section 3b, authorizing the Commissioners' Court to create a Student's Loan Fund, and those opposed thereto shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the Amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, adding thereto Section 3b, authorizing the Commissioners' Court to create a Student's Loan Fund."

Section 14. All lands and other property heretofore granted or herein granted to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, together with the proceeds of the sale of such lands, shall constitute its permanent fund. All the income derived therefrom shall be the available fund and shall be applied to the support and development of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and to meet its obligations. The proceeds from the sale of large lands shall be invested as authorized by law for the investment of the permanent school fund.

Section 15. The College of Industrial Arts for White Girls located at Denton, in Denton County, Texas, is hereby established and recognized as an independent college, and the Legislature shall provide for its organization, maintenance, development and permanent improvement and shall make by appropriation and otherwise such provision in addition to that heretofore made as may be necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a first class college, for the education of white girls in the literary branches of the arts and sciences and the practical industries of the age. The college shall have its own governing board, which shall designate the officers of administration and instruction, and other employees, determine salaries, establish departments, subdivision, libraries and laboratories and other agencies of education consistent with the objects of the college and perform such duties as the Legislature may prescribe.

Section 2. The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue his necessary proclamation ordering this election, and have same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of publishing and printing of tickets and necessary blanks to use in said election.

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

adoption, and have the same published, as required by the Constitution and the laws of this State. Said election shall be held on the fourth Saturday in July, 1915, and the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any fund in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of printing said proclamation and of holding said election.

JNO. G. McKAY, Secretary of State. (A true copy.)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

A joint resolution to amend Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto a provision authorizing the creation of a vote by law for the creation of a student's loan fund in each county in connection with the public schools thereof.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 2b, which shall read and be as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 2b. The Commissioners' Court of each county in this State shall have the power, and is hereby authorized, when a majority of the qualified voters of such county shall vote to create such fund, to create a loan fund, to be known as a "Student's Loan Fund," for the purpose of enabling students of the public free schools of said county to borrow money to be used in their education for the purpose of graduating from the county public schools and after graduation to continue their education in any higher State institution of learning, such fund to be created and administered by the Commissioners' Court of each county, and the Legislature may sub-

rise an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within such county for the purpose of raising said students' loan fund, said tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of property in any county, subdivision or subdivisions, or defined district thereof, when same has been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters of such county shall vote to create such fund, to create a loan fund, to be known as a "Student's Loan Fund," for the purpose of enabling students of the public free schools of said county to borrow money to be used in their education for the purpose of graduating from the county public schools and after graduation to continue their education in any higher State institution of learning, such fund to be created and administered by the Commissioners' Court of each county, and the Legislature may sub-

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