

The Borden Citizen

VOL. 9.

GAIL, BORDEN COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAR. 25, 1909.

NO. 20.

Mc Cullough Hardware Co.

Standard and Canton Implements

Success Sulkey Plows

Daisy Wind Mills, Bowsher Feed
Mills &c.

SNYDER,

TEXAS



WORKING WITH LUMBER

that comes from this yard is a real pleasure. Every piece is so true,—so easily worked. You can't expect a good job with poor lumber any more than you'd expect good shoes from poor leather. Suppose you give us your next order. You'll find that you save time, labor and real money by getting the kind that we sell.

CONNELL LUMBER COMPANY

Big Springs, Texas First St. Half-block from Main

"WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT."

SPRING GOODS

THE GREAT STORE FOR EVERYBODY'S WANTS
Shop by mail and take advantage of the big stock, when your selections are not limited, style and quality superior, prices always lowest, quality considered.

SPRING GOODS ARE READY IN EVERY SECTION

J. & W. FISHER

Established 1882.

BIG SPRINGS, TEXAS

Press Agent Practice

In the Big cities 'tis easy to fill the paper, if you are not too particular. The press agents will fill it for you with well-written readable stuff, to which the only objection is that it is some one's free advertising.

Everybody who is anybody these days has a press agent, sometimes more than one. Theaters may have from two to half a dozen. Even banks have them.

The writer's college roommate went from a newspaper desk to be credit man in a bank; he knew nothing about credits, but he knew a lot about newspapers. His job was to let some one else tend the credits while he got the name of the bank and its president, particularly its president into print. He made good, and prospered until the president, getting into the hot water of adverse criticism, wished to keep out of print. Then a real credit man took his job,

He is a wise editor who can foil the press agent. Often the copy comes in such guise as to defy detection.

An interesting story of the Civil War originated in the brain of an enterprising press agent of the American Tobacco Company, so he says; some paper

was induced to put into print and literally hundreds of others clipped it.

Here it is in brief, Wouldn't or didn't you print it?

In the last days of the Civil War a man named Blackwell and his sons and a few faithful niggers went hard at it to fill up the place with a brand of smoking tobacco called Bull-Durham. Tobacco was cheap, and having still a little money left, he was able to fill up the establishment, believing that so soon as the war was at an end he could dispose of it with much profit.

One day there came rumors that a band of federal raiders were in the vicinity and, naturally, the Blackwells and their neighbors were much alarmed. Soon the rumor grew to a certainty and the federal troops swept through the place, and when they had gone not a package of tobacco was left.

That night old Blackwell and his sons sat down on the steps of their factory and wept. They were ruined.

The raid on Durham was one of the very last events of the war, for almost immediately peace came, and the raiding troops were dispersed to their widely scattered homes.

Continued on last page

O. L. Wilkirson lumber co.

LUMBER, DOORS SASH AND SHINGLES

LIME, BRICK AND CEMENT ETC.

And all Kinds of Building Material

Lincoln Paints and Berry Brother's Varnish

G. B. CLARK, Manager.

SNYDER, TEXAS.

SEE

Davis Brother's.

FOR BARGAINS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries

EAST SIDE SQUARE! SNYDER, TEXAS

D. Dorward.

PURE FRESH DRUGS,

{ Druggists Sundries }

Furniture Fine Candies

GAIL, - - TEXAS.

We are here to do business and meet competition. If you want building material of any kind, come and figure with us before buying elsewhere. and we will save you money.

H. C. WALLACE LUMBER CO.

Big Springs, Texas

E. N. Miller, Pres. J. D. Brown, Cash. D. Dorward Jr' Asst Cash

GAIL BANK

(UNINCORPORATED)

Will do a general Banking business.
Exchange drawn on the principal Commercial cities.

Another special with 50 or 60 homeseekers for the Soash Colony arrived in Big Springs Thursday the 18th and were promptly taken out in Autos to Soash town, just 20 miles north from Big Springs. Mr. Soash proposes to begin work on the railroad from Big Springs to Soash town whenever Big Springs and Lamesa come up with their bonuses. In addition to the bonus a right of way must be secured to the county line on the North and also to a point 3 miles South as well as Depot grounds. \$65000 is the bonus required of Big Springs. Mr. Soash proposes to furnish bond as to compliance with his part of the contract. The people of Big Springs seem fully in earnest and confident that this new enterprise will not fail, on account of her citizens not coming up with their part of the contract.

Members of the Texas legis-

lature have a real cute way of placing themselves in a proper position to be "lobbied." Those excursions to San Antonio, Galveston and Dallas give ample opportunity for the "third" house to get in its work, without violating the rules of the legislature. The only surprise is that so many members will resort to this method of "beating the devil around the bush," and then vote and support resolutions denunciatory to lobbyists and their methods. They are either a very ignorant set of law makers, or are of the opinion that the people who voted to send them to Austin have not good sense enough to read between the lines when they see notice of these almost weekly junketing tours of the law makers. —Wichita Falls Times.

An old negro was taking a trip on the train. Falling asleep with mouth wide open, a mischievous drummer came along

having a capsule of quinine in his pocket. He uncorked it and sifted it down on the old negro's palate and the root of his tongue. The old darkey, on wakening, began to spit around and called for the conductor, saying; "Boss is there a doctor on this here train?" "I don't know," said the conductor, "are you sick." "Yes sir, I sho is sick, I sho is sick." "What's the matter with you?" "I dunno sir, but it tastes like I had busted my gall." —Hereford Brand.

Land is not valuable nor farming profitable where the products of the soil cannot be profitably transported to market and where there is but little home demand. It is universally admitted that settlements always follow the railroad, and population is needed to develop a country.

We are now making an effort to secure the T. C. R. R. from Rotan. Should we succeed in getting this road, our lands would perhaps be increased in value by its advent, 3 or 4 times their present value. We would save expense and time of hauling to and from the railroad, of driving stock to it, we would

bring the market almost to our door and would have a market for many things now unsaleable, and of procuring many things quickly that are necessary to our convenience and comfort. It would also afford us quick communication and travel abroad. The railroad like the individual property owner pays its pro rata of taxes, and to some extent reduces that of the individual. We have 6 committees of three members each soliciting pledges so that when a definite proposition is submitted to us by this road, as we expect there will be, we will be in a position to know just what bonus we can offer. Whilst there are richer and more prosperous communities than ours we believe our people will be able to raise a bonus satisfactory to the company

Canadian Reno American all purpose horse \$10 a season, also a fine Jack \$8 a season, both on insurance at Buck Canyon Ranch. JAMES PRATT.

Dick Smith had business in Gail last Thursday.

DIRECTORY

District Officers

Jas. L. Shepherd	Judge
R N Grisham	Attorney
Court convenes on the 1st Monday in February and September.	

County Officers

E R Yellott	Judge
Jno. R. Williams	Sheriff
J S Weatherford	Clerk
M H Leake	Treasurer
H R Debenport	Attorney
Justice of Peace	J. N. Hopkins,
Court convenes 1st Modday in February, May, August and November.	

Commissioners

F M Christopher	Prect. No. 1
Francis Abney	" " 2
Walter Bishop	" " 3
C E Reeder	" " 4

Secret Orders

Masons meet on Saturday night on or preceeding the full moon.

W. O. W. meets 1st Saturday night after each full moon and on Saturday night two weeks thereafter.

Gail Commercial Club meets 2nd Thursday night of each month.

Churches

Methodist preaching every 4th Sunday, Rev. J L B Cash, preacher in charge.

Church of Christ Church meeting every Lords day at 2:30 p. m

Ladies Home Mission Society meets at the church Thursday before the 1st Sunday in each month.

Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night.

W A SUTHERLAND

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

office at

DORWARD'S DRUG STORE

Resident Phone No. 6.

BERT RAMSAY

DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

BIG SPRINGS, TEXAS

E. R. YELLOTT

ATTORNEY & LAND AGENT

Will Praccice in District and Higher courts only.

GAIL, TEXAS.

See J. D. McDonald for new and secondhand goods, Big Springs, Texas.

THE VARIETY STORE

is a Stunner in Prices on Clothing, Shelf Hardware and General Rackets.

: : :

SNYDER, TEXAS

GEO. T. CURTIS, Manager.

The Woman In the Alcove

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN,

Author of "The Millionaire Baby," "The Filigree Ball," "The House in the Mist," "The Amethyst Box," Etc.

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own board in England, and the adventures thus incurred would make a story in itself. But the result seemed to justify them. Word came after innumerable delays, very trying to Mr. Grey, that he was not the same, though he bore the name of Fairbrother, and was considered by every one around there to be Fairbrother. Mr. Grey, ignorant of the relations between the millionaire master and his man which sometimes led to the latter's personifying the former, was confident of his own mistake and bitterly ashamed of his own suspicions.

But a second message set him right. A deception was being practiced down in New Mexico, and this was how his spy had found it out. Certain letters which went into the sick tent were sent away again, and always to that one address. He had learned the address. It was that of James Wellgood, C-, Maine. If Mr. Grey would look up this Wellgood he would doubtless learn something of the man he was so interested in.

This gave Mr. Grey personally something to do, for he would trust no second party with a message involving the honor of a possibly innocent man. As the place was accessible by railroad and his duty clear, he took the journey involved and succeeded in getting a glimpse in the manner we know of the man James Wellgood. This time he recognized Fairbrother and, satisfied from the circumstances of the moment that he would be making no mistake in accusing him of having taken the Great Mogul, he intercepted him in his flight, as you have already read, and demanded the immediate return of his great diamond.

And Fairbrother? We shall have to go back a little to bring his history up to this critical instant.

When he realized the trend of public opinion, when he saw a perfectly innocent man committed to the Tombs for his crime, he was first astonished and then amused at what he continued to regard as the triumph of his star. But he did not start for El Moro, wise as he felt it would be to do so. Something of the fascination usual with criminals kept him near the scene of his crime, that and an anxiety to see how Sears would conduct himself in the southwest. That Sears had followed him to New York, knew his crime and was the strongest witness against him was as far from his thoughts as that he owed him the warning which had all but balked him of his revenge. When therefore he read in the papers

that "Abner Fairbrother" had been found sick in his camp at Santa Fe he felt that nothing now stood in the way of his entering on the plans he had framed for ultimate escape. On his departure from El Moro he had taken the precaution of giving Sears the name of a certain small town on the coast of Maine where his mail was to be sent in case of a great emergency. He had chosen this town for two reasons—first, because he knew all about it, having had a young man from there in his employ; secondly, because of its neighborhood to the inlet where an old launch of his had been docked for the winter. Always astute, always precautionary, he had given orders to have this launch floated and provisioned, so that now he had only to send word to the captain to have at his command the best possible means of escape.

Meanwhile he must make good his position in C-. He did it in the way we know. Satisfied that the only danger he need fear was the discovery of the fraud practiced in New Mexico, he had confidence enough in Sears even in his present disabled state to take his time and make himself solid with the people of C- while waiting for the ice to disappear from the harbor. This accomplished and cruising made possible, he took a flying trip to New York to secure such papers and valuables as he wished to carry out of the country with him. They were in safe deposit, but that safe deposit was in his strong room in the center of his house in Eighty-sixth street—a room which you will remember in connection with Sweetwater's adventure.

To enter his own door with his own latchkey, in the security and darkness of a stormy night, seemed to this self-confident man a matter of no great risk. Nor did he find it so. He reached his strong room, procured his securities and was leaving the house, without having suffered an alarm, when some instinct of self-preservation suggested to him the advisability of arming himself with a pistol. His own was in Maine, but he remembered where Sears kept his. He had seen it often enough in that old trunk he had brought with him from the Sierras. He accordingly went upstairs to the steward's room, found the pistol and became from that instant invincible. But in restoring the articles he had pulled out he came across a photograph of his wife and lost himself over it and went mad, as we have heard the detective tell. That later, he should succeed in trapping this detective and should leave the house without a qualm as to his fate, shows what sort of man he was in moments of extreme danger. I doubt, from what I have heard of him since,



He came across a photograph of his wife.

if he ever gave two thoughts to the man after he had sprung the double lock on him; which, considering his extreme ignorance of who his victim was or what relation he bore to his own fate, was certainly remarkable.

Back again in C-, he made his final preparations for departure. He had already communicated with the captain of the launch, who may or may not have known his passenger's real name. He says that he supposed him to be some agent of Mr. Fairbrother's; that

among the first orders he received from that gentleman was one to the effect that he was to follow the instructions of one Wellgood as if they came from himself; that he had done so, and not till he had Mr. Fairbrother on board had he known whom he was expected to carry into other waters. However, there are many who do not believe the captain. Fairbrother had a genius for rousing devotion in the men who worked for him, and probably this man was another Sears.

To leave speculation, all was in train, then, and freedom but a quarter of a mile away, when the boat he was in was stopped by another and he heard Mr. Grey's voice demanding the jewel.

The shock was severe and he had need of all the nerve which had hitherto made his career so prosperous to sustain the encounter with the calmness which alone could carry off the situation. Declaring that the diamond was in New York, he promised to restore it if the other would make the sacrifice worth while by continuing to preserve his hitherto admirable silence concerning him. Mr. Grey responded by granting him just twenty-four hours, and when Fairbrother said the time was not long enough and allowed his hand to steal ominously to his breast he repeated still more decisively, "Twenty-four hours."

The ex-miner honored bravery. Withdrawing his hand from his breast, he brought out a notebook instead of a pistol and, in a tone fully as determined, replied: "The diamond is in a place inaccessible to any one but myself. If you will put your name to a promise not to betray me for the thirty-six hours I ask, I will sign one to restore you the diamond before 1:30 o'clock on Friday."

"I will," said Mr. Grey.

So the promises were written and duly exchanged. Mr. Grey returned to New York, and Fairbrother boarded his launch.

The diamond really was in New York, and to him it seemed more politic to use it as a means of securing Mr. Grey's permanent silence than to fly the country, leaving a man behind him who knew his secret and could precipitate his doom with a word. He would therefore go to New York, play his last great card and, if he lost, be no worse off than he was now. He did not mean to lose.

But he had not calculated on any inherent weakness in himself—had not calculated on Providence. A dish tumbled and with it fell into chaos the fair structure of his dreams. With the cry of "Grizel! Grizel!" he gave up his secret, his hopes and his life. There was no retrieval possible after that. The star of Abner Fairbrother had set.

Mr. Grey and his daughter learned very soon of my relations to Mr. Durand, but through the precautions of the Inspector and my own powers of self-control, no suspicion has ever crossed their minds of the part I once played in the matter of the stiletto.

This was amply proved by the invitation Mr. Durand and I have just received to spend our honeymoon at Darlington Manor.

THE END.

First Ice Machine.

Dr. John Gorrie, a native of Charleston, S. C., was practicing medicine in Apalachicola, Fla. He was a scientific man and fond of making experiments. He conceived the idea of artificially cooling the air in the rooms occupied by fever patients by taking advantage of the absorption of heat from surrounding objects by expanding volatile gases. He was so successful as to make actual ice as early as 1845.

In 1850, in the Madison hotel, in his home town, he publicly exhibited his machine and made ice with it. He was granted the first patent for an ice-making machine in the same year. The New York papers made fun of the invention, and Dr. Gorrie could not get enough money to enable him to make experiments along large lines. He died

in 1855, without having seen the success of the line of work which he had begun.

Jacob Perkins, an American engineer living in England, had made some successful experiments with cooling apparatus several years before. Professor Alexander Twining, in America, and James Harrison, of Australia, as well as several French scientists, came along about the same time with experimental machines.

But the first ice factory of importance in the world was established in New Orleans in 1866, and it became the forerunner of the thousands of plants now being operated. The Australians were first to think of freezing meat to preserve it for long keeping, but the notion was adopted in the United States without a moment's delay.—Exchange.

Duly Warned.

A tourist while sojourning at a rising Scottish seaside resort was one morning almost drowned through rushing into the sea to recover his hat that had been blown off by a gale of wind. He was, however, gallantly rescued by a passerby; but, to his astonishment, he was seized by a constable as he was being dragged ashore and conveyed to the police station, where he was charged with disregarding a bylaw which enacted that any one found in the water after 8 a. m. should be prosecuted as the law directs.

The presiding bailie admonished severely on the heinousness of such a flagrant breach of the bylaw, remarking:

"Eh, man, an' so ye are doin' all ye can to drive awa' trade and frighten awa' sightseers from the toon. It's a shame, after we ha'e spent so much money to mak' the toon attractive. I ha'e a great mind to mak' ye pay a heavy fine for yer thoughtless conduct."

"But, bailie," pleaded the rescued one, "I"—

"Silence!" roared that functionary. "Silence! Ye cam' here an' get droon'd; that gies the toon a bad name, and casts a gloom over everything, frightens awa' visitors and upsets all our arrangements for the entire season. Now awa' the noo, and remember ye maun be carefu' for the future."—Dundee Advertiser.

The American's Gambling Ways.

In a letter from "A German in America," published in a Berlin newspaper, the writer dwells at length on the "American's fondness for gambling and his proficiency in the art." "His business methods," says the writer, "are speculative and not conservative, like ours, and he takes great risks to reach the coveted goal of riches. At school he plays games with the small copper coin of the country, and when he reaches college he plays poker. He gambles on the outcome of the athletic contests in his and rival educational institutions, and when driven to the wall in argument, no matter what the subject may be, the final and usually effective weapon is a bet. From school he goes into business. If this happens to be in the 'financial' line, there is no interruption of the gambling habits acquired at school. If he goes into commerce and can resist the temptations of the men who dangle before his eyes visions of fortunes made by speculating in stocks, he may be saved. But usually he succumbs and is worse off than the financial gambler, because he becomes a speculator in his own business and in the stock market also. It must be a dreadful strain on the men, but they seem to thrive on it and to grow fat and rich as well, and only we who worry about them remain poor."

BLACKBEARD.

The Tragic End of the Bloodthirsty English Pirate.

All the world has heard of "Blackbeard," the English sailor who, after having been a highly respected officer

in his majesty's navy, turned pirate and raised the black flag against everything afloat.

This notorious sea robber, whose real name was Teach, I believe, took his pseudonym from the fact that he wore a very heavy black beard, which he was in the habit of doing up in two large braids and tying them up behind his ears. He was a man of gigantic proportions and of surpassing strength. His heart was as cruel as that of a tiger. Every now and then, when there was nothing else in sight, he would shoot one or two of his own men—just to keep his practice up!

In the early years of the eighteenth century Blackbeard patrolled the waters of Europe, but it finally became too hot for him there, and he struck out for the coasts of North America. How well he plied his trade in the new field is evidenced by the fact that from Nova Scotia to Florida he succeeded in making his name a mortal terror.

In a captured ship of forty guns he entered Charleston harbor and held the town up for a large ransom. From Charleston he passed into the waters of North Carolina, plundering and slaying right and left, and in their distress the "Tar Heels," being able to get no aid from their own governor. Eden, appealed to Governor Spotswood of Virginia to relieve them of the terrible pirate, who was making their lives a living hell.

Spotswood did not listen to the appeal in vain. Looking about for some one to put a quietus upon Blackbeard he found the person he wanted in one Robert Maynard, a young officer on his majesty's ship Pearl, which happened to be lying at the time in Chesapeake bay.

Manning a couple of small craft with some sixty resolute men, Maynard set out early in November, 1718, in search of Blackbeard, and on the 21st of the same month found him at Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina. Blackbeard did not know what fear was, young Maynard was as full of fight as a hungry wildcat, and the ball opened at once. The dancing was to the tune of "No Quarter!" For over three hours Maynard and his sixty men fought the pirate and his fifty associates.

Blackbeard sprang to the rail of his ship and seizing a bottle of whisky, drank from it and shouted, "Damnation seize my soul if I give you any quarter or take any from you!" "I neither ask for nor will I give you any quarter," roared back Maynard.

In the shallow waters of the Carolina sound the pirate's ship grounded, and Maynard made for her, intending to board her in the final death grapple, but as the two vessels came together Blackbeard anticipated his intended movement and jumped aboard of him with sixteen of his followers. Maynard had but thirteen men left by this time, but with these he tackled the sixteen pirates and their desperate leader.

Crossing swords with Blackbeard, Maynard succeeded in dealing him a death thrust in the throat, and in the meantime his men had killed or wounded all of Blackbeard's followers.

With the sea robber's head swinging by its long black hair from the bowsprit of his little craft Maynard sailed back to Virginia to receive the congratulations of the governor and the loving thanks of all dwellers along the American seaboard.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory in New York American.

His Interest In His Health.

An Alameda man's young hopeful was very ill, and Willie and the other little boys in the surrounding blocks had been asked not to make any noise when they played in the streets, says the San Francisco Call. The neighbor's doorbell rang one day, and she opened it to find Willie standing bashfully on her front steps. "How is he today?" he inquired in a shy whisper. "He is better, thank you, dear, and what a thoughtful child you are to come and ask." Willie stood a moment on one foot and then shifted to the

other and then, the eulogy giving him fresh courage, he burst forth again. "I'm orful sorry Jimmy's sick." The mother was profoundly touched by the apparent tenderness of the child's heart. She could find no further words to say, but simply kissed him. Made still bolder by the caress, Willie began to back down the steps, repeating at intervals his sorrow for his playmate's illness. At the bottom step he halted and looked up. "If Jimmy should die," he asked, "kin I have his dram?"

THE STANDARD CAN DO NO WRONG.

Of course the Standard Oil company was not guilty of rebating. The Standard Oil company is a great moral and eleemosynary institution and never consciously did a wrong act in its life.

Naughty bad men have said that in the old days it burned competitors' refineries and in other impolite ways throttled competition, but the men who say these things are mostly the owners of the burned refineries and the competitors who were relieved of the cares of business, and they are peevish and disgruntled, and inexplicably prejudiced against the wonderfully effective business methods of the grand institution, and they should not be listened to.

And, as to rebating, has not that noble patriarch, John D. Rockefeller himself, told us how it always grieved him to have to take money from the railroad companies every time his competitors shipped a barrel of oil? And hasn't it been shown conclusively that it was merely through a clerical error or oversight the beneficent Standard paid a lower rate from its Whiting refinery than competitors could obtain for equal hauls of oil?

And Why shouldn't the noble Standard enjoy advantages anyhow? Doesn't it have extraordinary expenses to meet in directing the legislation in congress and forty-odd states, in scouring the country for able, unprejudiced men fit to occupy high places on the bench and certain to render decisions conformable to the highest Standard of equity, and in financing the elections to the presidency and minor executive offices of wise, patriotic and incorruptible statesmen who, however noisy at times may be depended upon in an emergency?

Building Material of every Description.

Lumber well seasoned under sheds.

FIGURE WITH US]

A. G. McAdams Lumber Co.

ELUVANNA. TEXAS

Hopson & Samples

For the best Hand made Saddles and Harness, also a full line of Impliments and Buggies. Next door to old Fickas stand.

SNYDER, TEXAS.

Darnell Lumber Company

SNYDER, TEXAS

A Complete Stock of Building Material

Sherwin-Williams Paint and Varnishes

Prices Right

Terms Right

Send us Your Inquiries

Legislative News Letter.

Austin, Texas, March 25 — A considerable portion of the time of both Houses was devoted to investigations last week. Interest in the proceedings have overshadowed all other legislative matters and the result has been the resignation of Speaker Kennedy and the expulsion of Senator Thomas. Mr. Jno Marshall of Whitesboro representing the 35th Representative District, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House Monday and Senator Thomas has announced his candidacy for re-election. The election of Senator Thomas successor will take place April 3rd.

During the week bills were passed by the herds; the speed limit being exceeded in the House and in some instances bills which were run as double headers, were recalled and passed in their regular order.

The regular session of the 31st Legislature closed Saturday noon and a review of the work points to a victory for "Fewer Laws." The Legislature has passed only 249 bills and it is not likely that the special session will add any considerable number to the present list. Of this number 110 general bills the remainder being local their application. Of the 110 bills passed only 25 affected the business interests of the state and a number of these sought to correct previous legislation. The 30th Legislature passed 1069

bills, leaving a balance of 820 in favor of "Fewer Laws."

A special session of the Legislature was called by the Governor immediately on adjournment of the regular session. The Governor gave the unredemmed platform demands, and that means all of them as constituting a necessity for a special session and he construed all resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention where the trouble begins. This Legislature has shied at platform demands like a young colt at a locomotive and the outlook is a lively one for the special session. It is understood that the Governor will insist on the acid test being made on the Democracy of all members by forcing them to vote for or against legislation based on platform demands. A strong faction in the Legislature, never considers the submission question the only platform demand now before the party and this demand has already received the consideration of the Legislature, so there you are. The fight promises to be a pretty one and likewise an expensive one to the taxpayers about \$1200 per day.

JUST RECEIVED.

From Abilene a nice lot of Pumpkin Yam Seed Sweet Potatoes. L. A. Pearce.

We have an arrangement where by you can get The Dallas Semi-Weekly News, and the BORDEN CITIZEN both for \$1.75 cash.

This gives you a live metropolitan paper and a live local paper, 3 papers each week, not only through the campaign and election, but for one whole year.

Place your order NOW, with THE BORDEN CITIZEN.

OUR BARGAIN LIST.

you like to read, come around to the Citizen office and let us fix you up with a great big pile of papers and magazines for a very small amount of cash. Just look at our liberal offers. When reading matter is so cheap, you are not doing yourself justice unless you avail yourself of these rare opportunities to become and remain well-informed.

For \$1.00

The CITIZEN and the Kansas City Journal which contains the world news, good letters, interesting stories and the full market reports.

For \$1.75

We will send both the above papers and the Dallas Semi-Weekly News for whole year. You can't afford to miss it.

University Letter.

In view of the fact that there is so much connected with the University of Texas that is actually in force and being carried on now, it seems best, by stating that the first direct steps toward its founding were taken by the Congress of the Republic, 1839, to pass over its history prior to the act of the Legislature of 1881 providing for its organization.

The campus consists of forty acres. There is a "knob" in the middle of the campus. To the North it is almost level; in some of the other directions, it slopes more than in others. In the southwest corner it rises again leaving a small "draw" around the edge it is from two and a half to four feet higher than the street. The walk around its edge has a row of trees on each side except for a little way on the north, part of the trees being recently set out. The whole campus is studded with trees, perhaps, three or four hundred besides those mentioned.

On the highest place (which is near the center stands the Main Building. It is T shaped. The cross is about two hundred and seventy five feet by one hundred and twenty and constitutes the class rooms, offices, etc., which number one hundred. (it is five ories or four and the basement)

Pool Brothers

The Most up to Date Grocery Store in West Texas

We have moved into The New Green Front, one door South of H. L. Rix & Co's. furniture store.

Feed Stuff of all kinds at Prices that will Suit.

Phone 145

Big Springs, Texas.

The "bar" the T is perhaps eighty feet by one hundred and forty (three stories and the basement). The basement is our gymnasium; the first floor the library; the second the auditorium; and there is no other floor, but the auditorium has a balcony. At the joint of this T on the second floor, is our post office, and book store. The west wing of this building was built in the fall of 1883 (The University was opened that year, but exercises were conducted in the Temporary Capitol until the 1st day of January 1894. The latest addition to this building was completed January, 1899.

About one hundred and fifty yards northwest of the joint of the Main Building the Woman's Building, (the girls dormitory) opened to the students 1903. The body of it is about forty by one hundred feet (four stories and a basement); on the West and the center with a twenty by, perhaps, thirty two foot addition to it. The basement is their gymnasium, on the first floor they have their parlor, dinning room, kitchen etc. On the next three floors there are eighty one single rooms; the fourth floor is open, they use it for any and everything that they may have occasion to use it for.

Northeast of the Woman's Building and northwest of the north wing to the Main Building, the chemical Building is to be found. This is a building tall enough for three stories and about seventy five by one hundred feet, and was opened to the students January 1, 1892. Nearly east of the chemical Building and north-east of the north wing of the Main Building the Engineering Building was completed in 1904. It is something like one hundred feet by one hundred and fifty; four stories. Southeast of this building and east of the main part of the Main Building is standing University Hall where it was opened to students December 1,

1890; as a gibbt of Geo. W. Brackenridge of San Antonio. It was enlarged to its present size in 1900. This hall is the boys' dormitory. The basement is used for dinnig room and kitchen; three floors are cut up into seventy six rooms; and the fourth floor is open for any one or all of the boys. The building is one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, but not that big in the center owing to its shape.

The Law Building is situated two hundred yards just south of the above mentioned Hall. It has two stories and basement. The South wing is in the neighborhood of sixty feet square. The basement of this wing is cut into three rooms, at present the Literary and Law societies use them. The first floor of it is the Auditorium the Second floor is the library. The body of the building is two hundred and forty feet by sixty or seventy.

Perhaps I owe you an apology for making this sketch so long drawn out, but I am leaving out things yet that I would like to tell you of—such as a heat plant north of the Main Building that heats "B" Hall and the Woman's Building at night and the Main Building during the day, and a heat plant down at the Law Building. These are things, I say that I know are pretty dry, but to get a fair knowledge of things here at the University, it would seem that we ought to first know the situation and material.

Space compells me to omit what little I had to say about the Medical department of our University, which is located at Galveston.

J. J. GOOD.

STOP AT

The Western Hotel is the Alderman Building next door to Arnold, McCamant Drug store, when in Big Springs.

Too Rank for Kealing.

It is rarely that a man is found with the moral courage and sublime sense of duty necessary to give up a lucrative influential public position rather than do something required by his superiors which his own conscience does not approve.

Such a man has come to light in United States District Attorney Joseph B. Kealing, of Indianapolis, who was called upon to participate in the extraordinary prosecution of certain editors who incurred the wrath of President Roosevelt in the Panama canal controversy. In his letter to President Taft tendering his resignation rather than participate in the attempt to revive the spirit of the dead and dishonored sedition law of John Adams' day, Mr. Kealing administered this stinging rebuke to the Rooseveltian idea:

"I am not in accord with the government in its attempt to put a strained construction on the law, to drag the defendants from their homes to the seat of the government to be tried and punished, while there is a good and sufficient law in this jurisdiction, in the state court. I believe the principle involved is dangerous, striking at the very foundation of our form of government. I cannot, therefore, honestly and conscientiously insist to the court that such is the law, or that such construction should be put on it. Not being able to do this I do not feel that I can, in justice to my office, continue to hold it and decline to assist."

Mr. Kealing's brave, conscientious action commends itself to the approval of all right thinking people. And his characterization of the Roosevelt attempt to intimidate and muzzle the press as being "dangerous striking at the very foundation of our form of government" should convince any doubters, if such there have been that the proposed action of the government in these cases if carried out will be an outrage marking the first pronounced step in the effort of an imperialistically-trending government to deprive the people of their constitutional rights.

The Borden Citizen

T. M. JONES, Ed. and Prop.
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Local ads, first insertion 10 cents per line, five cents per line for each insertion thereafter.
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Gail, Texas. Mar. 25 1909.

No Reformers in It.

Mr. Bryan in the Commoner, points out that Mr. Taft's cabinet is composed of trust attorneys and reactionaries. From Secretary of State Knox, ex-attorney of the steel trust, who as attorney general advised the killing of the only anti-trust bill passed by the house in recent years down to Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel, who at the time of his selection for the cabinet was attorney for the Standard Oil trust, all of President Taft's cabinet advisers are men of strongly marked cordination proclivities. As Mr. Bryan remarks, "there are no reformers in it."

Thus early in his administration it has become apparent that President Taft's regime is to be of the ultraconservative order and that great care will be taken not to tread upon the toes of the trust magnates and special privilege beneficiaries who contributed so liberally to the Republican campaign fund.

RAILROADS

At an early period of Texas history there were no railroads in the state but a vast territory of fertile land lying dormant and undisturbed by the man with the plow, only lacking cultivation to be made to produce bountiful harvests, and an ample reward to the tiller of the soil. At that time farming was impracticable, on account of the distance to market and lack of railroads, the wagon and ox team was the mode, of transportation however great the distance. Supplies for home consumption were then

hauled by ox teams from Jefferson on Red River, the extreme Eastern part of the State to West Texas, as far as the settlements extended in that direction. This was then a pastoral country, stock raising was almost the exclusive pursuit of the thinly settled population. At an early day Texas was an asylum for criminals who escaped from the older states and made their homes here.

This gave our State a bad name abroad and retarded the settlement of the country. Finally our legislature decided that railroads were the best agencies to hasten the settlement and development of the country and acting upon this conviction, they encouraged the building of roads by a grant of 16 Sections of land for every mile of railroad that should thereafter be constructed in the State. This liberal policy brought railroads, and they in turn have caused the settling up and rapid development of our State. In precisely the same way this Section now needs developing, land is not valuable

Colorado, Tex., Mar. 17, 1909.
J. S. Weatherford,

District Clerk, Gail, Tex.,
Dear Sir: In the bill changing the time of holding the District Court in Borden county, reorganizing the 32d Judicial District the time fixed for holding the Spring term of the District court of Borden county was the first Monday in February. It was thought at the time the Senate passed the bill that we could get the same through the house and into the hands of the Governor for his approval by February 1st 1909, but as it happened the Governor didn't approve the bill until 5 o'clock Wednesday evening February 3rd 1909; therefore the term of the Court of Borden county lapsed and we could have no term at that place until the 6th day of September 1909.

You asked me in your letter what to do with the Grand Jury and petit jury lists. If you have not opened said lists, or if you have, please hold same until thirty days before the 6th day of September 1909, and then open the same, issue the writ of venire to the Sheriff of your County and have him summon

the same Grand Jurors and Petit Jurors for the September Term 1909.

If you issued subpoenas for witnesses to appear at the March term (Under the old law) those subpoenas would be sufficient to bring said witnesses into court in September 1909. If you have not issued subpoenas for witnesses then such subpoenas hereafter issued should be that the said witness appear at the September Term, September 6th, 1909.

It will be remembered that I telegraphed from Austin on the night of the 3rd of February to my wife and had her to telephone the Sheriff of Borden County to open Court there Thursday Morning, and for the Lawyers present to elect Thornton Special Judge, which I understand from Mr. Thornton, by

letter, was done.

Upon advising with the attorney General on Thursday, February 4th, and investigating with him, these matters, we determined that it was unsafe to hold a term of the District Court of Borden County in February, because the Legislature had made the term commence on February 1st and on that day in the absence of the Judge a Special Judge should have been elected or the sheriff should have adjourned the Court from day to day until Thursday morning February 4th. But as none of this was done, as the law was not in effect, the attorney General advised that in his opinion the District court of Borden county would lapse and for that reason I didn't attend Court.

JAS. L. SHEPHERD.
Judge 32nd Judicial District of Texas.

WINDMILLS

Standard, Eclipse, Monitor, Samson and Ideal.

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—Proprietor of—

Farmers and Merchants Gin Company

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The Snyder Gin Company

Snyder,

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AT THE OLD COTTEN & COTTEN STAND IN GAIL

L. A. PEARCE

Do You Eat

BREAD

IF YOU TRY MOUNTAIN PEAK FLOUR

I HANDLE THE FRESHEST GROCERIES

Come play with me when in Fluvanna

Edgar L. Davis.

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Pay the Highest market Prices for Hides and Furs, Hay and Grain

CLAIRMONT ST. South of the Darnell Lumber Company.

SNYDER, TEXAS.

Local and Personal

The Unveiling of the Jesse L. Frost Woodman monument took place Sunday evening in Gail. Nearly all Gail, also many of the fraternity of Fluvanna and Tredway attended.

Misses Cora McCorkle and Bessie Stevens from Tredway were trading in Gail last Tuesday.

THE LONG WISHED FOR rain has come at last Tuesday evening about 5 o'clock we had a fine rain storm which lasted about a half hour. The surface of the ground was covered with water and the streets were for a time almost impassible to pedestrians. There was enough rain to wet the surface soil, start vegetation and furnish a season for planting, water for stock and to revive somewhat all lines of business.

J. M. Rogers and J. K. Mitchell were in Gail from their ranches Friday.

Messrs Guy Clark and Frank Berry left Gail Monday on their way to Big Springs.

Mrs Jolly and daughter Miss Myrtle were trading in Gail last Thursday.

Mrs. Nannie Gray of Oklahoma is visiting her sister Mrs. J. A. Petty in Gail.

Harvey Everett was in Gail last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hudson were shopping in Gail last Saturday.

Mrs. Keen was shopping in Gail last Saturday.

A B. Spears left Gail last Tuesday on his way to Texico where he expects to stay for sometime.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark on the river last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Abney were in Gail last Tuesday.

Elbert Hancock has been here for a few days and left yesterday evening to see his sister Mrs. Thos. O. Edwards.

Mrs. J. I. Wilbourn and daughter Cordie spent last Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. B. N. Green.

H. B. Rainbolt of the Cisco Marble Company was in Gail last week.

F. C. Ferguson of Hartman Colorado arrived here last Friday and remained until Saturday. Mr. Ferguson called at our office to get a copy of the Citizen.

J. F. Mitchell and Joe Smith both of Erath county with their families passed through Gail Friday on their way to Terry county.

On Saturday last the Base Ball teams of Julia and Tredway met here and played one game only which resulted in a small winning for Julia. The score was as follows 15 for Julia to 14 for Tredway.

R. R. MEETING

There will be a railroad meeting Saturday morning March 27 at the Court House in Gail. The several committees appointed to raise a bonus for the T. C. road will then report results of their work.

Mr. D. Cook of Waco representing the R. M. Hughes Vinegar, Cider and Phosphate Company of Louisville Ky visited our town this week.

T. C. Hoy was here yesterday. Mr. Hoy had 32 blood boils on his neck. Job was badly afflicted with boils but we doubt whether he had more on his neck at one time than friend Hoy.

F. W. Park, J. R. Jenkins and Pete Whitaker were here yesterday. They do not allow a little matter like an equinoctial sand storm to keep them from Gail, when they have business there.

Shortly after he had assumed the reins of government, President Taft had occasion to consult the constitution. He looked in

vain for a copy of that venerable document in the office lately occupied by Mr. Roosevelt. Finally one was found in an outer room Teddy had never had any use for such a musty and obsolete creation close at hand. The copy in the outer room was probably kept there for use in target practice. At any rate the constitution had been shot full of holes long before Roosevelt stepped down.

Easter in the Tyrol.

Children living in this province of Austria follow bands of musicians, who go through the streets and up the steep hillsides singing Easter carols and playing on guitars. The children carry lighted torches, and when a song is finished run up to the doors and knock on them. They open quickly and there stand the housemothers with lots of beautifully colored eggs for the young people.

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WANTED

Information of my husband, Carlos C. Cloud who left the home of T. L. Teague Feb. 16 eight miles north of Sparenberg and went east across the prairie. He was dressed in a well worn dark suit and dark hat and carried a gray telescope grip with his initials on one end. He is 5ft. 11in. tall, weighs 180 or 185 pounds, is of sandy complexion, has light curly hair and blue eyes. Address Mrs. H. O. Cloud, Big Springs, Texas.

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Excellent Fare
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Rates—Meals .25, \$1.25 a day
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Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Prop.

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Harness & Repair Shop

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Made to Order.

H. D. PRUETT, Proprietor; Gall, Texas.

NOTICE!

When in Big Springs put your team up at the Big Stall Wagon yard just East of Burton Lingo's. If you will Stop with me once you will be treated in a way that you will come back again. I handle flour and meal, also, and sell all kinds of feed stuff.

E. E. WILLIAMSON

Phone No. 368

Big Springs, Texas.

Continued from 1st page

Two weeks or so after the event Blackwell received a letter from a man in Illinois, in which a quarter was enclosed and the request for a package of that fine smoking-tobacco. Soon after came another and another. The orders multiplied, until Blackwell and his sons were working nights to keep the pipes of the raiders and their friends from going out. So the raid made the fortune of the Blackwell family.

A director of the American Tobacco Company met the press agent, so he says, and stopped him. "Say, M—," he asked "where did you get that story of the Bull-Durham factory? I have been with the company forty years and never heard of it.

The press agent smiled, as only press agents can

Legislative News Letter.

Austin, Texas March 24.—The regular session of the 31st Legislature spent a great portion of its time in investigations and the special session finds the docket still crowded. The probable result of the investigation into the penitentiary system of the state is beginning to fill the corridors of the Capitol with gossip and the Text Book Board investigation promises disclosures rich and racy. The tilt between the Kennedy followers and the administration forces promises to result in a general wash day in which all the dirty linen will be thoroughly aired.

That we are sure to have more laws is the mandate of the administration. The Governor has opened the flood gates and a rain of bills for 40 days and 40 nights is inevitable. Twenty measures have been submitted for legislation and there is said to be more to follow; those who are supposed to know, declare that unless the Legislature makes a noise like more laws, they will celebrate the 4th of July in Austin. That the administration is rowing against an ebbing tide is apparent to the most casual observer and no amount of political power can turn the legislative current inbound. Telegrams, resolutions and petitions have been pouring

Matt Cathey, Woodworkman

The Matt Cathey Shop

East Side Square, Gail, Texas.

General Blacksmithing, Repairing. Woodwork and Horseshoeing a specialty. All work has our special prompt attention. Horseshoeing strictly cash.

MATT CATHEY, Prop.

Land Wanted

I have purchasers for land in large and small tracts, if you want to sell, list with me and get results. Write me and I will come over and see you.

YOURS FOR HONEST BUSINESS

Fluvanna Realty Co.

Roy Neblett, Mgr.,

Fluvanna, Texas.

CITY BARBER SHOP

LEE WOOTTON, Proprietor

Agent Steam Laundry of Abilene

Orders for Tailor made Clothing.

Higginbotham, Harris & Company

Snyder and Fluvanna, Texas

LUMBER

Building Material of All Kinds

Heath & Milligan Paints.

in on members from their constituents asking that the appropriation bill be passed and adjourn.

In the House, the past week has been spent in re-organization. The Chairman of all important committees have been changed and the personnel of the committees have in most instances been rearranged. The new alignment bears the imprint of the administration but the insurgents are by no means idle and have among their leaders some of the strongest members of the house. The fight will open early in the week and promises to be one of the most interesting contests ever jelled off in the political arena of Texas. It is a contest for more laws vs fewer laws.

In the Senate a few bills of minor importance received consideration during the week, but there was a noticeable lull before the storm. The personnel of the Senate has been carefully

canvassed by the administration for recruits for the final struggle but the Senate has so far refused to take dictation and the anti-administrationists claim it by a safe majority.

The Bank guaranty and the Two Cent Fare bill will be the battleground. These measures are nearest the Governor's heart and a vote on these bills will disclose the administration's strength. These subjects were considered by the regular session and it is likely that all the evidence is in and all the arguments have been heard. It is simply a question of filibustering and voting.

Agricultural Bank.

The failure of Brazil's government to corner coffee in the interest of the growers did not discourage it from making further attempts to assist its farmers. It has established an agricultural bank, with a capital of \$9,000,000, which will receive deposits from farmers and

loan money to them at a low rate of interest. There will be branch banks to facilitate the transaction of business. Money is to be loaned to farmers only, and on proper security, of course. The principal object is to furnish capital at low interest to be used by farmers in equipping themselves to produce at the minimum cost, and to relieve them from the necessity of mortgaging crops to buyers of the great staple—coffee—at high rates of interest; and to also enable them to handle the crop their own way instead of being in subjection to usurious masters. While the Brazil plan has some novel features, Australia has been giving the same sort of aid to farmers for some years with good results to farmers and no disaster to the government.

The South American republics are popularly supposed to be back numbers, behind the times, occupying a lower plane of civilization and progress than the "world powers" of earth. But somehow those of Australasia as well, have ways of doing things for the mass of their people calculated to make the citizens of "world powers"—of which the United States proudly boasts of being one—wish they weren't quite so "powerful" or that their "power" were manifested differently. In fact, there were good grounds for wishing that the said "powers" were not quite so progressive or highly civilized. But the complaining ones should realize that to live in one of the "greatest and best countries in the world" is an honor and advantage that costs money, but they've got to have it, "if it does come high"—Ex.

Mrs. M. E. Berry returned yesterday evening from a two weeks trip to Dallas and the big Stock Show at Fort Worth.

GRIST MILL.

Our Grist Mill will be ready to run by next Monday morning.

Sheriff Jno. R. Williams returned Tuesday from a visit to his parents at Hillsboro.

J K Mitchell who was in Gail today, tells us he will not pitch a large cotton crop this year, for the reason that those who have to pay out for the picking cannot raise it profitably.