

The Hedley Informer

VOL. VI

HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, AUGUST 18, 1916

NO

J. R. SULLIVAN DEAD

George R. Sullivan died Sunday morning, August 6, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. M. Killian in Hedley, after a lingering illness, and was laid to rest in Rowe Cemetery, Revs. L. A. Reavis and L. B. Smallwood conducting the funeral service.

Mr. Sullivan was born in Missouri, April 13, 1838, moved to Henderson county Texas when just a child, and has lived in this state the balance of his life. He was married 51 years ago this month to Miss Fannie Haggood who survives him. To this union eight children were born, three of whom were at his funeral. Mr. Sullivan served with a Texas brigade and did valiant service for the Confederacy.

He was taken to Oklahoma a few months ago to the home of one of his sons where he stayed until a few days before his death when he was brought back to Hedley, at his request, to die at the home of his daughter.

A good man has gone to his reward. The Informer joins the relatives and friends in mourning his death.

J. B. Masterson Goes to Market

J. B. Masterson left Saturday night for St. Louis, where he goes for the purpose of purchasing the fall and winter stock of goods for the M & M. store. He expects to supply the people of Hedley and community with one of the best lines of dry goods that can be found anywhere near here. You do not need to go to other places or send to "Rears & Sawbuck" for your winter supply. Buy at home, and in that way you will be helping our merchants to keep the best merchandise possible, but if you send all your money to mail order houses we will not have enough at home to buy supplies. Mr. Masterson will be gone ten days or two weeks.

Churches and Church Societies

The First Baptist Church will begin their protracted meeting the Third Sunday in August. Rev. W. H. McKinzie will do the preaching.

At The First Baptist Church

W. H. McKinzie, Pastor
Preaching first and third Sunday, morning and evenings.

Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a. m. M. J. Moore, Supt.

Prayer meeting and choir practice each Thursday night at 8:30.

Ladies Aid Society meeting Wednesdays after 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at 3 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to attend any of these services.

LOCAL DRUGGIST

MAKES A STATEMENT

We always advise people who have stomach or bowel trouble to see a doctor. But to those who do not wish to do this we will say: try the mixture of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adier-ka. This simple remedy is so powerful that JUST ONE SPOONFUL relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation INSTANTLY. People who try Adier-ka are surprised at its QUICK action.

The Hedley Drug Co.

REVIVAL CLOSES

The Nazarine revival closed Sunday night with a record breaking attendance, after two weeks services here. During the latter part of the meeting the tabernacle was filled to overflowing.

Misses Dilbeck and Sallee have labored earnestly and faithfully with our people and made many new friends. We did not learn just how many conversions they had, but understand there were quite a few.

The young ladies left Monday morning for Jericho, where they took the train for other points. Their next meeting will be held at Elk City, Okla.

Black and White Twins Adopted Separately by Denver Negroes

Denver, Colo., Aug. 4.—Robert and Elizabeth Owen, white and black twin babies born of a white mother, Mable Owen, at the county hospital within an hour of one another, have been separated and become the children of different parents. Following their birth these strange children of distinctly different races, were abandoned by their mother and sent to the Crittenton home. There they were discovered by The Post, their picture and the story of their amazing nativity printed.

Since that day, March 16, the black and white twins have drawn hundreds of visitors to the home, and among the visitors were two negro women, who showed a deep interest in the babies.

Last week the children were removed from the home and an order filed in the office of the clerk of the juvenile court shows that Robert Owen, the black boy, was legally given in adoption to Dr. Justina Ford, 2334 Arapahoe street, and that Elizabeth Owen, the white girl, was legally adopted by Mrs. Carrie Washington, 2140 Humboldt street.

An Anglo-Saxon child and a child born of native Africa parents would not be more different in physical type than this boy and girl who came into the world with no name but their mother's waiting them.

The baby girl has a fair complexion, light brown, straight hair, blue eyes and finely shaped skull and facial lines. The boy is black, with narrow bulging head, long, thick lips, a flat nose and black, kinky hair.

Physicians to whom the case was presented differed in opinion as to the cause of why one twin should be black and the other white.

Dr. Justina Ford, who is down on the court record as the mother by adoption of the black baby, says a freak of nature or two fathers is the answer. Other physicians declare both children are black, but both have now, according to court records, found homes with negro mothers whose hearts had room for the unfortunate, no matter what their antecedents.

Buy a pair of Carhart Overalls they are guaranteed. Sold by J. L. Tim.

I will call for and deliver your shoes at all times. Claude Strickland.

Confederates Report a Great Time

The last of the Amarillo representatives to the annual reunion of the Panhandle Association Regiment United Confederate Veterans at Childress August 10th and 11th have returned home and all report a great time. They are liberal in their praises of the Childress county metropolis and declare that no people on earth could have treated them with greater consideration.

One of the most interesting features of the reunion was the fight for the place of next meeting. Amarillo, an avowed candidate for the honor of entertaining the Veterans, their wives and their widows, when Clarendon came in as a lusty contestant, and Childress would not stay out of the running. It is doubtless true that to the zeal of Col. R. S. Kimberlin was due the landing of the reunion for the Donley county capital. Col. Kimberlin, beloved of every man, woman, and child in Donley county, has a host of friends throughout all this and even in other sections of Texas, was a power when he came forward pleading for the selection of Clarendon. Despite the fact that he had opposition primarily, he won out.

Plans are already under way for the meeting in Clarendon a year hence. It is probable that the reunion next year will be one of the most elaborate so far in the history of the organization. —Amarillo Daily News.

Miss Alby R. Smith, who graduated in Expression at Clarendon College, and has since had a successful year teaching, left Monday for Chicago to take a special course in expression under Dr. Curry. —Dalhart Texan.

Miss Smith will be kindly remembered by the Hedley people as having been the efficient expression teacher in the Hedley High school last year. She has hosts of friends here who wish her unbounded success.

The Caraway Company sells Pyrene Fire Extinguishers.

Clarendon Man Drowns

Clarendon, Texas, Aug. 14.—Word was received here this morning that Fred Parsons, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parsons of this city, was drowned yesterday evening at Oklahoma City in a lake, while trying to rescue a small boy from the same fate. His body will arrive in Clarendon tomorrow morning. Interment will be in the Citizens' Cemetery.

Mr. Parsons was special agent for a life insurance company with headquarters in Oklahoma City, where he has been for several years. He was reared in Clarendon.

Naylor Springs Correspondence

Several in our community are on the sick list we learn.

Mrs. J. W. Bland and children visited the Espey and Naylor families the last of the week.

Miss Minnie Naylor returned home Monday evening from a visit to Amarillo and New Mexico.

Mrs. T. C. Wood returned home Sunday after spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. A. O. Hefner.

Mr. Jones of Clarendon visited his nephew, Roy Kendall, Sunday.

Mrs. Hodges and daughter, Louise went to Groom Saturday to visit over Sunday with Mrs. J. K. Drimon.

Miss Grace Tyree, who has been visiting Miss Ruth Fields, since Sunday, returned to her home Saturday.

Last Wednesday afternoon the club met with Mrs. T. L. Naylor to spend a few hours in pleasant conversation. Music of the afternoon was furnished by Misses Hodges, Bowers and Tyree and later in the afternoon delicious refreshments of peaches, cake and ice tea were served.

FRANK CAPERS

NEW TIN SHOP FOR HEDLEY

Another gentleman has joined hands and become an enterprising business man of Hedley. The gentleman in question is J. F. Fincher who last week opened up a tin shop in the Adamson building on east Main street. He is getting straightened out and will shortly be in condition to do all kinds of work in that line, also carpenter and repair work.

We trust his business will be a pleasure and profit to him, and that he will prove a full fledged booster for Hedley. In another space of this issue you will note his ad.

BAPTIST REVIVAL

The revival meeting of the First Baptist Church will begin next Sunday. The pastor will do the preaching and Mr. E. E. Walker of Memphis will have charge of the music. Every body invited to attend all the services. W. H. McKenzie Pastor.

S. O. ROSSER WRITES

We are in receipt of a letter from S. O. Rosser, who will be favorably remembered by the older citizens of Hedley as having been a teacher in the high school here several years ago. Mr. Rosser has many friends here who will be glad to know that he is pleasantly located at Cleburne. We wish to acknowledge also, with thanks, check for a year's subscription to The Informer. In his letter he says: "It has been several years since I was in Hedley and I have about 'lost track' of things there; so in order to get in touch with the liveliest little town between Fort Worth, Tex., and Denver, Colo., I should like for you to send me The Hedley Informer."

Remember I call for and deliver your clothes promptly. Adamson, the tailor.

The Informer \$1.00 per year.

PANHANDLE STATE FAIR

Amarillo, Texas

SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1916
Fourth Annual Exhibit

The One Great Event of the Year in the Panhandle and Plains Country

Increased list of Premiums
In all Departments
Many Special Premiums

Special Display of Fireworks
Every Day—Change of
Program Each Night

Old Settlers' Day Wednesday, Sept. 13

Many Other Attractive Entertainment Features Provided

Balloon and Parachute Races Every Day

Splendid Race Program

Remember the Dates and Come.

Catalog Sent on Request.

Panhandle State Fair Association

Amarillo, Texas

GILES Correspondence

F. G. and Edd Watt and family and Misses Georgia Akers and Jessie Davis left Monday for Colorado in their cars where they will visit sometime.

Misses Anna Coursey, Liddie Wilder and Essie Smith left Monday for Roswell, N. M. where they will visit friends.

A. E. Ranson and wife visited Mrs. J. P. Johnson at Hedley Sunday.

Cruse Kenderson of Ft. Worth visited at the home of Dan Robison Sunday.

Misses Ollie and Lois Robison and Bessie Thaxton are visiting at the home of Mrs. L. J. Hawkins at Memphis this week.

C. Y. Johnson and family left Friday for Vernon where they will visit relatives.

Jim Banta left Monday for Electra where he will visit his grandparents.

Theo Hicks of Memphis visited at the home of Vivian Hawkins here Sunday.

Miss Emma Miller visited Miss Essie Smith at Smith Hollow Sunday.

Clyde Cummings of Claude is here this week visiting his sister, Mrs. Lee Rogers.

Ruel Smith and sister, Miss Ethel, left Tuesday for Mansfield where they will visit friends and relatives.

A tacky party was enjoyed at the home of S. M. Bush and wife Saturday night. Miss Emma Miller receiving the prize for the homeliest girl and Willie Coursey the boy.

Miss Ada Farris attended church at Hedley Saturday night.

The Hedley ball team crossed bats with the Fairview team Tuesday. A very interesting game was played, the Fairview boys taking Hedley boys' scalp to the extent of 15 to 6. Sure and it's time you're playing ball boys.

C. A. Clarke, who has been visiting his son, J. M. Clarke of this city, for some several days, returned to his home at Fort Worth Wednesday.

SWAT the FLY!

Every 2nd and 4th Thursday night
J. C. Walls, C.
L. A. Stroud, Cleri.

I. O. O. F. Lodge meets on every Tuesday night
M. E. Bidwell, N. G.
L. A. Stroud, Secretary

Meets Saturday night on or before the full moon.
J. W. Bond, W.
E. E. Dishman, Sec.

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER meets on each First Monday night at 7:30 p. m.
Mrs. Margaret Dishman, W.
Mrs. Ethel McCall, Secy.

THE BUNGALOW WELL DESIGNED

Arrangement of Dwelling Which
Is Constantly Growing in
Popularity.

AFFORDS AN IDEAL HOME

For the Small Town This Type of
Residence Is the Best That Can
Be Devised—Maximum Com-
fort and Usefulness
Combined.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

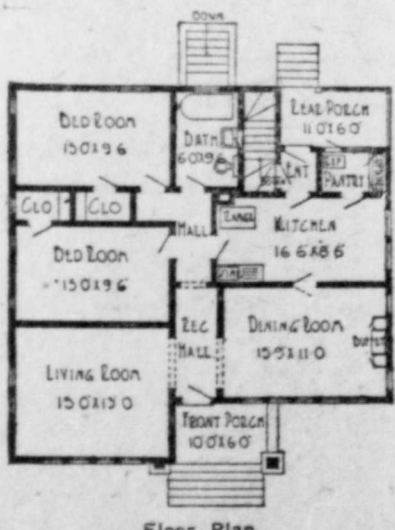
The rapidly growing popularity of the modern bungalow type of home for the average-sized family is a striking evidence of the tendency of the American home-builder to get away from the old stately mansion with its many rooms, only a few of which were ever of any real use; a home in which the family was spread over the entire house and the work required to maintain order was no small item. This new tendency is one which brings the family closely together and by the concentration of all their efforts upon the improvement of a few well-designed rooms a new standard of home life is set in which each member of the family has his little part to play, and where the results of his labor will be evident to anyone who happens to come into the little bungalow home. Not only this, but the bungalow offers the family, tired of climbing two or three flights of stairs, an opportunity



to be snugly assembled in a house all to themselves, where they may almost forget that such a thing as a stair exists.

To the small town or village resident the bungalow offers its advantages at their best. This type of construction is never so well exhibited as where the prices of land are inductive to the purchase of a large piece of land on which to build. Here the bungalow may be designed to carry out the low, broad lines which are so attractive in this type of construction, and with a well-laid-out lawn the resulting home is one which anyone may be proud to exhibit to his friends.

The design shown here is intended to incorporate as much of the truly bungalow style as may be placed in a house of this size. Incidentally the cozy simplicity, size and arrangement of all of the rooms, the large and con-



venient basement, and the numerous windows cannot help but combine to make a home which will be of the maximum comfort and usefulness to its occupants.

The roof and walls are finished in shingles stained a dark color in the illustration, but if it is desired, the walls may be finished in dark-colored stucco. This finish gives very good satisfaction since it is now possible to color the stucco by either a mixture of the coloring with the material when the house is being constructed, or one of the stucco paints may be used, which will also serve as a waterproofing material. It is desirable to finish the walls in some dark color in this design on account of the pleasing contrast with the white trim of the windows and roof. On account of the large num-

ber of windows, with light white frames and sashes, there are no broad expanses of wall surface to present a monotonous appearance.

Following the type of construction used in the cooler parts of this country this house is built well above the ground, which not only allows large basement space but also protects the house against the cold and dampness of the ground, which may be a very desirable feature in some climates. It also allows enough headroom in the furnace room so that the heating apparatus may be easily installed.

In a one-story house the importance of the basement is considerable, and on account of the nearly square design of this bungalow and its generous proportions the basement may be divided off in a manner which will render it of maximum value. Not only is there room for the usual cold-storage room, furnace room, and laundry, but a very handy little workshop may be fitted up with bench and other useful equipment. Such a little workshop is not only of value in repairing and building articles for the home, but it offers the younger generation a means of spending time at something which will later prove to be of considerable value in the training which it gives.

The interior arrangement of this bungalow shows the results of careful thought on the part of the designer. The entrance is into the reception hall, which continues back through the house, leading off into the various rooms. A cased opening on one side of the reception hall leads into the living room, while a similar opening on the other side leads into the dining room.

The living room offers an exceedingly pleasant gathering place for the family, with its six windows to assure a room which will be bright and cheerful. There is plenty of room for some attractive rugs, wall decorations and furniture.

The dining room is well lighted and with its well-placed buffet and generous floor and wall space, could be made into a very attractive room by a careful selection of finish and furniture.

The kitchen contains many features which should be of interest to the housewife. It is hard to overestimate the convenience of the little pantry,

with its cupboard and refrigerator, which is reached from the rear porch. Although this kitchen is large enough to be well ventilated and far from stuffy, the arrangement gives it all of the advantages of the small kitchen. The front porch is very cleverly placed back under the main roof with fancy exposed rafters and two neat posts. The broad steps blend well with the other parts of the house and have an inviting appearance from the thoroughfare. A few well-placed trees and shrubs and a carefully graded lawn would surround this house with an atmosphere as homelike as anyone could wish for.

If you have never experienced the pleasure of arising early on a summer's morning to go out into your own garden to work for an hour or two in the refreshing air, or if you have never been able to come home, tired from the day's labor, to be welcomed into a snug little home surrounded by the products of your co-operation with nature, then you have not found all the pleasure there is in life. A home such as the one discussed here is not extremely expensive, and it furnishes a satisfaction which cannot be estimated in terms of the money cost which it involves.

A Plea.

I would make a plea against the one-sidedness of our present endeavor, leaning over to the external world; I would make a plea for a deeper culture; for more widespread study of the humanities; for more determined use, in our colleges and our schools, of the idealist's opportunity in a world drunk with a sense of physical fact. A plea for the study of history; for the pure intellectual discipline of philosophy; and, because of our special need, for literature as a necessary discipline in all school work and college work wheresoever. The work with the classics is steadily decreasing; alas for the dimming of the torch that has guided our way! Since ancient literature, with its superb power of shaping young civilization, has been largely driven out—with what incalculable loss!—let us study and teach our own, still permitted and, in places, even encouraged; let us have our English literature taught in the wisest and profoundest way ascertainable, wherever anything is taught.—Margaret Sherwood, in the Atlantic.

Avoid Taking Chances.

In times like these it is well to do the safe thing as often as possible and take that chance as seldom as possible.

CIUDAD JUAREZ



STREET SCENE IN JUAREZ

CIUDAD JUAREZ, the scene of the recent important events in connection with the trouble with Mexico, is situated on the right bank of the Rio Grande, directly opposite El Paso, Tex., and 1,223 miles north of Mexico City. The very name of the city of Juarez suggests noteworthy events in the history of the southern republic, and the conference which have been held there recently by the representatives of the military forces of both the American and Mexican governments add another interesting chapter to the community's annals, says the National Geographic society bulletin.

For more than 200 years Juarez was known as El Paso del Norte (the pass of the North), and it was not until 1858 that the city was renamed in honor of one of Mexico's greatest statesmen and patriots, Benito Juarez, who established his capital here during the troublous times when Napoleon III of France was abetting the ill-fated Maximilian in his effort to found an empire in the western hemisphere.

Juarez, a full-blooded Zapotec Indian, born in an obscure village near Oaxaca, succeeded to the presidency of Mexico when Comonfort, weary of the internal strife, "quit the job" and went to the United States, leaving affairs in the hands of his chief justice. Immediately Juarez was embroiled in civil war by the assumption of the executive office by Zuloaga. It was while trying to displace his rival that the Indian patriot endeavored to borrow money from the United States and, as a part of the bargain, he agreed to a treaty the terms of which brought forth a storm of protest from England and France. By this treaty, which was never ratified, the United States was to have a perpetual and unrestricted passage across both the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the northern states of Mexico, and the right to employ American troops to enforce these rights as well as to protect American citizens against levies and loans.

Star of Maximilian's Attempt.

A short time later Juarez precipitated an international crisis by his decision to suspend for two years the payment of interest on the national debt. England, Spain and France sent fleets to Vera Cruz to force payment, but England and Spain soon withdrew, while France, her soldiers once on Mexican soil, decided to press her claims, and gradually Napoleon's scheme for a western empire began to assume definite form. His scheme eventuated in the abortive attempt to establish a monarchy Maximilian of Austria on the throne of the Montezumas.

It was during the famous defense of the city of Puebla against the invading French army that a young Mexican soldier, who was to become the most conspicuous figure in the history of modern Mexico, distinguished himself by his bravery and his exceptional powers of leadership. This young hero was Porfirio Diaz, now known to fame as "the strong man of Mexico." It was at the center of the international bridge which connects Juarez and El Paso that President Taft and President Diaz (he who had been Juarez's military right hand) met in 1910, upon the occasion of the centenary celebration of Mexican independence.

The traveler who passes through El Paso on his way to Juarez may choose any of four ways by which to set his watch—Central, Mountain, Pacific and Mexican. Mountain time is an hour slower than Central, while Pacific is an hour slower and Mexican is 24 minutes faster than Mountain.

Fame for Its Bull Fights.

On account of its bull fights and cock fights, Juarez has long been a city of feast-day excitement for Americans in search of a new sensation. The Spaniards, who became addicted to the bull-fight habit in the twelfth century, during the occupation of the Iberian peninsula by the Moors, introduced this sport into Mexico shortly after their overthrow of the Aztecs. The fights in Juarez are not so elaborately staged as those in Mexico City, for native bulls are used customarily, and these have not the ferocity of the animals imported by the capital from Andalusia at a cost, frequently, of \$1,000 (Mexican) each.

On important bull-fight days the population of Juarez tops the 10,000 mark, while there is a relative temporary decrease in the size of the fifth

city in Texas, El Paso, which had only 736 people in 1880 but which had grown to more than 39,000 in 1910.

Nuevo Laredo Is Important.

Another center of Mexican population along the frontier is Nuevo Laredo, the border city of Tamaulipas. It is one of the most important gateways to the southern republic, not on account of its population, for El Paso and Juarez constitute a hyphenated city more than twice as large as Laredo (American) and Nuevo Laredo (Mexican), but because the latter is the northern terminus of the shortest railway route to Mexico City, the distance being only about 800 miles, compared with 1,200 miles by way of Juarez and 1,000 miles through Ciudad Porfirio Diaz (Eagle Pass).

With 8,000 people, Nuevo Laredo is a little more than half as large as the American town at the other end of the 900-foot international bridge which spans the Rio Grande at this point. The two towns were one up to the time of the secession of Texas, the settlement on the left bank of the river being captured by Texas rangers in 1846 and occupied by United States troops under General Lamar a year later.

BLOCKADE IS ALWAYS DEFIED

Brave Sailors Have Ever Been Found
Capable of Eluding Any Cordon
of War Vessels.

Blockading and blockade running is not a young war measure by any means, a writer in Munsey's says. One of the earliest authentic instances of the practice dates back two centuries before the Christian era. Marcus Claudius Marcellus, commanding a powerful Roman army and an efficient fleet, laid siege to Syracuse, a rich city on the Isle of Sicily. Carthage, Rome's great rival on the north shore of Africa, one of the great sea powers of that time, was not at all pleased with the idea of Rome capturing Syracuse, a free city and probably a source of great revenue through trade with Carthage.

Syracuse was a well fortified city, and there seemed to be no immediate prospect of Rome taking it by storm, so Marcellus decided to starve its inhabitants into submission. He put a cordon of ships across the entrance to the harbor and arrayed his army on the land side so that no succor could come from without. But he had underestimated the boldness of the Carthaginians. There was no question of contraband in those days—conditional or other.

In their swift, oar-driven galleys the sailors of the African city easily eluded the ships set to watch the port and carried provisions, water and war material into the beleaguered city. So successful were the Carthaginians in getting supplies into the city, running the blockade—that had it not fallen through treachery it would have been enabled to hold out indefinitely. While blockades probably had been established before on a small scale the blockade of Syracuse is one of the earliest instances where the efficiency of a blockade by sea was of vital importance in determining the success of war on an important seaport.

Greatest Master of Chess.

In 1858 during a trip to Europe, Paul Murphy played eight games, blindfolded, with the best British chess players, winning six, losing one and drawing one. In Paris he played blindfolded simultaneously against eight of the strongest French players, winning six and drawing two. This feat he repeated on several occasions while abroad and after his return to this country. He was educated for the law and finally gave up chess playing in order to devote himself to the practice of law, but lost his mind and died in 1884. His father was attorney general of Louisiana and afterward judge of the supreme court of that state. He was accounted a good chess player, but the son gave him odds and beat him when the son was only twelve years old.

More Effective Now.

In 1845 there were 1,240 sugar mills in Louisiana and their output averaged that year 171,005 pounds per mill. The operation factories numbered 153 in 1913 and averaged 3,826 pounds of such each; while the short crop of 1915 was handled by 136 factories, the average of each being 2,022,003 pounds.

CALOMEL IS MERCURY, IT SICKENS! STOP USING SALIVATING DRUG

Don't Lose a Day's Work! If Your Liver Is Sluggish or Bowels
Constipated Take "Dodson's Liver Tone."—It's Fine!

You're bilious! Your liver is sluggish! You feel lazy, dizzy and all knocked out. Your head is dull, your tongue is coated; breath bad; stomach sour and bowels constipated. But don't take salivating calomel. It makes you sick, you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into sour bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping.

If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your

sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

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.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and cannot salivate. Give it to your children! Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here.—Adv.



HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturer.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

What's in a Name?
Bacon—I see they are advertising now Zeppelin socks.
Egbert—Isn't there danger of their coming down at the wrong time?

CAPUDINE

—For Headaches—

Try it and be convinced. Good for aches in back and limbs also—Assists Nature to get right and stay so. It's Liquid—easy to take.—Adv.

Had Experience.

A guardsman mustered into the federal service cannot be held for alimony, so a court rules, because his income is only enough for himself. This may incite the Alimony club members to enlist, if they can get out long enough to do so. Nobody can deny that they have fighting experience in the Home Guard.

Spartan Women Suffered Untold Tortures but who wants to be a Spartan? Take "Femenine" for all female disorders. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Logical Deduction.

Almece—Last night young Lovelace said he would willingly die for my sake, and this morning Jeanette told me he said the same thing to her three days ago. Now what do you think of a man like that?

Hazel—Well, it looks to me like he was leading a double life.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.
You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

Reminder.

"She seemed pleased with your society last evening."
"Yes; she said I reminded her of a loved and lost one. Has she lost a sweetheart by death?"
"Nope; all she ever lost by death was a Boston bulldog."

To Drive Out Malaria

And Build Up The System
Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

Explained.

"Dick, what were the trenchers they talk about that they had in Shakespeare's day?"
"Why, the people who went into the trenches, of course, you boob."

SAVE A DOCTOR'S BILL
by keeping Mississippi Diarrhoea Cordial handy for all stomach complaints. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Surprising.

Patience—And you have had that girl four years, you say?
Patience—Yes; and do you know our crockery is not all broken yet.

CASTLE HEIGHTS for BOYS

For \$260 you can give your son a year's schooling in the best equipped boys' school in the South; ten buildings with library, gymnasium, scientific laboratory, armory, etc. Individual attention to every boy daily. Character-building, clean sport and good scholarship, school ideals. Certificate admits to leading universities North and South. Non-military discipline coupled with daily military drill offers students exceptional advantages. For handsomely illustrated catalog address L. L. RICE, Ph. D., Head Master Box X Lebanon, Tenn.



He Threw Calomel Away

Wm. B. Prince of Birmingham, Ala., writes—"I was suffering with indigestion, biliousness and kidney trouble. I tried calomel and the doctors, for about a month. Finally I tried

Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup

and the first bottle relieved me very much. I am sound and well, can eat anything." Thousands of others suffering from liver, kidney, stomach and bowel trouble have been quickly relieved by this wonderful remedy which builds up the entire system. Sold at all druggists, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Made by THACHER MEDICINE COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn.

People Will Know

"What's the use? Nobody know." How often have young men—and men not so young—and some women, deluded themselves into false security by the thought that "nobody knows!"

But somebody does know—often everybody knows. No matter what our imperfections may be, there are those who know, and what a few know, the people will know. It matters not what our aims and aspirations may be, the people will sooner or later know. No mouth is so close but that a word is dropped here and there, and when two and two are put together, brains will call it four.

The man who flatters himself that he is putting up a good appearance and his misdeeds are hidden, must realize that some will know, many will know, eventually everybody will know, and will judge as they know.

The woman who perils her soul must accept the world as her audience, for a few people will know, and others will know, and then all will know, and again will judge as they know.

The churchman who bespatters his cloak of religion is not immune. People know, know him, know his ways, know him for what he is, and judge him as they know.

The man who swaggers thru life with pride in his wickedness is also known; known by his deeds, by his sins, by his lack of morality, by his lack of sense, by his lack of brains. He, too, will be judged as he is known.

No act so small, no characteristic so infinitesimal, but that the people will know, always know. And people will talk, some softly, others noisily, with a shrug here and a wink there, or a grin. For the people will know, always know, and will judge us by what they know.

Make it a good deed here, a word of kindness there, a helping hand to the afflicted and the needy, for every little act has its influence on each and every one of us. And in this the people will know, and will judge us as they know. For people were born to know.—Ex.

J. M. Clarke leaves today (Thursday) for Groom where he will reside in future. We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, but trust they will prosper in their new home.

I can make your old furniture look like new by a magic touch on the paint brush. Lloyd Lane.

Mrs. U. J. Boston had with her last week her mother, Mrs. W. H. Galloway of Ft. Worth, and sister, Mrs. Joe Beasley of El Paso, Texas.

Roy Jones and wife of Knox County are visiting the lady's sister, Mrs. W. A. Brown, this week.

Mr. Bray came up from Wichita Falls in his car Saturday and spent several days here visiting friends.

Notice

I wish to announce that I have opened up a tin and general repair shop in the Adamson building on East one of Main, and I am in a position to give you prompt and satisfactory service. All courtesies extended will be highly appreciated.

J. P. Fincher.

The first chapter of The Informer will be read on Thursday night, August 1st.

NEW HOME



NO OTHER LIKE IT.
NO OTHER AS GOOD.

Purchase the "NEW HOME" and you will have a life asset at the price you pay. The elimination of repair expense by superior workmanship and best quality of material insures life-long service at minimum cost. Insure on having the "NEW HOME".

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
Known the world over for superior sewing qualities. Not sold under any other name.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS.

FOR SALE BY
Dealer wanted

BLUEJAY HAS MANY FAULTS

Garrulous Bird is Charged With Long Series of Crimes, but Never Called a Coward.

The bluejay is again asserting himself with all his audacity and raucous turbulence. What a bold and independent fellow he is, asking no favors, brusque and self-sufficient, a swashbuckler and a robber! Yet what a trim and handsome bit of feathers and how graceful in his every movement!

The bluejay is about twelve inches long, and every inch an American. His plumage is light purplish blue above and grayish below; the collar and frontlet are black and the wings and tail ultramarine barred, the outer tail feathers tipped with white.

He is called the "garrulous" jay, a designation that belongs first to the European jay, which is not at all like the American bird. Our jay breeds from Newfoundland to Florida, and often remains in the North through the winter. The jay is accused of many bad qualities, but never of cowardice. He is as full of mischief as the proverbial magpie, he robs the farmer's corn crib, he murders young birds in the nest, he sucks the eggs of other birds. He has considerable imitative power, and by imitating the cry of a hawk will frighten other birds and send them to cover. He is classed in the crow family, and bears the scientific name of *Cyanocitta cristata*. The first name is Greek for bluejay and *cristata* Latin for crested.

LEXICOGRAPHER'S TASK.

Noah Webster was compiling his monumental dictionary.

"I wanted to collect a few words to describe a circus," he explained.

DEVITALIZED.

"Is the play more interesting now that it has been revised?"

"No. They took out all the objectionable parts."—Judge.

THE SOURCE.

"From which parent does Edith get her cool black eyes?"

"Probably from her father—he's in the fuel business."

THE THREE ORDERS.

Knicker—What are the principal styles of architecture?

Boeker—Villa, White House and bungalow.

PRINTING

Good Printing
Is the Dress
of Business.
That is the
Kind We Do.

Let Us Show You

IMBECILES DO GOOD WORK

Experiment Draws Favorable Comment From a Leading New York Newspaper.

Charles Bernstein, superintendent of the State Custodial Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Rome, N. Y., last year rounded up 25 of the higher-grade imbecile boys and men and sent them up into the Adirondacks for a month of summer camping. The commissioner of conservation at Albany rounded up 150,000 young evergreens and shipped them to a railway siding near the boys' camp. George Kuehn, a scout master, got the trees and the boys together in a spirit of outdoor competitive play.

In just four weeks these 25 feeble-minded wards of the state set out 150,000 young trees on 150 acres of deforested state land at a total cost of \$400. The work was worth \$1,000 to the state as it stood, and the commissioner of conservation called it just as well done as though civilian labor had been given the job.

These wards were turned from liabilities into assets in an experiment that could be duplicated this summer on a large scale. Politicians handicap such work whenever it is tried, and they almost prevented this venture, but despite them this pioneering will go on until the public awakens to its big significance as a partial solution for one of the grave and growing problems of our social economy.—New York Mail.

LAST ZULU ELEPHANT DIES

Was the Sole Survivor of Immense Herd That Once Roamed Native Forests.

There is not a single elephant left in Zululand, once a paradise of these great animals. The last survivor was found dead the other day on the banks of the Unbolzi river, where he had lived since the early part of the reign of the great chief, Cetewayo.

An immense herd once roamed the Dugugugu forest and along the Unfolozi. But it was diminished by incessant hunting, until Cetewayo one day finally drove it away forever. The chief used to make medicine of certain portions of their bodies. On the occasion referred to he organized a mighty drive in which two elephants were killed and many wounded. One of the latter turned and trampled one of his pursuers to pulp. It was this animal which was captured and whose death is now reported.

The remainder of the herd broke away, and thereafter none was seen in Zululand.

PECULIAR CONTRACT.

A curious fact was divulged in the British house of commons recently in the debate in supply on the vote of £60,000 to purchase Col. Hall Walker's property at Tully, in Kilflare, and in Wiltshire, to meet the requirements of the stud of horses which the colonel has presented to the government for the breeding of horses for the army. The secretary to the board of agriculture stated that seven two-year-olds are to be loaned to the Earl of Lonsdale, who will run them in races on the understanding that he will give the government half the winnings after payment of expenses.

RUSSIAN LEADER.

As a commander of men the Grand Duke Nicholas is pre-eminent in Russia. He is a stern disciplinarian and has incurred the dislike of some officers who have felt his displeasure. But the soldiers love him because they know that he is fair, and because they know that under his austere exterior there are a generous heart and a keen sense of humor.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.

"Another moving picture star has signed a contract for an enormous salary."

"I don't see how these people earn all the money they get."

"They don't. Even a press agent will concede that much after he has had a few drinks."

THE REASON.

Enthusiastic Author—There are lots of atmosphere in this place.

Practical Resident—Sure. We burn off coal here.

THE INFORMER

Get the news; find out what your neighbor is doing. He is progressing and you will be more progressive by reading of what others are doing. Subscribe for The Informer NOW, and learn the happenings of your Community.



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Our Paper 1 year
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Three

As Reflected in a Mirror

—you see in your local paper each week all the news of events taking place around you—among the people you know and love. You'll also find the more important happenings of the world chronicled in this paper—this is your paper in every sense of the word. It leads the fight for everything that will make this community a better place in which to live; it's looking after your interests all the time and right now we have arranged to offer you double value for your money.

Brain Against Brawn

Why do some farmers prosper and enjoy many luxuries, while others, who work just as hard, are always hard up? The answer is simple: one has used his brains and has posted on up-to-date farming methods, while the other has felt that there is nothing for him to learn. He will not even read a first-class farm paper because he thinks no one can possibly tell him how to run his farm. FARM AND RANCH is prepared especially for farmers, gardeners, live stock and poultry raisers and fruit growers of the Southwest—the home builders. It has been the Southwestern farmer's right hand man for more than a third of a century.

Double Value This Year

This Year Holland's Magazine is just as large and much more interesting than ever before and the publishers are entering all subscriptions TWO FULL YEARS for the same price you formerly would have paid for a one year subscription. The stories and special articles are clean, snappy and timely. The departments for the homemaker are many and complete; the fashion pages show the late styles, and the children have a corner of their own. Holland's is truly a Southwestern Home Magazine of sunshine and good cheer which, in ten years time, has become indispensable to more than three quarters of a million people in the Southwest.

Send your order for these three publications—our paper one year, Farm and Ranch one year and Holland's Magazine TWO YEARS—right away; also show this BIG VALUE OFFER to the attention of who is not a subscriber to this paper. New and renewal subscriptions will be accepted on cash advertisement, so bring or mail your order now and get the benefit of our special offer.

RY DEPARTMENT OF FARM MUST BE WELL ORGANIZED FOR SUCCESS

New Yorker Works Out Profitable Solution of Farm Problems In His Region—Started Enterprise Without Previous Experience to Aid Him—Always Weighed Advice Carefully and Measured It on Basis of His Own Conditions.

By G. H. ALFORD, State Demonstration Agent, Maryland.

The purpose of this article is to emphasize the following facts: It is not enough to raise good crops or to secure large animal production; these must be economically secured. This is only accomplished when capital and labor are so adjusted to existing conditions that maximum yields are obtained at the lowest cost. To farm successfully every department must be well organized and must be coordinated with the others. Labor must be fully employed, capital must be well utilized, both quantity and quality of products must be secured, and the products must be well marketed. All these things come as the result of close attention to and a detailed knowledge of the business.

The reasons and at the same time the justification for recounting the experiences and the methods of any individual farmer, however successful he may be, lies in the fact that a definite illustration brings out the underlying principles most clearly and effectively. To most practical men the concrete appeals more strongly than the abstract. Especially is this true in the teaching of better farm management, because it is a comparatively new method of attacking farm problems which is not yet clearly defined. It is because Mr. L. J. English of Ringhamton, N. Y., has worked out a profitable solution of farm problems in his region that his success is worthy of telling and of reading.

Had No Experience.

Mr. English purchased the farm in 1897. He had no previous farm experience to aid him in starting the enterprise. His new possession consisted of 162 acres of land, "more or less," with good buildings and all the stock,

rugged constitution, however, and had been brought up on hard work, so that he was not afraid of it. To the college and the agricultural press, and especially to the personal help and interest of one college professor, he ascribes all the success he has ever made. These forces stirred him to study his business and to use in every way possible the agencies at hand which would help him and which would aid him in obtaining a better knowledge of the principles of farming. He had observed that rapid progress was being made in every line of industry but agriculture, and he took a new interest in everything pertaining to better farming. Yet he never made the mistake of taking advice wholesale. It was always weighed carefully and measured in the light of his own conditions.

When Mr. English took stock of his resources he found that his income was practically confined to one source—dairying. Some cows were making a good profit; others were causing a daily loss. The fertility of the soil was maintained by the use of manure alone, and this went to produce feed crops for the cattle. Very little hay was sold. There was no systematic plan of crop production or rotation or definite method of soil improvement.

System Had Faults.

Such a system had several faults, the correction of which was early recognized as essential to success. Unprofitable cows were destroying the profit of the better ones. The limitation of the income to practically one source put upon that factor the entire burden of the farm expenses. Labor was poorly distributed and was of necessity frequently employed on unproductive enterprises in order to hold it

when the labor was not fully and profitably employed. The distribution of labor was so poor that the men could not be given steady employment by the year, and some difficulty was experienced in getting satisfactory labor. So this farmer wanted to add to his income without cutting down the income from milk, and by this means to secure a better distribution of labor.

Sugar beets were first tried, as a factory was then in operation at Ringhamton. It was found that an average of from 10 to 20 tons of beets could be raised per acre, which brought \$5 per ton. An average income of at least \$75 per acre could thus be obtained, besides saving as many tops as there were beets sold. These were of considerable value as a succulent feed for the cows.

Potatoes Were Next.
The next crop tried was potatoes, and it proved to be so good a money



Man's Greatest Benefactor—the Cow. She Pays Debts and Saves Home.

maker that it is now an annual crop. Irish Cobbler was the variety grown, and with good culture 300 to 350 bushels per acre were produced annually. As many as 5,000 bushels of potatoes are often grown on this farm in one season. The growing of these crops led to some direct sales in the city, and until the last year or two a small but profitable direct market-garden business was carried on. Potatoes and apples are still sold direct in the city.

The large cash sales from these crops as compared with grain and hay, early taught Mr. English the lesson which so many farmers are now learning to their advantage, namely, that it is cheaper to buy grain than to raise it when the land upon which grain is grown will yield much more—often double—the cash value of the grain in other crops. It is a simple economic proposition to decide which is cheapest—home-grown or purchased grain. Mr. English figured that he could raise enough sweet corn, potatoes, onions, or other similar crops to pay the grain which would have grown upon his land and still have a good margin left for profit.

Mr. English is an ardent advocate of the use of clover, both as a forage plant and as a soil improver. It is the key to success in his system of farming. His average crop of clover is about three tons per acre, and several times he has cut five tons per acre in two cuttings. Not only does it yield practically as well as alfalfa under his conditions, but it is regarded as equally valuable as a feed for cattle. For such he insists that the clover must be cut earlier than is the custom. He aims to cut it before much bloom appears. Despite the low analysis of clover in digestible protein, his practical experience shows that it is as good a milk producer as alfalfa.

In addition to the grain ration mentioned, the cows on the farm receive a good feed of silage and all the clover hay they can consume.

Noteworthy Farming.

This facility of adapting his farming to the conditions of the season and the markets is one of the things which makes the farming of Mr. English so noteworthy.

In this rotation as now practiced, commercial fertilizer is used on potatoes only. From 500 to 600 pounds of a fertilizer containing 4 per cent of nitrogen, 6 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent of potash is almost always used, being applied with a potato planter. Tests have shown that fertilizers with corn were unprofitable under the conditions of this farm, but that manure gave very satisfactory results. Of all the land to be seeded to clover, 400 to 600 pounds of hydrated lime (this form is used because it is easiest to apply, though its first cost is higher than other forms) is applied once in three years. In all these applications no fixed rule is invariably followed, but the needs of the crops and the season are always considered. A definite system followed as closely as good judgment will permit is the very best kind of farming.

The results of 15 years' work along these lines has been the development of one of the most successful systems of farm management in the whole region.

Every cow in the dairy is now a profitable one. All the "boarders" have been dropped. Without material increasing the expenses of the farm, the income has been practically doubled by supplemented receipts from the dairy and by cash crops for the city markets, especially potatoes.

While the income from the dairy has been increased, the expenses have been reduced by growing a larger part of the rations on the farm. Succulent feeds and feeds high in protein have made this possible, especially corn for silage and clover hay.

In Woman's Realm

As an Addition to the Summer Wardrobe, There Is Nothing Better Than a Frock of White Georgette—Design Shown Is Pretty and Easy to Make—Some Little Accessories That Give Appearance of Coolness.

Frocks of white georgette continue to delight those who find it necessary to supplement the summer wardrobe with an extra dress or so. Women who are discriminating find in the refinement of this sheer, soft fabric, in white especially, a charm that is not to be resisted. The designer of the pretty model shown had midsummer days in mind and trimmed it with the coolest-looking of all color combinations. It is banded with green and white striped satin, and the green is in a vivid and brilliant shade.

The skirt is plain, gathered in at the waist line and straight hanging.

its blouse, because these may be made of the sheerest and softest materials, mere clouds above the world of fabrics.

After a glance through the assortments of blouses and neckwear, organdie, crepe georgette and crepe de chine are firmly impressed upon the mind in materials. Hemstitching, eyelet work and embroidery and a fashion for contrasting colors in trimmings have developed into the strongest features in the decoration of summer blouses and neckwear. There is no more to be said, for the pretty story of these summer styles is finished.



OF WHITE GEORGETTE CREPE.

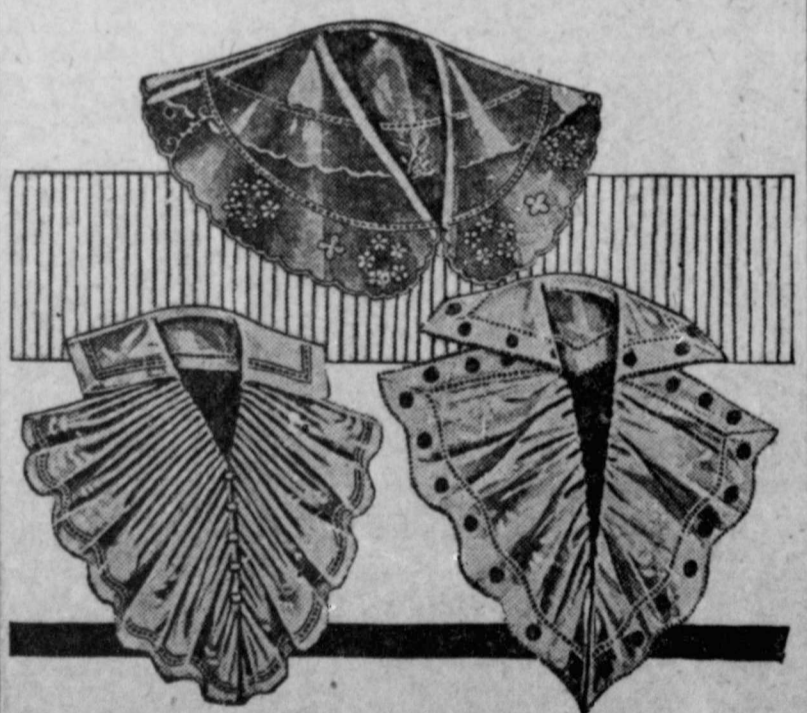
A wide border of the striped satin finishes the bottom, and narrow bands of it are placed above the border. They are all cut on the bias of the goods and finished with tiny machine-stitched hems. Besides their decorative value these bands give to the skirt the required flare at the bottom.

The bodice is plain and full, finished with a cape collar opening in a V at the front. The sleeves are full and long, with shaped, flaring cuffs that extend over the hands. They are joined to the sleeves with narrow bands of satin. The bodice and skirt are in one piece and joined by a wide girde of the striped satin.

A slip of white taffeta is worn under this frock, and the cool sheen of the silk is one of the charms of the frock.

In spite of its airy texture georgette proves to be a durable material. A little gown of it like that shown here

Neckwear such as this provides one



IN THESE, WEARER LOOKS COOL.

may be made successfully even by the amateur in dressmaking.

Filmy, fresh and cool-looking clothes make the woman who wears them a joy to look upon in the hot days of midsummer. When she provokes people to say: "I wish I felt as cool as you look!" It is assurance that she has achieved the best results in her summer apparel. Summer blouses and summer neckwear are among her first aids in accomplishing results that make her a refreshing presence.

In vain the thermometer climbs, in the presence of crisp, unwelcome organdie, or limp and filmy crepe, that is as cool looking as a mist. Therefore, the charm of the summer frock depends upon its collar and cuffs, and that of the summer street suit, upon

of the means for looking cool in torrid weather. A good supply of it will help out the tourist, and much of it is only a matter of pretty frills.

Julia Bottomley

Rinse the Hair Well.

It is almost better not to wash the hair at all than to leave soap in it. There is no better proof that the oil has not been thoroughly washed than to have the soap stick tenaciously when we try to rinse it out. It is held by the oil and will not come out until more soap has been put on and then rinsed until the water runs clear.

WHEN THEY PLAYED CROQUET

Writer Tells About the Game That Has Animated the Young People of His Generation.

In this age, I fear everybody has nearly forgotten about the dear old-fashioned game of croquet. I remember the time back home when it was the thing, says a writer in the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Why, we used to gather over at Cheatham's hotel on a fine afternoon round at the shady side, and we village lads and lassies were in our glory.

Knock went the mallet against the ball, and we waited breathless for the ball to roll through the wicket.

Ah, such moments the excitement was intense. Every eye was fixed upon the result of the stroke and we thought the whole world was interested.

By crickety, we were some pumpkins, I tell you, at the old game. We didn't know anything about your modern baseball games, nor football games, nor polo, nor hockey, nor golf, nor motor-boat racing, nor motor-car racing, nor horse racing.

No, we didn't care anything about knowing, I bet you. As long as Susie Green was my partner and we beat the other side, we didn't care whether school kept or not.

All we knew was that the game was exciting to us, and the birds sang for sheer joy in the magnolias and the roses nodded from the old front porch. The long, long days of youth were ours and no business cares infested our world of dreams.

The old croquet game! It would seem pretty tame to you of this fast age and you would chuckle and make fun of our enthusiasm, but we were happy, for we didn't know any better.

ORIGIN OF THE NECK RUFF

Said to Have Been Devised by a Spanish Princess for a Very Particular Reason.

It is said that the neck ruff, the sort worn by Queen Elizabeth, which may be considered as the ancestor of most of the modern starched muslin neckwear, was devised by a Spanish princess to cover a scar or blemish on her neck.

These dainty articles of apparel were considered a tremendous extravagance when they were first introduced into England. For they could not be worn after washing. England knew nothing of the art of starching and the starched muslin was imported from the continent.

Later some clever person, on the lookout for a new vocation, took lessons in starching, and set up a starching shop in London. Even then starched neckwear was considered a vanity. Philip Stubbes, who wrote many clever and satirical words anent the fashions of his day—and published his writings in 1583—spoke of starch as the "devil's liquor."

In those days, as in these, the collar that flared high and wide at the back of the neck was held out with supports or underprops of wire, covered with gold thread, silver or silk.

Gets Bible Lost in War.

Romance that seems like fiction attended the restoration of the old Bible lost by Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Markham of New Orleans, La., to the owner, Mrs. Carrie E. Kirschmann of Reading, Pa., had the book for many years, but never knew until a few days ago to whom it belonged. There was a name in it, but no address.

Doctor Markham was chaplain general of the Confederate veterans' organization for many years. He served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army and lost the book on a battlefield. It was picked up by a northern soldier, and 12 years after the war Mrs. Kirschmann's father bought a lot of old books at auction. The Markham Bible was in the collection.

Recently Mrs. Kirschmann visited in New Orleans. While there she attended a wedding in Lafayette Presbyterian church, and asked the name of the clergyman officiating. She was surprised to hear the name T. R. Markham, the same as in the old Bible at home, and communicated with Doctor Markham.

When Kilts Are Dangerous.

A Scotch Highlander, in the Walker hospital, Fraserburgh, states that at the battle of Loos his regiment and several others of the Scottish division, advanced to the attack with practically nothing on them except their shirts. The reason for so doing was that, in getting to the Germans wire entanglements, their kilts were torn to pieces, and impeded their progress.

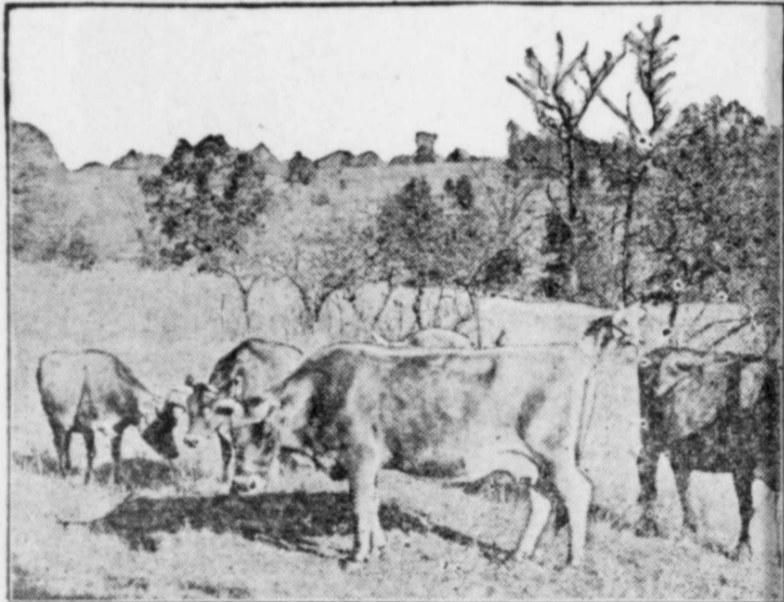
Another military patient at the hospital was one of the twelve men blown into a dug-out by a shell explosion. The roof collapsed and entombed them, and they lay there unconscious for seven hours before their comrades could effect their rescue.

Used Same Shoes 17 Years.

Using one pair of shoes for 17 years without repairs Mrs. Nathan Messick of Georgetown, Del., declares she has the oldest pair of shoes in continued use in the country.

Seventeen years ago she purchased the shoes from William G. Bryan, who kept a crossroads store between Georgetown and Laurel. Since that time Mrs. Messick can recall few Sundays when she has not worn them, which means their employment for 884 days, or nearly two years and a half of solid use.

Mrs. Messick prizes the shoes highly and from appearances declares they will last her five or six years more.



Cows Make the Farm More Profitable.

machinery and other equipment then on the farm. The stock consisted of three horses, 50 cows, 12 head of cattle and a few chickens. The ordinary equipment was left on the place, together with some hay, grain and roughage. About 90 acres of the farm lie in the broad, level valley, the remainder being on a slope too steep for cultivation, and on the top of a hill nearly 500 feet above the valley. About 30 acres of quite level and easily tillable land are on the hilltop, but it is difficult of access. For this entire property \$16,000 was paid—\$8,000 in cash and \$8,000 as a mortgage. The land and buildings were valued at \$12,000 and the stock and other movable equipment at \$4,000.

The former owner had been in possession of the farm for 67 years. It had been profitable 30 or 40 years before, and had been recognized as a farm of considerable fertility. In the years immediately preceding its purchase by Mr. English, it had not paid expenses, to say nothing of the interest on the investment, and the



Youngsters Like These Soon Grow Into Profitable Cows.

neighborhood generally prophesied that the former owner would get the farm back on the mortgage in a few years. It was even said that there was a deliberate purpose in selling to one who had so little farm experience.

Had Little Capital.

As can readily be imagined, Mr. English found himself in a rather difficult position when he took possession of the farm. He was practically without farming experience and had very little working capital. He had a

DAIRY FACTS

INFECTION CAUSE OF GARGET

Germs Gain Entrance Through Teat Duct—Bacteria Do Little Harm—Observations to Note.

(By I. E. NEWBOM, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

At one time it was thought that garget was due to mechanical injury to the udder, and while this cause cannot be entirely eliminated, it seems evident from all recent work that practically all cases are due to infection, the germs gaining entrance through the teat duct.

It is well known that sterile milk is not to be had even when removed under the most rigid precautions. This indicates that germs are to be found in the udder most of the time. Under ordinary circumstances these bacteria do little harm, but occasionally a harmful one gets in and sets up severe inflammation. This is especially likely



High-Producing Dairy Cow.

to be the case at about the time of freshening, or during the time the cow is drying up. At both periods there is an accumulation of milk that is not drawn out regularly and consequently it forms a good medium in which bacteria can live. When there is much accumulation of milk, milking should be done in order to get out these foreign organisms before they become harmful. While it is not necessary at the time of drying up to encourage milk production by milking dry, yet it is much better to milk out a small quantity so as to get all of the organisms out of the sinus, than it is to allow it to accumulate for several days.

DOUCHE IS OFTEN NECESSARY

Plan Outlined for Treating Cows for Sterility and Abortion—Good Solution in Use.

Frequently the dairyman finds it necessary to use a vaginal douche as a treatment for abortion and sterility troubles. The following method is recommended for such cases:

Secure a large galvanized pail, four to six gallons in capacity according to the size of the herd, and fit it with a stop-cock. Buy a pure gum horse stomach tube and fit it to the stop-cock. Elevate the pail until it is about three feet above the cow so that the liquid will flow freely. This can be readily done by making use of the feeding and litter track if there is one in the barn. When ready to use the apparatus, insert the stomach tube into the vagina, open the stopcock and allow the douching solution to flow into it by gravity until it is completely filled. A very good solution to use is a 1 to 2,500 or 3,000 parts of permanganate of potash and water.

SEPARATING A THICK CREAM

Skimming High-Test Product Leaves More Skim Milk on Farm for Hogs, Calves and Fowls.

Farmers will make more money by separating a reasonably thick cream than a thin cream. Skimming high-test cream leaves more skim milk on the farm to feed to the hogs, calves and chickens. Skim milk utilized in this way has a feeding value of about 35 cents per hundred, while if the milk is left in the cream, nothing is realized.

The butter maker usually wants a cream testing around 35 or 44 per cent butterfat. In the winter, if the cream is above 40 per cent it is rather difficult to get the cream all out of one can into another or into a vat. Cream testing about 35 per cent in the winter and 40 per cent in the summer is right for buttermaking.

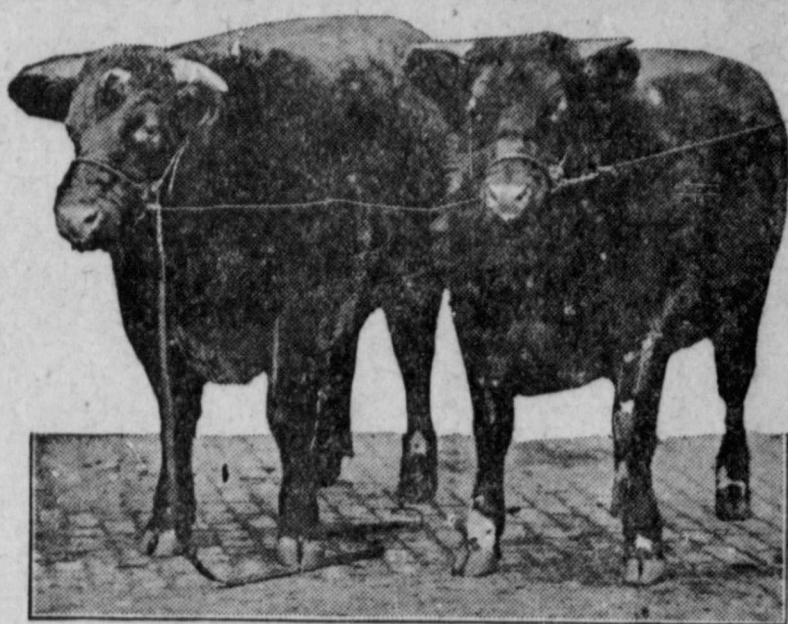
COWS ARE DAIRY MACHINES

If They Fail to Produce Profits Something Is Wrong—Usually It Is Raw Material.

The cows on the dairy farm represent the equipment that produces a profit. If they fail something must be wrong. They are the machines. The feed is the raw material, the milk or butterfat is the finished product.

If the machines are efficient and the finished product is not all that can be desired, the trouble must be with the raw material.

USE SIRES OF ONE MERITORIOUS BREED



Steers Which Won First Prize at International Show.

(By FRANK D. THOMSON.)

It is surprising to observe how many stock farmers have been inclined, after having bred grade cattle for a considerable number of years, usually of Shorthorn blood, to use upon these females a cross of some other breed. The writer has known a number of instances of herds having been graded up in Shorthorn blood for a period of 10 to 25 years, and then all of these years' effort abandoned by the introduction of a sire of another breed. In some cases, the first cross on such a foundation appears entirely satisfactory, but the later crosses are less reliable and in a large percentage of cases prove a disappointment.

It takes years to grade up a herd, and when this is done by the continuous use of registered sires of any breed the results show a steady improvement, assuming the sires used to be of a higher standard than the foundation females. After a few such crosses are made, the herd becomes for all

practical purposes as useful as a full-blood herd; but when a cross of another breed is introduced, further improvement becomes uncertain. It opposes an established law of heredity and that breeder is doomed to disappointment who runs counter to this law.

It is unfortunate that this practice has been more or less frequent. Yet, experience teaches that the breeder of grade herds who expects to make progress has only one practical course open and that is the use of sires of one breed and of meritorious ancestry and individuality. Remarkable results have been obtained in the British Isles where many high-grade herds of Shorthorns are maintained both for dairy and beef purposes that compare favorably in individual excellence with the standard of the registered herds. This has been accomplished by the careful and continuous selection of Shorthorn sires and the gradual elimination of the undesirable blood.

WHY GROW SHEEP?

They will thrive and do well on the rough hillside, better than any other of our farm animals.

They are the cheapest means of eradicating weeds on the farm.

They are more economical to feed than any other farm animals.

They do not require much labor and bring good returns.

They add fertility to the farm, acting as nature's manure spreader.

The prospect of the foreign demand for sheep and wool caused by the European situation will make the business even more profitable.

PUBLIC TROUGH IS MENACE TO HORSES

Quite Certain That This Is Most Common Means of Spreading Disease to Animals.

(By H. S. EAKINS, Colorado Agricultural Station, Fort Collins, Colo.)

The public watering trough is a nuisance that should be abolished. It is easy to comprehend the necessity which compels the doing away with the public roller-towel, the bar of soap and public drinking cup and the same arguments for abolishing the public watering trough are applicable, save that they apply to horse and not man.

It is common knowledge that some of the worst diseases of horses, such as glanders and strangles, are transmitted in this way. Some of the transportation companies place notices in their establishments to the effect that teamsters are not to water at public watering troughs; under penalty of dismissal. It is quite certain that this is the most common means of spreading strangles (distemper) among horses and the public watering trough should be legally abolished.

ARGUMENT FOR LIVE STOCK AND ALFALFA

Contained in the Farm Survey Made by the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

A strong argument for live stock and alfalfa is contained in the farm-profit survey made by the Wisconsin experiment station.

It brought out that 44 farmers, who were keeping double the number of live stock and twice the average acreage of alfalfa were making practically double the profits of the average farm.

The growing and feeding of alfalfa is increasing in popularity throughout the United States every year. The crop can be grown profitably when the soil is well drained, a firm seedbed prepared, the soil sweetened with lime, when necessary, and fertilizers and manures used to give the crop a quick start and enable it to make a strong growth.

FEED SPRING PIGS GOOD FORAGE CROPS

Make Five Times Greater Profit Than Those Fed in Dry Lots—Alfalfa Favored.

(By R. A. GATEWOOD, Kansas Experiment Station.)

Spring pigs fed on good forage crops will make five times as much profit as those fed on dry lots.

The cost of 100 pounds of gain on young pigs with corn at 50 cents a bushel and such forage crops as alfalfa, rape and clover, runs from \$2.80 to \$3.40; with older hogs from \$4.20 to \$5.31.

The accredited gain in pork to an acre of forage varies, depending upon the crop, age of the hog and the amount of grain fed. An acre of sweet clover with corn at 50 cents and hogs at \$5 a hundred pounds netted \$52.07; rape, \$37.50; alfalfa, \$65.90, and a combination of oats, peas and rape, \$64.00.

Of all forage crops, alfalfa is the great permanent crop, while rape is the emergency crop, and green rye the fall and early spring crop. The ideal forage crop should show adaptability to soil and climate, permanency, palatability, reasonable cost of planting and good pasture at any time during the growing season. Alfalfa, clover and rape have most of these qualities. There is no better opportunity for the Kansas farmer to make cheap pork production than by fattening spring pigs on forage crops.

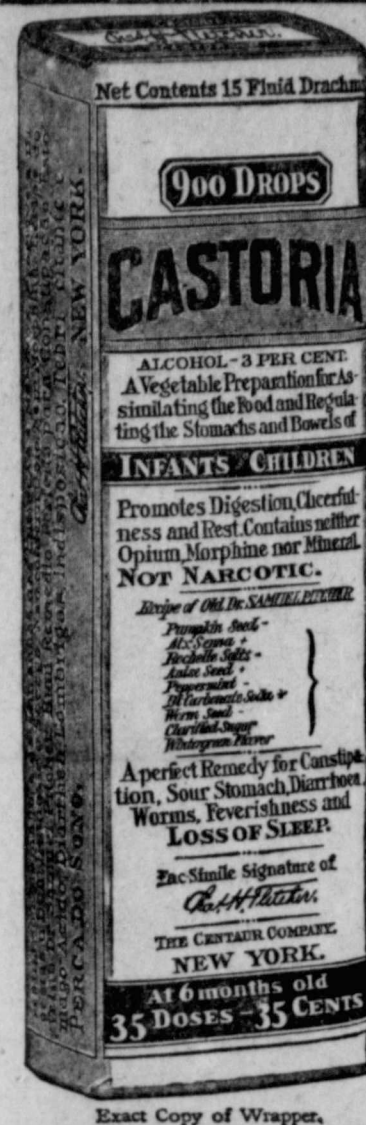
SIMPLE METHOD OF INOCULATING SOILS

Ordinary Furniture Glue Has Been Found Effective by County Agents in Illinois.

Coating the seed of legumes with inoculated soil before planting is a simple method of insuring soil inoculation at slight cost. County agents in Illinois have found ordinary furniture glue effective in holding particles of inoculated soil to the seeds. This method gives each individual seed some of the particles of inoculated soil which it carries with it when it is planted. The scheme requires but a small amount of inoculated soil and costs but a few cents an acre. The method is described in Farmers' Bulletin 704 of the United States department of agriculture.

Dissolve two handfuls of furniture glue for every gallon of boiling water and allow the solution to cool. Put the seed in a wash tub and then sprinkle enough of the solution on the seed to moisten, but not to wet it (one quart per bushel is sufficient) and stir the mixture thoroughly until all the seed are moistened.

Secure the inoculated soil from a place where the same kind of plants as the seed are growing, making sure that the roots have a vigorous development of nodules. Dry the soil in the shade, preferably in the barn or basement, and pulverize it thoroughly into a dust. Scatter this dust over the moistened seed, mixing thoroughly until the seed no longer sticks together.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

HE HAD MADE NO PROMISES

Substitute Was Not Asked If He "Could" Play the Game, but Only If He "Would."

Although he will not get many opportunities of playing in cricket matches this year, George Robey will help to keep himself fit by practicing at the nets at Lord's.

The famous comedian has a great love for the summer game, and he tells an amusing story of one of those off days, when everything goes wrong, which once befell him. He was watching a game when one of the captains came up to him, explained that he was "a man short," and asked him if he would play.

"Certainly," agreed Robey. He went out to field, and chiefly distinguished himself by missing two catches, fumbling the ball, and so on. Not content with that, he made a duck when he went in to bat.

The captain who had got him to play took things badly.

"Why, you can't play at all!" he said sneeringly.

"Sir," replied George Robey majestically, "when you asked me to play you asked me if I would, not if I could. And so that's that."—Pearson's Weekly.

When a wise man gets real angry he goes away back and sits down.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

One Glance Was Enough.

Charley Towne, the magazine editor and poet, was once asked to act as the judge of a prize-story competition, open to all aspirants.

He consented. From the publishing house conducting the contest a huge burden of manuscripts was brought to him. Selecting a bulky envelope at random, he opened it and withdrew from it a great number of sheets of foolscap, covered on both sides of the pages with fine writing, done in purple ink and in a feminine hand.

Afterward, following his prompt resignation from the job of judge, Mr. Towne forgot the title of the story; but the opening sentence lingered in his memory. It was as follows:

"The day the ball was to be that night dawned auspiciously."

The Other Side of It.

The Lady—Why do they call the class of men you belong to tramps?

The Hobo—I guess it's 'cause we refuses ter do a 50-cent job for a 15-cent handout, ma'am.

Escaping Fire.

Church—I see 5,000 copies of the Bible have been placed in the guest-rooms of the hotels in Washington, D. C.

Gotham—Well, some consider them the surest fire-escapes.

ALL KINDS OF PROVISIONS

Truthful Traveler Explains How Sailors Were Enabled to Alleviate the Pangs of Hunger.

He was describing the privations of a voyage from which he had just returned.

"Then," he said, "I went down to the cabin to lunch."

"Lunch!" exclaimed one of his hearers. "But you told us there was nothing to eat left on board. What did you have for lunch?"

"Oh!" was the reply, "it was a very modest affair—beef, wine and an egg."

"Beef?" Where did you get the beef from?"

"Oh!" was the reply, "that came from the bulwarks."

"And the wine—how about that?"

"Oh, that came from the porthole!"

"Oh oh!" laughed the listener. "Good, very good! But tell me where did you get the egg?"

"Oh, that was the simplest of all!"

came the reply. "The captain gave orders for the ship to 'lay to,' and he gave me one."—Pearson's Weekly.

And those chaps who think that the ought to get pay for being good probably wouldn't draw much of a salary at that.

Many a self-made man tries to blame the job on his wife.

Real Food For Real Boys—

must taste good—and, more important, contain true nourishment for their growing bodies and rapidly developing brains.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

is crisp granules of whole wheat and malted barley—well balanced in nourishment, easy to digest and delicious—a wonderful energizer for boys and girls and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts.

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DR. J. W. EVANS

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Full stock of
FORD EXTRAS

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Hedley, Texas

FOR SALE or TRADE—A two
row Go-devil and a two row Cul-
de-vator Frank Clark.

When you want good satisfac-
tory barber work, give me a trial.
Bob McGowen.

FARM LOANS—Can make
good loans on choice farms and
ranches, well located and im-
proved.
J. C. Wells.

The Informer Want Ads bring
results. If you don't believe it
just try one.

Frank Fore and Elbert Kitten-
ger came up from Memphis
Sunday night and spent several
hours here.

SWAT the FLY!

THE HEDLEY INFORMER

ORFEE LANE Ed and Pub.

Published Every Thursday.

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance

Entered as second class matter
October 28, 1910, at the postoffice
at Hedley, Texas, under the Act
of March 3, 1879.

Four issues make a newspaper
month.

Advertising locals run and are
charged for until ordered out.
Unless specific arrangements are
made when the ad is brought in.

AN Obituaries, Resolutions of
Respect, Cards of Thanks, Ad-
vertising Church or Society do-
ings when admission is charged,
will be treated as advertising and
charged for accordingly.

SWAT THE FLIES

Marvin Jones is the whole
show and street parade too in
the Panhandle just now.

The little shower of Wednes-
day evening was very refresh-
ing and cooled things off con-
siderable. It did not rain enough,
however, to do much good.

Abe Martin in Amarillo News
says: "Nothin' kin be so utterly
pam as a bum actor." That's a
fact; the world is the stage and
we are all actors. It's up to us
to make first class or "bum
actors." Some of us make a fail-
ure at being even a bum one tho.

Lots of people of Hedley are
"from Missouri." They have to
be "showed." Well, they have
been shown that Hedley needs
water works. Get busy and vote
for a bond election. Enough
property was destroyed last
Wednesday night to install a
good water system. If we do not
get busy we'll wake up some
morning and find ourselves
without a home.

Some of the people of Den-
mark are objecting to the sale of
their three dinky little West
Indies Islands for twenty five
millions of Uncle Sam's hard-
earned plunks. O, well, some
people would kick if they were
about to be hanged.—Oney En-
terprise.

We are told that in England a
crusade against gossip has been
organized. The movement follow-
ed the suicide of a young girl in
an English village who was, the
coroner's verdict declared, "Killed
by idle gossip." Such cases
are not at all rare, and the gossip-
er should undoubtedly be treated
as any other arch criminal.—
Clarendon News.

When pa was a little boy he
loved work and would have tried
to move a mountain if his parents
had told him to. Willing and de-
termined he would have com-
menced the task with a cigar box
for a wagon and two beer bottles
for horses. But he didn't like to
carry in wood, feed the pigs, cut
weeds or churn.—Claude Callan
in Ft. Worth Star-Telegram.

Announcement

The Pleasant Hour has contracted to run the
greatest of Serials, "THE IRON CLAW." Featuring
Pearl White in one of the most blood thrilling plays ever
produced. The First chapter starts Saturday, August
26. There are fifteen chapters of this Serial, and I would
like for every one in Hedley and community to see this
picture throughout. We will run this in connection with
"The Diamond From the Sky," giving two of the best
serials on the market, and one good comedy; making a
five reel program for the price of one dime 10c.

Bring your families and your best girls out and
let's have one of the best shows in the Panhandle.
Every one should see these great pictures as they are
worth your while and time to look at. Watch for the ad-
vertising, and remember the date, Saturday, Aug. 26.

THE PLEASANT HOUR

G. E. Davis, Prop.

Thoughts of Other Minds Worth Reading

Toast to Laughter

Here's to laughter, the sun-
shine of the soul, the happiness
of the heart, the heaven of youth,
the privilege of purity, the echo
of innocence, the treasure of the
humble, the wealth of the poor,
the head of the cup of pleasure;
it dispels dejection, banishes
blues and mingles melancholy;
for it's the foe of woe, the de-
stroyer of depression; the enemy
of grief; it's what kings envy
peasants, autocrats envy the
poor; the enemy of the inno-
cent; it's the sheen on the silver
of smiles, the ripple on the
water's delight; the glint of the
gold of gladness; without it
humor would wither, dimples
would disappear and smiles
would shrivel, for it's glow of a
pure soul, the birth cry of mirth,
the swan song of sadness.—Ex.

Cleanliness Next to Godliness

There is some diversity of
opinion as to what Godliness
means. Some think it is com-
prehended in going to church three
times a week and others believe
it consists in making ostenta-
tious contributions to charity or
to the support of missionaries in
the Far East.

We all know the use of soap,
water, brooms, mops, rakes, and
a little fire in the back yard now
and then. We all know that offal

and garbage dumped out pro-
miscuously breed vermin and
generate disease. We also know
that unkept premises are un-
sightly and detract much from
the appearance of a community.

About all we can hope to get
out of life is health and comfort,
and both of these are dependent
largely on keeping clean. Not on
an occasional individual keeping
clean, but on all of us.

No law, no city department,
no committee, no number of in-
spectors, can bring about the
ideal conditions except every per-
son co-operates and does his full
share. It is quite largely a mat-
ter of individual responsibility,
and until the people of a town
are mindful of their duty in this
respect and perform it that
town will not, and cannot, be
clean.

Besides, cleanliness is not the
matter of fits and spasms, but of
honest, conscientious persist-
ence. It is not sufficient to sweep
the house once a month or wash
the dishes once a week. To keep
fairly and respectably clean one
must keep everlastingly at it.

It is gratifying indeed to see
the city stirred by such energy
and enthusiasm for the particu-
lar moment, but the pathetic
part of it is that the city should
have permitted itself to become
so dirty as to justify such a con-
vulsion.

A moderate disposition to be
clean all the year around is much
better than one week of violent
purity intermingled with fifty-
one weeks of indifference to filth.
—Clipped.

DID YOU GET One of those Flour Scoops and Biscuit Cutters



which we are giving away
with every sack of
Acorn Flour?

Buy a trial sack of Acorn
Get a Flour Scoop and
Biscuit Cutter FREE.
If you don't like the
flour bring it back and
keep the flour scoop and
biscuit cutter for your
trouble.

J. L. Tims

A Trick for Doing Good

When the government of the
United States of America was
first formed Benjamin Franklin
was sent to France to attend to
many interests of this country.
One day he received a letter
from a fellow countryman who
was also in Paris. The man told
of misfortunes which had left
him in a strange land without
money. Franklin believed the
man was honest and worthy, and
sent him a sum of money equal
to about fifty dollars. In a letter
in which he sent the money
Franklin made a queer bargain
about how the loan was to be re-
paid, which he called a trick for
doing a great deal of good with a
little money:

"I do not pretend," wrote
Franklin, "to give you such a
sum; I only lend it to you. When
you shall return to your own
country, you cannot fail of get-
ting into some business that will
in time enable you to pay all your
debts. In that case, when you
meet with another honest man in
similar distress you must pay
me by lending this sum to him;
requiring him to discharge his
debt by a like action when he
shall be able and when he shall
meet with another such oppor-
tunity. I hope it may thus go
through many hands before it
meets with a knave who will stop
its progress. This is a trick of
mine for doing a great deal of good
with a little money. I am not y
rich enough to afford much in
good works, and so am obliged
to be cunning and to save the money
of a little. —T. xaco say

RAILROAD WAGES

Shall they be determined by
*Industrial Warfare or
Federal Inquiry?*

To the American Public:

Do you believe in arbitration or indus-
trial warfare?

The train employes on all the railroads
are voting whether they will give their leaders
authority to tie up the commerce of the
country to enforce their demands for a 100
million dollar wage increase.

The railroads are in the public service—
your service. This army of employes is in
the public service—your service.

You pay for rail transportation 3 billion
dollars a year, and 44 cents out of every
dollar from you goes to the employes.

On all the Western railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent of the
train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest and average
of all) as shown by the pay rolls—

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Engineers	\$1747 3094	\$2195	\$1537 3076	\$2071	\$1056 2445	\$1378
Conductors	1543 2789	1878	1154 2933	1925	1151 2015	1355
Firemen	0 3 2078	1017	751 2059	1101	418 1552	973
Crankmen	854 1719	957	874 1931	1105	862 1821	1107

The average yearly wage payments to all Western train em-
ployes (including those who worked only part of the year) as
shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	\$2038	\$1737	\$1218
Conductors	1772	1624	1252
Firemen	1213	973	832
Crankmen	921	1000	1026

A 100 million dollar wage increase for
men in freight and yard service (less than
one-fifth of all employes) is equal to a 5 per
cent advance in all freight rates.

The managers of the railroads, as trustees
for the public, have no right to place this
burden on the cost of transportation to you
without a clear mandate from a public tri-
bunal speaking for you.

The railroads have proposed the settle-
ment of this controversy either under the
existing national arbitration law, or by refer-
ence to the Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion. This offer has been refused by the
employes' representatives.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an
investigation under the Gov-
ernment determine this issue?

National Conference Committee of the Railways			
E. L. LEE, Chairman, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.	A. S. CHISHOLM, Asst. to Recorders, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.	C. W. ROUNS, Gen'l Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.	H. W. BARTON, Asst. to Recorders, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, Central of Georgia Railway.	C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.	E. H. COOPER, Asst. to Recorders, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.	JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
E. E. COOPER, Asst. to Recorders, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.	F. E. CROWLEY, Asst. to Recorders, New York Central Railroad.	A. M. CROVER, Resident Vice-Pres., Pennsylvania Lines West.	W. L. REDDON, Vice-President, Rocky Mountain Air Line Railway.
G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, Great Northern Railway.	G. B. EWING, Gen'l Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.	A. J. STONE, Vice-President, Rocky Mountain Air Line Railway.	G. S. WARD, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Manager, Susquehanna Central Lines.
G. W. GRICE, Asst. to President, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.			

YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE

If you are planning to do any building or
improving around your place we would be
glad to figure with you. Also bear in mind
that we always have coal on hand to sell.

Cicero Smith
Lumber Company

BEYOND the FRONTIER

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS

By RANDALL PARRISH

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SYNOPSIS.

Adele is a Cheyanne, a belle of New France, is among conspirators at her uncle's house. Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her Uncle Chevet's aid against La Salle. D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers his services as guide to Cassion's party on the journey to the wilderness. The uncle informs Adele that he has betrothed her to Cassion and forbids her to see D'Artigny again. In Quebec Adele visits her friend, Sister Celeste, who brings D'Artigny to her. She tells him her story and he vows to release her from the bargain with Cassion. D'Artigny leaves promising to see her at the dance. Cassion escorts Adele to the hall. She meets the governor, La Barre, and hears him warn the commissaire against D'Artigny. D'Artigny's ticket to the ball has been recalled.

The way of a man with a maid—Adele forgets her own danger to warn D'Artigny against the plotting of La Barre and Cassion. The youth finds himself in the role of protector to the girl. How he learns some of the enemy's secrets and why they hate him and want to control the girl are told in an absorbing manner in this installment.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

(Adele, arrived at the ball with Cassion, has just been introduced to Governor La Barre. She hears him warn her escort to beware of D'Artigny.)

"Perchance not, yet the way is long, and he knows the wilderness. I advise you guard him well. I shall send to you for counsel in an hour; there are papers yet unsigned."

He turned away to greet those who followed us in line, while we moved forward into the crowd about the walls. Cassion whispered in my ear, telling me bits of gossip about this and that one who passed us, seeking to exhibit his wit, and impress me with his wide acquaintance. I must have made fit response, for his voice never ceased, yet I felt no interest in the stories, and disliked the man more than ever for his rapid boasting. The truth is my thought was principally concerned with D'Artigny, and whether he would really gain admission. Still of this I had small doubt, for his was a daring to make light of guards, or any threat of enemies, if desire urged him on. And I had his pledge.

My eyes watched every moving figure, but the man was not present, my anxiety increasing as I realized his absence, and speculated as to its cause. Could Cassion have interfered? Could he have learned of our interview, and used his influence secretly to prevent our meeting again? It was not impossible, for the man was seemingly in close touch with Quebec, and undoubtedly possessed power. My desire to see D'Artigny was now for his own sake—to warn him of danger and treachery. The few words I had caught passing between La Barre and Cassion had to me a sinister meaning; they were a promise of protection from the governor to his lieutenant, and this officer of La Salle's should be warned that he was suspected and watched. There was more to La Barre's words than appeared openly; it would be later, when they were alone, that he would give his real orders to Cassion. Yet I felt still doubt as to what those orders would be, nor of the failure of the lieutenant to execute them. The wilderness hid many a secret, and might well conceal another. In some manner that night I must find D'Artigny, and whisper my warning.

These were my thoughts, crystallizing into purpose, yet I managed to smile cheerily into the face of the commissaire and make such reply to his badinage as gave him pleasure. I danced with him twice, pleased to know I had not forgotten the step, and then, as he felt compelled to show attention to the governor's lady, he left me in charge of a tall, thin officer—a Major Callons, I think—reluctantly, and disappeared in the crowd. Never did I part with one more willingly, and as the major spoke scarcely a dozen words during our long dance together I found opportunity to think, and decide upon a course of action.

As the music ceased my only plan was to avoid Cassion as long as possible, and, at my suggestion, the silent major conducted me to a side room, and then disappeared, seeking refreshments. I grasped the opportunity to slip through the crowd, and find concealment in a quiet corner.

I leaned forward scanning each passing face, my whole attention concentrated on the discovery of D'Artigny. Where he came from I knew not, but his voice softly speaking at my very ear brought me to my feet, with a little cry of relief. The joy of finding him must have found expression in my eyes, in my eager clasping of his hand, for he laughed.

"Tis as though I was truly welcomed, mademoiselle," he said, and gravely enough. "Could I hope that you were even seeking me yonder?"

"It would be the truth, if you did," I responded frankly, "and I was beginning to doubt your promise."

"Nor was it as easily kept as I supposed when given," he said under his breath. "Come with me into this side room where we can converse more freely—I can perceive Monsieur Cassion across the floor. No doubt he is seeking you, and my presence here will give the man no pleasure."

I glanced in the direction indicated, and although I saw nothing of the commissaire, I slipped back willingly enough through the lifted curtain into the deserted room behind. It was evidently an office of some kind, for it contained only a desk and some chairs, and was unlighted, except for the gleam from between the curtains. The outer wall was so thick a considerable space separated the room from the window, which was screened off by heavy drapery. D'Artigny appeared familiar with these details, for, with scarcely a glance about, he led me into this recess, where we stood concealed. Lights from below illumined our faces, and revealed an open window looking down on the court. My companion glanced out at the scene beneath, and his eyes and lips smiled as he turned again and faced me.

"But, monsieur," I questioned puzzled, "why was it not easy? You met with trouble?"

"Hardly that; a mere annoyance. I may only suspect the cause, but an hour after I left you my ticket of invitation was withdrawn."

"Withdrawn? by whom?"

"The order of La Barre, no doubt; an officer of his guard called on me to say he preferred my absence."

"'Twas the work of Cassion."

"So I chose to believe, especially as he sent me word later to remain at the house, and have them in readiness for departure at any minute. Some inkling of our meeting must have reached his ears."

"But how came you here, then?"

He laughed in careless good humor.

"Why, that was no trick! Think you I am one to disappoint because of so small an obstacle? As the door was refused me I sought other entrance, and found it here." He pointed through the open window. "It was not a difficult passage, but I had to wait the withdrawal of the guards below, which caused my late arrival. Yet this was compensated for by discovering you so quickly. My only fear was encountering someone I knew while seeking you on the floor."

"You entered through this window?"

"Yes; there is a lattice work below."

"And whose office is that within?"

"My guess is that of Colonel Delguard, La Barre's chief of staff, for there was a letter for him lying on the desk. What difference? You are glad I came?"

"Yes, monsieur, but not so much for my own sake as for yours. I bring you warning that you adventure with those who would do you evil if the chance arrive."

"Bah! Monsieur Cassion?"

"Tis not well for you to despise the man, for he has power and is a villain at heart in spite of all his pretty ways."

"Tis said he has the cruelty of a tiger, and in this case La Barre gives him full authority."

"Hath the governor grudge against me also?"

"Only that you are follower of La Salle, and loyal, while he is heart and hand with the other faction. He chided Cassion for accepting you as guide, and advised close watch lest you show treachery."

Artigny leaned motionless against the window ledge, and the light streaming in through the opening of the draperies revealed the gravity of his expression.

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to lead back to the manipulations of Cassion. Faith! there is some mystery here, for surely the man seemed happy enough when first we met at Chevet's house, and accepted my offer gladly. Have you any theory as to this change in his front?"

I felt the blood surge to my cheeks, and my eyes fell before the intensity of his glance.

"If I have, monsieur, 'tis no need that it be mentioned."

"Your pardon, mademoiselle, but your words already answer me—'tis then that I have shown interest in you; the dog is jealous!"

"Monsieur!"

He laughed, and I felt the tightening of his hand on mine.

"Good! and by all the gods, I will give him fair cause. The thought pleases me, for rather would I be your soldier than my own. See how it dovetails in—I meet you at the convent and pledge you my aid; some spy bears word of our conference to monsieur, and an hour later I receive word that if I have more to do with you I die. I smile at the warning and send back a message of insult. Then my invitation to this ball is withdrawn, and, later still, La Barre even advises that I be assassinated at the least excuse. 'Twould seem they deem you of importance, mademoiselle."

"You make it no more than a joke?"

"Far from it; the very fact that I know the men makes it matter of grave concern. I might, indeed, smile did it concern myself alone, but I have your interests in mind—you have honored me by calling me your only friend, and now I know not where I may serve you best—in the wilderness, or here in Quebec?"

"There can nothing injure me here, monsieur, not with Cassion traveling to the Illinois. No doubt he will leave behind him those who will observe my movements—that cannot harm."

"It is Hugo Chevet, I fear."

"Chevet! my uncle—I do not understand."

"No, for he is your uncle, and you know him only in this relationship. He may have been to you kind and indulgent. I do not ask. But to those who meet him in the world he is a big, cruel, savage brute, who would sacrifice even you, if you stood in his way. And now if you fall to marry Cassion, you will guard you, by choice of the commissaire, and orders of La Barre, and he will do his part well."

"I can remain with the sisters."

"Not in opposition to the governor; they would never dare antagonize him; tomorrow you will return with Chevet."

I drew a quick breath, my eyes on his face.

"How can you know all this, monsieur? Why should my uncle sacrifice me?"

"No matter how I know. Some of it has been your own confession, coupled with my knowledge of the man. Three days ago I learned of his debt to Cassion, and that the latter had him in his claws, and at his mercy. Today I had evidence of what that debt means."

"Today?"

"Ay! 'twas from Chevet the threat came that he would kill me if I ever met with you again."

I could but stare at him, incredulous, my fingers unconsciously grasping his jacket.

"He said that? Chevet?"

"Ay! Chevet; the message came by mouth of the halfbreed, his voyageur, and I choked out of him where he had left his master, yet when I got there the man had gone. If we might meet tonight the matter would be swiftly settled."

He gazed out into the darkness, and I saw his hand close on the hilt of his knife. I caught his arm.

"No, no, monsieur; not that. You must not seek a quarrel, for I am not afraid—truly I am not; you will listen."

There was a voice speaking in the office room behind, the closing of a door, and the scraping of a chair as someone sat down. My words ceased, and we stood silent in the shadow, my grasp still on D'Artigny's arm.

CHAPTER V.

The Order of La Barre.

I did not recognize the voice speaking—a husky voice, the words indistinct, yet withal forceful—nor do I know what it was he said. But when the other answered, tapping on the desk with some instrument, I knew the second speaker to be La Barre, and leaned back just far enough to gain glimpse through the opening in the drapery. He sat at the desk, his back toward us, while his companion, a red-faced, heavily mustached man in uniform of the Rifles, stood opposite, one arm on the mantel over the fireplace. His expression was that of amused interest.

"You saw the lady?" he asked.

"In the receiving line for a moment only; a fair enough maid to be loved for her own sake, I should say. Faith, never have I seen handsomer ere."

The other laughed.

"Tis well, madame does not overbear that confession. An heiress, and beautiful! Piff! but she might find others to her liking rather than this Cassion."

"It is small chance she has had to make choice, and as to her being an heiress, where heard you such a rumor, Colonel Delguard?"

The officer straightened up.

"You forget, sir," he said slowly, "that the papers passed through my hands after Captain la Chesnayne's death. It was at your request they failed to reach the hands of Frontenac."

La Barre gazed at him across the desk, his brows contracted into a frown.

"No, I had not forgotten," and the words sounded harsh. "But they came to me properly sealed, and I supposed unopened. I think I have some reason to ask an explanation, monsieur."

"And one easily made. I saw only the letter, but that revealed enough to permit of my guessing the rest. It is true, is it not, that La Chesnayne left an estate of value?"

"He thought so, but, as you must be aware, it had been alienated by act of treason."

"Ay! but Comte de Frontenac appealed the case to the king, who granted pardon and restoration."

"So, 'twas rumored, but unsupported by the records. So far as New

France knows there was no reply from Versailles."

The colonel stood erect and advanced a step, his expression one of sudden curiosity.

"In faith, governor," he said swiftly, "but your statement awakens wonder. If this be so why does Francois Cassion seek the maid so ardently? Never did I deem that cavalier one to throw himself away without due reward."

La Barre laughed.

"Perchance you do Francois ill judgment, Monsieur le Colonel," he replied amused. "No doubt 'tis love, for in truth, the witch would send slugs and blood dancing with the glance of her eyes. Still, more soberly, his eyes falling to the desk, 'tis, as you say, scarce in accord with Cassion's nature to thus make sacrifice, and there have been times when I suspected he did some secret purpose. I use the man, yet never trust him."

"Nor I, since he played me foul trick at La Chêne. Could he have found the paper of restoration, and kept it concealed, until all was in his hands?"

"I have thought of that, yet it doth not appear possible. Francois was in ill grace with Frontenac, and could never have reached the archives. If the paper came to his hands it was by accident, or through some treachery. Well, 'tis small use of our discussing the matter. He hath won my pledge to Mademoiselle la Chesnayne's hand, for I would have him friend, not enemy, just now. They marry on his return."

"He is chosen then for the mission to Fort St. Louis?"

"Ay, there were reasons for his selection. The company departs at dawn. Tell him, monsieur, that I await him now for final interview."

I watched Delguard salute, and turn away to execute his order. La Barre drew a paper from a drawer of the desk and bent over it, pen in hand. My eyes lifted to the face of D'Artigny, standing motionless behind me in the deeper shadow.

"You overheard, monsieur?" I whispered.

He leaned closer, his lips at my ear, his eyes dark with eagerness.

"Every word, mademoiselle! Fear not, I shall yet learn the truth from this Cassion. You suspected?"

I shook my head, uncertain.

"My father died in that faith, monsieur, but Chevet called me a beggar."

"Chevet! no doubt he knows all, and has a dirty hand in the mess. He called you beggar, hey!—hush, the fellow comes."

He was a picture of insolent servility, as he stood there bowing, his gay dress fluttering with ribbons, his face smiling, yet utterly expressionless.

La Barre lifted his eyes, and surveyed him coldly.

"You sent for me, sir?"

"Yes, although I scarcely thought at this hour you would appear in the apparel of a dandy. I have chosen you for serious work, monsieur, and the time is near for your departure. Surely my orders were sufficiently clear?"

"They were, Governor la Barre."

and Cassion's lips lost their grin, "and my delay in changing dress has occurred through the strange disappearance of Mademoiselle la Chesnayne. I left her with Major Callons while I danced with my lady, and have since found no trace of the maid."

"Does not Callons know?"

"Only that, seeking refreshments, he left her, and found her gone on his return. Her wraps are in the dressing room."

"Then 'tis not like she has

Locals

born to Ross Tanner and wife Thursday, Aug. 10, a boy.

Frank Albright of Childress is visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson of Childress spent Sunday at the home of J. G. McDougal.

G. S. Vineyard of Claude spent Saturday night here with his daughter, Mrs. J. Claude Wells. He was on his way home from Bowie where he had been visiting.

See Lloyd Lane at J. Walker Lane's Blacksmith shop when you want your auto or buggy repaired.

J. Ring and wife and Miss Ruth Miller returned last Friday evening from a ten days' trip to Colorado.

Mrs. John Bird came in from Hall, Texas, Sunday night for a visit with her kinspeople, J. H. Richey and family.

Mrs. Bessie Foster of Clarendon spent first of the week here visiting friends and relatives.

Quick and satisfactory service in tailor work. See Adamson, the tailor.

B. W. Moreman and family returned latter part of last week from a week's visit with friends and relatives at Lubbock.

See the first chapter of The Iron Claw Saturday night, August 26.

E. H. Willis and J. C. Marsalis are this week finishing a nice six room residence for Mr. Bails out at McKnight, which they commenced last week.

Buy a pair of Carhart Overalls they are guaranteed. Sold by J. L. Tims.

A. L. Miller and family left Monday in their car for Canyon where they will visit a few days.

W. E. Reeves left Monday for a business trip to his ranch at Tucumcari, N. M. He will be away several days.

WANTED General sewing. Phone 84. Grace Bozeman.

Mrs. Oxner Johnson of Clarendon visited friends and relatives here Sunday.

I will paint your auto and make it look like new at the lowest possible price. Lloyd Lane.

Miss Emma Moreman of Memphis visited friends and relatives in this city Sunday.

Come in and see my new fall samples, and you will be convinced to buy a new suit. Adamson, the tailor.

Marvin Powell and wife came up from Newlin Sunday and spent the day with the former's sister, Mrs. Jim Grimsley.

Will you be in Sunday School Sunday?

Drink
EL MATE

The New South American Refreshment. All Fountains 5c.

Windy Valley Jottings

Miss Gladys Woolley of Ryan, Okla., is visiting her cousins, Misses Ola May and Jessie Bills.

Jess Ethridge of Hughlett is visiting his uncle, D. R. Perdue.

Ed Clements of Stratford is visiting A. J. Stone and family of Windy Valley.

Mrs. Logne Bidwell of Alarreed visited relatives here last week.

Miss Louise Brown of Clarendon and Miss Winnie Brown of Lelia Lake are visiting their cousin, Miss Rena Sanford.

Asa Webb and wife and cousin, Alma Gambill, visited at Kirkland last week.

Rev. W. H. McKenzie has been holding a revival meeting at Windy Valley and having a number of conversions.

R. J. Owens of Bellevue is visiting T. W. and L. C. Roy.

FOR SALE—A farm 3 miles west of Hedley. G. C. Nelson, Corpus Christi, Texas. Route 1 Box 105.

J. G. McDougal, wife and son, Tom, and the Brinson children returned latter part of last week from a trip to New Mexico.

We failed to mention last week the return of John Blankenship, who recently underwent an operation at Wichita Falls. He is improving rapidly and we are in hopes he may soon be fully recovered.

Your suits called for, cleaned and delivered. Work satisfactory. Claude Strickland.

Mrs. Ed. Harris of Rotan, Texas, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Reeves.

Owing to the fact that they have begun the manufacture of Dye in the United States we are enabled to reduce the price of Putmans and Diamond Dye to the original price of 10c per package. Hedley Drug Co.

Grandma Graham of Quail, aunt of L. L. and R. L. Cornelius, visited at their home latter part of last week.

Did you ever see Pearl White in Motion Pictures? If not, you have a chance to see her Saturday night, Aug. 26, in "The Iron Claw" at The Pleasant Hour.

We are in receipt of a card from Mrs. S. D. Myers written at Dodge City, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. Myers left latter part of last week for an extended trip to New York to visit the lady's parents. They will also visit other eastern cities before returning. We wish them a most enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Henry Lovell of Clarendon spent several days here latter part of last week visited her brothers and families, L. L. and R. L. Cornelius.

Get a Bottle

High grade Grape Juice or Delaware Punch at the
BUSY-BEE
Lunch Room Confectionery
To serve at your home.

West side Main Street.

At The Dixie

Your cash will go farther than any store in Hedley. An average of 10 to 20 cents on every dollar spent here is saved. On DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and GROCERIES.

HUNDREDS OF YARDS OF NEW FALL GINGHAMS, WORTH 12 1-2c EVERYWHERE, GOES AT 10c yd. NEW WOOLEN DRESS GOODS WAISTINGS, OUTINGS, TICKING AT PRICES WAY BELOW THE MARKET. ALL BOUGHT EARLY IN THE SEASON.

OUR FOOTWEAR STOCK IS ALL ASSORTED NICELY AND AS A WHOLE ARE NO HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR. MANY BROKEN LOTS FOR LESS.

CALL ON US AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES THAT WE SAVE YOU MONEY. THE ENTIRE STOCK IS ON SALE AND WHEN REDUCTIONS CAN BE GIVEN IT IS DONE, AND IN MANY CASES AT COST AND SOME FOR LESS. AS A WHOLE IT IS A BIG SAVING TO YOU.

WE GIVE YOU GOOD PRICES FOR CHICKENS AND EGGS TRADE. NOTHING CHANGED.

O. N. Stallsworth

The Caraway Company sells Pyrene Fire Extinguishers.

Lake DeShman was a Memphis visitor Wednesday.

J. Claude Wells and wife moved back to their old home in the In former office Saturday.

Bond W. Johnson and three daughters, Penn Johnson, Ed Johnson of Teague, Texas, and Miss Adams left Monday evening for a visit to Roswell, New Mexico. They made the trip in cars.

J. L. Ben is this week moving his residence located in west Hedley to his farm two and one half miles east of this city. He will have a good looking home out there when he gets it completed.

I have just received my new fall samples. Come in and let me order that new suit for you. Bob Adamson.

Hedley Informer \$1 per year.

B. T. Lane and wife of Clarendon spent Sunday here with the families of their sons, C. W. and J. W.

A. J. Newman this week bought the transfer wagon from J. W. Aldridge and will in future be the transfer man.

E. L. Biggerstaff, a prominent business man of Childress, died last Monday following an operation. He was at Franklin, Ky., at the time of his death. Mr. Biggerstaff was a leading member of the Commandry of the Knights Templar, and a consistent Christian gentleman. He leaves a wife and several children and hosts of friends who mourn his death.

R. F. Morris of Willington, S. C., is here looking after his extensive real estate interests in this county. He is in company with H. M. Crawford of near Hedley were pleasant callers at our office yesterday.—Clarendon News.

Service car, call 118.

The Caraway Company sells Pyrene Fire Extinguishers.

For service car, call 118.

W. M. A.

Monday, August 21.
Bible study.
Lesson 11—New studies in Acts.

Miss Mae Simmons came up from Memphis Monday and is visiting friends here this week.

Hair brushes, clothes brushes, hand brushes, tooth brushes, bath brushes, and all kind of brushes. Hedley Drug Co.

I Can

Sell you a buggy or wagon to suit your pocket book. J. Walker Lane.

Get a free ticket to the picture show. One with 25c worth toilet soap. Hedley Drug Co.

SWAT the FLIES.

City Directory

HEDLEY BAPTIST CHURCH
Every 1st Sunday—Pastor, G. A. C. Roy.
Sunday School every Sunday 10 a. m. L. L. Cornelius, Supt.

METHODIST—L. A. Reavis, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and night, except every First Sunday morning.
SUNDAY SCHOOL every Sunday 10 a. m. C. B. Battle, Supt.
PRAYER MEETING
Every Wednesday evening

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
W. H. McKinnis, Pastor.
Services 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8:45 p. m.
Monthly business meeting Saturday before 1st Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. J. Moore, Supt.
CHURCH OF CHRIST meets every Lord's day 10:30 a. m. and also preaching every first Lord's day morning and night.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. at the Presbyterian church. A most cordial invitation is extended to every one.

R. E. Newman, Supt.

Mrs. Edmonson, a highly esteemed lady of Memphis, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. L. Sloan, on Thursday of last week after a long illness. Her death was caused by cancer from which she had suffered for some time. The remains were buried at Estelline. She leaves two sons and other relatives and friends to mourn her death.

G. E. Davis, proprietor of the Pleasant Hour has made another move for the betterment of his popular movie house. He recently signed a contract for one of the most popular serials now being shown. That of "The Iron Claw." Mr. Davis believes in giving the people good service and puts his thoughts into action by getting good pictures. The first chapter of "The Iron Claw" will be shown Saturday, Aug. 26.

Car for hire, ready at all times. Call Hedley Restaurant.

S. W. Hutton, Southwestern Bible School Superintendent will give a lecture at the Presbyterian Church on September 8th, on Bible School work. It will be well worth your time to hear this gentleman as he is a very able student in Bible School work and is a fine speaker. You may get new ideas about Sunday School work by hearing him.

N. J. Allen was a business visitor in Clarendon, Thursday.

Miss Agnes Nelson came up from San Marcos last week and visited with Miss Lizzie Wimberly until Sunday.

Listen

If you want a buggy for the children to go to school in cheap see J. Walker Lane.

AT McGOWAN'S BARBER SHOP

When your clothes need attention bring them to Bill Huffman.
Cleaning, pressing and repairing.
[East Side of Main St.]

ANYONE HAS—

Died,
Eloped,
Married,
Left town,
Had a fire,
Been run in,
Sold a farm,
Come to town,
Bought a home,
Gone into business,
Committed murder,
Ditto suicide,
Entertained the stork,
Fallen from an aeroplane,
IN FACT—
Done anything new,
Or anything different,
THAT'S NEWS.
Telephone 47. We are always glad to hear your voice.

DONLEY COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge, J. C. Killough
Clerk, J. J. Alexander
Sheriff, G. R. Doshier
Treasurer, E. Dabbs
Assessor, B. F. Naylor
County Attorney, W. T. Link
Justice of the Peace, Fredact S. J. P. Johnson
Constable, J. M. Bozeman
District Court meets third week in January and July
County Court convenes 1st Monday in February, May, August and November.

For Summer Vacations

no other place is so gloriously delightful or affords such numerous and varied attractions as

Cool Colorado

with its hundreds of Modern Hotels, Boarding Houses and Ranch Resorts affording excellent accommodations and varied entertainment at prices within the reach of all,—including those with but modest purses. . . . It's a grand kaleidoscopic wonder composed of beautiful mountain glens, rivulets, cascades, lakes and vistas of everlasting snow, and whose atmosphere possesses such extraordinary health renewing elements that it has long been acknowledged the

"Human Repair Shop of America"

The suggestion to—Go—is unnecessary to the thousands who have been; but is urged upon others in their own behalf and with foreknowledge that they will be immensely benefitted and delighted.

Illustrated Booklets are free and the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry.

"The Denver Road"

is the shortest and coolest route and affords superiorly equipped through trains with Dining-cars and Palace sleepers. The Great Colorado Chautauqua, at Boulder, opens July 4th for six weeks intellectual and musical feast.

For further information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or write W. F. STALEY, General Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas