

# Wichita Daily Times.

VOLUME 1

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1907

NUMBER 174

## WATERS PIERCE CASE

U. S. COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS  
REVERSES U. S. CIRCUIT COURT  
AT SHERMAN.

## STATE HAS JURISDICTION

Decision of Court of Appeals at New Orleans Today Gives the Case to the State.

By Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 3.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting here, today handed down a decision reversing the decision of the United States Circuit Court at Sherman, Texas, in the case of the Waters Pierce Oil Company, and giving the Texas State courts jurisdiction in the matter.

## TAFT PARTY ARRIVES

AT ST. PETERSBURG.

By Associated Press.

St. Petersburg, Russia, Dec. 3.—William H. Taft, the American Secretary of War, and others of his party arrived in this city today from Moscow. The visitors were met at the railroad station by a deputation of officers, representing the Ministry of War, the military governor and other officials of St. Petersburg.

## TWO WRECKS ON KATY.

Passenger and Freight Train in Accident, But No One Was Hurt.

Passenger traffic on the Wichita Falls Division of the Katy has been seriously delayed during the past twenty-four hours by a series of accidents.

Yesterday morning a west bound freight was wrecked near Gainesville, piling up six box cars in the ditch. This blocked the east bound passenger which left this city yesterday morning. A passenger train was sent west to the scene of the wreck to make a transfer of the passengers, and this train, too, jumped the track on its way back to Winnsboro, the engine and two coaches going into the ditch. The train that left Wichita Falls yesterday morning returned to this city at about 9 o'clock last night. The two wrecks have now been cleared and traffic has been resumed, but the passenger train due here at noon was several hours late.

No one was hurt in either of the wrecks yesterday.

## Game Plentiful About Clarendon.

Clarendon, Tex., Dec. 2.—Local hunters are rather enthusiastic over the chances of bagging a deer or two in this vicinity at the present time. Deer seem to be more plentiful and tamer than for years and several have been killed. Most of the deer are found in Paloduro canyon, but some have been noticed within three miles of Clarendon. One reason assigned for the unusual tameness of the deer this year is the fact that most of the ranch owners are protecting them by posting their places, thereby preventing hunters from hunting in choice localities. Most ranchmen claim that the danger of their cattle being killed by steel capped bullets common among these hunters is very great.

## BOAT CAPSIZED FOUR DROWNED

By Associated Press.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 3.—A long distance telephone message to the Savannah Press from Mount Pleasant, Ga., says that George Mooner and A. J. Ellett of Atlanta and John Horn and W. P. Hill of Savannah, all railroad men, were drowned in the Altamaha river near Mount Pleasant today by the capsizing of their boat while on a fishing trip. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Fifty different patterns of the most beautiful iron beds ever shown in Northwest Texas now on exhibition at our store. Come to see them. W. F. Jordan Furniture Co. 174-2

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The joint committee from the Senate and House of Representatives comprised of Senators Allison and Teller and Representatives Payne, Williams and Tournay called at the White House this morning and informed the president that they were ready to receive his message. Shortly afterward the message was read before Congress. The president's message in part was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

### Unsound Securities and Dishonest Men.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. When these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it is deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the way against successful dishonesty.

### Panic Caused by Speculation.

In my message to Congress on December 5th, 1905, I said:

"If the folly of man mara the general well being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run, the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether he be farmer or wage worker, business man or professional man."

"In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself, must also benefit others. Normally, the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance, and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wage worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanent beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which

comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together.

### Government Supervision Over Corporate Organizations.

"Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vast such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination would be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

"The makers of our National Constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger today, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by State action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the National Government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress of the United States. \* \* \* Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the National Government by affirmative action."

"This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation."

"It has been a misfortune that the National laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. \* \* \* The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition."

I have called your attention in these quotations to what I have already said because I am satisfied it is the duty of the National Government to embody in action the principles thus expressed.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

No small part of the trouble that we

have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the Constitution provided that the National Government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the National Government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several States; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the National Government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control.

### Extension of Federal Activity.

This doesn't mean there should be extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing the centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the National Government itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the Congress and the administration of the law by the Department of Justice. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the Commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the Congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, being first obtained. Until the National Government assumes proper control of interstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it will be impossible either to give or to get from the railroads full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the Federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each State for the railway commission of that State; and the National Interstate Commerce Commission will work in harmony with the several State commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end."

### SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Moreover, in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the Congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the wisdom but the utility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the stat-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## WOMAN ACQUITTED

JURY FINDS MRS. BRADLEY NOT GUILTY OF MURDER OF SENATOR BROWN.

## VERDICT THIS MORNING

Announcement of the Finding of the Jury Followed By Demonstrations of Applause.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator A. M. Brown of Utah at a local hotel on the morning of December 8th last, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The jury reached the court room at 10:08 o'clock. A demonstration of applause followed the announcement of the verdict.

### Will Live in Goldfield.

Mrs. Bradley was immediately discharged from custody and left the court house in an automobile, following an ovation. She will leave in a few days to join her sister in Goldfield, Nevada.

### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT CABERERA.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 3.—An alleged attempt to assassinate President Caberera of Guatemala two weeks ago by throwing a bomb at his carriage is reported by passengers of the steamer Anselm, which arrived here from Central American ports yesterday. The bomb is said to have exploded under the president's carriage, killing the coachman and badly wrecking the vehicle, but not seriously injuring Caberera. He received only a few scratches and bruises.

### In the Courts.

The grand jury is grinding away at the court house and from the number of witnesses that are being called in, it is expected that there will be something doing when they file their report. The civil jury docket in the district court has been postponed until January 6th and the county court criminal docket has been postponed until the week following.

The district court criminal docket will be taken up as soon as the grand jury furnishes the material.

Four men were fined in the corporation court this morning upon pleas of guilty to charges of public intoxication.

### A New Rural Route.

The rural mail route inspector who was here recently to look over a proposed new route going out from Wichita Falls through the Thornberry neighborhood, has recommended that the route be established and citizens of the Thornberry neighborhood are now securing the signatures of those who will put up mail boxes. Enough signatures have been secured to make it certain that the route will be established.

The proposed route goes to Thornberry and then turns west, continuing in that direction until it reaches the road near John Moore's place. From that point the route turns back toward Wichita Falls.

## PROHI ELECTION AT AMARILLO TODAY

A dispatch from Amarillo says that a much heavier vote than was expected is being cast there today in the local option election. Although the results may be close, it is thought there that the prohibitionists have but little chance of carrying the election. The pros have waged a vigorous campaign, a feature of which has been the speaking of Mrs. A. C. Zehner of Dallas. The pros have made the most demonstrations, but the anti have been conducting a careful and very well organized campaign.

Ex-Congressman Anthony has been assisting the anti committee.

More than 1,100 women of Amarillo have signed a petition asking the men to vote for prohibition.



### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public inmorality, but undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage. In my message to Congress a year ago, in speaking of the anti-trust laws, I said:

#### Combinations of Capital Necessary.

"The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is most ineffective. Combinations of capital, like combinations of labor, is a necessary element in our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such forms as inevitably to threaten injury. . . .

It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. . . . Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. . . . It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into close association and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the Interstate Commerce Commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: 'The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic Association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before the decision, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations.'

"This means that the law as construed by the Supreme Court is that the business of the country cannot be conducted without breaking it." As I have elsewhere said: "All this is substantially what I have said over and over again. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that it in no shape or way represents any hostility to corporations as such. On the contrary, it means a frank recognition of the fact that combinations of capital, like combinations of labor, are a natural result of modern conditions, and of our National development. As far as in my ability lies my endeavor is and will be to prevent abuse of power by either and to favor both so long as they do well. The aim of the National Government is quite as much to favor and protect honest corporations, honest business men of wealth, as to bring to justice those individuals and corporations representing dishonest methods. Most certainly there will be no relaxation by the Government authorities in the effort to get at any great railroad wrecker—any man who by clever swindling devices robs investors, oppresses wage workers, and does injustice to the general public. But any such move as this is in the interest of honest railway operators, of honest corporations, and of those who, when they invest their small savings in stocks and bonds, wish to be assured that these will represent money honestly expended for legitimate business purposes. To confer upon the National Government the power for which I ask would be a check upon overcapitalization and upon the clever gamblers who benefit by overcapitalization. But it alone would mean an increase in the value, an increase in the safety of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, honestly managed railroads, and would render it far easier to market their securities. I believe in proper publicity.

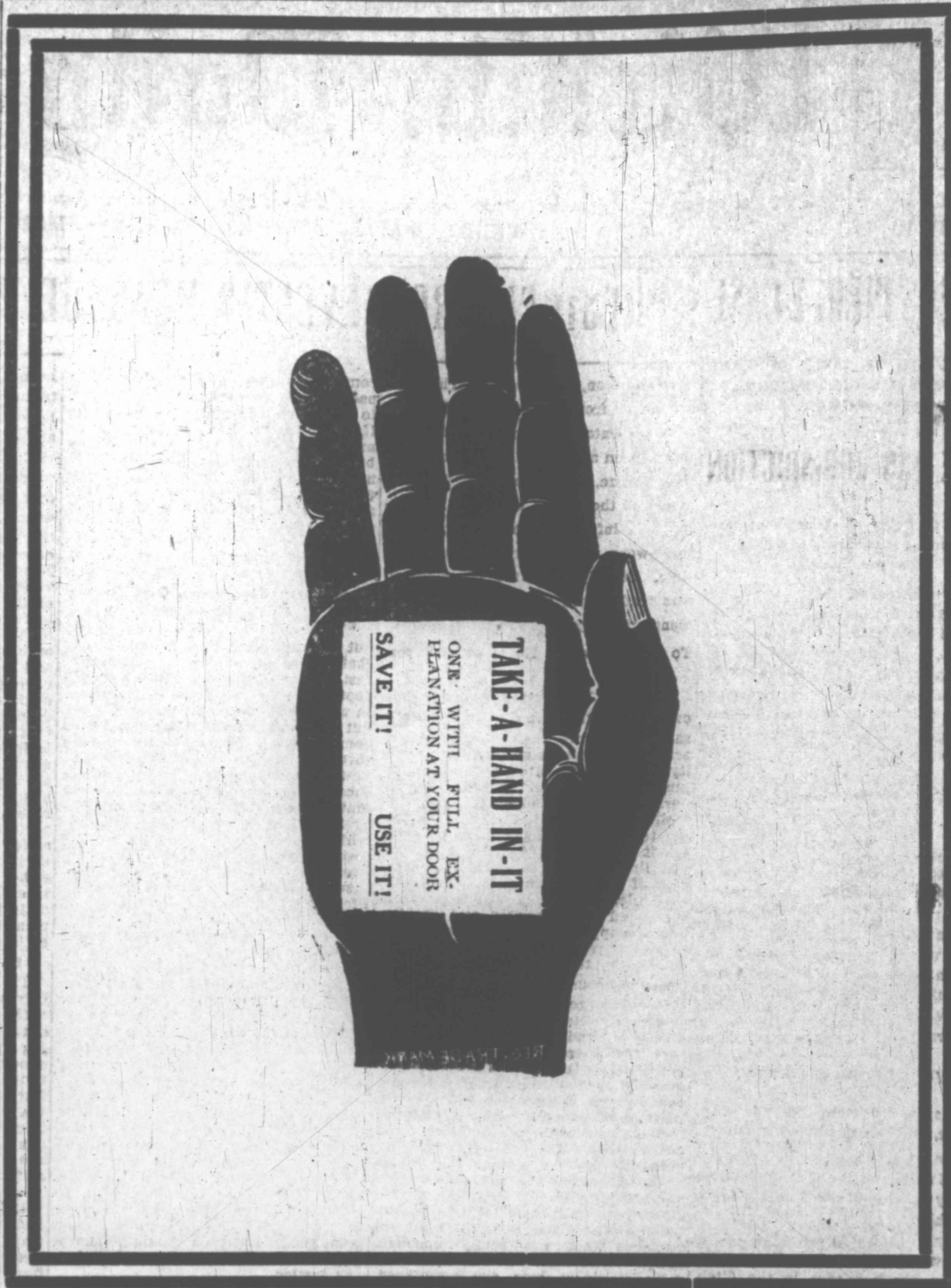
Administration Not to Blame.

There has been complaint of some of the investigations recently carried on, but those who complain should put the blame where it belongs—upon the misdeeds which are done in darkness and not upon the investigations which brought them to light. The Administration is responsible for turning on the light, but it is not responsible for what the light showed. I ask for full power to be given the Federal Government, because no single State can, by legislation, effectually cope with these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and, while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the Central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

"The grave abuses in individual cases of railroad management in the past represent wrongs not merely to the general public, but, above all, wrongs to fair-dealing and honest corporations and men of wealth, because they excite a popular anger and distrust which from the very nature of the case tends to include in the sweep of its resentment good and bad alike. From the standpoint of the public I cannot too earnestly say that, as soon as the natural and proper resentment aroused by these abuses becomes indiscriminate and unthinking, it also becomes not merely unwise and unfair, but calculated to defeat the very ends which those feeling it have in view.

**No Let-Up of Prosecutions of Dishonest Corporations.**

There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man. But the bulk of our business is honestly done. In the natural indignation the people feel over the dishonesty, it is an essential that they should not lose their heads and get drawn into an indiscriminate raid upon all corporations, all people of wealth, whether they do well or ill. Out of any such wild movement good will not come, cannot come, and never has come. On the contrary the surest way to invite reaction is to follow the lead of either demagogue or visionary in a sweeping assault upon property values and upon public confidence, which would work incalculable damage



in the business world and would produce such distrust of the agitators that in the revulsion the distrust would extend to honest men, who, in sincere and sane fashion, are trying to remedy the evils."

The antitrust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the Government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subsection of books and papers to the inspection of the Government officials. A beginning has

**A HOLLOW LOG IN A SNOW STORM**

may not be the worst shelter Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day or any other winter day, but vastly superior and in every respect more satisfactory, are the numerous houses we offer on such easy terms as to enable any man of moderate means to purchase one. Can't buy? Well, we'll rent you one.

BEAN & STONE.

**A Beautiful Line of Hand Painted Jap China**

is now on display in our window for Xmas. You will be beautifying your house by purchasing a few pieces of this collection and at the same time get **REMARKABLE** value for your money. In addition to our large line of fine China, we have many other things that will make appropriate Xmas gifts. Come and see. Get our prices, **THEY TALK MORE THAN CONVERSATION.**

You can take it easy in the way of purchasing Furniture if you buy from us. A large line of Xmas goods arriving daily.

Individuality and good taste are two noticeable features of our Xmas stock. Buy something for Xmas you can use 365 1-4 days in the year.

Our fine Parlor Lamps can not be equaled in the city.

**North Texas Furniture & Coffin Co.**

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already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations.

Books should be inspected by the Government.

The anti trust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the people, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is for the purpose of, or whose operations create, a monopoly or general control of the production, sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity.

The Power of Congress.

The Congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out Federal charters and new Federal corporations could be created.

To confer upon the National Government, in connection with the amendment I advocate in the anti-trust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks.

National Control of Railways.

National control of the kind above advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible.

Government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Those who fear from any reason, the extension of Federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act, but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted. The pure food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade; yet it has worked unmixed and immediate good.

PURE FOOD LAW.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various State food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty co-operation of the Federal and State officials in securing a given reform.

CURRENCY.

In my message to the Congress a year ago, I spoke as follows on the currency:

Especially call your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.04.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests.

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism.

difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of Western and Southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoint of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker.

Recommends an Elastic Currency.

I again urge on Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the National authorities.

Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance.

REVENUE.

The income account of the Nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the National Government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, \$3,450,000,000, and expenditures, \$3,275,000,000.

THE TARIFF.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause wide spread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged.

INCOME TAX AND INHERITANCE TAX.

When our laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of Federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it is most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would, of course, be worse than no tax at all.

The inheritance tax, however, is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest or devise from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax.

Small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that when the inheritance is still not very large, provided it is not an agricultural or forest land, it is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent if it goes to distant relatives. There is no reason why in the United States the National Government should not impose inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the States, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the States levied such taxes concurrently with the National Government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent.

The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate; so that each increase of rate will apply only to a certain amount above a certain maximum. The tax if possible should be made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax; and as an incident to its function of revenue raising, such a tax would help to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood.

Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the Department of Justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it cannot be held to account. The Department of Justice has been as prompt to proceed against the wealthiest malefactor whose crime was one of greed and cunning as to proceed against the agitator who incites to brutal violence. Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done.

The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws today are sentimentality and technicality. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts, and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting

of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more one of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law-abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the Congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where the State laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the Supreme Court.

Interland Waterways.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our National life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show foresight, we must look ahead. As a nation, we not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity, but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this Nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed. For the last few years, through several agencies, the Government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as National water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The National Government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading to it from the East and the West. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improvement of the branches is attempted; and the work should be kept free from every taint of recklessness or jobbery. The inland waterways which lie just back of the whole eastern and southern coasts should likewise be developed. Moreover, the development of our waterways involves many other important water problems, all of which should be considered as part of the same general scheme. The Government dams should be used to produce hundreds of thousands of horsepower as an incident to improving navigation; for the annual value of the unused water-power of the United States perhaps exceeds the annual value of the product of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterway down the Mississippi, the Government should build along its whole lower length levees which taken together with the control of the headwaters, will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threats of floods in the immensely fertile Delta region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippi along its lower course will thereby become one of the most prosperous and populous, as it is already one of the most fertile farming regions in all the world. I have appointed an Inland Waterways Commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

Compulsory Investigation of Industrial Disputes.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employe, and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the Congress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the Federal Government in taking action.

The need for some provision for



such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from city councils, from boards of trade, from chambers of commerce and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could with any propriety be done by a representative of the Government was done, without avail, and for weeks the public stood by and suffered without recourse of any kind. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been placed in possession of the merits of the controversy, and public opinion would probably have brought about a proper adjustment.

Each successive step creating machinery for the adjustment of labor difficulties must be taken with caution, but we should endeavor to make progress in this direction.

The provision of the act of 1898 creating the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor a board of mediation in controversies between the interstate railroads and their employes has, for the first time, been subjected to serious tests within the past year, and the wisdom of the experiment has been fully demonstrated. The creation of a board for compulsory investigation in cases where mediation fails and arbitration is rejected is the next logical step in a progressive program.

**Presidential Campaign Expenses.**

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right, but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or National campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

**The Hermitage.**

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage Association for the preservation of a historic building which should ever be dear to Americans.

Other recommendations made in the President's message briefly are as follows:

**Accidents.**

The appointment of a Federal inspector of railroads to investigate all accidents on interstate railroads.

The enactment of legislation by Congress for compensation for accidents to workmen, including employes of navy yards and arsenals.

The strengthening of the employers' liability laws in public service corporations, giving the employers a desirable certainty of obligation and the workman and his family certain and definite compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence.

**Eight-Hour Law.**

The principle of the eight-hour day should be as rapidly, and as far as is practicable, extended to the entire work carried on by the government. The government should set the example in this respect.

**Capital and Labor.**

A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the Territories. An additional appropriation should be made for the investigation already begun into the condition of women and children wage earners.

**Public Lands.**

The passage of laws embodying the recommendations made by the Public Lands Commission in the interest of the actual home maker.

The increase of the area of the National forests and the acquiring of vast tracts to be held as forest reserves in the Appalachian and White Mountain regions.

**Tariff on Wood Pulp.**

The tariff on wood pulp should be repealed and the repeal should, if possible, be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there should be no export duty on Canadian pulpwood.

**Mineral Lands.**

Congress should give the government the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil and gas lands in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if Congress will not adopt this

method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, the right to mine the coal being separated from the title to the soil.

**The Panama Canal.**

After reviewing the progress on the excavation of the Panama Canal, the President said: "It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply and more quickly by the government than by private contractors."

**Postal Affairs.**

The president recommends to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the postmaster general. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash, and the workmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of property. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel system, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country store keeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our Government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

**Ocean Mail.**

An amendment is recommended to the ocean mail act of 1891, which shall authorize the Postmaster General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the Republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines and Australia, at a rate not to exceed \$4 a mile for steamships of 16 knots speeds or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891. The profit of \$3,800,000 which has been mentioned will fully cover the maximum annual expenditure involved in this recommendation and it is believed will in time establish the lines so urgently needed. The proposition involves no new principle, but permits the efficient discharge of public functions now inadequately performed or not performed at all.

**The Army.**

We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long-continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put in the field, and our regular army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of war. The medical corps should be much larger than the needs of our regular army in war. Yet at present it is smaller than the needs of the service demand even in peace.

The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased. There

should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. A special corps should be provided to do the manual labor now necessarily demanded of the privates themselves.

**The Navy.**

In his recommendations for the navy, the President says:

"In my judgment we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, the pro-

vide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide the docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our great harbors.

"We need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and sea coast

cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications."

An increase in the naval force is also recommended, and various recommendations concerning the pay of the men and officers, etc., were made.

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### BUYING A SAW.

Find Out the Kind You Want Before You Go to Purchase.

When the man in the golf cap started downstairs his wife ran to the door and called him back.

"Harry," she said, "I want you to go into a hardware store today and get a saw. Don't forget it, please. We need one badly."

Being an accommodating person, the man in the golf cap said he would not forget it. He chose the luncheon hour as the most opportune time for making his simple purchase. He was in a good humor, and he smiled blandly when he went bustling into the store and said: "I want a saw, please."

"What kind of a saw?" asked the clerk.

"Why," said the prospective purchaser, "I don't know; just a saw. Any kind will do, I presume."

The clerk sighed. "If you only knew what you want to use it for, perhaps I could advise you," he suggested.

"What I want to use it for?" echoed the man in the golf cap. "Why, I want to saw, of course—that is, my folks do."

"Saw what?" asked the clerk. "I don't know," admitted the non-plused shopper.

The clerk led the way to the rear of the store. "I will show you a few of the different varieties of saws we have on hand," he said. "Observation and explanation of their uses and prices may assist you in making a decision. Here is a metal saw. It is made of highly tempered steel and will saw iron, copper, lead and all manner of metals. Is that the kind you want?"

The man in the golf cap was sorely perplexed. "No," he said. "I don't think so. We have no metals at our house to work on that I know of."

"Perhaps you would like a meat saw?" suggested the clerk. "But you are not a butcher."

"Heaven be praised, no!" said the man who wanted a saw.

"Here is a regular kitchen saw for general utility purposes. It will cost you only 50 cents. How does that strike you? No? Then here is the cabinetmaker's saw. Then I have here the plumbers' saws, the fine delicate saws used by all manner of artificers and the ordinary wood saws, which will cost you anywhere from 50 cents to \$4. In that back room we have still other varieties of saws—the two man ten foot saws, buzz saws and circular saws. If you want to pay a big price you had better take one of the circular saws. I'll give you a good one for \$500. Would you like to see them?"

The man in the golf cap looked about him wonderingly.

"No, thank you," he said. "I guess I won't take any till I find out just what kind I want."

"I regret being unable to make a sale," said the clerk affably, "but I really think that the best plan"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### Richter's Conducting.

Countless are the stories told of the geniality of Dr. Hans Richter. Once while rehearsing a Mozart symphony in which the first violins had a number of delicate trills and turns to perform these were played too heavily for Richter, who said: "Please, gentlemen, pianissimo! Queen Mab, not *suffragettes*." Again when on one occasion Richter was not thoroughly satisfied with the orchestral rendering of a scene from "Tristan und Isolde" he stopped the rehearsal and asked for more dignity in the playing, adding that Isolde was the daughter of a king, not of a cook. On another occasion while rehearsing Tschalkowsky's " Romeo and Juliet" music the violoncellos have a very passionate melody to play. Richter was by no means satisfied that the needful warmth of expression had been obtained. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," said he, "you all play like married men, not like lovers."—*London Tit-Bits.*

### Girls' Names.

In the eighteenth century girls were christened Sophia and Caroline, in the early nineteenth Emma and Jane, a little later Laura and Clara. Then came a crop of Dorothys and Marjories, who are now all calling their own babies (in a reaction against the "quaint") Elizabeth. The names of men suffer no such emphatic fashions, and yet it is a pleasure to note that there are certainly no more young men called Alf and Gus, as were the young men who walked with the crinoline in the days of Leech. Good is the sound of John through all changes.—*London Chronicle.*

### A Trick With Numbers.

Choose any four consecutive numbers, as 50, 51, 52 and 53. Multiply them together, and the product may be divided by 24. This will be found to hold true for any four consecutive numbers we may choose unless one of the numbers is 24 or a multiple of 24, such as 48, 72, 96, etc. In the same way any five consecutive numbers multiplied together may be divided by 120 unless one of the numbers is 120 or a multiple of 120.—*St. Louis Republic.*

## have you been asking yourself questions?

Have you been saying over and over to yourself—"What shall it be?" Day after day hundreds of people ask themselves that question, and day after day it goes unanswered.

For no amount of at home imagining will recall to mind even a small portion of the articles that enter into the consideration—and until you have seen OUR stock you will fall far short of knowing the pleasure of choosing from heaped-up values.

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again as usual. Each succeeding Christmas makes greater demands upon us. This year we are ready for the "biggest yet." Have more of everything. And while the variety is just about endless, there is also that daintiness, that charm that is a part of every well-chosen jewelry stock.

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[Those having friends or relatives visiting in or out of the city will confer a favor by reporting same to the Times. Phone—Office, 167, residence, 111.—Editor]

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B. D. Donnell.....City Editor.

Wichita Falls, Texas, Dec. 3rd, 1907.

On December 9th the taxpaying citizens of Wichita Falls are to be given an opportunity of voting upon themselves twenty thousand dollars worth of five per cent bonds for the purpose of extending the sewerage system of the city. A few weeks ago an election was held on this question, and but a few votes were cast against the proposition, but owing to the fact that the bonds could not be sold at the interest they were to bear (4 per cent) it is necessary in order to make the improvement in our sewerage system to hold another election and vote on bonds to bear 5 per cent interest, and if the election carries the city authorities feel sure that there will be no trouble in selling the bonds. This is a question in which every citizen should be interested, and one which the Times thinks should receive the hearty indorsement of all who believe our present sewerage is not sufficient for a city the size of Wichita Falls. It is the understanding of the Times that the extensions to the sewerage system proposed will be made in certain resident portions of the city. This paper is not in a position to say on what streets the sewer extensions will be made and in fact does not know whether the survey recently made has been adopted by the Council. Doubtless many taxpayers will want to know these facts before they vote on the question and the Times will make an effort to furnish them with this information before the election is held.

We have just put in a line of box candles. They are subject to your inspection. Come and see them.  
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## ORDER FOR WALKS

COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS FOR SIDEWALKS ON BURNETT, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH.

## NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS

Suits Will Be Filed if Delinquent Taxes Are Not Paid Within Sixty Days.

At their regular monthly meeting last night the city council adopted resolutions for new sidewalks on both sides of Burnett street between Seventh street and Seventeenth street, on both sides of Seventh street between Travis and Burnett streets and on both sides of Eighth street between Travis and Burnett.

Upon a motion the corporation secretary was ordered to request Mr. Kemp as president of the Wichita Falls Railway Company, and the Coleman-Ly-saght-Blair wholesale grocery to fill up the mud hole in the neighborhood of the depot.

Proposals for bills were presented to the city collector's report for the year 1907 was audited and approved.

The police department for pedestrians and others across the Denver tracks was discussed and the council authorized to write to the railroad company his attention to the conditions existing at this crossing and making that the railroad take steps to make the crossing safer.

City Tax Collector Robertson reported that several lawyers and others had refused to pay their occupation taxes. He was advised to file suit against those who refused to pay such tax.

Upon a motion the city attorney was instructed to draw up a notice ordering all persons to pay their delinquent city taxes within the next sixty days, and warning them that suit would be filed for collection if they did not pay up within the time specified.

The Council authorized Tax Collector Robertson to purchase a typewriter for the use of his office.

The question of providing a temporary city jail was discussed, but no definite action was taken.

### POLLARD IS COMING.

Assistant Attorney General to Assist in Suit in District Court Here.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 2.—Office Assistant Attorney General Claude Pollard will go to Wichita Falls to represent the defense in the case brought by one of the Wichita Valley lines to contest the assessments made by the Commissioners Court of Wichita County. The contest of the assessment directly involves the validity of the intangible asset tax valuations established by the State Tax Board. It is really this tax that the railroad company is contesting. Because of this important phase of the case the attorney general will have a representative on the ground to defend the constitutionality of the law and the assessment under which it was made.

It is understood here that the case is set for the 9th inst., and Mr. Pollard expects to be here on that day, unless it should be otherwise agreed because of a postponement or some other reason. Mr. Pollard is to accompany Railroad Commissioner Colquitt on an inspection of the Fort Worth and Denver and it will be necessary for the party to pass through Wichita Falls.

The State encounters the first test case against the intangible asset valuations in the case there. Approximately \$175,000,000 of taxable values possibly depend upon the outcome of that litigation.

### Seats the Golden Goose.

Dever, Colo., Dec. 2.—In the gizzard of his Thanksgiving turkey Nelson J. Campbell of this city, found four gold nuggets, twelve silver nuggets, one fine amethyst, twelve handsome moonstones and an assortment of broken marbles, shoe lace tips and buttons. Beyond the fact that the bird came from El Paso, Texas, nothing is known of the turkey's feeding ground.

Royal Chinook is the best of salmon. Our Richelieu is the best of the Royal Chinook. Try it once and you will use no other.

TREVATHAN & BLAND.

Be sure to read the display ad of the W. F. Jourdan Furniture Co. in this issue. It will solve the Christmas present problem for you. 174-d&w-1f

Subscribe for the Daily Times.

# CHRISTMAS

## Will soon be here, each and every department is now ready for Christmas

The advent of December serves to remind us that Christmas is almost here again. Active preparations must now begin. The matter of selecting remembrances for members of the family, as well as your friends must soon be attended to, and the sooner the better. We announce our readiness in all departments for Christmas shoppers. We are receiving daily by express and now have them on exhibition a great line of new Japanese and Mexican Drawn Work, Embroidered Linens, Combs, Bags, Belts, Collars, Furs, Silk Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, Gloves, Ladies' and Men's House Shoes, Silk Hose, Table Linens, Napkins, New Imported Fans and Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each. Don't forget that we have thousands of other gifts. Come and look through.

# Rock & Duke

## WAS NO SIGN OF LIFE

RESCUING PARTY DISCOVERED BURNED AND CHARRED BODIES OF MINERS.

## DEAD MAY NUMBER FIFTY

Darkness and Silence Holds Sway and Awful Spectacle Met Gaze of the Rescuers.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 3.—The twenty-five miners caught by the explosion of fire damp early Sunday night in the Naomi mine of the United Coal Company, located near Fayette City, thirty-five miles south of this city, were reached by the rescuers at 4 o'clock this morning. All were dead and the bodies burned and charred almost beyond recognition. The rescuers are now nearing the end of the workings and have found no signs of life anywhere. In the opinion of the owners of the mine, few, if any more, victims will be found, but among the miners and others in the village there is a firm belief that the total number of victims will be between forty and fifty.

Conductor Harrington was quite seriously injured by a Mexican passenger Thursday evening. Mr. Harrington was collecting fares after leaving Amarillo and when he reached the Mexican instead of receiving a ticket the greaser pulled out an ordinary pencil from behind his ear and jabbed it entirely through the conductor's jaw. The Mexican was taken in charge by the train crew and returned to Amarillo on the north bound train. Mr. Harrington was compelled to turn the train over to an assistant.—Claude News.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a market at Jourdan's furniture store on next Saturday, Dec. 7th, beginning at 2 p. m. They will appreciate your patronage. 174&177

## WANT ADS.

RATES.  
One cent per word for first insertion; one-half cent per word for each consecutive insertion. Cash in advance. No advertisement inserted in this paper unless accompanied by payment.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOME KIND. I am a man of some experience. Have had some success in such and can give good references. Address "Z," this office. 174-1f

RENT A NICE FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE. WILL PAY \$30.00 OR MORE PER MONTH. E. P. WALKER. 174-1f

WANTED: A milk cow. Call at O. W. ... grocery store. 174-1f

ROOMS for gentlemen or ladies. Neatly furnished. 500 Lamar avenue. 173-3f

WANTED: A man by an experienced groceryman as shipping clerk or salesman; 12 years experience and not afraid of work. Address G., this office or phone 415. 169-6f

FOR SALE: Twelve high class pit game cocks. All winners of from one to four battles in Ardmore tournament. Price, \$2.00 each. Also fifteen hens, some of these cocks. Price, \$1.00 each. Clair Sherrod. 173-2f

WANTED: Students to enroll with us on January 1st. In order to do this we will allow a liberal discount on our scholarships sold before December 31st. Don't fail to investigate this remarkable offer. Wichita Commercial College. 173-1f

The ... club is giving a reception at the ... home of Mrs. P. P. Langford on ... street this afternoon in honor of Miss Flora Anderson, who is soon to be married to Mr. T. B. Green.

**Farmers Bank & Trust Co.**  
Capital \$75,000

You are entitled to absolute safety and efficient service in the transaction of your banking business.

**NO BANK** can offer greater safety or better service than this bank. Your business will be appreciated and will receive our very best attention.

**FARMERS BANK & TRUST COMPANY**  
Wichita Falls, Texas.

## Cement Work

**L. H. Roberts**  
General Contractor  
Walks, Curbing, Steps, Floors, Foundations, Street Crossings,  
Phone 240.



Save this and Wait until Friday, Dec. 6th, 1907.

# IT MEANS MONEY TO YOU!

For beginning FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6th, and continuing for eighteen days, until December 24th, we will offer a great many seasonable Winter Goods from most every department at prices never before attempted in Wichita Falls. CONDITIONS GOVERN EVERYTHING. Under usual conditions we never cut prices in December, but "circumstances alters cases," and in times like these, everyone realizes that their dollar is worth more right now than at other times, we feel called upon to help you stretch the dollar to the farthest limit and in order to do so we have done some deep price cutting in many departments. Be sure and look these prices over.

<b>Cotton Flannel.</b> Our very best grade of 10ct. heavy Unbleached Cotton Flannel, specially priced for this sale. <b>71</b>	<b>Childrens Ribbed-Hose.</b> A grand assortment of extra good Childrens Ribbed Hose that sells for 10 cts., specially priced for this sale, per pair <b>71</b>	<b>Ladies' Skirts.</b> We have about fifteen Ladies' Skirts in odds and ends, heavy weight, worth \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00; to close in sale at <b>\$1 65</b>	<b>Ladies' Underwear.</b> A fine assortment of Ladies' Fleece Union Suits, made of finest Egyptian yarn; No. 1080 and No. 1082 sells regularly for \$1.50, specially priced on sale at <b>98c</b>
<b>Men's Suits—Special.</b> Our entire line of Men's \$12.50 and \$13.50 Suits, specially priced <b>\$9.95</b>			
<b>Ladies' Waists.</b> \$2.50 Waists go at <b>\$1.65</b> 4.50 Waists go at <b>3.25</b> 3.50 Waists go at <b>2.65</b>	<b>Ladies' Underskirts.</b> A good line of Ladies' Black Satteen Underskirts that sell for \$1.75, go at <b>1 39</b>	<b>Ladies' Under Vests.</b> Ladies' Fleece Under Vests that sell for 35 cents go at <b>25c</b>	<b>Black Silks.</b> A grand line of 36 inch Black Chiffon Taffeta Silk that sells regularly for \$1.25, at special priced sale <b>98c</b>
<b>Ladies' Tailor Made Suits.</b> AT BIG CUT PRICES. Our entire line of \$25.00 new Tailor Made Suits, specially priced in this sale <b>\$16 50</b> Our entire line of \$27.50 suits, specially priced <b>\$19 50</b> Our entire line of \$30.00 Suits go at <b>\$19 95</b>	<b>Ladies' Coats.</b> Entire Line at Cut Prices. Fancy \$5.00 coats at <b>\$ 3.95</b> " 6.00 " at <b>4.95</b> " 7.50 " at <b>5.65</b> " 8.50 " at <b>6.45</b> " 8.50 Kersey coats <b>7.35</b> " 10.00 " " <b>8.85</b> " 13.50 " " <b>10.95</b> " 15.00 " " <b>13.50</b> " 22.50 " " <b>19.50</b> " 25.00 " " <b>21.65</b> " 30.00 " " <b>22.50</b>	<b>Woolen Dress Goods.</b> At Special Prices. A big line of 50 ct. fancy light colored suitings, go in sale at <b>35 c</b> Our entire line of 65 ct. and 75 ct. Woolen Dress Goods in plain and fancy Chevoits, Serges and Suitings, go in sale at <b>48c</b>	<b>Dress Goods.</b> Fancy Suitings. Our entire line of 44 inch all wool fancy imported suitings that sell regularly for \$1.25, specially priced for this sale <b>89c</b> A few pieces of handsome dress goods left from last season go in this sale at exactly half price.
<b>Men's Overcoats.</b> We have a great line of Overcoats, in the celebrated Kirschbaum make, in fact we are overstocked, hence these low prices to make them move. A big line of Men's black Kersey Overcoats, well worth \$3 95, our special price <b>\$3 95</b> Men's 8.50 long ulster Overcoats with storm collar, go at <b>\$6 50</b> A big line of Men's long heavy Overcoats that sell for \$6 45, go at <b>\$6 45</b> A big line of Men's 10.00 Overcoats go at <b>\$8 35</b> Men's fine 15.00 Overcoats go at <b>\$12 35</b>	<b>Men's Winter Work Pants.</b> All at Cut Prices. A big line of Men's good, heavy twill Pants, worth 1.25 <b>\$1 00</b> go at A fine line of Men's 1.75 Pants go at <b>\$1 45</b> Men's 2.50 Corduroy work Pants go at <b>\$2 15</b> Men's 1.25 Duck Pants with belt go at <b>\$1 00</b> <b>Men's Dress Shirts.</b> A beautiful assortment of Men's 1.25 fancy Dress Shirts <b>98c</b> go at	<b>Men's Dress Pants.</b> Entire Line at Cut Prices. Men's 3.00 Dress Pants go at <b>\$2 65</b> Men's 3.50 Dress Pants go at <b>\$3 00</b> Men's 4.00 Dress Pants go at <b>\$3 60</b> Men's 4.50 Dress Pants go at <b>\$3 95</b> Men's 5.00 Dress Pants go at <b>\$4 40</b> Men's 6.00 Dress Pants go at <b>\$4 95</b> <b>Children's Underwear.</b> Children's 35c fleeced Union Suits go at <b>25c</b>	
<b>Men's Suits.</b> Note the Prices. Men's \$10 suits go at <b>\$ 8.35</b> " 16 " " <b>12.45</b> " 20 " " <b>16.50</b> <b>Men's Shoes.</b> Our entire line of Men's \$4.50 J. P. Smith's Shoes go in sale <b>\$3 95</b>	<b>Boy's Knee Suits.</b> Our Entire Line at a Reduction. Boy's 2.00 Suits go at <b>\$1.50</b> Boy's 2.25 Suits go at <b>1.95</b> Boy's 2.50 Suits go at <b>1.98</b> No. 1912 Boy's 3.00 suits <b>2.15</b> No. 1920 Boy's 3.50 suits <b>2.65</b> No. 1944 Boy's 4.00 suits <b>3.15</b> No. 1983 Boy's 5.00 suits <b>3.95</b> No. 2946 Boy's 7.70 suits <b>5.65</b>	<b>Boy's Duck Coats.</b> LINED. A fine line of Boy's heavy lined Duck Coats that sell for 1.25, go in this sale <b>\$1 00</b> at <b>Men's Duck Coats.</b> Our 1.75 Men's Duck Coats go at <b>\$1 50</b>	<b>Youth's Suits.</b> No. 3028 Youth's 5.00 suits, go at <b>\$3 95</b> No. 3002 Youth's 6.00 suits, go at <b>\$4 50</b> No. 9800 Youth's 8.00 suits, go at <b>\$5 95</b> No. 6876 Youth's 10.00 suits, go at <b>\$7 95</b>

This Sale gives you a chance to buy Good, Seasonable, High-Class Winter Merchandise at Extremely Low Prices.

## ROCK & DUKE

Ohio Avenue, Wichita Falls, Texas





Special sale on  
Lace Curtains



# The Panic Is Gone

The good old Christmas times are nearly here again. The Yule tide, the happiest of the year. And while many of us, for the want of a tire piece, as well as the lack of wood cannot burn the Yule log. We can be at peace with our neighbors, make the plum pudding, roast the boar's head, bake the pig with the red apple in his mouth, etc. Christmas would not be perfect without some gifts among members of the same family and among very intimate friends. We have the very presents that you are now so much in need of and we simply wanted you to know where to find them.

Listen good people you can buy from us a present for your friends at prices to suit. A 60 cent Waste Basket or a \$600 Baldwin Piano or anything to suit between these prices: Rugs 1.50 to 50.00, Iron Beds 2.50 to 35.00, Bed Room Suits 25.00 to 175.00, Dressers 10.00 to 45.00, Folding Beds 12.50 up, Side Boards and Buffets to suit your pocket book. Dining Chairs, all kinds, Children's Beds, and Baby Buggies, the celebrated Gunn Sectional Book Cases, and everything that goes into your home. Come and see us.



Rockers of all  
kinds from \$1.50  
to \$25.00

THE CELEBRATED

## CHARTER OAK

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS

YOUR FRIENDS,

# W. F. JOURDAN FURNITURE CO.

### Selecting a Wife

...and a Stove or Range are quite alike. The handsomest may not be the best, but when you do find both these qualities together...



It's an Awful Nice Combination.

They are found together in the Charter Oak Stove and Range Sold by...

### RETAIL CLERKS WILL ORGANIZE

In response to a notice published yesterday, nineteen retail clerks of this city met at the Red Men's Hall last night and decided to organize a local of the Retail Clerks' Association. Each of the nineteen clerks present signed a petition for a charter.

Another meeting will be held on Thursday night at which further plans for the organization will be perfected.

#### Here is a Good One.

One of our leading citizens overheard the following interesting dialogue between two 16-year old boys last Saturday, while politics were running very high:

First Boy: "What's you, Bill?"

Second Boy: "Dunno. Half-breed, I think."

First Boy: "Half breed. How's that?"

Second Boy: "Well, pop's a anti and ma's a pro, you see. But they both buys their furniture from the Jourdan Furniture Co., 'cause they gets the best goods for their money." 174-21

Santa Claus, it seems, is playing favorites this year and has authorized V. E. Stampfli, proprietor of the Cream Bakery, to secure a Christmas tree and have it loaded with presents for children under the age of 12 years and invite them to his place of business on the evening of December 21st. Mr. Stampfli has already secured the tree and says he will load it down with little stockings filled with good things for the children and wants all of them to be at the Cream Bakery by 8 o'clock on the evening of the 21st, at which time the tree will be lighted and all made welcome. 174-11

#### Company Turns Down Contract.

The Seagrave Company, from whose agent the City Council several weeks ago purchased a combination hose and chemical wagon for a consideration of \$1,600 has turned down the order, for the reason, as they stated, that the terms made by their agent are too low. The matter was discussed at the meeting of the council last night, but no definite action was taken looking toward the purchase of another wagon.

#### Cupid's Doings.

While seated in a buggy in front of the M. E. Church South Sunday afternoon, Miss Eva Tucker and J. L. Block were united in marriage by Rev. A. J. Bush.

#### Knight-Sells.

At 6:30 o'clock Monday evening at the residence of Rev. A. J. Bush, Miss Ora Evaline Sells and Robert Eearl Knight were married, their host performing the ceremony. Mr. Knight and his bride will make their home two miles south of town.

#### Bogess-Bush.

The marriage of Miss Beulah Bush, daughter of Rev. A. J. Bush, to Mr. W. A. Bogess of Dallas will take place at the Christian church at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The ceremony will be performed by the bride's father, assisted by her brother, Rev. George Bush of Gainesville. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Mexico. The prospective groom is State evangelist for the Christian church.

Among the many beautiful presents received by Miss Bush, none are more highly appreciated than the silver sugar and cream set presented by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian church, in token of their love and appreciation of her womanly virtues and usefulness in the church work during her stay among them. In all her wanderings her heart will often go back to her friends here in grateful remembrance of their love and kindness.

#### Griffith-Melton.

Special to the Times. Dundee, Tex., Dec. 3.—Married at Dundee Dec. 2nd, at the Hotel Miller, Mr. Mitchell Griffith of Spanish Fort, Montague county, and Miss Nora Melton, daughter of Mr. Lee Melton, residing near here. The happy couple left immediately on the eastbound train for the groom's home.

From present indications, the marriage bells will ring out again in this community very soon.

#### Ladies, Attention.

We have a nice Christmas present for every lady who calls at our store between now and Christmas day. W. F. Jourdan Furniture Co. 174-21

Subscribe for the Daily Times.

# FRESH FROM THE World's Fashion Center

Where the brightest brains and nimblest fingers have been at work come the new styles which we are now showing in Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Millinery and infact our entire store is now complete.



To say it is our best showing but feebly expresses the idea. It is a harvest of all the late ideas from the best markets of the world. We can show you better than we can tell you, so come and look the lines over. :-: :-: :-:



YOURS TO PLEASE,

# W. E. Skeen

Profe  
HUFF, B  
OFFICE—  
Lester  
First N  
DR. W.  
Southwe  
Ohio A  
WICHITA  
N. HEN  
...Olea  
DR. H. A  
Crown  
Office—Ov  
Wichita F  
J. T. MO  
ATT  
Office—Ov  
Trust Co  
Wichita F  
DR. BOG  
Office in K  
over Post  
to 12 m. an  
T. B. GR  
ATT  
County Attor  
Office Over  
L. H. L  
Barb  
To suit yo  
A Ho  
or Cok  
Hair cutting  
Shave,  
Shampoo,  
Bath.



# Are You Buying Dry Goods Right? **DON'T KNOW!**

Then come to our store and get our prices and compare them with others  
and note the saving.

DRESS GOODS are beginning to move and we have a full line to select from. We are especially strong on BROWNS and BLUES, at prices from per yard 35c to \$2.00.

BRAID TRIMMINGS will be in demand this season and you will find our stock in pretty good shape to select from.

WE CARRY the largest line of Bags, Belts, Collars and such Notions in the city. A new lot of Bags, ranging in price from 15c to \$5.00.

AND DON'T forget our Silk and Ribbon Department—the latest shades and styles at prices exceedingly low. INDIVIDUAL PATTERNS A SPECIALTY.

## Shoes for All the Family at any Price and any Style

# V. G. SKEEN

### Professional Ads

**HUFF, BARWISE & HUFF**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:—Room 13 & 15 Kemp & Lasker Block also rear First National Bank.

**DR. W. H. FELDER,**  
—DENTIST—

Southwest Corner 7th street Ohio Avenue.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

**N. HENDERSON,**

Attorney-at-Law.

Office, Kemp & Lasker Block.

**DR. H. A. WALLER**  
DENTIST

Crown and Bridge work a specialty.  
Office—Over Water-Smith Drug Store.

Wichita Falls, Texas

**J. T. MONTGOMERY,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office—Over Farmers Bank and Trust Company.

Wichita Falls, Texas

**DR. BOGER,**

DENTIST.

Office in Kemp & Lasker Building, over Postoffice. Hours, from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

**T. B. GREENWOOD,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

County Attorney Wichita County and Notary Public.  
Office Over Farmers' Bank and Trust Company.

**L. H. LAWLER,**

—WILL DO YOUR—

**Barber Work**  
To suit you; and can give you  
A Hot or Cold **BATH**

Hair cutting, 35c  
Shave, 15c  
Shampoo, 35c  
Bath, 25c

### THE DOLLAR.

Its Evolution From the One Time Bleat or Bellow.

The dollar took some rounding. Nor did it formerly ring true, but, much alive, simply gave a bleat or bellow. Cattle, among country folk, at one time constituted the dollar, while primitive man generally made use of any article sufficiently abundant for the standard payment of all merchandise.

Thus, in ancient Greece, a large bronze tripod had the value of a dozen oxen. A good hardworking woman, on the other hand, was given in exchange for only four such beasts.

When metal took the place of money the dollar clung to its traditions, and coins were still called after live stock. Thus "pecunia," applied to metal money, derived its origin from "pecus" (cattle). From the custom of counting heads of cattle came the present designation of a sum in cash—capital or "capita" (heads). In Sanskrit rouspa (herd, flock) made rouspa or the Indian rupee, while ingots of electrum or admixture of gold and silver when first in use as money bore the impress of an ox or cow.

Not clumsy, but too fragile, were the shells in use as money by the negroes of Africa and throughout ancient Asia, where the natives, taken by its beauty, gave the shell a money value.—R. Holt-Lomax in Harper's Weekly.

### THE MINE PACK BURRO.

Information Gleaned by the New-comer in Camp.

He was a newcomer in the mining camp, and as everything he saw appeared novel and interesting he kept up a rapid fire of questions that seemed mighty foolish to the boys.

The placid little pack burros, mostly ears and voice, pleased him immensely, and he supposed they were kept as pets or else as camp scavengers to nibble the labels from old cans and eat stray newspapers. He came across one packing a wheelbarrow secured on its back with wheel and handles in the air.

"My good man," he asked the owner, "can you tell me why the little donkey is tied to the wheelbarrow in that odd fashion?"

"I shore can, stranger," replied that accommodating individual. "This here jassax has been acquired by old Wai-pai Huggins for a house pet at the Bully Boy mine, an' 'bein' as the animal is too dellycat' to walk all the way over them rough trails, the old man drives him uphill an' at the summit jes' naterally turns him down the other side. Yessir, it do come hard on old Wai-pai, but it's mighty restin' for the jassax."—Success Magazine.

### Eating on the Train in Spain.

As even express trains seldom attain a higher rate of speed than twenty-five miles per hour travel is slow and tedious, though fairly comfortable, and to enjoy Spain one must assume the leisurely indifference of the Spaniard to whom manana is always the chosen time. He is wise who carries his own luncheon, and never are dainty tea baskets more indispensable than on these long journeys. Spanish etiquette demands that the traveler before partaking of his food must politely offer it to those who share the compartment with him. It may either be graciously accepted or declined. In no country is it so difficult to travel and to secure information, as but little English is spoken even by important officials.—Travel Magazine.

## Ziegler's

TIN SHOP

### Pure Water

These Days is an Item Worth Considering.

We furnish everything necessary to catch and deliver rain water from the time it falls on your roof until you place it to your lips pure and clear.

We Know How.

Better SEE US About it.

### I Now Offer You

The largest and cheapest stock of

## FURNITURE

ever offered in the south. I need more room and will give you bargains for a short while. I have just received 2 large cars. These goods MUST move. Come and get choice.

## Job. Barnett

T. P. CLONTS,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor

Surveys Townsites, Maps and Reports, Sewers, Waterworks and Irrigation. OFFICE—Room 3, Kemp & Kell Bld'g.

GIVE US A TRIAL—OUR STOCK WILL PLEASE YOU

Lime, Cement, Brick.  
Unexcelled Malthoid Roofing.  
Moulding, Doors, Windows.  
Barb wire and Nails.  
Everything in Lumber.  
Red Picket Fence.

## J. S. Mayfield Lumber Co.

PHONE 28.

## Best McAlister Lump and Nut Coal at

Wichita Ice Company

Phone No. 6

P. C. MARICLE, Manager.

Wall Paper, Picture Frames and Window Glass!

## WEIDEMAN BROS.,

Agents, Sherwin-Williams Paint.

Next door to Postoffice, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

JOSEPH A. KEMP, President.  
A. NEWBY, Vice President.

P. P. LANGFORD, Cashier.  
W. L. ROBERTSON, Ass't Cashier.

## City National Bank,

CAPITAL \$ 75,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$ 1,400,000.00

We offer to the business public the services of a reliable and conservative banking institution, that is at all times prepared to grant any favor consistent with sound banking. CALL AND SEE US

WICHITA FALLS TEXAS

**E. M. WINFREY & COMPANY,**

Dealers in

FIREARMS, SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES—FINE POCKET CUTLERY.

General Repairing a Specialty

Agents RAYOLE, best Bicycle made Indiana Ave. Wichita Falls, Tex.

Chas. Whitener,

VERNON, TEXAS.

Structural Engineer.

BUILDER OF

Reinforced Concrete Bridges and Culverts; Concrete and Brick Natatoriums and Reservoirs, Etc. Save 30 per cent by securing Plans and Specifications of me.

Write Me What You Want and I will develop your plans.



# Give Us Your Grocery Business

We have a full, fresh line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Produce. New crop Louisiana and Georgia Cane Syrups, just received. . . .

**ERWIN & McINTIRE,**

Established 1884

U. S. Depository

## First National Bank

Wichita Falls, Texas

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$115,650.00

Regardless of the amount of your banking business we want it. We have facilities for handling real estate paper

### Don't Close Your Building Contract

Till you get our figures on both  
**CONCRETE and LUMBER**

PHONE 233 Arthur Reed & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, CAR OF

## Red Picket Fence

MOORE & RICHOLT

### W. H. H. THATCHER

STOVES, SHELF HARDWARE AND TINWARE

If one gets worsted the other does. The rich and the poor share the same at Thatcher's Hardware Store. You will find at my place a well assorted stock of Hardware goods at fair prices. Please come and see me, examine my goods, investigate my methods of business and if you are pleased you will buy.

### Plumbing

Steam and Hot Water Heating estimates made free. All kinds of Plumbing repairing done by practical plumbers. We also carry in stock the Eclipse and the Roberts natural stone germ proof Filters. Located at city hall building Phone 306.

WICHITA PLUMBING CO.

## MERMAIDS OF LEGEND

Sea Women That Were Vouched For by Ancient Writers.

### ORIGIN OF THE DELUSION.

These Traditional Creatures Were Probably Dugongs and Manatees. Seal Maidens of Fable—Mermaids of Fiction and the Seal of Fact.

There is a decided fascination about the mermaids of legend. Considering their traditional form, it does not seem quite certain whether they can be included among the fair "humanities" of old religion, but it would be extremely interesting to see one. In all seriousness the truths and poetry underlying and inherent in the old myths are well worth attention, but apart from these there is something distinctly entertaining in the quasi-historical accounts that we have of mermaids and the heroic attempts at rationalistic explanation. The fancy has taken firmer hold on popular imagination than many of the old legends. Of course they are recognized as nonexistent; but, unlike the majority of mythological beings, they are invested colloquially with a sort of humorous reality.

A "History of the Netherlands" gives a circumstantial account of a great tempest which washed ashore near Haarlem a "sea woman" as she was swimming about. She was captured and cleansed from the "sea moss that had grown about her" and became a humanized creature, except that she was always trying to escape into the water. And it is added, "Many persons worthy of credit have justified in their writings that they had seen her in the said town of Haarlem." In the sixteenth century off Ceylon some sailors captured "seven nermen and mermaids," several priests and physicians testifying to the fact and the latter leaving it on record that after examination and dissection they found the external and internal structures resembled those of human beings. Hudson, the famous navigator, declared that his ship's company had seen a mermaid, the upper part of her body like a woman, skin very white and long black hair. An old Iceland history tells of one near Greenland, "the neck and head in all respects like a human being." The Norwegian Bishop Pontoppidan, who wrote in the eighteenth century, "records the appearance of a mermaid which was deposed to an oath by the observers." And not to multiply quotations proving the belief even of the learned in the actual existence of the mermaids, Pliny asserts authoritatively that "as for the mermaids it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them, for looke how painters draw them, so they are indeed."

It seems hard after all these weighty testimonies that we should be assured that the "historical" mermaids were only dugongs or manatees, seals or sea lions, especially as some of these interesting creatures measure some eighteen feet in length and are by no means attractive in appearance. Something in the shape of the head and the breast is relied on by the rationalistic scientists as explaining the delusion, but one is at a loss to understand how this can account for the circumstantial descriptions that have come down to us. Coevals of those old writers have proved to us by their paintings that they held very much the same views as to what constitutes feminine beauty as we have, and we should certainly not discover in the dugong or manatee anything whatever to suggest in the very faintest degree the idea of a pretty woman. Yet there is generally the implication of comeliness in the verbal pictures the old writers give of their mermaids, though Columbus, who reported that he had seen two or three, admitted that he saw no beauty in them. The seal explanation perhaps does the least violence to one's traditional ideas, as, whatever may be thought of its resemblance to a woman, it is in itself graceful and its face and eyes are pleasing.

There is, at any rate, a rather suggestive coincidence in the view that the mermaid of fiction is the seal of fact, for closely allied if not identical with mermaids were the "seal maidens" of a thousand fables. The accepted tradition was that these maidens assumed the form of seals, which they could relinquish at any moment by divesting themselves of the seal-skins. Only if while they were disporting themselves in quasi-human guise their seal integuments were stolen or hidden they would have to remain as "maidens" and could not resume the form of seals. We know on the authority of many a song and legend that willingly or unwillingly a man has been

"married to a mermaid  
At the bottom of the deep blue sea,"  
but in the case of the fortunate purchaser of a seal maiden's "troublesome disguise" there was no need for a submarine descent. She could quite comfortably live on land and, indeed, had to unless she found her seal-skin again, though always longing like the mer-

dweller once more. There is therefore unquestionably a certain poetic propriety in the scientific identification of the mermaid with the seal.—London Globe.

### A DESERT SANDSTORM.

Experience of a Woman Traveler While Crossing Sahara.

What it means to encounter a sandstorm in the desert of Sahara is described by Mrs. Palmer Thomas: "Few things bring such a sense of utter powerlessness as a desert sandstorm, and I shall never forget my experience of one. Our dragoon one day suddenly called our attention to a darkening horizon line. 'See,' he said; 'sandstorm comes. No man will ride in such.' We had barely time to dismount and make the camels kneel in a circle on the sand before the storm was upon us. Each man threw his kaftan over the peaks of his saddle and crouched within the shelter it afforded and that formed by the animal's body behind him, while I nestled in the hollow formed by my camel's neck and shoulder, drawing the folds of the blanket-like stuff tightly over me. The wise beast, knowing what was coming, turned her long neck right round and laid her head on my knee, seeking the protection of my cloak for her eyes against the sand, which, driven by the fury of the wind, struck the face like powdered glass.

"But I looked out upon the scene as long as I could, watching what appeared to be a mass of brown gauze veils streaming up across the sky, darkening the sunlight and gradually blotting out everything from our sight. An icy wind preceded the cloud, increasing in intensity every minute until the sound of its roaring made one's own voice inaudible, while the darkness became that of densest night. And so we sat silent in the noise and the blackness until the hurricane abated. Then, looking out again, I saw the brownish mass of cloud flying before the wind away toward the Nile, some forty miles distant, and the cloudless blue of a March sky in Egypt once more over-spread above us.

"But the legs of our beasts were all covered with the sand that had fallen, and notwithstanding my sheltered position the sand was lying on my dress and hat and was thick upon us. For some time we watched the brown cloud losing itself in the immensity of the desert, where the whitening bones of animals tell with sad frequency of the overwhelming fury of these sudden tempests; then we mounted and rode away."—Chicago News.

### Marriage as a Failure.

There is more nonsense talked in the abstract about marriage as a failure than is talked about any other branch of the conduct of life. If a census on the subject could be taken I am sure it would be found that the majority of married people jog along very comfortably and are much happier in their united state than they possibly could have been had they remained unmarried. The number of divorces is usually quoted to prove that marriage is a failure, but what, after all, is the number of divorces in proportion to a population of many millions of married people?—Mrs. Sarah Grand in London Chronicle.

### Thoughtful.

Mrs. Greene—My husband is such a thoughtful man! He always goes down into the basement kitchen to smoke. Mrs. Gray—And lets the smoke come upstairs into the dining room through the dumb waiter. Mrs. Greene—Yes, but that's because he is absentminded, poor man! That has nothing to do with his thoughtfulness, you know.—Boston Transcript.

### Mixed.

Earnest Female—Professor, I hear you are a great ornithologist. Professor—I am an ornithologist, madam. Earnest Female—Then could you kindly tell me the botanical name for a whale?—Punch.

### His Protest.

The milk dealer fined for selling a watered article protested. "Why," he exclaimed indignantly, "if I didn't water the milk half of my customers wouldn't get any."—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Why Boys Play Hockey.

A child plays truant either because the school has too little interest for him or else because the parent cannot properly control him. Probably in most cases both circumstances affect his conduct. If the subjects taught and the teachers themselves were in all respects what they should be and if the parents had full control of their children, there would be little heard of truancy or its effects. There are three causes of truancy, therefore, which deserve attention—a narrow curriculum which fails to meet the needs or interests of all the pupils; inefficient teachers who by reason of a lack of skill, tact and sympathy fail to reach some of the pupils; weak or indifferent parents who fail in their duty of keeping their children in school.—Chrities and the Commons.

### THE FEATHER BED.

It is a Poor Thing to Use Either in Summer or Winter.

"Few people, even physicians themselves, seem to know the principal reason why medical science condemns the use of feather beds in winter as well as in summer," said a New York physician recently.

"It is because feather beds are highly hygroscopic—a rather formidable word, but one meaning simply that feathers readily absorb and condense moisture. The body is constantly throwing off waste matter through the skin and the lungs. The feathers in the bed will absorb this waste matter as readily as it will simple atmospheric moisture. The feathers retain the waste matter during the day, when the bed is cold, even when it is aired, unless also warmed by sunshine during the time it is exposed to the air.

"At night, when the body of the sleeper warms the bed, the feathers renew their hygroscopic action and throw off the waste matter absorbed the night before. The susceptible body of the sleeper is soon surrounded by a dense and highly poisonous atmosphere, the accumulative effect of which cannot help but be very injurious.

"The skin, like the lungs, is continually breathing and is very sensitive to external influences; hence arises the need for air baths as well as for water baths. The entire body should be exposed to fresh air every day for as long a time as you can make possible, and all beds should be thoroughly ventilated."—New York Times.

### COTTON IN INDIA.

The Way It Was Discovered by a Man Who Was an Observer.

A remarkable story is told about the discovery of the cotton plant in India some years ago. Two gentlemen were driving out to dinner near Bombay, one the host and the other his guest. On both sides of the road were hedges.

It was getting dark, but the guest noticed some white stuff on the top of the hedges all the way along and at length told his friend that he thought it looked like cotton. His friend ordered the native driver to stop, and the two Englishmen got down and examined. The guest was right. It was cotton of an extraordinary strong staple.

Both men were cotton experts, and yet the host, who had driven along the same road for years, had passed the cotton without recognizing it. The guest immediately proceeded to buy up these hedges, for except them there were none that he had seen during a twelve years' residence in India.

During his investigations he discovered that natives often had one or two cotton trees in their gardens, and the English club compounds possessed three or four in different parts of India, but nowhere except in this Bombay district did he see cotton growing in such luxuriant abundance.

He bought up every tree and plant he could, for not a single native European imagined that it was a cotton tree that he possessed in his garden.—Gotton Age.

### A Monster Spring.

No state in the Union has larger or more numerous springs than Florida. Many of them form good sized streams from the start, and some of them are navigable. The largest spring in the state, and one of the largest and probably the best known in the United States, is Silver Spring, which is located six miles east of Ocala. This spring forms the source of the Oklawaha river, a tributary of the St. Johns, and steamboats traversing the river enter the spring basin, which has an area of several acres. The water is from twenty-five to thirty feet deep and is wonderfully clear, appearing absolutely devoid of color.—Minneapolis Journal.

### Etiquette Not Involved.

Mrs. Hendricks (the landlady)—Can I help you to some more soup, Mr. Dumley?

Mr. Dumley—No, thanks. Mrs. Hendricks (angrily)—Don't refuse, Mr. Dumley, because it isn't considered good form to be helped twice to soup. We're not particular people here.

Mr. Dumley—Oh, etiquette has nothing to do with it, madam. It's the soup.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Dad's Half Try.

Father—How's this, Harold? I hear you have been as bad as you could be today. What have you got to say for yourself? Small Harold—Please, don't believe all you hear, papa. I could have been a whole lot worse.—Chicago News.

### The Woman Suicide's Hat.

An interesting contribution to the study of feminine psychology has been made by the Hampstead coroner. "Women always take off their hats before committing suicide," said he.—London Telegraph.

Cunning always has been the offensive and defensive weapon of ignorance. "Match cunning with cunning only as a last resort."—John A. Howland.



# PENNINGTON'S GREAT CONSOLIDATION SALE!

## Now in Full Sway and Continues Until December 24th SATURDAY'S SUCCESSFUL SELLING!

Proved the genuineness and effectiveness of PENNINGTON'S GREAT CONSOLIDATION SALE. Hundreds and hundreds of enthusiastic buyers visited our store Saturday; they bought too, and went away well pleased, only to add more enthusiasm to this GREAT BARGAIN EVENT. This Sale is No Bluff or "Windy," it is a veritable cyclone of undoubted bargains and enormous price concessions that has hit this town with a force of relentlessness that will be felt all over this section and recognized as a great money saving opportunity. All the elements necessary for a successful sale are combined in this: A large, clean, up-to-date stock of high grade dependable merchandise; A big price concession on everything exactly as advertised. A large, courteous efficient sales force; the experience of many years of successful merchandising and the general confidence in this store's promises and statements.

### There are No Baits, Lures, or Leaders in This Sale!

With the exception of a few staples. The whole store is on sale and the biggest reductions are in the principal departments where you get the most good from them. Men's suits and overcoats, boy's suits and overcoats, men's odd pants; men's, ladies' and children's shoes; ladies' coat suits and long coats; blankets and comforts; woolen dress goods; Hosiery of all kinds; Trunks, Suit Cases, etc. Don't miss a day of this sale. Tell your friends about it. The GREATEST BARGAIN EVENT EVER HELD BY ANY FIRM IN WICHITA FALLS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

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He also carries a nice line of water supply goods, bath-tubs, rubber and cotton water hose, etc. Office one door south of Robertson's drug store. Estimates and information on the cost of steam heating, furnished on application. Phone 61.

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

#### BUTTER BY THE YARD.

The Way It Is Sold, Pure and Sweet, in Cambridge, England.

In Cambridge, England, butter is sold by the yard. For generations it has been the practice of Cambridge-shire dairy folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Deftly wrapped in strips of clean white cloth, the cylindrical rolls are packed in long, narrow baskets made for the purpose and thus conveyed to market. The butter women who, in white linen aprons and sleeves, preside over the stalls in the market have no need of weights or scales for dispensing their wares. Constant practice and experienced eyes enable them with a stroke of the knife to divide a yard of butter into halves or quarters with almost mathematical exactness.

The university people are the chief buyers of this curiosity shaped product. In addition to being famed for its purity and sweetness Cambridge "yard butter" is eminently adapted for being served to the students in the daily commons. Cut in conveniently sized pieces and accompanied by a loaf of the best wheat bread, a stated portion is sent round every morning to the rooms of the undergraduates for use at breakfast and tea.—Chicago Record-Herald.

#### Thought He Knew Him.

A laborer was engaged in the grounds of an asylum and received instructions to pay no attention whatever to the remarks of the patients.

Some little time after he commenced work the governor of the asylum, a well known doctor, looking at the progress of the work, mildly suggested one alteration. The workman dug steadily on and never lifted his head.

The doctor raised his voice, but the man, without answering, went on digging energetically. The doctor threatened, stormed and finally thundered out:

"Do you know who I am?" The laborer straightened his back, looked at him a minute and, shaking his head, sorrowfully exclaimed: "Poor chap! I am sorry for ye," and went on calmly with his work.—London Express.

At the savings bank it is requisite to obtain the signature of new depositors to an identification form. Recent ly a lady with more independence of spirit than experience exhibited an willingness to comply with the regulation.

"What is your husband's name?" asked the clerk. "My husband's name is Peter Jones. What is your wife's name?" snapped the fair depositor.—London Scraps.

Unappreciated. "I've worked for the party faith fully for the last twenty years," began the office seeker, "and I can say with truth that I never once asked for an office."

"Great record," put in the party leader. "I wouldn't think of urging you to break it. Keep it up."—Philadelphia Press.

Memory. Tommy—Pop, what is memory? Tommy's Pop—Memory, my son, is something that enables us to forget the money we borrow and remember the money we lend.—Philad.

#### CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

Study the Lord of Creation and the Things He Wears.

See the man! He wears a hat of straw, stiffened with glue until it is like a tin pail, or of felt or silk, stiffened with bum shellac until it is like a cast iron pot. Inside this unyielding brim is a thick band of hard, stiff leather, re-enforced with inner bands of fannel. Result, compression of the blood vessels of the scalp, causing undue perspiration, headache and baldness.

About his neck in summer is a turn-down collar, which is a high, stiff fence of eight thicknesses of starched linen. This fits closely, leaving him unable to turn his head without great effort. Imbedded in this and tied in front in a thick, uncomfortable bunch is a tie of heavy cotton or silk, re-enforced with linings of quilted canton fannel.

His shirt has a stiff, unyielding front of the firmness of a priest's breast-plate. This must be donned with dexterity and worn with care lest it break or bend. His waistcoat is made of heavy woolen cloth, and in summer he wears one of heavier, thicker and warmer duck or chevrot. This warmth and thickness, however, are only in front, where nature has already protected the lungs and heart. At his back, where protection is required against draft or chill, the waistcoat is of thin muslin.

His coat is built similarly, the fronts being re-enforced with lapels of many linings.

About his waist he buckles a belt so tightly as to interfere with breathing and circulation, yet can rarely get it tight enough to achieve its own purpose.

For this reason he must wear suspenders, which are probably the most uncomfortable garment known.

He carries a stick which has no pretense to use or beauty.

He has dozens of pockets into which he never puts anything.

He has buttons which button nothing and buttonholes which are not to be used.

He has strange jewelry of clumsy intent. Great buttons of uncouth shape must be thrust through stiffly starched layers of linen. Collar buttons must be lost and hunted for.

He has rings on his fingers, pins in his scarf, chains across his breast, fobs dangling from his pockets and studs in his shirts.

He is not what he was created, but is what he has created. Is the man a savage? No; he is the lord of creation.—Life.

The Main Point. Mrs. Scrapeleigh—They say, my dear, that the new rubber plant, the Ficus pandurata, is extremely beautiful. It has a glossy, veined leaf.— Mr. Scrapeleigh (who has strained his back lugging the house plants around)—I don't care anything about its glossy veined leaves. What does the dum thing weigh?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Great Financier. Cholly—Harry is a great financier. Chappie—Yass! Cholly—He borrowed sixpence from me yesterday to take him to the city to see a man that he knew he could borrow a pound from and with that pound he flew off to stand a dinner to another man whom he borrowed a hundred from.—London

#### MILLET'S POVERTY.

Incident in the Life of the Great French Painter.

It seems almost incredible that Millet, painter of "The Angelus" and other now world famous pictures, should have suffered from the poverty that forms the basis of the following story, but it is a fact that he did: One day, indeed, he found himself without food in the house for himself and his family, in his extremity Diaz offered to take two of Millet's drawings to Paris and make an effort to sell them. Even ing came, the Millet family anxiously awaiting their friend's return. If he came back without the drawings it meant bread; with them, hungry to bed. Night fell, the family sitting in darkness because they felt they could not afford a light.

At last they heard the stamping of Diaz's wooden leg as he crossed the little paved court and his lusty voice calling out: "Light! Light! Where is the light?" The family hurried to light a candle. But even while the head of the old fashioned sulphur match still was spluttering Diaz, who was a Spaniard and nothing if not temperamental, slapped down two loaves of bread on the table, one after another, in quick succession. When at last the candle was burning he drew out 60 francs in gold, all save one piece, which he had been obliged to change in buying the bread. He arranged the gold pieces in a circle like a halo around the candle, ending with the change, of which he made a neat pile.

"Ah," sighed Millet as he regarded the unhoped for treasure, "if only I could count on a sum like this every week!"

"Would you turn capitalist?" reproachfully asked Diaz.

"If to suffer is a spur to genius, is it a wonder that these Barbizon men were great painters?"

Not Business. Two highland farmers met on their way to church.

"Man," said Donald, "I was wonderin' what you will be askin' for you bit sheep over at your steadin'?"

"Man," replied Dougal, "I was thinkin' I wad be wantin' 50 shullin's for that sheep."

"I will tak' it at that," said Donald. "but, och, man, Dougal, I am awful surprised at you doing business on the Sawbath."

"Business!" exclaimed Dougal, "Man, sellin' a sheep like that for 50 shullin's is not business at all. It's just charity."—Dundee Advertiser.

#### He Had the Name.

She had gone up the scales once, and then she had gone down the scales. Then she had done the same thing over again, after which some one asked:

"In what school of music were you taught?"

Thereupon some one else interrupted in an undertone:

"Judging by the speed, I should say it was a riding school."

And there were many present who deemed the sentiment a good one.

#### The Prodigal Son.

Prodigal—Father, I have come home to die.

"Confound you! Haven't you cost me enough already without adding the expense of a funeral?"—Life.

#### FOR INSPECTION OF DENVER.

Railroad Commission Party Start on Thursday of This Week.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 1.—All arrangements have been completed for the inspection of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad and the Panhandle lines of the Santa Fe and Rock Island. Commissioner Colquitt so announced last evening and that he and his party will leave Wednesday in order to start work on Thursday of this week.

Mr. Colquitt will be accompanied by R. A. Thompson, engineer to the commission; Claude Pollard, office assistant attorney general, and a stenographer from the commission office. While in the Panhandle the party will go over the Pecos and Northern Texas, Southern Kansas of Texas and the old Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf road, now a Rock Island line. From ten days to two weeks will be consumed in the trip. It will be something of an expensive undertaking in view of the fact that the anti-pass law has been construed to prohibit the railroad from being inspected, or any other line, for that matter, from furnishing any passes or free transportation for the use of the commission. Everything must be paid for. A special train will likely be furnished.

About fourteen months ago a thorough inspection of the Fort Worth and Denver was made by Engineer Thompson at the instance of the commission, because of the many delayed trains, derailments and other accidents on that road. After the report was made and the physical defects pointed out the Fort Worth and Denver officials came forward and promised to do certain things within a given time; that is, they would strengthen the bad places, etc. The inspection to commence this week will see how all this obligation has been satisfied.

### GIN BURNED AT BYERS THIS MORNING

Special to the Times.

Byers, Tex., Dec. 3.—The cotton gin at this place was destroyed by fire at about 7 o'clock this morning. The blaze originated from an explosion in a fuel oil tank, and the gin was completely destroyed. The gin was a four-stand outfit and was owned by a Mr. Duncan, who lives at Bellevue. The loss amounts to several thousands of dollars and is partially covered by insurance.

Only one bale of cotton was lost in the conflagration.

### AOKI SUMMONED TO JAPAN TO EXPLAIN SITUATION HERE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Ambassador Aoki has been summoned to Japan by his government to explain personally and in detail the precise situation in this country in regard to the Japanese immigration problem.

Subscribe for the Daily Times!



## PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Zuma White of Bellevue is visiting Miss Ella Scott at 1402 Scott avenue.

A. J. Schultz, a prominent farmer of Iowa Park, was transacting business in the city today.

Mrs. Maggie Smith of Amarillo is expected here tomorrow to visit her father, J. B. Duke, and other relatives.

Rev. G. L. Bush and daughter, Olive, of Gainesville, are in the city to attend the Bogress-Bush nuptials tomorrow.

G. D. Anderson left this afternoon for Kerrville, Texas, where he will remain indefinitely attending to business matters.

Miss Ines Rudy of Bowie, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Hatcher of this city, returned to her home this afternoon.

Mrs. S. A. Garvin returned to her home near Randlett, Oklahoma, today, after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Henderson and family.

Mrs. J. T. Ingram of Seymour and Miss Harry Lee Suttlemyer of Mineral Wells, were in the city today, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ziegler.

**Bills Introduced By Stephens.**  
Congressman John H. Stephens has not lost any time in introducing a number of bills in the lower house of the National Congress. Among others, is one for a Federal building in Wichita Falls. The following bills have been introduced by him:

To prohibit corporations from consolidating; to authorize the president, in co-operation with the governor of Texas, to have run and marked the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico; to levy an inheritance and income tax; to make Red River navigable from Fulton, Ark., to the mouth of the Big Washita in Clay county; making 3c a mile the maximum passenger fare in New Mexico; providing for the leasing of public grazing lands in semi-arid States and Territories; to subject mineral lands in Indian reservations to location, operation and development; to establish a Federal court at Amarillo; providing for the erection of public buildings at Wichita Falls, Denton and Amarillo.



**DR. J. W. DUVAL,**  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—X-ray and Electricity.  
Wichita Falls, Texas

## TOOK FATAL POTION

MRS. R. M. MILLER OF HONEY GROVE IS CARBOLIC ACID VICTIM.

## NO REASON FOR SUICIDE

While Searchers Were Looking For Her It is Thought That Woman Drank Deadly Draught.

Paris, Tex., Dec. 2.—With her lips blackened and burned by carbolic acid, the body of Mrs. R. M. Miller of Honey Grove was found under the family home tonight, the verdict of the coroner's inquest being that she died from the effects of poison, self-administered. Physicians who examined the body are of the opinion that she had not been dead more than thirty minutes when found.

When her husband, the Texas and Pacific station agent, went home this evening about 6 o'clock and found his wife missing, he immediately organized a search for her. When she was not found in the house neighbors were called in to assist in the search, and some boys were directed to look under the house. They found nothing, however, and the searching party spread out into the surrounding fields. An hour or more later, no sign of the woman having been discovered, they returned to the house, when two men of the party volunteered to crawl under the building and make a second search there. This they did with the result that Mrs. Miller's dead body was found.

The generally accepted theory is that the woman was secreted somewhere about the place when the searchers started out to look for her, and that when they had gone she drank the poison and crawled under the house to die.

There is no known reason why Mrs. Miller should have taken her own life, beyond the fact that she had been in a highly nervous condition as the result, it is believed, of injuries she received in a railroad wreck some time ago.

Watch the 10-cent counter at the Nickle Store for this week only for choice pieces of glassware. 174-tf

Don't imagine one coffee is just as good as another. Try our Richelleu 3-pound can for \$1.00. There is a difference.

TREVATHAN & BLAND.

In catsup we offer our well known Richelleu brand. The price is the same as others, the quality is different. Try a bottle and see.

TREVATHAN & BLAND.



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If you have not tried our own make of corn chops made of good clean corn, let us send you a sack. Wichita Grain and Coal Co. 17-tf 52-tf

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**Holiday Greeting.**

The happy Christmas time is fast approaching and we take pleasure in inviting you to inspect our new and well selected line of watches, clocks, rings, brooches, lockets, scarf pins, bracelets, fobs, link buttons, hat pins, baby pins, thimbles, neck chains, charms, festoons, emblem goods, umbrellas, knives, forks, spoons, all kinds of solid and plated silverware, cut glass, hand

painted china, etc. No old styles carried over from last season.

We pride ourselves on our good goods and low prices.

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171-3t Next door to postoffice.

Buy one dollar's worth of Capitol Stock and Poultry Food from the Wichita Grain and Coal Co., and get a prize. 174-tf 52-tf

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## YOUR CHRISTMAS FRUIT CAKE

We have everything you need and the very best obtainable. Genuine Black Fruit Cake Sugar, Black Molasses, Seeded Raisins, Cleaned Currants, in bulk or in packages, finest Corsican Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, Smyrna Figs, Halloween Dates, Nuts of all kinds, Boiled Cider, everything for Fruit Cake, Plum Pudding and Mince Meat; or we have them all ready prepared Fruit Cake in three sizes 1lb., 2,1-2lb and 5lb. Libby, McNeal & Libbeys Plum Pudding in three sizes individual 1 and 2lb. and genuine imported English Plum Pudding in porcelain bowls baked by J. Lyons & Co. of London, England. Mince Meat in a dozen different styles and qualities. Welch's Grape Juice all sizes. Fancy Shred Coconut. The list is altogether too long and varied to enumerate. We have everything you want; everything obtainable in the best stores in the largest cities; make known your wants, we will deliver the goods.

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