

THE RANDALL COUNTY NEWS.

Vol. XIV.

CANYON, RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910.

No. 16

The Dairy Industry of the United States.
According to the last year book of the Department of Agriculture, there were 21,720,000 milch cows in the United States, and these are worth \$702,945,000. The magnitude of the industry can perhaps be best understood when it is considered that these cows produce yearly about \$1,000,000,000.00 worth of dairy products.

There is no other branch of diversified agriculture so important to the progress of a community. The fertility of the soil can best be maintained by the liberal use of the barnyard manure and the dairy herd not only makes this possible, but dairying is also more remunerative than other branches of farming when properly carried on.

Dairying has made more wonderful progress since the advent of the modern creamery and the consumer of butter has not only been benefitted by being furnished a more wholesome and palatable article of food, but the wife in the farm home has been relieved of the drudgery incident to making butter on the farm. Where formerly the cream was ripened and churned into butter under conditions not conducive to fine quality in the finished product and in the majority of cases by unskilled hands, now the most of the milk or cream is delivered to a modern creamery where conditions are suitable to the purpose of making butter, and the result has been a wonderful improvement in the quality of our dairy products. As the quality has improved consumption has increased and the progress of dairying has been remarkable in the last decade.

The perpetuity of the country's greatness depends upon increasing the production of farm products from year to year, a result which not only furnishes our people with food but maintains the prosperity of our farming communities. Increase in production can only come thru improved methods of agriculture and soil improvement. When it is considered that the dairy cow is the foundation for soil improvement and farming prosperity, her importance is best understood, and interest in her should not be confined to her owner. She is an important factor in the development and prosperity of our country.

PANHANDLE AS DAIRY COUNTRY.

How much does it cost in the Panhandle to feed a cow one year? 5 tons sorghum, \$15.00, 1,000 pounds corn, \$8.00, 1,000 pounds cotton seed, \$6.00; total, \$31.00, if you buy all the feed.

If a farmer will plant one acre in sorghum and one acre in corn and add to this the seed from one bale of cotton, he will have sufficient feed to keep a cow one year. His actual outlay will be \$6.00 for rent and \$5.00 for cotton seed, or a total of \$11.00. A Jersey cow ought to produce, at a very low figure, \$60.00 worth of cream per year. Add to this the average value of a calf at one year old, and you have a total of \$80.00, leaving a net profit, if you buy all the feed, of \$49.00, and if you raise the feed, you will have a profit of \$66.

According to a recent address by Professor Haecker of Minnesota, it takes forty-one dollars to keep a cow at the experiment station a year. This may be taken as a fairly accurate statement of the cost of properly keeping cows in the corn belt.

The New York experiment station at Geneva has a herd of Jerseys that average 6,000 pounds of 5.5 per cent milk per year. That means 395 pounds of butter. By weighing and testing the milk of this herd of

cows, it was discovered that the best cow in the herd, which held her place in the herd for four years, gave three times as much milk as the poorest cow in each of the seasons, and that it cost one tenth more to feed her than it did to feed the poorest cow. The lowest cost at which the station carried any cow through the year, for feed alone was \$47.50. Cows are kept a little less (\$41.00) at the Minnesota station. And go here in the Panhandle of Texas, can keep a cow for a year for \$31.00 if we purchase all of the feed or actual outlay if we raise it, \$14.00. Thus you will notice that we can keep a cow much cheaper here than is done at any of the stations named.

By comparing these figures with any other portions of Texas, for that matter, we find the odds decidedly in favor of this country for dairying purposes. Sorghum is the best and cheapest forage crop that can be produced for dairy cows. Everybody, acquainted with this portion of Texas, knows that no other portion of the State will produce this crop of a quality that is not excelled anywhere, it is first class. The reasons for this may be attributed to the climatic conditions which are on account of high altitude. When it is made in the lower portions of the state, on account of the moist conditions of the atmosphere, it does not keep well, whereas in the high altitude it can be put up properly either during the summer or in the fall and it makes a fine forage feed till another crop is raised and harvested.

Then again, in making comparisons with the other places named and in other portions of Texas, we find that this country has a much better climate for dairying than any of the localities in the states we have mentioned, as we have not the wet, cold, chilly winters which are so greatly disliked by all dairymen, nor the sultry, hot, oppressive summers. We have the finest alfalfa hay grown, we can grow all of the feed they do, besides our crops of sorghum, kafir corn and milo maize make better fall and winter pastures.

It has been stated a number of times that we have better climate, and better and more feed than is produced in the Elgin-Illinois district where the land is rated as worth at \$400.00 per acre. While we can keep a cow much cheaper here than at any of the places named, but when a cow produces less than 140 pounds of butter fat at prices it brings here, is nothing more than a manure factory, and should go to the butcher.

A Trip Around the World.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Christian Church will give a Trip Around the World on Thursday evening, July 21. All who desire to make the trip should be at the home of Mrs. Travis Shaw at 8:30. America will be represented there and to all who have not previously purchased, tickets will be sold at thirty-five cents each. Conveyances will be waiting to take the tourists to Japan, W. C. Baird's home; from there they will be taken to Africa, J. P. Winder's; from Africa to Mexico, C. N. Harrison's; from Mexico to Ireland, R. G. Oldham's; and from Ireland to Turkey, W. T. Moreland's. At each place light refreshments, characteristic of the country represented, will be served and as far as possible the customs of each country will be carried out in decorations and in receiving.

To Investigate Umbarger Church Matters.

Report has reached this office that Bishop Dunn has sent Rev. Nolan, a priest of Ft. Worth, Texas, to Umbarger to investigate church matters at that place, and report matters to him as to affairs pertaining to the Catholic church at Umbarger. The priest met the church people on Sunday a week ago, and gave them some good fatherly advice which he did in such a forcible, logical and impressive manner that the good people of Umbarger would like to have Rev. Nolan remain as their priest. Our informant stated that the members were very much impressed with the appearance of the Rev. Nolan.

It takes a man of his make-up to bring about the conditions by which the contending factions will become united. So, for the good of the church, it is to be hoped that the Bishop will send some one with this particular make-up to bring together all of those contending differences.

Rev. Nolan had Christian Weigand to accompany him to Dallas for medical treatment and rest which his nervous condition requires. Father Weigand was a very nervous man and when he found that he could not handle the condition of affairs, he should have not overworked his sensitive nervous system to that high tension as to under-mine his already overtaxed mental and physical condition. But he seemed not to realize his weak condition and went on worrying and trying to make matters better until his whole mental and physical system was so overworked that he was completely exhausted. When a man allows himself to get into this state, or condition, they are only apt to add more oil to the burning flames, which make matters worse instead of better. We cannot help thinking that Christian Weigand is to be more pitied than condemned.

Special Election.

The special session of the legislature, called by the Governor to meet on the 19th instant, rendered it necessary that a representative be elected from this district to fill out the unexpired term of J. R. Bowman, resigned.

Following the Governor's proclamation to that effect, I have called a special election to be held at all the voting precincts in Randall County, on the same date as the primary elections are to be held, and the regular election officers of each precinct have been instructed to hold said election. This election must be held, and the returns made distinct and separate from the primaries. All legally qualified voters, regardless of political affiliation will be entitled to vote at said special election.

The candidates who have so far filed their names with me to be placed on the ballots, are the four democratic candidates who are running before the primaries and I presume there will be no others. The tickets will be printed and all supplies sent to the presiding officers at once.

If for any reason the presiding officer, appointed by the Commissioners' Court, fails to appear on the morning of the election, or is by any means disqualified, then the electors present should elect a presiding officer.

A. N. HENSON.

A crowd of young people took their suppers down to the six mile crossing Wednesday. Those going were Jim Black and wife, Roy Cullum and wife, Misses Grimes, Harrah, Hoff, Russell, and Messrs. Hix, Gamble, Terrill and Burrows.

Mrs. Harrison Entertains.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Claud Harrison entertained in honor of her sister, Mrs. Tayne of Hutto, Texas. The afternoon was most agreeably spent in playing progressive forty-two the score-cards representing pink roses. The house was tastefully decorated in pink and white, this being carried out in the refreshments.

Those present were Mesdames Shaw, Ackley, Luke, Cassel, Pipkin, Black, Rowan, Ingham, Terrill, Howell, Doniphan, Hunt, Burrows, Pipkin, Cullum, Bennett, Gamble, Coss, Winkleman, Hutchings and Hawkins and Jones. All present declared it was one of the best of the kind that has been given in Canyon.

Civic Meeting Called.

The Civic League members have set aside July 20th as a day to clean the grounds in and about Dreamland Cemetery. Plenty of water now on the premises, pipes laid all around and a liberal donation made of hose for conducting the water to all parts. Let everyone come out on the date designated and give a helping hand towards making this a suitable occasion for beautifying the resting place of those who were near and dear to most of us. By order of Civic League.

Special Program.

A musical program will be rendered at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, July 15th, at 8:30 p. m. The following will be given:

1. March Romaine.
2. Song.
3. Song.
4. Scripture Reading, Prayer
5. Song.
6. Violin Solo.
7. Vocal Duett.
8. "Heaven and Music."
9. Vocal Solo.
10. Violin Duett.
11. Offertory.
12. Song.
13. Benediction.

Birthday Party.

Blanche Thompson celebrated her birthday Monday evening by entertaining a few friends. They indulged in various games which were enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served after which came the candy drawing creating amusement for all. May she celebrate many more, just as happy.

Had Heard It.

Mrs. N.—They say the Passion Play is to be at the Shadowland tonight.

Mrs. L.—Is that so? I've never seen it played but I heard the band play it in New York once.

Cornerstone Laying at Plainview Wednesday.

Extensive preparations were made to have a two days entertainment of the great gathering expected on the occasion of the cornerstone laying of the Wayland Baptist College, Wednesday, at Plainview.

A two days program had been planned for and arrangements were made to serve basket dinners on both days, but the plans were changed so as to complete all ceremonies on Wednesday, making one long enjoyable occasion by continuing the festivities until late in the evening.

The cornerstone ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity. The people of Plainview put on their best regalia, equal to the occasion it being the initial ceremonies of one of the greatest denominational educational institutions in the West. Attorney General J. P. Light-

foot was scheduled to deliver the principle address, followed by Rev. J. B. Gamble and Homer T. Wilson; three noted speakers.

The College building is now well under construction and it shows to be a magnificent structure and one to do and be a credit to the Panhandle of Texas.

Canyon City was well represented. Some forty persons attended Wednesday and fully that number expected to go Thursday when report reached here by phone that there would be no exercises.

W. A. Taliferro of Denton was a News office caller. In conversation with the reporter he stated that if the progress of the West Texas State Normal College attendance wished to be stopped, let the citizens ask a stiff room rent or boarding houses ask city prices. That will do more to throttle the attendance than any other thing. He seems to know whereof he speaks as the North Texas Normal is located in his city. He states that in his city students are boarded for \$14.00 and \$16.00 per month and mostly at \$14.00. Let's profit by others experience.

M. N. Gallagher who has for the past three months been visiting in the southern part of Texas near San Angelo, reports that the weather in that section has been very hot and dry, and the prospects for a crop is not very promising. He thinks that Randall county looks good to him. He seems to think that the crop prospects here are the best that has been for the past four years. The range pastures will insure good herds and cattle will be in much better condition this fall than for some months.

George Reynolds had quite an experience last Saturday evening as he was returning from his farm south-west from Canyon. When about five miles out and as he was driving leisurely along, the wind blew with such a force as to turn the buggy over in which he was riding. George held the team but the buggy was damaged some and he was bruised a little. George thought he sailed like a bi-plane as high as the telephone pole. It was fortunate for George that the team did not run away.

John A. Wallace is farming in good earnest this week. He has 15 hoe-hands, 3 cultivators, 2 discs, one lister and one drill, all going, starting up two mowers in his alfalfa Thursday. How is that for business? He says that "They laugh at me for hoeing, but the man who will not hoe his crop this year, will raise some weeds." Mr. Wallace is putting his wheat stubble in millet, 100 acres. He has 65 acres in alfalfa and the oldest of it is fine.

J. E. Rogers received his new Elkhart auto car last Saturday, and he took a party out for a spin. In the party were David Thomas, R. G. Oldham, Prof. J. L. Redus and L. B. Christman with Mr. Rogers at the wheel. It was the verdict that the auto is one of the best in Canyon, and that the spring mechanism is so nicely adjusted as to make it a very comfortable car to ride in.

The Baraca Class of the Baptist Church met in their regular business meeting at the home of Mrs. B. T. Johnson last week, and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: George Hutchings, Pres.; C. B. Harder, Vice Pres.; John Davis, Sec.; Will Hudnall, Treas. Before the regular business was taken up, refreshments of cream and cake were served.

The National Education Convention held in Boston Last Week. Over 20,000 Teachers in Attendance.

The first official meeting of the National Education Association Convention was held on Saturday. This was the meeting of the National Council of Education, which is the general advisory body for the National Association, and these meetings were held in the old historic South Church in Copley square, three sessions held daily.

The first regular session was held Monday, when some 20,000 delegates or more, will register and be assigned lodging quarters and perhaps as many more will arrive by the middle of the week.

Among those most prominent to arrive first were President James Y. Joyner, of Raleigh, N. C.; Secretary Irwin Shepard, of Winona, Minn.; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, of Chicago; Gov. Wm. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina.

Something of the size of the convention may be gathered from these figures: When the first days arrival of delegates and educators were estimated at 25,000; and it is also expected on the second day when President Wm. H. Taft speaks of the "Howard Stadium," 50,000 to be in attendance.

Separate meetings to be held during the convention week will be 75, and the number of halls and churches that will be used to hold these sessions in requires 30. Several informal receptions were held on the first days, and at places of public interest, special efforts were made to take care of association visitors. Mayor Fitzgerald issued an appeal to be mindful of courtesies to all of the visitors.

On the second day and immediately following the formal opening of the convention of the National Education Association at the Harvard Stadium the general business began.

One of the chief interest of the active members which developed at the second days session was centered in the election of officers for the nomination of whom a committee representing the various states was appointed, and this nominating committee is to meet in assembly hall of the Parish house of Trinity church on Thursday morning, while the annual election and business meeting will be held in Old South church at noon of the same day.

Candidacies were discussed early with some vigor, much of the partizanship being along geographical lines. Illinois was strongly backing the candidacy of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the Chicago superintendent of schools for the presidency. For a while the opposition had not been able to determine upon a candidate upon which to unite. Dr. Z. X. Snyder, of Greeley, Colo., president of the State Normal school, was mentioned as a possible candidate of the "Machine" faction, who was opposed to the independents.

Superintendent Ben Blewett of St. Louis, Mo., who was defeated for presidency at the last election by President Joyner, was another prospect. On Tuesday President Taft delivered an address before 12,000 people in the Howard Stadium. His subject was, "The Relations of Education to Democratic Governments." He dwelt particularly to this government's policy in the Philippines which he declared was not in varrience with the true meaning of the Declaration of Independence.

The vast audience followed every syllable and applauded when given a chance, which was infrequent, he spoke so fast.

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--AN ABSTRACT--

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Notice to Voters

Notice is hereby given to all those who expect to vote at the primaries on July 23rd, will be required and called on to present their poll tax receipts, unless legally exempt. The requirements will be the same as though they were voting at any regular election. This rule will be strictly enforced by all presiding officers. L. C. LAIR, Chairman of the County Central Committee.

FOR SALE:—A three room house and block in west part of city. Inquire at News office.

WANTED:—To rent a farm on which everything is furnished. Best of references given. Address J. Frank Osborne, Rensselaer, Ind., R. F. D. No. 4.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain a good piano, inquire of Mrs. M. Jett.

It will be to your interest to figure with us before you buy that bill. **Fulton Lbr. Co.**

FOR SALE:—First class tin shop, a snap for the right kind of a practical tinner. Will take in part payment good young stock. Outside interests demand all my attention, reasons.

P. V. Weinstein.

FOR SALE:—1 team mules, 1 Jersey cow. Inquire of Dr. C. L. Daniels.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dobbs were Amarillo Tuesday.

FOR SALE:—A few good horses and mares. I. L. VANSANT 16th

Miss Willie Jay Eakman is visiting friends in Amarillo this week.

If you want pure home made lard, phone 16, City Market.

Mrs. O. E. Cannon and two boys have gone to Ada, Okla., to visit her mother.

Mrs. O. B. King and daughter of Chillicothe, Ill., are visiting her sister, Mrs. N. E. Root.

J. M. Black, president of the Canyon National Bank, made a quick business trip to Tulsa Tuesday.

Chas. Armstrong and wife entertained Mr. Armstrong's brother and wife of Lamore, Cal., this week.

M. S. Lusby, on July 4th, showed his loyalty to his native state by hurling to the breeze, a Lone Star flag.

Mrs. Fletcher Rogers and little son went up to Canyon City for a short visit with Mrs. Rogers' parents.—Hereford Brand.

Rev. J. S. Groves announces that on next Sunday morning, he will preach on the subject of "Reasons Why People Attend Church."

Miss Quirk of Canyon City is visiting with Mrs. Jennie Thompson and sister, Miss Jessie Morris, on East 11th Street.—Hereford Brand.

Rev. J. Welch of Lubbock and pastor of the Christian Church of that place, was the guest of Rev. J. J. Hutchinson until Saturday afternoon.

W. E. Thompson, the genial manager for the White Swan Grocery, and after an absence of ten days visiting friends at Pecos, Texas, and other points in the Pecos Valley, returned home on the evening train Friday.

I will take my land (southeast quarter Sec. 144, Blk. 6) off of the market. All who have my land listed will please take it off list. Anyone wishing to buy, can write me and will sell at a bargain. **GEORGE W. FLESHNER, 16-21 Golden, Ills**

Last Monday one of the Reynolds' livery teams took fright at a loose bill board that was left unfastened and blew down in front of the team, hitched near the Thomas Furniture store. The frightened horses soon made it very exciting when they speed west a block and then turned south at topmost speed until they came to where Mr. Rusk resides. At that place they ran into the wire fence, with the result that one of the horses was somewhat cut up. The buggy was damaged but no one hurt.

Henry Miller, a substantial farmer who resides five miles east from Canyon, was a News office caller Monday and reports very heavy rains in his locality, and that these rain falls have been so frequent and copious as to delight all of those farmers who are cultivating large acreage of forage crops. The weather conditions now are ideal to assure a heavy growth of all kind of row crops. When there is plenty of forage assured, cattle and hogs do well. Miller thinks no finer country exists in which to raise either hogs or cattle than in Randall county, as plenty of pure, wholesome water and in any quantity is here; plenty of good feed of all kinds in abundance, and the climatic conditions just right to always insure healthy stock of all kind at all times. Whenever the farmers will pay more attention to those matters, then will his bank account commence to grow. Mr. Miller says it is reported that some hail fell about six miles north from him Saturday night, and did some damage to the kafir corn, stripping the leaves.

Miss Emma Harder left Saturday for a month's visit with friends in Decatur, Texas.

PRICE EXPLOSION
PRICE REDUCTION

WE HAVE THROWN THE BOMB RIGHT INTO OUR PRICES AND MADE REDUCTIONS ON MANY LINES WE WISH TO CLEAR OUT OF OUR STORE, SO THAT THEY WILL NOT LAST LONG WITH US. THESE THINGS WE WANT TO SELL AT REDUCED PRICES, HOWEVER, ARE JUST THE THINGS FOR YOU. THEY ARE IN STYLE NOW, AND BEING STRICTLY IN STYLE THIS YEAR THEY WON'T BE NEXT YEAR, THEREFORE, WE DO NOT WISH TO CARRY THEM OVER AS WE ALWAYS HAVE FRESH GOODS FOR EACH SEASON.

The Leader
 CANYON, DRY-GOODS & CLOTHING
 TEXAS.
"THE QUALITY TELLS."

Miss Emma Harder left Saturday for a month's visit with friends in Decatur, Texas.

J. M. Elkins and wife of Duffau, Erath county, arrived Friday and are visiting at the home of J. W. Caraway and family for a short time.

Prof. T. M. Embry, instructor of English at the A. & M. College of College Station, was a short time with his classmate, W. J. Flesher, Tuesday.

ESTRAY COW:—One red bald-faced cow. Branded, "Buckle D Y" on left side; "D Slash," left hip; figure "4" on left hip. Ear mark, crop right, crop and under half crop left. Owner can get same by proving ownership and paying fees. **J. H. JOWELL, City Marshal.**

Mrs. Hitchcock was the lucky guesser as to the time that the clock would stop at The Leader in last Saturday's guessing match. She secured a set of semi-porcelain dishes. A large number were present in the afternoon to witness the time when the clock would stop, also to learn who the fortunate one would be.

C. O. Keiser of Keota, Iowa, arrived in Canyon last Saturday. He reports very dry weather and hot in Iowa and some localities suffering for rain. He thinks Randall County is looking good. He says prospects for bumper forage crops were never better. The heavy rains of the past three weeks are doing wonders for the range pastures. It is putting them in excellent condition and they will soon have the best appearance that they have had for a number of months.

Last Saturday evening this section was visited by one of the heaviest down-pours that has visited Randall county for many months. It rained and then it poured until about one and one half inches fell in a short time. The reports from the north and west are as high as a three inch rain fall. That may seem to some a very heavy rain fall but our informant is verified by many objects, such as the lakes which are rapidly filling up. Some have a depth as high as a fence which were built through them when dry and a very little of the posts are visible. This certainly was a great rain. In some sections reports say that hail did some damage to the corn, lacinating the leaves.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain if taken soon, St. James Hotel. Inquire, of J. M. Meyers.

An auto party from Strawn, Palo Pinto county, were in the city a short time Sunday afternoon enroute to Amarillo.

The Christian Endeavor young people of the Christian church held a social at the home of Travis Shaw, Friday night. A number were present and several mirthful amusements were indulged in, and especially the opening of the question box which caused great merriment to those who participated. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and an enjoyable time was the verdict.

Mrs. E. H. Wray and children who spent last week visiting at the home of her brother, R. A. Terrill, returned to their home in Hereford last Saturday. Mrs. Wray will move to our city about the first of September and teach in the high school during the coming winter session while Prof. Wray is away attending Yale University.

The new home that is being erected for President Cousins of the West Texas State Normal and located on the Normal campus, was blown some seven feet north east off its foundation, damaging the foundation to the extent as to require rebuilding the same, and the frame of the building will have to be taken down and rebuilt. The loss will be with the contractors.

Prof. J. A. Hill, who was out camping near the canyons last week reports that on Wednesday when the rain came up, they were forced to flee from where the tent was located and seek higher ground on account of the heavy fall of rain. He stated that four inches was a very conservative estimate of the rain fall for it came as a deluge so to speak.

T. M. George, a prominent business man of Blooming Grove, while en route home from Plainview, made an over Saturday and Sunday visit with his old friends, T. P. Turk and J. W. Armstrong and their families, leaving the first of the week for home. Mr. George is favorably impressed with the appearance of the country tributary to Canyon City. He thinks that Randall county agriculturally and otherwise is the best he saw in this section of the state.

Why not do that building now? Our stock is complete and prices right. **Fulton Lbr. Co.**

J. M. Turk and daughter of Hillsboro are visiting at the home of T. P. Turk and family for a while, having arrived Thursday.

FOR SALE:—Several Persian Kittens. Inquire of Miss Rose McNeil, Six miles south and Six miles east of Canyon. 13-4tp

Oliver McBride received a telegram announcing the illness of the baby. He left on the evening train for Tarkio, Mo., expecting to be gone a week or ten days.

Mrs. G. G. Foster left Friday for Cordell, Okla., for a few week's visit with parents and friends, expecting to return about August 1st.

Sunday School Class Picnic.

On Tuesday afternoon about forty of the Baraca and Phila-thea classes spent the afternoon on Palo Duro creek in Baird's pasture. The young people spent the time in regular picnic style until late in the afternoon when supper was spread upon the hay frame. After the appetites of all had been satisfied, Bro. Lusby took a picture of the jolly crowd and most of them returned to town on the big hay wagon reporting a big time.

Medical Society Meets.

The second quarterly meeting of the Deaf Smith, Castro and Randall County Medical Association met this week at Hereford. Canyon City was well represented in the persons of Drs. D. M. Stewart and F. M. Wilson, who were in attendance on Tuesday. Reports are to the effect that the attendance is good and subjects under discussion very interesting. The first quarter was held here last April.

Canyon Contractor Gets Contract.

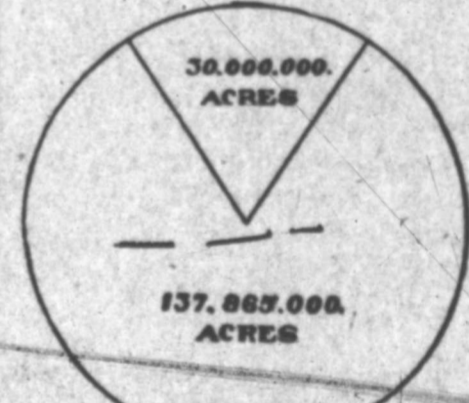
W. B. Skinner secured the contract for erecting the "New Bivens Building," a two story, business block situated on 5th street in Amarillo, and covering a ground space 90 x 102 feet. This will be another up-to-date business building to be added to the many new ones already in the growing Metropolis of the Plains—Amarillo.

Subscribe for the News.

Idle Lands.

The prosperity of a community depends upon the activity of its property and the people. Improved public highways afford facilities for marketing production, stimulate commercial activity and otherwise encourages agricultural development. To increase agricultural production we must bring under cultivation idle land and increase the yield per acre.

We have in Texas 167,865,000 acres of land. Of this area there are 2,118,000 acres of water surface. All our land is susceptible to a high degree of cultivation except the city area and a small portion of our land which is mountainous. We now have less than 30,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, leaving 137,000,000 acres of land that has never been plowed. Idle land is of course no value to a community, and to increase our prosperity we must put active into our vacant lands. The following cut illustrates the relative proportions of our cultivated and uncultivated areas:



Texas Land Comparison.

There are 100 counties that have less than 10 per cent of their land under cultivation. There are 43 counties that have a larger uncultivated area than the total area of the State of Rhode Island. The uncultivated area of Texas, says the Commercial Secretaries' Association, exceeds the total area of the thirteen original colonies, excepting Georgia and North Carolina. We need 3,000,000 farmers to develop our agricultural resources, and no country on the globe affords the opportunities to the homeseeker that Texas now offers. The land agent is an important factor in the development of agriculture. There are 190 people moving to Texas daily, and remain here permanently, and of this number probably half of them go on the farm.



People Coming to Texas.

At the present rate of agricultural immigration it will take 400 years to secure a sufficient number of farmers to bring under cultivation our idle lands. We must get farmers from other States and countries more rapidly, and the improvement of our public highways will influence the homeseeker by making farm life attractive.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Authorizing the Establishment of a Home for Wives and Widows of Confederate Soldiers and Sailors.

House Joint Resolution No. 7.

Joint Resolution to amend Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, so as to authorize the grant of aid in the establishment and maintenance of a home for the disabled and dependent wives and widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors and such women as aided the Confederacy, and making an appropriation.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. That Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, be amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Article 3. Section 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, associations of individuals, municipal or other corporations whatsoever; provided, however, the Legislature may grant aid to indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors who came to Texas prior to January 1, 1880, and who are either over sixty years of age or whose disability is the proximate result of actual service in the Confederate army for a period of at least three months, their widows in indigent circumstances who have never remarried and who have been bona fide residents of the State of Texas since March 1, 1880, and who were married to such soldiers or sailors anterior to March 1, 1880; provided, said aid shall not exceed eight dollars per month, and provided further, that no appropriations shall ever be made for the purpose heretofore specified in excess of five hundred thousand dollars for any one year. And also grant aid to the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows and women who aided in the Confederacy, under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law; provided, the grant to aid said home shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, and no inmate of said homes shall be entitled to any other aid from the State; the Legislature may provide for husband and wife to remain together in the home; and provided further, that the provision of this Section shall not be construed to prevent the grant of aid in case of public calamity.

SEC. 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the regular election of State officers, in November, 1910.

The sum of \$5,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this Resolution. W. B. TOWNSEND, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Texas, County of Randall
By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Randall county, Texas, on the 1st day of July, 1910, by the clerk thereof, in the case of The First State Bank of Bovina versus L. T. Lester et als, No. 426, and to me as Sheriff of Randall county, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in August, it being the 2nd day of said month, before the Court House door of said Randall County, in the city of Canyon the following described real property, to-wit:

Situated in Randall County, Texas, and being all of section No. 27, Block No. 3, certificate No. 1143, Patent No. 435, Vol. No. 24, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 19, Block No. K-14, certificate No. 1-52, Patent No. 64, Vol. No. 28, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 37, Block No. K-14, certificate No. 247, Patent No. 87, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 39, Block K-14, certificate No. 135, Patent No. 98, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres; also all of the North half and South West one fourth of section No. 27, block No. K-14, certificate No. 160, Patent No. 83, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres, levied on as the property of C. R. McAfee and C. N. Harrison, to satisfy a judgement amounting to \$7829.04 in favor of The First State Bank of Bovina and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, 1910. R. H. SANFORD, Sheriff

Special Offer.

As a basis for clubbing rates jointly with the News, for a short time we will send the Semi-weekly Farm News, eight months and the Randall County News, one year for the small sum of \$1.50. Send in your subscriptions.

A Word To The Old Guard.

Hillsboro, Tex., July 8, 1910.

To the News:

As the time is near at hand for the reunion, I desire to call the attention of the old soldiers to this event.

When I look back to the past and remember so many of the old comrades who have since "passed over the river," and then look forward only a few years—and only a few at the outside, when the remaining ones must go, this thought comes to me: We, the old soldiers, should do our very best to accept the great hospitality that is being offered us by the big-hearted people of Randall County and those adjoining, and, all that can, should be on hand at the reunion to show them our appreciation of their kindness. Also, to meet each other in person; to keep as far as possible, those principles for which we fought and sacrificed, fresh in the minds and hearts of the rising generations.

The Confederate line is rapidly growing thinner and thinner. The hand of time is steadily closing in around. It is only a question of a few years when an old Comrade will be hard to find. So let us once more rally to the call of the good people of Randall County, and make this year's reunion the "best ever."

Years ago when Canyon City was yet in her infancy, she invited the old soldiers to meet with her. I want to say right here, that the people of that city did everything they promised, and a great deal more. Each year they do more, and now that she has become one of the best cities of the West, we may anticipate, if possible, a greater time. So far as I know, no town or city in Texas does as much for her visitors, and especially the old soldiers as does Canyon City. Therefore, I urge that every member of Stonewall Jackson Camp be present.

I am growing somewhat feeble myself, and as many of you know I live a considerable distance from you. Also, my wife is very feeble being confined to her bed most of the time, but I am going to be on hand if possible. If nothing further happens, I shall be there.

Now, trusting that we may have the best time on record, urging each and every one to come, and hoping to meet you all, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. T. BOBBITT, Capt. Com. Stonewall Jackson Camp, U. C. V. 1440.

Attention Submissionists.

The Democratic State Executive Committee have agreed to let the people say whether or not they want a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Texas submitted to the people. They will have placed on the "Official Ballot" to be voted on at the coming primary the words "For Submission" and "Against Submission."

If you are in favor of allowing the people of Texas to vote on this question and settle it finally vote for submission. If you don't want it settled and want it left an open question to promote dissension and strife in the Democratic party, vote against submission. If you vote for submission you are not thereby pledged to vote for prohibition, but you vote only to allow the people to settle the question at the ballot box.

Some leading advocates of the saloon claim that if a constitutional prohibition amendment was submitted to the people, that it would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. If these men believe this, they ought by all means to vote for submission. Do not fail to come to the polls on the 23rd of July and do not fail to vote on submission. A CITIZEN.

THE ARMY CUTWORM.

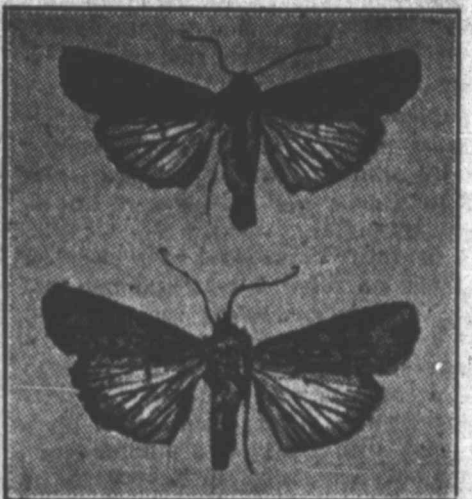
Measures to Be Taken to Prevent or Destroy This Insect Pest.

According to H. A. Cooley, state entomologist of Montana, the army cutworm, which has proved so serious a pest in some parts of the country, should be fought as follows:

Under the head of "Prevention" Mr. Cooley says:

Since the moths are out and laying their eggs in the latter part of August and in September it is of much importance that fallow grain lands be kept as free of weeds and volunteer grain as possible in order that the moths may be induced to lay their eggs elsewhere, for they will not deposit eggs in the soil of a cleanly kept field. Likewise it is desirable to keep the borders of the fields free of inviting vegetation. Suspected fields intended for planting in sugar beets, cabbages and similar crops should be tested in the spring before planting by the use of a few bait plants or some fresh vegetation scattered about over the bare soil to discover whether or not it is safe to plant out the crop. After a day or two if the worms are present they will be found to have eaten the bait plants or will be in hiding near the scattered fresh vegetation.

If the worms are found to be present and abundant enough to threaten the proposed crop it is well to scatter poisoned vegetation on the field. Alfalfa, or other fresh vegetation may be selected for this purpose. It should be cut and dipped into a barrel containing paris green and water in the proportion of one pound to fifty gallons of



MOths WHICH PRODUCES THE ARMY CUTWORM. (From Montana Agricultural College Experiment Station Bulletin.)

the same strength of solution may be sprayed on the standing vegetation, which after it is dry may be cut and taken directly to the infested field. In the absence of other vegetation on the field the worms will gather in the scattered piles of poisoned vegetation and get a fatal dose of arsenic.

This treatment is, of course, advisable only where the value of the proposed crop warrants the necessary expense.

Under the head of "Remedies" Mr. Cooley says:

To protect plants grown from seeds as well as transplanted crops a poisoned bran mash bait may be used. Thoroughly mix dry bran with enough paris green to give it a distinct though not deep greenish color, or four ounces to ten pounds of bran, then add water enough to make it wet, but not sloppy. A little cheap molasses is often added because of the belief that the bait is thereby made more palatable. A small quantity of this bait is then placed in a little pile at the base of each plant or hill of plants to be protected. This remedy often works very satisfactorily, but is applicable only on a small scale. Such plants as cabbages and tomatoes before setting may be wrapped with a piece of paper at the point where they are most liable to be gnawed by the cutworms.

When the caterpillars are feeding in fairly dense vegetation they may be killed by spraying. One pound of paris green to fifty gallons of water should be used. In large fields of young grain little can be done except to employ such measures as are intended to prevent the migration of the caterpillars.

Gates, Painted and Unpainted.

The question as to whether a gate shall be painted or left rough is a matter which must be decided by the individual, but it is to be feared that in nine cases out of ten the only time a great many of the gates on the farm have a coat of paint is before they are hung, and a gate that has been unpainted for years is quite as unsightly, if not more so, as a well made rough gate. In addition to this, it is worth remembering that a rough gate is much less liable to crack and let in the wet than one which has been painted and then allowed to remain for years without being touched with paint. American Cultivator.

Real Reform in Farm Life.

There can be no real reform in farm life unless the farmer grows as well as his crop. He can grow only by achievement—by accomplishing something of which he may be justly proud. As soon as he begins to achieve and to grow he will become watchfully discontented with his unnecessary hardships and limitations. He will want a better house in which to live, a better school for his children and better public roads.—Outlook.

Best Varieties of Oats.

Among twenty-five best varieties of oats grown at the Ohio experiment station, Siberian, Sixty Day, Improved American, Illinois German, Jeanette, Green Mountain and Big Four led in productive capacity. The range in yield of grain on the average for the five years was 62.24 bushels for the last mentioned variety to 70.46 bushels for the first mentioned.

RATIONS FOR THE CALF.

Feeding the Youngsters Too Early May Prove Injurious.

It is well to leave the calf by itself for at least twelve hours and, in case the calf has run with its mother for several days, possibly twenty-four hours. Attempts to feed the calf earlier than this usually do the calf no good and may injure the feeder's temper. Such is the opinion of an authority on dairy matters. If the calf's muzzle is held in the milk and its mouth prised open once so that it tastes the milk it will drink without the feeder being obliged to place his hand in the milk and allow the calf to suck his finger.

The calf is unable to handle hay or grain until it is a week or ten days old. During this period it is not wise to try to feed skim milk. At first the whole milk should be fed three times a day—four pounds in the morning, two pounds at noon and four pounds at night—at blood temperature. In about a week or ten days the calf can be fed twice daily. During this time the allowance of whole milk can be gradually increased to about twelve pounds. This amount depends somewhat on its ability to handle increased quantities.

The stomach of the young calf is very delicate, and all changes should be made gradually. When about two weeks the calf, if a strong, vigorous one, can be gradually changed to skim milk. During the first day decrease the amount of whole milk one pound and add one pound of skim milk, and so on each day until the change is complete. Previous to this the calf should have a little grain (corn or Kaffir corn meal or a little mixture of both) placed in its mouth immediately after drinking its milk. In this way it gets a taste of the grain and will soon go to the feed boxes and eat with a relish.

After the change to skim milk is completed the amount may be gradually increased as fast as the calf is able to consume it without scouring. Care must be taken not to increase too rapidly. The calf is a greedy animal and will appear more hungry after drinking its milk than before, and if given too much it will soon be on the sick list. The milk fed should be weighed or measured at each feeding. Our experience has been that a calf three to five weeks of age can be fed from ten to twelve pounds daily, from seven to eight weeks old fourteen to sixteen pounds, and when three to five months of age can be fed eighteen to twenty pounds of milk. The milk should always be fed warm and sweet.

FOR CHURNING RESULTS.

Close Attention Always Necessary to Realize the Best.

There can be no definite rule laid down as to the temperature at which the cream should be churned, as different creams require different temperatures. The fat is in the form of microscopic globules, and they must have a certain degree of softness if they are to unite.

When the cream enters the churn that is properly ripened and contains 26 to 30 per cent fat the temperature should be such that the cream will churn in thirty to forty-five minutes. This will give an exhaustive churning and leave the butter in a condition in which it can be easily handled without injuring the texture.

Before putting the cream in the churn the churn should be thoroughly scalded and as thoroughly chilled with cold water. The advantage of this is that it will freshen the churn and fill the pores in the wood, so that the cream and butter will not stick to it. The outside temperature of the churning room should be as nearly as possible the same as the churning temperature. If it is warm the cream will warm up rapidly and the butter will likely be soft and will require more washing to remove the buttermilk.

It is useless to lower the cream rapidly to the churning point just before churning. It should be there at least two hours before churning. The reason for this is that fat is a slow conductor of heat, and although the serum has cooled and the thermometer reads the right temperature, the fat has not actually reached it, and the results would be the same as if churned at an actually higher degree.

THE HORSEMAN

Don't Whip or Jerk the Horse.

It is a shame to whip or jerk a skittish horse that has shied or been frightened by an unusual obstacle. Soothe him rather than try to unnerve him.

Wash For Horse Lice.

For lice on horses take half a pint of kerosene in two gallons of water and wash the horse with this twice, with an interval of two or three days between the applications.

Ruining a Spirited Animal.

A spirited horse will in the end be made slow and spiritless by constant nagging, twitching of lines, peevish urging and other wearing processes that fretful drivers practice.

Excellence of May.

A colt or horse will live and develop on good hay alone, but he will thrive better upon a two-thirds ration of hay and the rest straw. A ration of oats given with these will be all the better.

Rolling Scratching Horses.

After a hard day's work in the field the horses will enjoy a few moments to roll in the yard about the straw pile. Your horses will scratch themselves more in five minutes by rolling than you can do with a currycomb in thirty minutes.

J. M. Black, Pres., R. H. Wright, V-P., I. L. Hunt, Cashier

The Canyon National Bank
of Canyon, Texas

Capital and Surplus \$75,000.00

Condensed Statement at the Close of Business June 30th, 1910

Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$129,955.48
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	52,000.00
Banking House F. and F.	7,000.00
CASH	50,801.87
Total	\$239,757.30
Liabilities	
Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided Profits	722.71
Circulation	49,900.00
DEPOSITS	114,434.69
Total	\$239,757.30

I certify that the above is correct. I. L. HUNT, CASHIER.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

T. W. JEANES & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in
All Kinds of
Building Material

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Moulding, Building Paper, Composition Roofing, Fence Posts, House Blocks, Brick, Cement, Lime, Plaster, Laths, etc.

When contemplating building or improving your place in any way, we kindly ask you to call and see us before you buy.

Our Prices Are Right

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LET ME FIGURE WITH YOU ON YOUR
Brick and Cement Work
Foundations and Flues
Cement Walks and Curbing

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LICENSED PLUMBER

PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS
PLUMBING; MAKES ESTIMATES

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See the News Printery

FOR THE SUPERIOR KIND OF

Commercial Job Printing

The Randall County News

By Chas. K. Needham
L. S. Christmas, Managing Editor

Entered at postoffice at Canyon, Texas, as second class matter. Office of publication, West Evelyn street.

Subscription Rates.
One year, in county..... \$1.00
One year, outside of county..... 1.50
Six months..... .75
Two months..... .25

Papers sent out of the county promptly discontinued at expiration of time paid for.

Contributors Notice.

The editor of this paper is anxious to receive, from time to time, communications from its readers, but we request that all such communications be accompanied by the name of the contributor, but that we may know the source from which the article comes.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The News will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.

Railway Time Table.

MAIN LINE, WEST BOUND.
No. 7 to Clovis..... 2:45 p. m.
No. 18, to Carlsbad from K. C..... 10:05 a. m.
No. 73, Local Freight..... 10:35 a. m.
MAIN LINE, EAST BOUND.
No. 28, from Clovis..... 10:05 a. m.
No. 114, to Kansas City..... 1:10 p. m.
No. 74, Local Freight..... 2:35 p. m.
PLAINVIEW BRANCH, NORTH B'ND
No. 25, to Amarillo..... 2:35 p. m.
No. 94, Local Freight..... 2:45 p. m.
PLAINVIEW BRANCH, SO. BOUND.
No. 27, to Plainview..... 11:15 a. m.
No. 81, Local Freight..... 10:30 a. m.
Trains No. 27 on the Main Line leaving Canyon City at 2:30 p. m. is made up here, and Train No. 28 on the Main Line arriving from Clovis at 10 a. m. stop at this place.
Local freights and trains Nos. 27 and 28 don't run on Sunday.

YOU MUST SOW



Before You Can Reap
You might as well try to make farming pay without sowing seed as try to make a mercantile business pay without advertising.
In Your Home Paper.

THE MILL.

An exchange has truthfully said "It beats the dutch" how many people were interested in the mill which was pulled off at Reno last week. It seemed really deplorable that on this great republic's natal day, so large a share of public attention should have been diverted for the nonce, from the signers of the Declaration to the signers for a fist-fight between a white and a negro in Nevada; men and women too, who abhor a prize fight; who—and rightly, too—denounce pugilism as debasing, as catering to the rough and rotten elements of society, were eager to know who won, and eagerly read the account of the disgraceful scrap. And it was even worse to have the white man ingloriously beaten.

It might be said that it seems only natural; human nature has quite a large consentment of sporting blood, however, even with the fistic prostration of Jim Jeffries and the giddy elevation of negro Johnson. All is not by any means lost. Pre-eminence in this special domain of art is no longer so glorious to win or disgraceful to lose as it once was.

As to the fight, it seems the best fighter won. The white man was completely outclassed. It can be said that it turned out to be a very tame affair and to use the language of the ring, was illegitimate offspring caused by the close association of a bear

dance and an educated Jackass with the preponderance of evidence in favor of the last named. Force and mere brute strength are gradually striking their flag to intellect and elevation of character and thought in several directions. Even the glory of open battle may soon called on for its foundation in justice or be classed simply as murder and rapine. Either Jeffries or Johnson could have licked a crowd like those who signed the articles of independence to fight England; but thousands like Jeff and Jack couldn't even draw up the papers much less direct the enterprise.

In our opinion such things should be considered in counting the triumph and trailing banner of defeat at Reno. Writers and others who want to do so, can discuss the victory of the negro—the News is not going to pay any attention to either the victor or the vanquished.

Where ever civilization has progressed beyond the bulldog basis of estimation and measurement, the best public opinion counts either the loss or gain of a prize fight as decidedly negligible in import. As to prizefights in general, there ought not to be the hope that we may have more of them. The prize fight is a degrading sport. Broken heads and frescoed features acquired in the prize ring can hardly be longer classed as honorable scars anywhere; it appeals to men's baser natures, it abets gambling; in short it is a joke—except to those who bet on the wrong man. It is an aid to vice; an opponent of virtue.

This kind of savage championship in all probability started with the gorilla. Now in Johnson's keeping, it's got a good start on the way back home. Let it go. In due time no doubt Johnson will take his turn at the oldest and only unwhipped champion.

Pugilism has been placed under official ban in every state but one—Nevada. That state ought to be ashamed of itself and do a little self reforming.



A linoleum may be freshened perceptibly if given a coat of linseed oil and paraffin. Boil the oil and wax together and apply while still hot with a brush. Use only enough to cover the surface and when finished wipe it off dry with a cloth.

When sweeping stairs use a medium-sized paint brush for the corners. This will be found invaluable for removing the dust from places where the usual brush will not go, and without in any way damaging the paint.

Do you know if a cloth is wet in vinegar and wrung out as dry as possible with the hands and wrapped around cheese, and then the whole put in a large paper bag and kept in a cool place, the cheese will retain the moisture and freshness of a newly cut cheese and will not mold?

To a pail of hot soapsuds, add two tablespoons of borax. This whitens the floors and keeps the hands from getting rough.

Twere better to be in a club and branded Ananias than languish sadly as a dub unsung or honored by us. The chance for fame since Afric game wood the extraordinary son of the Dutch has not been much, and he is welcome, very.

The Iowa bankers ascribe the tight monetary conditions in their state to too little corn and too many automobiles. It seems reasonable, too, considering how hard it is for a man who gets used to riding in on automobile to content himself with walking behind a plow.

Sample Democratic Ballot

TEST—I am a Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary.

- For Governor—
WILLIAM POINDEXTER, Of Johnson County.
ROBERT VANCE DAVIDSON, Of Galveston County.
O. B. COLQUITT, Of Kaufman County.
COONE JOHNSON, Of Smith County.
JAMES MARTIN JAMES, Of Cherokee County.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
H. BASCOM THOMAS, Of Hopkins County.
A. S. HAWKINS, Of Midland County.
J. H. WEBSTER, Of Dallas County.
A. B. DAVIDSON, Of Davis County.
JAMES T. HAMMONS, Of Eastland County.
For Attorney-General—
JEWEL P. LIGHTFOOT, Of Camp County.
For State Treasurer—
WILLIAM WINNINGHAM, Of Limestone County.
S. M. STARKS, Of Bell County.
For Comptroller—
W. P. LANE, Of Tarrant County.
D. C. BURKES, Of Bell County.
B. F. TEAGUE, Of Washington County.
EDWIN WALLER, Of Waller County.
BOB BARKER, Of Bexar County.
For Railroad Commissioner (regular term)—
THEODORE G. THOMAS, Of Harris County.
L. T. DASHIELL, Of Leon County.
ALLISON MAYFIELD, Of Grayson County.
J. W. BLAKE, Of Hill County.
For Railroad Commissioner (unexpired term)—
WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS, Of Tarrant County.
For Commissioner of the General Land Office—
J. T. ROBINSON, Of Morris County.
CHARLES W. GEERS, Of Tarrant County.
H. ELLIS HILL, Of Harrison County.
For State Superintendent of Public Instruction—
P. M. BRALLEY, Of Fannin County.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—
ED R. KONE, Of Hays County.
For Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals—
A. J. HARPER, Of Limestone County.
FELIX J. MCCOY, Of Smith County.
P. A. TURNER, Of Bowie County.
For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—
T. J. BROWN, Of Grayson County.
For United States Senator—
CHARLES A. CULBERSON, Of Dallas County.
For Chief Justice of the Second Supreme Judicial District of Texas—
T. E. CONNOR.
For Representative 13th Congressional District—
JOHN H. STEPHENS, JNO. W. VALE.
For State Senator 29th Senatorial District—
W. A. JOHNSON, L. GOUGH, JNO. P. SLATON.
For Representative of the 106th District—
J. C. HUNT, B. F. JACKSON, JOSEPH E. FARROW, T. W. TOMLINSON.
For Judge 47th Judicial District—
J. N. BROWNING, A. S. ROLLINS.
For District Attorney 47th Judicial District—
HENRY S. BISHOP, E. T. MILLER.
For County Judge—
W. D. SCOTT.
For County Clerk—
M. P. GARNER.
For Sheriff and Tax Collector—
WORTH A. JENNINGS, B. L. SANBORN.
For Tax Assessor—
J. T. SERVICE, T. V. SLACK, CYRUS E. KEMAN, O. C. DAVIS, H. J. CAVET, WILL CAGE, M. M. WESLEY, C. L. DANIELS.
For County Treasurer—
P. H. YOUNG.
For County Attorney—
W. J. FLESHER.
For County Commissioner Precinct No. 1—
HENRY J. WEBER, T. F. REID, W. J. REDFEARN.
For Justice of Peace Precinct No. 1—
W. J. REDFEARN.
For County Commissioner of Precinct No. 2—
E. W. NEECE.
For County Commissioner of Precinct No. 3—
W. S. COOK.
For County Commissioner of Precinct No. 4—
M. S. PARK.
For Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee—
L. C. LAIR.
for Precinct Chairman—

For the submission by the Thirty-Second Legislature of the State of Texas, a Constitutional Amendment to the people of Texas, for their adoption or rejection, prohibiting within the State of Texas, the manufacture, sale, exchange and intra-state shipment of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and medicated mixtures, capable of producing intoxication, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes.
Against the submission by the Thirty-Second Legislature of the State of Texas, a Constitutional Amendment to the people of Texas, for their adoption or rejection, prohibiting within the State of Texas, the manufacture, sale, exchange and intra-state shipment of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and medicated mixtures, capable of producing intoxication, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes.
Miss Zina Henson left Tuesday for a short visit to friends in Tulsa.

THE BULL A VALUABLE ANIMAL.

In many cases less attention is given to the bull than to the cow. Many farmers desire to possess superior cows, but from appearances on the average farm one frequently sees fear-some looking specimens doing duty as bulls. It forces one to believe that there are numerous farmers who do not care what breed, form, size or other points they own so long as the animal can do the work required. This is an extremely unfortunate attitude, and when put in practice, as it



A CHAMPION SHORTHORN.

is far too often, it is quite certain that the stock produced will be of an inferior character. It is here the mistake becomes conspicuous and more noticeable later when the progeny is marketed.

Superior cows are very desirable, but a good bull is more so, and it should be the ambition of all to own such, set only as a credit to oneself, but as a money getter.

A cow may be as good as possible, but use an inferior bull and her calf will be moderate, to say the least, but use a substantial bull and ninety-nine chances to one the calf will be better than the sire or dam.

Attempts to breed from a poor class of cows with a bull of a similar character only results in the production of a lot of weeds, but if a really good bull is used for inferior cows the stock will be improved perceptibly both in appearance and value.

THE VALUABLE SEPARATOR.

Care Should Be Exercised to Keep This Instrument Clean.

The cream separator enters into the matter of the production of pure cream as one of the greatest factors of cleanliness. To insure the production of cream free from bacterial infection to any marked degree it is necessary to exert the greatest care in the keeping clean of the separator. Although the average housewife on the farm may and does use good judgment and pride in taking care of the separator, there are a sufficient number of housewives that do not to require much agitation of the subject.

The separator must be washed after each and every separation if the greatest care is to be exercised and at least once a day if freedom from expensive bacterial infection is desired. Many cases are familiar where no further washing is made other than that of flushing the machine out with hot or cold water. With this manner of washing it is impossible to keep clean and free from bacteria any separator.

Not only does cleanliness in the matter of washing exert great influence, but it is necessary to locate the separator in a place that is sanitary as well as convenient. Too often the former factor is forgotten; too often does the farmer place his separator where it will be the hardest for him, with no thought whatever of the sanitary conditions surrounding.

Not only do undesirable bacteria, pre-factive in their nature, fall into the milk and cream, but the odors of an unclean stable are absorbed by the cream. The volatile fats of butter fat, constituting a per cent of the entire quantity, absorb very readily any odor that may be associated near the cream.

Thus to insure a cream free from odors or taints it is impossible to place the separator anywhere but in a clean place without injuring the quality of the cream. Thus the separator exerts much influence in the keeping clean of cream. Since its introduction the separator has revolutionized the cream business, but it has not eliminated that great factor of cleanliness.

P & O
Horse-Lift Cultivators

Always in Perfect Balance; the Team Does the Work.
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This is the principle upon which it is constructed, but the perfection of this movement will be better appreciated when you realize that this Cultivator is composed of fewer parts than are used in other cultivators of this class.

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The Right Kind of Reading Matter

The home news; the doings of the people in this town; the gossip of our own community, that's the first kind of reading matter you want. It is more important, more interesting to you than that given by the paper or magazine from the outside world. It is the first reading matter you should buy. Each issue of this paper gives to you just what you will consider

The Right Kind of Reading Matter

Take The News and Keep Posted.

President Cousins left Thursday for a two days trip to Clarendon to address the teachers attending the Normal that is being held at the Clarendon College, expecting to return Monday.

Mrs. Annie Allen of Plainview and her sister, Mrs. Lon Johnson of Mobeetie, stopped over night Tuesday, with Mrs. V. Edna Henson. They were on their way to Plainview where Mrs. Johnson will visit with Mrs. Allen for a short time. The old settlers here will remember them as the Cousin girls, former citizens of Canyon.

ATTRACT ATTENTION



SO DOES AN AD.
IN THIS PAPER!

And an ad. ATTRACTS BUSINESS!

Let Us Boom Your Trade.

Manufacturing

The factory is the farmers' market house and he must travel until he reaches it and pay the freight all the way. Building factories in Texas to manufacture the raw material we produce, will increase the market value of farm products \$150,000,000 per annum. The farms of Texas produce annually \$27,905,000 of raw material for the factory and of this amount \$13,905,000 is manufactured in the state and \$14,000,000 is shipped to other countries. The cut shown below clearly exhibits the proportion of raw material manufactured and shipped out of the state.



"Texas Manufactures."

A few general rules governing manufacturing are of interest in this connection. As a rule the factory doubles the price of the raw material. A factory investment of \$2,000 gives employment to one man. One factory laborer creates \$1,300 of wealth annually. These are general averages and may not apply in every specific instance. We need a billion dollars invested in factories to manufacture the raw material we ship out of the state. The advantages of the factory may well be illustrated by the bale of cotton, and what we say of cotton applies with equal force to most all products. Texas produces a bale of cotton valued at \$50. This cotton is shipped to England and manufactured into cotton goods and its value doubled or \$50 added to it. The finished product is shipped back to Texas and at the port of entry the Federal Government levies a tariff of \$50 per bale making a total value of \$150 per bale instead of \$50 as at present.



"Increased Value of Manufactured Bale of Cotton."

If Texas manufactured all her cotton, we would save the transportation expense, import duty and the manufacturing expense would remain at home. We would then get \$150 per bale for cotton instead of \$50 as at present multiplying our prosperity and commercial importance. We manufacture one bale out of every 70 bales produced in the state. Texas needs cotton factories. The cotton manufacturer employs cheap labor but so must the cotton farmer and if we are going to be a manufacturing country we must manufacture the things we produce, says the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association.

CARING FOR UNRULY COWS.

When a cow has been raised on the farm and turns out unruly the owner, generally speaking, has but himself to blame, but as many farmers purchase cows that are troublesome in one way or another a hint or two by an expert dairymen regarding such animals may prove of interest.

Some cows are confirmed ramblers and cannot be turned by any ordinary fence. In a case of this kind the vice is due to the animal not having been properly restricted in her wanderings while she was growing to maturity, and there seems to be no cure for the vice. A preventive measure is to equip the animal with a collar and swinging pole, but the best plan is to sell her at the first convenient opportunity.

A cow that kicks while being milked is not beloved of the milker, and such a practice is a sign that more time and patience should have been expended upon her when she first came down to milk. It depends somewhat upon the individuality of the cow and how long she has thus misbehaved herself whether her manners can be improved or not. Try being gentle with her and coax rather than force her to stand still, and frequently in the course of time tiring the legs may be dispensed with.

Many cows that do not kick have the undesirable habit of being continually upon the move while being milked, which is, of course, very annoying to the milker. This awkward habit is always due to nervousness and is nearly always the result of having been ill treated at one time or another. Petting the animal somewhat and milking quietly and calmly will frequently effect a cure, but it may be some time before the habit can be entirely dropped.

Some cows will kick promptly at any one approaching them in the stall. This vice may occasionally be cured by a change of stall that permits of the animal being approached from the contrary side. If such a move does not cure, try persistent kindness for a month or so, and if this does not bring forth improvement see if sterner measures have any effect. If none of



EXCELLENT HEAD STUDY.
(By courtesy of Iowa State college.)

these things answer, the best must be made of a bad bargain, and it would be well to get rid of the animal when the opportunity offers.

A very awkward habit some cows acquire is that of toeing the head just as food is being placed in the manger, and unless the attendant is very wary one of the horns, if the cow has horns, may easily catch him upon the face. Some cows that will thus treat strangers will not continue the practice when properly used by the attendant, and others will treat everybody alike. One way of aiding in effecting a cure is for the attendant to fill his mouth with water before going up to the animal's head and if she misbehaves herself to squirt out the water upon her head.

A by no means dangerous habit, but one that is very annoying to the woman when work is being done at high pressure, is that of not standing properly when it is desired to go up alongside the animal. The legs of the animal should never be hit with a stick or with a fork or other tool that may be in hand, as this is liable to start the animal kicking. Indeed, hitting the legs with a fork or other tool is the usual cause of cows' kicking.

Dehorning the Calves.

One of the most humane ways for removing horns on calves is by means of caustic potash. Get one or more sticks of caustic potash and preserve it in a tightly corked bottle. One stick will serve to dehorn a number of calves. Apply this potash as soon as the buttonlike horns can be felt on the calf, which is usually when it is three or four days old. To apply the potash remove the hair about the horn close to the skin, moisten the potash slightly and rub over the skin which covers the point of the horns until the skin is white. It is not necessary to rub the skin until blood comes, as is often advised, as it causes unnecessary soreness. Wrap the caustic in heavy paper to protect the hands of the operator. Do not moisten the caustic too much so that the liquid will run down the sides of the calf's head, for this will cause unnecessary pain. Fasten the head securely and apply the potash only on the spot over the horns.

When the Horns Grow Pans. When the bugs get to gnawing the woodwork of their pens you may be sure they need something different to gnaw from what you are feeding them. Look into it and see that you are giving them variety enough.

SAVED BY THE KING.

An incident in the Career of Holbein, the Painter.

There happened an affair in England which might have been fatal to Holbein if the king had not protected him. On the report of his character a nobleman of the first quality wanted one day to see him when he was drawing a figure after the life. Holbein in answer begged his lordship to defer the honor of his visit to another day, which the nobleman took for an affront. He broke open the door and very rudely went upstairs. Holbein, hearing the noise, left his chamber and, meeting the lord at his door, fell into a violent passion and pushed him backward from the top of the stairs to the bottom.

Considering, however, immediately what he had done, he escaped from the tumult he had raised and made the best of his way to the king. The nobleman, much hurt, though not so much as he pretended, was there soon after him, and upon opening his grievance the king ordered Holbein to ask pardon for his offense. But this only irritated the nobleman the more, who would not be satisfied with less than his life, upon which the king sternly replied:

"My lord, you have not now to do with Holbein, but with me. Whatever punishment you may contrive by way of revenge against him shall assuredly be inflicted upon yourself. Remember, pray, my lord, that I can whenever I please make seven lords of seven plowmen, but I cannot make one Holbein even of seven lords."—Life of Holbein.

WIDTH OF A RIVER.

A Way to Measure It Without the Use of Instruments.

It is necessary to make use only of the eyes and the brim of a hat to measure the width of any ordinary stream or even of a good sized river, and here is the way to do it:

Select a part of the river bank where the grounds run back level behind you, and standing at the water's edge, fix your eyes on the opposite bank. Now move your hat down over your brow until the edge of the brim is exactly on a line with the water line on the other side. This will give you a visual angle that may be used on any level surface, and if, as has been suggested, the ground on your side of the river be flat you may "lay off" a corresponding distance on it. To do this you have only to hold your head perfectly steady, after getting the angle with your hat brim, supporting your chin with your hand if necessary, and turn slowly around until your back is toward the river. Now, take careful note of where your hat brim cuts the level surface of the ground as you look over the latter, and from where you stand to that point will be the width of the river, a distance that may readily be measured by stepping.

If you are careful in all these details you can come within a few feet of the river's width.

Short and Sweet.

Perhaps one of the shortest courtships was that of an eminent jurist. He was on his way to hold court in a town when he met a young woman returning from market.

"How deep is the creek and what did you get for your butter?" asked the judge.

"Up to the knee and ninepence," was the answer as the girl walked on.

The judge pondered over the sensible brevity of the reply, turned his horse, rode back and overtook her.

"I liked your answer just now," he said, "and I like you. I think you would make a good wife. Will you marry me?"

She looked him over and said "Yes."

"Then get up behind me, and we will ride to town and be married."

She did get up behind, and they rode to the courthouse and were made one. It is recorded that, brief though the courtship had been, the marriage proved a pre-eminently happy one.

Disguised Hands Always Bad.

"Here is a truth," says a handwriting expert, "that is as widespread as the ether: A disguised hand always tries to be poorer than the real hand. That axiom is a great help to us experts. For instance, when a letter done in a disguised hand is brought to us we always know that the writer of the letter is in a higher station than the hand would lead us to infer; hence in our detective work we are able to save much valuable time by eliminating all persons socially below the appearance of the letter and concentrating our attention on those only who are above it."

Embarrassing.

"Faw, I want to know what you think the fourth dimension is."
"It's a figure of speech, Tommy, employed to express the idea of the size to which a man feels himself shrinking when the pastor of his church happens to catch him in the act of making a quick sidestep into a saloon."—Chicago Tribune.

A Double Break.

Wife—I saw Mr. Chacer this afternoon, and he looks very bad. What's the matter with him—do you know?
Hubby—Compound fracture. Wife—What sort of compound fracture?
Hubby—He's broke, and Miss Doughbag, discovering that fact, broke her engagement.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He Told Her.

"What is it, do you suppose, that keeps the moon in place and prevents it from falling?" asked Araminta.
"I think it must be the beams," replied Charlie softly.

BRINGING EWES AROUND.

First Year Very Troublesome in Life of Animals.

Having been an extensive grower of wool and mutton for twenty years, says a well known shepherd, I will give some experience and observations I have had in developing the ewe lambs, by which I trust some one will be benefited.

Every year while buying a few native lambs for feeding purposes I have an opportunity to observe what a great many flock owners are doing with their ewe lambs, and I am sorry to say that this part of the flock is sorely neglected in altogether too many instances.

The first year is the critical period in the life of the ewe lambs, and if they



FEEDING SHEEP BY HAND.

are improperly fed and cared for but little improvement can be effected in the flock. The impression is carried by many farmers that it is not important to force the ewe lambs along the first year, as they have two seasons to come to maturity. I consider this a very wrong impression of the situation and one that has an important bearing upon the improvement of the flock.

Experience has taught me that much cheaper gains can be made and much more rapidly in the first year of the lamb's growth than during any period thereafter. Ewe lambs that are allowed to stop growing the first year never regain normal condition and, despite good breeding, they fall to transmit to their offspring the desirable qualities found in their parents.

I have observed ewe lambs in my own flocks that, because of insufficient nourishment during the suckling period, failed to make the growth they should have made. Because of the good breeding behind these lambs I retained some of them to replenish my flock. I have found that, with one or two exceptions out of a large number of instances, I have never secured a lamb from these that was worth retaining for breeding purposes.

I am very confident that the first year of life determines to a large extent the future usefulness of the ewe lamb. A ewe that has been full grown will withstand neglect and hardship and bring forth well developed offspring. But if she has been poorly cared for during her early life the reverse is invariably the result.

A female of any kind must have a strong, healthy system, with vigorous constitution to withstand the natural functions of reproduction. These characteristics come into natural life during early development and not as the animal ages.

Therefore if one wants his ewe lambs to grow into strong, healthy and vigorous breeding stock he must begin feeding them as soon as he can get them to partake of food other than that furnished by the dam. This feed should contain the elements that will produce bone and muscle and be given in troughs clean and pure.

Cholera Preventive.

Careful and persistent attention to general preventive measures, such as quarantine, disinfection, proper feeding, etc., on the part of farmers generally would no doubt result in a material reduction in the yearly losses from hog cholera, and the importance of observing these precautions cannot be overestimated.

THE DAIRYMAN

Dried Beet Pulp as Feed. Dried beet pulp is coming to be a great dairy feed. It's only a short time since it was considered a waste product.

Give Cow a Vacation. A cow should have at least six weeks' vacation between milking periods. If she is milked continually she will not last long.

Cleaning the Udder Well. The cow's udder should be well washed and dried with a coarse cloth before milking, and the milker's hands should be washed after every cow.

Making Butter. Butter to be graded as extra must have a quick, fine and fresh flavor. Its body must be good and uniform. The color must be good for the season when made, properly salted, neither gritty nor flat.

Skim Milk and Cream. Some men that own separators and have good herds of cows report much profit in selling cream to one class of customers and skim milk to another set. Sometimes the same customers want both the cream and skim milk. On account of the separation they pay more for each.

SWORDS OF JAPAN

Old Samurai Blades Are Looked Upon as Sacred.

HANDLED WITH REVERENCE.

A Curious Formula of Etiquette Follows When "the Steel Bible of Bushido" is Drawn From its Sheath by a Hand Which Grasps it in Peace.

If one were in a friend's house in Japan and should ask to examine one of the old samurai swords that rest in the lacquered sword rack in a place of honor—these curious formulae of etiquette would be followed by the host.

He would go to a closet and return with a little square of silk in his hand. This he would wrap about the shark-skin handle of the sheathed sword before touching his bare hand to the sheath. Then, with his right hand grasping the silk covered handle and the fingers of his left gingerly raising the lacquered hilt from the rack, the Japanese host would lift the sword to the level of his forehead and bow to it.

All this in reverent spirit and with utmost gravity. The square of silk, preserved for no purpose but this and having its own name in the Japanese vocabulary, is to prevent the defilement of the handle by a hand which grasps it in peace. The bow is meant for the spirit of the swordsmith who forged this weapon. The reverence is for the sword itself, "soul of the samurai" in the Japanese poetical conception and aptly called by foreigners "the steel Bible of Bushido."

But this is only the beginning of the formality. When the Japanese host unsheathes the blade he does it with the edge toward his own body and the point directed away from his guest. When the guest receives the sword in his own hands he must be careful to keep the outer edge always away from the direction of his friend the host. If he wishes to examine both sides of the blade he must even turn his back so that never will the menace of the sharpened edge be directed toward his friend.

After the examination is completed the sword is returned to its scabbard, and the owner receives it with another bow and places it once more on its rack.

The etiquette of the sword is no empty thing. With the high spirited Japanese, who have not forgotten the many centuries of chivalry and of hand fighting behind them, the delicately curved and curiously welded sword of the samurai has a significance almost sacred. There is a philosophy of the sword no less stern than the use of the weapon.

In the old days when the Japanese fighters wore the war masks and the steel armor seen nowadays in the curiosity shops the boy was taught that as the shining blade must be kept free from spot and corruption, so must his soul be ever clean. Neglect of the blade brings rust; neglect of the soul an impure character.

Then the sharp edge was held not only as a constant guardian of personal safety and honor, but as a sacred disciplinarian to punish whenever its possessor stepped from the narrow path of the Yamato spirit of chivalry. Again, the sword was emblematical of true gentility, which is never overbearing or vulgar in deportment, but eternally self-repressive.

No man knows when first the forge for fighting weapons was set up in the dawn of Japanese history nor who was the man who first replaced the rude bronze blades of a primitive folk by the tempered steel of the Yamato blade. There is in the imperial collection of swords at the castle of Nara the weapon worn by the Crown Prince Shotoku, who compiled the constitution of seventeen articles in A. D. 603, the oldest sword known in Japan. From that weapon, which was straight and not curved as all other swords of Nippon are, down to the fall of the Tokugawa shogunate in the middle of the last century there is an unbroken history of the art of the swordsmith. Twelve centuries of recorded art in swordmaking and the names of over 10,000 makers constitute the history of the sword in Japan.

The Japanese blade, placed almost as a par with the Damascus product in art and utility, differs from the Arabian weapon in one material detail of manufacture. Instead of having a uniform high temper, which gives the remarkable flexibility possessed by the Damascus blade, the Japanese sword has two tempers, a hard and a mild steel.

The edge of the blade is hard with the finest temper, the body and back of a milder temper, sufficient to give some elasticity. A Japanese sword cannot be bent half double with the pressure of a hand; it is nearly rigid.

Though sword manufacture has ceased to be in Japan today outside of the government arsenals, which turn out only the accepted military blade of the modern army, the country is filled with prized relics of the past art. And these are relics which the Japanese will not sell. A possessor of one of the old swords, keen and blue white in luster on the day it was forged, would sell his house, even himself maybe, before he would part with his iron Bible of Bushido for money.—Japan Magazine.

Starting the Trouble.
Mabel—Did he stutter when he proposed?
Ethel—No, I don't think so.
Mabel—Really? He must have improved.—London Punch.

Great minds have purposes; others have wishes.

TIME FREIGHT CARS.

Traced by Hourly Reports the Whole Length of Their Run.

A freight car is essentially common property. It has to go from one line to another in the course of its business. It has to carry loads from Jacksonville, Fla., to Spokane, Wash.; from Phoenix, Ariz., to Augusta, Me. If all the freight cars in the United States were owned by one big company and if that company charged the railroads for the exact amount of use which they made of each car the situation would theoretically be more reasonable than it is today.

But in any case the wanderings of freight cars will always entail an enormous amount of labor with pen and pencil and telegraph key and typewriter and long distance telephone. writes William Hard in the *Technical World Magazine*.

The modern hunter of freight cars is not satisfied with knowing where all the cars on his own lines are at the end of each day's run. Modern business life has become so rapid that in the case of certain kinds of freight it is necessary to know just where each car is every few hours. This kind of freight is called time freight.

Ordinary freight is dead freight. Time freight consists only of certain materials. These materials run alphabetically all the way from asbestos, through cranberries, egg case fillers, ink, peanuts and varnish, down to zinc. All cars in time freight trains are reported by telegraph from all division points.

You can stand in front of a big board on the wall—it is like the board in a stockbroker's office except that it has little holes in it—and watch the progress of the cars in a time freight train from point to point. As the telegrams come in the pegs are moved from hole to hole. If you started at Omaha last night you can come in today and see just where that car is. You can watch it all the way to Omaha on the board.

It is a cruel humiliation for the freight car. It used to be a wild stray animal, but now it is tamed and domesticated. Just as we now have municipal lodging houses for tramps, so we have telegraph record boards for freight cars. Pretty soon nobody will be able to escape from the authorities. It is only occasionally under modern methods a freight car tracer has to go out and bring it home by force.

THE STOMACH.

Its Power to Resist its Own Gastric Juices is a Puzzle.

One of the greatest questions disturbing the minds of physiologists both past and present is that of the stomach's digesting powers. It is asked why the stomach does not digest itself. It is well known that gastric juices have the power to digest the tissue of which the stomach is made. One of the things actually manufactured by the body, secreted in the glands near the stomach and poured into it, is hydrochloric acid, a powerful agent that will eat up almost anything. Why it does not eat the stomach up is problematical.

It is known that a stomach from a dead animal or man can be digested by a living man. It has been found out also that when a man is killed accidentally and his stomach is in the process of digesting, if the body be kept warm, his whole stomach will be digested and possibly, too, adjacent organs, as liver, pancreas, etc. From this it was argued that the "principle of life" kept the process from going on in a living being. Subsequently, however, this was proved to be untrue. A living frog was put in an unconscious condition and his leg inserted through a small hole in a dog's stomach, the dog being alive and well. It was found that the frog's leg was wholly digested in the process, although living. So the last reason conceivable was proved incapable of explaining the phenomenon.

About the only conclusion left is that the stomach does gradually actually eat itself up, but that it is being constantly rebuilt. However, as this experiment is hard to perform and as no results have so far been announced in this direction, we are left in a state of absolute ignorance, and all we can do is to be devoutly thankful to Providence that our stomachs do not digest themselves except in the ordinary course of human events.—Lawrence Hodges in *New York Tribune*.

In Doubt.
Editor—Look here, what sort of writing is this in your story?
Reporter—What's wrong with it, sir?
Editor—You say in your account of this party where they had fun with a bashful guest, "As his intended partner swept past gracefully the others brushed by to scour the place for the timid victim of the game, who had lost courage and dusted." Say, are you writing about a social party or a housecleaning exhibition?—*New York Journal*.

A Lesson in Anatomy.
A professor at one of our universities is very witty upon occasion.
A medical student once asked if there were not some works on anatomy more recent than those in the college library.

"Young man," said the professor, "there have not been many new bones added to the human body during the last ten years."—*London Standard*.

Blows His Own Horn.
"What kind of a fellow is Griggs?"
"He's one of those chaps who can do anything."
"How delightful!"
"Yes, but he likes to tell of it."
"Oh!"—*Boston Herald*.

BEST RATION FOR COACH STALLIONS.

According to a prominent breeder, there is nothing better than the usual stallion ration of oats and bran. Crushed oats mixed with about one-fourth as much bran by weight make a good combination. It is bulky, safe, nutritious and agreeable to the stallion's taste, digestion and requirements. A bran mash once or twice a week has for years been deemed desirable for its laxative effect unless the stallion has access to grass, but some of the leading practitioners condemn the weekly bran mash as conducive to colic.

Some owners prefer to depend entirely on cured feed throughout the season, but others equally successful esteem a few minutes' grazing daily at the halter or the run of a grass lot as very essential to the health and vigor of their stallions. The freedom of a roomy lot with a high strong fence is a splendid thing, grass or no grass.

The essential thing in the feeding is to furnish the horse abundant nourishment, keeping his system in vigorous, healthy form. Whatever grass is fed should be grazed by the horse. It is not safe to feed it in the barn, for almost surely some of it will at some time sour in the manger and produce trouble. It is better to graze the horse in the evening rather than in the morning.

Timothy hay is the safest kind to feed, and most of it should be fed long. If the horse bolts his grain cut some hay short and mix about two quarts of that with each feed of grain. The total amount of the grain feed per day should be about one pound for each hundred pounds that the horse weighs, but more should be given if he has a large amount of road work or is a hard keeper.

There is great variation in the requirements of different horses in this respect. Of hay he should have about a pound a day for each hundred pounds that he weighs, and little variation need be made from this rule unless he gets considerable grass.

Give the grain in three equal feeds, and give about half the hay at night.



FINE SET COACH STALLION.
(By courtesy of Iowa State college.)

and the rest divided between morning and noon. If strictly first class clover or alfalfa hay is available a little of it may be fed with evident benefit. A little oilmeal, not over a pound a day, is fed by some successful stallioners with good results.

It is doubtful if sufficient benefit follows the use of eggs to make it worth while to use them in most cases. If the horse appears to be poorly nourished and has a very large patronage there may be something gained by feeding them.

Men who feed eggs generally give two to four eggs beaten up in as many quarts of milk. To this may be added a double handful of oilmeal, first scalded, and the whole fed warm after supper.

Butter Hints.
In some parts of the country during the last fifteen years the price of grain has increased from 50 to 150 per cent, while dairy products have gone up only 25 per cent. It is not the dairyman who overcharges.

Pure bred cows pay the best, but not every pure bred cow is a good one. You must select among them the same as among scrubs, but the general average is higher and the pay better.

The sire is often said to be half the herd. If so, he should be a good one, and you can afford to have no other. Nor can you stand back on a little more cost. If the true value is there, money saved in cost is money lost. The trouble with inbreeding is that without care it perpetuates the bad as well as the good points of the breed. This should be obviated by careful mating.

Lumps on Horses' Legs.
On the appearance of any lump about the legs of a horse it should be bathed diligently with water as hot as can be borne. What might develop into a spavin may sometimes in this way be checked at the start.

Oilmeal is Valuable.
Two tablespoonfuls of oilmeal put in the horse's ground feed each time will keep the bowels relaxed and healthy, the appetite and spirit keen and the coat sleek. It is better than any condition powder.

ROSE TO THE OCCASION.

It Was the Chance of a Lifetime, and She Made the Most of It.

The burglar hesitated. Back of him was a sheer drop of twenty-five feet to the ground. In front of him was a determined woman, grasping in her hand a huge revolver. She covered him steadily.

"I won't shoot," she said, "if you will remain still."

She advanced upon him and, poking the muzzle of the gun in his face, reached into his pocket and pulled out his revolver.

"Come in."

The burglar obediently stepped inside the room. All his courage was gone.

"Sit down," said the woman. He sat down.

She got a huge ball of heavy cord from her bureau and spent the next twenty minutes in tying him up.

Then she pointed out the window. "Is that your vault out there behind the barn?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Thought you would carry away my silver in it?"

"Yes, ma'am."

The woman called her husband, who had been hiding behind the baby's crib in the next room.

"Here, John," she said, "take some of this furniture out."

John came in and got to work. The burglar watched with curious eyes. Suddenly his face blanched. He looked out of the window and saw in the light of the moon what John was carrying.

"What are you doing to me?" he asked.

The woman began cutting his cords.

"I'm going to load you up with all of the old eyeglasses that we have had in the house for these many years," she said, merrily—"all the furniture presented to us at Christmas by kind-hearted relatives, all the prizes we have taken at card parties, all the family portraits—everything that we have been simply dying to get rid of."

Life.

CURE FOR LOSS OF MEMORY.

Case of an American Woman Married Abroad and an Accent.

"Nothing disgusts me more," said a woman who goes abroad every summer, "than to meet in Europe Americans who seem to be ashamed of their own language. I have often come across them, but a woman I met in Caribad last year took the palm.

"She was introduced to me as the Countess Komoffsky or some name that sounded like that. She married a Russian or a Pole about three years before, and so far as I can gather she had hardly been any nearer Europe than a New York table d'hote before that time. She looked American, but her English was all broken into bits. She did not even say 'the,' but pronounced it 'ze.' She had great difficulty in recollecting phrases, and the result at times was a lot of French.

"Next morning I was breakfasting in the Kaiserpark with a party of shrewd wrapped Americans who had drunk the requisite number of glasses from the Aquilite or the Marktbrunnen and had walked out according to prescription. One of those at the table was a New York physician who is none the less popular because he is frank in speech almost to brutality and will not stand for affectation. The countess came along and was invited to join the party. The doctor, if turned out, had known her since she was a child.

"Somebody asked her a question, and she started to reply with that accent of hers. I saw the doctor fidget. Then she made another remark in half French. The doctor said something that sounded like a swear. Then he blurted out:

"For heaven's sake, Maria Smith, you don't mean to say that three years in Europe have made you forget your native tongue?"

"There was a hush, and then some of the women in the party smiled, but when the countess next spoke it was in purest United States.—*New York Sun*.

Hard to Check.
It was the young hubby's first tour through the big department store.

"What room is that?" he asked innocently when they reached the second floor.

"Why, that is where they check babies," elucidated his wife.

And then young hubby looked at the struggling infant in his arms and the buttons and pins it had dislocated and said simply:

"I wish they'd try to check this one."—*Chicago News*.

A Scientific Classification.
"Now, children," says the dear teacher, "I have explained to you how yeast grows until it is full of cells. Which little boy or girl will tell me the kingdom to which yeast belongs?"

The little wise boy lifted his hand.

"You may tell, Johnny."

"The criminal kingdom, teacher."—*Chicago Tribune*.

What Bothered Him.
"My son, never be afraid to tell the truth."

"I ain't, pa. What bothers me is how to tell a lie without being afraid."—*Cleveland Leader*.

On Being a Hero.
Any man with \$5 in his pocket can be a hero to the fellow who wants to borrow that much.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Human Judgment is Finite, and it ought always to be charitable.—*Wm. W. Winter*.

IT IS SAFE from BURGLARS WHEN IT IS IN THE BANK



Bank your money and rest easy. Burglars can't get it, and schemers and fair weather friends won't be so apt to make your money their money. Not only our vault and safe protects our customers deposit, but the "Guaranty Fund Plan" of Texas, is behind us.

The First State Bank
IS THE PLACE

NEW STORE at Umbarger

The undersigned have a new stock of goods, consisting of **Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware**

which will be sold at low prices. Call and see us, we are located in the Woods store room.

Umbarger Mercantile Co.

SHOTWELL & SEVALL

Wholesale and Retail

Coal, Grain, Hides and Field Seeds.

Best Grades of Nigger Head and Maitland Coal.

TERMS CASH

HUGH S. MAXWELL VETERINARIAN

I am the only graduate located in or near Amarillo. I have an auto, and can answer calls in Canyon City in about forty-five minutes, "Night or Day."

Phone 644. Res. 603 Jackson St. Amarillo.

Canyon City Professional Cards

H. Holte,
Watchmaker, Jeweler.
In City Pharmacy, West Side Square.
PHONE 32.

D. M. Stewart,
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Wallace Building on East side of square. Calls answered day or night. Office Phone, No. 90, Residence Phone, No. 24.

F. M. Wilson,
Physician and Surgeon
Office, City Pharmacy. Calls answered day or night. Residence phone No. 46.

S. L. Ingham,
Dentist
Canyon National Bank building. All work warranted.

Rollins & Woolley,
Lawyers
Court practice solicited. Will attend to cases in all courts of the state. Examination of land titles a specialty. Notary in office. Office in Smith building. Phone 92.

Mrs. B. Manley,
Trained Nurse
Rates: \$25.00 per week or \$4.00 per day. And Expenses

J. C. Hunt,
Lawyer
Does both criminal and civil practice. Twelve years' experience. Land titles passed upon. Write all kinds of contracts and instruments. Notary in office. Office northeast corner public square, up stairs, Canyon, Texas.

Scott & Flesher,
Lawyers
Civil practice solicited. Office in co. office. Notary in office. CANYON CITY, TEXAS.

H. V. Reeves,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in Wallace Building on East side of square. All calls promptly answered. Office Phone 90. Residence Phone 233

T. P. Turk,
Fire Insurance—Real Estate
List your property with me and give me your fire insurance. Prompt and careful attention given to all matters. Offices in Store of Turk & Armstrong.

Northwestern Title Co.
Complete Abstract of All Randall County Property
R. A. TERRILL, - MANAGER
Our old office building recently damaged by fire is for sale. Lair-Cowling Land Co.

NOTICE:—To the finder of gold locket, H. M., you had better return to owner or News office.

FOR SALE:—A good gentle horse. Inquire of D. H. Hawthorne.

DR. COX'S PAINLESS BLISTER
Guaranteed to give satisfaction and blister without pain or your money refunded. For sale by all druggists.

At Our Churches

METHODIST

Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. G. G. Foster, Superintendent. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. Pastor, Rev. Hawkins Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Evening services at 7:30. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30 All are invited to these services.

PRESBYTERIAN

Sunday services 9:30 a. m. Sunday school 11:00 a. m. Public worship. Rev. J. S. Groves, pastor 6:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor. 7:30 p. m. Evening services 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening, Bible study and prayer meeting. You are cordially invited to any and all of these services.

BAPTIST

Sunday services, 9:30 a. m. Sabbath School J. C. Hunt, supt. 11:00 a. m. Preaching J. M. Harder, Pastor 6:30 p. m., B. Y. P. U. Ben Terrill, Pres. 7:30 p. m. Preaching, by pastor J. M. Harder. 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening Prayer meeting.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday services 10:00 a. m. Bible school 11:00 a. m. Public worship. J. J. Hutchison, Pastor 6:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor. 7:30 p. m. Public worship 7:40 p. m. Wednesday prayer meeting.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held at the Christian Science reading room (one block south of square) every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome at these services. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10:15. The pastor of this church is the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Pictures framed on short notice at Thomas Bros.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Notices.

To owners of dogs, who reside in the corporations of Canyon, are notified to call at City Marshal's office and pay their dog license. All unlicensed dogs after July 10th will be dealt with according to city ordinance. J. H. Jowell, Marshal.

Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This Liniment is equally valuable for muscular rheumatism, and always affords quick relief. Sold by City Pharmacy.

FOUND—A Misses jacket. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for ad. Call at News office.

NAMES OF CITIES.

They Are Frequently Miscalled by Travelers Abroad.

"How far are you going?" asked my fellow traveler as we came across the St. Gotthard. "To Paris," I replied. He looked puzzled. Then I recollected that he was an Italian and that he had told me he had never been out of Italy before. "Paris?" I said, smiling, and he knew at once what I meant.

Then it occurred to me to mention London to him and see if he understood. He obviously did not. "Londra," I translated. "Ah, Londra!" he repeated. "Yes, yes." Here were two of us journeying together across Europe in an age which is supposed to have broken down the barriers that once hindered free intercourse, yet we were not even agreed as to the names of the principal places on our route.

He called Milan Milano, Florence Firenze, Turin Torino, Naples Napoli. For Basle he said Basilea and Lucerna for Lucerne (which the Swiss themselves call Luzern, pronouncing the "s" like ts).

Stop a moment, though. When I say he called Florence Firenze, and so on, I am laying myself open to misconception and the charge of insular insouciance. Rather should I put it that we English call Florence Firenze, just as we call Padova Padua and Livorno Leghorn. We cannot even give the Eternal City its proper beautiful name. Instead of Roma we say Rome, which is only a trifle better than the Germans, who deep down in their throats grunt out "Rom."

The Germans are very bad offenders in this matter of miscalling places, for they give them often such cacophonous equivalents as one would never think of connecting with the real name. The first time I went to Italy I let the train leave Bellinzona without me. I was drinking a cup of coffee and it slipped off. I thoroughly enjoyed a sunny September afternoon's ramble amid vineyards and along the shore (so far as I recollect) of an enchanting little lake. Then I went back to the station to catch the evening service to Milan.

Presently a long and important looking train thundered in. On it were boards—"Berlin-Mailand." I regarded them idly, wondering where Mailand was and why I had never heard of it before. It was only when I saw a friendly porter wildly summoning me to enter and heard a guard crying out, "Ohiaso, Como, Milano," that I realized the situation and understood Mailand to be German for the city we call Milan. The German for Venice is even more ill-sounding—"Venedig." Who would ever associate that harsh trisyllable with the glories and loveliness of the miracle city of the lagoons?—London Mail.

Grim Scot Wit.

A Scottish minister had among his parishioners a man who dealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy apnea. During the period of depression which followed each overindulgence John habitually took to bed and there diligently studied the family Bible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing. "Oh, Maister Wallace, come in and see our John; he's rale bad!" "What's wrang w' him?" "He's feart to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John.

Quick as fire came the crushing reply: "Humph! The'll'm he need na be feart for that; he'll never see'm."

The Taj Mahal.

The Taj Mahal, at Agra, India, is said to be the most beautiful structure in the world. It was built by Shah Jehan as a tomb for his wife and is of the purest white marble. It shines so dazzlingly in the sun that you can scarcely look at it except in the morning or evening. Every part is inlaid with the most exquisite designs in marble of different colors, the finish being so perfect that the entire building may be said to resemble in the delicacy of its workmanship one of those Chinese caskets of ivory and ebony which are now so common in Europe and America. —New York American.

Rapid Army Mobilization.
The finest example of rapid organization of an army was certainly the mobilization of the German army in 1870. On July 17 in that year the famous telegram, the shortest and most momentous ever dispatched, "Kriegs-Mobil," went forth from the headquarters at Berlin, and within a fortnight an army of 500,000 men, fully uniformed, equipped and provided with commissariat, was on its way to the French frontier. Of course it must be remembered that all these men had been previously warned and that all had been through their period of military training.—London Answers.

There is No Right.

"What is the right thing to do when your wife asks you for money and you haven't got it?" "Under those circumstances anything you do will be wrong."—New York Herald.

Beastly Business.

Plainfield Commuter—That's a beastly business. Shortly has gone in for Somerville Commuter—What's he doing? Plainfield Commuter—Raising bull terriers.—Suburbanite.

If we have not quiet in our own minds, outward comforts will do nothing for us.—Stuyvesant.

BUSINESS LOCALS

NOTICE—No camping, hunting or fishing allowed on the following sections on the Terrá Blanco and Palo Duro creeks: Sections No. 11, blk. K, 14, Deaf Smith county; 108, 117, 140 and 141, blk. K, 14; Nos. 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 23, blk. 1, all in Randall county, Texas. Any parties found trespassing will be prosecuted. Signed, John Hutson, owner and agent, Canyon City, Texas. 12/c

NOTICE—I have a new steam thrashing outfit ready to commence business at any time. Also I am prepared to do all kinds of breaking. Address me at Canyon on Umhangar.

H. G. BRECKENRIDGE.
Canyon Lumber Company, the home of Southern Long Leaf Yellow Pine, the place of low prices, fair and courteous treatment.

Parcheon Horse No. 42028

Another noted Stallion in Canyon which was imported a horse firm, Oltmans Bros. of Watsaka, Ill., and one of the finest show horses of his class at the Ft. Worth stock show, now owned by H. S. Burhan.

For Sale.

A new four room house, close in. For terms inquire of A. C. Thompson.

Get some of that good meat we cook and save yourself the trouble and expense. 8/c Dawson Bros.

Bargains in Alfalfa Land.

80 acres, half mile from Canyon, about half alfalfa land, \$65. per acre. 160 acres, adjoining Canyon, about half alfalfa land, \$80. per acre. R. C. Peacock, Independence, Mo. 7/c

Notics.

To any neighborhood wanting a dependent thrasher, I will thrash wheat for 5c per bushel. W. E. BATES

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Stray Notice.

Taken up by B. C. Taylor and estrayed before W. J. Redfearn, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, of Randall County, Texas, one light bay pony, about 12 or 14 years old, no marks or brands, about 14 and a half hands high, wire cut on right foot. Same having been estrayed according to law, the undersigned will sell said animal at public outcry before the Court House door of Randall County, in Canyon City, on the first Monday in August, August 1, A. D. 1910, with in lawful hours. B. C. TAYLOR 13-3

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Notics - Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Texas, County of Randall: By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Honorable District Court of Randall County, on 6th day of July A. D. 1910, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of C. O. Keiser versus D. P. Koch, et al, No. 454, and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the First Tuesday in August, A. D. 1910, it being the 2nd day of said month, before the Court House door of said Randall County, in the State of Texas, the following described property, to-wit: All the Northwest one-fourth of Survey No. 13, Block No. 2-Z, Certificate No. 119, John H. Gibson land in Randall County, Texas, levied on as the property of D. P. Koch, to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$2682.30 in favor of C. O. Keiser and costs of suit.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1910. 15-3 R. H. SANFORD, Sheriff.

19 YEARS

A Resident of Canyon City and Randall County, Texas.

Real Estate, Loans and Life Insurance. Choice residence property in southwest part of town, close to Public school and all the churches. A few five to eight acre blocks (1-2 mile south of town) extends into valley for alfalfa. Also 320 acres two miles south of town, cut in tracts to suit purchaser, prices and terms reasonable. Non-resident interest attended to, pay taxes and collect rentals. Good farms for-rent or sale in different parts of the county. Make your wants known. Come around and let us talk it over fully.

JOHN KNIGHT

Canyon Coal & Elevator

INCORPORATED. **Company** W. H. HICKS, Mgr.

Successors to Canyon Coal Company

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal, Grain, Hay, Field Seeds

We Sell the Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

Genuine "Nigger Head" Maitland **COAL**

We pay the highest price for Grain and Hay.

Strictly a Home Concern.

Office at the Elevator. Telephone 72.



I have five fine large Tennessee Jacks, 14 1-2 to 15 1-2 hands high, and offer them for service.

Terms: \$10.00 to insure a colt to stand and suck. Parting with your mares or removing same from the county forfeits insurance and payment becomes due. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur. They can be found at my ranch two miles west and one mile north of Canyon. I will sell one or two of these Jacks, and will give time to purchaser giving a good bankable note.

J. P. ANDERSON.

Dr. T. N. BURNETT
Veterinary Surgeon
At McKnight's Transfer & Livery Barn, Amarillo

Will be at Reynolds' Livery Barn in Canyon City, Texas, on Saturday of each week prepared to do all kinds of Surgical work, and treat all curable diseases of live stock. I have had three years in school and twenty-one years practical experience.

Reference: All the Liverymen in Amarillo, Texas

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT

When you let

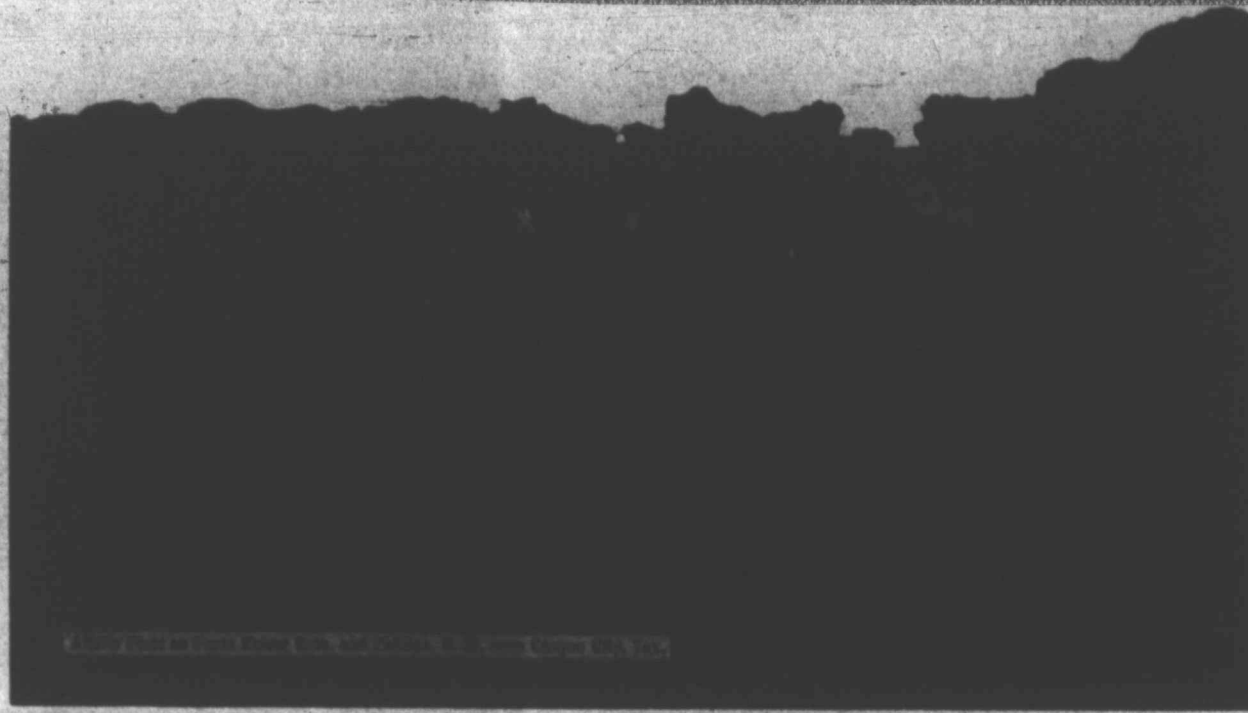
THE PEELER ABSTRACT COMPANY

Do your work.

SAY! Don't You Want to Make Some Money?

Don't you want to have a home in a country of flowers and sunshine? Would you like to live where men and women are healthy, where the babies grow to manhood and womanhood without the care of doctors and nurses? Would you like to live where there are few extremes of heat or cold, where the winters are mild, and where the summer nights are delightfully cool and pleasant, and where it is a joy to live?

Would you like to live in a country where you can raise a greater variety of farm products more successfully than in almost any other place in the Union? Would you like to buy some land where it is bound to double in value in a short time, where you can get the purest, sweetest, softest well water that you can find any place? Where you have a soil of surpassing fertility and of great depth, underlaid with a clay sub-soil? Where you can raise wheat and corn, oats and barley,



kaffir corn and Milo maize, cotton and alfalfa, cherries, grapes, apples, peaches, pears and the finest and best melons in the World?

If you would like to do a few things like these, come to the Panhandle of Texas, come to Canyon City, and see Keiser Bros. & Phillips, they own broad acres of land they would like to sell to actual settlers.

Do It Now!

Keiser Bros. & Phillips Buys and Sells Panhandle Lands

Canyon City, Texas

Keota, Iowa

Redkey, Indiana

Wayside News.

Rains the past week have put a fair season in the ground. Considerable hail came with Saturday's rain which damaged growing crops to some extent, but not seriously in these parts. Still cloudy and indications for more falling weather.

Some anxiety was felt by the wheat growers in regard to saving the grain in good condition if fair weather doesn't prevail soon.

H. James and M. Wesley have begun operations with their thresher having threshed three crops.

Services were conducted by Rev. B. T. Sharp at Beula Sunday morning and at Fairview in the evening.

Marvin Sluder's sprained ankle is improving slowly. He can sit up some but unable. Take it slowly Marvin and be patient.

W. H. Painton had fresh cucumbers on the table Sunday at dinner.

Dennis Painton celebrated his 10th birthday the 10th inst. by inviting a number of his little friends to dinner. The fortunate ones were Maud and Earl Beasley, Bee and Victor Hollabough, Jim and Grace Sluder. The little folks had a royal time.

Mrs. W. B. Walters has had cabbage from her garden near Ceta.

Prof. A. L. Richards is attending the State University at Austin, Mrs. Laura Richards, the North Texas State Normal at Denton. Pupils and patrons are proud to think they will teach Beula school again this fall.

Floyd Painton had the misfortune to get his right hand seriously hurt last week while leading a horse. Glad to know it's much better and will soon be well.

TEDDIE

Subscribe for the News.

Ceta News

We are having an abundance of rain. Crops are looking fine. Quite a number from Ceta attended the picnic at Happy the 4th.

The farmers are all busy harvesting their grain and threshing will begin in a few days.

Mrs. J. T. Wesley and daughter, Mrs. W. E. Guest, spent Monday with F. Schaeffer and family.

J. A. Currie, O. M. Dalton and wives attended the Rebekah Lodge at Happy Tuesday night.

Quite a number of candidates have been in our community this week.

I. H. Hollabough and wife spent Saturday night with Geo. Hollabough and family.

There were not very many present at Sunday School Sunday on account of rainy weather.

Bro. Sharp delivered an able sermon to a very large crowd Sunday evening at Fairview.

C. Sutton and family spent the Sabbath with H. E. Wesley and family.

Bro. Sharp spent Sunday night with W. B. Walters and family.

TASSIE.

Umbarger News

Rain! Rain! Rain! Another fine 1 1/2 inch soaker fell Saturday evening. Kaffir corn and milo maize are looking fine and everybody busy trying to keep ahead of the weeds. Pastures are all looking good in this section.

Mrs. Bertha Lewis and little daughter, Vivian, left for their home in Amarillo Wednesday.

John Strout was a Canyon visitor Saturday.

Miss Cloe Patterson of Amarillo visited Miss Anna Wansley the past week.

H. Wansley and wife left for Oklahoma City Tuesday to visit

relatives.

Mrs. Nettie Banks left for her home in Wellington, Kans., Wednesday.

Miss Anna Wansley was a Canyon visitor Tuesday.

The Hoffman Sunday School young folks met at the home of Mrs. C. W. Frans to practice singing. They are preparing for a children's day program for Sunday, July 17th.

Mr. Erdman and Helman were business callers in Canyon Thursday.

PANHANDLE.

Pleasantview News.

The largest rain fell here Saturday night that we have had in this vicinity in two years, and came at a time it would do most good, as about all of the wheat was cut and in the stack. Although other crops were not suffering, but needed a soaker, just what we got, to push them along, as quite a lot of replanting has been done and it will need lots of rain to make it mature before frost.

We will not begin to tell who all was caught away from home in the rain Saturday, but several from this neighborhood that did not get home until 11 or 12 o'clock were Wilkerson, Slacks, Crowleys, Stoddard. But all got home safe as far as we know.

Some report the top of their wheat stacks blown off Saturday night, but with the sunshine and wind since we don't fear any loss to the wheat which was put up in good shape.

It hailed some in spots Saturday night, but no report of the loss of life or stock has come in. Some chickens were killed.

Mr. Schnell is on a visit in the North.

The continued rains of the past 3 weeks are making fine grass which is a great thing for the farmers and cattlemen, and

range pastures are looking fine in this locality.

T. J. Prichard was around Wednesday treating his neighbors to some fine peaches at \$1.25 per crate, which his son sent up from Montague county. They were very fine and good.

The forage crop in this section are good and prospects were never better. We hope to harvest a very fine crop of millet this fall as quite a lot has been sown regardless of the high priced seed. From all reports there is a good stand and fine prospects of a large crop.

Tom Slacks wheel blew off his tower Saturday night.

There will be preaching at Pleasantview school house next Sunday, the 17th, by Bro. Younger of Canyon, at 11 a. m. Everybody invited.

Booster.

L. C. Gelbreath of Tulsa was a business caller in town Tuesday.

J. T. Law of Ennis, Okla., was a business caller Wednesday in Canyon.

Z. E. Black of Hale Center was a short time visitor in Canyon Monday.

Mrs. L. T. Lester made a trip to Amarillo Wednesday, to consult an oculist.

J. A. Berg of Chisholm, Texas, was a business caller in Canyon Wednesday.

E. G. Noll of Oklahoma City, Okla., was transacting business in town Wednesday.

C. M. Lesh of Nevada, Mo., was in Canyon Tuesday looking after some business matters.

Judge J. C. Hunt made a trip over to Floydada, Plainview and some other points to the south.

He reports very encouraging prospects which seems to be the general opinion all over the 108th district.

W. E. Tomlinson of Ft. Worth addressed a crowd Thursday evening on the subject of "White Slave Traffic."

Mr. Maloney left last Monday for C. T. Word's ranch. He expects to be gone for two weeks in quest of recreation.

Fannie and Paul Johnson left on Thursday for a month's visit with their sister, Mrs. J. Compton at Portales, N. M.

Mrs. Bertha Thomas and children and Master Jeffie Wallace, who have been visiting in "Old Erath County," have returned home, reporting a great visit.

Mrs. Rube Hicks of Erath Co., has been on a visit to her brother-in-law, W. H. Hicks of this city, also she visited her sister at Plainview, Mrs. Nora Johnson.

I. N. Hicks and family spent Monday night at the Canyon Club in quest of the "finny tribe" I. N. coming back with the proverbial fisherman's luck.

Prof. J. A. Hill, instructor in History at the Normal College, left Sunday for Clarendon to assist in the Normal that is being conducted at the college located in that place.

J. B. Rowan left on the Thursday evening train for Ft. Worth, expecting to make that place his home in the near future. His many Canyon friends will regret to have him leave.

Mrs. Ollie Henry of Port-Summer, N. M., stopped over to visit the families of Mrs. John Wallace and Mrs. Edna Guthrie, as she passed through to Plainview where she visits her parents.

Who in Canyon wants all round drygoods man? Knows drygoods clothing, advertising, bookkeeping, decorating, buying, managing. Glitchee references. Answer quick. J. W. RUSSELL, Throckmorton, Texas.

Road Notice to Land Owners.

In the matter of the petition of W. S. Cook and others, for a public road in the County of Randall.

To all persons over whose lands the following proposed road shall pass:

TAKE NOTICE, That the undersigned Jury, appointed by the Commissioners' Court of Randall County to lay out, survey and assess damages resulting from the establishment of a Public Road, as petitioned for by W. S. Cook and others beginning at Northwest corner of Survey No. 10, Blk. M 9, John H. Gibson land and running to West line of Randall County will, on the 1st day of August 1910, in discharge of our said duty, meet upon the following premises, to which you have some claim or title, to-wit: Surveys 110, 91, 90, 41, 10, 9, 42, 59, 92 and 109 in Block M 8, A. B. and M. And Surveys 5, 38, 45, 78, 85, 118, 125, 158, 165, 196, 205, 236, 245, 276, 285, 284, 277, 244, 237, 204, 197, 164, 167, 124, 117, 84, 77, 44, 37 and 4 in Block M 6, S. K. and K. and then and there proceed to assess any damages to which you may be entitled on account of the laying out of said Public Road, and you are hereby requested and required to produce all evidences which you may desire to offer in relation to such damages, and do and perform such other acts as may be necessary and lawful in the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands this 1st day of July, 1910.

Chas. F. Zoeller,
J. J. Bauer,
J. M. McNaughton,
W. H. Foster,
C. F. Herschberger,
Jurors.

Miss Jessie Long who has been visiting at the home of H. Stephenson, left for Lubbock to visit friends.

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