

# TWICE-A-WEEK.

# The Clarendon Chronicle.

One Dollar a Year.

A Faithful Chronicle of Local and General Events.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Vol. 16.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2 1904.

No. 1

## Horrible Death of 550 People in A Chicago Theater.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—In ten minutes, during a fire in the Iroquois theater, in Randolph between State and Dearborn streets, 900 people were killed this afternoon. Only a few of the people were burned to death. The great majority were suffocated by gas and smoke, while scores were trampled to death in the mad rush that followed the attempt of the audience to reach the exits. About 1,300 people were in the theater.

As far as human power could make it, the Iroquois theater was the safest in the city. It was new, having been completed a few weeks ago, and was believed to be absolutely fire proof.

There are bodies lying by the dozens to-night in the undertaking rooms, in the police station, and in the hospitals, from which nearly everything that could reveal their identity to those who knew them best is gone. Their clothing is torn to rags or burned to cinders and their faces have been crushed beyond recognition by the heels of the crowd that trampled them down as they ran for safety.

The fire broke out during the second act of the play, "Mr. Bluebeard," which was the first dramatic production in the theater since its erection.

The company, which was large, escaped to the street in safety, nearly all the actors, however, being compelled to go into the snowy streets with no clothing but their stage costumes.

The fire spread rapidly toward the front of the stage, causing the members of the chorus who were then engaged in the performance to run to the wings with screams of terror.

The fire in itself up to this time was not serious and possibly could have been checked had not the asbestos curtain failed to work.

With a roar and a bound the flames shot through the opening over the head of the people on the first floor and reaching up to those in the first balcony, caught them and burned them to death where they sat.

Immediately following this rush of flames there came an explosion which lifted the roof of the theater from its walls, shattering the large skylight into fragments.

As soon as the flames first appeared beyond the curtain, a man in the rear of the hall shouted "Fire! Fire!" as the entire audience arose as one person and made for the doors.

It is believed that the explosion was caused by the flames coming in contact with the gas reservoirs of the theater, causing them to burst.

When the firemen entered the building the dead were found stretched in a pile reaching from the head of the stairway, to a point about five feet in the rear of the door.

This mass of dead bodies in the center of the door reached to within two feet of the top of the passageway. All of the bodies at this point were women and children.

Women on top of these masses of dead had been overtaken by death as they were crawling on their hands and knees over the bodies of those who had died before. Others lay with arms stretched out in the direction toward

which lay life and safety, holding in their hands fragments of garments not their own. They were evidently torn from the clothing of others whom they had endeavored to pull down and trample under foot as they fought for their own lives.

As the police removed layer after layer of dead in these doorways, the sight became too much even for police and firemen, hardened as they are to such sights, to endure. The bodies were in such an inextricable mass, and so tightly were they jammed between the sides of the door and the walls, that it was impossible to lift them one by one and carry them out. The only possible thing to do was to seize a limb or some other portion of the body and pull with main strength.

There were scores and scores of people whose entire faces had been trampled completely off by the heels of those who rushed over them and in one aisle the body of a man was found with not a vestige of clothing, flesh or bone remaining above his waist line. The upper portion of his body had been cut into pieces and carried away by the feet of those who trampled on him. A search was made carefully with a hope of finding his head, but at a late hour to-night it had not been discovered and all that will ever tell his friends who he was is the color and appearance of the clothing on the lower limbs, and this is in such a condition as to be hardly recognizable.

Although all the patrol wagons and every ambulance owned by the city was pressed into service, they were wholly inadequate to carry away the dead, and in a short time there was a line of corpses fifty feet long piled two and three high on the sidewalk in front of the theater.

One large truck ordinarily used for conveying freight to depots was so heavily loaded with dead in front of the theater that the two large horses were unable to start and the police were compelled to assist by tugging at the wheels.

### John Howard Dead.

TULSA, I. T., Dec. 29.—John Howard, widely known all over Texas and the Southwest as a writer on farm topics, and as immigrant agent for various railroads, died at his home at this place this morning.

Mr. Howard had only lived here about six months and had not enjoyed good health since his arrival. His wife and only daughter arrived this afternoon.

The Brooklyn Eagle, the Republican mouth-piece of New York Democracy, has switched to Alton B. Parker, since Cleveland's positive declaration that he would not accept the nomination of the Democracy. There is no difference in the political principles of the two men, both are gold standard advocates, and as nearly Republican as they can be, not to be avowed. Of the two, Cleveland is the more preferable, because his position on all leading issues is well known, while Parker is comparatively an unknown man.—Southern Mercury.

### Fort Worth Market.

Top prices yesterday were: steers \$2.50; cows \$2.20; calves \$4.50; hogs \$4.80. Receipts were: cattle 450, calves 10, hogs 200.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From the Democratic Congressional committee

The talk about democratic presidential possibilities is still one of the popular themes of conversation and discussion at the national capital. Many of the politicians are giving out interviews here to the local papers and to their big dailies of the East, and telling how the people of their respective states feel about the matter in their opinions. The consensus of this opinion is about equally divided between Messrs. Gorman, Hearst and Parker. The chief note running through all this interview matter for the politicians of the party is "anybody O Lord, in order to win." It is perfectly natural that a politician who is an officeholder should place the offices to be obtained by the election of a democratic president above principle and everything else that democrats hold sacred. They seem to forget that there are millions of people in this country who do not hold office or seek office or want office, and that those people must be considered in this matter. These millions of non-office-holding people have opinions, and they are of as much consequence as are the opinions of these politicians and the officeholders, and they are going to make those opinions known and felt before the conventions are held to send delegates to the national convention. I had a long talk the other day with a sawed and far-seeing politician who is not an officeholder, and who recently has traveled extensively all over the country, especially in the East and the Central West. His business compels him to come in contact with the great mass of the common people, who are not after office, and who look at this thing of electing a president from the standpoint of principle and not of an office-holding graft.

He is not an enthusiast, and has no particular choice for the democratic presidential nomination. What he said to me, therefore, impressed me with its accuracy from the standpoint of gathering a correct idea of the feeling of these people who must be consulted in this matter. He says that the idea that we must win with any old thing in order to get the offices does not appeal to the masses of the democracy in the country. He says there is a distinct feeling that unless the democrats nominate a man who stands for something that is totally against the republican idea of this government of, by and for the trusts, that they will go fishing on election day and allow the election to go by default. The feeling among them, says this gentleman, is absolutely against the nomination of any man who believes in dealing with the Wall Street gang and the trusts and the tariff in the same manner as the republicans are now dealing with them, and that to nominate such a man he would have to go to the trusts and the Wall Street gang and get his campaign fund—and that means he would really have to make promises to them which would be a virtual sell-out. They can see no difference between that kind of a democrat and a republican in the White House, except in the distribution of the offices, and they do not want any of the offices. He says that this feeling is growing all over the middle west, and especially in Illi-

nois, which will be a battle ground in the next campaign. Since this is the case, he says they are pointing out the fact that William Randolph Hearst is the only one of the possibilities who has not come before the democrats of the country with a proposition that 6,500,000 presumably sane men who followed the flag in the battle of 1896 shall forget they ever fought, or that they ever possessed certain essential principles. They dwell upon the fact that he alone of the possibilities has not come with a wiser-than-thou air and told the people that they would have to turn the democratic horse around and forsake the ideas that had become a part of constitutional democracy. They point out, he said, that people as a rule do

not like to wake up and find that they have done everything the wrong way, and the man who undertakes to demonstrate such a proposition to the masses of the people will find in any case that he is up against about the strongest proposition of his life. He stated that this truism obtains with much force in the present situation; that it makes possible the man from New York and makes prominent the movement for his nomination. He said that he did not predict the nomination of William Randolph Hearst, but he did predict that either he or some man who stands for what he does or on similar lines will be nominated, for certainly the sentiment of the people is positively opposed to any attempt at a retrograde movement for which the other possibilities are taken as standing. No compromise with the trusts, with the powers that be in Wall Street, and with principle, will be tolerated by the men who make the next platform. No candidate who represents either a compromise or a delusion like that of the last Cleveland administration will stand any chance of coming under the wire a winner in the next democratic national convention. And he concluded by saying that the sooner the politicians and office-hunters of the democratic party learn this fact the better for them. C. A. EDWARDS.

Armours at Kansas City have just filled an order for one and one-half million pounds of barrel beef for the Russian army. And it is believed that if war actually takes place between that country and Japan beef will advance much in price.

Bryan is having a big time in Europe. He has played golf with Edward, dined with the Pope, discussed political economy with the Czar and Tolstoi, and in the meantime has had lengthy interviews with the German Emperor and the lesser European dignitaries. When he returns to his loved America he will be loaded to the muzzle with facts and figures, thoughts and theories which will astonish the natives. Truly no private citizen of the United States has ever before received such consideration and attention as he has had meted to him by the great of earth.—Mercury.

Our line of shoes is the best to be had. Such well known brands as Hanan & Son, Florsheim & Craddock Terry for Men, Utz & Dunn for Ladies and Budd's for the little folks. MARTIN BENNETT & Co.

104 of these papers only \$1.

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All calls from town or country promptly answered, day or night. Office over Ramsey's store.

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And Notary Public.

Clarendon, Texas.

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BRALY & OGELSBY, Prop's. Best Beef, Pork and Sausage.

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Is the place for a neat hair-cut at 25 or a comfortable shave for 10 cents. All work first class. Corner next to depot.

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Fashion, Neatness and durability are special points in all work.

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Men's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's Shoes, Leggings and Rubber Goods. Repair work at Reasonable Prices. Tracy Corner, Clarendon.

### Piano For Sale.

A second-hand square piano at a very low price.

MRS. H. W. KELLEY.

Give us your order for your 1904 job work.

Some cow fee. I will be acceptable from some of our delinquents.

## The Clarendon Chronicle

Published Twice-a-Week by  
W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

CLARENDON, TEX., JAN. 2, 1904.

WE wrote it "1904," did you?

LEAP YEAR again, the first in eight years! My, the girls ought to get pretty glib of tongue this year.

This is the time of year when a woman will burn \$1 worth of coal to keep two bits worth of house plants from freezing.

BEGIN the new year with good resolutions, stick to 'em, read THE CHRONICLE and be contented and prosperous when the year closes.

THE Missouri democrats have come out for Parker for president. But the party in Missouri is made up largely of boodlers and it is not surprising that they are throwing bouquets at a judge of the supreme court.

A discovery has been made by a skiographer at the University of Pennsylvania that it is possible by means of the X-ray to so bleach the skin of a negro that the subject becomes white. The condition of a person so treated is apparently permanent. The discovery was made while negroes were being treated at the university for cancer. However, this may be another fake to rake in all the cash Sambo can obtain.

WITH the blotting out of 900 lives in the Iroquois theater in Chicago it makes it the greatest disaster of the kind known. Next largest on record was the Ring theater fire in Vienna, Austria, in which 875 perished, next, the Lehman's theater in St. Petersburg, with the loss of between 700 and 800. In this country the nearest approach to it was Dec. 5, 1876, when the Brooklyn theater burned in which 297 persons perished.

### No Gold In Wichita Mountains.

Secretary Hitchcock has written Horrace Speed, District Attorney of Oklahoma, making the official announcement that Government investigation has developed the fact that there is no gold in the Wichita Mountains. Before the Kiowa-Comanche country was opened to settlement hundreds of people poured into the Wichita Mountains to prospect for silver and gold.

Remarkable stories have come from the new country and numerous companies have been organized some of them with millions of dollars of capital stock, to mine the gold.

The Government sent an expert from the mineral division of the Geological Survey, who asked the superintendents of all mines in the Wichita Mountains for their best specimens. He also secured specimens of his own. In all seventy specimens were examined and 300 pounds of ore. One choice specimen showed 50 cents worth of gold to the ton. None of the others had a trace of gold.

Immigrants at New York in 1903 passed all previous records. In the calendar year now ending 616,980 immigrants, steerage passengers, arrived there. There were 547,197 in 1902, an increase for 1903 of 72,783. It is estimated that about 2,000 more foreigners will land before January 1, so that the total increase probably will be near 75,000. The year 1602 was a record breaking year. The increase over 1901 was about 139,000.

About the worst norther of the season came up last night, but it is moderating today.

Better read the Collector's tax notice and pay your taxes.

### Waking Up to Clarendon's Advantages.

Vice-President Keeler, of the Denver road, said to a Fort Worth reporter Tuesday:

"The business, both freight and passenger, done by the Denver this holiday season exceeds by far that of any other holiday season in the history of the road. In fact, taken as a whole, the present year shows a very substantial improvement over recent years. This has been produced by the increased immigration to the country traversed by the Denver. Take Clarendon. This season 277 bales of cotton were marketed there. In itself this does not mean a great deal. But when it is taken into consideration that the land around Clarendon produces from one-half to a bale of cotton to the acre, the true significance of this experiment can be seen. While a very few bales of cotton were produced around Clarendon last year this can be said to be the first year where the experiment of raising cotton was actually made. Besides the land yielding a prolific crop, the staple is of a very superior grade.

"The soil around Clarendon is of a sandy nature. This enables the farmer to get into the fields to work within twenty-four hours after a rain, instead of being forced to wait a week. There are no boll weevils there and owing to the high altitude of the country it is not thought that the boll weevil will invade it. Then again a farmer can work about twice as much land in the Panhandle as he can in the black waxy districts of the state, and will get the same results per acre. While it takes a good sum of money to purchase a farm in the settled districts of Texas, land around Clarendon and the other Panhandle towns can be gotten as low as \$5 per acre, and the first year's crop will pay for the soil. The high prices of cotton and the low prices of cattle now prevailing have done a great deal toward breaking up the large ranches into small farms and I firmly believe that within ten years from now all the country along the line of the Denver from Childress south will be one succession of farms; and I further believe that these farms will produce thousands and thousands of bales of cotton each season."

According to United States Marshal Bennett, of the western district of the Indian Territory, crime there is on the increase. On December 1, 1903, there were 1,366 persons under indictment. Of these indictments 174 arose from violation of the liquor laws; 55 were murder cases. Since Doctor Bennett became Marshal, six years ago, 5,914 offenders have been received in the jail at Muscogee. In the last year or two crime has been largely on the increase among negroes, and to some extent among whites. It is falling off among the Indians.

Prohibition carried by majority of 34 votes at Canadian.

Memphis will open school in her new building Monday.

The Amarillo Savings Company of Amarillo, with a capital stock of \$15,000 has been chartered.

Sheriff Jones, of Memphis, was called to Estelline Tuesday to take in charge a man by the name of Dr. A. H. Huff, who was mentally unbalanced, and on his way from Hillsboro to Lockney. He was finally sent to a brother-in-law at Hereford.

At Stephenville Tuesday the Long hotel, O K wagon yard and blacksmith shop of Parnell & Gaskins burned.

### STATE NEWS.

Allen Bros., of Gainesville, have failed.

C. K. Thomas, dry goods merchant at Wichita Falls, has assigned. Liabilities \$18,500; assets \$15,000 in stock and \$3,500 in notes.

The Lovell & Harliss gin at Farmersville, valued at \$8,000, insured for \$5,000, burned Tuesday. Carver Bros. lost \$1500 worth of cotton.

Prisoners, headed by John Campbell, the latter accused of horsetheft, came near sawing their way out of jail at Wichita Falls a few days ago.

J. C. Taylor, of the Borden citizen, and J. D. Brown, county clerk of Borden county, had a difficulty Christmas day and Taylor was cut in a number of places.

Mrs. C. M. Minnis, of Gainesville, aged 30 and mother of four children, was burned to death at that place Tuesday by her clothes catching afire from the stove.

A. C. Woorton, Charley McGinnis, Ellis Thompson, Will Fleming and Tom Smith at White-wright have been indicted for the murder of W. H. Chaddick last January.

A big barn on the farm of John Steele, near Italy, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, together with all contents. A fine jack belonging to Colley and Steele, was also burned and a large quantity of feed, which was a total loss.

The comptroller at Austin has issued notice to confederate pensioners that warrants for pensions for quarter commencing January 1, will not be paid for thirty or forty days. Mailing out of the warrants will be delayed ten days, owing to the time required to register them.

Fire at Ballinger Tuesday burned the building of J. A. Ostertage & Co., furniture dealers and undertakers and incinerated four persons. The dead are J. D. McBeth and Mrs. J. D. McBeth, Baby McBeth and Bert West, brother of Mrs McBeth. The bodies were recovered. Total loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$9,000.

George Carter, a ferryman north of Bonham fished for dollars by setting out lines with bottles of whiskey tied to the end. His customers would come along, take off the bottle, leave the money and proceed to get boozy. A deputy sheriff got onto the game and the ferryman into court, then in jail, from where he will be released in twenty days by paying an additional fine of \$25.

W. H. Yoakum of Oak Cliff, a brother of President B. F. Yoakum of the Frisco Road, was stabbed three times in Dallas Tuesday. Two deep gashes were cut in his right breast and thigh, and a shallower one was made in his left breast. J. M. Carter at the office of County Attorney Lemmon stated that he had done the cutting, and that he acted in self-defense. A warrant was issued charging Carter with assault with intent to kill.

The highest monument in the world, otherwise known as the Eiffel tower in Paris, is doomed to disappear. It has been found that it is inclining to one side, like the leaning tower of Pisa, and that unlike the latter, its center of gravity will inevitably be displaced and it will topple over. It will therefore be taken down in the near future and with its removal the best means of seeing the country around Paris will disappear. The tower is 985 feet high and since its erection has been popular with tourists generally.

All winter goods must go. Prices trimmed down to fit your pocket book at Martin Bennett and Co's.

## NEW YEAR GREETING.

*We sincerely thank the public for the most liberal patronage given us the past year, and under our cash system you have helped us to establish. We enter the new year better prepared than ever to serve your interests. Count the cost, if it pays, trade with us the coming year.*

Your most humble servants,  
**T. J. NOLAND & CO.**

The Finest A The Globe.

Confections

Holiday Candies, Nuts and Fruits at the

## Globe Confectionery,

DUBBS BROS., Proprietors.

Very Best Brand of Cigars and Tobaccoes to be had.

ORIGINAL GLOBE BUILDING, Clarendon, Tex.

## FREE TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR!

WE WILL PRESENT the person who obtains the greatest number of new Annual Cash Subscribers to THE CHRONICLE between now and April 1, 1904, a round-trip ticket to St. Louis during the Greatest World's Fair next year. This is no chance game, guessing contest, or voting ballots that may be issued in unlimited numbers, but a fair, square offer.

### SECOND PRIZE.

To the one getting the next highest list, we will give a free admission ticket good for one week.

**This is a Great Opportunity!**  
**Go to work and Secure the Prize!**

To all that contest for these Prizes and **TEN PER CENT.** don't win we will allow a commission of

**RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.**

Baptist, Every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. W. L. Skinner, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. G. S. Hardy, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.

Catholic. St. Mary's Church—Rev. D. H. Dunne, pastor. Sunday services: Mass at 10 a. m.; Sunday School after mass. Evening services at 7:30. Services every Sunday except 2nd and 4th Sundays.

**SOCIETIES.**

I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 381, meet 1st and 3rd Thursday nights each month in 3rd story of courthouse. Visiting brothers made welcome. D. E. POSEY, N. G. M. ROSENFIELD, Sec'y.

W. O. W., Woodbine Camp No. 476—Meets in Odd Fellows Hall every Friday evening. Visiting choppers invited. ED KIZER, C. C.

J. E. COOKE, cl-rk

A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700, meets 2nd Friday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon. JAMES TRENT, W. M. R. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec.

CLARENDON CHAPTER, No. 216 R. A. M.—Meets the first Friday night in each month at 8:30 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited. W. H. MEADOR, H. P. JAS. TRENT, Sec.

K. of P.—Panhandle Lodge, No. 90. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in every month in their Castle Hall, in Johnson's Hall. Visiting Knights cordially invited. M. ROSENFIELD, C. C.

F. A. WHITE, K. of R. S.

CLARENDON CHAPTER, ORDER EASTERN STAR.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month at 7:30 p. m. in Masonic Hall over Bank of Clarendon. Mrs. FLORENCE TRENT, W. M. MRS. MARY ANDERSON, Sec.

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**CLUB RATES.**

We will furnish the following papers and this paper at the annexed prices for the two:

News, (Galveston or Dallas)	\$1.80
Southern Mercury	1.00
Texas Live Stock Jour'n	1.50
Scientific American,	3.50
Phrenological Journal,	1.00
Texas Farm and Ranch,	1.75

A six room dwelling for rent. Inquire of Dr. Stocking.

You should read the CHRONICLE during 1904.

**LOW RATES FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, as heretofore, affords the people of Texas and Louisiana an opportunity to visit the old home during the Christmas Holidays at cheap rates. For full information ask any ticket agent, or write E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas. 30

**Scale Books For Sale.**

Scale Books with 500 neatly printed, perforated tickets for sale at this office, only 75c.

# HISTORIC CHIMNEY ISLAND

(Special Correspondence.)

Daughters of the American Revolution have joined with the Daughters of the Empire of Canada in an effort to purchase historic Chimney Island. This interesting bit of ground is within American waters, about four miles below Ogdensburg, New York.

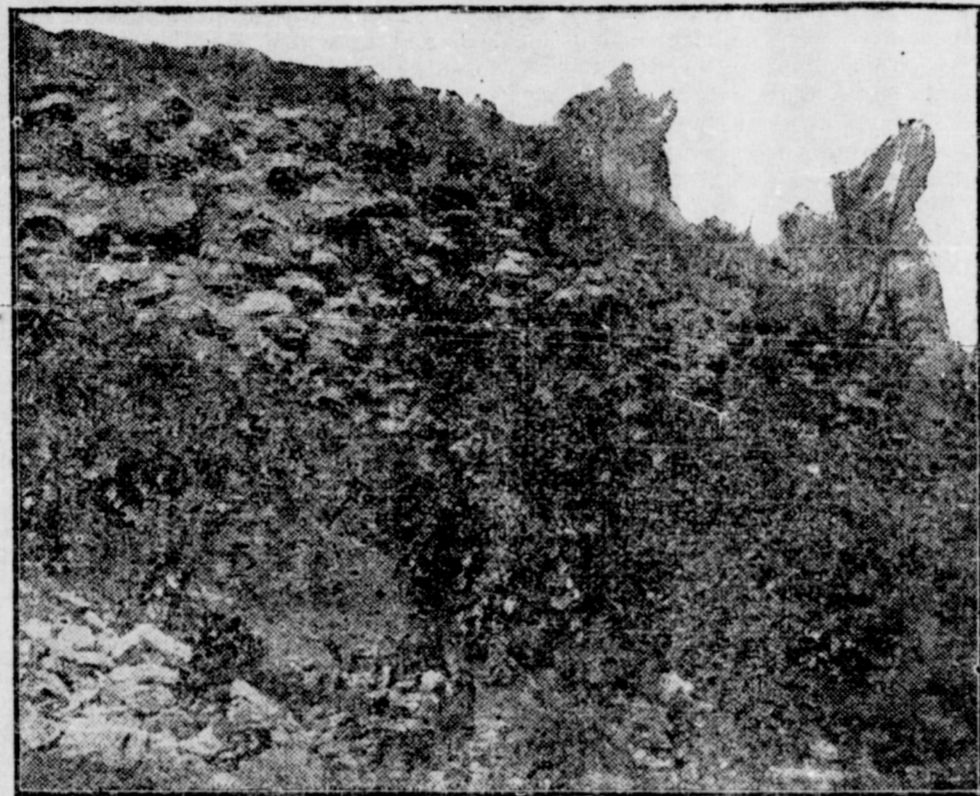
It Royale, or Chimney Island, as it is better known, figured most prominently in the early history of the St. Lawrence river, for on it was one of the principal forts of the chain extending from Louisburg to Louisiana by which the French defined the frontier of their possessions, and this stronghold was the one which chiefly determined the mastery of the river. Chevalier DuRoi built Fort Levis thereon in 1740, nine years before Father Piquet built his fort and established the settlement at the present city of Ogdensburg. The chief interest in the island centers around the various operations in the period of the French and Indian war, and the present movement is to preserve for posterity the mementos of the decisive engagement fought there which opened the St. Lawrence to the English. There are on the island the ruins of the old fort and of the tall chimneys which gave to the island its name, and which stood for nearly a century like sentinels guarding the channel. Buried in the debris, caused by the demolition of the post by the English, are numerous relics of the alternate occupancy by the Indians, French and English. Underneath the swift running current which skirts the shore there are three cannon, two bronze and one brass, just as they were thrown overboard by the French in the fight in June, 1760, and in the center of the island, rearing its head far above the surrounding hills and forests, is the historic elm, which is estimated to have stood there for 900 years.

But brief mention is made in history of the eight days' fight on this piece of ground and the names of the heroes who struggled there are not given.

The flower of both the French and the English forces met there. On the one side was Gen. Pouchet, with the chivalry of France, numbering less than 1,000 men, and on the other were 2,000 regulars, provincials and Indians, under Gen. Geoffrey, Amherst, Gen. Bradstreet, Col. George Washington and Capt. Israel Putnam.

The expedition against this fortress was one of the three to drive the French out of Canada, after the conduct of the war had been taken over by Sir William Pitt. Gen. Pouchet had been obliged to surrender the post at Niagara to Sir William Johnson, but he was allowed to march out with the honors of war, and went with his force to Il Royale. Gen. Amherst captured Louisburg, and from there he sent Gen. Wolfe on to Quebec, while with the remainder of the force he went back to New York. Rendezvousing at Schenectady, went up the Hudson and across to Oswego with a considerable force. At Oswego a flotilla of about 300 small boats was constructed, which, conveyed by two brigs, started down the St. Lawrence. The first step was made at Fort Frontenac, new Kingston, which had surrendered to Gen. Bradstreet in 1758, and thence the flotilla went by an unknown course through the Thousand Islands. In the

Drockville and Maitland, where Cressey had built a fort in 1748, a stop was made, but the garrison had withdrawn to Il Royale on the approach of the English. Arriving at Fort Presentation, now Ogdensburg, the English came upon the French brig, which had escaped, awaiting them in company with another at the mouth of the Oswegatchie river. Capt. Putnam was directed to capture the brigs. Taking a number of the small boats,



Ruins of Old Fort.

he divided them into three sections, and sending two of these against the larger boat from opposite sides, he in charge of the third section, crept under the stern. The attack was successful, and after a short engagement the French crew was overpowered and the other boat struck its colors. The approach to the fort was now open and Gen. Amherst, Col. Washington, Capt. Gates and the rest of the troops disembarked at Pointe Aubaril, a little west of Father Piquet's fort.

This fell easily before the superior numbers, and immediately preparations for the siege of Fort Levis on Il Royale, three miles away, was begun. On June 20, 1760, the fort was invested. Batteries were placed on Butternut and Tick Islands, and on the adjacent mainland. In the fort were thirty-five 12-pound cannon, which were heavier than any that could be brought against them by the besiegers. Three days after the investiture fire was opened upon the fort, which was kept up for four days with such execution that at the end of that time the guns of the fort were dismantled and silenced.

On the morning of the eighth day, just as preparations were being made to assault, the garrison unconditionally surrendered. This opened the river to the English, and with the fall of Quebec gave control of Canada. The victorious troops dismantled the fort, but the guns remained there until the Jay treaty in 1796 gave the island to the United States. It was ceded to individuals shortly after, and now is



Waterfall on the Island.

Intricacies of the channels one of the boats became lost, and that incident has given the name to the "Lost Channel" of the St. Lawrence. While threading the narrow channels the fleet was suddenly confronted by two French brigs, which disputed further passage.

The fleet of galleys charged and captured one, and the other turned and fled. At Longley Point, between

the property of Samuel Rogers, an American. It has been left practically untouched since that memorable engagement, and during the century and a quarter which have passed nature has obliterated many of the signs of strife there. It is a tradition that at the time of its capture the French had taken there a considerable amount of treasure, and this was sunk in the river just before the surrender.

## An International Difficulty.

Little Archie Richards, at the close of the Thanksgiving dinner, sat at the table with his face suffused with tears. His mother was greatly troubled. With a sweet smile and with gentle intonation she put one arm around her little baby boy and asked:

"What is it mamma's little darling wants?" But "mamma's little darling" continued to cry.

Mamma made another effort to find out the trouble.

"Does mamma's baby boy want some more cake?" she asked.

"No'm," said the child, while the tears continued to flow.

"Does he want some more pie?" she further inquired.

"No'm," he further replied.

"Well," said the mother, making a last effort to reach his case, "tell mamma what baby wants."

The little boy managed somehow to say between sobs: "I wants some of

## In the Little Old Town. HICKORY NUTTIN'



The best time in the year for boys is when it's hickory nuttin'— There's been a frost an' all the hulls is openin' an' shuttin' An' winkin' at the squirrels that just jumps around an' chatters An' scoots about a mile away when "pop!" a big nut clatters. Us boys is glad on Saturdays—we're off of all our studies. I wouldn't trade my fun that day for yours or anybody's!

You get a good two bushel sack an' sling it on your shoulder An' wear your mittens an' your scarf—maw says it will get colder— An' then you strike out on the pike until you cross the river— We use to go in swimmin' there. Ooh! Makes a fellow shiver! From there you cut across the fields; it doesn't take a minute Until you see a shaggy tree, an' then— why, then you're in it!

The shaggy tree's the shellbark kind; There ain't a nut that beats it. I don't care where you get it at, nor when a fellow eats it. But butternuts is purty good; it ain't so hard to shake 'em. An' then there's hazel nuts around an' us boys always takes 'em.

So purty soon you got your sack filled plumb up to the middle, An' when you shake it there's a tune that's better than a fiddle.

You don't go home the way you come; you cut across by Tucker's. An' strike a ripe persimmon tree, an' fill your lips with suckers; An' mebbe there's some dried up grapes—the wild kind—still a clingin' Upon the frostbit vines along the river banks a-swingin'; But then you hafta climb a fence; that sack sets you a reelin'. It bumps you in the back an' where you have a hungry feelin'.

So, you start home across the farms, the weeds an' stubble crackin'— You playin' you're a Injun an' that it's a bear you're trackin'; Afore you know how late it is the edge o' town you've sighted. An' get all empty inside when you see the street lamps lighted. You never feel that heavy sack when you walk home, a-struttin'— The best time in the year for boys is when it's hickory nuttin'.

—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

## England's Smallest Church.



The church at Upleatham, Yorkshire, which measures 17 feet 9 inches by 13 feet, holds the record for smallness by a few inches. It is 4½ inches smaller than the smallest church in France. It is 900 years old.

## Famous Postage-Stamp Collection.

The magnificent collection of postage-stamps bequeathed to the trustees of the British museum in 1891 by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling M. P., can now be seen almost in its entirety by the general public. The very rare and highly valuable stamps will be shown only on special application and under certain conditions, but they do not amount to many, probably about 100, including such philatelic treasures as a pair of the famous "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, valued at something like £2,000. A specimen was lately sold in France for £1,500.

## Had a Profitable Evening.

An entertainer who visited the Fiji Islands and gave his performance before the natives had the following receipts for one night: Four snoking pigs, 800 coconuts, 1,000 of a common class of moonstone collected on the beach, forty pearls, twenty-three model canoes, 200 yards of native cloth, forty-two Fiji costumes, three whale's teeth, hundreds of sharks' teeth, one or two cartloads of beautiful coral, war implements, such as spears, knobsticks and knives, native mats and pillows and seven grog bowls.

## Cabbages in Pledge.

There is one pawnbroking establishment in connection with Covent Garden market that is absolutely without a rival. This pawnbroking license enables the holder to lend money on garden and other produce by special contracts that only hold good for forty-eight hours as the extreme limit. Many a good load of fruit, flowers or vegetables that may arrive late for one market, or that may not be instantly saleable, is pledged. Next morning the stuff can either be redeemed or sold by the broker.

this out I've got in."—November Lipincott's.

## Sharp Fight with Eagles.

An exciting battle with four immense eagles which, it was believed, intended to attack two children, the other day, aroused the village of Lynnfield, a suburb of Wakefield, Mass. When Carl Russell saw four of the big birds swoop down and alight in a tree under which two children were at play he expected an immediate attack upon the little ones, and opened fire on the eagles with a rifle. At the first shot one of the birds fell to the ground, but the others, instead of taking flight, went down to the protection of their fallen comrade. There the big birds put up a spirited battle to protect the dead eagle, and more than a dozen bullets were fired before they finally were driven away. The dead eagle measured seven feet from tip to tip, and had claws four inches in length. These were the first birds of this species seen in the vicinity of Wakefield in more than thirty years.

## New Batch of Troubles.

A dapper young man came to Senator W. J. Stone of Missouri and explained to him the benefits of a press clipping bureau he was conducting. He told the senator he would furnish him with all newspaper mention of himself at a nominal price, and besought a trial order.

"All right," said Stone. "Send me a batch till I see what it is like." Later the senator received a tremendous lunch of newspaper clippings and a bill for \$76. When he examined the clippings he had a fit. They all concerned R. J. Stone, prosecuting attorney of Cole county, Mo., who is in no way related to Senator Stone.

"Haven't I troubles enough of my own?" said the senator as he turned the clippings back to the bureau.—Washington correspondence New York World.

## Stimulant That is Harmless.

The Journal of Tropical Medicine tells of an apparently harmless beverage which is the sole stay and stimulant of the working classes in Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. It is often known as Paraguay tea or mate. It is usually drunk as a hot infusion, through a metal tube, but may be taken like tea, with milk and sugar. Workmen take it with them wherever they go and sip it occasionally. Wood cutters will work on it for five or six hours before breakfast, and the writer of the article declares that, taken at night, it makes nursing, study or what doctors call "night work," real pleasure. Analysis does not explain these results and lifelong and persistent use appears to have no evil consequences.

## Prince "Cupid's" Satire.

The Hawaiian delegate to congress, Prince Kalanialu'oa, was chatting with a friend, who said to him: "You people in congress don't seem to be accomplishing much in the way of legislation at this extra session." "No, we're not passing many laws," said "Prince Cupid," as he is called, "but look at the mileage some of us draw."

## PLAYED CARDS IN FURNACE.

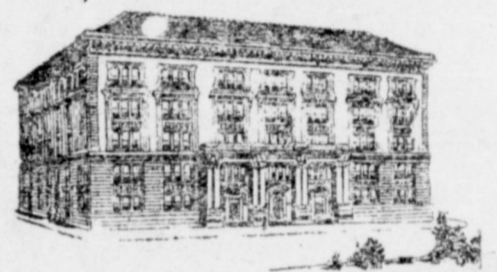
### Four Pittsburg Men in Remarkable Test of Endurance.

Four men in Pittsburg, Pa., the other day took part in a game of euchre in a large furnace which had been heated to a few degrees above comfort point. The stakes were \$500 and the winner was to be the player who should throw down his cards last. The men, whose names were James T. Sherry, Edward Shan, Thomas Rowe and Ellis Matthews, took their places at a small deal table at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the furnace was heated to about 100 degrees. The temperature was raised every ten minutes, and the men, who wore nothing but their shirts, were soon somewhat warm. As the game progressed the cards began to curl up and became unmanageable, then the legs of the table caught fire, but still the heroic four played on. A trussed pigeon, which was in a dish beside the players, began to frizzle, but it was not until Shan's right bower was well alight that he threw down his cards and bolted, followed two minutes later by Sherry. For three minutes longer Rowe and Matthews continued to sit at the fast carbonizing table, when the latter, fearing he was going to faint, slowly withdrew, leaving Rowe the victor by fifty seconds, during which time he demolished the pigeon, which, according to his statement, "was done to a turn."

## LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

### New York Board of Education to Erect Mammoth Schoolhouse.

Unusual interest is taken in public school 62, the contract for the erection of which was recently approved by the board of education, says the New York Sun. That is because the building will be the biggest school in the world, according to the members of the building committee of the



Largest School in the World.

board of education, who have studied the school systems in this city and abroad.

It is to be erected in Hester street, between Norfolk and Essex streets. That neighborhood is one of the most densely populated in the city, and big as the school is to be it will be none too large to accommodate the children of the nearby tenements.

There will be seating capacity for 4,500 pupils, and they will be in charge of a corps of 124 teachers and two principals. The pupils will almost equal in number four regiments of United States infantry.

## "Piccadilly Weepers."



The newest fashion in dogland calls for Dundreary whiskers adorned with silk ribbon.

## "Reposing on His Laurels."

Herr von Moser, the celebrated German poet, whose body has just been cremated at Gotha, had in his possession some years before his death a miniature coffin made of crystal destined to receive his ashes. In this coffin were contained a number of withered leaves of laurel, each of which had been plucked from one or other of the wreaths offered to him by admirers. The explanation of this was to be found in the often-repeated jest of the poet: "I shall repose upon my laurels." This prophecy has now been actually realized.

## \$36 for a Pen.

Among the effects of the late Count Falkenhayn, which have been sold by auction in Vienna, was the pen which was used in Paris on September 26th, 1815, by the Emperor Francis I., the Czar Alexander I., and King Frederick William III. of Prussia, in appending their signatures to the treaty of the Holy Alliance. The bidding started at £5, and the relic was knocked down to Consul General von Lindheim for £36.

# Romance of the Year

Time Civil, Ecclesiastical and Astronomical—  
Date of New Year Variable—Equinoxes Alone  
Constant—Customs of New Year's Observance  
In Ancient and Modern Times.

All nations and people have a particular epoch from which they date the era in which they may have lived. The Romans dated their chronological events from the founding of the city. The expression, "The year of Rome," or the letters A. U. C. (ab urbs condita) refers to that particular epoch. The Mohammedans express their sequence of time by "the year of the prophet." The date is from the Hejira, or the flight of Mohammed from Mecca (Hejira is pronounced Hej-ira, and is an Arabic word meaning flight), which occurred A. D. 622. The Jews reckon their dispensation from the creation of the world, but in reality their chronology begins with the Exodus. Moses intentionally introduced a new calendar, and makes Abib their first month. It has been supposed that the Jewish Sabbath is the same as the seventh day on which God ended His work, but as Moses changed the first month to Abib, he changed the first day also. The first day of this new year was the first day of the first month and the first day of the first week. The Sabbath being held on the seventh day, it must of necessity have been changed also. But being changed, it could not be in correspondence with the seventh day of creation on which God "rested." Christians date their epoch from the birth of Christ, the expression for which is the Latin words Anno Domini, or A. D., the initial letters of the words. Five centuries elapsed before an attempt was made to authoritatively fix the date of the Nativity. This was then undertaken by Dionysius Exiguus (Little), who fixed our present chronology. It is now generally allowed that he was four years out in his reckoning, and that B. C. 4 is the correct year. This corresponds with the statement by Irenaeus and Tertullian that Christ was born about the year of Rome 751.

Different nations have begun their count of time at different parts of the twenty-four hours. The ancient Acadians, Babylonians, Syrians, Persians, the modern Greeks and the inhabitants of the Balearic isles reckon their day from sunrise to sunrise. Why the ancient nations began the day at sunrise is evident from their early religion, which was Magism. Fire was a chief object of reverence with them, and the sun as the grand symbol of their worship received especial veneration. Hence they began their day as they began their devotions—with the rising sun.

Others, like the Athenians, the Chinese and the Jews have counted the day from sunset to sunset. Why the Jews begin the day from sunset is potent from their religion. The characteristics of the Jewish religion are in sharp contrast to those of other nations. The aim of Moses was to wean them from the grossness of oriental religions. Hence the contrasts and antitheses. If the worshippers of the elements begin the day with sunrise, then the followers of Jehovah will begin theirs with sunset. Moses can have no concord with error.

The Egyptians and pagan Roman priests began their day at midnight. Most European nations follow the same rule. Americans have also adopted the custom. Astronomers, however, begin the day at noon, when the sun is on the meridian.

To Hipparchus, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about B. C. 150, must be given the credit of dividing the day from midnight to midnight into twenty-four hours, or two equal portions of twelve hours each. This system prevails generally at the present day. But astronomers count continuously for twenty-four hours.

The week, as all know, consists of seven days. Christians and Jews hold this division because God created the heaven and the earth (the solar system) and primordial forms of life in six days, and "rested" on the seventh. But it would seem that pagan nations selected seven days because of the seven planets known to them, after which they called the days. The sun and moon were included in the planets. They were: Sun, Mercury, Venus, Moon, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. We call three days of the week directly after the planets—Saturday (Saturn), Sunday (Sun), Monday (Moon), and four through the Saxon names for the others: Tuesday (Tuesco—Mars), Wednesday (Woden—Mercury), Thursday (Thor—Jupiter), and Friday (Friga—Venus).

The month, no doubt, originated from the phases of the moon. These, sharp and well-defined, are four in number: the new moon, first quarter, full moon and last quarter. Each of these phases occupies about seven

days, so that from new full moon to new full moon, there is something more than twenty-nine days, which is called a synodical month, or lunation.

No nation up to the present time has devised a system of absolute accuracy in the measurement of the solar year. Some ancient nations, such as the Chaldeans, reckoned the year as 360 days. This is the principle of that most ancient astronomical term, the Zodiac. The Zodiac is a belt encircling the heavens on each side of the ecliptic, within which the planets known to the ancients always revolve. It extends eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic. It is divided into twelve equal parts, called signs of the Zodiac. It is a great cycle, and is divided into 360 degrees, like all circles; hence 360 days in the Chaldean year.

The Egyptians counted 365 days in their year. As the year contains 365 1/4 days nearly, such systems could not fail to work great inconvenience, for the seasons would move round in a cycle from one time of the year to the other. Let me make this quite plain. Take the winter solstice, for instance, which happens on Dec. 21. At the end of four years the solstice would be not on Dec. 21, but on Dec. 22. The sun would be behind time. In order, therefore, that the seasons should occur at the same time in the civil year, it was necessary to take account of this fraction of a day.

Julius Caesar, the great Roman emperor, determined to rectify the error. He called the celebrated Egyptian astronomer, Sosigenes, to his aid. Sosigenes suggested the addition of a day every fourth year. This day was added to February, and is known to us as "Leap Year," but to the Romans as Bissextile (Bis, twice, sextus, sixth).

This corrected calendar became known as the Julian. But as it made the year consist of 365 days, 6 hours, it was in excess of the actual time by 1 minute 10.3 seconds. Small as was this fraction, it accumulated to about one day in every 134 years.

The calendar needed reform. Time, civil and ecclesiastical, required re-adjustment. But to urge the necessary change was dangerous, as the learned Friar Bacon found to his cost. For pointing out errors in the calendar he received as a reward for the advocacy of the truth a prison, where he remained ten years.

As often happens, ecclesiastical requirements minister to civil necessities. The immediate cause of the correction of the calendar was an error in the time of observing the Easter festival. The Council of Nice, in A. D. 325, decreed that Easter is the Sunday following the full moon, next after the Vernal equinox. Owing to disputes arising from this decree Pope Hilarius, in 463, ordered that the paschal moon should not be the actual full moon, but an ideal one, falling on the 14th day of the moon by the metonic cycle (so-called from Meton, a Greek philosopher, who discovered it. It consists of nineteen years, at the end of which the sun is in about the same position he was at the beginning).

In 1582 it was found that the real equinox fell ten days before the nominal one, and from the error in the Metonic cycle, Easter had got four days wrong. Then Pope Gregory XIII reformed the calendar, called after him the Gregorian calendar, by the aid of Clavius, a learned Jesuit. The equinox of 1582, which should have fallen on March 21, fell on March 11. Gregory cut the Gordian knot by decreeing that Oct. 5 of that year should be counted as Oct. 15.

The first method of measuring time, as far as we know, was by means of the obelisk. The pyramids of Egypt very probably answered the same purpose. Josephus states that Moses erected, at Heliopolis, in Egypt, a pillar for such purposes. "The cloudy pillar" that accompanied the Israelites in their forty years' wanderings in the wilderness, and which was a "pillar of fire by night," most likely answered the same purpose. Pliny states that an obelisk, now on the Thames embankment in London, and known as "Cleopatra's Needle," was erected by Mesophres about B. C. 1700, likely for similar uses. We all know, I hope, the reference in the Bible to the sundial of Ahaz, about B. C. 740. According to St. Jerome, who revised the old Latin Bible into what is called the Vulgate Version of the Holy Scriptures, it was a pillar erected near a flight of steps (translated degrees in the English Bible). Berosus was the first to construct a sundial proper, in B. C. 540—the first recorded in profane history.

But sundials are only useful when the sun shines; hence some other measures of time became a necessity. The Egyptians were successful in inventing such a contrivance. They called it the Clepsydra (kleps, to steal, and hudor, water), by which time was measured by a continuous flow of water at a uniform motion. The Clepsydra is first mentioned by Empedocles, who flourished in the fifth century before Christ. It was brought to a high degree of perfection by a philosopher of Alexandria, named Ctesebius, and continued down to the invention of clocks, probably in the fourteenth century. Watches followed in due course, till they have become an almost necessary requisite of everyday use.

Most people are under the impression that the rotation of the earth has never varied from one complete turn in twenty-four hours. But this is an error. The motions of both earth and moon have not been invariable. There was a time when the lunar month was twenty-nine days instead of twenty-seven, as it now is (Sir R. Ball: Time and Tide). The synodical month, therefore, was between thirty and thirty-one days. (A synodical month is the interval from one new moon to the next.) So that primitive man, reckoning the month as a synodical period, or lunation, may not have been so inaccurate as we in our superior wisdom imagine.

Going back from this epoch to the infancy of the moon, we come to a time when the day and month were of equal duration—about four hours each! Going forward to the old age of the earth, we come to an epoch when the day and month are again equal. But this time, instead of being four hours each, they will be 1,400 hours. Just think of it! One day lasting 1,400 hours! When the day will equal fifty-eight of our present days, what will be the length of the year? But we must not stop at a 1,400-hour day. Going still forward in the far-off future, we come to a time when the face of the earth will be always turned to the sun, as the moon's face is now turned to the earth, and as she will continue to be. Then there will be a perpetual day, for the sun shall never set, literally fulfilling the words of the prophet: "Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself." (Is. ix:20.) The romance of time! How it fascinates!

The new year has been observed with festive rejoicings from remotest antiquity. Its celebration by religious, as well as secular observances, prevailed generally among the nations of antiquity. And Egyptians, Hindus, Chinese, Persians, Jews, Romans and Mohammedans, although differing widely as to the time from which they reckon the new year, all regard it with especial interest of a joyous kind.

The Chinese begin the year at the Vernal equinox, and make it one of the most splendid festivals. All classes mingle together, and unite in thanksgiving for mercies received and prayers for a genial season and good crop.

With the Hindus the first day of the new year is sacred to Ganesa, the god of wisdom, to whom kids and wild deer are sacrificed, amid illuminations and rejoicings. Among the mountainous tribes a buffalo is sacrificed before vast multitudes of people.

The Sabians held a grand festival on the day the sun entered Arus, one of the signs of the Zodiac. Priests and people marched to the temples and sacrificed to the planetary gods.

In the British Isles the Druids began the year on March 10th, with the solemn ceremony of cutting the mistletoe from the sacred oak. On that day two white bulls were tied by the horns. When a Druid, clothed in white robes, mounted the tree and cut off the mistletoe, after which the sacrifices were offered.

The Mexicans on new year's day adorned their houses and temples and engaged in various religious ceremonies. On such occasion human sacrifice was offered to propitiate the gods.

In modern times it is also an occasion of social rejoicing and interchange of courtesies. In England, under old style, the year began on March 25. On the change of date to Jan. 1, great opposition was offered by the people generally. Many really believed they were being deprived of eleven years of their existence.

Rev. F. P. Duffy, Secretary American Church Bible Institute, Ravenswood, Illinois.



By Anatole France.

On the particular night of which I write, the fever of an influenza preventing me from sleeping, I distinctly heard three raps on the glass door of a cabinet which stood beside my bed, and in which were jumbled confusedly images in Saxon, porcelain and Sevres, terra cotta statuettes from Tanagra and from Myrina, small bronzes, Japanese ivories, Venetian glasses, Chinese cups, boxes in vernis Martin, enameled and lacquered trays—in short, a thousand trifles, which I adore through fetishism and which recall to my mind past hours of joy or sorrow.

The raps were light but perfectly clear, and by the gleam of the night lamp, I saw that a little leaden soldier was trying to set himself at liberty. He soon succeeded and the glass door opened wide.

"Hello!" I exclaimed. "Couldn't you make less noise, La Tulipe, and let me rest? I am sick."

The little fellow replied grumblingly:

"Just as you see me, bourgeois, I took the Bastille a hundred years ago. I do not believe there are many leaden soldiers left who are as old as I am. Good-night; I am going to the review."

"La Tulipe," I replied sternly, "your regiment was crushed out of existence by Louis XVI, August 31, 1789. There is no longer any review. Stay in that cabinet."

La Tulipe curled his moustache and, looking at me contemptuously out of the corners of his eyes, replied:

"What! do you not know that every year, on the night of the 31st of December, while children are asleep, the grand parade of leaden soldiers defiles over the roofs among chimneys that smoke joyously and from which escape the last embers of Christmas logs? It is a mad cavalcade in which gallops more than one headless cavalier. The ghosts of all the leaden soldiers who have perished in war rush past in an infernal whirlwind. There are many broken and twisted bayonets and the spirits of dead dolls, looking ghastly in the moonlight, look at them pass."

This discourse left me perplexed.

"So, La Tulipe, it is a custom, a solemn custom, is it? I have an infinite respect for usage, customs, traditions, legends, popular beliefs. We call that folk-lore and we make a study of it that amuses us very much. I see with pleasure, La Tulipe, that you are traditionalist. I do not know as I ought to let you go out of that cabinet."

"Be patient. I could not go under your gaze without contradicting all the laws of occultism. When you are asleep, it will be easy for me to escape on a ray of moonlight as I am subtle. But there is no hurry; I have an hour or two to spare. If you would like, I will tell you a story of the olden time. I know more than one."

"Tell me one."

One hundred and four years ago this very day, I was on a table with about a dozen comrades exactly like myself. Many of us were without head or feet; we were the remains of a box of soldiers purchased the year before at the Saint-Germain fair. The apartment in which we were was hung with pale-blue silk. A spinet, chairs with lyre-shaped backs, a mahogany writing-desk, a white bed ornamented with roses, all smiled with tender grace. The lamp burned with a soft light, and the flame in the fireplace seemed to beat like wings in the shadows. Seated at the desk, in a robe de chambre, her slender neck bent under her heavy golden tresses, Julie took out the letters that lay in the drawers tied together with ribbons.

Midnight sounded; it was the signal of the passage from one year to another. 1793 was ended.

By turns, Julie looked at the flickering fire and at the letters, from which pressed flowers dropped. It was hard for her to burn them. It must be done, for those letters, if found, would send to the guillotine both their writer and the one who had received them. If she alone were concerned, she would not destroy them, so weary was she of struggling to preserve herself from the executioner. But she thought of the writer, proscribed and hunted, who was now in hiding in some garret at the other end of Paris. One of those letters would reveal his hiding place and deliver him up to death.

She began at the oldest ones, dated

three years back and lived enchanted hours over again.

"My darling Julie, if I fall under the ax of the executioner, if I, like Sidney, am to die for liberty, death itself, shall not be able to keep me from you. My spirit will return to your presence. Often, when you are meditating in solitude, a light breath will fan your cheek; know then that it is I and let your heart be filled with a tender joy."

She read and mused. The night waned. A pale light shone through the curtains; it was dawn. The servants had begun their daily tasks. She must finish hers. She fancied she heard voices; then all was silent. The snow had deadened the sound of footsteps, but some one had come and was outside knocking.

There was no time now to conceal the letters and close the desk. All that she could do, she did; she took the letters up in a heap and tossed them under the cover of the couch which was dragging on the floor. Then she took up a book and threw herself into an easy chair.

The president of the district entered, followed by a dozen soldiers. He motioned to his men to guard the door, then said to Julie:

"Citoyenne, we have just learned that you are in correspondence with the agents of Pitt, with emigrants and the conspirators of the prisons. In the name of the law, I have come to seize your papers. For a long time you have been known as an aristocrat of the most dangerous kind. Moderate officers have spared you too long. I am master here now and you shall not escape the guillotine. Hand over your papers, citoyenne."

"Take them yourself," replied Julie; "my secretary is open."

It contained bills of different kinds, all of which the officer set about examining deliberately.

Julie saw that the visit was to be a long one. She could not help casting a furtive glance at the couch, and she saw a corner of a letter protruding from under the cover like the white ear of a cat. At the sight her anxiety suddenly ceased. The certainty of her loss filled her mind with a tranquil assurance and gave to her face a calm expression resembling that of security. They would surely see the paper, so white on the red carpet.

Brichaut, who had finished his examination of the papers in the desk, impatiently declared that he would find what he was seeking. He upset furniture, turned pictures around and struck the wood-work with the hilt of his sword to see if it was hollow. He even took the mirror out of its frame to see if anything was behind it. He found nothing.

They took Julie into the other apartments and demanded all her keys. They broke glasses and tore open upholstery, but they found nothing.

Brichaut did not despair yet. He returned to the chamber and exclaimed: "By heaven! the papers are here; I am sure of it!"

He ripped open the couch, plunging his saber into it several times. Finding nothing, with a fearful oath, he ordered his men to depart. On reaching the door after them, he turned, shook his fist at Julie, and said:

"Tremble, while awaiting my return. I am the sovereign people!"

At last they were gone. Julie heard the sound of their steps as they descended the stairs. She was saved! She had not betrayed him! She ran out to embrace her sleeping child who had not been awakened by the disturbance around his cradle.

La Tulipe was silent. "Friend," said I. "I must be just. For a garde-francaise, you tell a story, very well. But it seems to me I have heard that tale somewhere."

"It may be that Julie herself told it. She was a person of great wit."

"What became of her?"

"She led a happy life under the Consulate. But in the silence of evening, she whispered sad secrets to the trees of her park. You see, she was more courageous in presence of death than in that of love."

"And the writer of the letters?"

"He became a baron and prefect under the Empire."

"And little Emile?"

"He was a colonel of the gendarmes and died at Versailles in 1853."

"Indeed!"

From Les Annales politiques et litteraires. Translated by H. Twitchell, Madison, Wis.

**TIME TABLE.**

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

**NORTH BOUND.**  
 No. 1, Mail and Express.....8:47 p. m.  
 No. 7, Passenger and Express..... 7:15 a. m.

**SOUTH BOUND.**  
 No. 2, Mail and Express..... 7:15 a. m.  
 No. 8, Passenger and Express..... 9:30 p. m.  
 J. W. KENNEDY, Local St.

*Business locals five cents per line for first insertion and 3 cents for subsequent insertions. All locals run and are charged for until ordered out. Transient notices and job work are cash, other bills on first of month.*

**Business Locals.**

Wall paper at Stockings.  
 Jackson has pure maple syrup.  
 Pure ribbon cane syrup for sale by Posey & Patman.  
 Just received—Fresh evaporated fruit at J. A. Jackson's.  
 Remember that we sell feed, corn chops, oats, bran and hay and make prompt deliveries.  
 MARTIN BENNETT & Co.

**LOCAL AND PERSONAL.**

Mrs. T. H. Westbrook and children have returned from their Amarillo visit.

Mrs. R. F. Wood, who has been visiting relatives in Oklahoma, has returned home.

Miss Lou Ryan has returned to Houston, where she has a position as stenographer.

Mr. George Allman and wife returned Thursday night from their honeymoon trip.

Leslie M. Price and wife returned last night from their holiday visit at Mangum.

Mr. Lee Son, brother of Mrs. J. B. Sydnor, came in yesterday from Brownwood on a visit.

Clyde Wright is reported to have had his face beautifully (?) decorated Thursday afternoon in a foot ball game.

Tom Naylor is in town today and says they had a nice Christmas tree at the school house near his place.

J. H. Hall informs us that the Odd Fellows have about closed a deal with B. T. Lane for his lots in front of Taylor's on which to erect a building with a hall above.

Mrs. M. F. Berryman, mother of Mrs. E. S. Kelley and W. P. Blake, returned Thursday from a two month's visit in Dallas and Denton counties and at Durant, I. T.

Miss Kitty Jones returned Thursday night from Memphis, where she visited her home folks during the holidays, and has resumed her place as chief typo in the CHRONICLE office.

Mrs. Lura Skinner and babies left Wednesday for Italy, Texas, where she has a brother who is principal of the high school there, and with whom she will make her future home.

W. H. Meador made the right start in improving the lots he bought, as mentioned by us Wednesday, by setting them in trees. He expects to build a nice residence next summer.

R. H. Hodge, aged 69, who came here a few weeks ago from Duncan, I. T., died the first of the week two miles north of town of a complication of diseases from which he has suffered a long time. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Hardy.

We are in receipt of a letter from Aianreed complimenting us on our foot ball article and telling of the Alanreed Christmas tree, one of the presents being an opossum, which was used to perpetrate a joke on several parties. We cannot publish the letter, because there is no name signed. Letters unsigned will not be published in this paper.

Dr. Stocking says tell all the people THANKS and a Happy New Year, and he will be at the same old stand for 1904.

Yeagan Switzer has returned to Leger, Ok., to resume his school.

Dr. Stocking and family spent yesterday at Lelia the guests of Rich Bowlin.

Will Clower has returned to Dallas, where he is working as an electrician.

John Browder returned Thursday night and Mrs. Browder last night from Memphis, where they visited relatives.

Mr. Arthur Stevens and Miss Maggie Scarbrough are to be married at the Christian church Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Ben Anderson left Wednesday night for her home at Trinidad, Col., after a holiday visit to her parents. Ben went back Sunday.

District court begins Monday and there will be a special meeting of the county commissioners Tuesday. District court docket is very light.

Mrs. Charles Parsons left this morning for Dallas, where her mother lives to spend a month or two. Charley says he thinks of going to Snyder, Ok.

John Shahan and wife came up from Childress and spent the holidays here. John is as jolly as ever, though he says he wants to come back and live in Clarendon awfully bad, if only his employment would admit. John says the people of Childress are talking of enjoining the government from attempting to construct the Panama Canal. They think that if Uncle Sam wants to spend two or three hundred million on a water ditch it should be done at Childress instead of down among Panama niggers.

We must have space for our spring stock, so winter goods must go if prices will move them.  
 MARTIN BENNETT & Co.

**Episcopal Church**

Service next Sunday Jan. 3rd: Full Morning Service, 11 o'clock. Xmas program will be repeated. Sermon Subject: "The worship of the Wise Men Before the Manger Throne." Evensong 4:30 o'clock. Please note change of hour. All cordially welcome.

The Pipe Organ has arrived from Pueblo, Col., and will be used Sunday for the first time. It is a splendid instrument and has a rich musical tone.

The Xmas day services were very inspiring and uplifting, a large congregation filled the church both morning and evening the choir were attired in their new vestments, the decorations of the sanctuary were in keeping with the festive occasion, and will remain over the Epiphany season.

**Pay Taxes Now, Or Extra Cost.**

Notice is hereby given that all taxes must be paid by Jan. 31, or the law imposes a penalty of ten per cent additional.  
 L. C. BEVERLY, Tax Collector.

We receive a shipment of fresh vegetables such as Lettuce, Young Onions, Radishes, Beets, etc., twice a week and will fill all orders promptly.  
 MARTIN BENNETT & Co.

Lee has a car of flour, car of cotton seed and cotton seed meal, as well as oats for sale. Give him a trial when you want feed.

McClellan & Barnett, the bustling, new real estate firm, are the ones to list your property with. Acquainted with all lands in Donley and surrounding counties. If you want to buy or sell they can serve you best.

To Cure a Cold in One Day  
 Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

**Alton Packard, Cartoonist.**

An attraction of sterling merit and unusual success. Mr. Packard's great versatility, his graceful wit and genial humor, added to his skill as an artist, musician and impersonator, enable him to present an evening of rare enjoyment, so varied that all classes are pleased. One of the best numbers of the season. At College Chapel next Thursday, Jan. 7, 1904. Tickets on sale at J. M. Clower's.

**College Clatter.**

Our pupils are nearly all back now, only a few yet to come. Several new pupils now and more are coming. The second term promises to be even better than the first. A business department will be started the next term and there will be several new pupils in that department.

Will Garrison entered college again Wednesday. He started the first of the session but was taken sick with fever. His friends are all very glad to welcome him back.

Mr. Collard, from Greer county, entered Wednesday and the Poivers brothers from Hansford entered Friday.

Miss Frances Curry and the Misses Hoge returned Thursday from their visits home.

Miss Lucile Rogers, who has been visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. M. E. Rogers and Miss Edwina, returned to Kemp Thursday.

Miss Myrtle Cope visited the college Wednesday.

Master Doyle, the infant son of Prof. and Mrs. Kennedy, is sick this week.

Professors Willis and Branch visited the college Thursday morning.

The pupils were given a half holiday New Years day and they spent the time arranging their sweetest smiles for the reception Friday night.

**Eastern Briscoe.**

**CHRONICLE Correspondence.**

Cattle poor and prairie dogs fat down here.

Christmas passing very quietly in this community.

Stock feed very precious, kaffir corn heads selling at \$8 and \$9 per ton.

Byrd Kinsey and Al Craig were across the river Wednesday buying corn.

Most all of Lobo's superfluous population spent Xmas at Clarendon and Amarillo.

Mrs. J. M. and Miss Allie Craig are in Clarendon this week visiting Louis Collins and family.

Prof. Harding, the Lesley school master, opened his school again Monday after the holidays.

Louis Collins passed through here Sunday from Terry county on his way to Clarendon, where his wife is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Boiters, of Clarendon have been spending the holidays with their father-in-law, E. E. Walls, and family.

Turkey postoffice and Love Bros. General Merchandise store, nine miles south of here, burned to the ground last week.

C. L., T. P. and J. M. Craig, also Prof. Young, sojourned in Silverton during the last days of the old-year taking in the grand ball and Odd Fellow's supper at that place.

**NOTICE.**

You are hereby warned not to purchase a certain Vendor's lein note for \$1139.00 given by J. P. Snyder to T. P. Davis and secured by certain property in Hereford, Texas, as I have an attachment on the property and will contest the payment of the note.  
 R. H. GOUGH.

We buy corn, oats, and in fact all country produce and pay highest market price.  
 MARTIN, BENNETT & Co.

**This is No Fish Story, But PLAIN FACTS.**

We are selling more fancy Groceries than any house in town. The reason is simply because we have at all times the best and Freshest Goods and at reasonable prices. All concede that ours is the best place in town to buy stock for your Christmas Fruit and other Cakes, and when it comes to

**APPLES,**

we are Strictly Headquarters. We have just received a Carload, 160 barrels, of Fancy New York Stock, consisting of Baldwins; Northern Spies, Pewaukee, Wagners, Russets, Greening, Tennessee Sweets, and others.

Don't fail to see us before buying your fruits, candies and nuts for Christmas.

Flour, Flour! Flour!! The best brands of Texas and Missouri for both Light Bread and Biscuit. Our Car of Canned goods has arrived and we are prepared to make prices right.

**Meador Grocer Co.**

J. G. TACKITT, President. B. H. WHITE Vice President. W. H. COOKE, Cashier

**THE CITIZENS' BANK,**

Clarendon, Texas,

Opened for business Nov. 1, 1899.

Will transact a general Banking Business

We solicit the accounts of Merchants, Ranchmen, Farmers, Railroad men and Individuals.

Money to loan on acceptable securities.

Directors.

B. H. White, W. H. Cooke, J. G. Tackitt.

**FOR FURNITURE,**

Stoves, Queensware, Earthenware and Household Supplies go to

**The 2nd Hand Store,**

PETERS & CO., Proprietors.

Stove Extras in stock and Stoves, Sewing machines and all kinds of small machinery repaired by an Expert. Second-hand goods bought and sold.

Upholstering in every variety.

**B. T. LANE**

**Buggy AND Implement Co.,**

Clarendon, Texas,

Sell the best Buggies, Riding and walking Plows. Riding Listers, Planters, Cultivators, Mowing Machines and Self Binders.

See our Seed Drills.

We handle Harness.

Call and see our Rubber Tire, Easy-riding Buggies

**LEE & KELLEY,**

Feed Dealers and Draymen.

All Varieties of Feed Stuff, Corn, Hay, Oats, Bran, Chops, Cotton seed, Cotton seed Meal and Flour. Careful handling of freight and prompt service. Best Coal. Corner Next to Depot. CLARENDON, TEXAS.

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Successor to W. R. Brinley.

**DRAYMAN**

Your Hauling Solicited  
 Careful Handling Guaranteed.

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**LEARN MUSIC?**

If you want a competent teacher try  
**Miss Annie Babb**  
 Graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music  
 See her at her home.

Only 2 Cents per week pays for this Paper if

Taken by the year; can you afford to do without it?

**WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.**

**World's Fair Press Bureau.**  
Fifty native Filipinos, clad in their native costumes, are working with their native materials and tools. Several times that number of American workmen are engaged in rearing great structures and preparing the way for the work to be finished by the natives.

Fifty-two carloads of building material and exhibits from the Philippine Islands reached the World's Fair grounds a few days ago and immediately the interesting work of native construction was begun.

The bamboo poles, as they appear on the cars, are dirty and weatherstained. When they are converted into houses by the natives they are scraped with bolo blades and lacquered. They take on a fine polish and the buildings are very attractive.

The Filipinos have begun the erection of their native villages. The construction of these villages is proving a great attracting to visitors. No nails are used in the construction. The bamboo poles, which range in length from 40 to 90 feet, furnish the timbers. These are tied together with bejuco, the fibre of rattan, Nipa forms the roof. Nipa is produced from the leaves of a palm peculiar to the Philippine Islands. The floors are bamboo, split into small sections, and so tied to the cross sections that they form a smooth surface. Work has already begun on the Moro, Visayan, Luzon and Igorrote villages. The Moro village will be built on the western shores of Laguna de Bay and many of the buildings will be over the waters of the lake on wooden uprights and will be accessible only by boat.

One large building is already finished. This is in the extreme western section of the tract and will be used for the present for storing exhibits and for dormitories for the native workmen. The building is steam heated and provides comfortable quarters for the people from a tropical climate. Rooms will also be provided for the storage of perishable exhibits.

**Corn Gathered 40 Years Ago.**

One of the unique exhibits at the World's fair by an Indiana man will be several bushels of corn that was harvested in 1864. L. J. Pence, one of the pioneer settlers of Grant county, has nearly 100 bushels of the grain that is in an excellent state of preservation. It was placed in an open crib when gathered and has remained there for forty years without being given any special treatment other than to allow the air to pass through it at all times.

Mr. Pence is 75 years of age and came to Indiana from Ohio fifty-four years ago. He entered the land on which he now lives and when he started to work in the wilderness he had nothing but an ax and ten cents. With the ax he constructed a cabin in which he lived for years. He was married four years after he erected the cabin, reared a large family and now has 320 acres of the best land in the county. He boasts of never having taken a drink of intoxicating liquor or used tobacco in any form during his life.

A waitress in a St. Louis restaurant was given a Christmas tree loaded with \$1 bills by the members of a club she waited upon. Many country publishers could have had a tree of like character if his delinquent subscribers had been as considerate.

Heirs of Philo S. Bennett ask that W. J. Bryan be removed as executor, averring that in taking an appeal he is placing his personal interests ahead of his duty under the will.

**Memphis.**  
**Herald.**  
The cotton gin here passed the 900 mark this week and is running right along reaching out for the thousand.

Roger Casper came near getting badly burned Tuesday by getting some paper caps for toy pistols fired in his pocket.

Miss Velma White returned home to Clarendon with Miss Marion Barnett and has been spending a few days there visiting.

The marriage of W. L. Fore and Miss Henry Annie Finger will be solemnized Sunday evening at 2:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents eighteen miles west of Memphis.

The marriage of W. C. Thrasher and Miss Viola Cox Christmas day was quite a surprise to their friends. Mr. Thrasher has been living at Paris, Texas, for six months, and came in the day before Christmas. The next day he and Miss Cox were quietly married at the home of the bride's father, G. W. Cox, one mile west of town.

Dr. J. M. Oxner and his splendid wife departed Thursday for Memphis, Tenn., where they will take a three months course in special branches of medicine at the Medical college. They will return here and spend a few days, departing early in April for Ping Tu, China, where they will enter the missionary service as Medical Missionaries.

**The Phrenologist and the Grocer.**  
Phrenologist—Here is a man out of his proper sphere. His head betokens high intellectual and spiritual qualities, yet he is spending his time behind a grocer's counter. Sir (to the grocer), I wish to ask you a question. Have you any aspirations?  
Grocer (calling to clerk)—John, have we any aspirations?  
Clerk—All out, sir; have some in the last of the week.—Kansas City Journal.

**Conclusive.**  
Briggs—It's too bad about Winkle and the girl he is engaged to. Neither of them is good enough for the other.  
Griggs—What makes you think that?  
"Well, I've been talking the matter over with both families."—Life.

**Getting Rid of the Proofs.**  
"Mrs. Flutterby doesn't show her age, does she?"  
"Well, no, not so much as she did before she sent those grown up children of hers abroad."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Financed.**  
"He says that he has paid every cent he owed."  
"Where did he get the money?"  
"Borrowed it."—Brooklyn Life.

**AN OPPORTUNITY.**  
The M K & T Railway of Texas will sell round trip tickets at very low rates between all points within the State of Texas, the Indian and Oklahoma Territories within two hundred miles of selling station account of the holidays.  
Tickets on sale; Dec. 23rd-24th, 25th-26th and 31st 1903, and limited to return; Jan. 4th, 1904.  
See Katy's Agents, or write a letter to "Katy," Dallas, Texas. 23

**SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER.**  
A man who's fully alive to his own interests will take his Local Paper, because he gets a class of news and useful information from it that he can get nowhere else.  
**STRONG-MINDED**  
Up-to-date men also want a Good General Newspaper in order to keep in close touch with the outside world. Such a paper is The Dallas Semi-Weekly News. A combination of The CLARENDON CHRONICLE and The DALLAS SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS is just what the farmers of this section need in order to keep thoroughly posted upon Local News, Home Enterprises, Personal Items, State News, National Affairs, Foreign Matters. In short this combination keeps the farmer and his family up to the times on information.  
For \$1.75 we will send the two papers one year—308 copies. The Farmers' Forum in The News is alone worth the money to any intelligent Farmer or Stockman of this locality, to say nothing of other special features.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW**

**Special Land Buyer's Excursions**  
Will run to the new lands of Groer County, Oklahoma, and other sections of the Great Southwest in November and December, via the Frisco System.

Are you looking for rich and fertile farming lands in the Southwest which you can buy for from one-fourth to one-tenth the cost of lands of the East and North? They produce as much acre for acre. Here is a chance to better your condition and add a liberal amount to your pocket book. For full particulars and special railroad rates apply at once to R. S. Lemmon, Secretary Frisco System Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.

**HANDSOME PIANOS ONLY \$198.50.**  
Send for Circulars.  
**THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.,**  
Galveston, Dallas, San Antonio.

**National Live Stock Association.**  
Portland, Oregon.—January 12th to 15th, 1904. Round trip tickets one lowest normal first class one way fare.  
Routes: The above rate applies for tickets going via Huntington or Billings, returning same route, or going via Huntington, returning via Billings or vice versa.  
Going via Huntington or Billings, returning via Shasta Route or O. R. & N. Company steamers to San Francisco and direct routes from there at rate of \$13.50 higher.  
Final Return Limit; January 31, 1904.

**W. P. BLAKE,**  
**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
Acknowledgements Taken.  
**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
**CLARENDON, TEX.**

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—the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world published in a city of less than 300,000 population. The Kansas City Star deserves and obtains the appreciation of the reading public or it never would have achieved such great success.

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**4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS-4**



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He is from  
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**E. P. TURNER,**  
GEN'L. PASS'G. AND TICKET AGENT,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

**A BOOM**  
does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.  
**THE PAN-HANDLE**  
is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.  
**WHY?**  
Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this north-west section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into  
**SMALL STOCK FARMS.**  
Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.  
A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with  
**THE LOW PRICE**  
of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth and that's what's happening in the Pan-Handle.  
**THE DENVER ROAD**  
is on sale daily a low rate home-seekers ticket which allows you stop-overs at every point thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Pan-Handle.  
**A. A. GLISSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't, Fort Worth, Tex.**

**Forty Centuries**  
look down upon a perfected mode of travel  
**M K & T KATY FLYER**

**The Only Bridge**  
South of the Ohio River spans the Mississippi at Memphis  
**SEVEN CONNECTING LINES OF RAILROAD**  
—TO THE—  
**North, East and Southeast**  
THE BEST LINE TEXAS TO MEMPHIS  
THROUGH BEAUTIFUL INDIAN TERRITORY  
**Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R.**  
**QUICKEST TIME**  
**DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE**  
**MOST INTERESTING ROUTE**  
**Rock Island System**  
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**FRISCO SYSTEM**  
**HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS**  
—TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST—  
ALSO TO ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI and NEBRASKA, including  
**ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO.**  
AT RATE OF  
**ONE FARE**  
Plus \$2 for the Round Trip.  
Limit for return 80 days.  
Tickets on sale  
**Dec. 19, 20, 21, 26**  
THROUGH CARS TO MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.  
For further information write to  
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**THE RIGHT ROAD.**  
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Cures Croup in Two Days.  
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