

The Clarendon Chronicle.

EXTRA SATURDAY SECTION

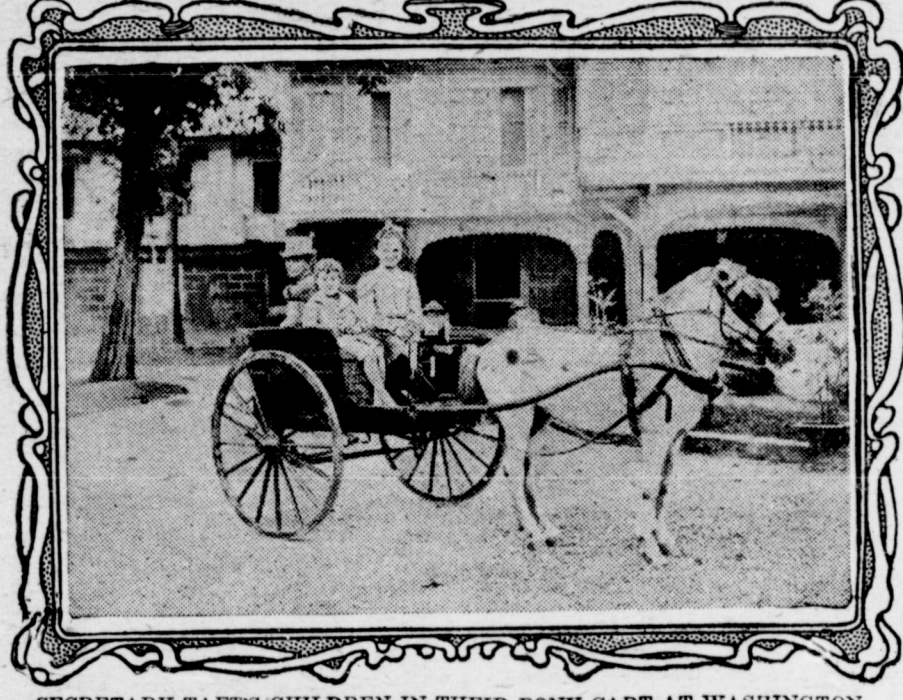
CLARENDON, TEXAS, JANUARY 27, 1906.

CHILDREN OF OFFICIALS.

THESE SEEM ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF JUVENILE SOCIETY AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Sons of Many Public Men Earn Good Salaries and Acquire Prominence by Acting as Private and Confidential Secretaries.

There is much truth in the oft-repeated observation that the real rulers at Washington are the children who constitute the sunlight in the homes of many of the nation's highest officials...



SECRETARY TAFT'S CHILDREN IN THEIR PONY CART AT WASHINGTON.

Over-changing coterie of households which go to make up the official circle at the American capital has included so many junior members as at present. At the head of the list, of course, stand the young people of the White House household.

During many administrations the President's official family has been made up of men well advanced in years, whose households included few young people, but in this respect the present Cabinet is an exception...



GRANDSON OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

perhaps due to the fact that when his father was Governor of the Philippines this little chap picked up a knowledge of four different languages. Postmaster-General Cortelyou has four handsome children.

The sons of many of the nation's officials are enabled to earn handsome salaries from Uncle Sam by acting as

private secretaries to their fathers. A son of Vice-President Fairbanks is associated in this capacity with the presiding officer of the United States Senate, while Jasper Wilson, son of the Secretary of Agriculture, has served his father in such a capacity for years past.

ADVISES LIMIT OF HUGS.

Woman Speaker Tells Girls How to Keep Best Man.

"If a man is obliged to stop in the midst of an ecstasy he is likely to come back again. Whereas, if he is sated he is likely to hug another girl the next

night. Therefore, I say if you would keep your best beau limit your hugs." This is unqualified commendation given by Mrs. S. M. Cory, of the Society for Political Study of Dr. T. S. Hanrahan's rules for courtship.

"I thoroughly agree," declared Mrs. Cory, "with the 10 o'clock theory on stay-at-home nights. I am a firm believer in no chaperons, and I think the young man should take his girl out and entertain her during the period of courtship if anything in that line is to be expected of him as a husband."

"The matter of turning the lights low is largely dependent on how pretty the girl is. If she answers the description of certainly plain, I should suggest that a little softening of the illumination might be a good thing."

"A long engagement is bound to be bad. Warmed-over sentiment is much like warmed-over potatoes—flat and tasteless. The fire and spirit go out of the love-making, and there you are."

Despite this opinion Mrs. Cory laughs at Dr. Hanrahan's statement that he cannot see what people find to talk about when they go together for years.

It Was Only a Counterfeit.

Jacob Riis, the sociologist, in an address to a workingmen's club, praised generosity. "I see a handful of children here," he said. "May they grow up generous. May none of them grow up into such a man as an old banker whom I know."

"He is a millionaire banker, and he lives in a palace, but his heart is as hard as steel and as cold as ice. "One of his men completed, the other day, his twenty-fifth year of service. For twenty-five years this honest man had worked for the banker faithfully. He and his chief were both poor at the beginning, but where, in the quarter century, the banker has accumulated millions, the faithful, middle-aged bookkeeper has accumulated only a few hundreds. His salary, you see, was only \$25 a week."

"He didn't think the banker would remember the twenty-fifth anniversary of his engagement, but the old man did. That morning he handed the bookkeeper a sealed envelope.

"George," he said, "to-day ends the twenty-fifth year of your work for me, and you have worked steadily and well. In this envelop is a memento of the occasion."

"The bookkeeper opened the envelope, trembling and eager. Within lay his employer's photograph. That was all. "In the face of a disappointment so bitter the poor fellow could say nothing. "Well," asked the banker, "what do you think of it?"

"It's just like you," said the bookkeeper simply.

SPAIN'S KING TO WED.

THE YOUTHFUL PRINCESS OF ENGLAND IS TO BECOME THE SPANISH QUEEN.

She is the Niece of this Country's Recent Guest, Prince Louis of Battenberg—Princess Ena the Royal Beauty of England.

All eyes will be turned toward Spain next May when the young King Alfonso XIII. will take the most beautiful and popular princess of England to be his queen.

The young girl who has at last been selected to share the throne with Alfonso is the Princess Ena of Battenberg, only daughter of Princess Henry, the youngest sister of King Edward.

Ever since Alfonso became King of Spain, and even when his mother acted as Queen Regent, his picturesque personality has been the talk of two continents. Long before he reached the marriageable age, even for a king, a new bride was picked out for him every day, and to members of his suite he would often say:

"Whom am I to marry to-day? The newspapers surely have found me another wife!"

But now that question no longer agitates Alfonso's court, for the beautiful Princess Ena has been chosen after a search which led the young monarch all over Europe. Country after country was visited, but the fastidious young king was often confronted by more fastidious young princesses, and after he had been at on his search for a while he found that royal princesses were not so anxious to become Queen of Spain as he had thought back in his luxurious palace.

When Alfonso visited England a few months ago there were dozens of young noblewomen paraded for his inspection, but his eyes flew to the young Princess Ena, and Alfonso, the unim-

pressionable, was conquered. Few monarchs have had the meteoric career of this young King of Spain, and if the Princess who is to become his consort follows out the rules which have always governed her happy young life Alfonso will have at last found someone to keep him in the way he should go—an achievement which has never heretofore been accomplished.

He has frequently ridden out of the palace disguised as a soldier, a guard or even a peasant, and has gone for miles horseback riding or to attend some little fete which has come to his notice. Days have elapsed during which the queen mother and the entire court have searched high and low for the boy king without avail, but before the incident could be made public the young monarch would come riding back the way he had gone, happier for his boyish prank and checking remonstrance with the assurance that "I am the king."

The Princess Ena is regarded as the beauty of the royal household. She is but eighteen years old, and is the only girl in the family. Her three brothers adore her and are constantly giving her a "ripping" good time. Her elder brother, Prince Alexander, was recently in this country as a "middy" with the fleet of Prince Louis of Battenberg, his uncle.

This charming young woman made her debut last February at Buckingham Palace and created a furore. She is the favorite godchild and likely to become the principal heiress of Empress Eugenie.

Princess Ena is an enthusiastic sailor and motorist, and is the constant companion of her mother on numerous little trips in their yacht and through the beautiful country for which their home, the Isle of Wight, is noted. She is especially gifted with dramatic ability, and in a recent amateur production given in Kensington Palace she played the part of a vivandiere with marked success. She sings and dances exceptionally well.



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.

This English Actress Would Refuse Divorce to Couples Who Have Children.

Miss Olga Nethersole, the distinguished English actress who is now producing in this country a new society drama, "The Labyrinth," speaks with intense conviction against divorces to families in which children have been born to the marriage. When the production of the play was first broached to Miss Nethersole she was more than willing to produce it not alone for the excellent opportunities afforded her for dramatic inspiration, but she found that it had a serious purpose in teaching humanity an object lesson. In fact most of the plays which Miss Nethersole has produced have hidden somewhere lessons to be taught the founders of homes.

"Hervieu," said in an interview, "has shown in his drama, 'The Labyrinth,' the indissoluble bond the child makes between husband and wife and the terrible consequences of a disruption of such a union. "What does marriage mean," she asked, "if not parentage? The relationship and responsibilities, not of husband and wife, but of father and mother, are those which should be accepted when a man and woman are joined in marriage. To tear apart by law the tie which binds a couple together, after they have brought children into the world, is to destroy the home and to rob those children of all the influences which develop them into good citizens. Divorce is an injustice to the offspring of marriage; it places a barrier between them and one of their parents—oftentimes both; it warps their development; it embitters their souls. No such desecration of

the home should be permitted by law. "But what of the many cases in which repeated cruelty makes it impossible for a wife to live with her husband?" was asked.

"Such domestic tragedies occur, it is true, and occur with sad frequency," Miss Nethersole replied. "But even then there should be no absolute disruption of the marriage tie. Separation solves the question. Let them live apart, although still married, and perhaps a reconciliation will take place, and happiness come out of misery, in the end. Then the children will still have a father and mother, although they may spend most of the time with one of their parents. There will at least be no possibilities of placing them under the care of another mother or another father, by a second marriage. A spiritual nucleus, about which the home again might unite, would still exist."

"Uniformity is the first step that is needed in the formation of the divorce laws of the United States. There are different codes in almost every State, and one may be a criminal in one and not in another. Then the divorces are easily granted on too many grounds. In England there are three causes for which divorce may be secured—infidelity, cruelty and desertion. In this country there seem to be half a dozen or more, but America is ahead of France at least in one respect. There people who may have been divorced may not marry each other. Such a law is a sin, for in the reunion of the pair lies the only hope for the salvation of the home."

FORESTRY A NECESSITY.

A BROAD, NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRESERVATION NOT A FAD NOR A FANCY.

The Editor of the American Lumberman Urges Irrigation and Forestry Legislation—Quotes Some Noted Authorities.

By request the American Lumberman reprints in this issue a part of the speech of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association, delivered before the American Forest Congress at Washington, D. C., in the early part of January, 1905. This address has much to commend it to the business men of the country. It was termed the sensational address of the congress, and it sets forth in illuminated words the necessity of inaugurating a systematic movement looking toward the rehabilitation of forest lands and the planting or treeless areas.

The gentleman who delivered this able talk on forestry spoke from experience and close observation. He did not dillydally around with the usual commonplace platitudes about the importance of forestry, but by illustration showed for what purposes the forests were intended and the commercial value of their importance as compared with the recognized bulwarks of the nation. While he conceded the necessity of an army and navy to guard invasion and to protect and uphold the rights of the people in foreign countries he called particular attention to the desirability of maintaining an adequate forested area in order that the commercial interests of the United States might in like manner be preserved.

Mr. Maxwell's arraignment of the national lawmakers and his comments on the shortsightedness of those in charge of business interests were timely. While not subscribing fully and unreservedly to the views expressed the American Lumberman believes that his severe condemnation of past and present methods and practices will bring forth good results and that its republication will again turn public attention to the necessity of adopting laws which will correct evils in the future and provide a system of a juster administration of the public land laws.

The attitude of the public toward forestry and irrigation is a peculiar one. Men evidently fail to recognize any personal interests in such questions. Some are totally indifferent; others admit the desirability of establishing reserves but want to leave it to those who are more directly concerned. Still others are lukewarm and, while readily admitting the benefits of forestry and irrigation projects, content themselves with waiting until there is more visible likelihood of the movement being successful. Still another faction is made up of those who are openly opposed to all forestry schemes, many national irrigation projects, and government intervention in such matters.

Until within recent years the forests of the country as a whole have been controlled by private owners. The

in the central states the forests give place to farms, in some instances not even a woodlot being spared. The people of this country unquestionably have abused the privilege of doing as they please with their own property for their immediate financial betterment, with the prospect of such practices resulting disastrously in the future.

Much of the land denuded of its timber is absolute forest land, fit for no purpose except possibly grazing, and not of the best character even for that use. Nature will require years to replace this protection so that a new forest may be brought forth, and this change never will be possible unless the woods and small growth which nature uses as a basis of the cover shall be protected.

It is impossible to secure the adoption of laws looking toward the establishment of a new custom of national scope without a widespread public demand for the change believed by its supporters to be an improvement over existing customs. Few if any have the effrontery openly to take the field against the forestry movement, as all fair minded people realize the necessity of keeping a part of the country protected by a forest cover. The claim of science that forests are necessary to protect the rainfall as an aid in this regulation generally is admitted.



GEORGE H. MAXWELL, Executive Chairman, the National Irrigation Association.

On the subject the attitude of the people as a whole is this: "Yes, forestry is a mighty good thing, but I am too busy with my little affairs to take any personal interest in it and then I would not be directly benefited in any way. Let the other fellow who is going to get some advantage from it fight for it." It is about time for the public to wake up and begin to take notice. Mr. Maxwell's speech strikes a high note and should create sufficient noise thoroughly to awaken the sleepers.

FORESTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

An Address Before the American Forest Congress.

In the American Lumberman's exhaustive report of the proceedings of the American Forest Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in January last, in the installment presented March 24 was given the address of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association. In view of the extremely interesting congress Mr. Maxwell's recommendations, which follow, are timely and valuable.

"I think the mistake we make today and always have made is in looking upon this question of forestry as a purely sectional question. It is necessarily as much a national question as is the maintenance of an army or the construction of a navy. (Applause.)

I wish I had the power by some telepathic process of impressing upon the mind of every man present the picture that is in my own mind as I stand here.

I crossed the Mississippi river on my way to the west a little over two years ago on a ferryboat on which was loaded a train of overland passenger cars; and as we crossed that great river opposite the city of New Orleans, during one of the greatest floods in years, the water was almost up to the tops of the levees on both sides of the river. It was a serious question whether the city of New Orleans was not in danger; and as we landed on the west side of the river we looked down over the bank and saw the plantations away down below the level of the water and exposed to overflow and destruction any moment that artificial barrier might break. Before we had gone twenty-four hours farther west the levee did break and one of those great crevasses was formed and it practically destroyed the crop for that season over a large area; though other localities and the city of New Orleans were saved by the diminished pressure of the flood on the adjacent levees.

(Continued on next page.)



J. E. DEFERAUGH, Editor of the "American Lumberman".

preponderance of the country covered with forests had deluded the people into a belief that they were of minor importance as forests and of primary importance as manufacturing materials. The result has been that under private administration the forested areas largely have disappeared and at the present time little if any attention is being given to providing for a second growth. In the north the fires destroy what the loggers leave and

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THE COURTSHIP OF WESLEY

By *Luile Wells Smith*

As Wesley plodded down the main road he glanced guiltily back over the green fields where straight rows of tobacco spread their broad leaves ripe for cutting. There was deeper guilt in his heart, too, when he thought of the project upon which he was bent. Never before had he done anything that he would have been ashamed to tell out in class-meeting at the little cross roads chapel where he was one of the younger leaders. The tall, gawky shadow he cast along the white road seemed a sort of premonitory figure of that better self that would follow him the rest of his life like an accusing angel. And it was all on account of a woman; not that she was to blame, except for the fact that she had soft white skin and fair hair, and the tiniest of feet that made his own seem monstrous, and the daintiest little figure, the kind that a big muscular fellow like Wesley yearns to hold in his arms.

Wesley had never been a ladies' man until the school teacher came into the neighborhood but he had been captured from the evening he drove to the station and she had sat beside him in the little spring wagon during the five miles they had to go in the September twilight. The scent of her gauzy handkerchief played about his senses for a week afterward; it was different from any perfume that had entered his nostrils, before accustomed to the odors of "sweet basil," marjoram, and a generous sprinkling of musk in the closely packed little chapel of Sunday mornings. Propinquity, that strong promoter of the tender passions, sealed his doom, for the school teacher boarded in his own house and came to bear upon him all the varied and wonderful charms of a woman.

He felt himself the most highly favored man in the universe to be able to live under the same roof with her, and to keep the little box behind the sheet-iron stove filled with wood sawed and split to a nicety, to handle a refractory boy behind the school house as an example to all others who should dare to defy the teacher's authority, and a hundred other offices that a big, strong man can perform for a young and fragile member of his household, that brought him unspeakable joy.

So far, however, from believing these offices were gaining for him the desired favor, Wesley would have dispensed

Silas was seated on a high chair behind the counter regaling himself with the latest postal card news that had come in. "Howdy, Wes," he greeted, reluctantly placing the cards in their respective pigeon holes as the visitor came behind the counter, "Air ye through cuttin'?" "Well, I-I ain't clean through," was the embarrassed answer—"but I left off for a little spell, as I got a matter I want fixed up, an' I thought this would be the best time of day to ketch you—" "Well, ef it's that little loan, I reckon—" "No, I ain't after pesterin' you 'bout that, Si," Wesley interrupted, to the other's relief, and tattooing awkwardly on the desk, he blurted out: "Si, I've come down here to git you to do sump'n I can't do myself, an' that's to write a letter fer me!" "Oh, that's it, is it?" Silas asked, with a grin, noticing the other's embarrassment. "Well, I reckon I kin 'commodeate you," he added, taking his pen from behind his ear. "Who's the lady?" eyeing Wesley suspiciously. "I reckon you know," was the answer, with a responsive grin to hide his embarrassed flush.

Then as Silas began to draw the school teacher's name, writing it at the top of the sheet he had spread before him, Wesley grinned broader, and confessed with more blushes that that was the young lady in question.

"Now about the beginnin'?" was Silas's next question with his most professional air, making ready to start. "You kin make it a little stronger by adding some words on the next line," Silas indicated with his pen the line below the one upon which the lady's name was inscribed, for the benefit of the uninitiated Wesley—"but that's accordin' to your intentions to the young lady." He paused for Wesley to intimate.

"Then you might make it a little stronger," the other suggested sheepishly after a nicety.

"To the young lady that has my heart, how is that?" Silas poised his pen inquiringly.

Wesley nodded approvingly. "That's it," he said, and as Silas waited for further instructions he squirmed awkwardly in his seat and began to wipe the perspiration off his face.

"It's kinder hard to know what to say when you ain't exactly certain 'bout the

look her in the face, but began to walk at her side, forgetting to offer to take her books as usual, until they had gone some distance and he made an awkward attempt to relieve her, dropping half of them on the ground in his confusion.

As he stopped to gather them up the fateful letter rolled out from between the pages of one of the books, and there was nothing for him to do but to pick it up and hand it to her. A shamed, side-long glance at her face told him that his doom was to be settled. He walked along, waiting for the verdict like a hero.

"Did you tell Jack Crawford to put that letter on my desk?" the school teacher asked, at last.

"Yes, Miss Elmira," was all he could say.

"Then I presume that you want my answer?" was the next question delivered in a suppressed tone.

"I-I—come here to git it," Wesley stammered.

"Then I'll give it to you now, and it's just not!" she said bluntly, not slackening her pace and looking straight ahead of her.

It came like a thunderbolt, even though he was in a measure prepared.

"Miss Elmira, I'm sorry, but—" "I hate Silas Mansur, and he had no business writing that letter," she interrupted.

Wesley hung his head, his face flushed to the roots of his hair.

"I didn't know you'd be able to tell by the writin', 'deed I didn't; I reckon it warn't actin' square, but Silas kin write an—" "I don't care if he can write," she interrupted again. "Do you suppose I'm going to marry a man just because he can write; and after all, I'd rather marry the man I loved if he couldn't write his own name than one I don't care a straw about, even if you are so anxious to make the match for Silas Mansur, and I thought you'd be the last one to—" She broke off with a sob, turning to dash away the tears that sprang to her eyes.

Wesley felt the earth slipping under his feet, the sky seemed a dazzling, crimson vortex whirling above him through the dark tree tops.

"Miss Elmira!" he cried at last, "did you think that was Silas's own letter? for it warn't, 'deed it warn't!" he panted. "It was my letter, Miss Elmira, every word of it, only I got Silas to write it fer me, 'cause—'cause,—well, I ain't shamed fer you to know now, I can't write my own name."

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN BUILDER.

Mrs. Theodosia Beacham, of Michigan
Enterprising Railroad Contractor.

There are few fields of endeavor in which woman has not acquired a foothold. She is conspicuous in the arts, sciences and professions and she makes her presence felt in trade. Yet it is believed that one of the few of her sex to essay and succeed in railroad contracting and construction is a Michigan woman—Mrs. Theodosia Beacham. She is not notable for home-staying or house-keeping qualities, for her business calls for her presence in many parts of the United States and she has to deal with vast engineering problems—felling forests, tunneling mountains, bridging gorges, cutting through

hills, filling gulches, setting and tamping ties and laying rails. The work demands that she be a skillful manager of men. She knows man as few women do—she directs their energies, gets out of them the most work possible, pays their wages, employs or discharges them. Men, mules, steam shovels and dynamite are her obedient agents. Necessarily she is a financier, talks and figures in the hundreds of thousands and the millions as readily as most men talk of dollars. In the parlance of the street she long ago made her stake and today is accounted the richest woman in Michigan and one of the very rich women of the world.

She has made estimates and carried out contracts on some of the longest and heaviest pieces of railroad construction in the country. Though her occupation is strenuous it would do Mrs. Beacham rank injustice to say that it has roughened her. There is a certain set of determination and firmness about her features, but her manner is feminine, and so are her tastes. She is such a good judge of men that she rarely has any trouble with them and it is not often that an employer is so genuinely popular with employees as Mrs. Beacham.

Mrs. Beacham has been making and executing railroad contracts for twenty years. She has two sons, Claud and Erwin and her husband, though living is an invalid.

Much of this remarkable woman's work has been done in the southern states where railroad building has gone forward with Titanic strides in the last two decades and where a vast amount of building is now under way. On one contract with the Tennessee Central railroad, Mrs. Beacham's profit was \$80,000, and it is calculated that her average annual earnings are about \$50,000. The contract which she is now engaged in executing is the construction of five miles of railroad from Kirby Station, Virginia, westward. It is part of a contract for one hundred miles of the coal mine to sea railroad which was secured by Sands and Oliver of Richmond. These contractors sublet a short stretch of the work to Mrs. Beacham.

At present she is employing only about one hundred and fifty men but the proper control of this force and the purchase of the necessary supplies calls for the exercise of no little executive ability.

Wild Geese Killed in Flight.

The southern migration of wild fowl this winter was unusually late and resulted in many disasters. The wild geese are reported from the northwest to have been especially severe sufferers.

The large black-headed goose is a strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the South it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson Bay or the Arctic Ocean its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late up North, as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

If there is storm, their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about his head or his feathers become too heavy weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied, it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder, the V-shaped flock will make for any low place.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an Eastern township's village, where the half-blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and the dogs.

In another place a farmer chanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than thirty fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm, and, imagining they were nearing water, found instead the hard, snow-covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the ends or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart this month off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-laden wind was blowing at the time, and eleven dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half-dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard hailing with their hearty honks, a short time ago, a passing drove of twenty-two black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relations into the stable, where they have since stayed.

Royal Quarrels Over Chess.

King Edward, we are told, is developing an enthusiasm for chess. In that case, according to a writer in Tid-Bits, he is only following in the steps of many of his predecessors on the throne, including his namesake, the first Edward. Says the writer:

Whether or not players were more irascible in those old days than now, it is a curious fact that chess was often more stimulating to the royal tempers than is golf in these latter days, and many a game peacefully begun ended in broken heads. When Prince Henry—afterward Henry I—once paid a visit to the court of France, "he was so much at chess of Louis, the king's eldest son, as he, growing into cholera, called him (a naughty name) and threw the chess in his face. Henry takes up the chessboard, and strike Louis with that force as drew blood, and had killed him had not his brother Robert come in the meantime and interposed himself, whereupon they suddenly took horse and got away."

King John in his younger days had a similar experience; for a game of chess in which his opponent was one Fulk Warine ended in a royal row, during which Fulk gave the prince "so driving a blow as almost to slite him on the spot." John never forgot the blow nor forgave his irascible opponent, and punished him, when later he came to the throne, by withholding his heritage—Whiteington castle—from him.

William the Conqueror more than once lost his temper over the game, and on at least one occasion with serious consequences. He was playing with the son of the king of France when a dispute led to hot words, and culminated in William bringing down the board so heavily on his opponent's head as to render him unconscious.

Louis XIII. of France was so infuriated with the game that wherever he went he was accompanied by his chessboard and men and invariably played it in his coach when he took drives abroad. Charles I. found it so fascinating that he almost literally played it to the foot of the scaffold; and when once his game was interrupted by news that the Scots had decided to sell him to the parliament he proceeded with his

Re-Using Old Shoes.

Janitors collect the shoes cast away by tenants and send them to auction rooms, where they are sorted into piles marked "Men," "Women," "Children."

In a recent sale in one of the big cities, the "Shoe Retailer," several poor people made fair bids, but the auctioneer did not seem eager to sell. Finally, a red-faced man pushed his way through the crowd and offered to cents apiece for the whole lot. His bid was successful.

"I was killing time with talk waiting for that fellow," said the auctioneer afterward. "He always pays high for these shoes and he does not want them for wearing, either. He wants to beat them out for the leather in them. He gets what material there is, puts it through a process and makes stamped frames, bags, pocketbooks, penknife holders, and even chair backs and seats. He finds a ready sale for these novelties and gets a good price for them."

There is a cherry stone at the Salem, Massachusetts, Museum which contains the fac-similes of one dozen silver spoons. They are so small that their shape and finish can only be distinguished by the microscope.

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"MARRY A MAN JUST BECAUSE HE CAN WRITE?"

with half of his muscular power to replace a deficiency that he feared would be an unsurmountable barrier between him and the young school marm.

It was a common enough falling in the neighborhood in which Wesley lived, and six months before, the fact that he could not write his own name, would not have embarrassed him a great deal. Since the school teacher had come into his life, however, it had become a real thorn in the flesh. Vainly he struggled with the little imps of the alphabet in his room by candle light when all the other members of the household were wrapped in slumber; but the goal of his ambition measured a distance that was beyond the feverish impatience that possessed him.

Wesley had been trembling on the verge of a proposal many times and would have committed himself long ago but for this barrier. For the idea of addressing the school teacher in writing seemed to have fixed itself in his mind as being the only method of procedure through which he could hope for a reciprocation. So it was an overwhelming desire to settle his fate, coupled with a hopelessness of attaining the educational qualification of being able to pen his own epistle, that led him to procure the agency of another party, upon which errand he was bound this afternoon.

The party he had decided to utilize was one Silas Mansur, postmaster and general groceryman combined; and as small loan, Wesley thought he might glad to have canceled in this way, had chosen a time of the day when would run the least chance of encountering loungers about the store, and though the coast was clear, and

young lady's feelin'," he stammered, "but I like that beginnin' an' I reckon you kin put it more fancy like; but I want you to be sure to say I'm waitin' for her answer very patient, an' ef she'll say yes, I'll be the happiest man in Chinkapin Hundred, an' ef she says no, it'll drive me to do what it will hurt her. Tell her I'm able to take care of her, that I'm workin' the place on sheers this year, but pa, he's promised o' deed me a strip of lan' down by the tur gate, an' ef she ain't a mind to live with the old folks 'I'll build her a house on my own lan', an' say I'll make her a sober, industrious husband, an' 'I'll treat her like the apple of my eye, which she is, an' ever will be, even if she don't reciprocate my affections, an' then you kin win 'up, Si," he finished, taking the first folks signin' other folk's name, suppose you jes say good-bye, my angel, till I hear from you, an' that'll do."

It seemed an age before Wesley had converted all this in a sure enough letter, even taking into consideration the beautiful flourishes with which it was embellished, and he had it in his coat pocket on his way to deliver into the hands of the school teacher. Then it seemed another age after he had entrusted it to the care of one of the school children and watched through the open window to be sure it was laid on the teacher's desk, before school was let out, though at last when he saw the children pouring out the door, the pretty school marm bringing up the rear, a real stage fright possessed him.

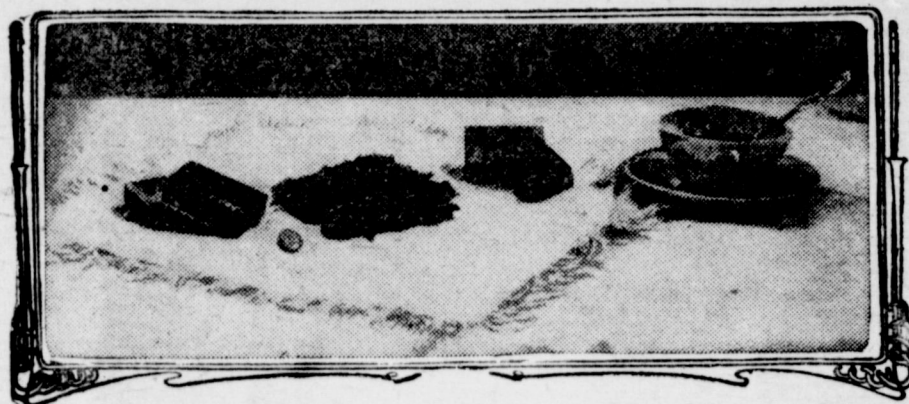
The idea of flight presented itself, but he dismissed it with a manly determination to stand his ground. When the teacher came up by him he could not

TEA RAISING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of Agriculture Presents American Tea in Tablet Form,
GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The Department of Agriculture has been making some experiments, which from present results seem to promise a revolution in the method of packing and preparing tea. The usual method adopted by tea raisers heretofore has been quite crude in that the dried tea leaves were merely stowed in a loose and bulky package. The effort of the Department of Agriculture is to furnish pure tea in a most convenient form and in a manner to protect the leaves from losing any of their strength through exposure to the air. This has resulted in a method of compressing the leaves into tablets, each of sufficient size to make a delicious cup of tea. What would ordinarily make a big package of tea can by this unique method be placed in a space about the size of a safety match box. Another significant feature of the experiment is that the tea used

people of the United States are aware that tea is grown in this country. As a matter of fact, however, this country not only raises tea but produces an article, said by experts, to be of a higher grade than imported tea and which has no equal for cup qualities. For years there has been a gigantic struggle between British and Chinese tea growers for supremacy in the world's tea trade. The most important feature of this struggle has been the substitution by the British of modern and specially constructed machinery in place of the ancient manual operations which the Chinese seem to envelop in mystery. Labor in India, while cheap was not cheap enough to accomplish the overthrow of the Chinese producers and leave a margin of profit. The conflict between the rivals thus settled down to a trial of watch, thermometer, and steam or



TEA TABLETS.

The Bulk of Loose Leaves is Equal to One Box of Tablets.

In these tablets is not imported, but, on the other hand, is grown at the experimental tea gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Summerville, S. C. A few weeks ago Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry received a large box of sample packages from Summerville.

Each box of compressed tea contains twenty tablets about the size of a cent, but probably twice as thick. The various kinds of tea such as Oolong, American Breakfast, black and green, etc., are all prepared in tablet form ranging from sepia to dark green in color. The tablets as heretofore stated are made from tea grown at the Pinehurst tea gardens Summerville, S. C. and contain the purest of leaves thought to be unsurpassed by any imported tea. The tablet form is accomplished by compression with machinery. The directions furnished for using the tablets are as follows:

"Drop one tablet in teapot for each cup of tea desired. Pour in freshly boiled water, and after allowing it to stand four minutes, stir gently, strain, and serve. If made in the cup, use one tablet. Tea will immediately settle to the bottom of the cup, then strain the liquor into another cup, add sugar and cream as desired."

While it is explained by officials of the Department that this new form of tablet does not improve the flavor or taste of the tea, the chief value lies in the fact that the product occupies less space. A pound package of ordinary tea, it is stated, would occupy about twenty-five times as much room as one of these little packages of twenty tea tablets prepared by the Agricultural Department.

Tea Handled by Machinery.

The effort of the Department of Agriculture for sometime has been to find means for providing food for the Army and Navy which could be prepared in such a way as to save space. Tablet form naturally suggested itself to them and it is now believed by the government officials that the tea tablets will fill the requirements not only of the general government but those of general merchandise and family use. An important feature in connection with compression of tea into tablet form which should be considered of prime importance is that modern machinery takes the place of the ancient manual operations of the Chinese. Of course, a great advantage of the machine in the tea industry is reduction in the price of labor, but a more important item is the elimination, as far as possible, of human contact. By testimony of travelers in the Orient it is stated that the tea factories of that section are as a rule anything but cleanly, the result of the herding together of so many people—not very clean or healthy people—in cramped and often very hot workshops. The tea tablets as prepared by the Department of Agriculture, are made from the tea after it has been dried and rolled. It is then put through a boiling process after which it is placed in small moulds about the size of a cent, where by means of great force, it is compressed into small tablets. The operation of the machinery is so perfect and so rapid that the leaves can be

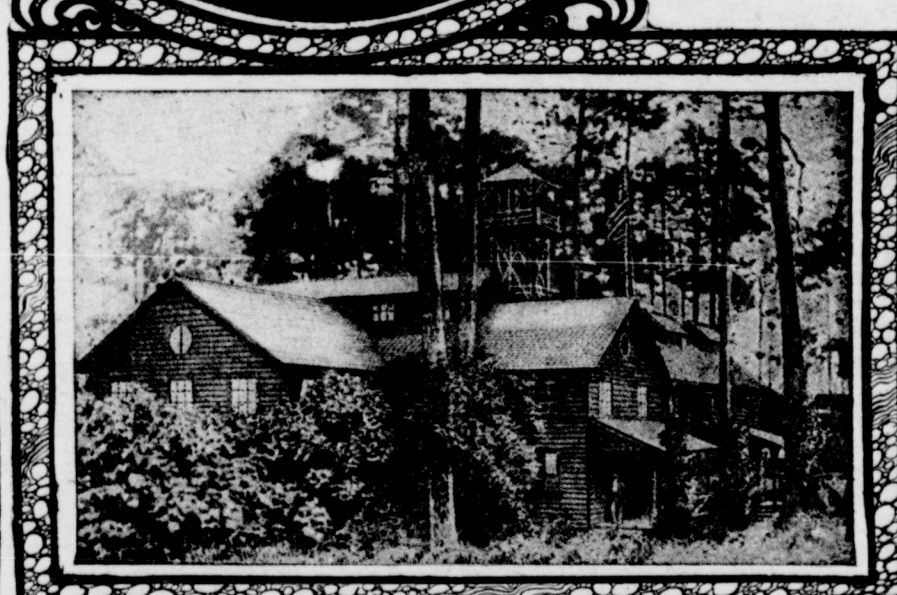
water power, against the unique and unnecessarily elaborate functions of the Chinese manipulator. On the up-to-date British tea estate almost the whole process of tea making from the transportation of the plucked leaf from the gardens to the factory, to the final boxing of the finished product, is performed by machinery. With all this machinery, however, it is necessary that two processes must be performed by human hands—the plucking of the leaf from the bushes and the cutting out of inferior leaf or accidental admixtures such as stems, straws, etc., from the finished product.

The intense activity in the tea industry of other lands awakened a like



Colored Children Picking Tea.

The First Tea Factory Under the Flag.



Interest in the United States. A hundred years ago the first tea plant was introduced at Middleton Barony on the Ashley River near Charleston, S. C. Mr. Junius Smith in the forties made experiments in tea culture at Greenville, S. C. and in the fifties the United States Government collected in Asia and distributed tea seed by the Patent Office through the south Atlantic and Gulf states, which later gave rise to many thrifty little gardens capable of supplying all domestic wants. While these experiments prove the adaptability of the tea plant to the United States they did not prove the possibility of a lucrative industrial undertaking. The United States Department of Agriculture, however, in the last quarter of the 19th century undertook an investigation along this lat-

done. Towards the close of the century Dr. Charles U. Shepard, at his own expense renewed this plantation and later received the general assistance of the Department of Agriculture. This is the Pinehurst tea nursery of to-day.

The American Tea Garden.

The Pinehurst gardens embrace at present about 90 acres of tea plants in various stages of advancement and produce from a considerable variety of seed over 10,000 pounds of dry tea annually. The original seed for the Pinehurst tea gardens was procured through the offices of the United States Department of State and the Chinese Government from the celebrated Dragon's Pool estate near Hangchow, China, whose output commands too high a local price to admit of its exportation. Picking tea at Pinehurst is done by a carefully trained and well superintended corps of colored children who show great aptitude in this direction. In stances have occurred of fine plucking by one child in a day of over 50 pounds of greenleaf whereas the average in the Orient hardly exceeds 20 to 30 pounds. Experiments at the Pinehurst gardens show that tea from all modern climates could be made as productive here as at their source, a change in climate and the difference in cultivation and manufacture having a tendency to affect the quality of tea when prepared for the table. This is the reason assigned for the difference in the American grown tea from that of imported. The Pinehurst early season tea is considered more delicate and milder than that of cooler climates. The autumn season tea is stronger in color and taste and resembles the product from the more southern regions of the Orient.

The Secretary of Agriculture believes that there is an excellent field in the United States for a home tea industry for we consume approximately 75,000,000 pounds of tea annually or a little less than one pound per capita. Our people, he says, pay at retail about \$40,000,000 a year for tea as against \$150,000,000 for coffee and \$1,200,000,000 for alcoholic beverages. It has been calculated that the American people drink 400,000,000 gallons of tea annually. We are primarily a nation of coffee drinkers; in proportion to our population we consume only about one-sixth as much tea as the British, whether at home or in the colonies. While the United States does not import the cheapest kind of tea, nevertheless our importations are chiefly of inferior qualities. The first demand of the American consumer is cheapness, and often-times he will purchase tea of poor quality on account of accompanying allegations of crockery

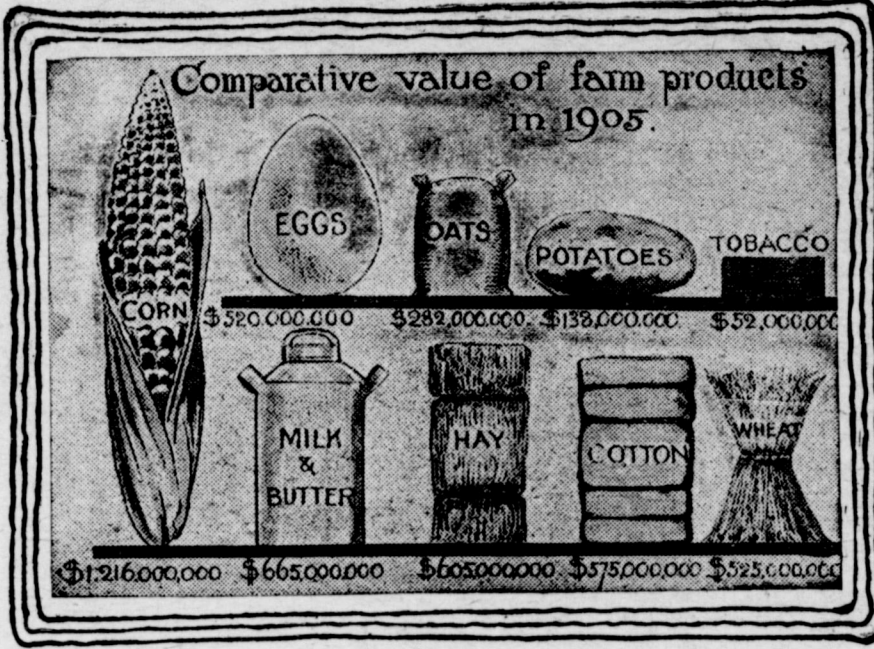
The Docking of Horses.

Agitation is promised to urge the passage of laws against docking horses, and owners of horses are being petitioned to join in the crusade. Dealers never dock horses, except at the request of a buyer. To offer a horse for sale with a bob tail is to create the suspicion that it is "second hand," one that has been service before in the city, instead of being fresh from green pastures. Yet the dealers rarely sign such petitions. They declare that the operation of docking is not excessively painful and is atoned for by the easy life it leads to. To have the tail shortened is the initiation the rough horse pays to gain the comfort and light duties of a private stable.

Fashion is not the only reason to actuate the buyers in having their horses docked, but it is the principal one. A few say that the shortening of the tail makes for cleanliness, as the tail does not become dragged with mud and dust

He Had Had Experience.

As the fearless white man entered the kraal of the native king, a salute was sounded on a drum of serpent skin, and six warriors with necklaces of human teeth rattling about their throats, led him before a rough ivory dias, on which sat a majestic and formidable figure. "Hail," said the white man. And without loss of time, he took out one of his brass watches, wound it up, and showed its works to the dusky monarch. "This marvel," he said, "I will give you my majesty, making you the envy of all men, and in return for only six tusks of seventy pounds' weight each. The king took the watch, produced a moccasin from a pouch hidden in his shield, and, after a moment's study of the brass trinket, returned it with a languid smile. "Last year," he added, "in London, I exchanged an old wooden war club for a bushel of these things, and, by Jove, don't you know, there wasn't one of them that ran above a week."



when docked, and another set maintains that it is really a comfort to a horse to remove the heavy useless mass of hair. City horses do not graze in pasture, so the argument that the switching of the long tail keeps away mosquitoes and flies has no value in this argument; but a decided objection may be voiced against the nuisance switching tails would be to a horse or pair in heavy harness. All style and grace in front action, a pair with hanging tails would look as untidy otherwise as a woman in bedraggled skirts. So said a coaching amateur, and he had plenty to add to the plea for docking. "Essentially docking is not a painful operation," continued this driving man. "We do not feed the horse on the morning of the operation, and when it is brought into the operating stall the horse at once begins to munch eagerly on the oats in the manger. A canvas hammock is flung under its belly and the horse is hoisted to its tiptoes by pulleys, when a gate is stuck across the stall close to its heels and the tail pulled over, the flat top rail making an operating table. A stout twine is tied tight about the tail at the point to be severed. The hair is turned back and bound, exposing the bare skin.

A few short jabs with a surgeon's knife and the tail is severed. Meanwhile a cauterizing iron has been brought to a white heat in a charcoal hand fire, and the next act is to sear the cut with the iron. The horse winces, but it does not take the tenth part of a second to seal up the wound. As soon as the iron is taken off the horse will resume its munching of oats, and except while the cauterizing iron is applied it feeds without a check throughout the entire operation.

No one knows what the horses think about it. That docking is cruel may be granted, but the gains to the horse seem to counterbalance the hurts. All of which sounds a good deal like an argument made by an interested party as an excuse for a continuance of a practice almost universally condemned.

A Perfect Example.

A lawyer whose mouth was extraordinarily large, had on the witness stand a Southern backwoodsman. The witness had replied to a question that "It was a non-possibility." Quoth the lawyer: "A non-possibility? Now will you tell this court and this jury what you mean by a non-possibility? Give us an example." "Well," said the witness, "I think it 'ud be a non-possibility to make your mouf enny bigger widout settin' your years further back."

Was a Proper Judge.

When the last Cleveland baby was born, Mr. Cleveland was asked about the weight, which he gave at twelve pounds. Dr. Bryant, who was present, interrupted the ex-President to say that the nurse had reported the young hopeful to be an eight-pounder. "Nothing of the kind," said Mr. Cleveland. "I weighed him with the same scales that I use when I go fishing."

Death.

(G. E. M.)

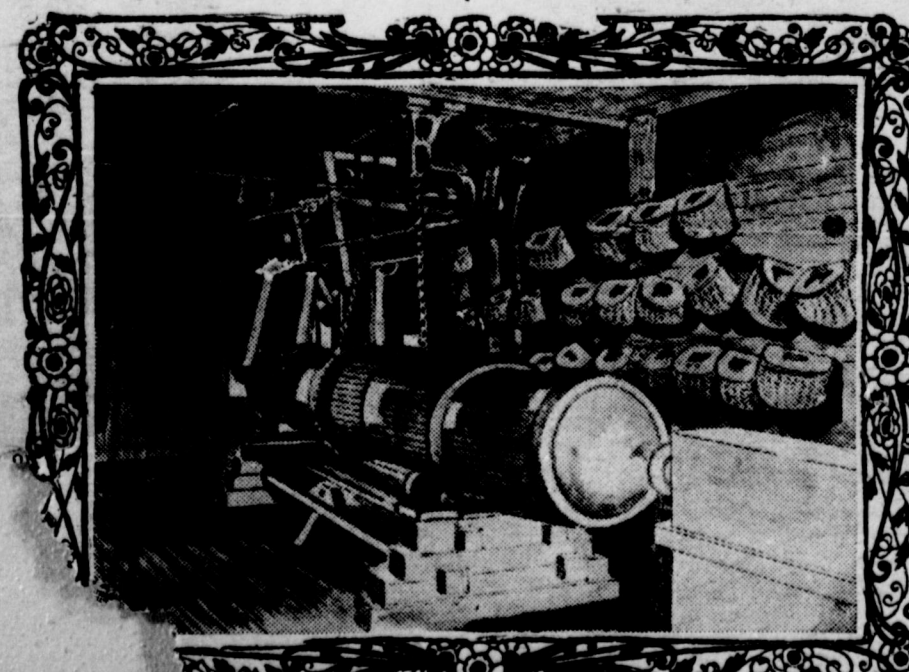
I am a microbe of vast and fearful power. My name is Death, where'er I'm found, I float through the air and sink into the vitals of the sons of men: The youth in joyous spring of life; The man, mature in years and strength; The new-born babe and she Who watches tenderly his breath of life; The coyish maiden, and the sage Of tuttering steps and silver locks; All alike grow faint and listless, Weak and wan, and sink at last To their eternal rest, beneath my glance. Quietly at first I work, mid jest and laughter, But not more surely does the sun sink low behind the western hills Than I make felt my power Through every limb and fibre of my victim's frame. 'Tis said that he laughs best who laughs last. And I laugh last, yea, many a million time As I perceive my victim gaze with hollow, vacant stare And note his breath come short, and distance and experience in his mood. Ha! Ha! Another triumph of my prowess! And now I float away to murder once To snatch some maiden from her lover's arms; To strike a youth, his mother's all; Ceaseless my work. I know not pity, Greedy am I, and each one whom I slay adds fuel to my greed. So do I live and reap my harvest day by day of Death.

An Insult to the Horse.

"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the horse?" said a London cabman, with exaggerated politeness, to the fat lady who had just paid the minimum fare. "Why?" she inquired. "Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit," was the freezing answer.

Philippine Cities.

There are four towns in the Philippines with a population exceeding 10,000 each, and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands and its inhabitants number 244,732.



PLAN OF THE TEA FACTORY AT SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

plant at noon and in ter line and established an experimental station near Summerville, S. C. For various unavoidable reasons the undertaking was a failure and abandoned the table.

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Vol. 18

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY TEXAS SATURDAY JANUARY 27, 1906

No 8.

Lost in Ship Wreck.

The steamer Valencia, Captain Johnson, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, with ninety-four passengers on board and a crew of sixty, was wrecked eastward of Cape Beale on the Vancouver Island coast in the early morning of Monday with a heavy loss of life, greater than that of any other disaster that has occurred near there since the terrible loss of life following the collision of the ship Orpheus with the steamer Pacific when en route from Victoria to Portland. The loss of life is said to be 140. Few places in the world have such a record of marine catastrophes as "Deadly West Coast," as it is known of the Vancouver Island, which has occasioned the destruction of fifty-six vessels and cost 771 lives in the last forty years.

The drug store of S. E. Perry was burglarized at Marshall Sunday night. The combination of the safe was drilled and blown off. Three hundred and fifty-five dollars was secured.

Men and Women Suicides.

Nearly twice as many men as women took their lives in 1905. Some interpret this as indicating that men are more easily discouraged than women. Perhaps. But it is more likely that it is due to the fact that men, as things are at present, have a greater social responsibility. When the women shall have become the responsible breadwinners and the men shall have taken to housework, the suicide situation may be reversed. Still the ready tears and "nerves" of the weaker sex are safety valves whose influence in lessening self-destruction it would not be easy to overestimate.—Boston Traveler.

The Wheeler county school land comprising over 5600 acres has all been sold within a few days netting the promoters a profit of \$20,000 on their investment. This should be an object lesson to big land holders, how easy it is to dispose of their land—provided they are willing to sell it off in quarter sections.—Quannah Tribune.

The Panama Canal is a great enterprise, and doubtless ought to be built, but we believe the money could be used to better advantage in making internal improvements in the United States. Enough will be spent on that mighty ditch to irrigate all the arid lands of the West and construct a lot of ship canals from the great lakes to the great rivers and ocean. The other project is more spectacular, but our farmers would get far more benefit from the less showy schemes.—American Farmer.

Three more days only to pay poll tax.

Only 342 poll taxes had been paid up to this morning in this county.

Rev. R. M. Morris, of this place will preach once a month at Panhandle.

R. C. Dodson, of Garden City, renews and says he can hardly get along without the CHRONICLE.

We are in receipt of an announcement of the marriage of Miss Iotus Morris, formerly of Clarendon, to Marvin Wesley Hosmer, which took place Jan. 21 at D'Arhart. They will live at Altus, Ok.

In Defense of Dr. Osler.

Noting what we recently said of Dr. Osler and his purported theory of man's uselessness after he had grown old, and what we said of Prof. Norton and Miss Annie Hall's advocacy of putting to death the incurable, Mr. Fred Stocking of the Chicago University writes the following letter:

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:

DEAR SIR:—The CHRONICLE is reaching me at regular intervals, a fact which I appreciate very much even though so great a proportion of Clarendon's population are now strangers to me that only occasionally is there an item of news of special interest. Only those away from Clarendon can realize truly how much the population has changed in the last few years.

In a recent issue of your paper I noticed two references to a statement credited to Dr. Osler which has been given continental circulation and which seems to be tending to do incalculable harm from the very notoriety it has been accorded by the newspapers throughout our land. And what is worse still, perhaps, no effort whatever is being made by the public print to neutralize as far as is possible the evil tendency of a misinterpreted statement otherwise rather harmless.

The "one Dr. Osler" to whom one of the paragraphs refers is, as you know, Dr. William Osler, until recently the head of the department of medicine of Johns Hopkins University, the declaration that has been credited to him in one form or another all over the country was the outgrowth of his valedictory address at that school last February at the annual commencement exercises, prior to his departure for England to accept a similar position at the University of Oxford. The important positions which it has been his honor to fill are mute evidence of the high standing he enjoys, for Dr. Osler is recognized as perhaps the greatest authority on Chemical Medicine that our country, or any other for that matter, has developed during the last century, and it could hardly be said of so conservative and prominent a man that he was seeking notoriety.

It would hardly be practicable to quote Dr. Osler's words entire, in so short a letter, but it ought to be sufficient to write that, for the most part, what has been heralded far and wide I think can truly be said to be the result of an initial misinterpretation (intentional or otherwise) of his speech, with the still greater alterations necessary accompanying wide circulation. The possible results seem likely to be dire in the extreme if we are to credit the numerous suicides all over the country which are being attributed to this as the cause.

In the first place, in the authentic transcript of his speech which I have before me now, Dr. Osler did not say that "men over forty should be chloroformed." Dr. Osler is himself quite near sixty years old and one would hardly think him likely to make such a startling statement when it would include himself. What he did say is "I have two fixed ideas well known to my friends, harmless obsessions with which I sometimes bore them, but which have a direct bearing on this important problem (a fixed term of service for teachers.) The first is

the comparative uselessness of men above forty years of age. This may seem shocking, and yet read aright the world's history bears out the statement. Take the same of achievement in action, in science, in art, in literature, subtract the work of the men above forty and, while we should miss great treasures, even priceless treasures, we would practically be where we are today. — — — My second fixed idea is the uselessness of men above sixty, and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, and in professional life, as a matter of course men stopped work at this age."

Then he refers to the plot of Anthony Trollope's novel, the "Fixed Idea" in which the author hinges the story on the scheme of "a college into which men at sixty years of age retired for a year of contemplation before a peaceful departure by chloroform," and he completes his remarks on that subject by saying: "The teacher's life should have three periods—study until twenty-five, investigation until forty, profession until sixty, at which age I would have him retired on a double allowance. Whether Anthony Trollope's suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out or not I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting so short."

There is much more to the speech but almost all is on other subjects. It indeed seems a very unfortunate affair altogether and one which can, I fear, be largely credited to the broad inferences and statements which crept into the papers at that time. And while it is hardly possible that the matter will ever be straightened out it seems hardly fair that no effort should be made to stop the harmful consequences, if it be nothing more than to leave matter entirely out of fruit, although a faithful printing of Dr. Osler's words ought to do much good and relieve in a measure the responsibility of those really at fault.

Hoping with your newspaper friends that this may be "the best year you ever had and the worst you will ever have," I beg to remain. Yours Respectfully,
FRED T. STOCKING.

It is clear from Dr. Stocking's letter that Dr. Osler has been done an injustice. We would have been pleased with a comment from Mr. Stocking on Miss Hall and Prof. Norton, also.

STATE NEWS.

Ed H. Smith, expert state printer, 44 years old with a wife and one child, suicided at Austin Tuesday by cutting his throat.

James R. Steele, a young unmarried man, was found hanging in the barn of Ed Shain, three miles northeast of McKinney Tuesday.

A 200 horse power gasoline auto made five miles in two minutes and 34 seconds at Osmond, Fla., Wednesday.

Watches and jewelry are going like "hot cakes" at Stocking's store. Prices are bed-rock and everything guaranteed as represented.

Fresh Oysters at Enterprise market.

Go to L. L. Cantelou for your coal salt and brick. Sell at retail or by car load.

Discount Sale

15 Per Cent 15
For 30 Days.

We will sell, for the next 30 Days, beginning Jan. 20th, our stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Leggins, Gloves and Rubber goods at discount of 15 per cent. We have to make room for our Spring Goods which will arrive soon.

You can figure the discount yourself. Come in and get you a pair worth

\$6.00 for \$5.10

\$5.00 for \$4.25

\$4.00 for \$3.40

\$3.00 for \$2.50



H. J. RATHJEN.

M. F. LEE,
Sully Street. Phone 21

Coal, Feed, and Hides

Best Maitland Coal at Lowest price. Also cheaper coal. Salt. Top price for hides. Draying and weighing.

Homeseekers' Rates

To Panhandle Country, Tuesdays and Saturdays, limit 30 days. Stopovers allowed. Lands rapidly rising in value.

CALIFORNIA COLONIST RATE

\$25, February 15 to April 7.

ONE FARE PLUS \$2

To Denver, Jan. 27, 28 and 29, account Stock Growers' Conventions

ROCK ISLAND

Is the one line from Texas on which the Sleepers and Chair Cars GO THROUGH to Chicago via Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City.

WRITE FOR

Full information regarding any trip North, East, Southeast or West, to



PHIL. A. AUER, G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. Ry.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE IN TEXAS



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

2-FAST TRAINS DAILY-2

"CANNON BALL"
AND
"NIGHT EXPRESS"

DINING CARS
BETWEEN

TEXAS AND ST. LOUIS

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ABOUT MINERAL WELLS—
THE GREAT TEXAS HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT

E. P. TURNER,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Rathjen has in a big shipment of men's, women's, youths' and children's shoes. Prices right. Go see them.

100 Envelopes 40c
With name and address printed and postpaid at this office.

The Clarendon Chronicle.

Published Twice-a-Week by

W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered February 10, 1906, at Clarendon, Tex., as Second class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

CLARENDON, TEX., JAN. 27 1906.

THE anti-prohibition element say that the pros are divided between Brooks and Campbell as their choice for governor of Texas. They say a secret meeting was held this week in San Antonio to make arrangements whereby the support of the Rev. Dr. Granville Jones faction should be thrown to Brooks as against Campbell, where it is now located. Nothing definite resulted from this meeting other than to arrange for a compromise meeting with the Jones faction. It was learned that another meeting will be held in North Texas to see if further consolidation can be perfected. The leaders now argue that separated as they now are the pros can do neither Campbell or Brooks any good, while if they will line up for the latter their votes will count. This secret meeting was dominated, so it is reported, by Brooks men.

Graft in Office.

C. E. Gilbert, candidate for the position of commissioner of the general land office, makes the rather surprising announcement that although the public school lands alone remain within the jurisdiction of the land office—the public domain having been disposed of and the university lands turned over to the university regents—the working force of the land office is greater than ever before.—San Antonio Express.

There is an unwritten law in all the departments of the state government at Austin to the effect that a reduction in office force must be permitted under no circumstances. The result of this policy has been to accumulate a large surplus more

ornamental than useful, and the state land office is evidently no exception to the rule.—Ft. Worth Telegram.

AMARILLO has ten resident boy burglars who are giving the merchants considerable trouble. Part of them have been arrested. Parents had better keep informed as to what their boys are doing of nights. If kept employed during the day they will seek a needed rest at night and not be out with idle and evil associates, besides, they will be learning something useful as well as earning something.

The Plainview Herald says that Hale County sentiment is divided in the advisability of holding a special election for Representative.

We have among our Gray county residents a man who is an expert in the making of artificial stone building blocks, i. e., cement and sand mixed in the proper proportions. And that expert makes the claim that a building constructed with this material is not only far more substantial, but can be erected at a less expense than can a building constructed of wood exclusively—at the present price of lumber. Of course if only one building were to be so erected the expense might be a little greater than if built of lumber, but if a plant were to be established for the making of the blocks and sold to the builder, the same as brick or lumber, the expense of building a home could be considerably lessened. With lumber steadily advancing we believe it would behoove some of our enterprising citizens to investigate this matter closely and if found to be practical, we would soon have a town substantially and beautifully built, instead of a "series of chicken coops," as the Dallas News correctly terms it.—McLean News.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES.

CHRONICLE School Reporter.

The Donley county teachers held a very successful meeting in the Public School building last Friday and Saturday. Mr. Pyle of Rowe was elected President and Miss Trammell of Lelia Secretary.

According to the new school law there has to be six days of Institute work in the various counties of the State. Another session of four days will be held by the Donley county Institute in February.

Aubrey Adams and Wesley Lane are new pupils enrolled this week.

The high third grades in Miss Bett's and Mrs. Harris' rooms have taken up geography and grammar. Several of the pupils are sick with colds. A few cases of pneumonia are reported.

The fifth grade enjoyed a pleasant visit from Master Howard Pipkins.

Miss Lide was on the sick list the first of the week and Miss Ollie Willis filled her place.

The new library books for use in the high school department have arrived.

The little folks of Miss Stout's room are enjoying talks on the Eskimo. There is quite a rivalry as to who can draw the best Eskimo house, and write the most sentences about them.

The best hot drinks to be had at Globe Confectionery.

Land For Sale.

Five and a half miles northeast of Clarendon on Alanreed road, 292 acres of fine land, half tilable, rest good grazing land, mile and half of 4-wire fence, enclosed with other land. Price only \$6.50 per acre. Patent land. A bargain.

H. L. BRALY.

Try Dubbs' Book exchange for good reading matter. If what you want is not in stock it will be ordered for you.

W. H. COOKE, Pres. and Cashier.

A. M. BEVILLE, Vice-Pres.

THE CITIZENS' BANK, Clarendon, Texas

Opened for business Nov. 1, 1899.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

The accounts of Merchants, Ranchmen, Farmers, Railroad men and others solicited.
Money to loan on acceptable securities.

Donley County Lumber Company.

Having purchased The Yellow Pine Lumber Yard in Clarendon, we respectfully solicit a continuation of the liberal patronage that has been given to that yard under the management of Mr. J. J. Woodward, who will remain with the business under the new ownership in the same capacity as heretofore. We will endeavor to furnish him with a better stock of building material than he has been carrying and will do everything that is possible at our end of the business to enable him to meet the wishes of the trade.

ROCKWELL BROS. & CO.,
Houston, Texas.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME.

You may need some. We have it to loan on good farm and ranch property.

Call in person.

PRIDDY-REEVES REALTY CO.

A Great Clearing Sale at the GLOBE!

COMMENCING SATURDAY FEB. 3, 1906, and to
Continue For 10 Days,
Closing Monday Night, Feb. 13, 1906,

Here are
Some of
The GOODS
OFFERED
AT A
BARGAIN!

The greatest display of Glassware and of all ware ever offered in this town at 20 per cent off.

Chinaware of all kinds 15 per cent off.

Shirts, Underwear, including all stock now on hand. Also men's pants 15 per cent discount.

Racket goods of all kinds—20 per cent discount. None of our goods are shelf worn. For we have put in this stock within the year just past.

We Want to Make Room For Our New Stock.

A yet greater inducement: We will give away the following premiums:

One Quadruple Silver Berry Dish, first premium, \$7.50
One Beautiful Parlor Clock, second premium, \$6.50
One Quadruple Plated Rogers Cake Basket, third premium \$5.00.

On the following conditions: We will give one 50 cent ticket for every 50 cent cash purchase during the 10 days of this Sale, and Monday night, Feb 13, we will have a drawing and those who draw the lucky numbers will receive the prizes in their regular order.

Books, Books! All books we have on hand will be sold at 30 per cent off regular price. Hats and Shoes 15 per cent off. Gloves 10 per cent off.

DO NOT MISS THIS SALE!

E. DUBBS & SONS.

TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.
NORTH BOUND.
 No. 1, Mail and Express..... 8:47 p. m.
 No. 7, Passenger and Express..... 6:25 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
 No. 2, Mail and Express..... 7:10 a. m.
 No. 8, Passenger and Express..... 9:30 p. m.

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.

Fresh codfish at Powell's.
 Try a sack of Quana Double Eagle flour at Allen's.
 Hulled walnuts and almonds at Powell's.
 Bring your Poultry to Enterprise Market and get highest cash price.
 Get a pair of new relief shoes at Rathjen's and make your feet comfortable.
 When you want Plumbing or Mill repairing call on Preston at his shop near the Blake house.
 Quana pure soft wheat flour, guaranteed to equal any flour in town. Try a sack of it from Allen.
 Pickled Pigs' feet at Enterprise market.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Phone us the news—83-2 rings
 All kinds of pickles at Powell's.
 Yesterday was like a Spring day.
 T. M. Pyle spent Wednesday in Fort Worth.
 Rev. W. C. Rogers and wife spent the day yesterday out at D. Hoodenpyle's.
 Miss Cordie Pemberton entertained a number of her friends in a social party Thursday evening.
 Rev. F. S. Perry, a nephew of I. J. Brokaw, from Big Rock, Ia., spent several days here this week.
 Will Miller has a new residence nearly completed on the old jail yard purchased by him some time ago.
 Peter Cantelou, a brother of L. L. Cantelou of Clarendon, has patented a steering gear for tracing engines.
 A marriage license was issued by Clerk Burton Thursday to E. L. Pyle and Miss Lizzie McCleary, of Rowe.
 Miss Ethel McCrae went out to her home near Mulberry Flat Wednesday, to be with her sick brother.
 Arthur Scoggins the progressive young farmer south of town, has bought the Mrs. Goodson place north of town.
 We learn that the man, Iams, charged with horse theft at Dalhart, was convicted in two cases at Claude, getting two and three years, respectively.
 G. S. Patterson says Clarendon people subscribed liberally for the school building on Glenwood, and they are thinking of making it larger than first intended.
 Levi Angel, of the Boydston neighborhood, was here this week. He says farmers on the plains are busy breaking their land.
 W. H. Garrison, who formerly lived at Boydston, now in business at Hereford was here Thursday, accompanied by Mr. Renfro, also of Hereford. Mr. Garrison ran up his date for the CHRONICLE a year ahead and says he can keep up with Donley county affairs better through it than any other way.
 D. E. Posey, who has spent the last year in Oklahoma, was here this week for several days. Yesterday he left for the Pecos Valley in New Mexico on a prospecting trip. J. A. Johnson went with him and they may go across to Tucumcari along the route of the surveyed Choctaw road.

Use Upper Crust Flour.

Just received a large shipment of White Swan and Wapaco can goods at Allen's.
 Found—Muff. Call at this office
 One of Judge Morgan's children has pneumonia.
 H. W. Taylor is spending several days in Dallas this week.
 R. A. Preston has opened his plumbing shop in his old stand.
 Ben Smith has bought J. A. Johnson's house and lot at \$300.
 Dubbs greets you with a new ad this week. They are pushing their business.
 New saddler in town. It's a new boy in the home of R. W. Ratcliff, born Saturday.
 E. E. Baldwin, the Denver road agent, went up to Stratford on business this week.
 There was some disturbance between Roy Taylor and the Wyatt family this week, resulting in the latter making complaint against the former for disturbing the peace. The trial was continued to next week.

Baptist Church.

Sunday at 11 o'clock the pastor will discuss the subject, "The Unity of the Denominations." This is the beginning of a series of sermons on "the Church of Jesus Christ."
 If you are a student searching for truth, "searching the scriptures because they are they which testify of the Christ," these sermons will do you good. But if you are highly prejudiced they will not.
 You are cordially invited to hear them, and you will be treated as a friend and a brother.
 WILSON C. ROGERS, pastor.

When you have read this issue of the CHRONICLE, send it to some one whom you think would like to locate in Donley county. We would like for every paper to count in building up the county and adding to its prosperity, and it will fill its mission if you give it this opportunity.
 The Columbian will delight you if you love music. Dubbs sell it.

Land For Sale.

I offer for sale one hundred and seventy-five acres of land one mile southwest of Clarendon—in tracts of twenty acres or more to suit purchaser.
 G. S. HARDY.

To the Ladies.

While you are kept in doors by very bad weather and before the hot days come is the time to prepare the Spring and Summer clothing.
 Inspect my new line of laces, embroideries, dress trimmings, etc. The display and prices were never before equaled in Clarendon,
 MRS. A. M. BEVILLE.

Levi Angel of Groom was in the city several days this week, the guest of his daughters, Mesdames W. H. Garrison and Grayson Bell.—Hereford Brand.

Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Brown entertained last Thursday night in honor of Mrs. Brown's sister, Miss Maude Reeves, who is visiting her. Ice cream and cake and fruits were served and the affair was enjoyed by all present.—Stratford Star.

Light Buggy for Sale
 or trade for feed. Apply to
 B. J. RHODERICK.

Best made Gloves please everybody. On sale at Dubbs'. Go see them.

Old English fruit cakes at Powell's.

Farmers—You Can Save
 25 to 50 per cent on your plow work by taking it to Eph Taylor's shop.

Green apples, fine pickles, best sour kroust and fresh cranberries on sale at T. H. Allen's.

Fort Worth Market.
 Prices Thursday were:
 Steers from \$2.25 to \$3.65
 Cows from \$1.50 to \$2.80
 Calves from \$1.50 to \$5.50
 Hogs \$4.15 to \$5.60.

To the Citizens of Donley County,
 and the public at large: I have purchased the G. W. Baker Livery Barn and entire outfit, and will keep the same in good repair and furnish rigs at all times of day or night, and at living prices. I also promise good service and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial, please.
 Yours for business,
 C. L. YOUNG.

Fresh car Upper Crust flour at THE POWELL TRADING CO.

Let Stewart sell you a nice kitchen sink, Lavatory, Bath Tub, Range Boiler or anything that you may need in the way of Plumbing goods. Prices right. He can do your work right, too.

Wanted.

Kaffir corn and cane seed. Go and see M. F. Lee for prices.

Cranberries at Powell's.

Durable, neat, comfortable, are Conklin's gloves. All sizes at Dubbs'.

The finest line of can goods on the market at T. H. Allen's. All nice and fresh.

Boiled Cider for cakes and pies at Powell's.

A big shipment of fine syrups at T. H. Allen's.

A complete line of daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines at Dubbs'. They can supply you with anything wanted.

Make your feet glad. Try a pair of Edwin Clapp shoes. The Best on earth. THE POWELL TRADING CO.

Don't fail to see our new gloves; they fit nice, wear well and the price reasonable. Dubbs sells them.

FRUIT AND LOCUST TREES.

L. K. Egerton & Sons, of the Panhandle Nurseries, have 1/2 million black locust trees at \$1.50 per 1000 up. Also a fine line of berries, grapes, ornamental shrubs of every description—all grown here in this climate and soil. Fruit trees also of all kinds at low prices. The editor of this paper has been through the above nurseries and can say the stock is all nice, clean, and of fine growth. Give them your orders. They have 25,000 first class two year old black Locust, from 5 to 8 feet, at \$5 per 100, or \$25 per 1000; packed and delivered at the express office 150,000 running from eighteen inches to two feet at only \$2.50 per 1000.
 Nursery north of Rufe Chamberlains', at the sign "Trees for Sale."

FARMS, RANCHES, CITY
 and business property all kinds everywhere. If you wish to buy, sell or exchange, write. We also have some fine east Texas fruit and truck farms to sell or exchange for west Texas or Panhandle farms.
 TEXAS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Palestine, Texas.

DRS. STANDIFER & CAYLOR,
Physicians & Surgeons.

Special attention given to diseases of women and children and electrotherapy.
 Office phone No. 66. Residence phone No. 55-3 rings.

M'Clellan & Crisp,
LAND AND LIVE STOCK
 Commission Agents,
 Good Farms and Ranches for Sale in all parts of the Panhandle country.
 We put buyers and Sellers together. Write us what you want.

G. N. HARRIS,
DENTIST,
 Clarendon, Texas.
 (Successor to S. L. Barron.)
 Office Collins build'g. Phone 45

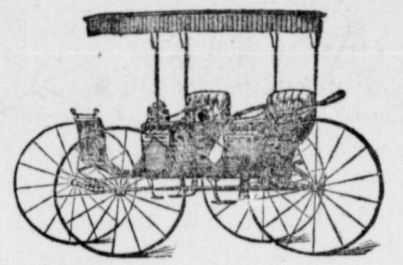
Established 1880.
A. M. Beville
 Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent.
 Land and Collecting Agency and Notary Public.
 Prompt attention to all business.
 Clarendon, Texas.

The City Barber Shop,
W. J. BERRY, Proprietor.
 New shop, new building, new fixtures and furniture, large clean bath room with cold or hot water, the best of workmen and our service will please you. This is what we are here for.
 A trial will convince. Call in.

G. W. WASHINGTON
 Successor to W. R. Brinley.
DRAYMAN
 Your Hauling Solicited
 Careful Handling Guaranteed.

Enterprise Meat Market,
A Good Quality of Beef, Pork, and Market Supplies.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
 Kindly solicit your patronage. Give it a trial. On Kearney St Phone 33.
M. L. VINSON, Proprietor.

Stockett & McCrae
 LIVERY
STABLE.
 Clarendon, Tex.
 Hack meets the trains at night.
 Main St., Phone 62.
 New Buggies, Rubber tires, Well-kept Gentle Horses, prompt attention to orders. Horses boarded, day, week or month at low rates. Your patronage kindly solicited.



Clarendon COLLEGE,
A high Grade School for your Sons and Daughters.
 Under the auspices of the M. E. Church, South.
 In a moral, healthful, enterprising town, whose people look after the students' best welfare. Write for information.
 G. S. HARDY, Pres. S. E. BURKHEAD, Principal.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

To swim with the fingers close together prevents cramp.
 Panama hats for babies were in vogue in London last summer.
 The population of the island of Bornay is twice that of Scotland and Ireland.
 A Kentucky magistrate recently fined an offender \$20 for snoring in church.
 Railway sleepers made of leather are being tried by the Russian government.
 To the north pole under the flag of all the world is the latest project for attacking the arctic problem.
 A shop in Strassburg called "The Sign of the Stag" has been occupied as a chemist's business for 700 years.
 Up to the present seventy-four monuments have been erected to the memory of those who fell in the South African war.
 Rates (at Lloyd's) are being eagerly inquired for to insure against the risk of riots, civil commotions, etc., in Russian ports and inland towns.
 A New Zealand publication, the Contract Journal, makes this bull: "The clash of party cries is obstructing a clear view of the present position of this country."
 In order that the people of New York "may not forget the Lord" a man who has his name withheld has had a verse of Scripture painted on a billboard in full sight of Brooklyn bridge passengers.
 In the czar's palace, Tsarkoe, near St. Petersburg, one room has a floor of ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Another has walls of carved amber, and the walls of another are laid with beaten gold.
 Fishermen in our small possession, Guam, take with them on their Wollatonian expedition an intoxicant with which to catch their fish. This is the fruit of the Barringtonia speciosa used by the natives to stupefy the fish.
 The "dyomis," a rodent of a species supposed to be extinct, has been found to be common in some parts of Brazil, and the specimen preserved in the Museum of Berlin, supposed to be the only one extant, has depreciated in value.

The New South Wales house of assembly passed by 53 votes to 10 the second reading of the liquor act amendment bill, which provides for the total suppression of liquor licenses in a district, without compensation, on a two-thirds majority.
 Three young men in Salzburg, Austria, out of employment pooled what money they had, bought a revolver, had a dinner at a restaurant, drank to another's "future" and then went to a cemetery and committed suicide, one after the other, with the revolver.
 Chicken raisers about Cleveland, O., are excited over the discovery of a new kind of hen's egg in which there are five yolks. Five yolks in one egg would make it possible, providing the egg turned out to be fertile, for five chicks to be hatched from every egg set.
Anecdote of Duchess Cecile.
 They are teag in Berlin just now a story of the little Duchess Cecile, the new crown princess of Germany, who is winning golden opinions from everybody with whom she comes in contact, says the Detroit News-Tribune.
 Seeing the other day an advertisement in one of the Berlin papers for a young person of good appearance to act as a model at a dressmaker's establishment, it occurred to the crown princess that it was exactly the kind of post she wanted for a protegee for whom she had promised to try to find work.
 With her characteristic kindness, off went the little princess to try to secure the post, and, entering the shop unaccompanied, up she went to the proprietor.
 "I have seen your advertisement in the Tageblatt," she began, "and think—"
 But the proprietor, patting her kindly on the back, interrupted:
 "I'm sorry, my dear," he said, "but you'll never do—you haven't got the figure. But you've a pleasant face. Come back in a month's time, and I'll see if I can find you a post as junior saleswoman."
 There was a comical tableau when the mistake was explained, but the princess took the whole thing in such good part that the embarrassment of the proprietor was soon lost in admiration.

Giles Gossip.

Reprinted for THE CHRONICLE.

Miss Sadie Akers and Professor Reed went up to the teacher's meeting at Clarendon Friday morning.

Mrs. Leland Caldwell of Mattoon, Ill., came in the 18th and will visit with her mother Mrs. George Crain of this place for two or three weeks.

P. M. Owens left the 21st for Texhoma, Ok., on a prospecting trip for homestead land.

Rainey Derrick and Clay Perkins went up to Clarendon Friday night to attend the ball at the opera house, they returned on Saturday morning train.

Mrs. L. A. Caldwell had the misfortune to loose her hand bag in getting off the 10:12 train the other night. Her return ticket, a \$50 watch and some money was in the bag. The purse was found next morning minus the watch and money.

G. G. Willingham has begun to build his tenant houses. He will build three houses on his two sections joining Giles and will have over 300 acres put in cultivation this year.

J. S. Young, who was stricken with paralysis last week is slowly improving.

The infant daughter of Mrs. Chas. Crow has been quite sick this week. Mrs. Crow is a daughter of J. S. Young and is attending her father in his illness.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Crawford went to Memphis Friday to do some trading.

Mrs. Homer Ring of the Quail neighborhood came in Sunday and took the train next morning for Childress where she will visit her parents Mr. and Mrs. Cortony.

Tom Young of Clarendon, came down Sunday and spent the day with his uncle, J. S. Young.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

CHRONICLE Correspondence.

CANAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan. 22.—Poultney Bigelow, whose article purporting to be an exposure of the real conditions on the Isthmus of Panama called forth a denunciatory letter from the President and an unequivocal denial of all the charges by Secretary Taft has not "made good." He was called before the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee of the Senate Thursday and given an opportunity to testify in corroboration of the statements he had made in his article but he delivered himself of generalities, impressions and intimations and failed to bring proof of a single charge he had made. He was pressed to give the names of those who had furnished the information regarding the mal-administration of the Panama Canal and the general conditions there but he refused, and when it was stated to him that he might be sent to jail for contempt of the authority of the Senate he replied, "You can put me on bread and water or even condemn me to Colon but you cannot make me disclose that which was given me in confidence." If he persists in refusing to give the information demanded by the Committee he may be indicted as the contumacious sugar trust witnesses were a few years ago and though he would not actually be thrown into jail he would probably be placed under the guard of a United States Marshall, and as Mr. Bigelow is a fashionable man who would be ashamed to appear after six o'clock in afternoon dress, and a man who has had the freedom of the court of Emperor William the constant presence of a police officer would not be exactly agreeable to him. His testimony was general and it was with as much difficulty that he was held down to facts. He told how things looked to him during his visit of twenty-eight hours

on the Isthmus, what he thought of them, and how they should be, and delivered a discursive form of testimony made up principally of generalities.

Do We Need "Elastic Currency?"

"Yes, yes," answered Jacob Schiff, Secretary Shaw, and practically every banker in the country. "Not so," replies Albert Griffin, of Topeka, Kas., author of the "Hocus Pocus Money Book," in an article in the forthcoming February number of Watson's Magazine, written long before Mr. Schiff's recent speech. "We want stable money, a stable currency—not one that fluctuates." Mr. Griffin shows that while in 1888 the bankers drew interest on \$3.41 of loans for every dollar of loanable capital they owned, yet by 1905 they had managed to draw interest on \$256.80 of loans for every dollar of loanable capital belonging to them. In 1888 they had \$1,700,000,000 more deposits than they had cash to pay with, and in 1905 they had \$7,300,000,000 more deposits than cash—an increase of over 5 1/2 billions of bank-ledger, "hocus pocus," money. Do you see why they want some "elastic" bank notes?

Read Mr. Griffin's article and learn why. February number out January 25th. Fifteen cents at newsstands; 160 pages of good reading. Address,

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"What now, dear boy?"
"Why, as I entered the door I heard her say, 'Here is where the joke comes in.'"

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"We turned 'em away last night."
"G'wan."
"Fact; sixteen of 'em. Manager said it was no use burnin' gas for a nine-dollar house."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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