

The Clarendon Chronicle.

One Dollar a Year.

A Faithful Chronicle of Local and General Events.

Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. 18

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY TEXAS SATURDAY DECEMBER 8, 1906.

No 97

Wants to Oust All Negro Soldiers.

Following is a text of Congressman Slayden's bill to dismiss all negroes from the army.

"That on or before the 30th day of June, 1907, all enlisted men of the army who are negroes or of negro descent shall be discharged from the service of the United States, and thereafter no negro or person of negro descent shall be enlisted or appointed in the army of the United States."

Mr. Slayden is a member of the military committee, and, with the general undercurrent of sentiment against the negro there now apparent, it is some prospect of this precipitating a fierce fight on the floor, though there is little chance of its passage.

Last week J. T. Hunt's barn, five miles of Olney, was destroyed by fire. His loss was about \$1,000. He had recently placed 8,000 feet of new lumber in his barn. It was all burned. Origin of the fire is unknown.

Gov. Campbell's Appointments.

Following are the appointments of Governor-elect Campbell:

Private Secretary—A. M. Barton, Anderson county.

Assistant Attorney General—Felix J. McCord, Smith county.

Adjutant General—Colonel W. R. Hearne, Bexar county.

Secretary of State—L. T. Dashiell, Leon county.

State Purchasing Agent—Ben B. Cannon, Parker county.

Board of Pardon Advisers—William Blakeslee, Lavaca county; A. H. McKinnon, Hill county.

Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds—W. C. Day, Hays county.

Commissioner of Agriculture, etc.—R. T. Milner, Rusk county.

State Health Officer—Dr. William M. Brumby, Harris county.

Board of Penitentiary Commissioners—William F. Ramsey, Johnson county; John W. Wright, Smith county; Joseph S. Mewshaw, Dallas county.

Superintendent of Penitentiaries—J. A. Herring, Madison county.

Assistant Superintendent of Penitentiaries at Rusk—John H. Boyd, McLennan county.

Assistant Superintendent of Penitentiaries at Huntsville—R. H. Underwood, Bell county.

Financial Agent of Penitentiaries—Benton McMillan, Grayson county.

Penitentiary Inspectors—J. G. Barbee, Wharton county; Sam Hawkins, Denton county.

Superintendent of Confederate Home—John B. Regan, Cherokee county.

Superintendent of Blind Asylum at Austin—S. L. Hornbeak, Ellis county.

Superintendent of Orphans, Home at Corsicana—E. W. Tarrant, Washington county.

The public is invited to be present next Wednesday, Dec. 12, to take part in the laying of the corner stone of the College building at Goodnight. The building is now up to the second story, and the school is in better condition than ever before.

Winter lap robes, finest ever brought to the panhandle, at Rutherford & Adair's.

A good printer can find a steady job at this office. No shirk or boozier tolerated.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Urges Adoption of National Regulation of Corporations, Injunction Law Should Be Modified and Divorces Better Regulated.

President Roosevelt in his annual message again urges the enactment of a law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds. He also urges the passage of the measure conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. Continuing, the president says:

I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong, and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage-workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success.

Proper Use of Injunctions.
In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts, in which case, of course, the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law, and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

Against Lynching.
I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us and, above all, to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults. No section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section. It should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape, the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon, and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all, while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime.

There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men. It is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men—that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed or his social position, with even handed justice on his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment. There is no question of social equality or negro domination involved.

In my judgment, the crime of rape

should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder. Assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court, and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense.

No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than in the fancied interest of one class to prevent the education of another class. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education.

"Preachers of Mere Discontent."

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality

they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions.

Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagoguery is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth, so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless but sane and cool headed advance along the path marked out last year by this very congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows or that other creature, equally base, but no baser, who in a spirit of greed or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit, and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors—owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy.

Railroad Employees' Hours.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as

Christmas GOODS!

A Great Assortment of things Beautiful and Useful, too large for enumeration.

COME AND SEE

A Larger Stock of Gift Books and Bibles than Ever Before.

Our Jewelry Department embraces a Full Line of Parlor Clocks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches, Hand-Painted China, and Brilliant Cut Glass. Fine Silverware. Come in and get our prices. No trouble to Show Goods. We can save you money at

DR. STOCKING'S Drug Store.

THEY'RE BEAUTS!

Have you seen our NEW FALL STYLES!

Everything up-to-date in PHOTOGRAPHY

H. MULKEY

G. C. HARTMAN

All kinds of Tinwork, Flues, and Flue Repairing. Your patronage is solicited. Shop on north side of track near residence.

It is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced, just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight hour day would be absurd, just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wage-workers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight hour day.

Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization.

In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or, rather, the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation

Ora Liesberg DRAYMAN Coal Dealer

Careful hauling and transferring. Best Maitland coal and correct weights. Your patronage invited

Established 1889.

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

JAMES HARDING Merchant Tailor.

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

E. A. TAYLOR Blacksmith.

All kinds of Blacksmithing and Wood Work done here. Horse Shoeing a specialty. Bring your old buggy here and we will make it look new. Plow and Lister Shares Made to Order, of whatever make or pattern

Fine Farming Lands For Sale.

About 3200 acres of the Adair land near Southard 7 to 9 miles west of Clarendon. All excellent level land, and surveyed into 160 to 250 acre tracts. No better farming land in the County. For prices, terms, etc., apply to J. B. McCLELLAND, Agent, Clarendon, Texas.

The Clarendon Chronicle.

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CLARENDON, TEX., DEC. 8 1906.

Gov. Campbell wisely deferred making his appointments until after Thanksgiving. If he had done so before, only fifty of the 3000 applicants could have felt very thankful. How the other 2950 now feel can be guessed at.

Congressman Henry has introduced bills into the house providing appropriations of \$100,000 each for public buildings at Temple and Belton. Congressman Sheppard has introduced similar bills for like structures at Sulphur Springs and Clarksville.

At a meeting in Dallas of the new board of directors of the Baptist general convention, Colonel C. C. Slaughter was re-elected president and Rev. George W. Truett was re-elected recording secretary. The affairs of the board are reported to be in excellent shape.

Representative Gaines of Tennessee has introduced a bill raising the salaries of members of Congress to \$7,500 annually, to become effective in the Sixty-first Congress and reimbursing them for money actually spent in going to and from each session of Congress.

Father O'Reilly, a Catholic priest, of Illinois, has purchased eighteen sections of land, about 12,000 acres, ten miles northwest of Amarillo. The purchase was made in the interest of a large German colony which will locate there in the near future. The consideration was \$75,000. The land is unimproved, O'Reilly is making arrangements to establish a Catholic college at Amarillo.

A large delegation of Naples citizens waited on whisky agents and ordered them to quit taking orders. One of the leading agents was ordered to leave town. Another was defiant, and went to the express office and took out a case in their presence. The result was that he was put across a barrel and a buggy tug used freely on him. The hite wagents could not be found.

The case of Senator Smoot, morman, of Utah, will be called up in the U. S. senate Tuesday, on his night to a seat in that body.

An Appropriate Christmas Gift.

A gift that the folks back at the old home would appreciate, and that would be a pleasant reminder to them 104 times next year, would be the Twice-a-week CHRONICLE. Just try sending it to them and see. Besides doing them and yourself a favor, it would help advertise our country. Better try it.

The Hollingsworth Twins.

The Hollingsworth Twins are claimed to be the handsomest and youngest leading lady and character soubrettes on the American stage. The twins are under the management of Huston and Franklin, whose reputation for having good shows is well known, as this will be their third time to play Clarendon within the last two years.

While the balance of the state is talking about the great Panhandle bill, and that portion of Texas contemplates its prospective wheat crop and smiles the smile that will not come off its face, the Worth Telegram

Havel Bros, shoe dealers of Dallas have filed a petition in bankruptcy

It doesn't take much gold-leaf to cover the pupil of the eyes.

What Newspapers Are For.

A correspondent requests that we print some of the striking things great men have said about newspapers that is, sayings that embody the purpose and doings of the press. With pleasure.

Bryant said:
 "The press is good or evil according to the character of those who direct it. It is a mill that grinds all that is put into its hopper. Fill the hopper with poisoned grain and it will grind it to meal, but there is death in the bread."

James Parton said:
 "The newspaper press is the people's university. Half of the readers in Christendom read little else."

Jefferson said:
 "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right, and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Cardinal Gibbons recently said:
 "The dread of exposure in the public press keeps many a man sticking close to the path of rectitude who otherwise would stray off into the byways of graft."—Chicago Journal.

Little William Noel Killian.

ROWE, Dec. 3, 1906.
 The messenger of death came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Killian the 30, and took from them their darling baby, Little Noel, who was just 43 days old. While his stay on earth was short, Oh, how they will miss him.

But remember Jesus has said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Days and weeks, months and years may come and go, but little Noel will never be forgotten. Dear parents, brothers and sisters, do not weep as those who have no hope, but look forward to the meeting in a better home.

Your sympathizing friend,
 FAY GRINSLY

There is always somebody groaning about the mortgages; it used to be the farmers; now it's the automobile owners.—Ex.

The time has come when men who earn a living by performing manual labor are scarcer than that class who either are or are wanting to earn a livelihood by means of clerical work. Since our first parents were cast out of the garden it has been necessary for man to perform manual labor but never before was there greater demand or a greater premium paid for honest toil.—Canadian Record.

HAPPY.



Cholly—Is your sister Mabel happily married?
 Willie—Sure! She's scrappin' all de time.

Pathjen has just received a new line of seasonable shoes. Be sure and see them.

Fresh shipment of Reunion Coffee received at The Powell Trading Co.

Our home made candies are the best that can be made. On sale at Clarendon Bakery.

Do not miss our special sales. Every Saturday.

E. DUBBS & SONS.

STATE NEWS.

During November there were 291 births and 102 deaths in Dallas county.

A. O. Sharp, a bridge builder, fell from a trestle at Shreveport and died in an hour.

F. H. Manning, a negro, to be hanged at Dallas in Feb. says he will soon "loop the loop."

In a Katy wreck at Checotah, I. T., Fireman Joe Douglas had a jaw broken in three places.

Money on call loaned at 18 per cent in the New York stock market at 11 o'clock Wednesday.

While plowing near Direct, Lamar county, Texas, a farmer named Sanders unearthed seven skeletons.

At Texarkana Ark., a negro preacher named R. D. Dollarhide pleaded guilty to forging school warrants and got four years.

Aaron Brooks, aged 80, fell into an open cistern and was drowned at the home of his son, J. F. Brooks, in the Bagwell community of Red River county last week.

College Notes.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE

The College Circle Thanksgiving dinner and supper was a great success from every point of view. In spite of the steadily continued bad weather, the people came in crowds and showed their appreciation of the good things the ladies had provided in a very substantial way. About \$130 was taken in. The ladies were much gratified by the result.

Mrs. Baldwin and Blanche are visiting Miss Aris at the College. Blanch, is renewing associates in Miss Betts' room.

T. E. Graham wrote the middle of the week that after being snow-bound and rain bound for several days at Wellington that he was Plemons bound for his new work.

Bro. Hilburn was with us at chapel on Thursday morning and placed his children in school. Lillian and Marion are with Miss Betts while Miss Clara and Herbert entered the College work.

The Euterpeans have sent out invitations to their open session for Friday afternoon, Dec. 14th.

The regular quarterly musical and elocutionary recital will be given at the chapel on Friday evening. All are cordially invited.

Verner Glenn accompanied his brother home on Thursday night and made a short visit to College friends.

Luther Cooper took advantage of the Thanksgiving occasion to visit home folks at Estelline.

The next number of the Lyceum course will be in January by Cyclone Southers. This promises to be up to the standard of excellence of all we have had this year.

Quite a number of couples of College young people are still waiting for the wagonette to call for them. It was to have done so in time for Bingham's lecture but failed to make its appearance.

The "Clarendon College X Ray" has made its appearance among us—a very neat College Magazine.

O. T. Warlick writes from the State University at Austin that he has received so much more credit for his work than most of the pupils from the Secondary Schools that he appreciates Clarendon more highly than ever before.

The college people are gratified to know that Rev. J. Sam Barcus from Georgetown is to spend a few days in Clarendon and preach next Sunday.

Misses Bertha Simpson and Claude Ray favored us with a piano duet at chapel on Friday morning.

Fresh shipment of Reunion Coffee received at The Powell Trading Co.

Rags, Rags! Rags!

Will pay 3 cts, per pound for good clean rags. Clarendon Water Lt., & Power Co.

Go to the Globe for bargains in "Moneysworth" clothing for men and boys.

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

Old newspapers for sale at this office.

See our Wells SHOES

Made by the Oldest Shoe House in the United States.
 A Full Line For Boys.

OUR PROFIT-SHARING PLAN

We will give you 10 cents back for ever Dollar's worth goods you buy from us, in certificates, which you save up until you get \$15 or more, when you can them in for any goods we have in our stock that may select. We absolutely give our customers half our profits. The increase in our business Cash System enables us to do this. Our 5 and counter Sales will be continued indefinitely. You find many Novelties and useful Household articles at these counters.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Our Store has in the past been headquarters for day Goods. This season we will have the most Line Ever Before put on display in Clarendon. It suits the most fastidious taste at prices that the tem alone can afford. All our goods are marked as low as we possibly can sell them.

E. DUBBS & SONS,

Donley County Lumber Co.,

(Successors to Yellow Pine Lumber Co
J. J. WOODWARD, Manager
 CLARENDON, TEXAS.

The best of Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Posts, Fencing, Lime, Cement, Etc.
 If you want to build let us make you quotations.

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.

Clarendon Lumber Company

Dealers in

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shingles, Posts, Lime, Cement and
PALACE CAR PAINT.

The City Barber Shop,

BERRY & POTTS, Proprietors.

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.

City Meat Market.

W. I. LANE, Proprietor.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage and Cooked Meats.
 In the market for any class of hogs. Phone 17

—Chronicle Job Office—
 For ANY KIND of PRINTED STATIONERY

idents or deaths due in any line to the actual conditions which that industry is carried on. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer.

Capital and Labor Disputes.

Records show that during the twenty years from Jan. 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments, and 6,105,604 employees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over 1,000,000 people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of \$307,000 and to employers of \$143,000. Over a total of \$450,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably at least an additional loss.

Had these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties.

Control of Corporations.

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will, among other things, prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense of the general public. The stockholders or the wage-earners should be not so consolidated as such, but so separate and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury, for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these, there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax and, if possible, a graduated income tax.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legisla-

tors can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest or devise to any individual or corporation. There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received.

As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question, and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end, but if this fails there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

Industrial Training.

Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile or watchmaking or engraving school.

In every possible way we should help the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must (we hope in a constantly increasing measure) also toll with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner.

The Farmer.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense, in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life.

Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation. Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation. No government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this.

Divorce Legislation.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states.

Merchant Marine.

Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects con-

cerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views or a major part of the views expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. It seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be.

The Currency.

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent, and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The secretary of the treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation.

I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan, national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

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

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the secretary of the treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than three millions a month.

Our Outlying Possessions.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry, and, while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare.

Porto Rican Affairs.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan, in Porto Rico, should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury.

Hawaii.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar. Every aid should be given the islands, and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolly tilled estates.

Alaska.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. This exposition in its purposes and scope should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large.

Rights of Aliens.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course pecul-

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OF TOWN LOTS IN GOODNIGHT, TEX.

Dec 12, the day the Cornerstone

of the New Building of the Baptist College will be Laid.

COME BUY SOME LOTS

while you can get them at Your Own Price.

They will be sold Regardless of Price. We want to see Goodnight increase in population and the College succeed, and offer you this one time opportunity. The property is part of the College property and is the Most Beautiful and Valuable in Goodnight. The time to buy anything is when it is Cheap—So the time to buy Lots is when you can get them at your own, or Regardless of price. Come, witness the big day, enjoy the Barbecue and buy a lot or a block at public auction. Parents owe their children an education and Goodnight is a Fine place to educate them;

Don't Forget the Date, Dec. 12.

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Oak Cliff, the home of the University, is the best location for a college in the great Southwest. A suburban city on the hill overlooking Dallas. Noted for its beautiful lakes and parks, the most picturesque spot in the state. The college trustees spent over \$20,000 in improvements the past year. The largest Gymnasium and Natatorium in the state.

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larly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there sustained toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation.

I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves, because we must act uprightly toward all men. I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties.

The Cuban Matter.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless, and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground.

In accordance with the so called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the secretary of war acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the Isthmus. Troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. Peace has come in the island, and the harvesting of the sugar cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed. When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end.

The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed on the island it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent, and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property.

The Rio Conference.

The second international conference of American republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901-02, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the bureau of American republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming of the final report of the American delegates.

Panama Trip.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

The Algeiras Convention.

The Algeiras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, supersedes the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified.

Sealing.

The destruction of the Pribilof island fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd, which, according to the census made in 1871 by direction of the congress, numbered 4,700,000 and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891, amounted to 1,000,000, has now been reduced to about 180,000. This result has been brought about by Canadian and some other sealing vessels killing the female seals while in the water during their annual pilgrimage to and from the south or in search of food.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing.

Suitable representations regarding the incident have been made to the government of Japan, and we are assured that all practicable measures will be taken by that country to prevent any recurrence of the outrage.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Britain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress. The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment.

Second Hague Conference.

In my last message I advised you that the emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference has been progressing during the past year. Progress has necessarily been slow, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference.

Army and Navy.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare.

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength, and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man.

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses. These men should be of the right type and properly trained, and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching.

Whistler Saved Him.

A certain famous English poet whose name the reader must be left to fill in for himself was once threatened with expulsion from a swell London club for dancing a fandango upon the silk hats of other members. James Mac-Nell Whistler, however, interposed and saved him with his eloquence. One man of genius, Mr. Whistler urged, was worth any number of silk hats, seeing that silk hats could be replaced and men of genius could not. Then and not till then the irate committee reconsidered its decision and accepted the apology which was tendered.

A Clerical Pun.

A complaint was brought before an eminent English bishop that a clergyman in his diocese was wearing an Oxford master's hood when, in fact, he had no such degree. "I call it, my lord," said the complainant, "wearing a lie on his back." "We need not use quite so strong a word, Mr. Smith," the bishop replied in his blandest manner. "Call it a false hood."

Honors Easy.

"This silver dollar," began the cashier of the restaurant as he scrutinized the coin—
"Is bad, eh?" interrupted the sour looking patron.
"Well, it doesn't look very good."
"That so? Just bite it, and if it's anything like the dinner I had it'll taste even worse than it looks."—Philadelphia Press.

TREASURE TROVE IN INDIA.

Ancient Silver Coins Found by Children While at Play.

The small village of Jogaltembhi, in the Bombay district, is likely to earn transient fame among numismatics and archeologists by reason of the accidental discovery within its limits of a great hoard of very ancient coins. The place of concealment of the coins was found by children while at play.

Excavation disclosed an earthen pot firmly imbedded in the hillside and filled to overflowing with silver coin, much of which the villagers proceeded in the true commercial spirit to melt down. But the story of the find spread farther than the limits of Jogaltembhi; and within a short time the balance of the treasure, about 10,000 coins, had rightly found a resting place in the local treasury under the treasure trove act.

The coins are all silver, of approximately the same size and type. On the obverse appears the head of the king who struck them—a fine face, despite the defects of the die—marked by a broad eye, a splendid aquiline nose and a firm chin, with just a suspicion of thickness about the lips. Around the head runs a legend in debased Greek characters, which Prof. Rapson, but lately appointed to the vacant chair of Sanskrit at Cambridge, and the late Pundit Bhagwanlal Indrajai, declare to be a transliteration of a bilingual legend on the reverse of the coin. The coins are those of Nahapana, the founder of the dynasty of the Western Kshatrapas, which ruled over a considerable portion of western India from A. D. 119 to A. D. 388.

Although several specimens of the coins struck by Nahapana's successors (e. g., Chas'tana and Durdadman) have been found, only a few of Nahapana have hitherto come to light at Nasik, Junagadh and Mahumdebad; and those were by no means such good specimens as these of Jogaltembhi, which, safely preserved within their earthen casket, have defied the adverse influence of nigh 18 centuries.—India Times.

WORDS WITH TWO MEANINGS.

"If I told you," said a philologist, "that a word like white meant not only white, but black as well—that it had two meanings, one the opposite of the other—you'd hardly believe me. Yet we have in English many such words.

"Cleave means to cling together. It also means to cut apart.

"Let means to permit. It also means to hinder. 'Let me do it,' we say, adding, 'I did it without let or hindrance.'

"Fast means motionless. 'The horse was tied fast.' It also means swift-moving. 'The horse ran fast.'

"Master means a little boy—'Master Willie Bell,' and it also means a strong and resolute leader—he was the unquestioned master of that unruly band."

THE MOTOR EYE.

To the academy neck, the bridge brain and the cycle arm, must now be added the motor eye, and the wonder is that it has remained unnamed and undiscovered till Marmaduke has, this week, introduced it in the Graphic, where it is written that:

"The motor eye is the latest development that the medical profession has to deal with. It appears that those who are continually rushing through the country on a motor car cause the eye to take a too rapid impression of the things it encounters, and that this affects the mechanism of the eye. Nature did not prepare us for the conditions of modern times, and while it is adapting itself to them many unforeseen circumstances must occur."

But nature has at all events been good to us in this respect, that whenever there is need for the coinage of a new term the talent is always at hand to supply it, and when it is the name for a new malady, then this talent rises to positive genius, with the result that the nation's vocabulary increases by leaps and bounds.—Westminster Gazette.

Texas Farmers

Located in the Panhandle try constitute a vast part of those who are out to possess an abundance of all that is necessary to comfort, hours, and own

BANK ACCOUNTS.

Those who are not so fortunate should profit by past experiences and recognize that these conditions are possible in

THE PANHANDLE

as no where else for the reason that no other section now offers REALLY HIGH-CLASS LANDS AT LOW PRICES and that the Agricultural and Stock-farming possibilities of this section are the equal of, and in some respects better than three to five times higher priced property located elsewhere.

In a word: Many Magnificent Opportunities are still open here to those possessing but little money, but prompt investigation and

QUICK ACTION

are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly increased prices.

THE DENVER ROAD

Sells cheap Round Trip tickets twice a week with stop-over privileges.

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if you are going back home to spend the HOLIDAYS in the GOOD OLD WAY, let us quote you low rates and tell all about our

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Tickets on sale December 20-21-22. Limited 30 days.



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HOLIDAY RATES VIA THE ROCK ISLAND

30-day Tickets on sale Dec. 20, 21, 22 to points in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey, New England, and the I. O. S.

Tickets limited Jan. 7, on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, Alabama, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa points.

LOCAL HOLIDAY RATES

To all points in Texas, Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, Jan. 1, limit Jan. 7.

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Every Tuesday and Saturday to Estancia, Dalhart, Guymon, Amarillo, limit 30 days. Stopovers.

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News (Galveston or Dallas)	\$1.80
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Texas Advance	\$1.50
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Want neatly printed stationery at a reasonable price, and they want good stock. You can get this kind at

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We please others in job printing, both in quality and price, and believe we can please you. Give us a trial.

HAYTER BROS.

Headquarters For Useful and Appropriate Xmas Gifts For Men AND LITTLE MEN.

We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies that we have a Complete and Exclusive Line of Useful Gifts for Men and Boys, and we extend to you a cordial invitation to inspect this Line before buying elsewhere, as the Patterns and Designs are of the kind that is to be found in Haberdashers in the larger cities, and the

PRICES ARE RIGHT.

<p>MUFFLERS</p> <p>We have 'em in Peau-de-Soie, Barethead, and Lard Silks in Black, White and all of the new Patterns, 50c to \$3.50.</p> <p>NECKWEAR</p> <p>in beautiful patterns. See 'em in Four-in-hand, Once-overs, Imperials, Ascots, The Wide Bat Wing, and many others put up in handsome boxes with inside beading, and the beauty of it all the prices are low, 50c to \$3.50.</p>	<p>HANDKERCHIEFS</p> <p>There's nothing more useful and appropriate for Xmas than Handkerchiefs. They are here in Silk, Initial Silk, Linen, Mercerized, Lilse, and the new Persian designs, 5c to \$1.00.</p> <p>TRUNKS</p> <p>On this line we know we have the best and cheapest line ever shown in Clarendon, \$4.25 to \$20.</p> <p>Also large line of suit cases from \$1.75 to \$15.</p>	<p>GLOVES</p> <p>You'll find here the Dress Glove in Kid, the Work Glove, the Wool Glove, and others, 25c to \$3.</p> <p>SUSPENDERS</p> <p>put up in Holiday Boxes, not the usual, loud kind, but the nobby patterns with engravable buckles, 25c to \$1.50.</p> <p>UMBRELLAS</p> <p>Something nice in Natural Handles and tight rolled, \$1. to \$3.</p>
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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR XMAS.

Cuff and Collar Boxes in Stag, Sole Leather, Black Moroccas and Pig Skin. Tie Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Military Brushes in Morocco, Pouches, Hat and Cloth Brushes in Stag, Sterling Mountings. A Large line of Traveling Cases in Morocco with Brush, Comb, Tooth Brush, Powder Bottle, Soap Box, and the other Fixings that go with a complete traveling outfit.

YOU CAN DO YOUR SHOPPING AT NIGHT AS WELL AS DAY, AS OUR STORE IS WELL LIGHTED.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9, P. M.

Five cents per line
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.

Get your plow harness from Rutherford & Adair.

For Saddles and Harness go to Rutherford's & Adair.

The Clarendon Bakery is here to stay, your trade will be appreciated.

Call at Powell's and see their new line of ladies collars—they are "just the thing".

Go to the Globe to get your tailor-made shirts—the best and 200 samples to select from.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Eggs are very scarce on the Clarendon market.

Mr. L. Carroll and family have arrived from the Territory to make Clarendon their home.

Messrs. Bryan and Land, whom we mentioned as having bought the Allen Grocery stock have taken charge.

The coal question is the all-absorbing topic. Clarendon people certainly would not appreciate a cold spell now.

Hayter Bros. greet you with a new ad this issue. They have opened up a new stock, nicely displayed and you will find them pleasant to deal with.

Rev. Rogers and wife spent the day Tuesday visiting Geo. Dozier and family. Thursday they spent the day with J. A. Witt and family. They report an exceedingly pleasant time at both places.

Jim McMurtry returned from Kansas City yesterday, where he has been for a month having his eyes treated. While his eyes are not entirely well, he looks much better in health than when he left.

If you want some fine residence lots, near the college, call on McCLELLAN & CRISP.

Rev. J. T. Bell left Thursday to hold a meeting at Thornbury.

J. M. Hayter of Seymour visited his sons, Hayter Bros., the first of the week.

McClellan and Crisp report the sale of Mr. Bird's 160 acres to Mr. Bogard for \$3,000.

N. S. Ray, who visited his family the first of the week, says he will quit the Santa Fe in time to come home for Christmas and then will remain at home.

As usual the Baptist church invites all its friends to worship with them. Services each Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor is always in his pulpit with a message for all.

J. R. Leathers has sold his 940 acres near Lelia to J. J. Thames from Williamson county for \$9,840. Mr. Leathers will move to town. He still owns his land north of town.

At The Grand Fancy Bazaar to be given by the Ladies of the Episcopal church, Dec. 12, at the Rectory, there will be all sorts of Christmas presents on sale, beautiful fancy work, and useful articles, a large assortment of dressed dolls and toys for the children. The Hot Turkey dinner will be served from 12 to 3, price 50 cts. In the evening from 6 to 9, an oyster supper will be served, price 35 cts.

To The Public.

In retiring from the mercantile business, I desire to thank all my former customers for their liberal patronage and I hope to retain the friendship and good will of every one. I commend my successors, Bryant & Land to your confidence and ask you to extend your patronage to them.

Yours Truly,
T. H. ALLEN.

If you want fine locust trees, apple trees, peach trees, grape vines or shubbery, see Egerton of the Panhandle Nursery. He now has 100,000 trees in his new nursery. Finest grapes in the world at from \$5 to \$10 per 100 and other stock in like proportion. A fine lot of berry vines also. Call and see his stock.

Clark's Gin

will run the rest of the season only on Fridays and Saturdays of each week. Feedstuff ground, also.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

I am now offering for sale, all the Clarendon town lots and acreage property formerly owned by the C. L. I. & A. Co. For prices and terms apply to

J. B. McCLELLAND, agent,
Clarendon Texas.

Just drop in at Dubb's Globe and see their Big line of Holiday goods on display. Useful goods, such as is needed by everybody.

Go to Rutherford & Adair's for cottonpicker's knee pads. Panhandle supply.

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Office Davis building, next to Dr. Carroll.

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

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Good Farms and Ranches for Sale in all parts of the Panhandle country.
We put buyers and Sellers together. Write us what you want.

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For Sale

Only \$1 per 100, or \$8 pr 1000.

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LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,

HENRY STOCKETT, Proprietor

New and First-class Rigs; Well-kept Gentle Horses; Prompt Attention to all orders.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month at Low Rates. Transfer meets all trains and calls.

All business after Dec. 1 Strictly cash.

All Patrons are cordially thanked for business in the past and a continuance is kindly asked. Phone 62

Washington & Beverly

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Two wagons, suited to any sized load. A special spring wagon for pianos, folding beds, parlor furniture, etc.

Your Hauling Solicited
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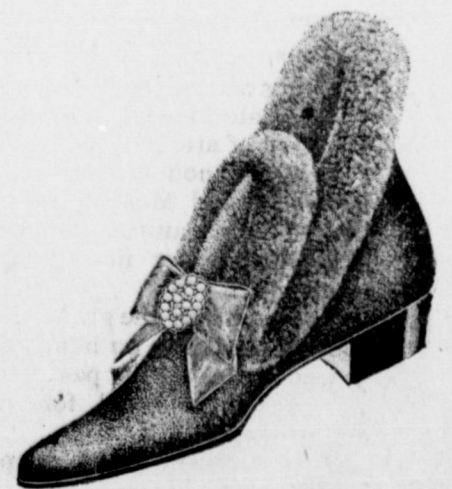
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We have in stock a Nice Line of Women's Warm, lined Shoes and Felt comless.

They are the very kind to make your feet feel comfortable and your face smile

They are especially suited for Xmas presents.

Call and See them.



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GOOD JOB WORK
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DO YOU WANT
A First-Class Stylish Suit?

We have Some Specials that Please Good Dressers,
and Would Kindly ask that you call and see them.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF
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\$15 Fifteen Dollars **\$15**
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Will Buy One
Of the Best
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the Money.

This is our brag Suit we want you to
see it, examine it and compare it. They
are Beauties. Have them in a big range
of patterns in all the newest worsted
weaves.

THEY ARE PERFECT-FITTING,
WELL-WEARING
and SHAPE-KEEPING.



RAIN COATS.---Kerschbaum Rain Coats are as Good for Dry Weather as for wet. In dry
weather they make a handsome, light overcoat, falling below the knees. In wet weather they keep
a man dry and well dressed at the same time.

We Pride Ourselves in Selling the Best Clothing Sold in this Country.

Groceries Feed
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Furnishings

Masonic Grand Lodge.
WACO, Dec. 5.—The seventy-first annual communication of the most worshipful grand lodge of Texas, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was opened Tuesday morning with a representation from subordinate lodges, fully up to the standard of attendance.
After announcement of committees Grand Master Bradley delivered his annual address. It showed the order in a flourishing condition.
The report of the grand treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$30,705.96. During the past year \$20,134.52 was collected for widows and orphans' fund.
Fifty seventh grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons are also in session. Grand High Priest Cochran's annual address was interesting.
The grand treasurer reported that in addition to the donation to the San Francisco sufferers by the grand chapter, \$500, about \$3,000 had been given by individuals and local chapters.

Fifth Sunday Meeting Program.
The following is the Program for the above meeting of the Panhandle Baptist association, at Estelle Dec. 27-30, 1906:
THURSDAY
7 p. m. Devotional led by A. P. Holcombe.
Introductory Sermon, "Prayer as Taught in Acts," by J. M. Corley.
FRIDAY
6:30 a. m. Devotional: "The Best Verse in each Chapter of Acts," led by W. T. Hightower.
10 a. m. "The writer of Acts," J. G. Pulliam.
"The Geography of Acts," R. E. L. Farmer.
"The Outline of Acts," J. T. Stanton.
11 a. m. "Plan of Salvation as Taught in Acts," S. R. Carruth.
2 p. m. Devotional: "The Promises in Acts," led by J. C. Phipps.

2:30 p. m. Executive Board Meeting.
4 p. m. "The Preachers in Acts," by Y. M. C. A. Sec'y, Clark of Childress.
7 p. m. Devotional: "Verses from Acts on Personal Work," led by W. T. Ward.
Sermon, "Missions in Acts," by J. N. Marshall.
SATURDAY
9 a. m. Devotional: "Verses from Sermons in Acts," led by J. S. Bailey.
10 a. m. "The Persecutions in Acts," by G. A. Oller.
"The Women in Acts," J. S. Pulliam.
11 a. m. "Baptism as Taught in Acts," W. C. Rogers
2 p. m. Devotional: "Verses from Stephen," led by J. T. Goodnight.
2:30 p. m. "The Deacons in Acts," Luther J. Crawford.
"The Churches in Acts," W. J. Bowling.

"Miracles in Acts," J. P. Burke.
4 p. m. "Query Box on Acts," conducted by E. E. Wright.
7 p. m. Devotional: "Verses on Prayer from Acts," by F. W. Longbine.
Sermon, "Holy Spirit in Acts," J. G. Pulliam.
SUNDAY
10 a. m. "Three Ten-minute Talks to Children," A. J. Kinard W. M. Horn.
11 a. m. Sermon by J. G. Stanton.
3 p. m. "Talks to Young People on the Gifts and Callings of God," led by T. R. Garrott and S. H. Bowman.
7 p. m. Devotional: H. D. Hayes.
Sermon, "Evangelism in Acts," W. C. Rogers or S. R. Carruth.
Any one who cannot be present is requested to send paper to be read on the object assigned.
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