

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 22, 1906,

No 101.



Christmas is the supreme season of happiness for children. Their brains are filled with the beautiful imaginations of the good deeds of old Santa Claus. Many of them receive their first strong impressions in discriminating between good and wrong, and the rewards for the former and the punishments for the latter.

The festive character of Christmas being undeniable, nothing can or could be more pleasing to the children and more strictly in accordance with the spirit of the day than a house party.

The day should begin for the child with the finding of his stockings filled with presents, which on the previous evening were hung on the bed post. This pretty custom should be encouraged until the wonderful travels and kindnesses of Santa Claus are looked upon with doubt by the recipient of his bounty.

The children should gather about the Christmas tree as presents are distributed. Of course if the father wants to impersonate Santa Claus so much the better. His appearance will be appreciated by the youngest and cannot be resented by the more experienced ones of 12 or 13 years.

Here are some suggestions in games.

With a sympathetic person assisting the little folks, there should be plenty of fun.

"Whose Are the Eyes?"

"Whose Are the Eyes?" which has attained great popularity, dimly suggests the Vehmericht, the secret tribunal of old Westphalia, in which the judges sat closely cowed and with their faces invisible. The game, however, is all mirth. Two of those that take part in it are seated side by side. Over the head of each is placed an outstretched newspaper. In this paper two holes are cut. The paper conceals the head of each of the players beneath and only the eyes are visible through the eye holes. The object of the game is for the rest of the players to guess the ownership of the eyes as they see them by holding a candle close to them.

"Blow Out the Candle."

About as popular as this game is "Blow Out the Candle." One of the party is sent from the room. He or she returns blindfolded. A candle burns in the room, around which the other merrymakers are gathered. The blindfolded player must advance to the candle and blow it out.

It looks easy, but it isn't. The thickness of the blind is so dense that the light of the candle cannot be seen

than the number of players. When the music suddenly stops each will make an effort to seat himself, but one must be disappointed.

"Charades."

The description of charades should have been left for the last, because it affords a true climax. Lucky are the children who can go rummaging and have in store for the party a whole lot of old clothes with which to impersonate the familiar home figures. This game requires an intelligent person to oversee it, and the children should enter into it with much seriousness, which gives an added charm to it. It is great fun to see a little fellow come in wearing an old hat and shawl of his mamma's or a little girl clothed in a large vest with a silk hat pulled down over her ears.

Planning for the older guests on Christmas day should be guided by the aim to have them forget that they are old. To say the least, it is bad form to do and act in such a manner as to continually remind some old grandma that she is nearing the end of her course, when she might be doing her level best to forget it.

Games Are Old as Guests.

Of course, many of the older guests will indulge in cards, chess or checkers, while others will find their greatest pleasure in assisting the children. But for those that really want to play games in which all can join try these and don't be surprised if one of your guests remarks:

"Why, I played that game when I was a child."

Rather expect it—for very little in the celebration of Christmas is new.

Game of Plum Pudding.

This game has been played for years in this country under many names, but as near as can be learned the above name is proper. A round piece of wood or a tin pan is provided and titled "Plum Pudding." The company proceed to choose partners by fixing upon two generals, Gen. Kettle and Gen. Pot.

These officers then commence choosing alternately soldiers from among the company, performing the ceremony of conferring title with some unique speech. Kisses might do in place of words when the soldier is a woman.

The titles should be confined to names familiar in the culinary art, as Lieut. Gen. Duck or Carver, Maj. Gen. Muffin or Fork, Col. Coffee Pot or Carrot, Maj. Corkscrew or Ladle, and Private Potato or Peach, and so forth until all the players have been chosen.

The game begins with Gen. Kettle, who takes the "Plum Pudding" (the plate) between his finger and thumb, ready for spinning on the table or floor, and commences his narrative thus:

"As I was sitting on the fire this morning, sputtering with rage at having no enemy to boil, who should come along in a bag and string but old Plum Pudding. The moment he caught sight of me he ran off, I after him. When turning around a corner I saw Maj. Corkscrew—"

At this word Gen. Kettle spins the "Plum Pudding," which it is Maj. Corkscrew's duty to keep up and continue the story until he mentions "Plum Pudding" and the assumed name of another player.

Forfeits are exigible for letting the "Plum Pudding" fall, for speaking of yourself as a human being and for

falling to continue the story properly, as by failing in the narrative by calling an enemy by a wrong title. When enough forfeits have been

collected penalties are then imposed by the two generals, the performance of which is required before the forfeit is returned.

Christmas in Washington.

In no other city in America is Christmas celebrated in so many different ways as in Washington, for at Washington are gathered the official representatives of every land—Christian as well as pagan—and in the embassies and legations the holiday is celebrated according to the custom in vogue in the countries having representatives there.

So it is that the celebration there is international as well as national in character. Quaint customs, indeed, prevail in the diplomatic corps. In one house you will find, Christians commemorating the birth of the Saviour, while in a house across the street a pagan brother from the orient is celebrating an entirely different day, for an entirely different occasion.

Pursuant to a long-established custom, ambassadors and minister plenipotentiaries entertain their official staffs at Christmas, inviting, also, such other friends as they may desire to have visit the legation at that time.

Probably the ambassador from Italy and his wife are the most gracious hosts of any of the foreigners at Washington, and their guests at Christmas time are always welcomed around the Yule log, which burns brightly in the open fireplace. A large urn full of gifts is placed on a table and visitors have great sport getting their presents from out the vast pile.

Germany is the home of the Christmas tree and Kris Kringle. It is, therefore, appropriate that at the kaiser's embassy the most cosmopolitan Christmas should be celebrated—the custom of the "Faderlandt" blended with those of the Baroness von Sternberg's "old Kentucky Home."

The family of Senor Casusus, the brilliant Mexican ambassador at Washington, is a happy one, and all of its members join heartily in their native way of celebrating the "Posada." At half past seven on Christmas eve they assemble in a room

ornamented with representations of saints and angels, the Virgin Mary and Joseph, the wise men from the east, shepherds, sheep and oxen. The presents are previously placed on a great earthen swan in the center of the room, and as the young people fall in line and march around the swan, each gives it a blow with a small stick until the bird is broken. Then the fun begins—a scramble for the gifts ensues, followed by games and the usual merrymaking.

An American hostess presides over the embassy where floats the tri-colored flag, and joins her welcome with that of her distinguished husband, the French ambassador. Here, again, we find the Yule log burning, and in its glow the Bethlehem manger is represented. Built on a table in the living room, it remains for two weeks of "Noel," a gentle reminder of the sacred meaning of Christmas.

At the Russian embassy, a few blocks distant from the French, Mlle. Rosen, the school girl daughter of the czar's ambassador, presides over the Christmas celebration.

Dreams had on that night are supposed to come to pass, and from the Russian standpoint, unlucky is the girl who has no dream to relate while preparing her morning toilet. Early service is attended in the embassy chapel (there is no Greek church in Washington), and then fortune telling games are in order.

The children of the Peruvian legation at Washington will celebrate their Christmas around a "Grotto of the Nativity" in miniature, instead of around the proverbial Christmas tree. This grotto will be surrounded by pots of nourishers of various sizes, with growing plants of different grains, while the gifts will be arranged in and around the whole. These presents are always selected with the greatest care, the object being to have them indicate the progress of the world since the birth of the Christ-child.

Died from Strychnine Poison.

O. M. Eakle returned this afternoon from Washburn where he prepared for burial the body of Mrs. Taylor who died Tuesday afternoon from strychnine poisoning. Mrs. Taylor has been suffering for years from a chronic malady and had been in the habit of taking laudanum and other drugs to deaden the pain. Tuesday when visiting her mother near Washburn she noticed a bottle of strychnine. Saying that she felt bad she thought she would try a little of it to see if it would help her and took the bottle into another room. Her mother did not notice the remark until a few minutes later the daughter was seized with convulsions and called for help. She said she had taken a little of the strychnine on her finger and had tasted it. In spite of everything that the two old people and the sufferer could do, the poison proved fatal and she died before medical aid reached the house.—Amarillo Panhandle.

President To Address Editors.

President Roosevelt told a committee of the National Editorial association Monday that he would make a speech before their association on the occasion of his visit at the dedication of the Georgia building at the Jamestown exposition in June. The editors will hold their annual convention in Jamestown June 13, 14 and 15.

Governor Higgins has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentences of death under which Albert T. Patrick has remained for nearly five years, since his conviction for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the aged Texas millionaire in New York city.

DRS. STANDIFER & CAYLOR,

Physicians & Surgeons.
Special attention given to disease of women and children and electro therapy.
Office phone No. 66. Residence phone No. 55-3 rings.

W. R. SHOOK, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention to diseases of Stomach.
Office in Borchers Building.

DR. P. F. GOULD

DENTIST.
CLARENDON, TEX.
Office Davis building, next to Dr. Carroll.

Ora Liesberg

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

Austin Dewberry Plants

For Sale
Only \$1 per 100, or \$8 pr 1000.
T. E. JONES,
CLARENDON, TEXAS

JAMES HARDING

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

W. P. BLAKE,

NOTARY PUBLIC
Acknowledgements Taken.
CLARENDON, TEX.

Old newspapers cheap at this office. Only 15 cts per 100.



More Slavery at Home.

Generally speaking, the colonists treat the natives with kindness and liberation. Slavery and ill usage unknown. You will see more poverty and sweating within a mile radius of the houses of parliament in Westminster than you will the whole of South Africa.—Africa.

Har Cause for Joy.

"Ph!" said Mr. Henry Peck. Paper has a lot of alleged jokes women giving their husbands for Christmas presents. I that any woman who is fool to give her husband a box of rings, ought to— Why, where Henry gone?" Henry was out in the hall shaking himself with himself.—Baltimore an.

through it and in most cases the puff which should extinguish the candle is directed in the most absurd places.

"Blind Man's Buff."

If there is a person who has never played this game, he will undoubtedly seek to conceal the fact. The old can join with the young, and what could cause more merriment than to see uncle bump his knee against the table or mistake Aunt Jane for grandma?

"The Bobbing Apple."

This is delight pure and simple. Hang an apple from the ceiling and offer a small prize to the one who is able to grasp it with the teeth without fingering it in any way. Let each child try in turn.

"Musical Chair."

This is considered great by the young, especially if there is a good lively player at the piano. Arrange the chairs in a row, having one less

**We Show
You,
Look!**

You'll Have to Hurry

**Open Ev-
ery even-
ing till 9**

MUFFLERS

HANDKERCHIEFS,
in the new cross-bar lin-
en.

Something
eldom seen in
ilk
uspenders.

Nothing
ewer or
obbier in
eckwear

FANCY VESTS

in French Flannel, em-
bossed Silk and white
PK duck, basket weave
and Danish cloth

Trunks, Umbrellas,

Toilet cases, Neck-
wear and Handker-
chief Boxes to match

To see those Beautiful and Appropriate Xmas Presents that we are showing for Men and Boys, for they have been fairly flying out of our store for the past ten days. You should avail yourself of the opportunity to visit our store, and acquaint yourself with these Beautiful and Fastidious Presents that we're showing for the man and the boy.

The many purchasers who've visited our Store have pronounced this the most Complete and Well-Selected Line of HOLIDAY GOODS Ever shown in this city

Come and See For Yourself!

Low Prices and High-class Merchandise is our hobby.

NECKWEAR

HANDKERCHIEFS
in Silk initials

Handkerchief
hunters
hurry
here

Feet-fitters
or
fine
footwear

SOX

In Silk, Lisle, Wool

Fancy Lisle Gloves

SUIT CASES

CUFF and COLLAR
BOXES

Watch Us Grow Bigger and Bigger.

HAYTER BROTHERS

Clarendon's One-Priced Clothiers and Furnishers

Follette And the Coal Land Steal.

A Washington special to the St. Louis Republic says that because of the stir made by La Follette last year over the question of disposing of the Choctaw-Chickasaw coal lands, in which he saw a scheme ripening for a gigantic grab of these lands by railroads, a special committee of Senators was appointed to go to Indian Territory to investigate and report back to the Senate upon both this and the vexing restrictions problem.

The committee went down to Indian Territory, spent two weeks there, and is now preparing its report. The understanding is that the committee will recommend the removal of all restrictions, and an outright sale of both the mineral and surface rights in the 400,000 acres of coal segregation.

Senator La Follette pays due deference to the "arduous investigation of the subject" on the part of his colleagues. On the other hand, Senator La Follette may be expected to tell the Senate, when the time comes, that neither two weeks nor two months would be sufficient to completely master these problems.

Senator La Follette will bitterly oppose any plan for the outright sale of the mineral rights and has not yet convinced himself of the wisdom of removing all restrictions in any of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The Wisconsin Senator thinks that a permanent sale of the agricultural rights in the coal belt would be a good thing, but he will insistently contend against relinquishing Government control of the mineral rights.

He will even oppose the sale of the mineral lands to the Government. He is in absolute sympathy with President Roosevelt's plan of Federal operation of all coal fields remaining within the Federal jurisdiction.

But he does not see that Federal purchase is essential to Federal control of Indian Territory coal. At present, he asserts that the Government holds the title as trustee for the Indian and has the power to control the operation of the mines. That is, by vigilant watch, the Government can see that this coal field is operated to the best interest of the public.

Therefore, Senator La Follette thinks that nothing more is needed than an efficient management of the coal mines under the lease system.

After Land Swindlers.

In his special message Monday, President Roosevelt says on the subject of public land laws that the developments of the past year emphasize with increasing force the need of vigorous and immediate action to recast public land laws and adapt them to the actual situation.

The timber and stone act had demonstrated conclusively that its effect is to turn over the public timber lands to great corporations. It has done enormous harm; it is no longer needed and should be repealed.

The desert land act results so frequently in fraud and so comparatively seldom in making homes on the lands that it demands radical amendment.

The commutation clause of the homestead act serves in a majority of cases to defeat the purpose of the homestead itself, which is to facilitate settlement and create homes.

The president says he is gravely concerned at the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the public land laws and prevalence of fraud under their present provisions.

Senator Bailey's explanation department seems booked for a long hard winter.—Washington Herald.

Texas Federal Quarantine Line Void.

By a decision of Supreme Court rendered in Washington Monday, it is held that the Secretary of Agriculture cannot fix a quarantine line through any state, and regulate the movement of cattle with regard to that line.

This interpretation of the law will have the effect of destroying the federal quarantine line in Texas. The secretary may establish quarantine lines along the boundary lines of states, and that is what he will probably do. The effect of the decision, it appears, will be to make the northern boundary of Texas the quarantine line, and in that case all of the state will be quarantined. As the line is now fixed, all of the Panhandle and much of the western part of the state is free from quarantine restriction.

Senator Must Go to Pen.

Little Rock, Dec. 18.—The supreme court sustained the sentence of State Senator F. O. Butt of Eureka Spring, convicted of bribery in the last legislature and sentenced him to the penitentiary for two years. Butt telegraphed that he would be here and surrender to the penitentiary officials at once. Butt, who is one of the best known attorneys in Arkansas, was convicted of giving another senator \$100 to vote for the state capital bill. Several other senators are on trial on similar charges.

The Japanese Consul in Honolulu says that the visiting squadron, which will arrive in Honolulu in February, will not proceed to San Francisco, as originally intended, because a repetition of the Maine disaster is feared, owing to the alleged overwrought condition of American feeling.

For a live paper try the CHRONICLE

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**

Never Buy Real Estate Without an Abstract of Title.
Donley County Land Title Abstract Company.

UNINCORPORATED.
I. W. CARHART, Abstractor.
Clarendon, Texas.

I have abstract books complete up-to-date in the county, of land and city property. Eighteen years experience in the land business.

Old newspapers cheap at this office. Only 15 cts per 100.

THE BEST PAPER

The papers you want are the paper will suit your entire family best. A coupon that will answer this requirement is the Fort Worth Semi-Weekly Record. The Record is a general newspaper, the best type; ably edited, splendidly printed, it carries a news service which is best that knowledge and experience can get. Special features of the Record appeal to the housewife, the farmer, the stockraiser and the artisan.

The colored comic pictures printed in Friday edition are a rare treat for the folks. Its market news alone is worth money. You will surely be a constant reader of the Record once you try it, and the big clubbing offer made below is an opportunity not to be missed:
The Chronicle one year
Both papers one year
Subscribe at this office.

The Clarendon Chronicle.

Published Twice-a-Week by

W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered February 10, 1903, at Clarendon, Tex., as Second class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

CLARENDON, TEX., DEC 22 1906.

Ridiculous War Talk.

After reviewing the amicable relation long existing between the United States and Japan, Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, declared in New York this week that his people were fully alive to the magnitude of Japanese obligations to this country, the memory of which would be a lasting monument of the cordial friendship that cement the two. Eastern Asia, he said, was large enough for the commerce of all nations, and the dream of the pessimist who saw the phantom of a struggle between United States and Japan for the supremacy of the Pacific was too ridiculous to be made the subject of serious thought.

Counties In Two States

If the convention at Guthrie adopts the plan, which seems to have been agreed on, to make forty-two counties in each of the two Territories, the new State of Oklahoma, with an area a little larger than that of Missouri, will have thirty less than the 114 counties which makes up the State of Missouri, with the sixty two and one-half square miles of St. Louis thrown in for good measure.

The average size of the counties in Missouri is about 620 square miles, while the areas of those in the new State would average about 835 square miles. The counties in what is now Oklahoma will be larger than the other, for they will be spread over 39,030 square miles while those in the Indian Territory will have only 31,400 square miles to cover.—Republic.

Mrs. Kate Lively Obtains Divorce.

From a press report we note that Mrs. Dan O. Lively, formerly Miss Kate Allan, of Clarendon, has obtained a divorce at Evanston, Ill., where she now lives. The report says:

"Lively came to Chicago from Fort Worth with Colonel W. E. Skinner when the latter was made general agent of the Union Stockyards and remained in the stockyards service until the great oil excitement at Spindletop attracted thousands to Beaumont. When Lively went to the oil district his wife charged in her petition that he was accompanied by Miss Lucy Mace O'Neal and later that he went to Panama with another woman. She testified that her husband admitted his attentions to other women when she taxed him with them and that finally he deserted her.

"D. F. Singleton of Kountze, Texas, a friend of Lively, swore in a deposition which was read at the hearing of the case before Judge Hoard as to Lively's relations with Miss O'Neal at Beaumont and named a second woman with whom Lively left the oil district and went to Panama where it is said he is now engaged in business."

Smuggling Chinese.

Paso, Dec 17.—That a thoroughly organized band of smugglers for the importation of Chinese to this country exists, amply supplied with funds for the corruption of officers, was developed in a trial at Las Cruces today of twenty-eight Chinese who appeared here concealed in a box car ten days ago.

Today they offered to the official interpreter \$5,000 to tell the court that would entitle them to stay in this country.

Congress adjourned Thursday night 3.

Record Cotton Receipts.

Galveston's cotton receipts last Monday passed the 2,000,000-bale mark. Receipts of 2,016,820 bales of cotton in 107 days is the world's record for an exporting port. The previous record was held by Galveston when the 2,000,000-bale mark in receipts was passed Jan. 26, 1904 of the season 1903-04 the new record beating the old by twenty days. The 2,000,000-bale mark was reached during the season 1905-06 on Feb. 14, 1906, and on March 4 the previous season.

Ten Millions a Year May Be Saved in Mail Carrying.

Ten million dollars a year, it is believed, will be saved to the Government annually as a result of a change that is apt to be made in the manner of weighing the quantity of mail carried by the various railroads. Representative Murdock discovered the error, which, it is believed, has cost the Government sixty million dollars since the present system was adopted.

The practice has been to weigh the mails going over a system for ninety days, but instead of dividing the total thus gotten by ninety, seventy-eight has been used to determine "the daily average." The twelve Sundays were excluded, and "the daily average," of course, has been made much greater than it would be if ninety, the true divisor, were used.

On the basis determined in this way the railroads have been paid, and Mr. Murdock calculates that it has resulted in the Government's paying 16 per cent more than it ought to have paid. This system has been practiced since 1873.

By the reform which Mr. Murdock has proposed it is, believed \$10,000,000 a year would be saved, which would wipe out the annual deficit and destroy the only pretext that is put forth for increasing the second-class rate.

Legislation Before the Recess.

The House began the last week before the Christmas holidays with a determination to dispose of as much legislation as possible before the more active work, which will develop when it meets again. To this end, several small bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and fifteen of the fifty-seven pages completed, when it was laid aside for the President's message concerning the Panama Canal, which consumed more than an hour in its reading, being listened to by a large number of members.

The pictorial feature of the message afforded an opportunity for good-natured comment, the innovation of cuts in a state paper being looked upon with favor. Messages from the President on public lands and the naval personnel were also read.

Representative Moon of Tennessee was appointed a member of the committee on Rivers and Harbors. The House Postoffice Committee will take the matter up shortly.

The President sent three messages to congress Monday to be read, which took up pretty well all day. Besides reviewing canal matters, the other two related to the public land question and the personal navy bill. The canal message, which we give all the main features of in this issue, attracted more interest because it was elaborately illustrated, showing the work of the great waterway in its various stages. It was in the form of a very entertaining story of the president's visit. As it was read the senators followed it closely from handsomely bound copies which had been laid on their desks.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

CHRONIC LE Correspondence.

PARCELS POST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17—

If the recommendations of Postmaster General Cortelyou made in his annual report are adopted this country will soon see the establishment of the much needed parcels post system. Mr. Cortelyou appreciating the strength of the opposition of the great express companies does not declare for an unlimited system of parcels post but diplomatically advocates a limited system to begin with, knowing that if the people ever get a trial of it they will be so clamorous for its extension that the express companies will be unable to prevent its establishment. In England and other foreign countries the parcels post has been in operation for many years. Even Japan has shown her progressiveness by establishing a system throughout that empire. Secretary Cortelyou recommends that rural free delivery be employed to deliver small packages at low postal rates in the rural districts and that an appropriation be made for that purpose. This, if adopted will be the entering wedge to greater things in this line and the powerful lobby of the express companies and the feeble plaint of the small shopkeeper will alike be powerless before the popular demand.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

The life of simplified spelling which has been short and stormy has closed at last. The eulogies have all been spoken and the final words pronounced by the President himself. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution calling on the public printer to go back to the old style and the President has acknowledged that he tackled too big a proposition. A little thing like digging the Canal he has said he could and would do, but simplified spelling was too much for him. The Government printers who had just begun to get the hang of the new spelling are now compelled to go back to the old forms and it would not be strange if a pi or two did not result from the distraction of the type setters and monotype operators. The President has said he will use the simplified method in his private correspondence but he will not afflict the eyes of Congress with it in his messages to that body.

There is considerable speculation among Members and Senators as to the standing of the great state of New York in the Senate. Many states having not half the population and some of them not a fourth of the population of New York are much stronger in the Senate chamber than the Empire State and a few if any states are so lamely represented as is New York. Senator Platt is old, decrepit and bowed down with many humiliations, the last of which with its tributary or radiating scandals is enough to make any man retire from the Senate or even from the world. He has long since been without influence in the State having been superseded first by ex-Governor Odell and later after he and Odell had formed an alliance, by President Roosevelt. There are still many people, in office in Washington who were appointed by Platt in the day of his power but his influence and that of his colleague Depew is now so insignificant that it is difficult to understand how either of them can have the effrontery to keep the places that would be so much more creditably filled by younger, cleaner and more effective men.

Senator Decker's son, Morrow, has gone to Annapolis to attend the Preparatory Military School.

THE TEXAS Baptist University

and University

Conservatory of Music

--PATTON HALL formerly Patton Seminary--
YOUNG LADIES' HOME

All College Degrees conferred; also Certificates for special courses. THE BEST CONSERVATORY of MUSIC in the State; HERR RICHARD P. CONRAD, the Great German Pianist, Director.

MRS. JULIA CRAIG DUNN, the Vocalist endorsed by the Great artists of the Old World; Private pupil of Wm. Shakespeare of London. All departments in charge of Specialists.

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.

For beautifully illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, address

A. S. LAIRD, Ch'mn of Faculty,
(Oak Cliff) Dallas, Texas

Texas Farmers

Located in the Panhandle Country constitute a vast proportion of those who are out of debt, possess an abundance of all that is necessary to comfort and easy 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.

For Full Information, write to

A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

XMAS WITH THE OLD FOLKS

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

Exceptionally Good Service.

Having our own rails right into the heart of the SOUTH-EAST we are able to please you.

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



C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A., Fort Worth

HOLIDAY RATES VIA THE ROCK ISLAND

30-day Tickets on sale Dec. 20, 21, 22 to points in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, The Dakotas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illinois, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York and Ontario.

Tickets limited Jan. 7, on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, Jan. 1 to Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, The Dakotas, 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.

HOMESEEKER EXCURSION RATES

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

Union Depot Connections Through Car Service Through Sleepers Daily

to Chicago, Kansas City, Oklahoma City.

3 GREAT TRAINS EVERY DAY TO THE NORTH

Full Particulars regarding any trip given by

PHIL. A AUER, G. P. A., C. R. I. & G. RY., Ft. Worth, Tex.

The Clarendon Chronicle

Published Twice-a-Week by

W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered February 10, 1903, at Clarendon, Tex., as Second class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

CLARENDON, TEX., DEC 22 1906.

A Season of Good Cheer.

Of all the holidays, Christmas is the one most universally observed, not only in this land, but in the world, as a whole. Everywhere is seen the Christmas tree, loaded down with candles, glittering ornaments, tinsel and toys. These vary in value according to the financial circumstances of the donor, and range from the tiny doll and striped candy to the costliest of jewelry and raiment. In the home, it is much the same, and the poorer children forget their poverty and enjoy their donations from Santa as much as do the ones who receive the more costly ones, and frequently more so.

As we grow older, we do not take the same interest we did when we were the recipients, but we are made glad by the pleasure manifested by the little fellows. In their glee they bring us back to the joy of living and the happy remembrances of childhood.

To the child, the schoolboy, the man in business or professional life, the woman of the world, the woman of the home, the thoughtless, the aimless and happy, go-lucky, the ambitious and the conscientious, the hopeless and the hopeful—Christmas has a warmth and an inspiration for all. It is the great day of all days. If we have learned the lesson well we give at a sacrifice and the joy of giving is then realized. Our home, our community, our city, our state, our nation, the whole world is thrilled as a result of the great gift which brought the Christ child into the world.

We wish every reader of the Chronicle a very merry Christmas and a most happy New Year.

Praises the Panhandle.

S. W. Noble, commercial agent of the Houston & Texas Central, who has been traveling in the Panhandle, said to a Fort Worth reporter a few days ago:

"It is simply a revelation to visit this growing country. It is surprising to find the trains taking so many new citizens there and you would also hardly expect to witness such scenes of business and agricultural activity as prevail.

"I have made various trips through the Panhandle for the past fifteen years and to my mind there never has been a period when such general prosperity reigned. I can well remember when it was a patent saying that cotton could not be grown in the Panhandle section, which, people generally poked fun at as not being wholly worthless, but within recent years cotton has been introduced and the country blossoms with the fleecy staples as does the black land of Texas. It has been demonstrated that there is no better place for cotton growing than right in the Panhandle. Wheat, also, is flourishing—in fact, everything that meets the gaze denotes prosperity. The recent heavy snows put fine moisture in the soil and will result in much good."

The Amarillo Panhandle has abandoned its old perfecting press, uses a good cylinder, and now makes a most excellent appearance.

Seven special trains bearing Illinois, Missouri and Iowa homeseekers came through Oklahoma City Wednesday, most of the visitors being en route to Texas.

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

Loan to the Jamestown Exposition.

The Senate Tuesday passed a bill authorizing a Government loan of \$1,000,000 to the Jamestown Exposition Company, and providing for an investigation of the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women and children workers in the United States by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

According to the bulletin issued by the census bureau Thursday there had been ginned up to Dec. 13 of this year's cotton crop 11,099,001 bales, against 9,297,819 at this time last year.

William C. Anderson, alias William Charlton, former teller in a Kansas City bank, charged with embezzling funds of that bank in the sum of \$10,000, was arrested in Austin Tuesday night. He had bought a \$4000 automobile and was flying high.

Large quantities of quail consigned to Chicago markets are being captured in Oklahoma daily. A few days ago a whole carload was captured by a marshal in Northern Oklahoma, where most of the birds are being killed. The destruction of quail, after the season has closed, is very great and the appointment of an additional staff of game inspection has become necessary.

The Christmas Present Problem.

The giving of Christmas presents has come, in many cases, to be a great tax.

People spend more than they can afford and very often but little love goes with the gift.

That is all wrong, for the spirit of Christmas giving should be prompted purely by affection. The moment that giving becomes a duty it should stop.

It is the sentiment, not the cost of a gift, that should count.

Last Christmas I overheard a young woman exclaim: "Look at this cheap, little present from Mrs. J.—I should think a woman as rich as she might spend more on her presents than that."

That girl had not one spark of love for the woman she was criticising. She merely valued the gift for its money value.

Don't attempt to give presents except to those whom you love, and who love you.

They will value your gift, no matter how small and inexpensive it may be, just because they love you and know that your love goes with it.

If you can't afford to send any present don't fret over it. Write Christmas letters instead. There are plenty of lonely people of your acquaintance who would be overjoyed at the reception of a Christmas letter.

If you are away from home be sure and write to all the dear home people. Above all write to your mother and don't be afraid to let her know how much you care for her.

Be demonstrative and not afraid of your pen. No matter how many pretty things you say to your mother, you can't begin to say as many as you should.

If you can afford to make Christmas gifts, spend some time and thought on them. Don't send things that the recipients cannot possibly use. A little thought given to each gift will send the right thing to the right person.

You have only a few days left in which to prepare for Christmas. If you have no time to make your presents, and must depend on the shops, I advise you to get at your shopping as soon as possible.

Before you purchase make a careful tour of one of the big shops. The counters are full of charming and inexpensive trifles. Look them over well, and the next day go back and make your purchases.

If you know just what you want it will save both you and the saleswoman a good deal of trouble.

Even if each present only cost 5 or 10 cents, send it off with a loving greeting, and you may feel sure that it will be appreciated.

Don't spoil your Christmas by spending more than you can afford and getting into debt.—Ex.

STATE NEWS.

Sleet and snow fell for several hours at Taylor Monday night, the first in eight years. The severest weather of the winter.

Representative Randall of this state has introduced a bill in congress appropriating \$125,000 to be used in exterminating the cattle tick in Texas.

Representative Gregg has introduced a bill to provide for the defense of the Gulf Coast by the purchase of fifteen submarine boats at a total cost of \$5,000,000.

Two unknown men entered the Santa Fe station at Britton, Ok., and robbed Ed Rose, the agent, of \$25, after blinding him by throwing pepper into his eyes.

El Paso health officials think typhoid fever prevailing there is due to celery and other vegetables and are investigating. There are over sixty typhoid fever cases there.

As a result of the election held in Johnson County Tuesday the county has gone dry by about 1,000 majority. Every box in the county, with the exception of Cleburne and Egan, gave pro majorities.

At Mexia Wednesday fire destroyed the city drug store and stock, and damaged the \$75,000 stock of dry goods of Karner & Phillips to the extent of \$40,000. The Karner & Phillips building was damaged to the extent of \$4,000.

Miss Grace Lanham, daughter of the governor, and E. C. Connor, a prominent young gentleman of Dallas, will be united in marriage on New Year's evening at the executive mansion. This will be the fourth ceremony taken place in the historic building in fifty-three years.

San Marcus Tuesday, for the first time in thirteen years was visited by snow from 2 p. m. until night with prospects for a continuance during the night. Many hundred children saw snow for the first time and the lower grades in the schools were practically disbanded after the snow began to fall.

The Fort Worth Record and Houston Post are resorting to every imaginable subterfuge in their desperate effort to divert attention from the real issue. What has Hearst, the International receiver-ship or the political position of The Galveston-Dallas News of ten years ago to do with Mr. Bailey accepting money from H. Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company? Mr. Bailey's defenders should stick to the text.—Grandview Tribune.

A collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Central occurred near Thornton Tuesday in which the mail and baggage cars and two coaches burned. About one-third of the registered mail was saved, the remainder, with the baggage, being totally destroyed. The passenger engine is a total wreck and several freight cars were burned, but no passengers injured. Engineer Koche and Fireman Shppard, were thrown out of the cab windows and badly injured.

The bank of Horatio, Ark., a small town about fifty miles north of Texarkana, was looted by two robbers Wednesday afternoon, who entered the bank about 2 o'clock and covered the cashier with their pistols and appropriated all the money in sight, about \$4,000. The men then hurriedly mounted their horses and rode away with a posse of citizens in pursuit.

Scale Books For Sale.

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

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

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

Our Store has in the past been headquarters for Holiday Goods. This season we will have the most Attractive Line Ever Before put on display in Clarendon. We can suit the most fastidious taste at prices that the cash system alone can afford. All our goods are marked down 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, Sash, 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.

Washington & Beverly DRAWMEN

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

Your Hauling Solicited Careful Handling Guaranteed.

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.

Get your plow harness from Rutherford & Adair.
Give her a bracelet. The best assortment is at Stocking's store.
Go to the Globe for bargains in "Moneyworth" clothing for men and boys.
The Clarendon Bakery is here to stay, your trade will be appreciated.
Give her an up-to-date kodak. There are some beauties at Stocking's store.
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.

COAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Gray has bought and moved to the J. M. Wattenbarger residence.
Charley Parsons and wife are here from Snyder, Ok., to spend the holidays.
J. I. Oldham and wife left Thursday for a holiday visit in Greer county, Ok.
Miss Pearl Parsons leaves today for Hot Springs, being a sufferer from rheumatism.
J. J. Stanton is moving his residence this week to the west side of Court Square.
Editor J. E. Cooke left Thursday to spend the holidays with relatives at Denton and Dallas.
Rev. C. C. Bearden has bought the new residence property from Mr. Chestnut at \$1,200.
Rev. A. H. Thornton, of Good-night college, came down yesterday and spent the day here.
A watch to Marie Crisp entertained a number of her friends Thursday evening in honor of her 16th birthday.
J. E. Pemberton has bought three lots in the Rutherford block at \$175 and intends to build a residence on them.
J. M. Wattenbarger and family left Thursday for Pilot Point to spend the holidays with their parents, after which they will move west.
Eight pages this issue—14 for the week. Twelve pages last week, besides getting out an 8-page Panhandle Missionary has given us work a plenty.
Jack Carver and family arrived here from Paris, Tex., yesterday and are trying to rent a house. Their car of household goods will be here tomorrow.
Already the noise of the holidays has begun—the popping of the cracker, the screech of the toy rattle, the gobble of the Christmas turkey, the squeal of the chattered pig, all indicates the approach of the most joyful of the year.
F. R. Marshall, instructor of bandry at the Texas Mechanical and Agricultural college, is this week making arrangements with Mr. Bugbee for a bunch of steers as an experiment under the direction of professor. Prof. Marshall is badly needed for the rest of the state, especially portions of the West into which a great immigration has been pouring from all parts of the States.
Wells and Harness go to Rutherford & Adair.

Violins at Stocking's store. Buy the boy one and let him learn to fiddle.

Guy Taylor was in from Lelia yesterday on business.

Mrs. R. S. Kimberlin left this week for San Antonio to spend the holidays with a daughter.

Christmas trees and entertaining programs at all the churches Monday night.

Prof. G. L. Vance and A. F. Chalk were down from Goodnight yesterday and spent the day.

Rev. E. Dubbs will preach at the Christian church tomorrow at 11, and Rev. Bearden at night.

Complaint was filed this week against Bob Adams, Bob Dishman and Arthur Greer, all of Rowe, for disturbing the peace at a singing.

W. H. Johnson, a well-to-do farmer from Collin county, who bought land near Brice, unloaded his effects this week, and will build and improve.

Marriages.

Last Wednesday evening at the residence of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Talley, Miss Nora Talley and Robert McMurry were married, Rev. Wilson performing the ceremony. They left the same evening for Silverton, where they will make their home. We join their many friends in extending good wishes.

Miss Ora Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Clark, of Clarendon, and Mr. J. I. Walker, of McCauley, Texas, were married at the home of the bride's parents Thursday evening, Rev. performing the ceremony. They left at once for McCauley where they will live.

Jurors.

The following are the jurors for the coming term of district court, to convene Jan. 7:

GRAND JURY:

W. A. Russell, R. E. L. Smith, E. H. Watt, W. B. Sims, W. W. James, W. F. Manney, T. L. Naylor, W. C. Smith, T. A. Babb, G. D. Hunt, Roy Kendall, T. N. Naylor, A. W. McLean, G. S. Patterson, Frank Kendall, Fred Dubbs.

PETIT JURY:

W. I. Rains, R. H. Muir, W. A. Womack, W. J. Thaxton, J. D. Young, W. B. Harden, W. S. Thompson, Robt. Sawyer, J. T. Wilson, Lee Blair, W. R. Boydston, J. D. Pickering, H. D. Bailey, Levi Angel, J. T. Sims, G. T. Hamlin, D. P. Ross, E. P. Crow, Hugh Brown, D. W. Robertson, Henry Jackson, L. A. Cash, Tom Owens, W. J. Carruth.

Tom Young and wife, of Clarendon, are here visiting Mrs. Young's parents, A. L. Bishop and wife, this week.—Floydada Hesperian.

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

All kinds of gifts books are being opened up at Stocking's store.

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

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. DUBB'S & SONS.

Clark's Gin

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

I want 10 to 50 acres of "close-in" acreage property—Cash or terms. C. C. BEARDEN.

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

College Notes.

Reported for THE CHRONICLE

The students presented a petition signed by almost the entire student body, asking that school be dismissed on Wednesday, the 19 instead of Friday the 21, as announced in the catalogue. Owing to the fact that many of them must travel from two to four days to reach home, Bro. Mood and the other members of the faculty decided to grant the petition, and school was dismissed on Wednesday afternoon. Jolly crowds of boys and girls were ready to start on the next trains for home. A few will remain at the dormitory, but the larger number have gone. Bro. Mood's family, Miss West, and Bro. Burkhead and wife will spend the holidays at the dormitory.

Mrs. Quigley and Lois left for the Hall Co. Ranch last Saturday where they will spend the holidays. Prof. Quigley joined them there when school dismissed.

On account of Mrs. Colville's health the Colville family have gone to Hill county for an extended trip. This takes Miss Ruby and Lily out of school for awhile.

Two of Miss Betts' little classes are rejoicing over promotion to the second and third readers the past week.

Floyd Teague, who had dropped out of school some weeks ago to help his father with home affairs on the plains, was with us a few days the past week. He hopes to return again by Christmas.

The next number of the Lyceum course will be on Jan. 19th, at the opera house by Dr. Edwin "Cyclone" Southers. To those who know him, no commendation is necessary.

At a called meeting of the Panhandle and Addisonian societies on last Wednesday they decided to have an inter-collegiate debate next term provided any college can be found willing to debate us. They selected Charlie Doak and Kenneth Bain as their representatives, and asked that the faculty correspond with other colleges in regard to the matter.

Bro. Mood announced that a new teacher, Prof. Morton of Granbury College, had been secured to begin work with us at the opening on Jan. 2nd. This will greatly add to the efficiency of the school as more teaching force is greatly needed.

The Senior League.

The Senior Epworth League has prepared a special Christmas program for next Sunday, with Clint Lee as leader. You are cordially invited. From 4 to 5 o'clock.

Notice to Tax-payers.

I will meet you at Jericho on Wednesday the 2nd day of Jan.; at Giles Thursday the 3rd, and Friday the 4th at Rowe—I will be at Old Town in the forenoon and at New Town in the evening. All take notice and remember the day and date. Yours to serve, J. T. PATMAN, Tax Col. Donley County.

Good Spaulding Hack For Sale or trade. Will trade for either feed, hogs or work horse. J. I. OLDHAM.

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

Everybody says the best display of Christmas goods is at Stocking's store.

For Sale or Trade.

A Top Buggy and a Square Piano. G. S. PATTERSON

Let Bushnell select you a watch at Stocking's store. He stands behind the guarantee.

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

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.

Cemetery Evergreens.

Clarendon Nursery makes a specialty of evergreens of various kinds for beautifying cemetery lots. Nice weeping willow also. Please notify me at once of anything in this line you may want. L. K. EGERTON.

Blacksmithing.

I now have my new shop completed, fitted with new and up-to-date tools and can do all kinds of farm implement work, machine work horseshoeing, etc.

Boilers patched, flues taken out, spliced and replaced, or any machine repairing.

Plow work and horseshoeing a specialty. J. B. JENKINS.

THE O K TAILORS

Have opened a new shop and are ready for business in either Gentlemen's or Ladies' High-grade. Made-to-order Clothes.



Suits - \$18 to \$50
Trousers 3.50 to 11

The finest lines of samples ever shown in Clarendon to select from.

A Specialty of cleaning and pressing for both Ladies and Gentlemen.

Hats Cleaned, Blocked and Shaped.

White & Johnson THE TAILORS

Room 3, Ramsey building, Clarendon, Tex

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

THEY'RE BEAUTS!

Have you seen our NEW FALL STYLES!

Everything up-to-date in PHOTOGRAPHY

H. MULKEY

City Meat Market.

W. I. LANE, Proprietor.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage and Cooked Meats.

In the market for any class of hogs. Phone 17

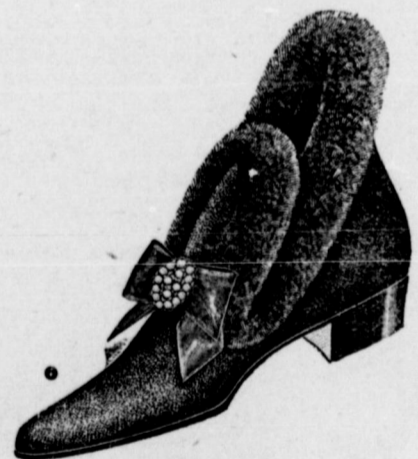
WARM SHOES

We have in stock a Nice Line of Women's Warm, lined Shoes and Felt cornless.

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.



JOHN H. RATHJEN.

G. C. HARTMAN

All kinds of Tinwork, Flues, and Flue Repairing. Your patronage is solicited.

Shop on north side of track near residence.

—Chronicle Job Office—
For ANY KIND of PRINTED STATIONERY

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.

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

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.

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.

Old newspapers for sale at this office.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE PRESIDENTS at the WHITE HOUSE.

The coming of Christmas is never forgotten at the White House. While every president's family has celebrated the festival according to their own wishes, and without attempting to follow precedent, none have ever permitted the occasion to pass unnoticed.

President Jackson, whose wife was dead and who had no family, and whose friends were his political associates, made of Christmas a gala day for the few servants of the White House, numbered among whom were two or three personal attendants from his Tennessee plantation.

But few presidents have had young children to make Merry Christmas in the White House. During the civil war Tad Lincoln was the White House baby, and around him centered the interest at Christmas time. The following true story is told of Tad at that time:

"Father," said little Tad, "there is something I'd like for Christmas, if you'll give it to me."

As the son asked the question his father looked at the boy over the rims of his spectacles in a grave way he had, and replied:

"What is that, my son?"

"I want a theater," said Tad.

"Is that all?" responded Mr. Lincoln, laying down the papers (a lengthy report from one of the generals in the field) which he had been perusing. "Well, my boy, I don't know that I have any objection. There are plenty of them, I suppose, in the toy shops."

"O, but I don't want a toy theater," protested the youngster; "I want a real one."

The president gazed at him in some surprise. "Is Grover's theater for sale?" he asked. "Or Ford's, perhaps?"

"Of course not, father. At any rate,

given during the Grant regime, which many of the residents of Washington to-day still vividly recall. A gigantic fir tree, reaching nearly to the ceiling, was set up in the East room, beautifully decorated, and on the tables beneath it were laid numerous gifts, most of them costly, which were distributed among the guests. The whole of the diplomatic corps was invited and refreshments, including champagne and terrapin, were provided.

No children were born to Mr. Cleveland during his first term, but at the date of his return to the White House his daughter Ruth (since dead) was two years old. Esther, the second child, came into the world not long afterward. Every Christmas Mrs. Cleveland had a fine tree set up in the play room, trimming it with her own hands, and superintending the adjustment on its branches of hundreds of tiny incandescent lights of different colors, which took the place of candles. Invitations were issued in the names of Ruth and Baby Esther to the little people of the cabinet circle, who came on the afternoon of Christmas day to take part in the merry-making and to share the gifts incidentally distributed.

Mrs. McKinley used always to make many Christmas presents with her own hands, devoting much of her time to the production of crocheted and knitted things, embroidered pieces, baby sacks and socks, and knitted purses of silk and steel beads. She was an invalid, and in this way leisure was employed which otherwise might have been wearisome. As a result, on the morning of the 25th of December each member of the clerical force of the White House received from her a muffler and a pair of warm gloves. Though she had no children, she was fond of young people, and at Christmas she always had three or four

The four younger children hang up their stockings as a matter of course. On the morning of Christmas day, after breakfast, Mr. Roosevelt leads the way to the library, which he calls the "study," where the gifts are laid out on the tables. He and Mrs. Roosevelt distribute them, and after the distribution a general romp usually follows.

Of course, while the Roosevelt children are the recipients of more costly gifts, and in greater number, than



Mrs. McKinley Knitting Stockings.

are received by the average American family of children, still there is no extraordinary display of lavishness and expensiveness in their gifts. The president does not go to the extreme in the buying and giving of Christmas presents that one would perhaps imagine.

In the afternoon of Christmas day, after the children have had their gifts and their romp, they go to two or three parties. One of these is at the house of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, the president's life-long chum, while another is at the residence of Mr. Roosevelt's elder sister, Mrs. Cowles. Here, of course, jollity and much good fun characterizes the parties, and every child present invariably enjoys the afternoon immensely.

Gifts from the American People.

Of course, every Christmas thousands of gifts from total strangers reach the White House, and no doubt such will be the case this year. Although these presents are not wanted, and the people would do much better not to send them, still it is a way many of the American people have of showing their affection for the nation's chief executive.

Whenever these presents are of considerable value (as is sometimes the case), they are returned to the donors; otherwise they are accepted politely with a note of acknowledgment from the president's secretary. Not one in a hundred of them is seen by the president, and in former administrations they were commonly consigned to the attic, where at the time of the recent reconstruction of the mansion an immense quantity of old junk thus accumulated was found.

Cigar Mr. Roosevelt does not smoke, and liquors are as a rule rejected. Articles of domestic usefulness are handed over to the steward. Whether such presents are accepted or refused, they cause embarrassment, and the tenant of the White House would be sincerely gratified if appreciative citizens chose some less substantial method of remembering him at Christmas time.

Christmas is now, and has been as a rule, a distinctly family affair in which public or official life has no part. It is on New Year's day that the president keeps open house for all.

As in most instances the countries of the new world have adopted their Christmas customs from the mother country from which their first emigrants settled, Spanish traditions prevail extensively in Latin-America. At the legations of Chili and Argentina the German tree, with its Kris Kringle accompaniments, will be charmingly combined with the religious observance of the season as brought from southern Europe by the Spaniards, who originally settled those countries.

In 1790.

Women needed to be admonished regarding certain details of good manners in the eighteenth century quite as much as to-day. At the Handel festival at Westminster abbey in 1790 a notice was posted reading: "No ladies will be admitted with hats, and they are particularly requested to come without feathers and very small hoops, if any."



The Roosevelt's Christmas Morning.

don't suppose so. But there isn't any reason why we shouldn't have a theater in the White House, if you are willing."

Mr. Lincoln was not at first disposed to take the suggestion favorably, but Tad, who was his favorite child, and at that time 11 years of age, was persistent, and at length the indulgent parent yielded. This was just before the Christmas of 1863—too late to have the theater ready for the holidays, many preparations being required; but it is a matter of history, though known to few, that not long after the following New Year's day the boy's ambition was realized, a room on the second floor of the executive mansion being set aside for the purpose, and a stage erected, with gas footlights and some simple scenery.

It so chanced that Mr. Grover, the manager of Grover's theater, which stood on the site of the present New National theater in Washington, only a couple of blocks from the White House, was a great friend of Tad. Mr. Lincoln often went there, sometimes accompanied by Mr. Seward, his secretary of state, and it was a common thing for the advertisements of the playhouse to announce that a certain performance would be given "at the request of the president."

Grover helped Tad to "rig up" the theater at the White House, a sort of fence being constructed to shut off the space to be occupied by the audience, for whose accommodation plenty of chairs and sofas were easily obtainable. For quite awhile plays were given twice a week, the patrons of the extemporized playhouse being mostly boys and girls of the official Washington circle. Frequently, however, grown people were present at the performances, and now and then Mr. Lincoln and his wife. The actors were furnished to a large extent by a Pennsylvania regiment of "Bucktails," then stationed at the capital.

Christmas with the Grants. In the way of Christmas parties at the White House, none in all the history of that interesting mansion has been so remarkable as one that was

young nieces or cousins staying with her as guests.

The custom of giving turkeys to each married man of the official staff was inaugurated by President McKinley, and the custom has been followed by Mr. Roosevelt. This year close to 100 fine, fat birds will be required to go around. Each one will bear a card on which will be inscribed the words: "A Merry Christmas from the President."

For several years the White House did not know the ring of children's voices, but President Roosevelt brought an interesting family of little



Tad Wanted a Theater.

folks to the mansion, and for the past five years Christmas at the White House has been a Christmas for the children, and it is celebrated in very much the same way as is in vogue in other well-to-do American homes.

Although, as a rule, the Roosevelts do not have a Christmas tree, they inherit from their Dutch ancestors a veneration for the spirit and sentiment of Christmas, and the day is given up by them entirely to festivities.

MESSAGE ON PANAMA

Washington, Dec. 17.—The president transmitted to both houses of congress a message on Panama. Says the chief executive:

In the month of November I visited the Isthmus of Panama, going over the canal zone with considerable care; and also visited the cities of Panama and Colon, which are not in the zone or under the United States flag, but as to which the United States government, thru its agents, exercises control for certain sanitary purposes.

The U. S. S. Louisiana, on which I was anchored off Colon about half past 2 on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 14, came aboard here, after my stay on shore, at about half past 9 on Saturday evening, Nov. 17. On Wednesday afternoon and evening I received the president of Panama and his suite, and saw members of the canal commission, and various other gentlemen, perfecting the arrangement for my visit, so that every hour that I was ashore could be employed to advantage. It was three days ashore—not a sufficient length of time to allow of an exhaustive investigation of the minutiae of the work of any single department, still less to pass judgment on the engineering problems, but enough to enable me to get a clear idea of the salient features of the great work and of the progress that has been made as regards the sanitation of the zone, Colon, and Panama, the caring for and housing of the employes, and the actual digging of the canal. The zone is a narrow strip of land, and it can be inspected much as one can inspect fifty or sixty miles of a great railroad, at the point where it runs thru mountains or overcomes other natural obstacles.

I chose the month of November for my visit partly because it is the rainiest month of the year, the month in which the work goes forward at the greatest disadvantage, and one of the two months when the medical department of the Panama canal company found most distressing.

Immediately after anchoring on the afternoon of Wednesday there was a violent storm of wind and rain. From that time we did not again see the sun, until Saturday morning, the rain continuing almost steadily, but varying from a fine drizzle to a torrential down-pour during that time in fifteen minutes at Cristobal 1.05 inches of rain fell; from 1 to 3 a. m., Nov. 16, 3.2 inches fell; for the twenty-four hours ending noon, Nov. 16, 4.68 inches fell, and for the six days ending noon, Nov. 16, 10.24 inches fell. The Chagres rose in flood to a greater height than it had attained during the last fifteen years, tearing out the track in one place. It would have been impossible to see the work going on under more unfavorable weather conditions. On Saturday, Nov. 17, the sun shone now and then for a few minutes, altho the day was generally overcast, and there were heavy showers at intervals.

First Day Ashore.

On Thursday morning we landed at about 7:30 and went slowly over the line of the Panama railway, ending with an excursion to the canal out to the islands where the dredging for the canal will cease. We took our dinner at one of the eating houses furnished by the commission for the use of government employes—no warning of our coming being given. I inspected the Ancon hospital, going thru various wards both for white patients and for colored patients. I inspected portions of the constabulary (zone police), examining the men individually. I also examined certain of the schools and saw the school children, both white and colored, speaking with certain of the teachers. In the afternoon of this day I was formally received in Panama by President Amador, who, together with the government and all the people of Panama, treated me with the most considerate courtesy, for which I hereby extend by most earnest thanks. I was driven thru Panama and in a public square was formally received and welcomed by the president and other members of the government; and in the evening I attended a dinner given by the president, and a reception, which was also a government function. I also drove thru the streets of Panama for the purpose of observing what had been done. We slept at the Hotel Tivoli, at Ancon, which is on a hill directly outside of the city of Panama, but in the zone.

Second Day.

On Friday morning we left the hotel at 7 o'clock and spent the entire day going thru the Culebra cut—the spot in which most work will have to be done in any event. We watched the different steam shovels working; we saw the drilling and blasting; we saw many of the dirt trains (of the two different types used), both carrying the earth away from the steam shovels and depositing it on the dumps—some of the dumps being run out in the jungle merely to get rid of the earth, while in other cases they are being used for double tracking the railway, and in preparing to build the great dams. I visited many of the different villages, inspecting thoroughly many different buildings—the local receiving hospitals, the houses in which the unmarried white workmen live, those in which the unmarried colored workmen live; also the quarters of the white married employes and of the married colored employes, as well as the commissary stores, the bath houses, the water closets, the cook sheds for the colored laborers, and the government canteens, or hotels, at which most of the white employes take their meals. I went thru the machine shops. During the day I talked with scores of different men—superintendents and heads of departments, divisions, and bureaus; steam-shovel men, machinists, conductors, engineers, clerks, wives of the American employes, health officers, colored laborers, colored attendants, and managers of the commissary stores where food is sold to the colored laborers; wives of the colored employes who are married. In the evening I had an interview with the British consul, Mr. Mallet, a gentleman who for many years has well and honorably represented the British government at the Isthmus of Panama and who has a peculiar relation to our work because the bulk of the colored laborers come from the British West Indies. I also saw the French consul, Mr. Gey, a gentleman of equally long service and honorable record. I saw the lieutenants, the chief executive and administrative officers, under the engineering

and sanitary departments. I also saw and had long talks with two deputations—one of machinists and one representing the railway men of the dirt trains—listening to what they had to say as to the rate of pay and various other matters and going over, as much in detail as possible, all the different questions they brought up. As to some matters I was able to meet their wishes; as to others, I felt that what they requested could not be done consistently with my duty to the United States government as a whole; as to yet others I reserved judgment.

Third Day.

On Saturday morning we started at 8 o'clock from the hotel. We went thru the Culebra cut, stopping off to see the marines, and also to investigate certain towns; one, of white employes, as to which in certain respects complaint had been made to me; and another town where I wanted to see certain houses of the colored employes. We went over the site of the proposed Gatun dam, having on the first day inspected the sites of the proposed La Boca and Sosa dams. We went on a little toy railway to the reservoir, which had been built to supply the people of Colon with water for their houses. There we took lunch at the engineers' mess. We then went thru the stores and shops of Cristobal, inspecting carefully the houses of both the white and colored employes, married and unmarried, together with the other buildings. We then went to Colon and saw the fire department at work; in four minutes from the signal the engines had come to Front street, and twenty-one 2½-inch hose pipes were raising streams of water about 100 feet high. We rode about Colon, thru the various streets, paved, unpaved, and in process of paving, looking at the ditches, sewers, curbing, and the light. I then went over the Colon hospital in order to compare it with the temporary town or field receiving hospitals which I had already seen and inspected. I also inspected some of the dwelling of the employes. In the evening I attended a reception given by the American employes on one of the docks in Colon, and from there went aboard the Louisiana.

Each day from twelve to eighteen hours were spent in going over and inspecting all there was to be seen, and in examining various employes. Thru-out my trip I was accompanied by the surgeon general of the navy, Dr. Rixey; by the chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, Mr. Shonts; by Chief Engineer Stevens; by Dr. Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer of the commission; by Mr. Bishop, the secretary of the commission; by Mr. Ripley, the principal assistant engineer; by Mr. Jackson Smith, who has had practical charge of collecting and handling the laboring force; by Mr. Bierd, general manager of the railway, and by Mr. Rogers, the general counsel of the commission; and many other officials joined us from time to time.

At the outset I wish to pay a tribute to the amount of work done by the French Canal company under very difficult circumstances. Many of the buildings they put up were excellent and are still in use, tho, naturally, the houses are now getting out of repair and are being used as dwellings only until other houses can be built, and much of the work they did in digging has been of direct and real benefit. This country has never a better investment than the \$40,000,000 which it paid to the French company for work and betterments, including especially the Panama railroad.

An inspection on the ground at the height of the rainy season served to convince me of the wisdom of congress in refusing to adopt either a high-level or a sea-level canal. There seems to be a universal agreement among all people competent to judge that the Panama superior to both the Nicaragua and Darien routes.

Preliminary Work Being Done.

The wisdom of the canal management has been shown in nothing more clearly than in the way in which the foundations of the work have been laid. To have yielded to the natural impatience of ill-informed outsiders and begun all kinds of experiments in work prior to the sanitation of the Isthmus, and to a fairly satisfactory working out of the problem of getting and keeping a sufficient labor supply, would have been disastrous. The various preliminary measures had to be taken first; and these could not be taken so as to allow us to begin the real work of construction prior to January 1 of the present year. It then became necessary to have the type of the canal decided, and the only delay has been the necessary delay until the 29th day of June, the date when the congress definitely and wisely settled that we should have an 85-foot level canal. Immediately after that the work began in hard earnest and has been continued with increasing vigor ever since; and it will continue so to progress in the future. When the contracts are let the conditions will be such as to insure a constantly increasing amount of performance.

Successful Sanitation.

The first great problem to be solved upon the solution of which the success of the rest of the work depended, was the problem of sanitation. This was done under the outset under the direction of Dr. W. C. Gorgas, who is to be mentioned as a full member of the commission. It must be remembered that his work was not mere sanitation as the word is understood in our ordinary work. Thru-out the zone and in two cities of Panama and Colon in addition to the sanitation work, he has had to do all the work of marine hospital service done by the nation, that the health of officers do in the various sea cities, and that Colonel Warren, New York when he cleaned up the Isthmus had been a by-adeadly unhealthfulness. Not only two years of our occupation, but times as regards sickness and mortality compare favorably with any healthy localities in the States. Especial care has been given to minimizing the risk of presence of those species of malarial and yellow fevers, which have been found in settlements, the little temporary cities composed of the black employes and their families, and there in the tropic jungle, needs of the work dictate, care is exercised to keep the healthy. Everywhere are

Continued on next page.

the drainage ditches which in removing the water have removed the breeding places of the mosquitoes, while the whole jungle is cut away for a considerable space around the habitations, thus destroying the places in which the mosquitoes take shelter. These drainage ditches and clearings are in evidence in every settlement, and, together with the invariable presence of mosquito screens around the piazzas and of mosquito doors to the houses, not to speak of the careful fumigation that has gone on in all infected houses, doubtless explain the extraordinary absence of mosquitoes. As a matter of fact, but a single mosquito, and this not of the dangerous species, was seen by any member of our party during my three days on the Isthmus. Equal care is taken by the inspectors of the health department to secure cleanliness in the houses and proper hygienic conditions of every kind. I inspected between twenty and thirty water-closets, both those used by the white employees and those used by the colored laborers. In almost every case I found the conditions perfect. In but one case did I find them really bad. In this case, affecting a settlement of unmarried white employees, I found them very bad indeed, but the buildings were all inherited from the French company and were being used temporarily while other buildings were in the course of construction, and right near the defective water-closet a new and excellent closet with a good sewer pipe was in process of construction and nearly finished. Nevertheless this did not excuse the bad condition that had been inherited to prevail. Temporary accommodations, even if only such as burlap use when camped in the field, should have been provided. Orders to this effect were issued. I append the report of Dr. Gorgas on the incident. I was struck, however, by the fact that in this instance, as in almost every other where a complaint was made which proved to have any justification whatever, it appeared that steps had already been taken to remedy the evil complained of, and that the trouble was mainly due to the extreme difficulty, and often impossibility, of providing in every place for the constant increase in the numbers of employees. Generally the provision is made in advance, but it is not possible that this should always be the case; when it is not there ensues a period of time during which the conditions are unsatisfactory, until a remedy can be provided; but I never found a case where the remedy was not being provided as speedily as possible.

Hospitals and Their Treatment.
I inspected the large hospitals at Ancon and Colon, which are excellent examples of what tropical hospitals should be. I also inspected the receiving hospitals in various settlements. I went thru a number of the wards in which the colored men are treated, a number of those in which the white men are treated—Americans and Spaniards. Both white men and black men are treated exactly alike, and their treatment is as good as that which could be obtained in our first-class hospitals at home. All the patients that I saw, with one or two exceptions, were laborers or other employes on the canal works and railways, most of them colored men of the ordinary labor class. Not only are the men treated for whom they appear to be, but so far as practicable they are sent to the hospitals, whether they desire to go or not. From no responsible source did any complaint come to me as to the management of the hospital service, although occasionally a very ignorant West Indian negro when he is first brought into the hospital becomes frightened by the ordinary hospital routine.

Good Health Showing.
Just at present the health showing on the Isthmus is remarkably good—so much better than in previous years of the United States that I do not believe that it can possibly continue at quite its present average. Thus, early in the present year a band of several hundred Spaniards were brought to the Isthmus as laborers, and additions to their number have been made from time to time; yet since their arrival in February last but one of those Spaniards thus brought over to work on the canal had died of disease, and he of typhoid fever. Two others were killed, one in a railroad accident, and one by a dynamite explosion. There has been for the last six months a well-nigh steady decline in the death rate for the population of the zone, this being largely due to the decrease in deaths from pneumonia, which has been the most fatal disease on the Isthmus. In October there were ninety-nine deaths of every kind among the employes of the Isthmus. There were then on the rolls 5,500 white, seven-eighths of them being Americans. Of these whites but two died of disease, and as it happened neither man was an American. Of the 5,000 white Americans, including some 1,200 women and children, not a single death has occurred in the past three months, whereas in an average city in the United States the number of deaths of a similar number of people in that period would have been about thirty deaths. This very remarkable showing can not of course permanently last, but it certainly goes to prove that good care is taken the Isthmus, particularly unhealthy place. Out of the 19,000 negroes on the Isthmus, the most destructive disease, and the one never coming second. The number of the colored laborers is of course greater than in the case among whites, and they are also less careful of themselves, but the death rate is so much higher than among whites, in spite of the fact that the same care has been used to similar conditions. Even among the colored employes it will be seen that the death rate is not high.

Extermination of Mosquitoes.
At Ancon and Colon the death rate has been greatly reduced, this being due to the vigorous work of the sanitary brigade of employes who are inspecting houses where the breeding places of the mosquito are to be found, and destroying the larvae and breeding places in similar work in exterminating the malarial mosquitoes—in fact, all kinds of mosquitoes. The work has been so thorough that in this cut during last summer not a single house was

carefully examined, and only two mosquitoes, neither of the two fatal species, were found. Unflinching energy in inspection and in disinfecting and in the work of draining and clearing brush are responsible for the change. I append Dr. Gorgas's report on the health condition; also a letter from Surgeon General Rixey to Dr. Gorgas. The surgeon general reported to me that the hygienic conditions on the Isthmus were about as good as, for instance, those in the Norfolk navy yard.

Corozal, some four miles from La Boca, was formerly one of the most unsanitary places on the Isthmus, probably the most unsanitary. There was a marsh with a pond in the middle. Dr. Gorgas had both the marsh and pond drained and the brush cleared off, so that now, when I went over the ground, it appeared like a smooth meadow intersected by drainage ditches. The breeding places and sheltering spots of the dangerous mosquitoes had been completely destroyed. The result is that Corozal for the last six months (like La Boca, which formerly also had a very unsanitary record) shows one of the best sanitary conditions in the zone, having less than 1 per cent a week admitted to the hospital. At Corozal there is a big hotel filled with employes of the Isthmian canal commission, some of them with their wives and families. Yet this healthy and attractive spot was stigmatized as a "hog wallow" by one of the least scrupulous and most foolish of the professional scoundrel-mongers who from time to time have written about the commission's work.

Panama and Colon Improvements.
The sanitation work in the cities of Panama and Colon has been just as important as in the zone itself, and in many respects much more difficult, because it was necessary to deal with the already existing population, which naturally had scant sympathy with revolutionary changes, the value of which they were for a long time not able to perceive. In Colon the population consists largely of colored laborers who, having come over from the West Indies to work on the canal, abandon the work and either take to the brush or lie idle in Colon itself; thus peopling Colon with the least desirable among the imported laborers for the good and steady men of course continue to work. Yet astonishing progress has been made in both cities. In Panama 99 per cent of the streets that are to be paved at all are already paved with an excellent brick pavement laid in heavy concrete a few of the streets being still in process of paving. The sewer and water services in the city are of the most modern hygienic type, some of the service having just been completed.

In Colon the conditions are peculiar, and it is as regards Colon that most of the bitter complaint has been made. Colon is built on a low coral island, covered at more or less shallow depths with vegetable accumulations or mud, which affords sustenance and strength to many varieties of low-lying tropical plants. One-half of the surface of the island is covered with water at high tide, the average height of the land being 1½ feet above low tide. The slight undulations furnish shallow, natural reservoirs or fresh-water breeding places for every variety of mosquito, and the ground tends to be lowest in the middle. When the town was originally built no attempt was made to fill the low ground, either in the streets or on the building sites, so that the entire surface was practically a quagmire; when the quagmire became impassable certain of the streets were crudely improved by filling especially bad mud holes with soft rock or other material. In September, 1905, a systematic effort was begun to formulate a general plan for the proper sanitation of the city. In February last temporary relief measures were taken, while in July the prosecution of the work was begun in good earnest. The results are already visible in the sewerage, draining, guttering and paving of the streets. Some four months will be required before the work of sewerage and street improvement will be completed, but the progress already made is very marked. Ditches have been dug thru the town, connecting the salt water on both sides, and into these ponds, which have served as breeding places for the mosquitoes, are directed. These ditches have answered their purpose, for they are probably the chief cause of the astonishing diminution in the number of mosquitoes. More ditches of the kind are being constructed.

Colon Water Supply.
It was not practicable, with the force at the commission's disposal, and in view of the need that the force should be used in the larger town of Panama, to begin this work before early last winter. Water mains were then laid in the town and water was furnished to the people early in March from a temporary reservoir. This reservoir proved to be of insufficient capacity, before the end of the dry season and the shortage was made up by hauling water over the Panama railroad, so that there was at all times an ample supply of the very best water. Since that time the new reservoir back of Mount Hope has been practically completed. I visited this reservoir. It is a lake over a mile long and half a mile broad. It now carries some 500,000,000 gallons of first-class water. I forward herewith a photograph of this lake, together with certain other photographs of what I saw while in Panama. Nothing but a cataclysm will hereafter render it necessary in the dry season to haul water for the use of Colon and Cristobal.

Unjust Criticism.
Care and forethought have been exercised by the commission, and nothing has reflected more credit upon them than their refusal either to go ahead too fast or to be deterred by the fear of criticism from not going ahead fast enough. It is curious to note the fact that many of the most severe critics of the commission criticize them for precisely opposite reasons, some complaining bitterly that the work is not in a more advanced condition, while the others complain that it has been rushed with such haste that there has been insufficient preparation. On the other hand, to refuse to do anything until every possible future contingency had been met would have caused wholly unwarranted delay. The right course to follow was exactly the course which has been followed. Every reasonable preparation was made in advance, the hygienic conditions in special being made as

nearly perfect as possible; while on the other hand there has been no timid refusal to push forward the work because of inability to anticipate every possible emergency, for, of course, many defects can only be shown by the working of the system in actual practice.

In addition to attending to the health of the employes, it is of course necessary to provide for policing the zone. This is done by a police force which at present numbers over 200 men, under Captain Shanton. About one-fifth of the men are white and the others black. In different places I questioned some twenty or thirty of these men, taking them at random. They were a fine set, physically and in discipline. With one exception all the white men I questioned had served in the American army usually in the Philippines, and belonged to the best type of American soldier, without exception the black policemen whom I questioned had served either in the British army or in the Jamaica or Barbados police. They were evidently contented, and were doing their work well. Where possible the policemen are used to control people of their own color, but in any emergency no hesitation is felt in using them indiscriminately.

Inasmuch as so many both of the white and colored employes have brought their families with them, schools have been established, the school service being under Mr. O'Connell. For the white pupils white American teachers are employed; for the colored pupils there are also some white American teachers, one Spanish teacher, and one colored American teacher, most of them being colored teachers from Jamaica, Barbados and St. Lucia. The schoolrooms were good, and it was a pleasant thing to see the pride that the teachers were taking in their work and their pupils.

There seemed to me to be too many saloons in the zone; but the new high-license law, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, next, will probably close four-fifths of them. Resolute and successful efforts are being made to minimize and control the sale of liquor. The cars on the passenger trains on the Isthmus are divided into first and second class, the difference being marked in the price of tickets. As a rule second-class passengers are colored and first-class passengers are white, but in every train which I saw there were a number of white second-class passengers, and on two of them there were colored first-class passengers.

Care of Employes.
Next in importance to the problem of sanitation, and indeed now of equal importance, is the problem of securing and caring for the mechanics, laborers, and other employes who actually do the work on the canal and the railroad. This great task has been under the control of Mr. Jackson Smith, and on the whole has been well done. At present there are some 6,000 white employes and some 19,000 colored employes on the Isthmus. I went over the different places where the different kinds of employes were working; I think I saw representatives of every type both at their work and in their homes; and I conversed with probably a couple of hundred of them all told, choosing them at random from every class and including those who came especially to present certain grievances. I found that those who did not come specifically to present grievances almost invariably expressed far greater content and satisfaction with the conditions than did those who called to make complaint.

Nearly 5,000 of the white employes had come from the United States. No man can see these young, vigorous men energetically doing their duty without a thrill of pride in them as Americans. They represent on the average a high class. Doubtless to Congress the wages paid them will seem high, but as a matter of fact the only general complaint which I found had any real basis among the complaints made to me upon the Isthmus was that, owing to the peculiar surroundings, the cost of living, and the distance from home, the wages were really not as high as they should be. In fact, almost every man I spoke to felt that he ought to be receiving more money—a view, however, which the average man who stays at home in the United States probably likewise holds as regards himself. I append figures of the wages paid, so that Congress can judge the matter for itself. Later I shall confer on the subject with certain representative labor men here in the United States, a well as going over with Mr. Stevens, the comparative wages paid on the zone and at home; and I may then communicate my findings to the canal committees of the two houses.

Work of Construction.
The work is now going on with a vigor and efficiency pleasant to witness. The three big problems of the canal are the La Boca dams, the Gatun dam and the Culebra cut. The Culebra cut must be made, anyhow; but of course changes as to the dams, or at least as to the locks adjacent to the dams, may still occur. The La Boca dams offer no particular problem, the bottom material being so good that there is a practical certainty, not merely as to what can be achieved, but as to the time of achievement. The Gatun dam offers the most serious problem which we have to solve; and yet the ablest men on the Isthmus believe that this problem is certain of solution along the lines proposed; altho, of course, it necessitates great toil, energy, and intelligence, and altho equally, of course, there will be some little risk in connection with the work. The risk arises from the fact that some of the material near the bottom is not so good as could be desired. If the huge earth dam now contemplated is thrown across from one foothill to the other we will have what is practically a low, broad, mountain ridge behind which will rise the inland lake. This artificial mountain will probably show less seepage, that is, will have greater restraining capacity than the average natural mountain range. The exact locality of the locks at this dam—as at other dams—is now being determined. In April next Secretary Taft, with three of the ablest engineers of the country—Messrs. Noble, Stearns and Ripley—will visit the Isthmus, and the three engineers will make the final and conclusive examinations as to the exact site for each lock. Meanwhile the work is going ahead without a break. The Culebra cut does not offer such great risks; that is, the damage liable near the bottom is not so good as could be desired. If the huge earth dam now contemplated is thrown across from one foothill to the other we will have what is practically a low, broad, mountain ridge behind which will rise the inland lake. This artificial mountain will probably show less seepage, that is, will have greater restraining capacity than the average natural mountain range. The exact locality of the locks at this dam—as at other dams—is now being determined. In April next Secretary Taft, with three of the ablest engineers of the country—Messrs. Noble, Stearns and Ripley—will visit the Isthmus, and the three engineers will make the final and conclusive examinations as to the exact site for each lock. Meanwhile the work is going ahead without a break.

to be spent. The dams will be composed of the earth taken out of the cut and very possibly the building of the locks and dams will take even longer than the cutting in Culebra itself.

In Culebra Cut
The main work is now being done in the Culebra cut. It was striking and impressive to see the huge steam shovel in full play, the dumping trains carrying away the rock and earth they dislodged. The implements of French excavating machinery, which often stand a little way from the line of work, of excellent construction, look like the finest toys when compared with these new steam shovels. Just as the French dumping cars seem like toy cars when compared with the long trains of huge cars, dumped by steam plows, which are now in use. This represents the enormous advance that has been made in machinery during the past quarter of a century. No doubt a quarter of a century hence this new machinery, of which we are now so proud, will similarly seem out of date, but it is certainly serving its purpose well now. The old French cars and shovels are entirely discarded. We still have in use a few of the more modern, but not most modern, cars, which hold but 12 yards of earth. They can be employed on certain lines with sharp curves. But the recent cars hold from 25 to 30 yards apiece, and instead of the old clumsy methods of unloading them, a steam plow is drawn from end to end of the whole vestibuled train, thus immensely economizing labor. In the rainy season the steam shovels can do but little in dirt, but they work steadily in rock and in the harder ground. There were some 25 at work during the time I was on the Isthmus, and their tremendous power and efficiency were most impressive.

New Excavating Records.
As soon as the type of canal was decided this work began in good earnest. The rainy season will shortly be over and then there will be an immense increase in the amount taken out; but even during the last three months, in the rainy season, steady progress is shown by the figures: In August, 292,000 cubic yards; in September, 291,000 cubic yards; and in October, 325,000 cubic yards. In October new records were established for the output of individual shovels as well as for the tonnage haul of individual locomotives. I hope to see the growth of a healthy spirit of emulation between the different shovel crews, just such a spirit as has grown on our battle ships between the different gun crews in matters of marksmanship. Passing thru the cut the amount of new work can be seen at a glance. In one place the entire side of a hill had been taken out recently by 27 tons of dynamite, which were exploded at one blast. At another place I was given a presidential salute of 21 charges of dynamite. On the top notch of the Culebra cut the prism is now as wide as it will be; all told, the canal bed at this point has now been sunk 200 feet below what it originally was. It will have to be sunk about 130 feet farther. Thrusting out the cut drilling, blasting, shoveling, and hauling are going on with constantly increasing energy, the huge shovels being prest up, as if they were mountain howitzers, into the most unlikely looking places, where they eat their way into the hillsides.

Railway Improvements.
The most advanced methods, not only in construction, but in railroad management, have been applied to the zone, with corresponding economies in time and cost. This has been shown in the handling of tonnage from ships into cars, and from cars into ships on the Panama railroad, where, thanks largely to the efficiency of General Manager Hiert the saving of time and cost has been noteworthy. My examination tended to show that some of the departments had (doubtless necessarily) become overdeveloped, and could now be reduced or subordinated without impairment of efficiency and with a saving of cost. The chairman of the commission, Mr. Shonts, has all matters of this kind constantly in view, and is now reorganizing the government of the zone, so as to make the form of administration both more flexible and less expensive, subordinating everything to direct efficiency with a view to the work of the canal commission. From time to time changes of this kind will undoubtedly have to be made. It must be remembered that in this giant work of construction, it is continually necessary to develop departments or bureaus, which are vital for the time being, but which soon become useless; just as it will be continually necessary to put up buildings, and even to erect towns, which in ten years will once more give place to jungle, or will then be at the bottom of the great lakes at the ends of the canal.

It is not only natural, but inevitable, that a work as gigantic as this which has been undertaken on the Isthmus should arouse every species of hostility and criticism. The conditions are so new and so trying, and the work so vast, that it would be absolutely out of the question that mistakes should not be made. Checks will occur. Unforeseen difficulties will arise. From time to time seemingly well-settled plans will have to be changed. At present 25,000 men are engaged on the task. After a while the number will be doubled. In such a multitude it is inevitable that there should be here and there a scoundrel. Very many of the poorer class of laborers lack the mental development to protect themselves against either the rascality of others or their own folly, and it is not possible for human wisdom to devise a plan by which they can invariably be protected.

In a place which has been for ages a by-word for unhealthfulness, and with a large congregation of strangers suddenly put down and set to hard work there will now and then be outbreaks of disease. There will now and then be shortcomings in administration; there will be unlooked-for accidents to delay the excavation of the cut or the building of the dams and locks. Each such incident will be entirely natural, and, even the most serious, no one of them will mean more than a little extra delay or trouble. Yet each, when discovered by sensation mongers and retailed to timid folk of little faith, will serve as an excuse for the belief that the whole work is being badly managed. Experiments will continually be tried in housing, in hygiene, in street repairing, in dredging, and in digging earth and rock. Now and then an experiment will be a failure; and among those who hear of it, a certain proportion of doubting Thomases will at once believe that the whole work is a failure. Doubtless here and there some minor

rascality will be uncovered; but as to this, I have to say that after the most painstaking inquiry I have been unable to find a single reputable person who had so much as heard of any serious accusations affecting the honesty of the commission or of any responsible officer under it. It is not too much to say that the whole atmosphere of the commission breathes honesty as it breathes efficiency and energy. Above all, the work has been kept absolutely clear of politics. I have never heard even a suggestion of spoils politics in connection with it.

Plan to Build by Contract.
After most careful consideration we have decided to let out most of the work by contract, if we can come to satisfactory terms with the contractors. The whole work is of a kind suited to the peculiar genius of our people, and our people have developed the type of contractor best fitted to grapple with it. It is of course much better to do the work in large part by contract than to do it all by the government, provided it is possible on the one hand to secure to the contractor a sufficient remuneration to make it worth while for responsible contractors of the best kind to undertake the work; and provided on the other hand it can be done on terms which will not give an excessive profit to the contractor at the expense of the government. After much consideration the plan already promulgated by the secretary of war was adopted. This plan in its essential features was drafted after careful and thorough study and consideration, by the chief engineer, Mr. Stevens, who, while in the employment of Mr. Hill, the present of the Great Northern railroad, had personal experience of this very type of contract. Mr. Stevens then submitted the plan to the chairman of the commission, Mr. Shonts, who went carefully over it with Mr. Rogers, the legal adviser of the commission, to see that all legal difficulties were met. He then submitted copies of the plan to both Secretary Taft and myself. Secretary Taft submitted it to some of the best counsel at the New York bar, and afterwards I went over it very carefully with Mr. Taft and Mr. Shonts, and we laid the plan in its general features before Mr. Root. My conclusion is that it combines the maximum of advantage with the minimum of disadvantage. Under it a premium will be put upon the speedy and economical construction of the canal, and a penalty imposed on delay and waste. The plan as promulgated is tentative. Doubtless it will have to be changed in some respects before we can come to a satisfactory agreement with responsible contractors—perhaps even after the bids have been received; and of course it is possible that we cannot come to an agreement, in which case the government will do the work itself. Meanwhile the work on the Isthmus is progressing steadily and without any let-up.

A seven-headed commission is of course a clumsy executive instrument. We should have been but one commissioner, with such heads of departments and other officers under him as we may find necessary. We should be expressly permitted to employ the best engineers in the country as consulting engineers. I accompany this paper with a map showing substantially what the canal will be when it is finished. When the Culebra cut has been made and the dams built (if they are built as at present proposed) there will then be at both the Pacific and Atlantic ends of the canal, two great fresh-water lakes, connected by a broad channel running at the bottom of a ravine, across the backbone of the Western hemisphere. Those best informed believe that the work will be completed in about eight years; but it is never safe to prophesy about such a work as this, especially in the tropics. Such interest as a visit like this would indicate will have a good effect upon the men who are doing the work, on one hand while on the other hand it will offer as witnesses of the exact conditions men whose experience as business men and whose impartiality will make the result of their observations of value to the country as a whole.

The president is confident of the ultimate success of the undertaking.

Mules and Dead Languages.
“The agricultural schools are all right,” said the old Georgia farmer, “and I'm in favor of 'em—if they just don't larn the lads to swear at the mules in Latin. Some o' the college graduates have tried that, and some of 'em got kicked so high they never did come down no more. Plain Georgia dialect is best for the Georgia mule. He never kicks at that.”—Atlanta Constitution.

Overreached Himself.
A lawyer from one of the interior counties of Pennsylvania went to Philadelphia on some professional business. When he returned he told his neighbors about it. “I stopped at one of them taverns,” he said, “and they charged me three dollars a day for my room and meals. Just think of that; three dollars a day! But I got good and even with them. I ate oysters three times a day.”

Architect Knew It All.
When it was a question of constructing the cupola for the cathedral at Florence, Brunelleschi, the famous architect, plainly told the council, assembled to consider the claims of the various competitors, that he was the only one who knew anything about it, and that they had therefore better give him the commission at once.

Rapid Transformation.
The teacher was telling her scholars the mythological story about the man who was turned into a swan. “First,” she said, “wings began to appear and then feathers and finally his neck grew longer and longer. Now, who can tell me what he became.” “A rubberneck!” was the startling reply.

**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
HIGH-CLASS CLOTHING.**

**\$15 Fifteen Dollar \$15
HERE**



**Will Buy One
Of the Best
Suits On Earth for
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
And
Supplies

The Powell Trading Co.,
Clarendon, Texas.

Ladies And
Gents
Furnishings

The Other Side of It.
An American, over in London, says:
"An English Christmas isn't a sangerfest, Tilbury, it's a begging-fest. The band plays, but it plays with one hand while the other one is out for coin. The boys and men sing Christmas hymns, and then take a collection; and the moon may be shining, but you can't see it through the fog. Some of the railway stations are decorated, and you've scarcely had time to remark that you think it's a very beautiful custom when an itching palm appears between you and the holly. The postman says, "Merry Christmas," and waits for you to be generous, and the lamp-lighter, and the paper boy, and the man who delivers groceries, and the boy from the cakeshop. Porters follow you wherever you go, and servants whom you never saw before bob up in numbers. And

out in the street, whenever you hear any one say "Merry Christmas," you mechanically put your hand in your pocket. It isn't Christmas, Tilbury; it's an organized hold-up."
Crowds Coming to the Panhandle.
As an illustration of how the crowds are coming this way just read the following from the Fort Worth Record:
At least an idea of the magnitude of the immigration to the Panhandle section of Texas may be gleaned from the statement of General Freight Agent Sterley of the Fort Worth & Denver, concerning the amount of household goods that is being shipped over the Denver road to various points. Within the past two weeks the Fort Worth & Denver has almost found it necessary to operate special trains to carry the household goods of those who are seeking new

homes in that fast developing country. On several days a sufficient number of solid cars were handled to have made up all that one engine could pull, but the operation of the special was avoided in dividing the cars between the several regular locals.
Mr. Sterley gave out the figures that during the past four days sixty nine solid cars of household goods have been carried to various points in the Panhandle section, and this gives an average of about seventeen cars for the day. Calculating upon the recognized standard basis that there is one car to the family, and an average of five persons to the family, it will be realized that at least 350 people have, in four days, gone to the Panhandle country to settle, and an average daily record of nearly ninety is made. These figures show that about two cars of people are carried daily through Fort

Worth to the Panhandle sections.
"The persons now going to the Panhandle are mostly Texans deciding to change their home," says Mr. Sterley. "There are but few foreigners in the bunch, and as a rule the people are of the best classes. The destinations are varied, and every community seems to be getting its full share. While I have not yet compiled figures and made comparisons with former years, I believe that the immigration now in progress is record breaking."
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.
Fresh shipment of Reunion Coffee received at The Powell Trading Co.

Rest of Year Free.
All new and old subscribers who pay a full year in advance, have the CHRONICLE the rest of this year free, the figures being marked up to Jan. 1, 1908. This is a week and only \$1 a year.
Farmers—You Can Save 25 to 50 per cent on your work by taking it to Ephraim shop.
WANTED:—by Chicago wholesale order house, assistant manager (m) for this county and adjoining territories. Work pleasant; position advanced. No investment or experience required. Write at once for time valuable. and inclose self addressed envelope.
GENERAL MANAGER, 134 E. Chicago.
If you read THE CHRONICLE you are always abreast of and know what is doing and don't have to wait until it is too old to be of any use. Twice-a-week and only \$1 a year.
100 Envelopes
With name and address printed and postpaid at 10c