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CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

No. 79.

## Haskell Forced to Resign—Humiliated, Down and Out.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26.—Gov. C. N. Haskell at midnight last night resigned as treasurer of the democratic national committee. His resignation was announced by himself three hours after his arrival in Chicago from Guthrie, Ok., and after he had conferred with officials of the democratic national headquarters.

In giving out his decision Mr. Haskell in response to a question, declared he did not desire to be responsible for any embarrassment which might result to the democratic party by his retaining the office of treasurer.

Gov. Haskell's decision followed a conference of half the democratic leaders in Chicago. The governor, in answering a question as to why he had resigned, said that he did not wish to embarrass the democratic party by retaining the office.

In view of the charges that had been made against him he realized that it would require more than the few weeks elapsing between now and election time to clearly disprove them.

Mr. Haskell admitted that his resignation was directly due to the charges made by Wm. R. Hearst at Columbus, O., and at St. Louis.

He said, however, that his course did not indicate in the least that there was any truth in the accusations. Pending the vindication that he believes will result, he resigned, in order not to jeopardize his party.

Gov. Haskell said that despite public reports, Wm. J. Bryan had neither directly nor indirectly requested his resignation.

The governor refused to answer any direct question put to him by reporters, replying that he would consider any questions put to him in writing.

When he arrived at democratic headquarters in the auditorium annex he was handed a list of questions and retired to his room, where he remained some time in conference with National Committeeman M. J. Wade of Iowa and Josephus Daniels, chairman of the democratic press committee.

Many who called to see the governor during his conference were refused admittance, among them being several prominent party workers.

The questions were: "Do you know whether Mr. Bryan knew of the charges made against you by Mr. Hearst before you were appointed treasurer?"

"Do you think your connection with the campaign, regardless of the falsity or truth of the charges, would tend to embarrass Mr. Bryan or injure his chances?"

"Do you intend to reply to President Roosevelt?"

"Do you intend to renew your demand for an investigation of the charges?"

To the first, his answer was: "I do not see how he could have."

To the second: "It might. At any rate, I would not be a good citizen if I risked any embarrassment in the fight of the honest people against the special interests."

To the next question he replied: "I have not done so yet."

As to the investigation query, he said: "How can I Roosevelt admit that he did not tell the truth?"

Mr. Haskell did not quit his room until midnight, when he followed Mr. Wade and Mr. Jackson to the door and handed his written answers to the reporters. He gave an affirmative reply to the report that he had resigned, but denied emphatically that it had been requested by Mr. Bryan.

## FORMAL LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The wording of the resignation is as follows:  
"Hon. Norman E. Mack, Chair-

## man Democratic National Committee, New York: My Dear Sir—

In pursuance of information as to your date for return here, when I went home before, assumed I would find you here upon my return today. I now learn that you will be detained in the east until Tuesday, and as I must be home on Monday, I leave tomorrow. Since the the president and his cabinet have joined forces with Mr. Hearst and three Wall street brokers to make a personal fight against me, notwithstanding the president, in his answer to Mr. Bryan abandoned his charge about Ohio Standard Oil cases, yet by all the means at the command of the government and the millions of Hearst and his Wall street allies, they persist in vicious, unwarranted and untruthful attacks on me personally. I welcome their attack and shall meet it with all the vigor at my command. I shall treat them all as private citizens and subject to the penalties of the law which they merit.

"In this I know I shall have the aid of my neighbors at home for all proper purposes, but my time must be free from other demands here.

"Again my heart is full of hope for the election of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ke'n. Honest government and rule by the people is at stake. Important beyond any battle at the polls, in the last generation, is the pending contest. I would not for one moment consider remaining in any way connected with the committee. Therefore, I hereby tender my resignation as treasurer of the national committee, that not the slightest contest of my own could in any way be used by the president to cloud the sky and shield our opponents from discussing the real issues and laying bare the republican duplicity to the people.

"Sincerely yours,  
"C. N. HASKELL."

## Both Sides Worried

Washington, Sept. 26.—The leaders at both headquarters are greatly worried, following Haskell's resignation and the elimination of republican Manager Dupont. It is believed both Bryan and Roosevelt are preparing a thorough house cleaning and the wonder is who is to go next.

It is believed Hearst has further ammunition and the parties will try to act before he uses. Both parties want to settle the disputes Hearst has raised and fight the campaign on legitimate issues.

The editor of the Henrietta Review is independent in politics, so he sizes up the oily politicians thus: "Those Ohio people are a strange, odd set. They have gone and given Senator Foraker the fatal biffon mere documentary evidence. And Foraker has been their popular idol since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He was great when Joe Bailey was a fryingsizelet in Mississippi." Then he adds this to make it a little more interesting: "The Standard Oilers have a hard time with 'em, but the guess is easy as to the state of their party politics. And it is easy to see where they're wrong; for an oiled republican smells offensively while the same oleaginous application rather improves the smell of a democrat."

Four thousand members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and ladies' auxiliary, Rebekahs, in Denver from all parts of the continent on the occasion of the eighty-fourth annual session of the sovereign grand lodge, paraded the principle streets Thursday. Interspersed in the procession were fourteen bands. George L. Clark, past grand sire of Australia, was initiated into the Patriarch Militant degree.

## Loans Cannot Be Made to Inactive Bank Officers'

Austin, Sept. 25.—This important ruling—as been made.

The attorney general's department has, through Assistant Attorney General Hawken, held that a board of directors of a state bank has no power to delegate the executive committee power to make loans indiscriminately to the officers or directors of such banks; that when a director or officer of such a bank wants to borrow money the amount must be specified for that particular loan, and before the loan is made a majority of the board of directors must pass on such application in each particular case at a regular meeting of such board, and no director shall borrow in excess of 10 per cent of capital and surplus without favorable action by a majority of the board.

This ruling was in answer to a question from Commissioner of Insurance and Banking Love and was prompted by a state bank adopting resolution by the board of directors delegating to its executive committee power to make loans to inactive officers of the bank. It is held such action is inoperative and an evasion of law.

Hearst's motion relative to Foraker was seconded by the president—and the "big stick" came down and the Ohio senator is eliminated. That is the difference between a party that succeeds and one that struggles but don't; republicans must not be found out, and every scoundrel of them all know the consequences of discovery, bundles up his loot and goes off to enjoy the reward of rascality when the game becomes public. The republicans have a real political organization, while the democrats continue to carry any "has was," regardless of pronounced and proven corruption.—Henrietta Review.

D. C. Lowe left yesterday morning for Snyder, Tex., to appear in court against one Claud Smithers alias J. B. Beard, who recently forged two checks on the Silverton bank, one for \$5 and one for \$105, which he cashed at the bank at Snyder. The first check for \$5 was sent in to the bank here and returned, and a little later the second one for \$105 came in and it was protested and returned. The officers took charge of the gentleman and his trial comes up in the term of court now in session.—Silverton Enterprise.

In his annual report Capt. W. A. Herring, superintendent of the Texas penitentiaries, says: "I am earnestly opposed to the working of women on farms, and heartily recommend the building of a cotton mill outside of the walls. By the establishment of such an industry these women could be profitably employed in the manufacture of goods for the use of the penitentiary system, thereby obviating the necessity of their doing heavy outdoor work and being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

The Indiana house has passed the local option bill by a vote of 55 to 45. It had already passed the senate and the governor will sign it. The most exciting scenes ever witnessed in the legislature accompanied the roll call. Four republicans joined the democrats in fighting the bill. Six democrats voted with the republicans for the bill. Hundreds of temperance lobbyists prayed and sang during the voting.

Congress appropriates \$30,000 every year for keeping up the White House and every cent of it is expended. For instance, a new kitchen range is bought every year, certain rooms are carpeted yearly, the house is re-painted inside and out and an entire renovation takes place.

## State Convicts In Competition With Farmers.

According to the recent report of J. W. Wright, financial agent of the Texas state penitentiary system, the state of Texas has \$3,826,681 invested in her penitentiary system. Of this amount \$2,254,500 is invested in machinery, tools, wagons, material and supplies of all kinds at the penitentiaries, including the state's railroad and iron furnace, and \$1,572,181 is the combined valuation of all the state farms. Thus it will be seen that about 40 per cent of the state's investment in penitentiary property is in farms. The relative number of convicts employed in farms and in other occupations is not given, but on account of the higher cost of machinery over farm property, the number of men necessary to operate it is less than that necessary to operate a like value of farm property. Assuming, however, that they are the same, the report would show that 40 per cent of the Texas convicts are employed on the farms in competition with honest farmers, while the other 60 per cent are divided among all other occupations and trades. As stated above, we believe the correct figures will show a much larger proportion of convicts on the farm, and we have asked the officials for the figures. But even at this estimate the demand of the Farmers Union that a state cotton mill be established to manufacture cotton bagging appears just and reasonable. It would take a few of these convicts out of competition with the farmer and place them in competition with the jute bagging trust whereby the farmer would reap a benefit.

## Union Not Responsible For Night Riders.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the charge made by those unfriendly to farmers' organizations that the night riders who have been warning farmers and ginners in Arkansas and Mississippi against ginning and marketing cotton are actuated by the Farmers' Union. One of the leading principles of this organization is obedience to the law and its motto is the Golden rule. If there are men who belong to the order engaged in these unlawful acts they are doing so in violation of the law of the Union as well as the law of the land. The Farmers' Union wants cotton ginned slowly and held off the market until the minimum price is reached and then so slowly that no one will know it is reached, but it realizes this can be done only by appeals to men's reason and patriotism and not by brute force.—Co-Operator.

## A Sensitive Kansas Bussard.

Because he believed the preacher was referring to his family when he spoke of buzzards in a slighting manner, Henry Bussard, a young farmer, struck the Rev. J. A. Taylor, an evangelist, at Argonia, Kas., Wednesday night, rendering him unconscious for six hours.

Bussard was in attendance at the revival the minister is conducting, and, when the reference was made to the carrion bird, he left the tent but waited outside for the evangelist, striking him with his fist.

The minister regained consciousness next morning.

Kindness is contagious. The spirit of harmony trickles down by a thousand secret channels into the inmost recesses of the household life. It is hard to be angry in the presence of imperturbable good nature. It is well nigh impossible to be morose in the face of a cheerful and generous helpfulness.—Henry Van Dyke.

Murrell sharpens lawn mowers Phone 49.

## The Biggest Broom Factory.

According to a Wichita, Kas., paper, that place is to have the largest broom factory in the world. The machinery will be of the latest design and the plant will have a capacity of 8,000 brooms daily. The plant will employ 400 men, women and boys, when running full capacity, but probably will start with about 100.

There are 10,000 square feet of space in the factory and 15,000 square feet in the warehouse. The firm also has factories at Evansville, Ind., and Baltimore, Md., and will from now on buy broom corn for shipment to all three plants. Four buyers will be started out on the road immediately to secure the raw material for these factories.

Mr. Rosenberger thinks southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma the center of the broom corn world. He said:

"Broom corn, like the course of empire, goes westward. The first place in this country where it was cultivated was in the beautiful Mohawk valley in New York state. Then it migrated to central Illinois, and the district around Pana and Mattoon was for years the greatest broom corn country on earth. But it went farther west, and now it has taken up its residence in Oklahoma and southwest Kansas. It may go a little more west, but not much, because neither it nor any other variety of corn will thrive in the hilly districts."

## Don't Dump on the Market.

Some say they won't hold their cotton any more. If enough say that and act we will see cotton sell for 5 or 6 cents, the old price received before farmers began to do business like other business people. This is the year to hold. The reason that cotton has run down now is because they think farmers are going to dump again this year, but just as soon as they see that you intend to hold for a just price, cotton will go up. If we farmers had the nerve that the bankers had last fall, bulk our cotton and issue scrip, say \$30 to \$50 per bale for 12 months bearing interest, you would soon see where the price would go. Now, we can do that, but will we? You know the bankers met and put whatever kind of paper they had up with a committee as collateral and then issued a certain per cent of scrip on that collateral and you know there is no security as good as cotton insured in a warehouse.—Co-Operator.

In a speech at Austin last Saturday, Col. John N. Simpson, republican candidate for governor of the state, is reported to have said: "The text-book law should be repealed and the board fired."

Whether or not you accept it, it is submitted that this is a clear-cut statement and without any obfuscating verbiage. But the law that text-books shall be uniform over the state and that changes may be made only at the expiration of a five years term is good—provided term is begun with proper and standard books. But the board which made changes because the five years had expired, without comparison of the two sets of text-books or any examination of the offerings prior to adoption, should be fired beyond question.—Henrietta Review.

A woman's department has been organized by the republican national committee to aid in the campaign. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster has been placed in charge and headquarters will be opened in the Martha Washington hotel in New York. Daily meetings will be held and the work will be under the supervision of the national committee.

## STATE NEWS.

The Weatherford Daily Democrat has suspended publication, but the Weekly Democrat is being continued by Editor Richard H. McCarty.

Bob Hoover was shot Saturday night on the principal business street of Lampasas, four shots taking effect, probably mortally wounding him. Mack Edwards was arrested.

C. E. Oakes, the Channing banker who was given two years for embezzlement by a jury there last Wednesday, has been granted a new trial and it will come up at Childress in November.

Edward Murphy, of Sherman, aged 22, was killed by a train at Ft. Worth Saturday morning and his body found along the T. & P. track, ground to pieces. The body was dismembered and parts were found for a distance of 100 yards.

At Woodbine, Cooke county, Thursday night the store and post-office of Cook & Son was burglarized and the safe blown open. This is a general merchandise store, in which the postoffice is located. The burglars got \$200 in money and \$100 in stamps.

Mr. and Mrs. James Waller were injured by a gas explosion at Marfa Friday night. They had entered a shed with an acetylene tank. They had lighted a candle to make repairs. The explosion which followed destroyed the shed and the tank.

C. B. Scarborough, aged 56 years, for many years a citizen of Abilene, fell dead Saturday at San Antonio as a result of a stroke of apoplexy. He was well known to the cattlemen and owned several large ranches. He had been in San Antonio several months for his health.

Claude.

Mrs. Frank Hill has about recovered from her recent illness.

Claude will be in the third class list of postoffices after Oct. 1.

Cope Bros. hauled to town this week and sold to O. F. Smalley three carloads of their grain crop—two of oats and one of wheat. The gentlemen only made three trips in the delivery, using their traction engine and all the wagons necessary. After unloading their grain they hauled home a carload of coal for winter use and for threshing kaffir corn and maize. There's business going on about this farm.

The Index notes that Henry T. Bridges, formerly of this county, is now manager of the Clarendon Mill and Elevator Co. at Clarendon.—Bridgeport Index.

## How to Use Gas Safely

In using the gas lamp or stove which is attached to the pipe by means of a tube, follow an invariable rule when through with the light. Always turn off the cock next to the pipe whence the flow of gas comes. This will allow the gas in the connecting tube to be consumed. Otherwise the tubing might become loosened, and so if the gas is shut off by turning the cock next to the lamp or stove and the other cock is left on the pressure of the gas will be exerted on the tube and a leak, possibly serious, may result. Should the tube become dislodged there will be a flow of gas into the room, and from just such accidents asphyxiations have resulted.

## How to Clean Lace.

To clean lace first sew muslin around a glass bottle and roll the lace carefully around it, tacking ends to muslin if necessary. It will improve the lace to touch it lightly with sweet oil while winding around the bottle. If you fill the bottle with cold water it will not burst. Set it with the lace around it in strong soapsuds of cold water and castile soap. Then tie top of bottle to kettle and boil for more than half an hour until lace is clean. Rinse with very warm water and set bottle in sun. When lace is dry, remove and lay between sheets of white paper for twenty-four hours.

# The Clarendon Chronicle.

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CLARENDON, TEX., SEP. 30, 1908.

Gov. Haskell contended right up to within three hours of his resignation that he would not resign. But he did. Too many egg-shells. The bluff would not work.

We note that the Bridgeport Index, Chillicothe Hornet, Amarillo Panhandle, Sherman Democrat, McLean News and Lubbock Avalanche have run a page of free advertising for a fair in one of the cities, the stockholders of which are able to pay good prices for it, and who do pay certain papers a good price for it.

The fashions are all accepted as a matter of course by women, but they arouse some queer thoughts among the men. The editor of the Wichita, Kas., Beacon says: "While hips will not be fashionable or in good taste during the coming winter season the ladies will be comforted to know that they may still wear ribs, feet, elbows, fingers with rings, an entire pair of eyes and false hair."

Chicago may be the base of the republican campaign committee but the White House has in the last week become the headquarters in the field. There is much criticism of the president's strenuousness and activity in the campaign. His course is said to be undignified, without precedent, and in fact, a scandal in the eyes of the onlooking courts and cabinets of Europe. But this view of the situation, no matter how loudly proclaimed and emphasized, will not affect the president, for he seems to enjoy it. He and Mr. Bryan are engaged in a wordy war in the shape of letters to the press, each charging the other with what they have and haven't done.

There are likely to be some lively times when congress re-assembles and the congressmen and senators who are odoriferous of kerosene take their seats again in the capitol. Nothing more terrifying to a member of congress now can be intimidated of him than that he has some connection with the Standard Oil transactions and there are no doubt some who are almost afraid to even burn the midnight oil for fear of endangering their reputations. "Light, more light," the innocent ones are crying, but the body as a whole strongly prefers it to be anything, but the sort of illumination by Standard Oil in which Mr. Hearst is so unfeelingly showing them up.

Charles Wilson, a patient at the Tuberculosis hospital in Washington, has offered himself as a subject for the test to be made early next week by Dr. Detrie of Buda Pesth to demonstrate whether it is possible to determine the type, degree and stage of the infection. The test consists of the inoculation of the deadly tubercle bacilli and is of course attended by grave danger. It may not seem an important or a very courageous act on the part of the man but greater love and greater heroism hath no man than that he give his life for another, the thing that Wilson is offering to do with this difference that if he should die and the experiment succeed he would be a sacrifice for the good of many thousands of sufferers. Only those associated with consumptives and knowing the tenacity with which they cling to life can fully appreciate the real heroism of a man who after having held out to him the hope of regained health is still willing to submit himself for the test for the advancement of the war against the deadly disease.

Edward Kennedy, who promoted the proposed railroad from Altus, Ok., to Roswell and El Paso, told Childress parties Monday that he expects 100 teams to be put to work soon building the line. The road will be leased to a trunk line.

## Bailey Slated to Go.

New York, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Galveston to several New York newspapers last night stated that Jos. W. Bailey intended to resign as United States Senator from Texas and would no longer reside in Texas.

Senator Bailey and wife arrived in this city from Washington last night and went to the Waldorf Astoria. The Senator immediately started out to call on friends but Mrs. Bailey said, when told of the dispatch, "It is absolutely false. I am sure Senator Bailey is not going to resign, at least I think I would have heard of it if he had contemplated such a move, and I have never heard him say he did."

"A New York paper printed an article saying he was in poor health. That, too, was false."

Gainesville, Texas, Sept. 28.—The report that Senator Bailey intends to resign is so far, not confirmed here and the announcement surprised citizens, nearly all of whom discredit the report, but admit that certain circumstances point to the truth of the report.

Bailey has not sold his home but has disposed of different property in this section and the fact that he had not taken part in the campaign or contributed to the national fund lends a color of truth to the report. It is said Bailey expects to practice law in the east.

Fort Worth, Sept. 28.—A report received here today from Galveston says, that a New York special received there declares that Senator Bailey intends to resign his seat in the United States senate and will no longer make his home in Texas.

## Bloody Tragedy by a Drunken Mob.

Jelico, Tenn., Sept. 28.—One of the bloodiest affairs in the history of east Tennessee occurred near the Tennessee Kentucky line north of Anthrae postoffice. The scene was a little Baptist church, within fifty yards of which is a blind tiger which has been operated for months. Just as the services closed Sunday morning nearly all the congregation had emerged from the church, a crowd of drunken men who had visited the blind tiger began firing into the worshippers with pistols. John Bennett, J. W. McKinney and Edward Thomas were shot down in the church door, and died almost instantly, streams of blood from their wounds flowing down the steps of the little church.

The preacher, Reverend King, was shot and mortally wounded, falling in the church yard. Another worshipper named Gibson was also shot down in front of the church, but he is not dangerously wounded.

The cause of the tragedy was nothing more than a drunken mob's work. Anthrae is five miles off a railroad, and has no telephone connection. All the dead and wounded were men of families except Bennett.

Caleb Powers, the Kentuckian, who spent eight years in the Kentucky penitentiary in connection with the Goebel assassination case before being pardoned by Governor Willson, was baptized in the Baptist church at Jelico, Tenn., Sunday night in the presence of 500 people.

Now if Theodore I. wants to do a wise thing he might ship all the darkies to the Philippines and make Mr. Foraker viceroy. It would probably suit Foraker.—Daily Panhandle.

## How to Wash Fine Blankets.

Many good housewives do not care to risk the laundering of their fine woolen blankets to their servants, and a word might help at this season from a good housewife, who always takes this task upon herself. She first shaves a half bar of yellow soap and pours this into a pint of boiling water. She stirs this until it becomes like a thick jelly and pours it into three buckets of lukewarm water. Into this she puts the blankets and washes them thoroughly. She does not rub soap on the blankets. She puts them through a wringer and in another tub of clear, lukewarm water, then keeps on rinsing in clear lukewarm water until every particle of soap is removed and hangs on the line in the hot sun, taking care to hang them perfectly straight. She leaves them in the sun for several hours until perfectly dry, then puts them out the next day if necessary.

For the best shoes go to Bryan-Land Co.  
All kinds of repair work done at Murrell's shop. Phone 49  
Neat job printing at this office.

## Warships Of The Future.

Washington, D. C.—The war vessel of the future will be a swift, smokeless, noiseless craft, lying low in the water, with every vulnerable part below the water line, the entire deck being for the work of the guns. There will be no smoke, because there will be no smokestacks. In the night-time there will be nothing to betray the presence of this invincible fighting demon to the enemy.

This prediction was made by Robert Heywood Fernald, mechanical engineer, who has for several years been connected with the fuel investigations of the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Fernald believes that the gas engine, or internal combustion motor, as it is called by engineers, will be installed in naval vessels of the United States within the next few years.

"I expect to see the United States ahead of every other nation in this innovation," said Mr. Fernald. "The gas engine, in my opinion, is feasible on any vessel because of its economy over the steam engine, but it is especially desirable on the fighting ship for the reason that it makes no smoke. The gas is generated in a producer which has no chimney and needs none. The coal is turned directly into gas which goes straight to the engine.

"The elimination of the smoke is sufficient to call for the installation of the gas engine, yet there are many other features in its favor. The vessel would have a free deck for the play of its big guns. There would be no towering stacks to be punctured or destroyed, thus crippling the boat. Then it would be unnecessary to carry as much coal, for the same power can be developed with one third less than the steam engine uses. The gas producer and the gas engine would take up less room and weigh less than the same power Scotch boiler and steam engine. The vessel would have a radius of travel far greater than at present.

"Of course I do not expect to see the gas engine confined to the use of the navy. The fact that it shows such economies will compel its installation in all sorts of vessels. One of the big items of expense to a modern ocean liner is its coal bill. These vessels will consume 10,000 tons of high grade coal on a round trip. With the gas engine this could be reduced to 6000 or 7000 tons, a saving of several thousand dollars.

"One of the big steamship companies of the great lakes is about to take the initiative in this movement. Plans have been made for a freighter that will use a 2000 horse power gas engine. This company is making the experiment to test the economy of the gas engine over the steam engine."

The United States Geological Survey has been experimenting with the gas producer and gas engine for several years and has demonstrated that this type of engine in a stationary plant is capable of generating from twice to three times as much power from a given amount of coal as the steam engine. It has also shown that the gas engine can develop more power from a low grade coal.

The purpose of the Government has not been to develop the gas engine but to increase the efficiency of the coal supply of the country, which is now being depleted. The Government spends \$10,000,000 yearly for coal, and it was primarily to get the best results from this expenditure that the investigations of the gas producer and gas engine was taken up.

G. W. Davis of Aberdeen, Miss., was beaten insensible and robbed Monday in Ft. Worth near the union station by three white men, who lured Davis to the spot. The victim suffered two broken ribs and was cut on his face and head. He will recover. The robbers got but \$10.

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## STATE NEWS.

J. H. Jackson of Delta county gathered 28 bushels of pears from one tree, realizing \$1 per bushel.

Q. P. Rosser of Munday has assigned. Liabilities scheduled \$13,000, assets scheduled \$12,000, \$3,000 of which is claimed as exempt.

Joseph Linz, a former Dallas citizen and owner of much property there, died in St. Louis Monday as a result of eating tainted fish.

The 2 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tucker of North Fort Worth found a can of gasoline Thursday and drank a large quantity of liquid. After several hours of agony the child died.

Sheriff Hickman of Tom Green county has obtained a requisition upon the governor of Oklahoma for M. M. Pearce, jailed at Ada, Ok., charged with misappropriation of funds of First National Bank of Robert Lee, Tex.

## The Panhandle Fair.

Among the early arrivals is the exhibit of D. C. Priddy of Donley county. To view this exhibit is to forever silence all argument against the adaptability of Panhandle soil to the successful culture of almost anything that will grow in the temperate zone. Mr. Priddy's exhibit comprises Indian and kaffir corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, milo maize and millet—all of which are of an exceptionally fine order.

But it is not in grain alone that the wonderful versatility of Panhandle soil is shown. There are peaches and pears, apples and strawberries, canteloupes and pumpkins, onions and tomatoes, peppers and peanuts—truly as diversified a growth as could be expected from any land.

Not only in variety is this exhibit remarkable as every entry is representative of most successful culture and may be favorably compared with the products of the oldest fruit and grain lands.

In addition to a fine showing of kaffir corn, sugar cane and kindred products, some 12 foot specimens of Indian corn are exhibited by C. B. Henze of Texico. "This corn is representative of the way we farm around Texico," said Mr. Henze. "This corn would be a revelation to the northern scoffer of Panhandle fertility."

Mr. Henze had an exhibit at the Texico-Farwell Produce and Stock fair which closed last week and was successful in securing a large number of prizes.

T. A. Sinclair, who lives four and one-half miles northwest of Amarillo, has a large number of entries and will have them placed for exhibition today. Among the grains entered is an especially fine exhibit of German millet, which is said to eclipse any ever grown in the Panhandle, both in size and quality.—Daily Panhandle.

## MENDING OF LACE.

How It Can Be Done by Simple Processes.

Lace mending is not such a difficult occupation as many women imagine, for it may be accomplished by any one capable of doing fine needlework who is willing to devote the necessary time. And plenty of time is needed, for such a task cannot be hurried—in fact, it is the time this repairing requires almost as much as the skill necessary that makes the professional mender's charges seem unduly high.

To mend lace, at least the popular Irish crochet, the amateur should follow these simple processes: Take three thicknesses of newspapers, laying a sheet of blue tissue paper on top, then basting the four together. The lace is then laid face downward on tissue paper, which is put there to protect the lace from the printer's ink. Light blue is chosen in preference to white for the reason that the contrast between the blue and the lace helps to make the mending easier.

As a rule with Irish crochet, it is the background that needs repairing, and this is done with a crochet hook and just ordinary sewing cotton, working in accurately the stitches to match. The filling in should be done when possible from motif to motif, even though the rayage should not extend for such a distance. Of course in such a case it will be necessary to cut away threads.

To mend filet lace another process is necessary, for this work must be done on a frame, and there is nothing better for this purpose than the ten cent slate such as school children use. The slate portion is of course removed and the frame covered with flannel. The lace is then basted to it, so the hole will be in the middle, where it can be easily sewed.

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