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Vol. 20

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1909

No. 20

Enormous Government Expenditure.

During the closing hours of congress Chairman Tawney of the appropriation committee of the house declared that the expenditures of the government have, at no time except before the war, increased as rapidly as during the last eight years, primarily caused by successive demands upon congress for appropriations for the exercise of rights and functions belonging exclusively to the state, and the abnormal and unnecessary war expenditures in time of peace.

Appropriations during the last eight years, including the fiscal year 1910, he said, were equal to \$7,007,839,183, and he declared that at the end of the present fiscal year there would be a deficit of \$150,000,000. He severely scored the executive branch for submitting estimates of expenditure far in excess of estimates of receipts. He placed the appropriations for the expiring session at \$1,044,014,298.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia, the ranking minority member of the committee, criticised the appropriations as stupendous, saying they exceeded last season by \$53,616,564, and were greater than at any two sessions prior to 1898. He declared congress should be commended for the millions it had refused to appropriate, "notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear by the executive and the bartering of innumerable interests on all sides clamoring to get their hands into the treasury."

Senator Culberson submitted a statement covering the last seven years stating that the increase of appropriations for 1910 show an increase over those for 1903 of over \$328,000,000, or about 51 per cent, and that the treasury's estimated expenditures for 1910 exceed those of 1902 by over \$375,000,000, an increase of 63 per cent in eight years.

Crowds Swarm Thru Capitol and Grounds.

The day following the inauguration crowds of visitors swarmed through the White House grounds, a constant stream pouring in and out of the gates and straining eyes to catch glimpses of the new president or to see inside of the building. The north portico was filed many times in the course of the day.

The new negro footmen at the north door came in for unrestrained observation, but bore the scrutiny with butler-like dignity.

No objection was made by the police officials to peering into windows or gazing into the areaway running around the building. They appreciated that the strangers had come long distances to see the capitol and the "move on" orders were seldom brought into play.

The capitol was taken by storm by the thousands of inaugural visitors, who crowded its historic corridors and halls from the opening until the closing hours. They overran the house chamber, crowded into the senate galleries while the senate was in session and took a glimpse at the supreme court while it was meeting. As the house was not in session the visitors were given free access to the floor and a continuous line of visitors filed up to the speaker's chair in order to experience the sensation for half a minute of sitting in his seat on the raised platform. They took every loose book, pamphlet, pencil or other article within reach as souvenirs of their visit.

The thing of administering the oath of office to Presidents is nothing new to Chief Justice Melville M. Fuller. He swore in Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley twice, Roosevelt twice, and Taft.

Bryan Criticises Eastern Democracy.

Lukewarm leadership in the eastern states, amounting to open hostility between campaigns, is given by William J. Bryan as the reason for the succession of democratic defeats. Bryan discusses the question at length in last week's issue of his Commoner and replies to a recent criticism of himself by Senator McCarren of Brooklyn. Bryan says:

"The democratic party is entitled to leaders in sympathy with the voters of the party. Some one has defined a leader as one who is going in the same direction as the people, but a little bit ahead, and surely one can not wisely, courageously and successfully lead, who is going in an opposite direction from those whom he leads. The men who fight and die in the trenches are entitled to leaders whose hearts are in the fight and who believe that the success of the party will be good for the country.

"The democratic party has been very much handicapped for twelve years first, by a lack of newspapers in the eastern states. Few of the large dailies have supported the democratic party and the large dailies that have supported the ticket have, almost without exception, repudiated the platform either in the campaign or immediately afterwards. In like manner many of the men, who have been at the head of the organization in the east, have promptly repudiated the platform as soon as the campaign was over, and have, between campaigns, lent their influence to those who have condemned the democratic position on public questions. Most of them have not gone as far as Senator McCarren, and yet their influence has been cast against the party rather than for it. In the face of these continual assaults upon the policy of the party it is astonishing that the party has polled as large a vote as it has. It is evidence of the incorruptibility of the democratic masses that they continue to fight for democratic principles in spite of the desertion of the party's policies by those who control the organization.

"A permanent democratic club ought to be organized in every county of the United States—a club committed unqualifiedly not merely to the name but to the policies of the party. Such a club is needed more in the east than in the west, but there ought to be such a club in every county, even in the west. Its members ought to devote themselves to the propagation of democratic doctrine; they to establish in every county a local paper that will preach democratic doctrine all the time and in every primary contest they ought to labor to put the democratic organization in the hands of those who will make the fight with earnestness and with a confidence in final victory. The democratic party has been a 'house divided against itself' and this has been and is its greatest weakness."

Again Urge Change of Inauguration Day.

Washington, March 6.—A constitutional amendment to provide for a change of date of inauguration of presidents was the principal subject of discussion by a few members of congress who were at the capitol today. It was even suggested that congress adopt a resolution at the special session asking the various states to ratify such an amendment which would provide a date for inauguration on which the weather would likely be more pleasant than the last fourth of March has been.

Plants For Sale.
Asparagus plants 4 years old 75 cents for 100; \$5.00 for 1,000.
T. JONES & Co.

Roosevelt Welcomed Home.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. March 5.—Citizen Roosevelt, free from all official cares, rests peacefully in his own home on Sagamore Hill, three miles from the village, after having gone through one of the busiest weeks of his life—the final week of his seven years' administration as president of the United States, which came to an end at noon Thursday.

It was in the most democratic manner that the trip to Oyster Bay was made. The train from Washington was delayed over three hours between that city and Philadelphia by the result of the storm.

Mr. Roosevelt was agreeably surprised when his train reached Oyster Bay to find the station brilliantly illuminated with electric bulbs and Japanese lanterns, while a big illuminated lantern bade him "Welcome home." Better than all, there was a crowd of from 200 to 300 neighbors on hand, whom neither the lateness of the hour, the biting wind nor the snow covered roads could deter from waiting to greet their famous fellow-townman.

The former president was well pleased at this sign of friendship

Taft Wants Tariff Changes.

Washington, March 6.—President Taft today issued a call for a special session of the Sixty first congress to convene March 15. While the dispatch states that the call of the president for an extra session does not state the object, the reasons are well understood to be that a special message will go to the congress when it assembles in extra session demanding a revision of the present Dingley tariff law, or rather the creation of a new tariff measure. The president is on record as saying that it is his desire that the congress take up no other matter, but give all of its attention to the tariff and adjourn as soon as possible.

Delaware Whipping Post.

Saturday was the biggest whipping post day in the criminal records of Delaware. Eighteen culprits were whipped at the workhouse for various offenses, principally larceny and the total number of lashes was 255. As a genuine cat-o-nine tails is employed for the purpose of chastisement a total of 2,295 stripes was laid across the bare backs of the unfortunate men. None were severely whipped.

**For Seed Irish Potatoes,
Onion Sets,
Garden Seed, Etc.,**

see us. We are selling lots of Queen of the Pantry Flour You had better stock up on this before we advance the price. That genuine Ribbon Cane Molasses out of the barrel at 50 cents can not last always, as we have only about two barrels more of it. Our Chase and Sanborn Coffees are the best, and you will think so too if you will only get the habit of using them. We would like for you to call around and get our prices and trade some with us. This means YOU, if you ever have to buy groceries. If its anything good you want in groceries, let us sell it to you.

We will Appreciate your trade.

We also sell Feed stuff, such as Bran, Chops, Hay, Etc.

E. M. Ozier

THE GROCERYMAN

and stayed in the station for 15 minutes or more to exchange hand-clasps and greetings with enthusiastic friends.

No Cumberland Church in Law.

Houston, Tex., March 4.—The state supreme court has decided that the Presbyterian church of the United States has rightful title to all church property formerly owned by the Cumberland Presbyterian church, as a result of the union of the two bodies, the latter having been absorbed.

The Cumberland of Texas refused to turn over considerable property and contested the consolidation on a number of grounds. The court holds that the act of union was legally consummated. The court did not pass upon the point raised by the complainants that the United States Presbyterian accepted negroes into full fellowship.

If any other city of Texas has any special legislation it wishes enacted, it should jump into the junketing game and invite the Legislature to pay it a visit. Talk about free (?) passes "influencing the press!" How about free rides, free lunches, free beers, etc., influencing the solons?—Bridgeport Index.

The System Making Socialists

Mr. Satterlee, son-in-law of Pierpont Morgan, has been appointed assistant secretary of the navy. You know the government is going to control the trust? And the way to control the trust is to give the government over to the men who own the trust stock. Can't you see anything as plain as that? In what other way could the trusts be controlled? You must be very dull if you think that trusts can be controlled by any persons who do not own them. That is what ownership is for—what it means. That is why the socialists wish to have the people own the trusts—so they can control them. The owners of property always control the property—and the property owners always control the government. There has never been a government, and there never will be, where the owners of the property do not control. There is no question but that the incoming administration will control the trusts by appointing the owner of the trust stocks and bonds to all the high positions in the nation. There are no people who are poor that have brains enough, you know, to fill an important position! Where do you get off?—Ex.

Old papers 15c 100 at this office.

The Preacher or the Sport.

Ethically or morally, if anybody can see any difference between betting upon the speed of a horse and the turn of a card, will they please show me? That, however, race betting is the most demoralizing and vicious form of gambling is easily apparent, because our young people all go to the races. We can keep some of the boys and all of the girls away from the gambling dive. The proposed "Paris mutual" system of horse-gambling is worse, if possible, than the present system. We are getting too much French morals into this country, without the French system of race track gambling. The American people who desire to leave to their children as good a world as they found on arrival did not begin war upon gambling soon enough. But now that war has started it looks as if gambling will have to go, from craps to cotton futures. The sports die hard, but they are getting too infernally much in evidence in this country, anyway. I would rather see our fair grounds grow up to Johnson grass than to see the souls of our boys and girls destroyed by the horse-gambler and his disreputable hangers on, male and female.

But it will not break up the fairs to break up horse gambling. This has not been the result in other states where the ban has been put upon betting at the race track. The fairs in such states are getting bigger and better. And while as the gambler's race horse suffers obscurity, to speak, the draught horse and the driving horse come to the front.

As it is, in states where the crime of race betting is permitted so much money is "hung up" for the race horse of the sport that there is not much left for the breeds in which other people are interested.

Some of my friends think my more or less recent tendency to back the preachers is curious, if not funny. That's all right; between a sport who thinks every thing should go, and a preacher who thinks nothing much should go, they get a feller who figgers like in a close place.

However, as the sport has about reached the stage mentioned by Senator Beck at that time, and as the preachers of late years show more disposition to breast the current of wrong by doing against it, as well as preaching against it, I have no apology to make for backing the preacher against the sport. And if I were not so dead down on gambling I would back the preacher to win.—Southwestern Farmer.

What is Required of Country Editors.

During the eight years I worked in a country newspaper office I had ample time to study and absorb the daily incidents in the life and work of a country editor. I learned for a certainty that a man to qualify for such a position must be a machinist, a politician, a financier, a diplomat, and a printer, besides having a smattering of all professions. He must be versatile, for giving, brave, prolific, calm, temperate in all things and withal, he must have excellent bodily health, abundant physical strength and a head filled with concrete knowledge of his village, the country, the commonwealth and all things of national and international moment and importance, from the best methods of treating the pip in light Brahmas to the latest revolutionary disturbances in the Balkans.—Cor. Bohemian.

Congress will have just a long enough interval between to-day's adjournment and the special session to enable members to grab their extra mileage without endangering their "faces."—Star.

Dallas Wants to Make a Big Showing

Dallas has started a movement for the extension of the city limits by the annexation of the populous suburbs, so as to place Dallas in as favorable position in the census of 1910 as possible. It is likely that interest will be aroused so that the matter may be properly presented to the legislature in the form of a city charter amendment.

STATE NEWS.

The barns of J. M. Garrett, H. J. Ridings, Wm. Battle, and M. Shields in west Cleburne burned Thursday, with a lot of feed.

S. E. Kitchen, postmaster at Chappell Hill, was arrested Saturday at Brenham, accused of shooting Jno Carlisle, a plasterer, the night before.

For sixty days Dallas will have the use of a high-powered auto in her fire department on trial. The manufacturers believe it will be a great success.

At Graham Saturday Luther Brown, a farmer aged 34, was kicked on the head by a cow and was killed. The skull was fractured and part of the bone driven into the brain.

Near Longview Thursday W. J. Garner, a farmer, was found by his two small sons with his neck broken. It is supposed he fell out of his buggy. He was in front of his home.

At Belton Friday night Bracken Lewis, who was arrested a short time ago charged with shooting B. Cadell in that county, and who was out on bond pending trial for murder, was himself shot from ambush and will likely die.

Preliminary organization of a corporation was formed at Big Springs Thursday, composed of prominent citizens of Big Springs and several capitalists, for the purpose of building a railroad north from Big Springs through the new town of Soash in Howard county and through either Lamesa or Tahoka. The intention of the company is to incorporate a capital stock of \$300,000 of which more than \$125,000 was subscribed at the first meeting. It is intended to construct and put into operation at least fifty miles the first year. Surveyors will be placed in the field at once to locate the line.

A Rockland county, New York, paper of recent date contains this advertisement: "Wanted—Girl or woman to wash and iron, serve meals and do general housework for two persons; eight rooms and a bath to keep clean; wages \$5 a week every Saturday night to one that can give satisfaction. Work must be done according to specifications; not a hard place; don't apply unless you are competent. One afternoon a week off, besides every Sunday afternoon and evening, but must return and get supper every other Sunday. 'Gentleman friend' may be entertained, but not fed, seven nights a week from 7:30 to 11, no oftener or later; this gives one whole day—24 1/2 hours a week—for spooning, which ought to suffice until after matrimony; then you'll be lucky to get one day off in a month. If the restrictions seem unreasonable, do not consider it."

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad company held in Ft. Worth Thursday, George B. Harris was elected president of the company to succeed Frank Trumbull resigned, and also elected a member of the board of directors. Darius Miller and Daniel Willard were elected as members of the board of directors to succeed General Granville Dodge and Henry Walters, resigned. These are the only changes made in the board. This puts the Denver road under the complete control of the Burlington people.

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CLARENDON, TEX., MAR. 10, 1909.

Senator Culberson of Texas, left Washington Monday for Atlantic City where he will recuperate from the effects of a recent attack of la grippe. He is still somewhat weak owing to his exertions lately in the senate.

The Amarillo Water, Light & Power company, responsive to the prayers of Messrs. Darr & Moore of New York and Philadelphia, was thrown into the hands of the receiver Monday by Federal Judge Edward R. Meek, Frank A. White the present manager for the company, has been placed in charge of the property.

Numerous applications have been filed with the governor for positions on the commission to revise the civil and criminal statutes of the state. This position will pay \$3,000 per annum and is by no means an undesirable office. Among the names mentioned in connection with the offices is that of Judge William Clark of the Dallas bar, whose application has received the indorsement of the lawyers of Dallas.

Next Saturday, March 13, the doors of the great Coliseum building at Fort Worth will be thrown wide to admit the thousands who will visit that place for the National Feeders and Breeders Show. Special excursion rates have been made by all the railroads from points in Texas. One and one-fifth fare for round trips during the eight days from the 13th to the 20th. On Fort Worth Day, March 17th, special rates of one fare for round trip. The Show will be bigger, better, more interesting than ever before.

The arrest of four sharp swindlers at Hot Springs, Ark., brings to light again the burning desire of the average man to "get-rich-quick" and the unreasonable chances he will take to get "easy" money. These swindlers had fleeced victims of hundreds of thousands of dollars the past few years, and their victims were not rural Rubes, day laborers nor employees with moderate salaries, but wealthy business men who lived in large places and read the papers every day, met men from all parts of the country and were otherwise in a position to know the difference between a ten-penny nail and a tack; notwithstanding their superior advantages in this respect nearly all the men who "bit" on the Gordon bait were city men, practically every one was a man of ordinary intelligence; many had had long business experience. There were hotel keepers, bankers, lumber dealers, doctors, bank cashiers, railroad officials, store keepers and very rarely a farmer in the list of victims. And more, they were not caught on tricks that were new, but on gambling schemes in which amounts of from \$1,000 to \$50,000 changed hands, such as fake races, wrestling matches, auto races and even "bold hold-ups" in which a number of wealthy men out in a suburban auto ride would at an out-of-the-way place be held up and robbed, the chauffeur being a confederate of the gang. When the four were captured they had \$50,000 in money, over \$10,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry, and a lot of race horses, automobiles, carriages, etc. Of course the full extent of their operations will never be known, as the prominent business men who are "respectable at home," will be absolutely mute about their losses. It is not stretching the truth much to say that all gamblers are thieves, because they seek to obtain money without compensation. But after all, how much worse are they than the willing victim who thinks he is going to get something without returning like value? The same spirit governs both, with the sharper the winner.

Penalty for Race Betting.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, association of persons or any corporation, to at any place in this State engage or assist in pool selling or bookmaking on any horse race or by means of pool selling or bookmaking to accept any bet or aid any person in betting or accepting any bet upon any horse race to be run, trotted or paced in this State.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons or any corporation, at any place in this State by pool selling or book making or by means of telegraph, telephone or otherwise to aid or assist any other person in wagering, betting or placing a bet or in offering to wager, bet or place a bet of anything of value on any horse race to be run, trotted or paced at any place in this State or elsewhere.

Sec. 3. It will be unlawful for the owner, agent or lessee of any property in this State to permit the same to be used as a place for selling pools or bookmaking or wagering or assisting any person in placing any bet of or in receiving or transmitting any offer to bet anything of value on any horse race to be run, trotted or paced at any place in this State or elsewhere.

Sec. 4. That any person violating any one of the provisions of sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. And any corporation holding a charter, or foreign corporation holding a permit to do business in this State which would violate any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, or 3 of this act shall thereby forfeit its charter or permit to do business in this State, as the case may be, and in addition thereto shall be liable to the State for a penalty of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and the person or persons acting for said corporation in the violation of said sections, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jail for less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

Sec. 5. If any person shall, at any place in this State, buy pools or otherwise wager anything of value on any horse race to be run, trotted or paced, or shall offer to wager, or shall offer to place any money or other thing of value with any other person to be transmitted to any other place to be wagered on any such horse race, he shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 6. A conviction for the violation of any of the provisions of this act may be had upon the unopposed evidence of an accomplice or participant, and such accomplice or participant shall be exempt from prosecution for any offense under this act about which he may be required to testify.

One On Justice Fuller.

Washington, March 7.—The fact was developed today that Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath of office to William H. Taft, made a slip in phraseology. The oath reads:

"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States."

Chief Justice Fuller dictated to Mr. Taft: "That I will faithfully execute the Constitution of the United States."

"Don't do it," whispered Senator Knox, who stood at Mr. Taft's elbow. The new president suppressed a smile and in repeating the oath used the words prescribed.

Taft is preparing to make a swing around the circle next summer. He told the Utah senators he would probably accept their invitation to visit the encampment of the G. A. R. at Salt Lake in August. He said he was planning an extended western trip.

A Negro Burned on Public Square.

Rockwall, Tex., March 8.—Captured by a posse near Caddo Mills early Sunday morning, Anderson Ellis, a negro, was burned at the stake in the public square here at 11 o'clock last night. Fire was applied to the saturated ragots by Mrs. Arthur McKinney, a farmer's wife whom Ellis attempted to criminally assault last Friday morning. After evading the posse forty-eight hours, Ellis was shot through the lungs, captured and taken to the Greenville jail then to the Dallas jail. Late Sunday he was spirited away to Rockwall, where the negro, desperately wounded, was tied to a stake. The crowd dispersed for vengeance had been wreaked.

AUSTIN LETTER

Legislative Lore.

Without debate the state judiciary committee disposed of all bills before it, twenty-two in number, Saturday, favorably reporting some and killing others. Action on bills was as follows:

Favorably: Senate bill providing method of selecting grand jurors.

Bill prohibiting fishing upon the enclosed lands of others.

Bill making it an offense for a dealer in intoxicating liquors through prescriptions who refuses to make monthly reports to the county clerks as to the number of prescriptions.

Senate bill prohibiting owners of sheep affected with scab to be driven through the pasture of another.

House bill by Bowles, known as the anti-raffling bill.

Bills killed or reported unfavorably were as follows: Senate bill to define and punish persons giving false evidence before grand juries; to define and prohibit shooting into railroad trains; to regulate sale of medicated bitters sold under prescriptions in local option districts; Kellie bill to prohibit making political speeches in churches, with favorable minority report by Cofer; Harper's senate bill requiring manufacturers' list of patent medicines to have formula printed on labels or bottles; fixing fees of district and county attorneys; to require persons applying for liquor licenses to get permit from comptroller; to protect benevolent and fraternal organizations in the use of their names and emblems; Paulus bill to establish state racing commission; Kellie's antibucketshop bill permitting open cotton exchanges; to prohibit charging exorbitant rates for talking over telephone or by telegraph companies; Senator Terrell's bill putting telephone and telegraph companies under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission, with favorable minority report; to impose fine upon persons resisting officer in collection of taxes; Walter's castration bill for offense of rape, with favorable minority report.

The senate committee on internal improvements acted on bills as follows:

House bill requiring railroads to provide shelter for its employees while at work.

Senate bill to require street cars to provide comfortable vestibules for motormen.

The house adopted the free conference committee report of the penitentiary investigation resolution, so that the committee is now empowered to go back of 1907 if it wishes and may investigate every part of penitentiary and convict camps system. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the pay and expenses of the committee.

The house passed finally with little discussion the anti sheep scab bill.

By a vote of 63 to 45 the house refused to rescind its acceptance of the invitation to visit Fort Worth between March 13 and 20 to take in the fat stock show. Members are determined to take the trip, which is expected to be during the special session.

When you want help of any kind, to sell a business, or to exchange something, tell your wants in The Chronicle, the paper that hits the spot twice-a-week.

To Try Airship Across Atlantic.

One of the most ambitious of modern aerial projects will soon be announced by Joseph Brucker, formerly Commissioner to Germany for the St. Louis World's Fair, who in cooperation with the Spanish Government, proposes to send the first steerable airship across the Atlantic Ocean.

Briefly outlined, Mr. Brucker proposes to start his aerial expedition from Cadiz, Spain, or some other coast town, and drift with the trade winds to the Canary, Madeira and Cape de Verde Islands, and then directly across the Atlantic to the West Indies. He proposes to start about July 25, taking advantage of the full moon, and says the voyage should be made inside of five days.

STATE NEWS.

At El Paso Monday morning fire caused a \$30,000 loss in the Richard Capel block. The Snyder jewelry store, Booth Candy company and Rosing's clothing store were burned out.

The large residence and barn of D. C. Luna, eight miles northwest of Mt. Pleasant, were destroyed by fire Saturday, believed to be of incendiary origin. The loss is \$5,000 with no insurance.

The residence owned by Mrs. Ida B. Young and occupied by the families of O. G. Lowery and Bryson Scott burned at Abilene Sunday night. Loss on furniture \$1,000, with small amount of insurance. The fire was caused by the accidental overturning of a lamp.

A large barn of William Bates on twelve-mile prairie north of Denison was destroyed by fire Saturday. Eleven head of horses and mules and twelve head of cattle perished. Fifty-two tons of hay, corn and oats, and farm implements were lost in the blaze. Mr. Bates estimates his loss at \$5,000, with insurance of \$2,200.

You Should Buy a Home.

We have time and again urged that every man who possibly can buy a home. Just a few acres is much better than no home. If you can use a few acres profitably you can soon add other acres, and if you fail to make good on a few acres, you would likely fail worse on a large farm. State Press has this to say in the Dallas News:

"The renter should buy a home; what is more to the point, he can buy a home and pay for it in any county in Texas. Many renters of farms have postponed such a purchase from year to year under the belief that sixty, seventy-five or a hundred acres of land are necessary for a family's support, and it has seemed too much of an undertaking to buy so much on credit. As a matter of fact, five, ten or twenty acres can be made to sustain one family in comfort. The era of the big farm has passed for Texas; the intensive farmer is now the one who wins."

The Ananias Club.

We have designated as full members of the Ananias Club:

The man who says his children go right off to bed the first time he tells 'em.

The man who says he always tells his wife everything.

The man who tells about the dog he used to own.

The man who brags about what a good timekeeper his watch is after he has carried it twenty-five years after his father gave it to him.

And we offer as candidates for membership, subject to investigation:

The man who loudly declares that he always votes for the best man regardless of party.

The man who says he has read the Bible through several times.

We once thought something of founding a Sapphira club, but after carefully studying the matter over we decided to refrain. Our hair already shows symptoms of an early decline.—Commoner.

Albatross, Belle of Wichita and White Crest flour at T. H. Allen's. Shipped in by the car.

Millinery and Dry Goods

I have put on a CLOSING OUT Sale on Dry Goods, Ladies Furnishings, Notions, etc.; also making very Low prices on some millinery. Come see what you can do before buying. Leave your orders for the New Boston Hygienic Corset, which will please you.

Miss Porter has some furnished rooms to let.

MISS SARAH PORTER Phone 15

KIMBERLIN LUMBER CO.

Dealers in

LUMBER AND COAL

Fresh Pop Corn, Home-made Candy and Choice Chewing Gum at

Jim Capehart's Booth,

National Bank corner.

Your trade in this line solicited and will be appreciated.

THE GEM THEATER

Entertaining Moving Pictures
Instructive Amusement
Different program every night

ADMISSION 10 CTS

Will Still Serve Wine.

Washington, March 7.—It is announced that Pittsburg and Cleveland are going to send delegations of white ribbon temperance advocates here next week to ask Mrs. Taft not to serve wine at White House dinners. This question already has been irrevocably settled by the President and Mrs. Taft.

The President never takes wine or spirits of any kind. He has not always been a total abstainer, and it is not from principle, but from choice and from habit. But there are many persons in Washington, especially among the diplomatic corps, to whom a dinner without wine would be like tea or coffee without cream or sugar, or bread without butter to the average American, and Mr. Taft has decided not to force his own habits of abstinence upon guests at the White House.

ALFALFA ON WORN-OUT SOILS.

A Good Stand Cannot Be Secured Until Well Manured.

Concerning the possibilities of alfalfa on worn-out soil, Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck of Kansas observes that it is a fact well known to old clover growers that clover cannot be readily started on old, "worn" lands, until the soil has been improved in texture and fertility by manuring. The same is true also of alfalfa, and it is often advisable before seeding alfalfa on "thin" or "worn" land to take a year or two in preparing the soil by green manuring, deep plowing and thorough cultivation, with the application also, when possible, of barnyard manure.

Alfalfa may be started on very "thin" land, deficient in humus and nitrogen, but which contains a sufficient supply of the mineral elements of plant-food, but under such conditions it starts very slowly, and may not produce profitable crops for a year or two after seeding; yet, in time, when the plants have established a deep root system and are well supplied with the nitrogen-gathering bacteria, the alfalfa makes a thrifty growth and produces excellent crops, even without manuring or fertilization.

Ten Eyck asserts that he knows of fields which before seeding to alfalfa would not produce 30 bushels of corn per acre in a favorable season, that are now yielding annually four to five tons per acre of good alfalfa hay.

Market Report.

The following is the Fort Worth stock market report for Monday:

Steers \$3.85 to \$6.25.

Cows \$1.75 to \$3.90.

Calves \$3.25 to \$5.50.

Hogs \$4.65 to \$6.57 1/2.

A White Elephant Party.

Invite each person to bring some article which is undesirable to its owner. Have each article neatly wrapped and made as deceptive in appearance as possible. At a given signal each guest exchanges his article for one belonging to someone else. He takes it to a secluded corner and opens it. If he finds he does not want to keep it, he neatly wraps it again and exchanges it until he is satisfied. This makes lots of fun.—Ex.

Phone us your local news items.

When You Buy BUY AT HOME

The Home Merchants merit your support, they are the mainstays of the community. And when you buy of Home Merchants, buy of those who advertise.



If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community there's a reason. People go where they are attracted—where they know what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

Have you renewed for 1909?

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.

Phone for 150 and 11 us all of the local news you can think of that will interest our readers. This will be but little trouble to you, and greatly help us to make a more newsy paper.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. McClenny, east of town, is reported to have appendicitis.

The son of J. R. Mace east of town, who has pneumonia, is slowly improving, says Dr. Stocking.

J. G. Dodson returned Monday night from Sherman, Cleburne and other places down the state on business.

Mrs. Flora Smith, aunt of J. J. Alexander, and her daughter, Miss Mary Lee, who have been visiting here, left a few days ago for their home in Lithia Springs, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chamberlain left Friday night for Sherman where Mrs. Chamberlain will visit her parents for a month. Mr. Chamberlain will return tomorrow.

Mrs. Kate Lechridge will today move back to her Hedley farm. She has made many friends in Clarendon and we hope she will again decide to make our little city her home.

In Texas alone prairie dogs annually eat enough grass to feed 1,562,500 cows, according to the federal forestry service. Fortunately very few of them are in Donley county.

C. A. Barton went to Plainview yesterday where he will try the real estate business a round. There are several hundred agents there already, but that seems only an alurement for others.

Leslie B. Kelso, the new undertaker, places an ad in this issue. He is receiving considerable stock and has his hearse and team ready for business. He is a licensed embalmer and experienced in his business.

The partnership between Drs. Staudifer and Odum of Clarendon has been mutually dissolved and Dr. Staudifer will continue his office at the former and present stand and practice as heretofore. We have not been advised as to Dr. Odum's intentions, but presume he will remain in the city.

There came near being a destructive fire at the Cottage hotel Sunday night, starting in a linen closet in some mysterious manner. Several times during the afternoon occupants of the house thought they smelled smoke and spoke of it, but nothing unusual was seen until after 10 o'clock when it broke into a blaze and was discovered by a roomer. It was extinguished with water carried up in buckets without turning in an alarm. Mrs. Lee was the principal loser, having clothing and other articles stored in the closet. Had it not been discovered before all were asleep, the building, together with the opera house, cold storage and Banner-Stockman office would all have likely burned. This is one more striking warning against carelessness. A burning match stub, cigarette stub, careless handling of a candle or lamp may cause a heavy loss and endanger life itself.

Cazort-Medley.

Married, Sunday, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Medley, S. G. Cazort, of Ft. Smith, Ark., and Miss Pearl Medley, of Clarendon, Rev. McRoy of the Presbyterian church performing the ceremony.

The bride has a large circle of friends in Clarendon and is loved for her modesty and sunny nature and we regret that she could not continue to make her home in our midst. The groom is a merchant of Ft. Smith, Ark. and has farming interests besides. Our best wishes follow them.

All kinds of fresh garden seed at T. H. Allen's.

Onion sets and garden seeds, the finest and freshest ever, at Dr. Stocking's drug store.

Commissioner's Court.

ROAD BOND ELECTION ORDERED.

During the past few days session of the commissioner's court, the chief piece of business was the bond issue question. After discussing the subject at considerable length, they finally ordered an election for Saturday, April 24 to determine whether or not \$90,000 worth of 5 per cent road improvement bonds should be issued. It is understood that if the question carries that the bonds are only to be sold as the money is needed, and that their sale shall cease when the roads are in first class condition, so it may be that considerable less than the \$90,000 will be used.

The petition for a public road by M. T. Howard, et al., was granted.

Donley County State bank was designated as depository for the county funds at 4 per cent on daily balances and the bond was approved.

The following road overseers were appointed: Commissioner's precinct 1, Dick Eickelburger; Commissioner's precinct 4, road precinct 2, Roy Kendall; Commissioner's precinct 2, road precinct 3, Wint Bairfield.

Applications for a public road by Lelia Lake parties was granted subject to a deed from Phil Jackson to a strip of land 20 feet wide, length of road on his promises without cost to the county. A public road was granted on section 130, block E, on same condition.

Besides above business a lot of reports were examined and passed upon and several bills were allowed, after which they adjourned yesterday.

Found—Lady's fur. Left at this office.

A Sharp Swindler Caught.

A self-styled capitalist and land buyer of neat appearance and glib tongue, giving his name as J. L. Wilson, arrived in the Brice neighborhood and got busy. He bought land and the store of a Mr. Baker, giving his check. He came to Clarendon, deposited a draft at the First National bank on a Memphis bank for \$7,000, obtained his deposit slip and check book. He made purchases at several stores, saying he would call for the goods next day. At the Clarendon Mercantile Co.'s store he bought a bill of goods, leaving all to be called for the next day except some clothing, which he took with him from the store. He borrowed some small amounts of money from different persons, then disappeared. Next day he showed up at Amarillo as a big land buyer and had a lot of land agents busy. He told of his \$7,000 deposit here, and one of the agents was thoughtful enough to wire here for verification of his statements, when the facts were told them. Officers there were then put on and soon landed him in jail. Sheriff Patman was notified and went up Monday and brought the gentleman back here and now has him locked up on the charge of swindling. He is supposed to be the individual who worked similar games in Hillsboro and other towns under different names.

The Daily Panhandle of Amarillo of Monday has this to say of him:

"I am John Allen of California, and I want to possess title to fifty sections of land in the Panhandle of Texas," was the statement of a man who drifted into the office of a prominent real estate firm in Amarillo Saturday. "I have already bought thirty sections, but I want twenty more. What is more, I want to pay cash, for I have had some experience with this 6 per cent business and it eats into a fellow pretty hard."

"This kind of talk, backed by the assurance that the title to the thirty sections of land and various letters of introduction and other instruments of credit in his grip could be furnished, set the nerves of the realty dealers going. There was something doing in less than no time, and real estate plats and maps showing property in Potter and various other counties soon fluttered and fell at the feet of the

suddenly discovered Monte Christo, with explanations and illustrations by the armload, all free and for less than the asking.

"This state of affairs might have continued indefinitely but for the fact that the mysterious would-be purchaser accidentally let slip the fact that he had done some banking with a Clarendon institution. Burning with anxiety to test the real worth of the find in the person of their prospective purchaser one of the real estate men slipped away and sent a hasty message to the Clarendon banker. The answer that came back changed the trend of thought in the mind of the real estate men, and after some further negotiations, but along another line, they came to the conclusion that it was not a land man, but a man who could 'land' that was needed. An officer was quietly called and in a short while the stranger was in the terrible hands of the law, and now languishes in the county bastle awaiting an opportunity to prove his identity as the bloated capitalist, which he seemed to represent himself to be.

"It has developed that the stranger deposited a draft in the Clarendon bank for \$7,000, and had generously drawn against the certificate of deposit. Clothing and other property had been purchased by means of this paper now believed to be valueless. The Clarendon institution is joining with Amarillo parties in efforts to shift the matter to the bottom."

Talking Postal Cards.

The talking postal is the invention of a French engineer, and he came so popular in that country that the American rights have been secured, and the device will be placed in the cities of the United States. The person wishing to send a talking postal card to a friend enters the booth and talks into a machine that records the words on the specially prepared postal card. When the recipient receives the card a hundred or a thousand miles away, he or perhaps she takes the card to the nearest postal booth and inserts it in the machine, which talks the message it contains. The record on the card is indestructible, and the exact voice of the sender is heard.

Ladies interested in the Daughters of Confederacy will meet with Mrs. Sam Sayre Saturday, March 13, at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Richmond Bowlin, Sec. Proteum

Lost—Lady's large pocket book, containing watch, bracelet, cuff buttons, etc., east of town. Finder return to C. W. Ryan and rec. reward.

Fresh comb honey at T. H. Allen's.

Now is the time to plant onion sets. The best are at Stocking's store.

Five-Room House

Near business center for sale. Would take two good teams and farming tools in part pay. Apply to G. S. Patterson. 2t

Election for School Trustees.

The State of Texas, County of Donley.
To All Whom This May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that there will be held an election on Saturday, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1909, in each and every school district, at the school house thereof, with the present trustees as managers of said election, in compliance with an order of the Commissioners' Court, at its February term, A. D. 1909, and the polls of said district will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m., and close at 4 o'clock p. m., on said day, for the purpose of electing two school trustees for each of said districts.

J. H. O'NEALL,
Co. Judge Donley Co., Tex.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the first Tuesday in April, the same being the 6th day of April, 1909, an election will be held at the Court House in the city of Clarendon, Texas, for the purpose of electing a mayor, five aldermen and a city marshal of said city.

No person shall vote at said election unless he is a qualified voter in said city under the constitution and laws of the State of Texas. D. C. Sullivan is hereby appointed judge and manager of said election which shall be held as nearly as may be possible in conformity with the general election laws of the state.

A. L. JOURNEY,
Mayor of Clarendon, Tex.

Lost—Bunch of keys on chain key ring. Return to this office.

The Texas Demand for Good Butter.

I do not know what the output of butter in Kansas is, but I am told by a man whose time is taken up with the creameries of that portion of the world that 25 per cent of the entire make is marketed in Texas. Why is this possible, when Texas is an older state by several years, and both of them adapted to agricultural pursuits. If the creamery happens to be in a small town there is a local pride in it because it is possibly the nearest approach to a manufacturing plant in the place and the merchants all talk about it, and the local paper helps it along. After a while people who have raised cotton all their lives begin to notice some of these things and listen to his neighbor-dairyman's monthly check. That is the thing that does the talking to some people. We have a patron who made butter for twelve years before the creamery was built. His butter was of good quality and he got a good price, but he says he would not be bothered with making butter again. His net profit last year was over \$1,400.—An ex Kansan at the Farmers' Congress.

Claude.

Misses Marie Crow and Hazel Nance visited in Clarendon Wednesday evening.

Clayton Lacy, a young man from Clarendon, has accepted a permanent position with the First State Bank of Claude.

H. O. Pope has sold his residence property in north Claude addition to J. M. Howe, the consideration being \$1,200.

A Missouri fruit grower has a device which registers the temperature and is arranged to start an alarm bell when the thermometer reaches the freezing point. A kerosene burner is provided for each fruit tree and by its use the temperature may be raised 8 to 10 degrees.

Parties having cane seed or large German millet or field peas for sale call on G. S. Patterson. 1t

For Sale.

A thoroughbred Jersey bull, 3 years old, very fine. Apply to W. A. Condon, Clarendon. 8t

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Club House canned goods at T. H. Allen's.

Our school shoes are guaranteed. Rathjen's Shoe Store.

Instant Louse Killer, non-poisonous, kills chicken lice, fleas, bed bugs and all insects. For sale by Cantelou. Try a package. Just the thing.

J. A. Carlisle, the shoe maker, makes a specialty of fine shoe repairing and guarantees his work. He keeps in stock shoe laces and shoe polish. Davis building near bridge.

We are thoroughly prepared to do drug and pharmaceutical work correctly, being a regular graduate in pharmacy with years of experience. We would like to be your druggist. Come in and let us get acquainted. Satisfaction guaranteed in every transaction at Stocking's store. ROY M. STOCKING.

Taylor's Machine Shop.

I have for sale factory-made Cassidy, Canton, Goodenough, John Deere and Moline plow points. These are kept in stock and can be supplied on demand. All plow work, wagon work, machine repairing and horse shoeing done by experienced workmen. Thread and pipe cutting, also from 1/4 to 2 inches, common or machine threads. Give me a trial.

E. A. TAYLOR.

First-class Shop Work.

I have bought the Dick Allen carpenter shop, and I invite all classes of carpenter and cabinet work, furniture repairing etc. Window and door frames, moldings, baseboards, mantles and scroll work put up in the best of shape and all work guaranteed.

L. D. Clark, Mgr.,
Clarendon Planing Mill Co.

K. of P.—Panhandle Lodge, No. 26. Meets every Tuesday night. Visiting Knights invited to attend. G. B. BAGBY, C. H. W. KELSO, K. of R. & S.
Pythian Sisters—Panhandle Temple, No. 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday nights at Pythian Hall. Mrs. H. B. WHITE, M. E. C.
Wm. J. O'NEAL, M. of R. & S.
Modern Woodmen of America—Clarendon Camp No. 12, 425. Meets every Saturday night at Woodman Hall. R. T. JOHNSON, Clerk.
Royal Neighbors—Auxiliary No. 1154. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month in Woodman Hall. Mrs. E. T. JOHNSON, Oracle. Mrs. H. W. KELLY, Recorder.

LESLIE B. KELSO
Funeral Director and Embalmer
PHONE 290
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Will Go Where Called



SMALL FARM DAIRY HOUSE.
Building Which Will Prove Convenient and Cleanly.

"I have five or six cows, and am anxious to have clean milk, therefore would like to build a small dairy house not too expensive, and would ask if you have any plans for a small dairy, or if not, could you tell me where to get them?" So writes a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, to which query the editor replies as follows: I can appreciate the situation that our correspondent is in, for I remember being in just such a fix about fifteen years ago. At that time I wrote to one or two farm papers for advice, visited several dairy farms and finally went to work and built a small dairy house with my own hands at very little expense, aside from the material. We were milking but a half dozen cows, but I decided to increase the



Interior View of Farm Dairy House.

number gradually, as we made contracts to furnish fine butter to private customers in the near-by city. I did not like the idea of having the dairy room contaminated with the odors of either the barn or kitchen, so built my dairy-house about half way between the two.

I made the structure 14 by 16 feet, and 8 feet to the eaves, using hemlock bill stuff for framing. The outside was covered with German lap siding and a good shingle roof, and the building complete cost me less than \$50. I did all the work myself, and at this time of the year when I was not busy. Now is a good time to erect such a small dairy-house and have it ready when the cold weather comes on.

I laid a wood floor in my dairy-house at that time, but I should not do it again. I should lay a good foundation wall of stone, set deep enough to prevent any bad effect from freezing, and make it only just high enough to secure good drainage. Of course this would depend on the location and the surrounding surface drainage. Instead of putting in floor stringers and a hardwood floor, I should fill the space up to the required height and lay a solid cement floor about four inches thick. Curve the edges up with cement to form a baseboard section about six inches high, and fill in between the studding. Finish the top surface with a strong mixture of cement and sharp sand, two to one. The top of the base should be flush with the ceiling laid on the inside of the studding.

The picture shows the interior of the dairy house, which was ceiled with matched pine some time after the house had been used for butter-making purposes. At first it had no ceiling, except up about three feet from the base to form a sort of wainscoting.

The cement floor should have a good slope to one side, or end, with a solid cement gutter connecting with a good drain and trap into a sewer that runs out some distance from the building. Such a floor can be kept clean by frequent flushing with plenty of water, and is about the best and most sanitary arrangement I have ever seen.

Our dairy house was about 100 feet from the barn. Each pail of milk was carried directly into the dairy and turned into the separator feed pan. The picture shows the separator in motion and the mistress of the farm manipulating the crank. She has never turned the machine while separating, but took the position merely to complete the picture. A ten-year-old boy can turn this machine with ease, but the power I now like best for this work is the gas engine.

The separator is started soon after milking begins and is over within a few minutes after the last cow is finished. All utensils are flushed with lukewarm water, washed in hot water and steamed dry. The picture of this room shows how the churn and separator were run by hand.

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

I. D. STOCKING, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Special attention given to obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
Office Phone 42 Residence Phone 80

A. L. JOURNEY,
LAWYER.
Clarendon, Texas.

DR. P. F. GOULD
(Graduated in University of Tennessee, 1901)
DENTIST.
CLARENDON, TEX.
Office in front room over Fleming & Brouley's drug store.
Office phone, 245; residence, 188.

Dr. P. L. HEARNE
DENTIST
CLARENDON, TEXAS.
Office in Connally building.
Office phone 45. Residence phone 12

Ora Liesberg
DRAYMAN
Coal Dealer
Careful hauling and transferring. Best Matland coal and correct weights. Your patronage invited. Phone 23-3r

Thos. Moran's
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable
Transfer and Bus line meets trains and calls day and night. Safe team and driver. Phone 11 Clarendon, Tex.

Established 1889.
A. M. Beville
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent.
Land and Collecting Agency and Notary Public.
Prompt attention to all business. Clarendon, Texas.

Have Your Painting Done by an Experienced Painter
Have Your Paper put up by Up-to-date Paper Hangers
H. TYREE
Practical Painter and Paper Hanger
PHONE 176—
Special attention given to Staining, Varnishing, Interior Finishing and Decorating. None but Experienced Workmen Employed.

John Beverly
DRAYMAN
Baggage handled day or night. Phone 58.
Clarendon, - Texas

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

Rhode Island Red Eggs
I have on sale eggs of thoroughbred Rhode Island Red hens at the residence of N. C. Duggins in Clarendon, or at my home near Groom. Price \$1.50 per setting of fifteen.

Mrs. Jno. Alexander
Wanted—Success Magazine requires the services of a man in Clarendon to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective, position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address, with references R. C. Peacock, room 102, Success Magazine Bld'g New York.

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

YOUR DOLLAR
Will come back to you if you spend it at home. It is gone forever if you send it to the Mail-Order House. A glance through our advertising columns will give you an idea where it will buy the most.

Improving the Dairy Industry of the South.—Better Cows.—More Home-Grown Feed.—A Better Product.

Gratifying results are already apparent from the work of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state authorities for the development of the dairy industry in the south. This work has been in progress three years under special appropriations made by congress. The dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry has paved the way to better conditions by the introduction of more practical methods in the management of dairy herds. A valuable feature of the work is the keeping of systematic records which enable the dairyman to determine which cows are profitable and which unprofitable and to eliminate the latter from the herd. Within two months after the testing is begun with a herd the owner usually begins to cull out the poorest cows, and the next step of the progressive dairyman is to procure a purebred bull.

The government work, under the supervision of B. H. Rawl, has been in the main a personal effort among the farmers with a view to instructing them in better methods. The southern farmers have not been slow to adopt improved methods with the advantages it demonstrated. The idea that dairy cows do not produce well in the south is incorrect. Success there, as elsewhere, depends on the quality of the cattle and the methods of handling them. The south offers a good field for profitable dairying, and how to develop the industry is the problem on which the Department of Agriculture is working. A careful survey has been made to determine the conditions and needs.

SOUTHERN BUTTER.

The creamery butter production of the south is inadequate, due to the small number of creameries, although during the past two years several new ones have been established. The product of the southern creamery compares favorably with the northern or western products, but a shortage in the milk supply necessarily limits the number of creameries, with the result that large quantities of print butter are shipped into the south from northern and western points.

The farm dairy butter varies in quality. Some of the better equipped dairies produce an article almost equal to creamery butter. The country butter is of quite a different grade. Much of it soon becomes rancid, as a result of not having been properly washed when it was churned, and has to be shipped to the renovating factories.

CHEESE.

Less than 2 per cent of the cheese consumed in the south is produced locally. In 50 cities in 13 southern states the quantity handled annually amounts to approximately 42,000,000 pounds. The per capita consumption is large, especially among the laboring classes, who largely depend for their noonday meal on crackers and cheese; yet practically no whole milk cheese of the Cheddar type is manufactured in the south. A few small factories in South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia constitute the source of local output. It would seem, in view of this condition, that the south presents an attractive field for the manufacture of cheese. Before a cheese factory could be operated successfully, however, an adequate supply of milk would have to be assured.

CREAM AND ICE CREAM.

The consumption of cream in the south is small, due to the scarcity of fresh cream rather than to a lack of demand. The quality is variable, some being equal only to rich milk. The result is that unsweetened condensed milk is consumed in large quantities in the cities, and to some extent on farms. There is a large consumption of ice cream, but much of the product is made from bulk condensed or whole milk of low grade. The price varies from 70 cents to \$3 a gallon, the average being about \$1.50. The

city of Memphis has the distinction of shipping the largest quantity, one of its manufacturers making as high as 3,000 gallons daily during the summer season. Ice cream manufactured in Tennessee and Georgia is shipped as far south as Florida.

SOUTHERN MILK SUPPLY.

The supply of milk is entirely local, none being shipped in from distant points. The conditions which the supply is secured are not always favorable, and this fact has been given very careful attention by the Dairy Division in its work of improvement. Many herds are kept within the thickly settled portions of the cities where land is expensive. This quite naturally results in overcrowded stables with the accompanying evils, poor light and ventilation and contracted yards for exercise, frequently filthy and knee deep with mud after a rain. The feed is usually of a character that requires the least space for storage and is influenced to some extent by local conditions of production.

Practically all of the milk sold is supplied by the producer direct, very little being transported by rail. With the methods ordinarily in use, climatic conditions necessitate two deliveries a day, which frequently bring the production of the herd to the consumer in less than five hours. Bottles are used only to a limited extent, and the practice of dipping from the open can prevails where the milk is not drawn through faucets.

The quality of southern milk is generally satisfactory from the standpoint of milk solids. Where Jersey blood prevails in the herd, the milk will average from 4.5 to 5 per cent of fat. When the quality is unsatisfactory from the sanitary standpoint this is due in the main to lack of knowledge of proper methods and to lack of cleanliness. Producers of limited means of the tenant class whose conditions necessitate a struggle with a small business to produce a living, most frequently have small barns and milk houses as well as inadequate facilities for the proper handling of milk and washing utensils.

INSPECTION.

The sanitary side of dairy inspection has not been given the attention due, but improvement is being made in this direction. At Atlanta, Ga., uniformed inspectors provided with buggies look well into every condition and see that the rigid rules incorporated in the city ordinances are respected. In Louisville, Ky., the activity of the officials has done away with the sale of milk from swill tins. This warfare has had its effect in other cities of the state against milk from cows fed on distillery slops.

PROPER FEED.

In order that cows may produce the most milk and do it economically, they must have feed suitable in character and sufficient in quantity. The common practice of buying feed is extravagant, when all rough feed and at least part of the grain can be grown. Green feed is important, and this can be provided in the winter by a silo. This and the added advantage of the long pasture season are two very valuable features which are not being fully taken advantage of. The Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry will furnish, free of charge, plans for the construction of silos.

SUMMARY.

There is no branch of agriculture that is more needed in the south than dairying. As conditions now are, more is consumed than is produced. The country in general is adapted to dairying, and with better stock and improved methods the south can supply its own demand.

Southern dairymen as a rule do not practice the most economical methods. The average cow produces only about half what it should. Too many of the dairies are in the city and should be on the farm where better milk and butter could be produced. The whole situation could be improved in the three essentials, better cows,

more home grown feed, a better product.

It is the desire of the Department of Agriculture to have the work taken up and continued by the different states of the south so that the federal government may withdraw after the work is well started, and some states have already taken hold.

Agriculturists and dairymen who are interested can secure much valuable information from the Twenty fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, a volume of several hundred pages. Application should be made to a member of congress. The portion dealing with present dairy conditions in the south has been issued separately in pamphlet form as Farmers' Bulletin 349, "The Dairy Industry in the South," and can be obtained on application to members of congress or to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Birds on the Farm.

Among the farmer's best friends are the birds that visit his fields and orchards. The good that they do is not often appreciated. We are certain to notice the loss of a crop through insect pests; but when the crop is good, it seldom occurs to us to think that it might have been lost but for the good offices of friends or favorable conditions.

Insect enemies are almost always present in sufficient numbers to do considerable damage if they are not kept in sufficient check by their enemies. One of the best regulators of insect life is the birds. In the winter months the trees are thoroughly searched by chickadees, which pick up insect eggs and tear open cocoons and nests. These birds eat seeds as well, and can be attracted to the place by being fed haysed, suet, and other dainty bits.

Various members of the woodpecker family are to be seen during the winter. The flicker remains in Colorado throughout this season and busies himself hunting hiding insects of all kinds. They are especially fond of wood-boring grubs, ants, cocoons of various insects, and eat insect eggs whenever they are to be found. When we consider the number of these small creatures required for the meal of a bird, and the power these have of reproducing themselves if left undisturbed, we can get some idea of the benefit derived from this winter work.

The horned larks are to be found in the fields during the greater part of winter. While their food consists chiefly of weed seed, any insect which is unfortunate enough to expose itself is likely to be pounced upon.

The meadow larks return with the early spring, and in some parts of the state remain all winter. At this season they search everywhere for cutworms, which form a large portion of their diet. Cutworms are among the worst insect enemies of the farmer. They are almost always more or less abundant and do injury which does not attract much attention because of the small amount, but which in the aggregate must be of considerable importance.

The blackbirds do very great service eating the caterpillars from field crops, especially near the bodies of water where these birds make their homes.

Most hawks and owls are of distinct value to the farmer, particularly the larger species. They live chiefly on mice, rabbits, and gophers, with a few small birds for a relish. Great harm is often done by the indiscriminate killing of these birds.—S. Arthur Johnson, Colorado Agricultural College.

He Was Slow.

He uttered a joyous cry. "And I am really and truly the first man you ever kissed!" "Yes, Clarence," the beautiful girl rejoined, her red lip curling slightly. "The others all took the initiative."—Kansas City Independent.

Knew the Trouble.

"You are wasting your time, old man," said Fred to George. "You are courting the wrong girl." "No; she's the right girl. I'm afraid the trouble is I'm the wrong man."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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By the Way.

"Do your weeping and growling at home," advises a writer. Not on your life, mister. Do your weeping and your growling in the alley, out back of the barn.

There is a lot of trouble in this world, but there is also a lot of trouble that will blow up if we try to help others as we plod along.

A woman has to be very kind and considerate these days to get a letter of recommendation from the hired girl when she leaves.

Which of your friends do you like better—the one who tells you his troubles, or the one who will listen to yours?

Bashful.

It is reported that one of our well-known young men went out to visit a couple of capricious young ladies the other night, and it seems that they framed it up on him to some extent and planned to have all sorts of sport when he came to spend the evening. As he was accredited with being somewhat bashful they thought it would be a great joke to imitate everything he did. When he appeared in the parlor he blew his nose, and each of the girls promptly followed suit. The incident struck him rather funny at the time, but he didn't make any particular cute remark about it. He said "Nice evening" and sat down and they repeated the performance. The repetition of the remark caught him again, so he thought it would be better to rub his hands together and stroked his hair, and they did the same. "Not so cold tonight," he ventured, in order to be sure of his ground and they repeated with a slight change in emphasis, "Not so cold tonight." There was a slight twinkle of mischief in their eyes, and he caught the cue. He straightened his collar and they did the same, and one of them said "I'm a little cold." He didn't say anything longer but deliberately stooped down and turned up his trousers.—Idaho Falls Post.

Cannot Escape.

The McKinney (Tex.) Gazette gives fair warning to delinquent subscribers in the following terse language: "We don't need money, but we want to tell you that you may approximate the stars in a nail keg, hang the ocean on a grapevine to dry, wipe the nose of a cyclone with a towel, cut off the tail end of a tornado for a keepsake, put the sky on the ground to soak, unbuckle the belly-band of eternity, and open up the sun and moon as health resorts, but never be deluded with the idea that you can escape the other side of purgatory if you don't pay for your paper, and we ain't mad at no one."

So Do the Girls.

An exchange has discovered that the moon gets full, but she goes on shining; the rain drops but it gets up again; the stars shoot, but do not kill; the willows weep but never shed a tear, night falls, but doesn't break; day breaks but doesn't fall; the fly swallows and the swallows fly; the bees buzz and so do the girls.

Dalton's Experiment.

The English chemist Dalton was a schoolteacher. He worked without a laboratory and with crude apparatus, mostly made by himself from simple materials. Here is an example described in his own words:

"Took an ale glass of a conical figure, two and a half inches in diameter and three inches deep; filled it with water that had been standing in the room and consequently of the temperature of the air nearly; put the bulb of the thermometer to the bottom of the glass, the scale being out of the water. Then, having marked the temperature, I put the red-hot tip of the poker half an inch deep in the water, holding it there steadily for half a minute, and as soon as it was withdrawn I dipped the bulb of a sensible thermometer into the water, when it rose in a few seconds to 180 degrees."

He then determined the temperature of the water at the bottom after five minutes, after twenty minutes and after an hour and found that it rose gradually from 47 to 52 degrees. This simple experiment proved that water has the power to conduct heat, which had been denied by no less an authority than Rumford.—Youth's Companion.

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