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Vol. 20

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY TEXAS. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1909.

No. 77

Cook Arrives Home

New York, Sept. 21.—"I have come from the pole. I have brought my story and my data with me. I have not come home to enter into arguments with one man or with fifty men, but I am here to present a clear piece of work over which I have a right to display a certain amount of pride.

"I am perfectly willing to abide by the final verdict of this record by competent judges. That must be the last word and that alone can satisfy me and the public.

"Furthermore, not only will my report be before you in black and white, but I will also bring to America human witnesses to prove that I have been to the pole.

Such is the sum and substance of the first message Dr. F. A. Cook brought home in person to America today, answering his critics the world over. Under seas and over land, the answer traveled north as fast as electricity could carry it to another explorer, Robert E. Peary, homeward bound from the pole, was pacing the decks with his hand to his eyes for a sight of his wife and children.

Throughout a long and arduous night the flotilla of tugboats, outposts of a continental curiosity, had tossed in the darkness for the first glimpse of the Oscar II, bearing the man from whom a nation waited word. At 5 o'clock this morning the explorer was on deck. The Oscar II has purposely been held back since yesterday so as not to disarrange the reception plans of the Arctic Club of America, but leaving Fire Island shortly after midnight, as she nosed her way into quarantine, an hour too early for everybody, but Dr. Cook. Dr. Cook lowered a signed statement in a pall to his pace to and fro down the landward and up the rail.

A speck in the distance began to assume dimensions. Presently it was recognizable as the tug bearing Mrs. Cook and her two daughters. Quickly the tug came alongside and while the heavy swell ran around her fenders against the plates of her big sister, Dr. Cook clambered nimbly down Jacob's ladder and with no concern for cameras trained on him, made a dash for his wife. For the moment he missed the children, who followed him away, until his silent led him to them. As he lifted his youngest daughter to his shoulder, the silent watching crowd that lined the rails of the Oscar II broke into a storm of cheers.

Soon there followed a second transfer. From the tug, as he stepped ashore, it was noticeable that no representative of the nation, or city was there to greet him. As he stepped ashore, he was welcomed by a group of men, who were public for the city of New York, but the city of New York is the point of tumultuous welcome may best be a neighborly affair, of official significance.

Two hundred automobiles and 5,000 people were on the pier and along the street when Dr. Cook stepped ashore. After much confusion a passageway for the ex-

Taft Favors Postal Savings

President Taft devoted his principal address in Milwaukee at the state fair last week to the subject of postal savings banks, which he strongly endorsed. I am here to uphold the doctrine of the postal savings banks because I believe that they will fill in this country a long felt want. Mr. Taft said: "In the first place it is said the postal savings bank is a very paternal institution; that it has a leaning toward socialism, state socialism, and that it proposes to take the banking business out of the hands of private persons and put it into the government's hands. I am not a paternalist, and I am not a socialist, and I am not in favor of having the government do anything that private citizens can do as well or better; but there are conditions. We have passed beyond the tide of what they call the laissez faire school, which believed that the government ought to do nothing except run the police force; and we recognize the necessity for interference by the government, because it has great capital and great resources behind it, and because sometimes it can stand the lack of an immediate return on capital to help out."

President Taft read a list of the countries that have postal savings banks, citing Canada particularly. "Canada has the postal savings bank," he said "and what is the result along the border and in the Northwest? You find Americans going up the border and making deposits in those savings banks. Why? Because they have the guarantee of the Canadian government."

No Checks Under \$1 After This Year
Washington, Sept. 22.—Secretary McVeagh of the Treasury department and Attorney General Wickersham by the relation of the law making it an offense to circulate checks of sums less than \$1. The wording of section 178 of the penal laws approved March 4, 1909, is generally interpreted to mean that after January 1, 1910, it will be unlawful to write a check for a sum less than \$1, to be circulated as money or intended to be received or used in lieu of lawful money.

The protests come largely from big mail order houses, though merchants all over the country have joined in the demand that congress the next session amend the section so as to eliminate its application to checks.

Will Be a Costly Reception

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 22.—It was learned today at Fort Sam Houston that the cost of moving three thousand troops and nine hundred horses to El Paso for the meeting of Presidents Taft and Diaz October 16 will amount to \$35,000. This expense is borne by the government. El Paso contributed \$20,000 for an entertainment fund for the distinguished visitors.

The railroad companies in certain dry section of the state are hauling water by the carload for industries along the right of way at the present time. If the roads had not come to the relief of the mills, it is said that a large number of the mills would have been closed.

The city health officers of Amarillo declares that typhoid fever of the past summer cost the citizenship \$20,000, and investigation of these cases show that in eight-tenths of the closets were not connected to the city sewerage. He contends for an issuance of \$20,000 in bonds to extend their deficient sewerage system.

Alfalfa Becoming King

There is danger that King Corn may lose his crown in Kansas, and not to his old rival, wheat, either. If the Kansas slogan of "Corn is King" is to be amended at all, it appears now that its revision and modification will be occasioned by that vigorous young competitor for first place among Kansas products—alfalfa.

Ten years ago the state was just beginning to experiment with alfalfa. Only 34,384 acres were occupied by it in 1899, according to a report just issued by Secretary Coburn. In ten years the acreage has increased to 992,663 acres, on 17 corn and wheat exceeding it in area. Thirty-nine counties in the state have an area exceeding ten thousand acres each, and a remarkable feature of this condition is that many of the ranking counties in the matter of alfalfa acreage are the leading corn and wheat counties. Jewell county, for instance, which has been the banner corn county of the state, also leads in the acreage of alfalfa, while Smith, Butler, Sedgewick, Dickinson, Sumner and Reno counties, all of them among the leading wheat and corn pro-

Cotton Vary Light South of Here

The cotton crop of Comanche county and of other countries in that section will be even less than the lowest estimates have heretofore placed it, said President Louder milk, on his return from Comanche where he attended a mass meeting of the County Farmers' Union. "I met farmers from all over Comanche county, and they all agreed that at first picking at least three-fourths of the entire crop would be gathered. The lowest estimates of the yield in Texas this year are in my opinion above what the 1909 crop will be.

In some sections of the country I passed through there are fields of cotton that will not yield a pound to the acre. In fact near Bluffdale farmers are plowing the stalks under without any effort to gather what few bolls opened. This is not only the case near Bluffdale, but there are similar conditions at numerous places that I visited"—Ft. Worth Telegram.

According to a New York paper William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife, formerly Miss Virginia Fair of San Francisco, signed a separation agreement this week.

Col. J. T. Pollard, Old Indian Fighter Dead

McLean, Tex., Sept. 21.—Col. J. T. Pollard died at 11 o'clock last night as a result of a wound from a poisoned arrow shot from a bow by an Indian forty-eight years ago, when the bearer of the wound was among the most prominent frontiersmen of Texas.

Col. Pollard engaged in fighting Indians while the war between the states was on, and was active in a number of notable campaigns against the then formidable enemies of the "pale face." As an attest of his activity in younger days, Col. Pollard carried in his body eight distinct arrow wounds, and even a greater number of gun shot wounds.

By reason of his unquestioned bravery and devotion to Texas, Col. Pollard was brought into close contact with and became a strong personal friend of General Sam Houston, Col. Charles Goodnight and other notables. Although not a native of Texas, Col. Pollard had been a citizen of the state, sixty-four years and was engaged in writing an interesting story of the early history of Texas, and incidentally of his life, at the time of his death. It is understood that the work underway, was in such shape that members of the family may take it up and carry it to completion.

Col. Pollard was one of the most interesting characters of Gray county, and had much to do with the development of the Panhandle of Texas.—Daily Panhandle.

Treatment for Sweeney

My father was an Illinois farmer. On two occasions I saw him effectually cure sweeney, says a writer in Wallace's Farmer. In the barnyard he built a fire of chips, in which he placed an old ax. Then he would thoroughly bathe the lame shoulder of the horse in lard or meat drippings and when the ax was almost red hot he would hold it very close to the shoulder and thoroughly heat the lard into the flesh.

The horse had to be held firmly by someone, for at first he would shy about considerably, but after he learned that the treatment was for his benefit he would take it very kindly. During treatment he was given the freedom of the barnyard, and when again worked no loose or slouchy collar was allowed on him. Two or three weeks' (every day) treatment effected a cure.

Founder in Horses

When a horse is foundered and stiff, give one tablespoon of powdered alum three times a day, beginning as soon as possible after a horse is foundered, and in a day or two the lameness will disappear. This is a sure cure. I have tried it, and did not have to stop the horse from work, says a writer. To give, pull horse's tongue out at side of the mouth and with a spoon put the alum back on root of tongue.—Farm Progress.

Hog Cholera Costs Farmers \$40,000,000 Annually

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Hog cholera costs farmers of the United States \$40,000,000 annually according to estimates presented yesterday at the closing session of the Interstate Association of State Boards of Livestock commissioners. It was urged that larger appropriations be asked of the legislatures of the various states where hog cholera is most prevalent to help in the work of extirpating the disease.

In a court at Vernon this week Burt Standish was sent up two years for forgery, Henry Hart two and a half years for bigamy and J. G. Thaw two and half years for swindling.

C. L. HEATH, Jr.,

MUSIC HOUSE

The Famous Kimball Pianos and Organs, Victor Talking machines and Records, Sheet Music of all kinds. All Standard studies and latest popular music

Can save you from \$75 to \$100 on every instrument.

We buy direct from the factory, thereby saving middlemen's profit.

Now open for business.

Borchard Bld'g Phone 43
CLARENDON, TEX.

STATE NEWS

A state bank of \$50,000 capital is being planned at Silverton.

Fire started by a kerosene lamp explosion at Ennis Monday, routed the family of B. E. Colvin and destroyed their residence. The loss is \$1,200, with insurance.

Residence in the country east of Greenville belonging to Charles Kimble, burned Monday. The house and contents were valued at \$1,500 and were partly insured.

The Santa Fe railroad official's claim that their system carried 12,600,000 passengers in the year ending June 30, with no fatal results to any of them from accident.

The Haskell broom factory is running at full capacity and is turning out about 1000 brooms per day. Quite a lot of the farmers are bringing in their broom corn and receiving good prices for same.

The residence of I. L. Shults at Montague burned Monday night. The loss will amount to about \$1,200. The family had retired for the night and had to be informed by the central office that their home was on fire.

The gin belonging to the oil mill at Petty burned Monday and only hard work saved the mill. The fire caught in the press box and burned three bales of lint in the gin and two bales already pressed. Loss \$9,000; insurance \$3,500.

Friday of last week at Jacksboro the Rock gin of T. N. Brown, located near the G. T. W. railway yards, caught fire and before relief could be had the main building, including all of the gin machinery, was completely destroyed. Loss about \$5,000, insurance \$2,000.

Sam Lazarus, president, and D. E. Decker, attorney of the Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railroad, were in Austin this week consulting with R. Denny Parker, engineer of the Railroad Commission, relative to the issuance of \$20,000 of bonds on fifty eight miles of the railroad between Quanah and the west line of Cottle County.

Miss Gimple, who resides west of Denison with her parents, attempted to light a fire Sunday evening with kerosene oil. The can exploded, setting fire to Miss Gimple's dress. She tore the garments from her person and was slightly injured. The two story residence with contents was burned to the ground. Loss about \$1,800; no insurance.

John Owens of Mason was jailed at Fredericksburg Monday following the shooting to death of Harry Stokes there the night before. The men were formerly partners in a wild west show now conducted by Owens, who alleged that Stokes embezzled the proceeds at Marfa. Stokes approached Owens in the street when Owens fired a revolver killing him almost instantly.

FOR THE BEST GROCERIES SEE US

In Feed Stuff we have Corn, Kaffir Chops, Rich Texas Wheat Bran and Millet Hay

We have just received a Fresh Shipment of Turnip Seed, Rape Seed and Alfalfa Seed.

You cannot do better than to trade with us. We will appreciate your business.

E. M. OZIER,
THE GROCERYMAN

lucing counties of the state, are taking the lead in the matter of alfalfa.

With Kansas dividing its acreage between three such dividend paying products as corn, wheat and alfalfa, the danger of a "crop failure," the ghost that used to keep the state awake at night until the "corn was made," will not disturb Kansas again. When corn was the only crop a single corn failure meant a panic. Then Kansas commenced to raise wheat, and crop failures have caused but slight interference to progress since. With the evidence of the determination to still further insure itself against loss, as indicated in the rapid development of alfalfa production, Kansas is manifesting that keen business sagacity that has made it so prominent in the eyes of the commercial world in the last ten years.—Kansas City Star.

The city health officers of Amarillo declares that typhoid fever of the past summer cost the citizenship \$20,000, and investigation of these cases show that in eight-tenths of the closets were not connected to the city sewerage. He contends for an issuance of \$20,000 in bonds to extend their deficient sewerage system.

Air Navigation Line

Berlin, Sept. 20.—If present expectation is fulfilled, Germany will have dirigible balloons and aeroplanes carrying passengers between Berlin and the principal cities of the empire by next May. The Air Navigation Company, which is to perform this service, is being actively supported, and twenty financial institutions and men of wealth have subscribed to the company's stock.

It is not expected to make money from the start, but the hope is entertained that it will be possible to cover expenses from the tourists and other travel. The company has arranged to buy Zeppelin, Parseval and Gross dirigible balloons, as well as some of the Wright aeroplanes if these machines can be adapted to long cross country trips.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who by her husband's will probably be comes the richest woman in the world, is expected to ask appraisal of her husband's estate within two weeks. Till then nothing definite can be known of the value of the estate, which, it is believed, is close to \$100,000,000.

Newspapers 15c 100, this office.

The Clarendon Chronicle.
Published Twice-a-Week by
F. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription \$1.50 a year
Entered February 16, 1903, at Clarendon, Tex., as second class matter, under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

CLARENDON TEX. SEP. 25, 1909.

Cook has had something to do with water all his life. It is said he started out in life as a milk peddler.

Every farm should be a miniature experiment station. Every farmer should be investigating and testing out some proposition which will improve conditions on his farm and make it remunerative.

There are always a good many people who keep the balance of the community busy wondering how they live so well. A glance at the merchants' profit and loss column might explain in a number of cases.

While not strictly true there is a good deal in the remark of the Farm Journal that "Money spent on booze is wasted, spent on clothes is vanity, spent on food is gone, spent for seed or a fruit tree is wisely invested."

The Albuquerque Morning Journal says: "The true scientific attitude as reflected in current interviews seems to be that a Polar explorer must be guilty until he proves himself innocent beyond all unreasonable doubt."

Clarendon sleepily lounged around on her natural advantages until some less favorable towns pulled some rich plums. The town these days that secures enterprises gets up and goes after them. Why not go after the Rock Island from Mangum?

An advertisement is to a merchant very much what sowing seed is to a farmer. It may take a little time for the results to become apparent, but they are sure to come. The wise farmer is not niggardly with his seed, nor a wise merchant with his advertisement.

Wednesday night at the Dalhart fair, O. B. Colquitt, candidate of the liquor interests for governor, made a speech, declaring himself against prohibition and attacking Wm. J. Bryan. We opine that Colquitt delegates from the Panhandle to the next state convention will be too scarce to make a showing.

We never could understand how a stripling growing into manhood could consider it "smart" to loaf around street corners puffing smoke into people's faces and indulging in loud-mouthed and obscene conversation. Of all the things for which a young person should strive, a good character stands easily at the head of the list. It may be hard to get on without wealth and education, but without a good character, no permanent and enduring success can be attained.

In 1898 the railroads of the United States paid \$12,180,000 for property and injuries to persons. In 1908 they paid \$56,700,000 for such damages, which was 10 million dollars more than for the previous year. In the past decade the amount paid for damages to property increased 457 per cent and the amount paid for injury of persons increased 254 per cent. In the West and Southwest these increases were greatest. In the meantime, however, the gross earnings of the railroads doubled, and the net earnings have nearly trebled.

Dalhart people owning claims near Logan, N. M., have received statements from the smelter on samples submitted, saying the ore tested out \$16 gold to the ton and several dollars of copper. A rush to the ore field is on.

While Canyon City was walking off with the Normal Clarendon "scooped in" a creamery. In a financial way Clarendon will be the winner.—Claude News.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Elkins moved to Goodnight this week and will try ranch life for awhile.

Roosevelt to Visit North Texas and Write Texas History

Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States, will live at Damsite, near Quanah, six months next year while compiling a history of Texas and writing a character study of General Sam Houston.

Four trunks of data and material all bearing upon the history of the Lone Star State, are now packed and ready to be shipped to Texas as soon as Colonel Roosevelt returns from Africa. These trunks are at Sagamore Hill.

The headquarters of the ex-president will be at the famous ranch and plantation home of Colonel Cecil A. Lyon, Republican state chairman. Already the latter is getting ready for the reception of his noted guest and friend.

But Colonel Roosevelt has other warm friends in the Panhandle country and in western Oklahoma, whom he intends to visit during his temporary residence in Texas. United States Marshal John Abernathy is not far across the border, and many big wolf chases are planned by the two for the early spring. And there is Colonel Pat Dooling, too, of Quanah, who accompanied Roosevelt on his hunt in King county five years ago. Colonel Dooling visited the president in Washington last winter.

The exact date of the ex-president's residence in the Panhandle depends entirely upon the African trip. If he returns to the United States very soon, he will come on to Texas at once. The visit to Damsite can't be delayed long, as Colonel Roosevelt wants to complete his history by the end of 1910.

Many side trips will be made by the historian president. He expects to talk personally to the old timers, who either knew Sam Houston and the other founders of the republic of Texas, or having direct data bearing upon the stirring events of those early days.

One who is expected to assist in much of the work is United States Marshal Houston of the eastern district of Texas, a son of General Houston. The trip of Col. Roosevelt was announced by Col. Cecil A. Lyon during his visit here Wednesday.—Ft. Worth Telegram.

Destructive Coast Storm

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 22.—The abatement of the gulf storm and the re-establishment of telegraphic communication today brought to light that the hurricane which ravaged the coasts of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi resulted in scores of deaths.

It is believed the list of dead will reach at least 100 and probably go much higher.

The parishes in Southern Louisiana were the greatest sufferers. The extent of the disaster was not learned until today when wire communications with Louisiana were again possible.

Many small inland towns are unheard from and it is believed those also will furnish death lists. The telegraph companies and railroads report the greatest property damage. The postal lost 2000 poles between New Orleans and Galveston, together with wires. Preparations are being made here to send relief to the stricken towns.

Refugees reaching New Orleans today from the southwest Louisiana coast say 300 people were killed in the tidal wave which swept two miles inland from the gulf for a distance of more than 25 miles, inundating without warning the homes of thousands of fishermen and planters. The wave was felt from Grand Island to Vermillion parish. Most of the telephone wires are down. The estimates of the dead came in a telephone message from Houma. Many city squares in New Orleans are under water and scores of people in the storm-swept regions here have been without food for two days. The loss of property is estimated at \$10,000,000. Four hundred people, marooned on trains for two days, were brought to New Orleans by boat this morning.

The loss at Biloxi and vicinity caused by the storm will reach over \$100,000. Houses wrecked and piled in masses of debris.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—Henry Crosby Emery, who has been named by President Taft to head the new tariff board, has devoted many years to the study of economies with specialization along political lines. Since 1900 he has been professor of political economy at Yale.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler, the defeated democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1908 and for two years lieutenant governor of the state, intends to become a democratic candidate for the general assembly at the election this fall.

Congressman Charles C. Reed who has represented the Fifth district of Arkansas for the past eight years, has declined to become a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Arkansas. His present plan is to retire from public life at the expiration of his term in the house.

The opinion prevails in Washington that congress will do little more than mark time and pass appropriation bills the coming session. With the tariff situation awaiting the disposition of the income tax and railroad legislation halting for a decision of the supreme court in the Missouri rate case defining the rate fixing powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the field may be left open for a limited grist of corporation law but not much more.

If the next house of representatives is democratic, Champ Clark of Missouri will probably be speaker and Representative Underwood of Alabama chairman of the Ways and Means committee. If the republicans continue in control Mr. Cannon will in all probability again be speaker and Representative Payne of New York again chairman of the Ways and Means committee. Such at least seems to be the calculation from the Washington point of view.

The republicans have begun a spirited campaign for the governorship in Virginia. The party leaders are making roseeat predictions of carrying the state. The more sober judgment of well informed politicians, however, is that this is not to be expected, but that it is possible that the democratic majority may be cut into heavily. The democratic party in the state is divided into factions while the republicans seem united.

Difference in Time

Primarily for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65 degrees to 125 degrees west longitude, is divided into four sections, each of 15 degrees longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the seventh-fifth meridian. The first (Eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most Southern point. The second (Central) section includes all territory between the last named line and an irregular line from Bismark, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (Mountain) section includes all territory between the last named line and nearly to the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York City (Eastern time) the time in Chicago (Central time) is 11 o'clock, in Denver (Mountain time) 10 o'clock, and in San Francisco (Pacific time) 9 o'clock.

Good stock, neat work, moderate price, are features of our job work

Sold Cotton for 20 Cents

Clarksville, Texas, Sept. 23.—W. C. Fiveash, who has the distinction of selling the highest price bale of cotton ever sold in this state, sold a bale here yesterday at 20 cents a pound, bought by Nichols & Hooks, classed strictly good middling 1 3/4 inch staple. Another sold for 16 cents here today. Short cotton is selling for 13 cents.

The highest price yet attained by Mr. Fiveash was 27 cents, which he received for a sale in 1909.

We can always tell, says Arthur Aull, when the country paper has a new editor. It contains about ten columns on booming the town—they all start in the same way. Each one thinks all that sleepy, old town needed to make it blossom and soar like a balloon was a wideawake newspaper man, who stayed in the office, paid no attention to the dog fights or divorces, and reeled off stuff about how to boost the burg.

A traveling freight and passenger agent for the Harriman lines in Joplin told how often the railroads carried a product before it reached the consumer. "For instance," he said, "cattle are shipped from the Rocky Mountains to Kansas City to be killed. Their hides are then reshipped back to California and tanned, because it is cheaper to ship hides than bark. From California the hides are shipped to Massachusetts or St. Louis to be made into shoes. Then the shoes are shipped again to California. Of course, as likely as not, they will then be on somebody's feet in a Pullman going back to New York. They must then return home, so altogether that piece of hide has had nearly six trips across the continent."

DISCOVERY OF NORTH POLE.

Sir Robert Ball Tells What the Feast Means to the World.
Sir Robert Ball, former astronomer of the Royal observatory at Cambridge university, in Cambridge, England, one of the most distinguished scientists in England, commenting on the discovery of the north pole, said the other day:

"Two questions being asked all over the civilized world today are: First, why does any one want to go to the north pole? Second, how does he know when he's there?"
"To answer the second question first, the mariner who finds the 90 degrees knows he can't go else than at the north pole. The astronomer will tell you that to any one standing at the north pole the sun rises and sets only once a year—six months daylight, six months night, mitigated only by a little twilight at the beginning and end of a period of awful gloom, broken by occasional moonlight or aurora."

"The pole is truly a unique spot on the globe. Cook, standing there, faced due south whichever way he looked. He was some thirteen miles nearer the center of the earth than if he stood at the equator. His weight was greater than anywhere else on the surface of the globe. A plumb line in his hand pointed vertically upward to the pole of the heavens, around which all stars revolve. Half of the stars he could never see; the other half never went below his horizon and would be visible throughout the six months of night. The famous constellation Orion ever circled around and around his horizon. The pole star stood directly over his head."

"The gain to knowledge from Dr. Cook's discovery is inestimable. There still is much to learn of tides, currents and the ocean. Meteorologists have a perfect torrent of questions to ask of any one speaking with authority from the north pole."

"But there is another problem of the highest importance justifying all efforts to discover the pole. Many scientists believe the arctic regions have borne at certain times in the mighty history of our globe a very different aspect from that which they show now. The ice and snow, which have preserved the mystery of the poles, probably have not existed continuously throughout the ages."

"It is believed that in the course of geological time the regions around the poles have more than once enjoyed a temperate climate, permitting highly organized animals and delicate plants to flourish. If specimens of rocks containing the remains of fossil animals and plants have been brought home their scientific value could not be exaggerated. Thus and thus only could a very great chapter in the history of the earth be completed. Until the poles are explored man's knowledge of his dwelling place will be sadly defective."

Naturally.
Who was Noah's wife, pa?
"Joan of Arc, my boy. Now run away.—Lippincott's."

Neat job printing at this office.

COMET WITH FAMOUS HISTORY

The Halley Encouraged William the Conqueror and Evoked a Papal Bull.

The cablegram recently received at Harvard observatory, in Cambridge, Mass., from Professor Wolf of Heidelberg announcing that the Halley comet had been seen and photographed by him, gave great pleasure.

Professor E. C. Pickering, the head of the observatory, said: "I was highly elated by Dr. Wolf's wire and immediately cabled him my congratulations. Although the comet in this case appears earlier than expected, astronomers all over the world have had one eye open on the lookout for it. It is, you know, located in close proximity to the constellations of Gemini and Gemma."

"It was the first periodic comet whose return was predicted. Its discoverer based his deductions on the fact that its orbit was found in 1682 to be nearly identical with the comets of 1607 and 1531 and that he also found records of the appearance of a great comet in 1456, 1301, 1145 and 1066. From these facts he drew his conclusions on the time that should elapse between its visible visitations."

"He noticed, however, that the intervals in certain years differed somewhat, but wisely saw that the differences were no way greater than could be accounted for by the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn. At its return in 1835 it did not appear as an extremely bright comet, but was occasionally conspicuous with a tail of the first type."

"The most remarkable of its appearances were in 1066 and 1456. The comet of 1066 figures in the Bayeux

tapestry as a portentous omen to William the Conqueror.
"In 1456 Pope Callixtus III. prescribed belief in the comet during the threatened invasion of the Turks in Europe and issued a bull."

NEW WAY TO CURE TOBACCO.

If Government Approves System It May Revolutionize Present Methods.

If a quick method of curing tobacco discovered by Dr. W. W. Garner of the department of agriculture at Washington, who has been experimenting on the plantations at Sufield, Conn., proves to be practical it bids fair to revolutionize the present old fashioned and crude system of curing, which is the most hazardous feature of the tobacco raising business as well as the most tedious and annoying.

A sample of tobacco which had been put through the quick drying and curing process at the farm of William S. Pliny has been sent to Washington, where a chemical analysis will be made of both the sample and of some leaves cured in the ordinary way. The new method, which is without steam heating, is expected to obviate any possibility of the dangerous pole sweat.

The Word Gazette.

The word gazette is from the name of an old Venetian coin worth about one-half cent of our money. The name is applied to newspapers because it was the sum charged for reading the first written journals that made their appearance in 1550. After the paper was read it was handed back to the owner, who charged the next comer a gazette for taking a peep at it.

SECOND-HAND GOODS
Bought, Sold and Exchanged
Household Furniture, Iron and Wooden Beds, Bed Springs, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Sewing and Washing Machines, Stoves, wardrobes, Dressers, etc.
FURNITURE REPAIRED
WASHINGTON & BUNN

DO YOU ENVELOPE?
We have Big Letter Journals from the Factory at a CUT PRICE!
Look at your Last year, then get our Price. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY
Count also on our price

Care of Milk for the Creamery
The following article is from an Iowa farmer and gives some good ideas:

The first essential for the production of good, wholesome milk is a herd of clean, healthy cows, properly fed and housed in a well arranged, well ventilated and lighted barn. There should be some kind of stanchions provided, as it is difficult to keep cows clean where they are not used.

Second, the milk should be clean in person and clothing, and should milk with dry hands. Remove the milk from the barn as soon as possible after milking and cool it by putting the can in cold water and stirring the milk a few times with a long handled dipper. And right here I want to say that if those who have not a dairy thermometer would buy one at a cost of about 15 cents and try to cool the milk as close to 50 degrees as possible, I am sure they will get a good deal better results than they do without.

Third, if the milk is separated on the farm it should be done while it is still warm. The separator should, of course, be washed every time it is used. It should be turned as evenly as possible and up to full speed as per instructions that come with the machine. The cream should be cooled to 50 degrees as quickly as possible and held at that temperature until delivered at the creamery. It is never advisable to mix warm and cold milk or cream.

A tank large enough to hold all the cans, arranged so water pumped for the stock must pass through and overflow into the stock tank, is a very good and handy thing to keep the milk cool in summer and also to keep it from freezing in winter.

If the cans are filled up to the ring and then put in the tank the weight of the cans will bring the surface of the milk a couple of inches lower than the water on the outside of the cans, and even if the water should freeze some the milk would not congeal. In winter the milk should be delivered at least twice a week and four times in the summer.

Finally, I wish to say that it is my sincere belief that the most needed improvement in the keeping of dairy cows is the keeping of an individual account with each and every cow in the herd. Get a good spring scale and a Babcock tester and, by the way, if you don't think you can afford the tester or don't know how to run it, by all means get the scale and some bottles, weigh the milk from each cow and take a sample of it. Then at the end of the month take the samples to the buttermaker and have him to test it.

I am confident if all farmers would start an account this year it would not be more than three or four years until the average butterfat production per cow would be raised 75 to 100 pounds a year.

The Dairyman's Silo

With the excessively high price of milk feed the dairyman should turn to the silo. It is the cheapest food he can get for his cows. And the silo is not an expensive thing to build. With a little help any farmer can do it. Good land will produce ten tons of silage per acre, and at a cost of only \$1.50 per ton when it is landed in the silo. Silage gives juicy food all winter and thus takes the place of pasture and soiling for that season. Every farmer with milch cows should have a silo.—Ex.

With cotton bringing about \$80 a bale including the seed, which is now worth \$23 a bale, the shortage of the cotton crop will be hardly noticed in this section. In fact, it is generally conceded by our leading farmers that conditions are better than they were last year, from a monetary standpoint, with the landholders. Of course this will not be the case with the floating population, who are depending on cotton picking to make a stake for the winter, but there is plenty of work on the railroads, so taking it all in they are not so bad off as they might be.—Ballinger Ledger,

HARRIMAN'S DREAM.

Financier Planned One Great Railroad Trust For America.

TO REACH EVERY BIG CITY.

Transcontinental Trunk Line of Exceptional Efficiency Which Would Subordinate All Independents Projected—Syndicate Being Formed to Carry Out Late Millionaire's Plans.

The waking dream of the late Edward H. Harriman, the railroad genius, was to organize one dominating railroad system in the United States with authority over all transportation business of the country. One powerful group of financiers is being organized to carry out the financier's plans. The lesser groups of railroad owners and the independent systems are trying to organize to combat these capitalists. It was the Harriman idea to establish one magnificent trunk line between New York and San Francisco. The freight and passenger service of this grand transcontinental trunk line was to be so superior to all other railway services between the two oceans that it could command the cream of all the high class transportation business at good rates. The low grade business was to be left to other lines, which would get just as much business as was allowed them by the master railway men controlling the parent trunk line.

Hoped to Subjugate Big Lines.

Harriman's plans included the reduction to a state of commercial vassalage of all lines not included in his system. The branches of his own system were to reach every important district of the United States and give good service from every first class city. The subjugation of the independent lines was to be brought about by the power of the grand trunk line to allot the quantity of business which was to be given to the other systems. He expected to make the Pennsylvania railroad tract with the big trunk line just as abjectly as the owners of a little spur connecting at some faraway point on the Union Pacific.

The big business of first class traffic would naturally yield an immense revenue to the long and splendidly equipped line which could render superior service. This would double and treble the value of the investments in the lines which were to go to make up the transcontinental system, the big father of all railroads. There would be enough money left in the treasury to do all necessary fighting in the early stages against systems which might oppose the triumph. With this treasury reserve always available the owners of the big system would be able to dictate railway development in all parts of the country.

Mr. Harriman was especially desirous that his plans should be carried out, as their realization would make it immensely valuable for his heirs having his holdings in the companies which were to make up the grand trunk line. For this reason he did not want the accumulations in the treasury distributed, as they were to be used in carrying out his plans. Those who opposed his policy of piling up in his treasuries large reserve stocks of needed lines were those who desired to engage in independent development on their own account in various sections of the land.

Independents Seek to Forestall.

The independent railway owners and exploiters are moving aggressively on with the hope that they can show enough strength to successfully live against the men who will try to carry out the plans of Harriman and secure control of all the transportation interests of the country. It is understood in Washington that they have no organization, but by working along the same lines in opposition to the men who want to own all the railroads they will have enough power to force the Harriman and allied interests to permit independent development and operation.

One of the reasons why Mr. Harriman wanted and his associates now want the active co-operation of Mr. Morgan is that he is in high favor in Washington. Just at present Morgan is most active in digging into the savings of the French to get financial support for his various enterprises. To have his assistance or even domination at this critical time would be of immense aid to the men who are trying to carry out the vast plans of the dead manager. Harriman knew better than any that there were differences of opinion in his financial camp. While he was alive he held the opposition in subjection. Some one like Morgan is needed now to keep them in line.

Hot Fight Begun.

The inside opposition to Harriman is being encouraged by the independent railway owners and developers. They contend that it is better for the railroads to throw down the bars and permit the big systems to fight their own battles.

These men have millions and millions of their own and thousands of miles of railroads. They do not relish the idea of becoming hired men of the big railway owners who are to make them subjects of the one big system. These men do not want to ask some great central railroad authority every time they want to build a mile of railway and get down on their knees and beg for freight and passenger business in their own territories. Some of them would be taken in, but most of them would be left out.

This fight has begun. It is being utterly and silently fought in the private offices of the big banking houses of New York.

COOK'S DASH TO NORTH POLE.

Explorer's Own Story of Finding the "Big Nail."

LIVED LIKE THE ESKIMOS.

Started at Land's End, 460 Miles From the Pole—Averaged Little Over Fourteen Miles a Day and "Raised the United States Flag" at Ninetieth Parallel at Noon on April 21, 1908. Left Two Days Later.

William T. Stead, the English journalist who interviewed Dr. Frederick A. Cook at Copenhagen for the New York American concerning his march to the north pole, said that there are certain things upon which Dr. Cook insisted, without variation or without the shadow of a turling, from first to last.

The statements he persisted in were these:

First, he discovered the north pole. Second, he had his data in the shape of scientific observations a diary and the like by which he could convince any competent scientific authority as to the truth of his descriptions.

Third, that he had made good his claim by the production of those data he asked for nothing more than to be left alone to complete his book and present his case as a whole to the scientific world.

After describing the fortunate combination of circumstances that brought him to the edge of the north circle at a time when good dogs, plenty of Eskimos and lots of food were there Dr. Cook told me the story of his polar march as follows:

"I started away from Anaktotok, near Etah, on Feb. 19, which was the sunrise of 1908. I had ten Eskimos, eleven sledges heavily laden with supplies and 103 dogs. It was the coldest part of the winter. The thermometer registered 83 degrees below zero as we passed over the heights of Ellesmere strait. We were bound for Land's End, to the west, where we were to begin our ice journey. During the trip we struck several fine game trails and secured 101 musk oxen, 353 hares and seven hares. We reached the end of the land and the beginning of the ice on March 18, 1908.

Started Dash 460 Miles From Pole.

"There we established a supply station, and I picked out the best two men and twenty-six of the best dogs for the dash across the ice. The Eskimos were Eutikshook and Ahwelah, bravest and strongest of the tribe. We were then at latitude 82.33, or 460 miles from the pole. We started our advance three days later, on March 21. During the first days we made long marches. The cold persisted, and there were strong winds.

"I lived as the Eskimos did and managed to get some comfort by sleeping in snow houses which we dug out, eating tallow and drinking tea. The sky during these days was overcast by smoky mist, so that no observation could be taken, but on March 30 an observation gave our position as latitude 84.47. We had covered, therefore, more than 130 miles in nine days. Beyond this point we encountered merely a desert of ice. There was no life. Tracks of animals and blowholes of seals were absent. Nor was there a trace of vegetation.

"Day after day from then on we progressed monotonously. The surface of the ice grew smoother and more level. It was still cold, and there was a bitter wind. I recorded daily our position and the incidents of the march, but one day was much like another. "April 7 was worthy of especial note because the sun at midnight appeared over the edge of the northern ice. The next day I made an observation which placed our position at latitude 86.26. Our speed had increased slightly. We had traversed more than 250 miles in seventeen days.

Sunburned and Frostbitten Same Day.

"We were then a trifle more than 200 miles from the pole. We were sunburned and frostbitten on the same day, but the light enabled us to advance more easily.

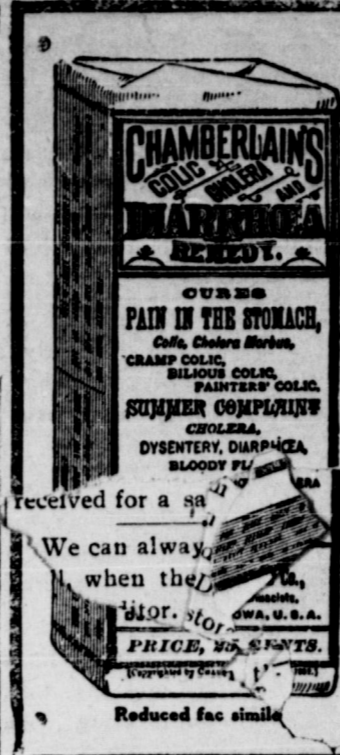
"Beyond the eighty-sixth parallel the crevices became fewer and narrower, and between the eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth parallels I was surprised to find indications of land ice. For two days we traveled over ice that looked like a glacial surface. But there was no perceptible elevation and therefore it was impossible to tell whether we were on land or sea.

"On April 14 we reached latitude 88.21 and were within a little bit less than 100 miles of the pole. We no longer had energy to make snow houses and slept in a silk tent which we carried. In the days that followed we saw mirages—inverted mountains and queer objects that seemed to dance about. The horizon itself seemed to dance, but made careful astronomical observations and always knew our position.

"On April 21 my observation, corrected, showed that we had reached latitude 89 degrees, 50 minutes and 46 seconds and were therefore within a stone's throw almost of the ninetieth parallel. We advanced the fourteen seconds, approximately a quarter of a mile, and there I made a double round of observations, which confirmed our position.

No Land in Sight.

"This was at noon of April 21, 1908. My observations showed that the latitude was precisely 90 degrees. The



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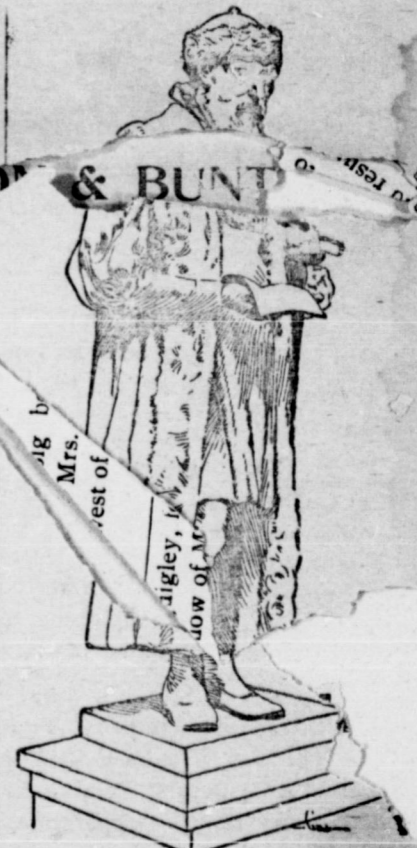
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