

# The Clarendon Chronicle.

You may have the very article  
That people dearly prize  
But how are they to know it  
If you do not advertise?

Vol. 20

A Faithful Chronicle of Local and General Events.

Advertising rates on application

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909.

No. 74

### Harriman's Estimated Wealth

New York, Sept. 9.—Recent estimates of Mr. Harriman's wealth have varied all the way from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. He was a large holder of securities of various corporations with which he was identified, including in addition to the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems over a score of smaller and tributary properties not only in this country but in Mexico.

Reports credit him with large personal holdings in the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central and the Pacific Mail Steamship company. His holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock and bonds were very large a few years ago, and these have probably been increased. He was reported to have been the largest individual stockholder in the Wells Fargo Express company, which only recently acquired a virtual monopoly of the express business in Mexico.

Mr. Harriman's real estate holdings in this country were comparatively small. His home at Arden is said to represent an outlay of over \$2,000,000.

Fire early Thursday morning damaged the plant of the White-wright Cotton Oil company, at Whitewright, Grayson county, to the extent of \$14,000. The fire started in a seed room. The plant is fully insured and will be rebuilt at once.

### Farmers' Union Cotton to be Shipped to Galveston

John C. Albritton, representative of the Farmers' Union of Texas and Oklahoma, closed a contract Saturday with Galveston bankers and cotton factors to handle through that port the cotton of union members, which embraces many thousands of farmers who raise and ship the most of the cotton of the two states mentioned. The value of the cotton to be consigned to Galveston this contract will be close to \$1,000,000 and is one of the largest transactions of its kind on the Texas coast. It is the first time since the rescue of the cotton of Texas and Oklahoma during many troubles of the years 1907-08.

### Kid Morford Convicted at Amarillo

E. S. Morford, formerly of Clarendon in its saloon days, was convicted at Amarillo Thursday in two counts, charging violation of the Wolfe disorderly house act, the jury assessing punishment at \$200 and a sentence of twenty days on each count. This is the first prosecution in Potter county under the disorderly house act and will be followed by a succession of others.

### Judge Grubbs Commends Contesting Towns For the Normal.

Judge Grubbs has his eyes on Western towns which have been offering unusual sums for the state normal. He is of the opinion and he is right that the sums offered by many of them would build and equip colleges along lines which would serve the purpose of the people of the West and help to build that section of the state. It is possible that he will make a visit to some points which offered large sums and will make offers to establish and equip industrial schools similar to the one at Campbell, which is starting off in a manner very gratifying not only to the Judge but to the entire citizenship of Campbell and Hunt county, Greenville Banner.

### Roping Contests Illegal.

Austin, Sept. 11.—The attorney general has ruled that a public roping exhibition arranged for at a place other than on the ranch of the party proposing to pull it off would be in violation of the act of the Twenty-ninth legislature prohibiting roping contests, even though no prizes are to be hung up or extra compensation given the cowboys taking part therein and though the exhibition is advertised simply as a contest of skill. The purpose of the act in question is to prevent the maltreatment of cattle for purposes of entertainment, no matter by what name the exhibition is called and regardless of the conditions under which it is signed.

### Sentiment Drifting to Cook.

Out of the smoke and tumult of the contending Cook and Peary factions two or three facts are beginning to stand forth. One of these, and it is a most evident one, is that, right or wrong, Peary has made a host of enemies by his rabid denunciation of his rival for North Pole honors. An instinctive feeling of fair play has aroused a feeling of sympathy for Doctor Cook, which will give him more than an even break with the great jury of public opinion when the inevitable time for the submission of evidence arrives.

It is also being pointed out, especially by the scientists of Continental Europe, that thus far Peary has submitted no more adequate proof of having discovered the pole than has Cook. Not a few of the "experts" who sat in judgment on Doctor Cook declared that because he took only two Eskimos with him when he made his final dash for the pole these Eskimos would be worthless as witnesses in comparison with the evidence Peary would submit, it was declared. Now, however, it is learned that when Peary made his final rush for the goal of centuries he was accompanied only by Eskimos and a attendant, a negro.

Reporters are pointing out that Peary adopted the same sledging as did Cook and that he reported that as he went over the pole the way became so steep that he made rapid progress. It is also reported that Peary found no bottom at 110 fathoms.—Kansas City Press.

With the conquest of the air and the discovery of the Pole to its credit, 1909 will go down in history as a wonderful year.—Portland Press.

### Ed Green's New Hobby is Airships

Dallas, Sept. 10.—E. H. R. Green, president of the Texas Midland railroad, returned today from New York and announced that while away he placed an order for a Wright aeroplane. This machine will be brought to Texas as soon as it can be completed, for an exhibition.

Col. Green spent a large part of his time on his eastern trip watching airship tests and went out to the testing grounds daily with a party of friends in one of his big automobiles. Then he was warned by aviators that aeroplanes have not yet reached the stage of safe aviation. Hetty Green's son, who is a daring auto enthusiast and owns a number of fast cars, seems only to have become further interested by the advice. At least, he has decided to disregard it and the aeroplane will soon follow him to Texas.

His aeroplane will be the first heavier than air machine in Texas, though one is being manufactured at Brownsville and Dr. Fielding of San Antonio is an expert balloonist.

### Willard Thaxton of Giles Accidentally Shot

Wednesday afternoon a young man named Willard Thaxton of Giles came near having a fatal accident by being shot. He and a young man, Allen Thrift, were coming into town with a 22 calibre target rifle, and just entering town they decided to take the cartridges out of the gun. While extracting the shells Thaxton stood at one end of the gun and Thrift at the other. The pump lever was being worked and all at once the hammer went down, exploding a shell. The ball entering his flesh on the left side near the waist line it struck a rib and glanced around under the skin coming out about six inches to the rear. If the ball had been half an inch to the front the result would have no doubt been very serious, as it would have punctured his stomach.—Hall Co. Herald.

Approximately 200 State banks have signified their choice of the assessment plan of guaranty and five have selected the bond system.

To help finance the 1912 world's fair at Winnipeg the government of Canada is asked to contribute 150,000 acres of land.

### Texas Raises Peaches by Dry Farming Methods

Elberta peaches the size of a tea cup are reported by John M. Howell of Parker county, Texas, who attributes his success as an orchardist to the practice of dry farming methods. In an interview, Mr. Howell stated that his peach trees did not have a drop of rain for three months prior to the picking of his crop.

"Dry farming, or scientific soil culture," said Mr. Howell, "will mean a great deal for our agricultural interests. It is practiced successfully in sections of the country that have far less rainfall than we have in Parker county and there is no question but that it will do the work if the proper methods are followed.

"On my orchard tract there has been practically no rain for three months. I broke the orchard land between the trees in the spring with a disk harrow. Since that time I have cultivated the soil both ways with a section harrow every week and the result has been astonishing. There is a fine dust mulch four to five inches deep over the ground and the trees are growing as nicely as if there had been plenty of rain. The fruit has grown and matures without rain and is now ripening into a perfect specimens as any one could desire."

Mr. Howell has been invited to send a sample of his peaches to be exhibited at the International Dry Farming Exhibition at Billings, Mont., October 25-26, and to tell the Dry Farming Congress about his success when that organization meets.

### Adult Education

Did you ever think of the possibilities of the every day education which we can all pick up in all sorts of places and from all sorts of people?

Some men and women seem to drink in knowledge through their very pores. They absorb it everywhere. They are always studying people, reading human nature, imbibing knowledge from every source. Everybody they meet must contribute something to their store.

We often see these people who have never been to college, and have had very little schooling, and yet are wonderfully well posted. They are able to converse well upon all sorts of subjects because they go through the world with their eyes open, their ears open, their minds open, their perceptions alert. Their lives are enriched by this constant alertness and the absorptive power of the mental faculties.

How few people appreciate the wonderful opportunities of the every-day life for storing up wisdom that is priceless!

Among the greatest needs of this country today are writers and speakers who can show the possibilities of adult education. There is a very general conviction that if one does not get his education during the few impressionable years of his youth, the opportunity is gone forever. Nothing is more false.

This impression is due in large measure to over emphasis of the importance of mere ability to commit to memory. But this is not so essential in acquiring an education as the ability to observe, to think, to generalize; the power to grasp ideas with vigor; to analyze them.

While it is of utmost importance to get the grounding of one's education early in life, and before one settles down to his life work, yet there are some advantages, if one only has grit, determination and application, in getting an education when the mind is more mature.—Success Magazine.

## FLOUR IS CHEAPER

There is no better Flour in town than the brands we sell. We are selling Superior at \$1.75 per sack Mac's Best " 1.65 "

## FOR FEED STUFF

We have a lot of Nice Rich Wheat Bran, Corn and Kaffir Chops, Alfalfa and Millet Hay

Give us your orders and we will please you.

### E. M. OZIER,

THE GROCERYMAN

### Perry Lefors Dead

Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 9.—Perry Lefors, one of the oldest residences of Gray county and the man from which the town of Lefors, Texas, took its name, is dead at Miami. Mr Lefors came to the Panhandle in 1878. And was prominently identified with the development of that portion of the Panhandle country. He was one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the Panhandle, and his funeral comes under the auspices of that organization. For years Mr. Lefors was past master of the lodge at Miami and has participated in the work of the fraternity at many points over the state.

During the last year the department of agriculture has brought into this country over two thousand and carefully selected plants from various parts of the world with a view to diversifying the products of the soil in this country. Special regard has been paid to the introduction of plants that will grow in sections in which either the drouth or the severe cold has made it nearly impossible to obtain crops of any kind. Among the new plants is clover from the Himalaya mountains that can be grown in the hottest parts of the southwest.

### The Other Side

You hear a great deal about railroad wrecks, and perhaps too little of the other side, of the millions who travel in safety and comfort. The Burlington carried 20,000,000 passengers during twelve months without the loss of a single one of them in a fatal accident. The Burlington's report is for the year ending June 30, and is a reminder of the report issued by the Pennsylvania lines for the year 1908.

The latter carried 141,659,543 passengers during the year without one being killed, and 1,388,819 passengers were carried in safety to one even injured in a train accident. A report of the Pullman company issued about the same time that its standard sleepers carried 18,603,067 for the year, operating over the most of the American lines, and but one person was killed in train accidents. Perhaps the most enviable record, however, is that of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, of which the statement was made some months ago by a magazine writer that no passenger had ever been killed on that line in an accident.—Atchinson Globe.

Fire Friday caused a loss estimated at \$10,000 in Faxon a small village on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific south of Lawton.

### STATE NEWS

At Wichita Falls F. Manuel Kell and Will Sgeen have started work on their glove factory building and will have same in operation in two months. They will employ sixty people.

J. F. Moud's square bale gin at Greenville was totally destroyed by fire Friday. The gin had only recently started up for the season. The gin was valued at \$3,000 and insurance to the amount of \$3,000 was held on it.

A farmer named Bosworth, whose home is one mile west of Dallas, was accidentally shot in the right leg Friday with a 44-caliber revolver. He nearly bled to death before a surgeon could reach him. At St. Paul's sanitarium the leg was amputated, but he is expected to die.

In the election to test the question of incorporation in Floydada it was decided in favor of incorporation 3 to 1. The County Judge will order an election for city officers. W. W. Bosworth, the farmer living two miles west of Oak Cliff, who had an artery in his left leg severed by an accidental shot from a pistol Saturday.

Because of the drouth, water is now being bought by Dallas county at the rate of 2c per barrel, with which to water the stock and for camp purposes at convict camp No. 1. White Rock Creek went dry some time ago, thus cutting off the camp's water supply. The water is now being hauled from an artesian well on the Caruth place.

There was an advance of \$2 per ton in the price of cotton seed in Waxahachie Saturday. Buyers for the oil mills there have been paying \$21 per ton for several days, but shortly after the market opened Saturday this price was increased to \$23. The mills took all the seed they could get at this price. Cotton in the seed sold for \$4.40 per 100 pounds.

Saturday the boiler at Bud Rozelle's gin at Fulbright, twelve miles west of Clarksville blew up, killing Engineer McMillian and severely scalding Mr. Rozelle. Mr. McMillian leaves a wife and three small children. The boiler room is a total wreck and the property loss will be considerable. About twelve years ago a boiler blew up at the same place, with about the same result.

In Saturday's election in Bell County, the vote as far as counted gave anti 3,271 and the pros 3,056 votes, a majority of 215 which later returns are expected to increase. Chairman Granville Sims of the prohibition campaign committee concedes the election to the anti on the face of the returns by about 178 majority, but says a contest will be instituted.

At Florsville Thursday, by a vote of 120 to 98 the pros ousted the saloons at the local option election. All day, women and children paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed "Bread or booze?" ("Whose girl goes down with your vote?" and scores of other inscriptions. When the result was announced a mighty cheer went up from the throng which announced to the countryside for miles that prohibition had won.

Near Mt. Calm Saturday John Wright shot and killed T. F. Frazier about one and one-half miles south of town. Both were residents of that community. Frazier, who was a young married man, was charged with attempted criminal assault on the daughter of Wright on July 31. At the examining trial, held at Groesbeck, he had been released on \$500 bond. After the shooting, Wright telephoned to the officers he would give himself up.

If Peary nailed his flag to the pole, as claimed, it is a pity he did not wear out his hammer, so that he would have been without one to do so much knocking on his return.

It is a fine thing that Cook and Peary both say there is no land at the north pole, or there would have been a lot of New Mexico and Oklahoma prairie schooners loaded with soomers headed that way to file on their 160 and attach a bonus ticket to it.

Mrs. Russell Sage celebrated her eightieth birthday anniversary Wednesday and it was announced that among other gifts made by her in honor of the occasion is a bequest of \$10,000 to the First Presbyterian Church at Syracuse. Mrs. Sage was born in Syracuse and attends this church. Her father, Joseph Slocum, was one of the founders and a charter member, and her mother was also a member. It was in remembrance of her parents that the gift was made. She previously gave two memorial windows costing \$30,000.

Clarendon did not knock the normal plum, but she bagged the \$5,000 creamery and this will put a smile on the face of the farmer. Now let Clarendon use the other \$45,000 in securing similar enterprises and she will have a tin-buck et brigade worth more to her than the normal.—Clarendon Chronical.

That's the way to do it. When a town fails to land one enterprise it should stop only long enough to look around for something else "just as good." The "Normal plum" is hard to beat, but that \$5,000 creamery will scatter money all over Donley county, and the other \$45,000 invested wisely, the town of Clarendon will soon be consoled for its failure to get the West Texas Normal.—Fort Worth Telegram.

To this the Record also adds: "That's the way to talk. Such sentiments are typical of the West, and a town that lives up to this advice will be great and prosperous without a state institution in its midst."

State Press, of the Dallas News makes this comment:

"Normal will be a big thing for Canyon City, but the creamery may prove to be worth fully as much to Clarendon. One butter factory may bring another, and Clarendon become to Texas what Elgin is to Illinois. Certainly one creamery will put thousands of dollars of new money into the pocket of neighbor farmers every year, and it will not be long until the profit will be reinvested. Within ten years the Donley County capital may congratulate itself that it got a creamery instead of a college."

#### Kansas Hold Their Wheat

Salina, Kas., Sept. 10.—The farmers are holding this year's wheat crop for higher prices. Many say they will not take less than \$1 a bushel. The price here to-day was eighty eight cents. The threshing is about all done, but in the last month very little grain has been marketed. The farmers are more independent this year than ever before.

For eighth time in the last three months the price of hogs on the Fort Worth market broke the record Monday, leaping up to top for \$8.20 per hundred weight. A week ago hogs made a new record of \$8.10, which was thought would seldom be equalled. Monday's price breaks all previous records. The entire Southwest market is on a boom and it is reported may reach \$8.20.

Judge H. H. Wallace of Tascosa, former judge of this district, was reported as dying Thursday. He has been in poor health for some time.

America will become so swelled up over these many late achievements that she will have to have a little enlargement around the hat band.—Clovis Journal.

#### Wellington Has Had Enough of Pool Halls.

We told in Saturday's Chronicle of the burning of the pool tables at Wellington by incensed citizens, and now it is rumored that some scape grace is talking of putting in another. We hardly think the people there will allow it. They certainly should not. They have formed a law and order league. It adopted the following resolutions: "That we hold any man, attempting in any way to establish a pool hall, bowling alley, skating rink, dive, joint, or the like, an undemocratic person, one who desires to override the wishes of an overwhelming majority of law-abiding citizens. Now, that we have publicly demonstrated our attitude, we consider any one attempting to thwart the will of the people an outlaw to society and morally unfit to be recognized as a citizen of Wellington.

"We most respectfully ask all property owners not to sell or rent their property for any kind of these degrading establishments. If the property owners will help us in this way, there will be no trouble. Even if they do not intend to let up in our undertaking. We are in this game to stay. The sheriff of Collingsworth county is in this fight with us. He assures us that he will use all the powers of his office to help us. We propose agitating this matter. Public opinion is with us. We use this as a fair warning to all who contemplate coming here with any of these objectionable establishments."

#### That Rogue's Gallery Picture

The Wichita Times made some mention of Bailey's position on the prohibition question, and that he had not dealt openly with it until recently, to which the Bonham Favorite retorts that he had always been open on all questions, adding: "And this is the first instance so far as we are aware, that any man every doubted his position on any question."

Editor Howard tartly replies: "Perhaps so, but how about the abundance of nerve displayed by Senator Bailey in construing platform demands and party instructions? When he was a candidate for re election and some of the senators and representatives were threatening to vote against him, he was quick to remind them that in voting against him they were wrongfully using power entrusted to them by their constituents; and further, those who disregard the fact that he was the nominee and voted against him were threatened with all kinds of political death, Senator Bailey saying among other things that he would hang their pictures in the rogue gallery. Now, that he has done the same identical thing by voting directly against the demands of the National democratic platform, don't you think that another picture should be added to Senator Bailey's gallery of rogues?"

#### Negro Assassinate an Officer.

Newton, Texas, Sept. 12.—County Attorney A. K. Nicks of Newton was shot and killed by a negro named Tom Wilson at 12 o'clock last night. The shooting occurred at a turpentine camp in the northern part of Newton county, where Deputy Sheriff Shaver and County Attorney Nicks went to raid a gambling den. The negro shot Nicks from an outhouse with a shot-gun at close range, the charge of the shot breaking two ribs and tearing away part of the lungs. Officers are in pursuit of the negro.

Eskridge, Kas., is one town where the peace officers take the anti-cigarette law seriously enough. The town marshal offers \$5 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one who violates the law against selling tobacco to minors.

Harwood Beville is now doing local work on the Banner-Stockman.

Neat job printing at this office.

#### Ex-Texan Succeeds Harriman as Head of Union Pacific.

New York, Sept. 13.—William Rockefeller and Jacob H. Schiff were elected directors of the Union Pacific today, succeeding Henry H. Rogers and E. H. Harriman.

They were also appointed members of the executive committee. The directors elected Judge Robert S. Lovett chairman of the executive committee, succeeding Mr. Harriman.

Membership of the executive committee was increased from five to six.

Judge Lovett is a Texas man, forty-nine years old, and began his career as an attorney in Houston, in 1882. His record for counsel for some of the Texas lines led to the recognition of his ability by Mr. Harriman.

Judge Lovett is president and director of the Houston & Texas Central railroad company, the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railway company and holds the office of director in most of the Harriman lines. He is a democrat and a Baptist, and makes his home in New York city.

#### Texas Liquor Permits.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 11.—To date the Controller has issued 3,276 permits to liquor dealers that they might apply to the County Judges of their respective counties for license. Bexar County leads in the number of permits, having received 422; Harris second, 399; Tarrant third, 212; Dallas fourth, 210. Other leading counties are Galveston, 171; El Paso, 140; Travis, 105; Jefferson, 100; McLennan, 98. Each of the above counties have their full quota of saloons on the basis of one saloon to 500 people, the estimate to be based on the scholastic population.

#### Substitutes for Saloons

The Southern Pacific Company has adopted the policy of building club houses at division points, the main object being to keep its employees away from saloons. This is an excellent idea. The Santa Fe has for years had accommodations and comfortable reading rooms at principal points. It has gone further, and has sent out lecturers to speak on interesting topics from time to time.

The club houses so far erected by the Southern Pacific Company for its employes on the Pacific Coast include buildings at Roseville and Dunsmuir, in California, and at Yuma and Tucson in Arizona. There is nothing cheap about the buildings or the furnishings. The cost ranges from \$10,000 to \$35,000 each, and they are furnished with hot and cold baths, libraries of fiction and reference books, correspondence tables and stationery, billiard and bath rooms, game and recreation rooms, barber shop, cigar counter, a restaurant which is never closed, and large reading rooms. From 15c to 25c pays for a clean bed, and 10c for a bath.

The Chicago City Railway Company is fitting up comfortable and attractive club rooms for its carmen. They will contain libraries, billiard rooms, pool tables, barber shops, bootblack stands, shower baths and assembly halls, with stages and pianos.

This is an excellent idea. It is not surprising to learn that these club houses have been most successful. As frequently suggested in these columns, the good people who are continually roaring about the "rum fiend" and doing impossible politics could accomplish vastly more good if they would only establish substitutes for the saloon. Think or say what you will about the saying that the saloon is the poor man's club, that saying is absolutely true, all the same. Take, for instance, the gloomy, sloppy weather that we often have in Los Angeles early in the year. Where shall a man go on an evening who is unmarried and whose only home perhaps, is a cold 10x12 bedroom in a cheap lodging house? Have you ever seen the "sitting room" in one of those cheap lodging houses? It is enough to drive one to worse places than a saloon.—Los Angeles Times.

#### Mrs. Frank Gould Gets \$108,000.

The dower rights which Helen Kelly Gould possessed in the millions of Frank Jay Gould, her divorced husband, were today signed away by her for \$108,000. Nicoll, Annabel & Lee, attorneys for Frank Gould, filed a notice in the city register's office stating that she had made a general release of her dower rights for the above mentioned consideration.

It is understood that the personal interest of Mrs. Gould in this sum is only \$40,000. The remaining \$68,000 is said to be credited to her for the purpose of aiding her in caring for her two children, who are in her custody five months of each year. The court has already decided that their rich father must pay for their education.

#### Some Ex-Confeds Barred From Pensions

Austin, Sept. 10.—Pension Commissioner Bolmes rules that all such ex-Confederates as took advantage of Grant's amnesty proclamation are barred from drawing pensions. A number of applicants have already been turned down for that reason and it is probable others will be dropped from the rolls as well as excluded from the Confederate home when the official records recently received from Washington have been thoroughly gone over.

#### STATE NEWS.

A. P. Watson of Albany, Tex., was badly injured in a collision on the Burlington railroad near Burnham, Neb., Monday.

Two small boys, Jim Gober and Lester Underwood, were arrested in Amarillo Monday by a member of the state rangers, on the charge of having stolen the horses recently recovered by Police Chief Snider at the Matador ranch near Tascosa.

The upper Panhandle was drenched by another tremendous rainfall continuing all Sunday night, and owing to washouts, the Denver railroad service was demoralized, its trains being delayed fourteen hours by a washout between Dalhart and Trinidad.

Louis Baker, a stockman at Brady had a finger pulled off Thursday. He roped a 4-year-old steer and the rope caught around the third finger on his right hand. The steer made a lunge and jerked the finger entirely off at the first joint. The piece of finger fell on the ground.

Several months ago it was reported that the team, wagon and effects of a man named Gobel had been found near Vego and the mysterious disappearance of the owner led to the conclusion that he had been murdered. It is now claimed that he has been found in South Dakota, but no further particulars are given.

Albert Collins, who was found at Preston Bend Tuesday with his head split open, died in the sanitarium in Sherman Thursday night. Charges of murder were filed Friday against Jeff and Jack Daniels, brothers, and Duke Stanley, who worked for the Daniels. The grand jury is investigating the matter.

Manhattan Island is the most valuable piece of land in the world. New York City assessment makes it worth \$272,185 an acre. Peter Minuet paid \$24 in trinkets for the whole of it.

Three hundred dollars for one copy of a newspaper sounds high, but that is what C. W. Copeland of Easley, Ala., has refused for a well preserved copy of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, dated August 20, 1773 which came to him as an heirloom through four generations. Mr. Copeland's great-grandfather was one of the largest stockholders in the company that purchased the paper before the Revolutionary War, and the copy which he carefully framed is said to be the only one in existence with one exception.

#### College Opens Sept. 7

All books and school supplies also sheet music and art material will be found at Dr. Stockings' store. This office for neat job work.

#### VALUE OF NEATNESS.

Good Way to Help a Store to Attract Trade.

#### CLEAN UP OUTSIDE GROUNDS.

How a Small Grocery Storekeeper Made His Back and Front Yards Attractive and Kept the Cream of the Trade in His Town.

During the summer months especially a grocery store keeper cannot be too particular as to the outside condition of his store and the grounds immediately surrounding him. If he allows fruits and vegetable matter to remain along the sidewalk and in the back part of his lot an unhealthy and disagreeable condition will necessarily result. Even though it may not be had enough to draw the attention of the board of health officers it is bad enough to drive away customers. No one likes to go to a store where one must pass by disagreeable odors and refuse matter.

Even though the storekeeper may keep the inside of his store and his fruit and vegetables therein in a perfectly sanitary condition, complying with all the requirements of the various pure food laws, he cannot be too particular with the condition of the premises surrounding his store. If you want to attract trade, make everything in connection with the store attractive as possible. The majority of the grocery buyers are women, and

they prefer this respect. A little room at the back of your store, keep the place as clean as possible, plant a few flower beds that it will be a pleasure for one to approach your store and not a disagreeable necessity.

One of the most attractive country stores that the writer ever saw was a little grocery store in a small town of about 1,500 inhabitants. This enterprising grocer had a lot of about 50 by 150 feet. His store was very unpretentious and set about twenty-five feet back from the street. This front twenty-five feet of the lot was seeded to grass and always kept well cut and green. Flowers were planted along the walk which led to the main entrance, and in the back was a very clean, attractive looking vegetable and flower garden. He disposed of his old boxes and crates in such a careful manner that no one ever realized that this man had and kept the cream of the trade in his town. It certainly paid him to go to a little extra pains to make it attractive for people to come into his store. If that will pay in one town, it will pay in every town. Just try it and see if a larger trade does not result from increased cleanliness and neatness about the outside of your store.—Agricultural Southwest.

#### Value of Advertising.

Don't forget that every bit of advertising you do does more than advertise the actual goods mentioned. It acts as a general advertisement of the store and possesses a cumulative effect that cannot be calculated by immediate results.

## 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 & BUNTIN

## DO YOU USE Envelopes?

### We have Big Lot Just from the Factory at a CUT PRICE!

Look at

then get

## WE CAN

Counter or Grocery also. Good neatly order.

We meet competitive price and then go



## Dr. Cook and His Trip to the Pole

How His New Theory For Penetrating Frozen North Won Him Immortal Fame — Millionaire Bradley His Backer.

Secrecy Surrounded Expedition So as to Thwart His Rival, Peary. He Has Been a Lifelong Adventurer.

WHEN the thrilling news was flashed underneath the oceans and across the continents of the world that Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn had discovered the north pole it was notification of the greatest scientific achievement of modern times. For decade after decade daring explorers, self-sacrificing scientists and steely-nerved adventurers of a dozen nations have hurled themselves against the merciless ice barriers of the frozen north in attempts to discover the pole. Decade after decade the same result—failure—has been the only reward for the hardy voyagers who have made the exploits of the famed "hardy Norsemen" of old dwindle into insignificance. It is in words of death, of



DR. FREDERICK ALBERT COOK OF BROOKLYN, WHO DISCOVERED NORTH POLE

starvation, of freezing torture and blighted hopes that the story of the search for the pole has been written. And it remained for Dr. Cook in the year 1908 to achieve what had become to be considered the impossible, to accomplish what so many dauntless men had attempted, to win immortal fame by actually penetrating to the north pole.

And also he played a sensational part in a battle of giants in as pretty a story of intense rivalry between strong men as has ever been imagined by the most romantic fictionists. In short, Dr. Cook fulfilled the dearest wish of his financial backer, John R. Bradley, a wealthy New Yorker, who had registered a grim determination that Commander Robert E. Peary should not be the first man to reach the pole. Bradley, a millionaire who has hunted and climbed mountain peaks with Dr. Cook, was confident that Peary could be beaten to the pole. Who was the man to do it? That was the question. Cook? The very man, thought Bradley—the very man to back with a million dollars in cash for such a venture.

And Cook made good.

### An Account of the Trip.

During the early part of Dr. Cook's trip into the unknown, where the one certainty was the shadow of death's grim specter, he met with immense herds of big game—moose, bears, etc. His eleven Eskimos and 103 dogs were in prime condition as in February, 1908, from Heiberg Island they began a tortuous trek over the mysterious polar sea.

Averaging from ten to fifteen miles a day of progress, week after week passed. Strictest economy in the use of provisions was practiced, of course.

He discovered a large area of hitherto unknown land, seemingly many thousands of square miles in area, and reached the northernmost limit of rocky formation. From that point there stretched before him the gray expanse of the northern polar ocean, gulling to the eye, stupendous to the imagination, but treacherous as the quivering quicksands that softly and surely smother and kill.

Overpowering winds often drove the venturers into caverns or temporary ice huts. The cold was the coldest ever experienced by a white man who afterward lived. In April Dr. Cook was in latitude 85 degrees 31 minutes, longitude 86 degrees 21 minutes. No more land was to be seen. The ice pack was moving with him far to the eastward. Change of direction, therefore, was frequently necessary.

On, on, on into the ghastly north plodded man and beast. No more seals nor bears nor even the minute creatures of the sea were seen. When they

had succumbed to the strangling grip of the abysmal horrors of the region.

And it was in April that the orbit of the midnight sun carried its brilliant occupant over the horizon. The glitter on the green-white pack ice and the purple tinged bergs was a stimulant to the nerve worn invaders of the grim silence. The dogs began to sicken. Those that dropped dead in the stiffened harness were eagerly devoured by their mates. Thus the team of huskies became self-supporting.

A temperature of more than 45 degrees below zero prevailed in spite of the rays of the midnight sun. The day came when but 100 miles of ice pack lay between Dr. Cook and the north pole—on, on, around, up, down, back and again on, circumventing the shifting barriers, outwitting the frozen

seas. The ice hardened as he got to within fifty miles of the pole. The all-prevailing silence and sameness were telling heavily on the tempers of the men. The Eskimos quarreled and threatened to knife one another. The pall of the hidden pole, jealous of the discovery of its long retreat, was working on the brains of its pursuers.

At this time but two Eskimos accompanied him.

On April 21 observations showed Dr. Cook that he was within a few hundred feet of the pole. A few seconds more and he stood upon it, the goal of scores of the world's bravest men, and planting the American flag, he claimed for the United States over 70,000 square miles of territory—a 20,000 mile section of nature's scrap heap.

### News Came From Copenhagen.

The first news of Dr. Cook's discovery to reach America came from the colonial office at Copenhagen, stating that with a few Eskimos, a sledging party, Dr. Cook reached the pole on April 21, 1908.

The Copenhagen authorities had obtained their information in a dispatch from Lerwick, Scotland, which also related that Dr. Cook was returning from the polar seas on the steamship Hans Egede, bound for Denmark.

Dr. Cook, who was surgeon of the first Peary arctic expedition and who is a mountain climber of wide experience, disembarked from the auxiliary schooner yacht John R. Bradley on Aug. 27 with his supplies at Etah, on Smith's sound, latitude 79 degrees north and about 750 miles from the pole. Smith's sound is at the northern extremity of Baffin bay. His idea was to winter somewhere in this general section and early in the spring cross Ellesmere Land and push onward and northward to the pole across the desolate polar sea, whence few men ever returned to tell the tale.

Provisions, clothing and ammunition sufficient for two years were taken ashore from the Bradley. The adventurer's party consisted of one other white man and about a dozen Eskimos. Mrs. Cook, the explorer's wife, accompanied him as far as Etah.

### A Secret Expedition.

The Cook expedition was largely a secret one. Mr. Bradley, having a burning desire to have Dr. Cook outstrip Peary to the pole, insisted that no chance should be taken of letting Peary get wind of the venture. In his opinion, Peary, who was already within striking distance of Etah, would hasten his own operations if he heard of Cook's plans and probably secure all the available dogs at Etah, so that Cook would be unable to start over the ice on his sledges. "For those reasons," says Mr. Bradley, "we

prepared our expedition very quietly and got in on the ground floor."

On his return to North Sydney from Etah on his yacht Mr. Bradley stated the situation, the chances and the plans of Cook as follows:

"From the polar sea there will be only two sturdy Eskimos and their dogs to go with Cook. From Ellesmere Land three families of huskies will go with the party, establishing three stations along the route. The idea of taking more on the jaunt across the ice fields does not meet with our approval for various reasons.

"The party will leave 79 north latitude in Smith's sound and from there will cross Ellesmere Land and try to reach the pole by the polar sea. This means a journey of over 600 miles, but for various reasons, which I do not care to speak about at present, I feel convinced Dr. Cook will land the pole successfully.

"Unlike the Peary expedition, Dr. Cook has taken only two sleds, each built with roofs, enabling the party to sleep in them while pushing forward. The sleds are equipped with lamp stoves and other contrivances. Two canvas boats also form a part of the outfit. These will be used in crossing leads, thereby saving valuable time and cutting short the journey.

Dr. Cook once accompanied Peary on a pole hunting trip. He has spent considerable time in making preparations for the present expedition and goes with every known element of help."

The last word received from Dr. Cook after the yacht Bradley's departure was dated "Polar sea, March 17," and reached Annotok by special Eskimo messenger. The message sent to Rudolph Franke, one of the original party, who had returned to Annotok for supplies, was as follows:

"I'll Make Desperate Attempt."

To the present we have seen nothing of Crocker Land, and I am taking a straight course for the pole. The boys are doing well, and I have plenty of dogs. I hope to succeed. At any rate, I will make a desperate attempt.

While I expect to get back to you by the end of May, still I wish you to be ready to go to Aegle, the island off North Star, where the winter steamers come, by the 5th of June, and if I am not back go home with the winterers.

Gather all the blue fox skins you can. These must be our money on the return trip. If you can get a few bearskins, take them; also narwhal and walrus tusks, but do not give too much for them.

### "This Awful Cold and Wind."

I have regretted many times that you are not with us, but at the moment it seemed best to send you back, and on the whole, you will be of more assistance to me at the house, to guard and care for our things, than here in the field in this awful cold and wind. I trust you are of the same opinion.

So goodby, and now for the pole! Yours cordially, FREDERICK A. COOK.

Such were the last words to "the outside" of the stout hearted gambler with inexorable fate who was running 500 chances to 1 that he would lay his bones alongside those who had gone before in some darksome green lead cavern 600 miles from rescue.

After nearly two years of silence, during which only one message from him was received, the relief ship Jeanie was started northward, and it was expected that the vessel would reach Etah early in this month. His plan as agreed on was to push on to the northern point of Grant Land and from there start his dash for the pole in the winter of 1908, heading himself so as to return to his headquarters at Annotok not later than September, 1909.

### Dr. Cook's New Theory.

Dr. Cook intended to put a new theory into practice in the polar regions on this trip. He intended to time his advance in such a way that his trip across the ice would fall during the winter months. This seems a strange time in which to reach the pole; but, radical as laymen may consider it, pilots and explorers who have spent winters in the north believed that it might lead to success. Usually explorers have done their traveling during the summer and on the approach of winter have gone into winter quarters. This gave them a chance to recuperate during the cold weather for the hard work ahead when the moving ice had opened water to give them a chance to use boats. Dr. Cook entirely ignored the old customs. He started on a journey the exact antithesis of any heretofore undertaken.

### His Career.

Dr. Cook was surgeon and ethnologist to the first Peary expedition in 1891 and 1892, commander of the expedition on the Zeta, a yacht, 1893; organizer and commander of the expedition on the Miranda, a steamship, in 1894; surgeon and anthropologist on the Belgian antarctic expedition of 1897-9 and surgeon to the Peary auxiliary expedition on the Erik, a steamship, 1901. He climbed Mount McKinley Sept. 16, 1906, after hair raising escapes from death and after severe exposure to the elements. Professor H. C. Parker of Columbia university, who was originally a member of the party, afterward disparaged Cook's feat and engaged in a bitter controversy with him, maintaining that Cook really reached the summit of the mountain.

Dr. Frederick Albert Cook was born at Callicoon Depot, Sullivan county N. Y., on June 10, 1865. He is the son of Dr. Theodore Albert Cook. He received his elementary education in Brooklyn and was awarded his degree of M. D. at the University of New York in 1890.

On June 10, 1902, he married Miss Mary Fiddell Hunt. He has been decorated with the Order of Leopold, Belgium; gold medal of Royal society, Belgium; silver medal, Royal George society, Belgium, and was a member of the American National and Philadelphia Geographical societies and the Kings County Medical society.

Dr. Cook is president of the Explorers' club of New York.



### GAS TANKS AND TOWN BEAUTY

Louis Heaton Pink's Views on Their Proper Location.

The Consolidated Gas company of New York a few years ago erected a large gas tank along Riverside drive, shadowing Grant's tomb. There was opposition from the press, but nothing was done. The Flatbush Gas company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Union, recently completed a tank 191 feet in diameter and 37 feet high in Flatbush, in the borough of Brooklyn. This is the highest structure in the borough. It stands in a region of homes and immediately adjacent to the Kings County hospital and other public buildings. It has taken away from many the equity in their homes and is a blot upon the landscape for miles around. The public service commission was first appealed to by the property owners and civic associations of Flatbush, but it decided that it had no jurisdiction. Two suits for an injunction were brought, one by the property owners and one by the city of New York. The city was defeated at special term, and recently the appellate division dismissed its appeal with scant courtesy on the ground that an offense to the sight cannot be a nuisance. This is not good logic and should not be good law. If such a structure unreasonably destroys the comfortable enjoyment of property it comes within the definition of nuisance. No one of the senses should be discriminated against. It is to be hoped that the court of appeals will have opportunity to pass upon this question.

American cities were formerly concerned only with growth. Now they are placing their energies in development. Eyesores such as this, destructive of property and the beauty of a city or town, should not be tolerated. Gas tanks and all their kith and kin should be placed not where it is most economical, but where they will do the least harm. When erected in a city or town they should be built of moderate height. The "skyscraper" tanks are unnecessarily harmful. If the courts will not protect municipalities against such invasion adequate laws should be at once enacted. In England tanks may not be erected within 300 yards of a residence without the consent of the owner and occupants. In no continental city can tanks be placed without regard for public welfare. The location of gas works and tanks should be subject to the approval of the public service commission, and the consent of owners of houses used exclusively for residential purposes within a prescribed distance should be required. We guard residential sections against saloons by such a law. Who would not prefer a saloon as a neighbor to a huge gas tank?—Louis Heaton Pink in Survey.

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### Citation by Publication

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Donley County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon the unknown heirs of J. A. Godwin by making publication of this citation once in each week for 8 successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Donley County, Texas, to be holden in the Court House at Clarendon on the 18th day of October, 1909, then and there to answer the petition of Chas. L. McCrae against the unknown heirs of J. A. Godwin, filed in said Court on the 19th day of August 1909, and said suit being numbered on the docket of said Court No. 114.

Plaintiff alleges that he is the owner of all of lots Nos. 13 and 14 in block No. 18 in the town of Clarendon, in Donley County, Texas; that heretofore to wit, on the 7th day of April, 1892, one A. W. Parks executed a deed of trust conveying the above said premises in trust to W. H. Patrick in trust to secure payment of one note of last said date due 6 months after date, in the sum of \$185.00, that said note has been fully paid, but no release thereto has been executed and that the said Parks was an innocent purchaser thereof, and praying that said deed of trust be canceled and declared void in all things hereafter.

Herein Fall Not, but have you before the said Court this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same at the first day of the next term thereof.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court at Clarendon, Texas, this 19th day of August, 1909.

WADE WILLIS,  
Clerk of the District Court,  
Donley County.

Newspapers 15c, 100, this office.