

THE RANDALL COUNTY NEWS.

Vol. XIV.

CANYON, RANDALL COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1910.

No. 15

A "Sane Fourth" Celebrated at Canyon.

It can truly be said that the citizens of Canyon had a sane fourth, as most of her citizens were either at the auto races at Amarillo or out at the basket picnic over at the falls in the canyons east of here where some 800 people enjoyed themselves with an old fashioned basket picnic. The day was spent in the usual pastime amusements. A number of persons from Amarillo were present.

To a number it was their first visit either to the falls or the canyons and these were so delighted with the grandeur of the scenery that arrangements are being made to camp out for a week. Like all other celebrations of the 4th, it was warm but the writer does not remember of seeing snow on the ground in this latitude on July 4th.

Judging from their talk and experiences of some, it will make memorable, July 4th, 1910, as very impressive for years to come, especially to the party under the guidance and by the kind invitation of that kind-hearted W. S. Keiser, who had invited as guests F. P. Luke, wife and son, L. B. Christman and wife. After loading the auto with baskets of good things to eat, not only of this party but several other picnicers' grub. We started with plenty of time to arrive at the falls for dinner, and everyone in the auto was "as happy as a clam at high sea."

When out about three miles east of Canyon, the driving chain separated and having no repair tools with us, we had nothing to do but to either walk or look for some other way to get home. It was rather warm to walk, so the task was delegated to "mein" host, W. S. Keiser and L. B. Christman, to search for some other locomotion than a dead auto or shanks' horses. Mr. Keiser spied a farmer in a field with a team about a half mile away. After a half hour walk, the man was prevailed on to hitch our dead auto on behind his hay wagon, and we came slowly but surely home, towed behind the hay wagon.

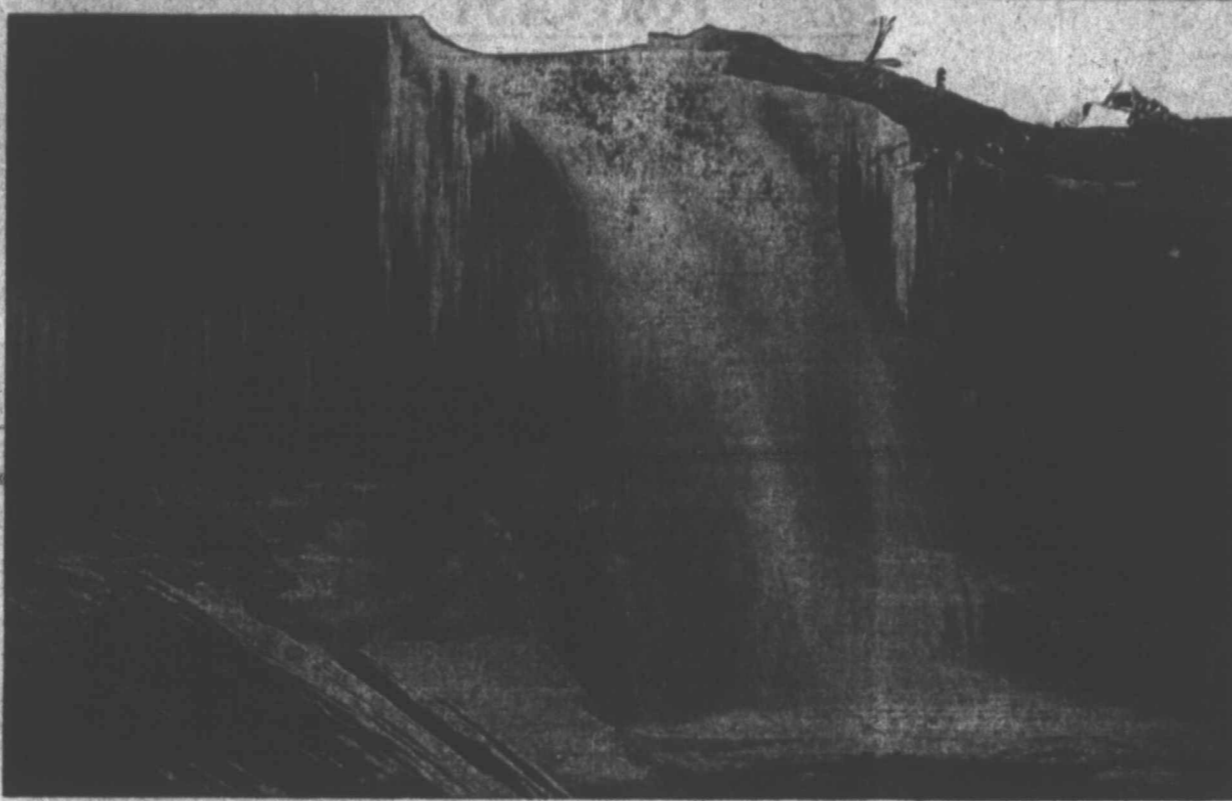
After reaching the Keiser Bros. & Philips land office, we quickly removed all luggage and the lunch baskets not only those belonging to our party but those belonging to the parties who were already out at the falls ten miles away, anxiously waiting for our arrival, and almost starved. Our good ladies soon had lunch prepared. After securing some delicacies at a nearby restaurant, we had a feast which was enjoyed by all.

After a mirthful experience meeting of two hours, and listening to Mr. Keiser's consoling words when he said, "It was awfully bad, but it might have been worse." We all laughed and agreed with him.

Fourth of July Party.

Twenty little girls were made glad this week when they received invitations from Miss Willie Mills to a Fourth of July Party, given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Young on West Pecan Street. Promptly at five o'clock, the little girls, in groups of twos and threes, could be seen coming from different directions. Different games, so dear to a child's heart, were played and to the on-lookers, it was hard to determine who was having the most fun.

About seven-thirty, the guests were ushered into the dining room where they had served to them cake and ice cream. The little business had the dining room beautifully decorated, using the national colors exclusively. From the chandelier to each



Where 300 Canyonites Spent The Fourth of July.

corner of the room extended strips of red, white and blue. Large flags were used for decorating purposes, and the very small flags were used as souvenirs. Even the cake and flowers were patriotic in color.

Texas Wants Them.

During April, 1910, 153,052 immigrants reached our shores from Europe. This indicates a high total for the year. Italian immigrants now lead in number Texas needs several millions of industrious families to bring her idle lands under cultivation. The Italians, as a rule, are frugal, industrious people. Most of them from central and northern Italy, are skilled farmers and gardeners. They quickly become good Americans. In New England this writer found the immigrants even more eager than the native Yankees to get public school education for their children: the Italian parents were more willing to make sacrifices to that end. Too many of them stop in the eastern cities. The government and the immigration agencies should turn the tide into the Southwest, where hundreds of millions of acres of fertile farm, garden and orchard land waits for cultivators. The high cost of living proves this country already has too many non producers, town and city folk are dependent on the farmers for food and the materials of which clothing is made. The newcomers should be given every opportunity to join the army on the land, where they will attain larger success than they can in the cities, and where they will better serve the need of the people as a whole.—Southwestern Farmer.

Baptist Church Edifice Moved.

Monday, July 4th, will be a memorable day for the members of the First Baptist Church of Canyon, as on that date a morning meeting was held and the matter of building a new church edifice was discussed. It was decided by those present at this meeting to build a \$10,000.00 building and to move the old building across and north of its old location.

Operations were begun at once and, after moving it a short distance, the plan was changed to move the building to the north east corner of their present holdings where it now stands.

Hon. J. W. Veale Speaks in Canyon.

On last Friday afternoon Hon. John W. Veale of Amarillo addressed an appreciative audience of ladies, business and professional men in the district room on some of the great political questions and especially of some in which a majority are deeply interested. His address was in advocacy of his candidacy for the office of U. S. representative from this district.

Reunion Mass Meeting.

On last Saturday in the District court room, a mass meeting was held to make preliminary arrangements for the Annual Reunion of the Confederate Veterans. Judge A. N. Henson was elected chairman of the meeting and D. K. Usery, secretary.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to hear a report from the treasurer of last year's committee and to elect a new committee to manage the reunion for this year. Treasurer Travis Shaw, the chairman of last year's finance committee, reported that there was on hand \$195.81 of last year's funds.

The meeting then re-elected last year's committee, but upon the declaration of Messrs. Henson and Brandon, T. F. Reid and D. M. Stewart were chosen in their stead. Then the new committee selected as follows: L. E. Cowling, R. A. Terrill, C. N. Harrison, O. C. Davis, Travis Shaw, T. F. Reid and D. M. Stewart.

The sentiment of those present was that the reunion this year should be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August. The committee will probably organize and appoint sub-committees at once, as already quite a number of requests to purchase ground privileges have been made.

Notice to Voters

Notice is hereby given to all those who expect to vote at the primaries on July 23rd, will be required and called on to present their poll tax receipts, unless legally exempt. The requirements will be the same as though they were voting at any regular election. This rule will be strictly enforced by all presiding officers. L. C. LAIR, Chairman of the County Central Committee.

Birthday Party.

Little Titchie Meyers entertained about fifteen little girls at her birthday party last Saturday afternoon. The afternoon was well spent in all kinds of children's games, after which refreshments were served. All of the tots were well pleased with the entertainment, and the only regret was that there were not more birthday parties.

Civic Club Meeting Called.

On Monday afternoon, July 11th, at 4 o'clock at the court house, all members of the Civic Club are requested to meet. Some very important matters are to be discussed, so every member make it a point to be present. Mrs. R. S. Pipkin, Sec.

On Tuesday morning, W. S. Keiser left for Long Beach, California, on a three week's business trip, expecting to return the last of this month.

Cut Your Weeds Now.

Here is the proposition: If every person would take about a half hour of their time every day for five days, they would have every weed along their place destroyed. Go into the streets along the curb and sidewalks, with a hoe or scythe and cut each and every weed, and it will surprise you how much better it will make the property appear, and more especially to strangers who happen to come to our city, either on a visit or matters of business, and when they would return to their respective homes it would be a matter of common conversation at what a clean city that Canyon, Texas, was. So let every person who has a personal pride in his home place, cut the weeds in and about the premises in which he or she lives and show to the traveling public that we have enough civic pride to keep the weeds cut down, which will be a good advertisement to our city.

Merry Matrons Entertained.

Mrs. Carman was hostess for the Merry Matron Club last Thursday afternoon, it being the regular meeting. Progressive forty-two was the chief feature of the entertainment. Bon-tons and salted nuts were served during the games. Delicious refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and a delightful time was the verdict.

Republican Call.

The Republicans of Randall County are hereby called to meet July 20th at 2 o'clock p. m. at the court house, for the purpose of electing a county chairman and secretary and to select delegates to the State Convention which will meet at Dallas, August 9th, 1910. J. D. Gamble Chairman.

Dissolution Notice.

By mutual consent the firm of Lair-Cowling Land Company has been dissolved. For the present each of us will occupy the same office and continue in the land business but separately. There has been no misunderstanding between the members of the old firm but our business has increased so that one firm could not handle it. L. C. LAIR, L. E. COWLING.

Miss Bessie Harbison left the first of the week for Lubbock, Texas, at which place she is rendering a musical program, expecting to return today.

C. S. McBride on Monday of this week closed out his fruit business, moved away all his fixtures and will open up a business in Plainview soon. He informed us that his business was on the increase and was doing as well as he expected. We are sorry to have him leave.

Umbarger Celebrates.

North and south Umbarger held duplicate celebration this year, each having a celebration in their respective locations. It was what has been advocated by all municipalities, a sane fourth, and these people all had this kind of celebration. July 4th, 1910, will long be remembered by the good citizens of Umbarger as one of peculiar in this respect.

Mein host, Mr. Erdman, gave a free dinner to all who wanted one, that of itself is quite an undertaking for a person to do. As the News has repeatedly stated that it takes the Germans to enjoy life, and these people at Umbarger are no exception to their country's customs.

Rain! Rain!

Inquiry is made as to rains here, and in answer to these inquiries the News will say that this city had two good rains, one Wednesday evening and another last night, and the section south-east of Canyon was deluged. It is reported from that locality that about 3 inches of water fell, stopping all harvesting and threshing work, and if that amount of water fell it no doubt will soak the wheat stacks considerable. These soaking rains is doing untold amount of good to the range pastures that were needing rain.

On Tuesday of this week a touring party consisting of twenty one people in four large autos and labeled from Mangum, Okla., "Ask Us", which label saved lots of question being asked. The only question now unanswered is to where were they going? They were a jolly crowd. In the party were: J. H. and Homer Wasley, U. R. Hamilton and family, L. S. Noble, Misses Ara Jackson, Mable Baum, Mory Powers and others whose names we failed to learn.

Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas entertained a few friends for dinner Tuesday. Those present were Mrs. Rev. Plishke of Amarillo, Mrs. Rev. Lohman, Misses Frieda and Emma Lohman, Mrs. J. B. Gamble and Dorothy Dohman. A splendid time was reported as usual.

The new prospectus of the West Texas State Normal is now out for distribution, and those who are interested should make application to President R. B. Cousins for a copy. It is a neat booklet. The News job office did the work.

B. H. Hunt of St. Louis and J. N. Sampson of Dallas were in Canyon Thursday. They are touring the state in an auto which is one of the best methods to get acquainted with the contour of the country.

J. B. Eblin and family of Amarillo arrived in Canyon Saturday and are visiting at the home of L. C. Carter and family a few days.

Miss Bertha Hunter of Evans, Coryell County, Texas, is visiting at the home P. H. Young and family. She expects to spend the summer here.

A large delegation attended the auto races at Amarillo on the 4th, from Canyon. It was a big day and a large crowd.

Miss Vera Carlisle of Dallas was in Canyon a short time Wednesday visiting friends, leaving on the evening train.

J. J. Browns of Marcelline, Mo., was a short time business caller in Canyon Thursday.

Farming, Past and Future.

William C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad lines, is one of those who believe with James J. Hill that "the problem of giving the masses bread is becoming the question of the hour." Mr. Brown recently delivered an address before the Boy's Agricultural club of Page county, Iowa, in which he asserted that a bread shortage is coming unless something is done to increase production. In the course of his remarks he said:

"A most careful investigation of statistics shows beyond a shadow of a doubt that, unless production can be immediately and powerfully stimulated, within five years consumption of food-stuffs in this country will have overtaken production; the fast vessel larded with the exports of the nation's farms will have left our shores: the grain-exporting elevators in our Atlantic and Pacific ocean ports will stand empty and idle; and this great agricultural nation, like the nations of the old world, will be looking with anxious eyes for a place to purchase the necessities of life."

Mr. pointed out that Iowa farmers only produced an average of seventeen bushels of wheat to the acre, while Germany produced an average of twenty-eight and the United Kingdom an average of thirty-two. He quoted from a recent magazine article by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture in which Mr. Coburn wrote:

"Kansas land planted in wheat produces an average of from thirteen to fifteen bushels per acre. Men write of the shame of the crimes of society, but this is the crime of agriculture. The farmers are not seizing the opportunities among which they are thrust; they are not doing justice to the land and climate with which a generous Creator has endowed them. When the realize how much more per acre can be produced by only a little additional labor and at no great additional expense, and when they meet the soil and climate half way, then the farmers may be truly proud of their achievements."

Increased production, Mr. Brown declares, is "the farmers' marvelous opportunity and his solemn duty." It is well that he makes such a stirring appeal to the boys of Iowa. If the boys will take hold of the farms in earnest they can beat their fathers' record of seventeen bushels of wheat to the acre. A new generation of farmers must be looked to for getting out of the soil everything it is capable of giving. There has been too much of what the New York Central's president calls "half farming" in the past. There was plenty of land; when the farmer worked one tract to death he could break up a new ground; if the whole farm deteriorated to where it was a struggle to make a living on it, he could sell out and go West.

These conditions no longer exist. New grounds are not available as they once were, and good land in the West is getting scarce. The country is growing and there will be more mouths to feed right straight along. A farm of twenty acres cannot be stretched into forty acres, but it can be made to produce more grain and better grain. That is the task which has been imposed upon the farmers of the future by the heedless farming of the past.

Miss Flora Turk of Hillboro is visiting at the home of her uncle, T. P. Turk and family for a while.

EXCURSIONS

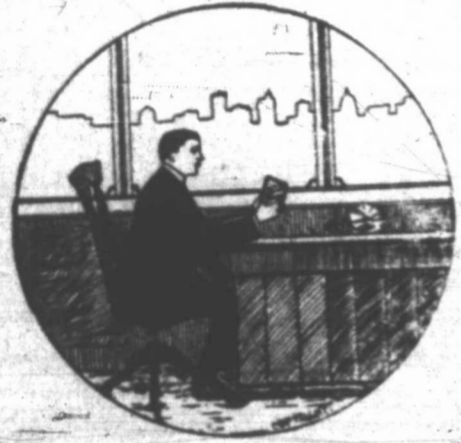
To Los Angeles or San Diego, Cal., and return, 76.80. Final limit six months from date of sale.

To San Francisco, Cal., and return 84.90. Final limit nine months from date of sale.

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FOR SALE:—A three room house and block in west part of city. Inquire at News office.

WANTED:—To exchange two ranches of 160 acres each, three miles from Mountainair, N. M., also a residence in town for Canyon City property. Address Miss Kate L. Trimble, Hereford, Texas.

Mrs. J. T. Coulter of Dallas is visiting at the home of L. E. Cowling.

If you want pure home made lard, phone 16, City Market.

W. S. Meyers and family spent the fourth with friends in Amarillo.

FOR SALE—1 team mules, 1 Jersey cow. Inquire of Dr. C. L. Daniels.

Mrs. I. L. Hunt and children left last Saturday for Lubbock to visit a week with relatives.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain if taken soon, St. James Hotel. Inquire of J. M. Meyers.

There were no motorcycle races at Amarillo auto races on July 4th. The "Indian" motorcycle agent there challenged all other makes for a race but none would accept the challenge.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Christian Church will give a "trip around the world" within the next three weeks. America, Ireland, Turkey, Japan, Africa and Mexico will be represented and tickets for the trip will be sold at 35 cents each. Definite announcement as to date and place of meeting will be made next week.

Why not do that building now? Our stock is complete and prices right. **Fulton Lbr. Co.**

Henry Schroeder and family of Utica, Neb., arrived in Canyon last week and expect to make this their home as they have shipped all of their household goods. Mr. Schroeder says that the crop prospects in Nebraska are good, although everything is some three weeks behind the regular season. He made a visit through western Iowa and as far east as Waterloo, and he says that they have had, dry weather for some weeks and most of the pastures are brown and the small grain will have short straw, also the hay crop will be cut down very much in yield as compared to last season. He thinks that the farmers in Texas have lots to be grateful for, as they have had some warm weather but he says they can't expect icebergs this season of the year. The late, soaking rains will revive the pastures and help growing row crops very much. It will interfere with threshing of wheat as a number are threshing out of the fields.

Get a nice mutton roast or chops. We have it. **Dawson Bros.**

School Notes.

The consolidated rolls of the County Superintendent of Randall County for the school year beginning September 1st, 1910, show the following:

Number of children of school age in Canyon City Independent District, 344; number last year, 317; gain, 27.

Number children of scholastic age in rural districts, 403; number last year 391; gain, 12.

Total number of scholastics in the county, 747; total number last year, 708; showing a gain for the county of 39 or about 5 1/2 per cent.

Three common school districts in the county have voted bond issues within the last few months for the purpose of building school houses. These bond records have been approved by the Attorney General and the bonds are being printed.

On account of the decrease in property valuations as fixed by the Commissioners' Court, the funds from district taxes will be slightly less this year than last, but will still be sufficient for good terms of school.

School houses which need paint or repairs should now be looked after so that they may be ready for the fall term. To neglect these things is false economy.

Subscribe for the News.

Earl B. VanSant
Earl B. VanSant was born in Delta County, Texas, in 1892, coming with his parents to the Panhandle of Texas when only two years old, having lived here continuously since. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. VanSant, are of our best citizens, numbering their friends by the score.

Earl was an unusually good boy at all times; industrious, reliable and manly in every respect; always consulting his parents as to what he should do or where he should go. He was a graduate of the high school of Canyon, class 1910, and had bright prospects for a great future before him; but alas, while out for recreation Wednesday night, June 29, 1910, the grim monster death, with his icy finger, touched the manly brow, and took from earth a beautiful life.

A beautiful life? Yes, all that could be said of a dutiful son, of a faithful student, or a loveable companion could be truthfully said of Earl. And above all things else, he was a bright, faithful Christian young man. So great was this thought of him, that it is the one consolation of the heart broken family. A heavy cloud has settled over the home, and sorrow has filled the hearts there. Yet thanks unto Him who doeth all things well, we can look up through this cloud of sorrow and say:

Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe on His gentle breast;
There by His love o'er shaded,
Sweetly my soul shall rest.
Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe from carolling care;
Safe from the world's temptations,
Sin cannot enter there.
Jesus, my heart's dear refuge,
Jesus has died for me;
Firm on the Rock of Ages
Ever my trust shall be.

We weep not for Earl as those who have no hope, for we believe that when the mists have rolled away, we will be privileged to strick hands with him as we enter the threshold of the Eternal City of God. There will be no night there, no sadness neither sorrow nor crying and no heart aches to cause us pain. But Jesus himself will put His arms of love about us and, with His own hand, wipe the tears from our eyes.

To the God who is able to keep our strength, we commend our dear Brother and Sister VanSant for sustenance.

John D. White, Clarendon, Tex.

A Card of Thanks.

We take this method of thanking our many, many friends who so tenderly came to us and ministered unto us in the saddest hours of life. The many kind words, kind deeds and expressions of sympathy are all treasured up in our hearts as only bereaved ones can treasure. The silent flowers which were so lavishly bestowed in that hour, the presence of so many friends, and the tears of sympathy, speak words that human hearts could not utter. Again thanking one and all, we beg to remain your friends.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. VanSant and children.

Resolutions.

Be it resolved that Canyon City Rebekah Lodge No. 350 extend to Bro. and Sister I. L. VanSant their heartfelt sympathy in the sad hour of their bereavement in the loss of their beloved son, Earl. May they be upheld by the heavenly Father whom they have loved and trusted so long. Be it further resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, a copy sent to the bereaved family and published in the Randall County News.

Mrs. Mand Nickson,
Miss Tonia Thompson,
J. W. Armstrong,
Committee.



If you can't keep cool, it won't do any good to get hot about it.

The postal savings bank ought to bring the old sock or tin can bank into disuse.

People who turn themselves loose, take the chances of being caught.

A large part of the pleasure of having a fine line of sweet peas is in the throwing them up to the neighbors.

When a girl is not at all serious she often thinks she would die.

Trouble comes promptly when it is called.

When a man has planted radishes in his back yard he is likely to hold to the theory that weeds serve as a protection.

Boys often do their best to make a home run to avoid a base hit.

Several girls change places in order to get the courties due to short acquaintance.

It is a pleasure to the ant to inquire of the fishing party if it has had a bite.

Even the priest, if it is put up to him squarely, must admit he might do better than he is doing.

The successful hawk has a way of leading the people of a neighborhood to look about to see who's hurt.

The advantage of a banana peel on the sidewalk is to prove to people that they have underestimated their ability.

It is a great blunder for people happily married to court on investigation.

When a man is cracked everybody wants him to ring off.

People are unopposed in having their own way reach a point where they see they have gone wrong.

When a man has made a success in business he thinks more of it than of the money he has made.

No matter how hardheaded a man may be someone is sure to find out he has a soft side.

A financial flurry does not raise the dust.

The man who hunts trouble is pretty sure to lose himself.

It is folly to look a personal problem through a magnifying glass.

Good Times in Texas.

Big crops of small grains, added to bumper crops of corn and cotton, large and profitable truck crops, a record-making peach crop and a perfect season for grass, with its guaranty of fat range cattle—these things mean that the farmers of Texas will enjoy great prosperity next fall and winter. They will be liberal buyers of all that the cities have to sell. More Texas farm boys and girls will find the way open to a higher education in the colleges of the state, and the sale of modern farm machinery will boom. Incidentally, the land men—an army of developers who are doing a valuable work for Texas—will find it easier to sell their staple, and at advanced prices. The railroads will be put to it to handle the crops, and every town and city industry will do more business because of the good year in the fields, orchards, gardens and ranches.—Southwestern Farmer.

FOR SALE:—At a bargain a good piano, inquire of Mrs. M. Jett.

It will be to your interest to figure with us before you buy that bill. **Fulton Lbr. Co.**

The Dead Soldier's Afterglow

By **HELVIN BRAYTON**
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The national guard were fighting a sham battle. The red were attacking the enemy's country, while the blue were defending it. Lieutenant Ned Wagstaff was standing behind the line of battle, the men at parade rest, waiting orders. A staff officer rode up and said:

"This command has been annihilated."

The colonel turned to his men and told them that, having been annihilated, they could fight no more. Then he gave the order to stack arms and permission to do as they liked till retreat.

"Billy," said Wagstaff to Captain Drummond. "I want you to do something for me."

"Go up to the house and tell Belle Harkaway that our regiment has been annihilated, that I've been killed and the jig's up all around."

"What for?"

"I want to see how she'll take it."

"She's certainly not so silly as to take it literally."

"She's pretty stupid."

"Stupid girls are most attractive to men—that is, if they are pretty—and Belle is very pretty—decidedly pretty."

"If you play your part well you can fool her. I'm curious to know if she'll mourn for me."

"All right; I'll try it on. Suppose she wants to see your dead body."

"I never thought of that. Perhaps I'd better be dead on the battlefield. You can bring her to see the corpse. But first I want to know if you're going to give me away."

"No; I won't do that, though it would be a good joke to do so. I'll play the part for you as well as I can."

"And you'll tell me how she takes it?"

"No, but if she wants to see your corpse you can judge for yourself about that."

"All right. You'll find me under that big oak over there. So long."

Billy departed for the house, and Wagstaff went over to the oak, sprang himself on the grass and, to kill time while waiting to be inspected for a dead man, lit a cigar. Men who fight sham battles need to get up a lot of Dutch courage. Ned had distinguished himself for bravery induced by several bracers during the fight; consequently he felt doped and soon yielded to slumber. Suddenly he was awakened by a girl's voice:

"Where is he? Oh, tell me, where is he?"

Ned, recognizing the voice of the girl he loved, and realizing that soldiers are not usually killed with cigars in their mouths, let the half smoked weed fall. He felt it roll down his cheek, but where it landed he couldn't see. He lay stiff and stark.

"Here he is!" he heard Drummond say.

Ned looked sideways between his lashes and saw Belle Harkaway hurrying toward him. He closed his eyes and lay with a peaceful expression on his face. Indeed, he put on a certain serenity which he had often practiced before a mirror and which he considered very becoming to him. Belle knelt beside him. He dared not open his eyes, but he knew she was there and very near him.

"Oh, Ned!" she moaned.

"He died a noble death." Billy put in solemnly.

"Dear, brave Ned! If I had only not treated you as I did—if you could but speak one word to me to tell me that you forgive me. Are you sure he is dead? There's color in his face."

"Oh, that's often the case with men shot in battle. They call it the soldier's afterglow."

This was very clever of Billy, seeing that the afterglow was produced by the bracers Ned had taken during the fight.

"Ned," moaned Belle, "speak to me!"

"Ned didn't dare part his lips sufficiently to look at her, but he could hear her moaning over him.

"He makes a beautiful corpse," Billy remarked.

"Lovely! He must have been smoking when he was shot."

"What makes you think that?" asked Billy.

"Don't you see the cigar on his shoulder? Dear, brave Ned—coolly smoking in the face of danger."

"That was just like him," said Billy. "He was always doing that kind of thing. He cared nothing for danger."

"What were his last words?" asked Belle. "Did he say anything about me?"

"Yes. He said, 'Tell Belle Harkaway that my last thoughts, my last words, were of her.'"

"Oh, dear! If I could have been here to hold him in my arms when he died! Somehow I can't realize that the red color you call the soldier's afterglow isn't the blood of life. I'm going to pinch his cheek. It may bring him back to us."

She pinched him again, this time so vigorously that he howled.

Opening his eyes, he looked into two of the merriest orbs that ever gazed on the corpse of a beloved object.

"Bats!" he said. "There's no use trying to be dead under a pinch like that."

"More afterglow!" she cried, dapping her hands with delight as a blush of shame covered his face.

The Wedding Day

A Tale of New Amsterdam
By **HELEN INGLEHART**
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There lived in the town of New Amsterdam, which is now the great city of New York, a Dutchman—they were all Dutchmen there then—named Peter Van Gaasback. Peter had a daughter, Katrina, whose eyes were as blue as the vault of heaven; whose cheeks were like two roses floating in a pan of milk and whose hair hung down her back like a lovely woven hair rope.

Now, there were a people not far to the east of New Amsterdam who were of English extraction and of an entirely different makeup from the Dutch. These were the Yankees. Whenever the two peoples met for trade—they never met for anything else except to fight—the Dutchman invariably went home with nothing, while the Yankee had twice as much as he had before. It is not to be wondered that the former hated the latter.

Pardon Langdon, the Yankee who had won Katrina's young heart, was a long, lean, hungry looking youth who walked with a slouchy gait, drewled his words and did not appear to know enough to go under cover when it rained. Nevertheless he was not to be shaken from his purpose to marry Katrina despite the refusal of her father and mother and the principal citizens of New Amsterdam. These principal citizens, including her father, met to take measures to prevent the robbery of one of the most beautiful of their lassies by a Yankee and her transfer to the cabbage fields of Connecticut. A great deal of schnapps was consumed, and many pounds of tobacco were smoked—for a Dutchman could not deliberate without both—when the council came to the conclusion that the best way to prevent Katrina's marrying a Yankee was to marry her to a Dutchman.

No sooner was this decision reached than every unmarried man present put forward a claim for the position of Katrina's husband, whereupon her father announced that she should be wedded to the man among them who could show the largest number of patries—for that was the sole business of the town—and old Dietrich Van Crinicle, some sixty years old, baldheaded and with the palsy, having shown that he owned more skins than any other, was selected to save Katrina to the community.

This was too much for Katrina's mother, who from this time sided with her daughter. But Katrina's mother was the stupidest woman in New Amsterdam. Katrina told Pardon Langdon all that had happened and that she was to be forced to marry old Van Crinicle on the fifteenth day of June coming. Pardon told Katrina to persuade her father to promise her that if she was not married to Dietrich Van Crinicle on the 15th of June, 1647, she should not be forced to marry him at all, but should be permitted to marry whomsoever she liked. Katrina, aided by her mother, spent a week persistently entreating the old man to grant this request, and he, worn out by their importunities, finally gave in. But he told Van Crinicle what he had done and warned him to surely be on hand on the appointed day to claim his bride.

When Katrina reported the success of her and her mother's work done upon her father he told her to tell her mother to meet him that night at the base of the tower wherein was the town clock. The mother did so, and Pardon, opening the door for her, told her to go up and set the clock back twenty-four hours. This was done, and Pardon instructed her that on the 15th of June she should tell her husband what she had done.

The result of all this was that on the morning of the appointed wedding Peter Van Gaasback called the council together, told them of his promise to his daughter, of his wife's turning the clock back twenty-four hours, and that Katrina now claimed that the day for the wedding had passed. What should he do?

Anthony Ten Broeck, the clearest headed man in New Amsterdam, arose and attempted to prove that, though the clock had been turned back a day, no day had been lost. But he became involved in his own argument and sat down in confusion. Others endeavored to set the matter right, but met with no better success than Ten Broeck. Then the bridegroom expectant attempted to show that the day appointed for the nuptials had arrived, but he only succeeded in proving that a day had been lost by the turning back of the clock and it was now the 16th of June. As the schnapps and tobacco smoke mounted to the brains of the Dutchmen the confusion became greater, and the debate lasted so long that some of them went to sleep, while others went home to dinner. After dinner the discussion continued till it began to grow dark, and all went home to supper and to bed.

The next morning Katrina went to her father and claimed that the 15th of the month had passed while the council were debating and she was now entitled to marry whom she pleased.

The old man was satisfied that it was now at least the 16th of the month, and he was not quite sure but it was the 17th. Katrina's mother got so mixed in her calculations that her reckoning was lost entirely. The father, being satisfied that whatever was the date the day appointed had passed, felt bound in honor to permit his daughter to have her own way.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Authorizing the Establishment of a Home for Wives and Widows of Confederate Soldiers and Sailors.

House Joint Resolution No. 7.
Joint Resolution to amend Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, so as to authorize the grant of aid in the establishment and maintenance of a home for the disabled and dependent wives and widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors and such women as aided the Confederacy, and making an appropriation. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. That Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended in 1903, be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Article 3, Section 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, associations of individuals, municipal or other corporations whatsoever; provided, however, the Legislature may grant aid to indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors who came to Texas prior to January 1, 1880, and who are either over sixty years of age or whose disability is the proximate result of actual service in the Confederate army for a period of at least three months, their widows in indigent circumstances who have never remarried and who have been bona fide residents of the State of Texas since March 1, 1880, and who were married to such soldiers or sailors anterior to March 1, 1880; provided, said aid shall not exceed eight dollars per month, and provided further, that no appropriations shall ever be made for the purpose heretofore specified in excess of five hundred thousand dollars for any one year. And also grant aid to the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows and women who aided in the Confederacy, under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law; provided, the grant to aid said home shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, and no in mate of said homes shall be entitled to any other aid from the State; the Legislature may provide for husband and wife to remain together in the home; and provided further, that the provision of this Section shall not be construed to prevent the grant of aid in case of public calamity.

SEC. 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the regular election of State officers, in November, 1910.

The sum of \$5,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this Resolution. W. B. TOWNSEND, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Texas; County of Randall
By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Randall county, Texas, on the 1st day of July, 1910, by the clerk thereof, in the case of The First State Bank of Bovina versus L. T. Lester et al., No. 426, and to me as Sheriff of Randall county, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in August, it being the 2nd day of said month, before the Court House door of said Randall County, in the city of Canyon the following described real property, to-wit:

Situated in Randall County, Texas, and being all of section No. 27, Block No. 3, certificate No. 1143, Patent No. 435, Vol. No. 24, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 19, Block No. K-14, certificate No. 1-52; Patent No. 64, Vol. No. 28, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 37, Block No. K-14, certificate No. 247, patent No. 87, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres; also all of section No. 39, Block K-14, certificate No. 185, patent No. 98, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres; also all of the North half and South West one fourth of section No. 27, block No. K-14, certificate No. 160, patent No. 83, Vol. No. 35, containing 640 acres, levied on as the property of C. R. McAfee and C. N. Harrison, to satisfy a judgement amounting to \$7829.04 in favor of The First State Bank of Bovina and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, 1910. R. H. SANFORD, Sheriff.

Special Offer.

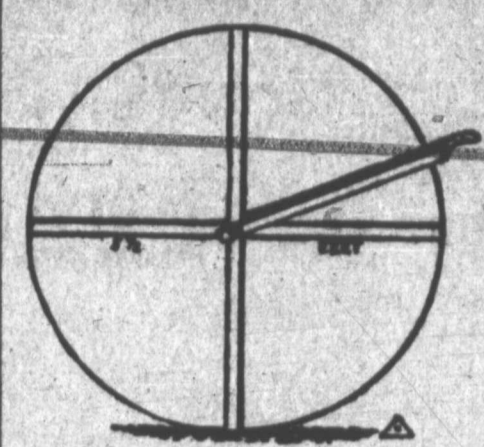
As a basis for clubbing rates jointly with the News, for a short time we will send the Semi-weekly Farm News, eight months and the Randall County News, one year for the small sum of \$1.50. Send in your subscriptions.

LAND MEASURING DEVICE.

If Well Made It Will Be Found Very Useful on the Farm.

To measure fields readily the handy device shown herewith will be found very useful. It consists of a heavy wire or light iron rod sixteen and a half feet long, bent into a circle and the ends welded together.

Across the circle at right angles to each other are two pieces of light wood five and a half feet long. Through the center of these a hole is bored and a double handle slightly longer than half the diameter is attached as shown by means of a bolt and nutted outside the rim of the circle. All that is necessary then is to mark one of the crosspieces and start measuring with this point on the ground.



FOR MEASURING LAND. (From the Orange Judd Farmer.)

The number of revolutions multiplied by sixteen and one-half will give the distance in rods across the field. Each quarter revolution, therefore, measures a quarter of a rod.

It is necessary in keeping this measure that the circle be not bent, because this would give inaccurate measure. It is therefore advisable to use iron heavy enough to stand ordinary knocks.—Orange Judd Farmer.

LESS SWARMING, MORE BEES.

Experience of Expert Apiarist in Making Increase of Colonies.

Speaking of the swarming period of bees, Secretary Smith of the Connecticut Bee Keepers' association recently had the following to say:

"Swarming is frequently so annoying to comb honey producers that a recent experience of mine may be helpful. On May 17 I found five or six capped queen cells in my best colony, and, desiring to prevent swarming and make a moderate increase of colonies, I removed five frames of brood, shaking all the bees back into the hive.

"The empty space was filled with frames of comb. All queen cells except one were destroyed. The five frames of brood, with the largest ripe queen cell and five frames of foundation, were placed in a new hive. Another strong colony was moved to a new stand and the new hive put in its place. The removed colony gave up a sufficient number of its bees to take care of the brood in the new hive, and by June 1 the latter contained a mated queen and a good number of young bees. The queen is a beauty and may have been nursed under the superimposed impulse in the first place; therefore she is strong.

"By this method one hive furnished the combs, brood and queen and another supplied the bees. I have three good colonies waiting for the clover flow instead of two and do not expect them to swarm. The day after robbing the first mentioned colony of its brood I found the bees at work in the super. But little has been done in supers, however, the weather being so cool and the honey supply so meager."

SEC. 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the regular election of State officers, in November, 1910.

HANDLING GRAPEVINES.

Don't Allow Them to Grow at Random—How to Get the Best Fruit.

Summer attention of grapevines consists of pinching off any branches that are not wanted so as to get foliage evenly distributed. There will always be a tendency for the vines to take more branches and growth at the top so that everything should be done to correct as much as possible and induce growth at the bottom.

When the laterals show the bunches pinch off the end, always leaving a leaf beyond the bunch of grapes. The branch will continue to grow by throwing out a shoot at the axil of the leaf when the same operation should be repeated beyond the next leaf produced.

In this way all the strength will go to the fruit and excess of foliage and growth will be prevented. This summer pinching will reduce the winter pruning very materially, but it will always be necessary to prune off the branches that have borne the grapes, just leaving the vertical canes, cutting the branches back every winter.

The work is pleasant and very simple. A little study will enable any one to grasp the principles. Apart from the better quality of grapes that will be produced the grape arbors will be a much more pleasing object than they often present when the vines are allowed to grow at random.—Farm Progress.

What a Farmer Must Know.

To be a farmer of the present time one must be learned in chemistry, a good carpenter, a fair machinist, an ordinary house painter, an accurate bookkeeper, a good veterinary surgeon, a competent civil engineer, know enough about law to keep out of court, be a shrewd buyer, an affable salesman and a good citizen.—Farm Progress.

Keep Your Plows Clean.

The bright spots on your plows cost you money to secure and is worth keeping. Clean every night and grease well when left for any length of time.

His Secret

By NATHAN HARDY

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When I was at the university the set of students to which I belonged contained Oscar Poland—at least Poland was at one time a member of our group—but as time wore on he was gradually dropped by all except Alan Wells and myself. This was on account of the principles, or lack of principles, he advocated. For instance, he asserted that the Spartan code—that the criminality attached to stealing was in getting caught—would apply in most cases today. He declared that he would rob any one if he could do so without being detected.

When Poland gave us such ideas as this at first we laughed at him, telling him that he didn't believe what he said. But pessimists are never popular, and one by one his friends dropped away from him. As I have said, Wells and I stuck to him, feeling all the while that his pessimism was but skin deep. The only way we could see he proved his theory of general selfishness was by declining to spend his money as we spent ours. When we asked him what he did with his surplus change he said that he was keeping it for his own use. "You fellows," he would say, "don't spend money on each other because you wish to, but because you are afraid of being considered mean if you don't. Ergo, you are mean. Nevertheless I will admit that there may be some generosity in your case, for you do spend your money, while I, who do not spend mine, show myself to be absolutely mean and selfish."

This would start anew arguments that had already been worn threadbare, and at the end of every argument Poland would lose another friend.

"What do you think of a man," said one of our set to me one day, "who admits that he would rob or steal provided he was sure of not being caught?"

"In the case of a common thief who practiced what he preached," I replied, "I would think him an element of society that should be so far as possible eliminated. In the case of Oscar Poland I should consider that I did not understand him."

"Not understand him? Well, I like that. The more fool you if you should leave funds within his grasp that he could take without being detected. I tell you the man who declares such ideas shows that he has been born blind to principle the same as another has been born blind to colors. Take my word for it, if Oscar Poland ever finds an opportunity to make himself rich at another's expense he'll do it."

"They say business is but legalized robbery."

"My opinion of you is that you're tinged with these fallacies yourself."

And so it was that some of our associates came to show some coolness to Wells and me, who defended Poland. Alan and I were talking the matter over one day, and Alan remarked that he wondered what Oscar did with his money. There was certainly no evidence of his hoarding it, and, as to spending it, he was considered too mean to offer a friend a cigar. That same evening we were walking along one of the principal streets of the town when suddenly Poland appeared ahead of us.

"Let's shadow him," said Alan. "We may find out something."

"If I thought for a moment we should discover something that would compromise him I would decline. As it is I'm with you."

So we lagged behind just far enough to keep Oscar in sight, now and again dodging behind a pair of steps or a tree to keep him from observing us. Presently we saw him go into a dry goods store. When he left the store we carried a bundle under his arm. He kept on in his course, we following. His next stop was at a drug store.

"Going to buy asafetida and take a dose now and then when no one sees him," Alan remarked.

One more stop and we had seen all of our quarry's purchases. He entered a toy store.

"I have it," exclaimed Alan. "He's married and running a family without the faculty knowing it."

"Perhaps you're right," I replied. "The chase is getting interesting."

Oscar left the toy store with more bundles and, turning off the main shopping street, pursued one that led into a mean portion of the town.

"I hope," said Alan, "he isn't bringing up his children in this location."

Presently Oscar stopped at the door of a little cottage that was rotting away. It was opened for him, and he went inside.

"Our game's blocked," I said.

"Wait till he goes away."

So we waited half an hour, when Oscar left the house and strolled unconcernedly down the street. He had no sooner gone beyond recall than we knocked at the door from which he had emerged. A pale woman opened it.

"We're looking for Oscar Poland," said Alan, entering without an invitation.

Well, it was all out. Several little children (one of them ill) were there. Another was trying on some new clothing, and by the sick one on a table stood a bottle of medicine.

We stayed long enough to discover that this was one of several poor families Oscar was caring for, then went away, shamed into a small gift of our own.

But we never told him or any one else we had his secret.

RAPE FOR FORAGE.

Not For Milk Cows, but Excellent For Dry Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

I have given rape a thorough trial and have found it a most valuable crop for summer and fall pasture, partly on account of its providing excellent pasture until late in the fall and also because it is very useful in cleaning the land, says a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. It does not, however, provide a proper food for milk cows owing to its flavoring the milk and rather somewhat similarly to turnip tops. But as food for dry cows, sheep and hogs it is most excellent, furnishing an abundant pasture from the middle of July until very late in the fall if cattle are given their liberty.

The expense of growing rape is very little, as the seed costs but a few cents per pound. From two to three pounds is sufficient for an acre, providing it is sown in drills, which is the proper way. Any soil which will produce a good crop of turnips will give a good crop of rape. The preparation of the ground should be much the same as that for turnips, although personally I have usually sown rape on ground so much over-run with weeds as to be unfit for a spring crop. This is where I found one great advantage from the crop. I would work the ground over once or twice before or during seeding, then after seeding give it the necessary special work and sow the rape in drills about two feet apart. By this means the ground can be worked with scuffer or horse hoe until the rape has covered it over. With suitable growing weather this only requires about a month or six weeks.

Where the ground is moderately strong and has been well prepared rape usually grows from two feet to thirty inches high and is fully ready to either cut and haul to the stable or turn stock on at from six to eight weeks after being sown. If intended for pasture stock should be turned on to it at eight weeks, and if the larger hogs are taken off at this time a fresh, tender crop quickly follows. I find that more and better pasture can be obtained in this way than if left untouched until fall.

Rape may be sown with a fair chance of success any time from May 1 until July 1. The crop may be harvested by cutting with a scythe and throwing in small heaps, which can be hauled to the stable as required. Animals should not be turned into rape while it is wet with dew or rain unless they have had freedom to eat it previously.



CATTLE FEEDING ON RAPE.

Cotton in New England.

A curious experiment in cotton growing in a northern latitude has been tried at Indian Orchard, in western Massachusetts, says the American Cultivator. Last year two residents of that town succeeded in growing well developed cotton, and they propose to try it again this year—in fact, have the new crop already well under way. The seeds are planted in April, and the growth is rapid. The seeds were obtained from a bale of cotton from the south and are from one of the early cheap varieties widely grown in that section. The cotton blossoms are of a reddish hue and quite fragrant. To mature the commercial cotton in this latitude requires a rather favored season, as the plant is easily killed by frosts. The experiment was tried out of curiosity and for the sake of the sight of a crop so novel in this latitude. Success the first season led the experimenters to take the matter up more seriously and to plant a larger piece this year to see just what could be done with early cotton in the north.

When contemplating building or improving your place in any way, we kindly ask you to call and see us before you buy.

J. M. Black, Pres., R. H. Wright, V.P., I. L. Hunt, Cashier

The Canyon National Bank
[of Canyon, Texas]
Capital and Surplus \$75,000.00

Condensed Statement at the Close of Business June 30th, 1910

Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$129,955.43
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	52,000.00
Banking House F. and F.	7,000.00
CASH	50,801.87
Total	\$239,757.30
Liabilities	
Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided Profits	722.71
Circulation	49,600.00
DEPOSITS	114,434.59
Total	\$239,757.30

I certify that the above is correct. I. L. HUNT, CASHIER.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

T. W. JEANES & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Building Material

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PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS
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See the News Printery
FOR THE SUPERIOR KIND OF
Commercial Job Printing

The Randall County News

By Chas. K. Needham
L. E. Christmas, Managing Editor

Entered at postoffice at Canyon, Texas, as second class matter. Office of publication: West Evelyn street.

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Six months75
Two months35

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Contributors Notice.

The editor of this paper is anxious to receive, from time to time, communications from its readers, but we request that all such communications be signed, not for publication, but that we may know the source from which the article came.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of The News will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.

Railway Time Table.

MAIN LINE, WEST BOUND.
No. 27 to Clovis 8:45 p. m.
No. 19 to Carlsbad from K. C. 10:05 a. m.
No. 78 Local Freight 10:55 a. m.

MAIN LINE, EAST BOUND.
No. 28 from Clovis 10:05 a. m.
No. 114 to Kansas City 8:10 p. m.
No. 74 Local Freight 8:55 p. m.

PLAINVIEW BRANCH, NORTH B'ND
No. 28 to Amarillo 8:55 p. m.
No. 24 Local Freight 3:45 p. m.

PLAINVIEW BRANCH, SO. BOUND.
No. 27 to Plainview 11:15 a. m.
No. 24 Local Freight 10:30 a. m.

Trains No. 27 on the Main line leaving Canyon City at 2:30 p. m. is made up here, and Train No. 28 on the Main line arriving from Clovis at 10 a. m. stop at this place.
Local freights and trains Nos. 27 and 28 don't run on Sunday.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates for the respective offices, subject to the action of the voters at the Democratic Primary to be held on July 23rd, 1910.

- FOR DISTRICT JUDGE 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**
J. N. BROWNING.
A. S. ROLLINS.
- FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**
HENRY S. BISHOP.
E. T. MILLER.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE.**
J. C. HUNT.
- FOR COUNTY JUDGE.**
W. D. SCOTT.
- FOR SHERIFF AND TAX COLLECTOR.**
R. H. SANFORD.
J. T. SERVICE.
WORTH A. JENNINGS.
- FOR COUNTY AND DISTRICT CLERK.**
M. P. GARNER.
- FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.**
W. J. FLESHER.
- FOR COUNTY TREASURER.**
P. H. YOUNG.
- FOR TAX ASSESSOR.**
T. V. SLACK.
WILL CAGE.
C. L. DANIELS.
CYRUS EAKMAN.
O. C. DAVIS.
H. J. CAVET.
M. M. WESLEY.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 1.**
HENRY J. WEBER.
W. J. REDFEARN.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 2.**
T. F. REID.
E. W. NEECE.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 3.**
W. S. COOK.
- FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 4.**
M. S. PARK.
- FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**
W. J. REDFEARN.

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Clarendon and our fellow townsman, A. S. Rollins, was on the program for a speech. Reports say that in a joint discussion with his opponent, he gave a good account of himself and that he stands well with the Donley County voters.

From reports received from over the district by Judge Hunt's friends, it is clear that he will be elected representative by an overwhelming majority. If he is elected we will have as able, as honest, as faithful and as true a man in the next house as any other district in the state. Where known he is classed as a pure, christian gentleman. Let us give him a good send-off on the 23rd inst. and our word for it, you will never regret it.

At the barbecue at Claude last Saturday, the candidates for district offices were out in full force and from reports received by the News man, the representatives of Canyon City more than held their own. Hunt is the favorite of our neighbors for representative and Rollins is by far their choice for District Judge.

P. J. Tilly of Plainview was in Canyon Wednesday.

H. Rissan of Lubbock was in Canyon Tuesday a short time.

L. Baden of Blencoe, Iowa, a short time visitor in town Thursday.

G. C. Harrison of Onawa, Iowa, was in Canyon Thursday on business.

Miss Addie Donally went to Amarillo Tuesday to consult an eye specialist.

J. J. Currie and H. J. McGhee of Amarillo were in the city Wednesday on business.

Al Ford of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, was in Canyon Thursday looking after some business matters.

J. R. Fraizer and wife of Amarillo were in town Wednesday, looking after some business matters.

Miss Margerite Sneed of Waco arrived in Canyon Thursday and expects to remain the summer.

T. C. Turk and wife of Big Springs arrived last week and are visiting at the home of T. P. Turk and family.

WANTED:—To rent a farm on which everything is furnished. Best of references given. Address J. Frank Osborne, Rensselaer, Ind., R. F. D. No. 4.

FOR SALE:—First class tin shop, a snap for the right kind of a practical tinner. Will take in part payment good young stock. Outside interests demand all my attention, reasons.

P. V. Weinstead.

Just the Same.
"Try one of these light biscuits," the bride suggested. "I thought they might be a welcome change from bread."

"Fine!" exclaimed the young husband. "Just like those we got at the bakery when I was living at home."

"That's where I got them," she said.—Buffalo Express.

"CATCH ON!"



To the Home Trade
Don't drop it
When you've got it,
Either.
Keep Your Trade by
ADVERTISING

EXERCISE CARE IN SELECTING BOAR.

The selection of the boar is very important, and it is the opinion of the writer that some farmers do not have as much success as they should and could have in raising hogs simply because they do not exercise the care necessary in selecting the male to be used in their herd.

The boar should be selected with greater care than the sows, for his influence equals the combined influence of all the sows of the herd. A superior boar may be used on a superior herd of sows with good results, but the use of an inferior boar on sows of high quality will have a disastrous outcome. The one method raises the standard of the herd; the other invariably lowers it.

A boar with male characteristics strongly developed should be selected, preferably as a yearling or else as a pig that has been purchased at the same time as the sows and allowed to come to maturity before being used. He should have a well erected neck and a strong masculine head. His shoulders should be developed according to his age. However, strong shoulder development in pigs under a year or eighteen months old is objectionable.

The boar should be selected to correct any defects that may be common to the sows. For example, if the sows are rather coarse in bone and loosely built the boar should have high quality and fine bones, skin and hair. If



PRIZE SHESHIRE BOAR.
(By courtesy of Iowa State college.)

the sows tend toward overfemination and delicacy the boar should be rather manly and strong boned.

The same indications of a good pork producing carcass that the sows require should be seen in the boar—a broad, straight, deeply fleshed back, much depth and length of sides and well developed hind quarters. The visible organs of the reproductive system should be well developed and clearly defined.

The boar should stand upon his toes, and there should not be the slightest indication of weakness in the pasterns of the young ones. In a matured boar (two or three years of age) that has seen hard service it may be expected that he will be a little down on his pasterns, but a six or eight month old pig that does not carry himself on upright pasterns is not a safe animal to select for a herd boar.

Horse Notes.

The best customers want horses that have style, good appearance, that stand up, that are bright, sleek and attractive.

The floor of the hayloft should be seed and dirt tight. Horses are often injured by seeds and dirt falling into their ears and eyes.

There is no kind of animal breeding that will pay better than the breeding of horses, but horses that will sell, not dunghills or misfits.

Bolting of food causes indigestion and consequently loss of health. Guard against irregular feeding. It tends to make horses bolt their food.

The hay usually given to horses to supplement the pasture is of very poor quality, either woody or moldy, and this results in a considerable loss.

Be Clean About the Dairy.

According to a successful dairyman, the presence of dirt in milk indicates careless and uncleanly methods in production and handling. Another common defect is off flavored milk, which may be due to a variety of causes, as feeding strong flavored foods, such as turnips, garlic, etc.; second, to feeding certain feeds to excess, as, for example, silage; third, to odors of sludge or manure in the stable; fourth, to particles of manure and dirt getting into the milk, and, fifth, to not properly rinsing the bottles after using washing powders. Dairy men, as a rule, have been quick to see these defects when pointed out and to appreciate the importance from a business standpoint of producing milk as nearly perfect as possible.

Keeping the Best Mares.

Good, big drafts seem to attract the most attention, and yet the perfect draft horse is hard to find in the average rural community. Extra fine young horses are picked up at good prices by buyers who want such stuff, and the farmer gets along with less valuable animals. That is all right for geldings, but the best young mares ought to remain on the farm.

Selecting the Cow.

Points in selecting a cow: if you are buying a cow, look for a long udder lengthwise of her body, very elastic, as this invariably means milk; a soft skin, large, roomy digestive organs, with broad ribs wide apart.

Farm and Factory

Texas has 8,794,000 head of cattle, valued at \$130,201,986. It is a remarkable fact that Texas has the best grade of cattle of any state, but for economic reasons fails to realize their value. It is possible that the Texas farmer may not exceed the Illinois farmer in grade of cattle but our ranches show up exceedingly well in the matter of grade of stock.

In Illinois the cattle are worth \$28.02 per head and in Texas \$14.79 per head.



"Comparative Value in Texas and Illinois."

It cost approximately \$5 per head to ship cattle from Texas to the Chicago packing houses and the remainder of the difference in price is accounted for by the fact that Texas cattle are taken off the ranches and pastured and shipped to corn countries where a few bushels of corn are fed to them and \$10 added to their value. If we had enough packing houses in Texas to utilize our supply of live stock and did our own feeding we would add \$15 per head to our cattle, says the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association.

Packing houses sufficient to meet the present needs of Texas would add \$43,970,000 to the value of our cattle, which is more than the packing houses would cost.



Added Value to Texas Cattle by Texas Packing Houses.

By bringing the packing house to the farm we adjust economic conditions and the increase in value of live stock goes to the producer without increasing the price of meat to the consumer, without increasing the expense of the packer. The farm and the factory go hand in hand and the prosperity of either is dependent upon the other, and no clearer example of this fact could be presented, than that of the packing house and the increase it at once brings to the farmer in the value of his cattle.

Texas Live Stock

Texas has more live stock than any other state in the union. We have 15,981,000 head of live stock, valued at \$312,857,000 by the Federal Government Agricultural Department on January 1st, 1909. We have four head of live stock per capita. We lead all other states in production of cattle and mules; Illinois and Iowa lead us in horses and we stand third in hogs. To increase the value of our live stock we must raise the grade, improve the market condition and increase the market price.

Texas has 1,342,000 head of horses valued at \$93,152,000. The average price of an Illinois horse is \$109 and the average price of a Texas horse is \$71 as shown in the cut below.



"Comparative Value in Texas and Illinois."

This difference in price is largely due to the grade of horses. By improving the grade we can add about \$40,000,000 to live stock values of the state. This is equal to \$10 per capita and would be net money to the farmer as it costs no more to raise a good horse than it does a poor one.

We have 3,304,000 head of hogs valued at \$5.60 per head while Illinois hogs are valued at \$7.00 per head as shown in the cut below.



"Comparative Value in Texas and Illinois."

We have 1,553,000 head of sheep valued at \$2.70 while the Illinois sheep are valued at \$4.80 per head. This difference is due to difference in grade and accessibility to the market. By raising the grade of the live stock of Texas to the Illinois standard we can increase values \$30,000,000 per annum, says the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association.

The spirit of progress that makes the farmers want better public highways, more factories, more railroads will stimulate them in improving the grade of live stock.

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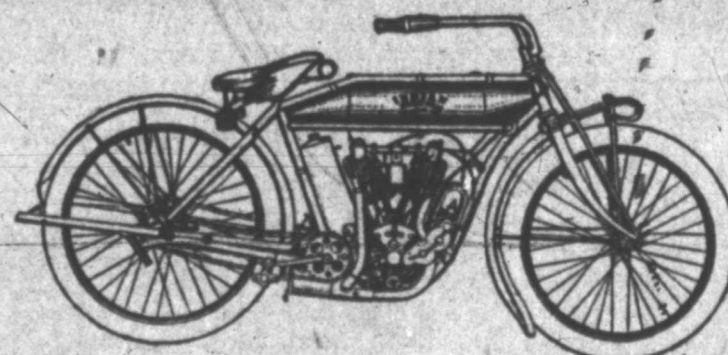
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The Right Kind of Reading Matter

Take The News and Keep Posted.

HIS AUNTIE JULIA.

She is Really a Wonderful Woman in Her Own Way.

A GREAT HAND WITH YARBS.

She Can Brew Them into a Medicine That Hits the Spot Every Time and is Better Than a Doctor's Visit. How She Made Old Puffer Jump.

"My Aunt Julia is really a wonderful woman," exclaimed the low browed man, placing his feet on the manager's desk. "She hasn't any diplomas from medical colleges, but when it comes to curing a sick man she can give the ordinary doctor a start of ten years and beat him around a block." Aunt Julia has firm faith in yarbs.

"You mean herbs," interrupted the professor.

"I don't mean anything of the kind. I mean yarbs. You go over to Aunt Julia and mention yarbs, and her eyes will brighten up and she'll ask you to sit down and eat a piece of pie, but if you began talking about herbs she'd paste you one with her trusty saucapan and knock off a corner of your scalp. Aunt Julia is pretty touchy about some things.

"One day old Mrs. Doolittle blew into the house to spend the afternoon, and Aunt Julia happened to say that something happened in April. Mrs. Doolittle thinks she knows more than Webster's unadulterated dictionary because she taught school about 150 years ago, when she was a young woman, and she called my aunt down and said that there was no such word as April.

"You mean April, my dear," says she.

"I don't mean any such doggone thing," says my aunt. "I mean April, and if you don't like it, Mrs. Doolittle, you can jump it, and be blamed to you."

"Well, they fanned away for five minutes or so, and their language began to make the shingles fall off the roof, and I was thinking of sending in a hurry call for the cops, when Mrs. Doolittle left the house by way of the window and jumped three fences without touching them in her haste to get home. A lot of saucapans and other household utensils whizzed past her ears and seemed to stimulate her.

"That's the sort of woman Aunt Julia is. Now, if you want to go over and talk to her about herbs I won't interfere.

"If there's anything my aunt delights in it is doctoring people. She hasn't a bit of use for drug store medicines. She brews her own remedies, and she doesn't think anything will help a sick person unless it tastes like the royal palace of Abyssinia. A dose of her colic medicine will make a man's insides feel as though he had swallowed a porcupine.

"I had the colic last summer, and the medicine she made for me had smoke on it. I can taste it yet. Sometimes I dream that Aunt Julia is handing me a spoonful of her colic medicine, and then I always wake with a yell. She is an old-fashioned woman. She gathers her yarbs at certain stages of the moon, and when she is brewing her medicines she mutters incantations and makes passes with her hands and does a lot of tricks that make your blood run cold. But her remedies hit the spot.

"Old man Puffer, you know, was a hopeless invalid for a year. He sat in a wheeled chair, and his wife fed him with the fire shovel, and all the members of the family were kept so busy waiting on him that they hadn't time to wind the clock or prime the pump. He said he had paralysis of the worst kind, and everybody believed him. Aunt Julia went over there one day and looked at the old man's tongue and poked him in the ribs and tapped him with a tuning fork and said she could cure him up so quick it would make his head swim.

"If you can cure that man so he'll be of some use in the world," said Mrs. Puffer. "I'll give you the silk crazy quilt my grandmother gave me when she was dying."

"Aunt Julia gathered a lot of yarbs at the dark of the moon in the southeast corner of a graveyard and stewed them over a slow fire, and the broth she made from them would have warped the armor plate of a battleship. I knew by the smell of it that it was the real stingo, and you can't imagine how glad I was that I didn't have to take it. When she went over to dose old Puffer she insisted on my going along to help hold him down.

"The old man didn't want to take it. Anybody could see that. He got a smell of the stuff when Aunt Julia took the cork from the bottle, and a pale green sweat broke out on his brow. But I seized him by the top of his head and pulled his mouth open, and my aunt poured down about forty kilometers of her red-hot dope, and when it had stizzled into his stomach he let out one warwhoop and streaked out of doors like a professional Marathon runner. When we found him a couple of hours later he was standing in the creek, which was full of ice water, trying to get his vitals cooled off.

"I defy any regular practitioner to make a quicker cure than that."—Walt Mason in Chicago News.

Easily Said.

"Some of these tongue twisters are really very hard to enunciate—for instance, 'the sea coasts and it suffocates'."

"That 'th earthy thaid,' litpingly thimled Mith Ethelbeth. 'You thimply thay it tho; The thim thastheth and is thim thastheth'."—L.H.

Farm and Garden

FARMS EAST AND WEST.

Comparative Cost of Lands in the Two Sections Discussed.

In a letter to the New York Times a correspondent wrote recently:

"If the Times really wants to know why it is that western land—in Iowa or Illinois—sells for \$100 to \$200 an acre while plenty of farms can be bought in New York for \$10 to \$20 an acre, let it pay attention. The secret is about to be revealed. And let me say at the outset that with considerable familiarity with both west and east I'd much prefer to buy eastern to western lands.

"One point in favor of the western farm is that, whereas a western farm, properly handled, will raise crops which pay a good interest on the investment without fertilizer, a great many acres of land in the \$10 and \$20 belt are merely something to put productive soil on top of. The French method of carrying the land away when one moves wouldn't go bad in connection with several cheap New York farms.

"Another thing—one can take an eighty acre farm in the middle west and plow every foot of it, while there are very few cheap farms in this section which can be cut up into fields large enough to pay for using large machinery. The result is that the eastern farmer, if he is to make use of the cheap lands, must 'putter.' Now, the right sort of puttering is profitable—fruit, berry and truck raising will make moderately large fortunes for diligent and capable men—but most men don't like that sort of business. The middle westerner is a whole lot happier with a four horse gang plow and a harrow that wouldn't get between stumps in the east than he would be on a \$10 an acre New York farm. And he doesn't strike as many stones in the course of a season as the New York farmer will in a day. The American farmer hasn't lost his sense of the "bigness" of the country yet, and until he does lose it he will prefer to work the large farm rather than the small one, even if he gets no more for his labor.

"Furthermore—and this is not to be ignored—around that high priced land in the west will be found a more intelligent, better educated body of men, taking them 'by and large,' than in a given number of eastern farmers, because the factories and the other city joys seem to lure a much larger proportion of the ambitious youth of the east. The city is so close to the farm that the transition is but a step. Of course there are many of the most intelligent farmers of the country here, but the farmer with a desire for intellectual associations—and some have it—will find less of this opportunity in the \$10 and \$20 localities than in the west. Intelligent farmers, like men in other professions, like intelligent companionship.

"I am firmly convinced that the best opportunities for agriculture lie within a few hundred miles of New York city, and my impression is that the best way to get the right sort of farmers to go to this land and stay there is to get a number of this kind of men interested in one locality, thus insuring immunity from death by intellectual starvation. It used to be imagined that a farmer couldn't starve in that way, but we know better now."

Farm and Garden

FARMS EAST AND WEST.

Two Farms of Tomato Trellis.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman wrote:

Please tell me what you consider the best method of supporting tomato plants in a private garden. The above

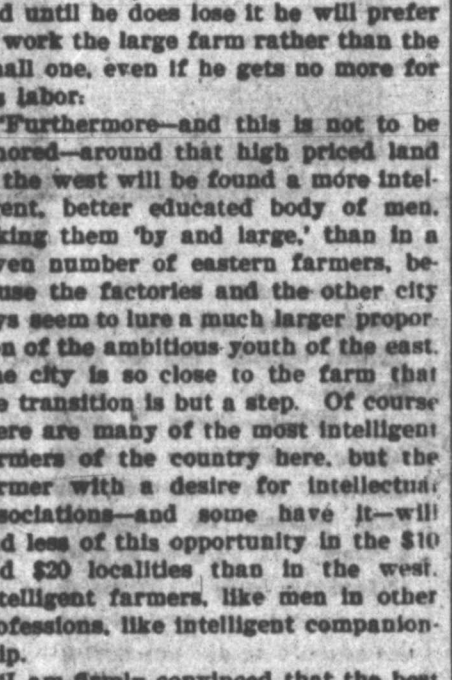


FIG. 1.—ONE FORM OF TOMATO TRELLIS.

sketch (Fig. 1) shows a method which has proved very unsatisfactory with me.

The answer was as follows:

The best trellis for supporting tomatoes is the hinged trellis shown in the sketch (Fig. 2). This can be spread to accommodate the width of a row and



FIG. 2.—BETTER TOMATO TRELLIS.

can be used to support the plants in one or two rows as desired. The best length is ten feet and height four feet. The trellis is quickly made of wooden strips which are nailed together as shown by sketch and hinged at the top so that it can be closed together and stored away when not in use.

A BROKEN DRIVING ROD.

The Disaster Most Dreaded by the Locomotive Engineer.

The close calls that whiten the engineer's hair are mostly due to some one else's error or oversight which he cannot foresee or prevent. That many of these close calls do not result fatally is due to the engineer's swift and skillful meeting of the emergency.

The great driving wheels on which most of the enormous weight on the locomotive rests are connected by massive jointed bars of forged steel. The ends of these are attached to the wheels about halfway between the axis and circumference. It is through these bars, called driving rods, that the wheels receive their impulse from the imprisoned steam. These rods weigh thousands of pounds each. Occasionally one of their fastenings will break, and then every revolution of the wheel to which the other end is attached will send the rod swinging like a titan's fall, beating down 300 strokes a minute. Nothing can withstand these awful blows. They tear up the track below and shatter the engine above, especially the cab where rides the engineer. No disaster comes so unexpectedly and is so much dreaded as this. Almost invariably it happens when the engine is running at high speed. When a driver breaks it is a miracle if the men in the cab escape with their lives. If they do survive and by their heroism succeed in stopping the train and avoiding a wreck despite the rain of blows from this huge fall of steel their act brings forth a greater measure of praise than almost any other form of bravery that the railroad knows.

Only the other day one of the driving rods of a fast passenger locomotive broke while the train was running more than sixty miles an hour down the steep grades of Pickeral mountain. In an instant the whirling bar of steel had smashed the cab and broken the controlling mechanism, so that it was impossible to bring the train to a stop by ordinary means. The great locomotive lunged forward like a runaway horse that had thrown its rider. In some way, however, Lutz, the engineer, had escaped injury. He crept to the opposite side of the cab and climbed out through the little window upon the boiler to try to reach some of the controlling apparatus from the outside. He was working himself astride along the scorching boiler when suddenly the engine struck a curve, which it took at terrific speed. The shock half threw the engineer from his perilous position, but he saved himself by grasping the bell rope. Then he worked himself down along the uninjured side of the swaying locomotive to where he could open one of the principal steam valves. A cloud of vapor rushed forth with a tremendous roar. Although robbed of its power, the locomotive did not slacken speed until it reached the bottom of the grade. Then little by little the thrashing of the great driving rod, which was pounding the upper part of the engine to pieces, grew slower, and finally it stopped. No one was killed or injured, and not a passenger in the long train knew until it was over of the danger that had been avoided so narrowly. —Thaddeus S. Dayton in Harper's Weekly.

A Rare Old Book.

The second book printed in the English language was "The Game and Playe of the Chess," which the title page says was "Fynishid the last day of Marche, the yer of our lord god a thousand four hundred and LXXIIJ." Only twelve copies of the work are now known to exist. In 1813 an Englishman of the name of Alchorne sold his copy for a sum equal to \$270 in United States currency. Fifty-six years later, in 1869, the same volume (an imperfect copy) was sold for \$2,150. The British museum has refused an offer of \$10,000 for its copy, which is imperfect to the extent of having seven leaves missing.

The Making of Words.

Dean Swift protested against "speculations, operations, preliminaries, ambassadors, palliades, communication, circumvallation, battalions," as new-fangled expressions brought into common use by the war of his day. Today nearly all these are the most orthodox English. In his time "mob" seems commonly to have been written "mobb," and "phiz" also had the doubled consonant. Hence his complaint that "we cram one syllable and cut off the rest, as the owl fattened her mice after she had bit off their legs to prevent them from running away."

Posted.

Pater—Can you give my daughter the comforts to which she has been accustomed? Sutor—Yes, sir, I've breakfasted at your house, and I'm certain that I can complain about the coffee, read the paper, demand the discharge of the cook and announce that I'll dine at the club.—New York Journal.

A Clean Cut.

Sykes—My eyes met hers, and would you believe it, she cut me! Tykes—How very rude! Who is she? Sykes—Oh, a lady barber. She was shaving me, and this is the cut.—London Telegraph.

Consoling Her.

Bess—I sometimes wish I might see myself as others see me. Nell—Oh, you poor dear! Why, you just couldn't believe your eyes!—Browning's Magazine.

Cruel.

Maudie—That girl is a lifelong friend of mine. Ethel—Dear me! And she doesn't look a day over forty.—Boston Transcript.

Farm and Garden

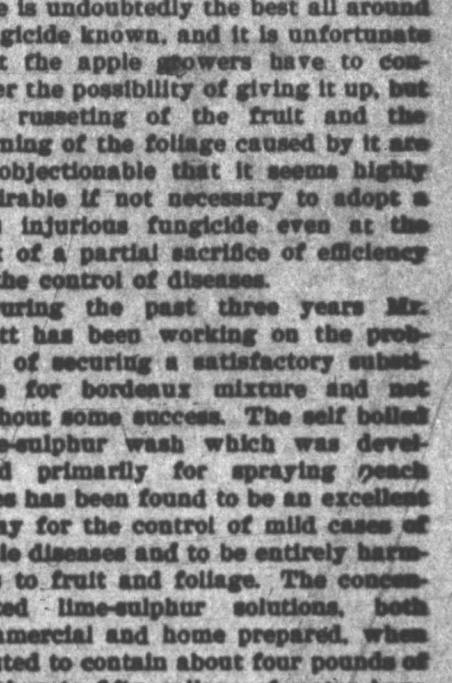
LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY.

Found by Government Expert Better For Apples Than Bordeaux Mixture.

In a government circular by William Scott, pathologist in charge of orchard spraying experiments and demonstrations, it is declared that in recent years Bordeaux mixture has come into ill favor among the apple growers on account of its injurious effect upon the fruit and foliage of certain varieties, and there is a growing demand for a reliable fungicide which can be used for the control of apple diseases without producing such injury. Bordeaux mixture is undoubtedly the best all around fungicide known, and it is unfortunate that the apple growers have to consider the possibility of giving it up, but the russeting of the fruit and the burning of the foliage caused by it are so objectionable that it seems highly desirable if not necessary to adopt a less injurious fungicide even at the risk of a partial sacrifice of efficiency in the control of diseases.

During the past three years Mr. Scott has been working on the problem of securing a satisfactory substitute for Bordeaux mixture and not without some success. The self-bolled lime-sulphur wash which was developed primarily for spraying peach trees has been found to be an excellent spray for the control of mild cases of apple diseases and to be entirely harmless to fruit and foliage. The concentrated lime-sulphur solutions, both commercial and home prepared, when diluted to contain about four pounds of sulphur to fifty gallons of water have proved to be about as effective in the control of apple scab and leaf spot as Bordeaux mixture and to be much less injurious.

Experiments conducted by the bureau of plant industry during 1909 give further evidence of the value of the lime-sulphur sprays as fungicides for



APPLES SPRAYED WITH COMMERCIAL LIME-SULPHUR—SCABBY FRUIT ON THE RIGHT.

UNSPRAYED APPLES—SCABBY FRUIT ON THE LEFT.

Mistaken Beliefs About Manure.

It is argued by some farmers that hauling manure out on the field every month in the year is a mistake and that if spread out in midsummer the sun will scorch it to a tinder and burn out all the good. The Maryland experiment station some years ago determined to test this theory, with the result that its experiments have exploded two very common beliefs, the summer burning theory being one of them.

The other common belief which has been proved wrong is that it is better to plow manure under in the fall than to leave it exposed on the land's surface during the winter and then plow it under in the spring. In the first instance manure spread in July and allowed to stand until the following spring gave better results than that spread in October and still better results than that spread in the following spring just before plowing. In the second experiment better yields were secured after allowing the manure to lie on top of the land all winter and plowing it under in the spring than were obtained from plowing it under in the fall.

Multiplication of Weeds.

To give some idea of how weeds multiply it may be stated that a single plant of pepper grass will produce 18,000 seeds; dandelion, 12,000; shepherd's purse, 37,000; wheat thief, 7,000; common thistle, 65,000; camomile, 16,000; ragweed, 5,000; purslane, 375,000; plantain, 47,000, and burdock, 43,000. The importance of not allowing a single weed to produce seed cannot be urged too frequently. A single hour's work in destroying weeds may save weeks of labor next season.

Poles For Climbing Plants.

Poles for climbing plants should always be set before the plants are transplanted or the seeds put in the ground, because the thrusting of the pole in the ground is apt to destroy some of the roots.

Planting Asparagus.

It requires three or four years from the planting of asparagus seed to the time when the plant produces shoots suitable for eating, and for this reason two-year-old shoots are desirable.

THE NOISELESS FOURTH

Maw says no little girls an' boys ought not to make firecracker noise because the poppin' sound, says maw, is always sure to frustrate paw.



WITH THE NOISE MASKED

So all the kids we've asked to come An' p'rade with us, I'll beat the drum. An' Sis 'll blow the horn, an' then We'll march around like little men.

HER GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY

By GERALD PRIME. Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.



He took a book from his bag and tried to become interested in it. A single paragraph convinced him that he had chosen a form of distraction which was destined to prove unsatisfactory.

Holt read no further. "Not of the deadliest sort," he ejaculated. A moment later the train stopped at a little station in a deep valley.

"Pardon me, but is that a Chicago daily you are reading?" The problem was solved. The accent and the manner left nothing to be imagined.

"Would you—would you let me have it just for a moment? It's positively ages since I've seen a Chicago paper."

"You are from Chicago—originally?" he ventured. "Originally is good," she declared merrily.

"Originally is good," she declared merrily. "Yes, I lived there—centuries ago—at Evanston."

"I don't see why—why we are not acquainted. I lived at Evanston for four years—at the university, you know."

"When you see your father," she went on, with a tender light in her eyes that made her irresistible.

"HURRAH FOR THE GLORIOUS FOURTH!"

The distinguished young man did not share her enthusiasm. It even taxed his ingenuity to find the words to decline her hospitality.

"I see you have been reading Herve," she observed, reaching out for the book. "My husband is very fond of him. Do you care for this?"

"At that moment the train came to a full stop, the guard appeared at the door of the compartment, and madam descended to the platform of the station."

TWAS EVER THUS— IN CHILDHOOD'S HOUR!

PERCIVAL'S pockets Are bulging with rockets; Algernon's arms are overflowing with "giants."

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the New York woman who a few years ago organized the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises, began a crusade early this year for a noiseless Fourth of July.

Patriotic Sentiments—BEFORE and AFTER

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Johnnie—You better be hoarseful, Willie! Don't light that un whole you got the whole bunch o' firecrackers on your arm.

Willie—Maw, I won't! Who's trad? D'yous s'pose them brave forefathers of ours was 'traid to fire off their guns till they handed their powderhorns to some other feller to hold while they pulled the trigger?



RESOLVED, That it is better to be hoarseful than brave. If I's handed Johnnie that bunch to hold I'd 'a' had lots more fun 'eris 'em off one at a time than lettin' 'em all flash in my face.



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A RIDDLE of red, white and blue overhead— Undulations of glory and beauty a rare.

DANCE, ripple and wave, O flag of the free! Let flutter your folds o'er the prosperous land!

YOU ripple as red as the drops that were shed By our sires and our sons on the red fields of state.

NOT pass the white that your beam by displays Than the purpose that gave to your being its birth.



FAMOUS "FOURTH" EVENTS.

It is an interesting fact that the fourth day of July has been rendered a memorable date in American history by several incidents other than the adoption of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia in 1776.

Yet, again, on the glorious Fourth of 1863 was disseminated to the nation through its eager press the news of the remarkable victory of Sampson and Schley over Cervara's fleet at Santiago—a triumph which ended the war with Spain.

MY QUIET FOURTH

By ROBERT DONNELL.

So they're trying to produce the noiseless Fourth, are they? These Luther Burbanks of patriotism are going after the glorious old day as Luther went after the cactus—to scrape the spines off and leave it a soft, velvety affair?

Very well. Let them do it. After about one or a fraction of one such silent Fourth they'll be glad to get back to the pop proposition.

My noiseless Fourth took place somewhere near the middle of the Nevada desert. You can find places in that desert today where there isn't a sound for hundreds of miles because there's nothing to make a sound.

Strange to say, the town had run out of ammunition by the end of June. Though every man carried a six shooter there wasn't a cartridge left in Caliente. And as for other fireworks material there wasn't a cracker—except whip crackers.

I set out on the first day of July. I calculated—being from New England I can calculate, you see—that I could get the fireworks and reach Caliente in time for the celebration to begin about noon of the Fourth.

Dismounting, I hitched the horse to a cactus bush and sat down to unlace my shoes. I proposed easing my own feet before easing the animal by unsaddling him.

There are no birds in the desert to make twittering song. There are no trees through which the breeze blows a subdued strain. I was the only living thing, so far as I knew, for fifty miles in each direction.

Early on the morning of the 5th of July the boys found me there—the rustic party that set out as soon as the bow riderless horse got in. After a big swig at the water bottle I faintly inquired one of the fellows to fire off his gun.

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 \$25.00 per week
 or
 \$4.00 per day
 And Expenses

J. C. Hunt,
Lawyer

Does both criminal and civil practice. Twelve years' experience. Land titles passed upon. Write all kinds of contracts and instruments. Notary in office. Office northeast corner public square, up stairs, Canyon, Texas.

W. D. Scott **W. J. Flesher**
Scott & Flesher,
Lawyers
 Civil practice solicited. Office in co. office. Notary in office.
 CANYON CITY, TEXAS.

H. V. Reeves,
Physician and Surgeon,
 Office in Wallace Building on East side of square. All calls promptly answered.
 Office Phone 90. Residence Phone 2339.

T. P. Turk,
Fire Insurance—Real Estate
 List your property with me and give me your fire insurance. Prompt and careful attention given to all matters. Offices in Store of Turk & Armstrong.

Northwestern Title Co.
 Complete Abstract of All Randall County Property

R. A. TERRILL, - MANAGER

Our old office building recently damaged by fire is for sale.
 Lair-Cowling Land Co.

NOTICE.—To the finder of gold locket, H. M., you had better return to owner or News office.

FOR SALE.—A good gentle horse. Inquire of D. H. Hawthorne.

FOR SALE.—Several Persian Kittens. Inquire of Miss Rose McNeill, Six miles south and Six miles east of Canyon. 18-4tp

At Our Churches

METHODIST
 Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m.
 G. G. Foster, Superintendent.
 Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m.
 Pastor, Rev. Hawkins
 Epworth League, 8:30 p. m.
 Evening services at 7:30.
 Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30
 All are invited to these services.

PRESBYTERIAN
 Sunday services
 9:30 a. m. Sunday school
 11:00 a. m. Public worship.
 Rev. J. S. Groves, pastor
 6:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor.
 7:30 p. m. Evening services
 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening, Bible study and prayer meeting.
 You are cordially invited to any and all of these services.

BAPTIST
 Sunday services,
 9:30 a. m. Sabbath School
 J. C. Hunt, supt.
 11:00 a. m. Preaching
 J. M. Harder, Pastor
 6:30 p. m., B. Y. P. U.
 Ben Terrill, Pres.
 7:30 p. m. Preaching, by pastor J. M. Harder.
 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening Prayer meeting.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
 Sunday services
 10:00 a. m. Bible school
 11:00 a. m. Public worship.
 J. J. Hutchison, Pastor
 6:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor.
 7:30 p. m. Public worship
 7:40 p. m. Wednesday prayer meeting.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
 Services are held at the Christian Science reading room (one block south of square) every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome at these services. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10:15. The pastor of this church is the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Pictures framed on short notice at Thomas Bros.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to slense the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Notice.
 To owners of dogs, who reside in the corporations of Canyon, are notified to call at City Marshal's office and pay their dog license. All unlicensed dogs after July 10th will be dealt with according to city ordinance.
 J. H. Jowell, Marshal.

Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This Liniment is equally valuable for muscular rheumatism, and always affords quick relief. Sold by City Pharmacy.

FOUND.—A Misses jacket. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying for ad. Call at News office.

A DOCTOR'S REVENGE

By ALBERT CHITTENDEN
 Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

When I was a young doctor just graduated I found making a living a very difficult job. I wished to start in by doing hospital work. There was an excellent hospital in a suburban town where I knew some people, and I was advised to take the examination for the position of house surgeon, which was vacant. I did so and failed. The question that turned the scale against me was this:

"When you have done everything in your power for a patient, what is the next step?"

Having a vein of satirical humor in me, I answered the question in this wise:

"Get rid of him by sending him on a trip."

I saw by the grim looks of the examiners that I had lost. The man who got the position answered the question in this wise:

"Try something new even if it has no apparent connection with the patient's ailment. To cease your efforts indicates to him that you have abandoned him. To continue them gives him the benefit of hope. Besides, we must never give up a patient till he is dead."

While I was struggling for a practice I one day received a hurry call to see a child who had got a coin in his windpipe. He was but four years old and, having been given the coin, was so delighted that he had put it in his mouth and started across the street to buy candy with it. Forgetting it, he breathed it in.

When I reached the patient I found two or three doctors. I had been called several hours before, but when the message came was not in my office. The oldest and foremost doctor of those present was Dr. Gibbs, who ten years before had floored me on examination by asking me what should be done when everything had been done. He didn't remember me, and I was glad he didn't, for I dreaded to meet him.

I found these doctors in the very position indicated by that question. They had done everything that could be done, but they hadn't removed the coin from the child's throat. Dr. Gibbs appeared to be the most despondent of the lot. Assuming a fierce tone, I said:

"What are you gentlemen doing here, standing about and holding your hands? Are you going to let the child die of strangulation?"

My remarks were made to all the doctors present, but as I spoke I looked daggers at Dr. Gibbs.

"We've tried everything," he said.

"Well, sir, what's the next thing to do when you've tried everything?"

"Perhaps you can tell us," he retorted tartly.

"Yes, sir; I can. When a doctor has tried everything and all things have failed it is his duty to try something else, no matter how remote it may seem from the patient's ailment."

"Well," asked Dr. Gibbs, "what do you suggest?"

"Desperate cases need desperate remedies."

I made three steps toward the child, took him up, laid him across my knee with his head down and began to spank him unmercifully. He yelled, and before I had given him twenty blows out came an old-fashioned copper cent. It fell on the floor, rolled in a circle and turned on its side.

I was never so astonished in my life. I had had no idea of getting rid of the obstruction. I had only wished to beat at his own game the man who had kept me out of a position which might have enabled me to start a practice. But now that I had succeeded I resolved to push on further.

"There, gentlemen," I said, "you have an instance of the importance of never giving up a case. Perhaps success in this case was not to be expected from my expedient, but—"

"Success was to be expected," exclaimed one of the doctors. "It's a wonder that we who were here before you didn't think of it. The spanking induced in the child an emotion which called into play certain muscles, relaxing others. The head being inverted, the obstruction, which was loosened by this relaxation, was bound to come out."

Dr. Gibbs advanced toward me and put out his hand.

"I haven't the honor of your acquaintance, doctor," he said, "but I do not hesitate to say that you have in you that resource which eminently fits you for your profession. I shall write up your device used in this case in the Tablet, to which I contribute, and if there is anything else I can do for you don't hesitate to call on me."

I didn't need to call on him. He and the other doctors who had been present published abroad my expedient, tried when the patient had been given up, and so simple that it was a wonder none of them had thought of it.

I am now an elderly man. I have often been solicited to take a place on some examining board, but have always resolutely declined. My faith in erudition has been sapped by my own case. If I should ask a candidate what he should do with a child having a cent in his windpipe I should expect him to answer:

"Spank him."

This would never do. It would be little the profession, and the next child spanked might refuse to disgorge the obstruction.

BUSINESS LOCALS

NOTICE—No camping, hunting or fishing allowed on the following sections of the Terra Blanco and Palo Duro creeks: Sections No. 11, blk. K, 14, Deaf-Smith county; 108, 117, 140 and 141, blk. K, 14; Nos. 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 23, blk. 1, all in Randall county, Texas. Any parties found trespassing will be prosecuted. Signed, John Hutson, owner and agent, Canyon City, Texas. 12tc

NOTICE—I have a new steam thrashing outfit ready to commence business at any time. Also I am prepared to do all kinds of breaking. Address me at Canyon or Umbarger.

H. G. BRACKENRIDGE
 Canyon Lumber Company, the home of Southern Long Leaf Yellow Pine, the place of low prices, fair and courteous treatment.

Perchon Horse No. 42028

Another noted Stallion in Canyon which was imported a horse firm, Oltmans Bros. of Watselka, Ill., and one of the finest show horses of his class at the Ft. Worth stock show, now owned by H. S. Burham.

For Sale.

A new four room house, close in. For terms inquire of A. C. Thompson.

Get some of that good meat we cook and save yourself the trouble and expense. 8tf
 Dawson Bros.

Bargains in Alfalfa Land.

90 acres, half mile from Canyon, about half alfalfa land, \$65. per acre. 160 acres, adjoining Canyon, about half alfalfa land, \$80. per acre. R. C. Peacock, Independence, Mo. 7tf

Notice.

To any neighborhood wanting a dependent thrasher, I will thrash wheat for 5c per bushel.

W. E. BATES

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by B. C. Taylor and estrayed before W. J. Redfern, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, of Randall County, Texas, one light bay pony, about 12 or 14 years old, no marks or brands, about 14 and a half hands high, wire cut on right foot. Same having been estrayed according to law, the undersigned will sell said animal at public outcry before the Court House door of Randall County, in Canyon City, on the first Monday in August, August 1, A. D. 1910, with in lawful hours.

B. C. TAYLOR

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gently stimulate the liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system, cure constipation and sick headache. Sold by City Pharmacy.

Notice - Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Texas, County of Randall: By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Honorable District Court of Randall County, on 6th day of July A. D., 1910, by the Clerk thereof, in the case of C. O. Keiser versus D. P. Koch, et al., No. 454, and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell, for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the First Tuesday in August, A. D. 1910, the following described property, to-wit:

All the Northwest one-fourth of Survey No. 13, Block No. 2-2, Certificate No. 119, John H. Gibson land in Randall County, Texas, levied on as the property of D. P. Koch, to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$2982.30 in favor of C. O. Keiser, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1910.

15-3t E. H. SANFORD, Sheriff.

19 YEARS
A Resident of Canyon City and Randall County, Texas.


Real Estate, Loans and Life Insurance. Choice residence property in southwest part of town, close to Public school and all the churches. A few five to eight acre blocks (1-2 mile south of town) extends into valley for alfalfa. Also 320 acres two miles south of town, cut in tracts to suit purchaser, prices and terms reasonable.

Non-resident interest attended to, pay taxes and collect rentals. Good farms for rent or sale in different parts of the county. Make your wants known. Come around and let us talk it over fully.

JOHN KNIGHT

Ganyon Coal & Elevator Company
 INCORPORATED. W. H. HICKS, Mgr.
 Successors to Canyon Coal Company
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal, Grain, Hay, Field Seeds
 We Sell the Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

Genuine "Higger Head" Malford
COAL
 We pay the highest price for Grain and Hay.
 Strictly a Home Concern.
 Office at the Elevator. Telephone 72.



I have five fine large Tennessee Jacks, 14 1-2 to 15 1-2 hands high, and offer them for service.

Terms: \$10.00 to insure a colt to stand and suck.
 Parting with your mares or removing same from the county forfeits insurance and payment becomes due. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur. They can be found at my ranch two miles west and one mile north of Canyon. I will sell one or two of these Jacks, and will give time to purchaser giving a good bankable note.

J. P. ANDERSON.

Dr. T. N. BURNETT
Veterinary Surgeon
 At McKnight's Transfer & Livery Barn, Amarillo

Will be at Reynolds' Livery Barn in Canyon City, Texas, on Saturday of each week prepared to do all kinds of Surgical work, and treat all curable diseases of live stock. I have had three years in school and twenty-one years practical experience.

Reference: All the Liverymen in Amarillo, Texas

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT
 When you let
THE PEELER ABSTRACT COMPANY
 Do your work.

SAY! Don't You Want to Make Some Money?

Don't you want to have a home in a country of flowers and sunshine? Would you like to live where men and women are healthy, where the babies grow to manhood and womanhood without the care of doctors and nurses? Would you like to live where there are few extremes of heat or cold, where the winters are mild, and where the summer nights are delightfully cool and pleasant, and where it is a joy to live?

Would you like to live in a country where you can raise a greater variety of farm products more successfully than in almost any other place in the Union? Would you like to buy some land where it is bound to double in value in a short time, where you can get the purest, sweetest, softest well water that you can find any place? Where you have a soil of surpassing fertility and of great depth, overlaid with a clay sub-soil? Where you can raise wheat and corn, oats and barley,



kauff corn and Milo maize, cotton and alfalfa, cherries, grapes, apples, peaches, pears and the finest and best melons in the **World?**

If you would like to do a few things like these, come to the Panhandle of Texas, come to Canyon City, and see Keiser Bros. & Phillips, they own broad acres of land they would like to sell to actual settlers.

Do It Now!

Keiser Bros. & Phillips Buys and Sells Panhandle Lands

Canyon City, Texas

Keota, Iowa

Redkey, Indiana

Wayside News.

What will the memorable 4th of July bring forth? We wait patiently to hear the results of a sager 4th.

Good, heavy rains have been general, we think. Farmers are feeling very good over the crop prospects.

Lawrence and Byrham Davis with Charlie Butler left Saturday for Kansas harvest fields near Wellington.

W. H. Hamblet left Monday with fat cows for the Amarillo market.

More than 50 bushels of wild plums have been brought out of Palo Duro canyon in the last ten days. Quite a number of families camped over night, others going to the J A ranch and partook of the hospitalities of Jack Twineman, the genial host who makes everyone feel welcome.

Maudie and John Lawson were on the sick list last week but are now convalescing. Little Nelda Coleman has quite recovered.

Rev. J. F. Black closed a successful meeting of nearly two weeks duration on the 26th ult. The visible results were 12 conversions and reclamations. Five joined the Baptist Church and were baptised and received Monday morning. Others will join other denominations.

Marvin Sluder is in bed with a sprained ankle caused from a horse falling on his foot on wet ground. He will be unable to walk for some time.

Several went from Wayside to the Happy picnic the 4th.

TEDDIE

Mrs. M. M. Upshaw accompanied by John Wesley Worley, a grandson, expect to leave for the state of Washington on the evening train Sunday. Little John Wesley will be missed by a number who are accustomed to seeing him about the city.

Kitchen Hints.

A thick bottle will prove a very efficient potato masher.

A baking powder can is just the right size for a biscuit cutter and will serve as an excellent utensil for chopping potatoes, bread, vegetables and fruits.

An inch-wide strip of clean white cotton cloth, wet and drawn tightly around both edges of the pie and pasted together with flour will keep pies from running over while baking.

A collar of stiff white paper pinned about a layer cake will keep the icing from running down the sides, and one broad enough to cover the whole sides of the cake will keep the filling in until it sets.

The kitchen floor may be scrubbed with an ordinary scrub brush fastened to a mop stick, so that one need not get down on hands and knees. Surplus water can be taken up with cloth in another mop stick.

A wise housekeeper keeps a paper over the catch-all pan under the burners of the gas stove, and changes it often. That's easier than scouring the pans.

On the sill she keeps a small pot of growing parsley, and she always has green on hand to flavor soup and to decorate the meat platter.

Mrs. C. S. McBride and daughter left on the evening train Friday for Plainview. We are informed that they expect to remain indefinitely. Their many friends are sorry to have them leave.

Mrs. F. Habrison and daughter, Bessie, of Ben Franklin, Delta County, Texas, arrived Friday afternoon and are staying at the home of her son, J. A. Habrison. It is their expectation to stay about a month.

No. 5285.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The First National Bank
At Canyon, in the State of Texas at the close of business, June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$204,562.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	8,678.69
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	4,000.00
Bonds, Securities, etc.	51,992.80
Banking House Furniture and fixtures	31,755.41
Other real estate owned	15,350.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	4,191.10
Due from State and Private Banks & Bankers, Trust Co's and Saving Banks	59.79
Due from approved reserve agents	40,654.72
Checks and other cash items	1,296.87
Notes of other national banks	2,455.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	42.43
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	3,969.35
Legal-tender notes	11,365.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	5,000.00
Total	\$545,404.09
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	11,280.73
National bank notes outstanding	100,000.00
Due to other Nat'l banks	1,461.25
Due to State and Private Banks & Bankers	3,288.80
Individual deposits subject to check	169,487.33
Demand certificates of deposit	
Time certificates of deposit	18,966.59
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	50,000.00
Total	\$545,404.09

State of Texas, County of Randall, ss: I, D. A. Park, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. A. PARK, Cashier.

Correct Attest:
L. T. LESTER
L. E. COWLING } Directors.
L. C. LAIR

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July 1910.

G. R. McATE
Notary Public.

Subscribe for the News.

Road Notice to Land Owners.

In the matter of the petition of W. S. Cook and others, for a public road in the County of Randall.

To all persons over whose lands the following proposed road shall pass:

TAKE NOTICE, That the undersigned Jury, appointed by the Commissioners' Court of Randall County to lay out, survey and assess damages resulting from the establishment of a Public Road, as petitioned for by W. S. Cook and others beginning at Northwest corner of Survey No. 10, Blk. M9, John H. Gibson land and running to West line of Randall County will, on the 1st day of August 1910, in discharge of our said duty, meet upon the following premises, to which you have some claim or title, to-wit: Surveys 110, 91, 60, 41, 10, 9, 42, 59, 92 and 109 in Block M 8, A. B. and M. And Surveys 5, 36, 45, 76, 85, 116, 125, 156, 165, 196, 205, 236, 245, 276, 285, 284, 277, 244, 237, 204, 197, 164, 157 124, 117, 84, 77, 44, 37 and 4 in Block M 6, S. K. and K. and then and there proceed to assess any damages to which you may be entitled on account of the laying out of said Public Road, and you are hereby requested and required to produce all evidences which you may desire to offer in relation to such damages, and do and perform such other acts as may be necessary and lawful in the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands this 1st day of July, 1910.

Chas. F. Zoeller,
J. J. Bauer,
J. M. McNaughton,
W. H. Foster,
C. F. Herschberger,
Jurors.

I can do your family washing easier, quicker and better; save rubbing and save the clothes; make them clean, wholesome and snowywhite; brighten colors, soften woollens and kill germs. I am WASHWAX, the new scientific compound that does the work without the aid of soap or bleach; am used in hot or cold water. There is nothing like me. Send ten cents stamps today and I will come by mail in regular size. You will be glad you tried me. Address Washwax Co., St. Louis, Mo. 14-2to

No. 7961.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Canyon National Bank.
At Canyon in the State of Texas, at the close of business June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$128,750.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	6,195.46
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U.S. Bonds	2,000.00
Banking House Furniture & Fixtures	7,000.00
Due from National Banks, (not reserve agents)	3,782.47
Due from State and Private Banks & Bankers, Trust Companies and Saving Banks	35.65
Due from approved Reserve Agents	27,616.13
Checks and other cash items	227.55
Notes of other Nat'l. Banks	4,205.00
Fractional paper currency, Nickels and Cents	27.62
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	5,702.45
Legal-tender notes	6,705.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5% circulat'n	2,500.00
Total	\$239,757.30
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and taxes paid	722.71
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,600.00
Due to other Nat'l banks	12,500.00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	2,932.44
Individual deposits subject to check	84,658.33
Demand certificates of deposit	500.00
Time certificates of deposit	8,843.57
Cashier's checks outstanding	25
Bills Payable, including certificates of Deposit for money borrowed	5,000.00
Total	\$239,757.30

State of Texas, County of Randall, ss: I, I. L. Hunt, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. L. HUNT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
J. D. GAMBLER
J. M. BLACK
R. H. WRIGHT } Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1910.

W. D. SCOTT,
Notary Public.

BANKS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION
—OF THE—
FIRST STATE BANK
at Canyon, state of Texas, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1910, published in the Randall County News, a newspaper printed and published at Canyon, State of Texas, on the 8th day of July, 1910.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$15043.75
Loans, real estate	4075.00
Overdrafts	346.38
Furniture and Fixtures	1278.80
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	\$ 7189.94
Due from other banks and bankers, subject to checks, collections	319.90
Cash Items	7509.84
Currency	3617.00
Specie	498.32
Other Resources as follows:	
Interest Depositors Guarantees Fund	450.00
Expenses, less profits	658.58
Total	\$34077.67
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$15000.00
Individual Deposits, subject to Checks	17277.67
Time Certificates of Deposit	1800.00
Total	\$34077.67

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF RANDALL } We, Jno. T. Holland as president, and J. P. Winder as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JNO. T. HOLLAND, President,
J. P. WINDER, Cashier.

Sworn and described to before me this 7th day of July, A. D. nineteen hundred and ten. Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.

W. J. FLEMING, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTESTED:
G. S. BALLARD,
R. G. OLDHAM,
Directors.